Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

Items 10: Grant Round Overview
September 2024

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

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Cover Photograph: Josh Lambert, Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, Dosewallips River

Part 1: Introduction

Since 1999, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) has been distributing state and federal money to protect and restore salmon habitat. Honoring the "Washington Way" of ground-up salmon recovery decision-making, the board works closely with local watershed groups known as lead entities[1] to identify projects for funding, and with regional organizations[2] to prioritize funding.

Lead entities and regional organizations rely on their National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-approved recovery plans to select projects. This partnership has resulted in the board distributing almost $1.37 billion to 3,635 projects statewide, all with the goal of bringing salmon back from the brink of extinction.

This report presents information on the process used to review the current applications and develop funding recommendations for the board to consider.

Grant Programs

This year, the grant round included review of applications for several funding programs: Salmon Recovery, Regional Monitoring, Riparian, Targeted Investment, and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR). All programs followed the same grant schedule and general process of application submittal, lead entity site visits, technical review, lead entity or regional ranking, and finally approval for funding at the September board meeting. The timing of the funding for each of the grant programs is different, increasing the complexity of the grant round. *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants* is the guidance document for entities applying for funding through the board.

Salmon Recovery Grants

Salmon Recovery grants often are referred to as "SRFB grants" or projects that go through the "regular grant round." Funding for these grants is available each year.

[1]Lead entity groups, authorized under Revised Code of Washington 77.85, are established in a local area by agreement between the county, cities, and tribes, which choose a coordinating organization for the lead entity. Each lead entity has a citizen committee to rank projects after its technical advisory committee evaluates the scientific and technical merits of projects. Consistent with state law andboard policies, all projects seeking funding must be reviewed and prioritized by a lead entity to be considered by the board.

[2]A regional recovery organization is defined as an entity under Revised Code of Washington 77.85.99 for the purpose of recovering salmon, which is recognized in statute or by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office.

The board allocates the annual funds using a formula based on objective parameters of physical and biological factors within a region. The regional allocations are included in Attachment 1. Within each regional allocation, funding is further allocated to lead entities. The lead entity allocations are shown in Attachment 2. Salmon Recovery grants are reviewed and ranked for funding by each lead entity and are included in their ranked lists, Attachment 8.

Available funding for Salmon Recovery grants includes the following:

- **$28.1 million**: a combination of state capital bonds and the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, which is a federal award to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This includes funding for regional monitoring projects.

Funding for the Salmon Recovery projects is available, and RCO will initiate contracts.

Regional Monitoring Grants

A small subset of salmon recovery funding is available for Regional Monitoring projects. Funding for these projects comes out of each regional allocation, and RCO may fund them only with federal funding from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. Regional Monitoring projects are reviewed by lead entities and the SRFB Science Advisory Panel, not the SRFB Review Panel. Regional Monitoring projects are included in the lead entities' ranked lists (Attachment 7). This year there are two projects, one in the Hood Canal region and one in the upper Columbia region.

Funding for Regional Monitoring projects includes the following:

- **$218,310** in federal funding from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. This amount is included in the regional allocations.

Funding for the regional monitoring projects is available, and RCO will initiate contracts as soon as the board approves the lists.

Riparian Grants

The Riparian program is new this year. This program has been funded wholly by the Climate Commitment Act. The purpose of the Riparian program is to enhance salmon recovery through the protection and restoration of fully functioning riparian ecosystems. RCO provided detailed information on this program in manual 18 *Appendix M: Riparian Funding Policies and Guidelines*.

Funding for the Riparian program is allocated to the regional organizations using the regional allocation formula. Regions may distribute their funding to the lead entities,

provided that no lead entity is given less than $300,000 of this funding. Because of this, the lead entity allocation formulas differ slightly from the regular board allocations. The regional riparian allocations are included in Attachment 1. The lead entity sub-allocations are found in Attachment 2. Lead entities are allowed to use their riparian allocations in the 2024 and 2025 grant rounds; five lead entities chose to use some of their riparian allocations in 2025. Riparian projects are reviewed and ranked by each lead entity and included in the ranked lists found in Attachment 7.

Available funding for the Riparian projects includes the following:

- **$23.87 million**: for riparian-specific projects in the new Riparian program. This program has been wholly funded by the Natural Climate Solutions Account under the Climate Commitment Act.

Funding for Riparian projects is available, and RCO will initiate contracts soon as the SRFB approves the lists.

Targeted Investment Grants

The Targeted Investment program allows the board to invest funding in specific regional priorities to accelerate salmon recovery. Specifically, the board intends to use targeted investments for projects that (1) drive significant population-scale benefits consistent with regional recovery priorities, and (2) accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation. Targeted Investment projects request between $1 million and $5 million in funding. Each salmon recovery region may support up to six Targeted Investment applications. The salmon recovery regions and the SRFB Review Panel reviewed and ranked these projects. Detailed information about the Targeted Investment process is found in manual 18 *Appendix J: Targeted Investment Program*. The Targeted Investment ranked list is Attachment 5.

Funding for the Targeted Investment Program includes the following:

- **Potentially $23.87 million**: This funding will be available only if the Climate Commitment Act is not repealed in the November 2024 election.

- RCO is also requesting funding for the Targeted Investment program in the 2025-2027 biennial budget.

If the Climate Commitment Act is not repealed, RCO will initiate contracts for approved projects in January 2025.

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Grants

This program focuses on the Puget Sound and Hood Canal and is administered jointly by the RCO and Puget Sound Partnership. The Legislature will set the amount

of funding in the 2025-2027 biennial budget process. In the 2023-2025 biennium, this account was funded at just more than $59 million from state capital funds and funds from the Climate Commitment Act. The board will be asked to pre-approve funding for PSAR projects contingent on receiving funding in the next biennial budget.

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has fifteen lead entities and allocates the PSAR funding based on a formula approved by the Puget Sound Leadership Council. The formula directs the first $30.6 million of PSAR funding be allocated to Puget Sound watershed projects by lead entity ranked list. The PSAR allocations are included in Appendix 3. This funding is also referred to as PSAR regular round. These projects are found on the Puget Sound lead entity's ranked lists in Attachment 7.

- RCO and the Puget Sound Partnership are requesting $30.6 million in base funding for the PSAR program.

Funding for the PSAR program will not be available unless it is included in the 2025-2027 biennial budget. If available, RCO expects to initiate contracts for approved projects in July 2025.

PSAR Large Capital Grants

Any PSAR funding over $30.6 million is allocated to a ranked, large capital project list. The list contains projects that are high priority and significantly large in scope (i.e., scale, complexity, and cost). Each watershed may propose large capital projects to its region. Projects are reviewed by the local lead entity, the Puget Sound regional review team, and the SRFB Review Panel. Large capital projects are ranked by the Puget Sound regional review team, and the ranked list is approved by the Puget Sound Partnership Leadership Council. The approved list comes to the board for approval. This year, twenty projects were reviewed by the regional review team and nine applications were submitted on the ranked list, requesting more than $75 million (Attachment 6).

- RCO and the Puget Sound Partnership are requesting $75 million in project funding for the PSAR Large Capital program.

Funding for the PSAR program will not be available unless it is included in the 2025-2027 biennial budget. If included, RCO expects to initiate contracts for approved projects in July 2025.

Funding Programs

Funding Program	Amount	Availability
Salmon Recovery Funding (SRFB)	$28,100,000	September 2024

Funding Program	Amount	Availability
Riparian	$23,870,000	September 2024
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Regular	Requested $30,600,000	July 2025
PSAR Large Capital	Requested $75,000,000	July 2025
Targeted Investment	Requested $67,000,000	Potentially January 2024 and July 2025

Section 2: Grant Review Process

In the spring, project sponsors submitted 219 applications in PRISM, RCO's project database, for this year's cycle. Between February and May, the lead entities coordinated project site visits with the SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff. Site visits allowed the SRFB Review Panel to see project sites, acquire project details, and provide feedback to the sponsors to improve the projects. Two of the projects submitted were regional monitoring projects, which were reviewed by the Science Advisory Panel.

The SRFB Review Panel is contracted by RCO and is comprised of ten members with a broad range of knowledge and experience in salmon habitat restoration and protection approaches, watershed processes, ecosystem approaches to habitat restoration and protection, and project development and management. Members' expertise covers a range of issues faced by lead entities and sponsors of board projects. Review panel biographies are on RCO's website.

The SRFB Review Panel allows the agency to meet the requirements of the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund's technical review process. The panel reviews all grant applications to help ensure that each project is: (1) technically sound, meaning that a proposed project provides a benefit to salmon, (2) is likely to be successful, and (3) does not have costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits.

Project Review

The SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff worked throughout the year reviewing projects both before and after the application deadline. This review helps lead entities and sponsors improve each project's benefits to fish and certainty of successful implementation. The benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its evaluation of projects is found in manual 18's appendix G. The review panel based its evaluations and comments on the following:

- Complete applications due two weeks before the early project site visits and consultations, called "Initial review."
- Calls with lead entities and sponsors for project statuses of *Needs More Information* and *Project of Concern*.
- Final application materials submitted by sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations.
- "Final review" completed after application deadline.

Projects with complete applications received a status of *Clear*, requiring no further revisions for those applications. Twenty-seven percent of applications (60 out of 219) were *cleared* at the initial review stage.

Some applications still lacked information to complete the technical review and received a status of *Needs More Information*. Sixty-two percent of applications (136 out of 219) at the initial review stage received this status.

After initial project reviews, a team of two review panel members conducted a one-hour phone call with each lead entity to clarify comments. Final applications that previously were not cleared were submitted by the end of June for funding consideration. The review panel reviewed all remaining final applications and responses to early comments. The panel then met in mid-July to discuss final project proposals and responses to applications. The review panel updated project comment forms with post-application comments by the end of July. Projects at that time received a status of either *Clear*, *Conditioned*, or *Project of Concern*.

The interaction with the review panel and the feedback to sponsors improves projects and ensures a clear benefit to salmonids in each watershed. The goal of this thorough review process is to have top-priority, technically sound projects submitted to the board for funding consideration.

Projects of Concern

The panel identified eight *Projects of Concern* at the final review meeting. All eight applications have been withdrawn from funding consideration by the lead entities and will not be presented to the board.

Conditioned Projects

The review panel labeled forty-three projects as *Conditioned* because the projects needed to meet specific conditions to satisfy the board's benefit, certainty, and cost-effectiveness criteria. This represents 21.3 percent of all projects. In 2023,

13.9 percent of all projects were conditioned; in 2022 there were 17.2 percent, and in 2021 there were 17.1 percent conditioned. Attachment 4 contains a summary of the *Conditioned* projects and their conditions.

The review panel continues to use "conditioning" of projects as a tool for strengthening project design and ensuring proposals that may contain elements of uncertainty but otherwise meet the board's evaluation criteria, may proceed to an RCO grant agreement. A typical project condition assigns an intermediate review between the selection of a preferred project alternative and the preliminary design. RCO staff works with the review panel to track *Conditioned* projects.

Ranked Lists

Lead entities submit their ranked lists for funding by mid-August. Each lead entity has a criteria and local process for ranking. This year was the first year that lead entities had riparian projects included in their ranking process. Some lead entities ranked the riparian projects along with their regular salmon recovery and/or PSAR projects and some ranked them separately. The ranked lists are in Attachment 7.

If a lead entity does not have enough projects to fully obligate its entire allocation, it may contribute funding to projects from other lead entities. The project receiving the contribution must be included on the project lists of both the lead entity receiving the funding and the lead entity providing the funding. This ensures funding goes to those areas in need as a response to the yearly variations in project lists. RCO does not adjust a lead entity's allocation based on these contributions to other lead entities. Out of the 219 applications that were initially submitted, 18 were withdrawn and 201 have been included on the funding lists.

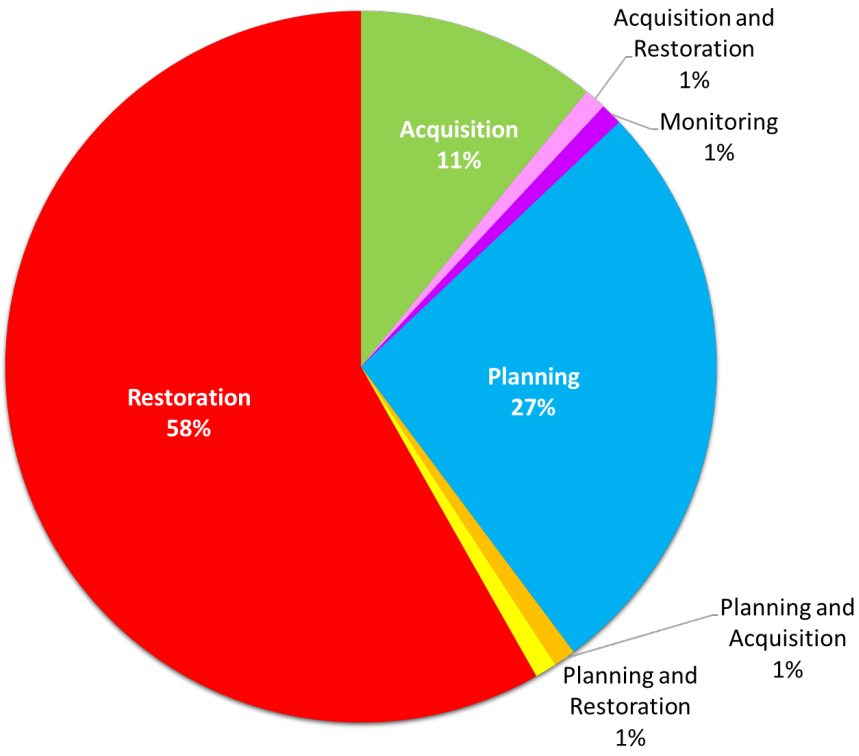
Several lead entities also identified alternate projects on their lists. These projects must go through the entire lead entity, region, and review process. Project alternates may receive funding within one year of the original board funding decision only if another project that was designated to be funded cannot be completed or is funded by an entity other than RCO.

In addition to funded projects and alternates, lead entities also may include previously funded projects on their lists to either provide full funding to a previously partially funded project, or to provide a cost increase to an active project. This year there are six cost increases on the ranked lists.

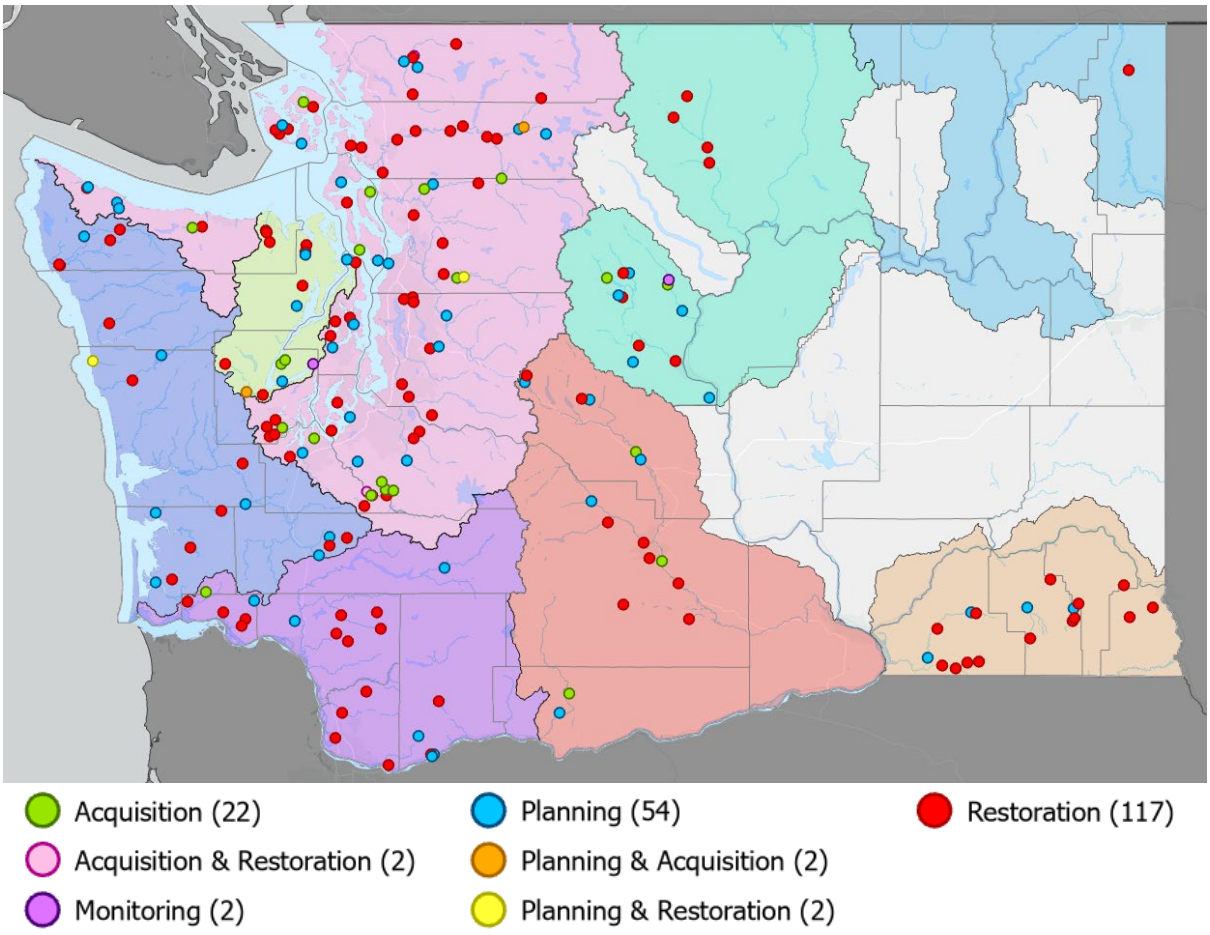
Project Review History

Process Step	Number of Projects
Initial Review*	219
Projects Withdrawn after Review	18
Projects Submitted on Ranked Lists	201
Cost Increases for Existing Projects	6
Projects of Concern at Final Review	8
Final *Projects of Concern* Submitted to board	0
Conditioned Projects on Ranked List	43

Grant Applications by Project Type



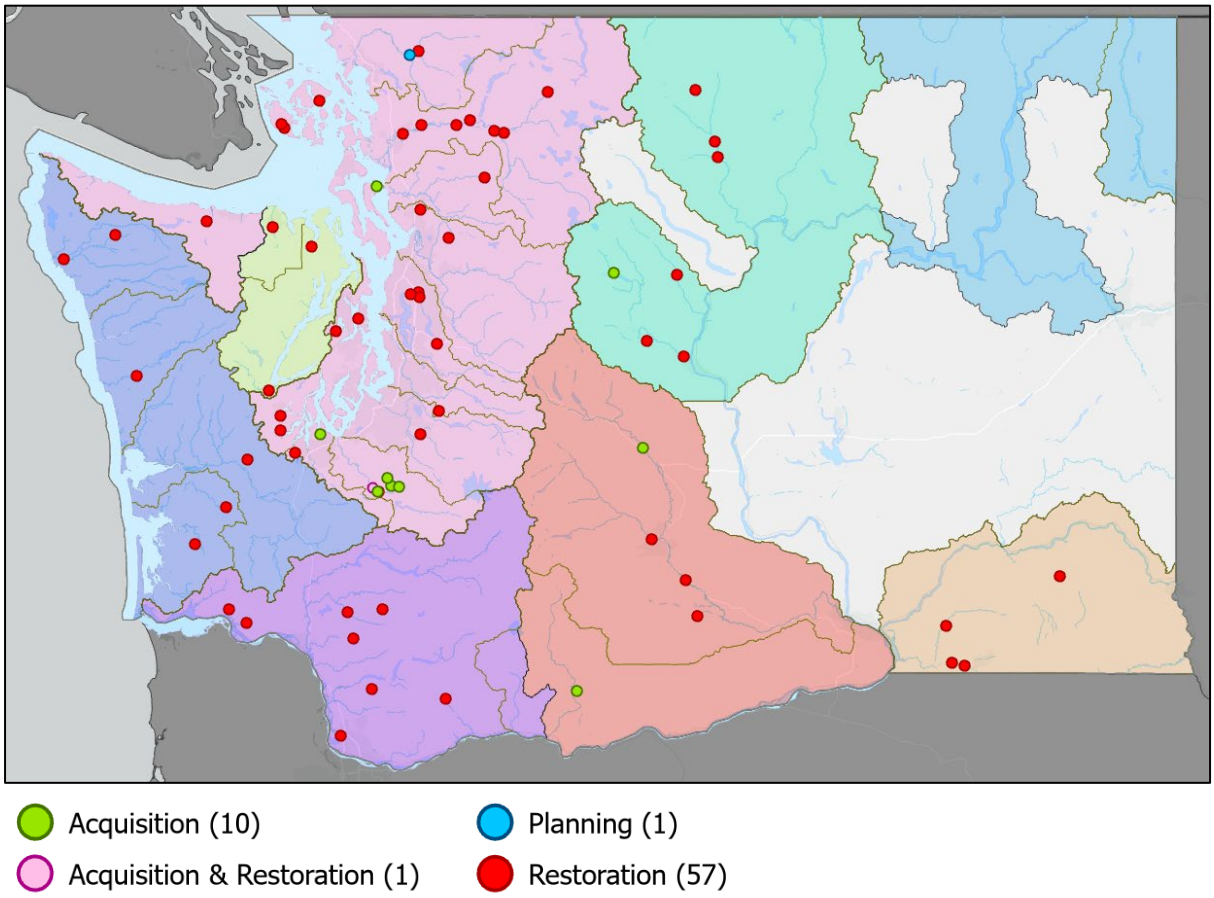
All Grant Applications by Location



Riparian Program Data

The Riparian program was new in 2024. Seventy-two applications initially were submitted for site visits and initial review. Three projects were withdrawn from consideration, and ultimately sixty-nine applications were submitted for funding and are included on the ranked lists. Most (fifty-seven) riparian applications were for restoration, ten were acquisition, one was a combination acquisition and restoration project, and one was a planning (assessment) project.

Riparian Applications by Location



Part 2: SRFB Review Panel Comments

Grant Round Process Comments

The review panel supports RCO grant managers and the board by reviewing each grant proposal for consistency with the board's minimum criteria for salmon recovery benefit, certainty of success, and cost-effectiveness. The panel reviewed 219 projects in 2024, compared to 153 projects in 2023–a 43 percent increase in projects.

Teams of two panel members completed the initial application review process for each lead entity's portfolio of projects. Most of the projects were reviewed in the field by the two panel members. The lack of in-person field visits to review a subset of salmon recovery projects (e.g., in the lower Columbia region) impacted the review panel's ability to assess projects per the required criteria compared to other areas where site visits were conducted. Projects without site visits required more time for additional desk-top work, discussions, and deliberations among the review panel, and resulted in more conservative comments. Regions and lead entities should plan for on-site reviews for all salmon recovery projects, especially those with complex layouts or design approaches.

Final application reviews were completed in July and resulted in eight *Projects of Concern*. All *Projects of Concern*, however, have been withdrawn and are not being submitted to the board for funding consideration. The *Projects of Concern* included the following issues:

- Inability to address the manual 18 requirements for preliminary designs or for assessments that do not lead directly to projects.
- Providing inadequate project designs for an estuarine environment.
- Altering habitat conditions in a relatively intact, functioning natural environment.
- Having a low benefit to fish recovery due to site constraints.
- Having high costs relative to the benefits to fish.

Targeted Investment Project Review

The review panel was tasked with reviewing and ranking projects submitted for targeted investment funding that will be allocated by the Legislature and distributed to sponsors in July 2025. A total of twenty-one projects were submitted initially by regions. If a panel member or the member's company were involved with any of the Targeted Investment projects, the panel member was recused from the entire scoring process. For this reason, four out of ten review panel members had to recuse

themselves from scoring Targeted Investment projects.

The review panel reviewed and discussed the scoring criteria in detail to clarify interpretations and the scoring approach before scoring projects. The six review panel members that scored the projects found that the scoring system does not generally provide much of a spread in the scoring to help differentiate between projects, but there was general agreement that the scoring system provided a fair ranking of projects. In addition, they found that a few of the scoring criteria (e.g., funding impact, sponsor experience) were difficult to interpret because the specific information needed to evaluate the criteria were not consistently included in the applications. Perhaps the most important limitation to the scoring process was that not all panel members were able to visit the sites because only pairs of panel members attended the earlier site visits.

More information on the Targeted Investment projects and evaluation process is available in Memo 6 of the September 2024 board meeting materials.

Project Observations

The review panel identified the topics below that highlight issues about regulatory guidance, permitting requirements, and adaptive management options.

Self-Regulated Tide Gates–Need for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Guidance/Criteria for Tidal Environments

An increasing number of resource managers are recognizing the importance of tidally influenced estuaries, rivers, and tributaries in the life cycle of salmon. A common approach to addressing fish passage issues in tidally influenced habitats is to remove or upgrade tide gate structures. Traditionally, tide gate structures were top-hinge gates that were heavy, did not open very wide, and were not open much of the time, as the required hydraulic pressure on the upstream side was present only at higher water events. New advances in tide gate approaches include the more basic side-hinge tide gates (which take less pressure to open), self-regulating tide gates (which are mostly open until activated by floats), and muted tide regulators that operate with a cam hinge to remain open for longer. These more “fish friendly” tide gates have been the subject of several initial studies in Washington State, but more guidance is needed for restoration practitioners seeking to install appropriate and effective structures.

During the grant round, the East Fork Deep River Project (24-1500) sponsor proposed to install a muted tide regulator; an approach supported by both the project sponsors and the landowners surrounding the project. The review panel conditioned the project to ensure that there were actions in place to enforce the operating elevation of the tide regulator so fish passage would be maintained and fish benefits achieved. This project represents a positive solution to managing the

interface between tidal and freshwater that incorporated the needs of fish habitat and agricultural and rural landowners. The sponsor noted in the application that there are no applicable Washington State guidelines for the installation of tide gates, while Oregon does have some applicable guidelines, and there are some guidance documents from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Marine Fisheries Service. There have been several summary papers developed by both federal and Washington State entities (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program), and substantive work comparing approaches and outcomes of these restoration approaches from Oregon entities (e.g., Sea Grant in Oregon). With this type of project becoming more common in Washington State and the size and cost of these effort increasing (total cost of 24-1500 was $1,030,269), the review panel recommends that the board support the development of more specific guidance documents, and a monitoring approach to assist with adaptive management of that guidance over time. Several proposed recommendations and study topics already have been identified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program. In addition, there is agreement from the Science Advisory Panel co-chairs on the idea and need to potentially provide scientific backing to proposed guidance documents.

Permit Requirements and Related Costs Continue to Rise–Need for Streamlining Restoration Permits

The Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the national flood insurance program and is responsible for mapping flood hazard areas across the country. If a salmon restoration project is being proposed in the regulated floodway that may affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of the floodplain, the project sponsor must apply for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision and potentially a Letter of Map Revision to modify the flood boundary or floodway map. Almost all in-stream restoration projects in floodplain areas with homes now are required to address these requirements. These permits require significant engineering resources and usually **take at least a year to process, with typical project costs of $50,000 to $100,000.**

The need for professional reviews of cultural resources in most restoration projects also have continued to increase project costs. We would recommend reviewing processes for potential efficiencies.

Lack of Contingency Funding for Adaptive Management

Board grant requirements provide limited ability to pay for adaptive management work on previously funded projects. In this grant round, the review panel struggled with how to evaluate the Pressentin Side Channel Adaptive Management project (24-1731). A side channel to the Skagit River experienced a large flood that caused sedimentation within the channel and now has more limited salmon benefits. The

review panel had significant concerns about continued sedimentation in the side channels, the longevity of the side-channel habitat, and whether adaptive management actions were warranted in this environment. The proposed project for evaluating conceptual design alternatives eventually was cleared, but any future work in the side channel is unlikely to be eligible for board grant funding. The board **may want to consider expanding the eligibility requirements for projects that require adaptive management due to changing environmental conditions, (e.g., large floods, wildfire, landslides).**

Stage Zero Valley Reset Projects–Field-Fit Plan Requirements vs. Engineered Designs with Vulnerable Infrastructure

The review panel has seen an increasing number of stage-zero type of projects in many different land-use environments. The panel has had a varied comfort level with the large scale of disturbance that removes or impacts much of the existing habitat and replaces it with new, "better" habitat conditions. Early monitoring of past stage-zero projects suggests that significant improvements in habitat conditions are possible using this stream restoration technique. For example, we have seen improvements in water surface elevation and floodplain inundation, which provides high-flow refuge for juvenile salmon, greater influx of organic material (food), and potentially flood remediation. However, more information is needed to know whether these benefits will persist at these sites or if there will be other impacts, such as increased water temperatures.

No specific standards exist for stage-zero projects, and the design products provided in our reviews of stage-zero projects are quite variable. The stage-zero approach lends itself to a minimal amount of preliminary design work and most of the wood placement is field-fit to accommodate site conditions. Concerns arise from the lack of specific planning and design to address potentially vulnerable public resources or safety threats, such as roads, bridges, utilities, and gas pipelines. The review panel recommends adding clarifications to manual 18 to better define stage-zero design requirements where potentially vulnerable public or private infrastructure is present.

Big Picture Observations

It's been twenty-five years since the Washington State Salmon Recovery grant program was created, and now seems like an opportune time to take a larger, holistic look at the board funding program and its ability to continue meeting our goals for salmon recovery. We have undoubtedly made important progress in providing improved habitat access and increasing the availability and quality of spawning and rearing areas for multiple salmon stocks. Given what we have learned during the past twenty-five years of implementing salmon recovery projects, the board and salmon recovery regions would be well served to take stock of the progress that has been made and ensure that we have the information necessary to continue to effectively

address the habitat recovery bottlenecks in each unique watershed.

Three topics regarding the board salmon recovery program were identified for potential discussion. We have provided prompts and questions about these topics to help guide future discussion.

Monitoring

- Recent monitoring results from the Intensively Monitored Watersheds suggest that project outcomes are directly tied to our ability to understand and address factors limiting freshwater productivity. For example, limitations on food and predation issues (e.g., non-native species, warm-water species, lakes) may be more limiting in some streams than habitat availability (2023 Intensively Monitored Watersheds Report). Therefore, this emphasizes the continued need to understand key limiting factors as they relate to restoration actions.

- Additional monitoring could be used to identify population bottlenecks, understand existing limiting factors and project effectiveness, and to focus future restoration work. Monitoring not only provides the basis for project development and design but also provide accountability for the funds we spend to benefit salmon and steelhead.

- Greater coordination between the board monitoring program, the Science Advisory Panel, the SRFB Technical Review Panel and the habitat restoration sponsors implementing projects will help ensure that we are learning from the work we are doing and effectively targeting new work in a way that results in the intended benefits to fish and habitat. New restoration project types have large promise, but also large price tags. We need to ensure that these approaches are (1) appropriate and (2) address the limiting factors constricting life stage specific survival, (i.e., not the remaining inventory list that was developed in 2005 recovery plans).

- Suggest exploring current restoration strategies and outcomes in the context of climate change (e.g. increasingly poor ocean conditions, climate regime shifts, changing predator-prey relationships) and low escapement. This may result in information that influences future board investments.

- There are critical knowledge gaps in our understanding of salmon populations and habitat restoration work. Regular, direct coordination between the board, the SRFB Technical Review Panel and the Science Advisory Panel is warranted. Adaptive management using the most up-to-date science and information is vital to our success.

Riparian Project Improvements

- Can we get more strategic with riparian specific funding to address water temperature issues? Can watershed plans be updated, if necessary, to make sure they are identifying high priority areas to address water temperature issues?

- Is there a need or cost-effective way to capture other benefits, such as freshwater productivity, in addition to shade and large wood inputs, for riparian restoration projects?

- Can we develop statewide, watershed-based modeling to determine how changes in riparian condition could affect water temperatures along the entire stream system? The results of the modeling then could be used to develop a targeted riparian restoration strategy that specifically addresses high water temperatures–a key limiting factor in most watersheds. There are several large-scale thermal models that look very promising and Satellite Thermal Imaging (Global Infrared Satellite) or Forward Looking Infra-Red FLIR flights combined with multi-depth temperature profiling are available to cover large areas of watersheds. The WDFW statewide riparian habitat assessment will also be an important piece of work for riparian efforts.

- Can riparian buffer widths and planting strategies on smaller streams be effectively scaled to stream size? How can we include ''working buffers" (i.e., areas that have a combination of agriculture, such as fruits, berries, nuts, forage mushrooms, and floral industry greens) in riparian areas to benefit aquatic habitat as part of riparian restoration?

Project Development Program

- Many project sponsors and restoration specialists are at capacity. How can we increase project development capacity in communities? How can we better engage local communities to increase landowner willingness for critical salmon recovery projects? Is there a place for additional outreach and education to address this issue?

- Are regional salmon recovery strategies being refined with what we have learned implementing salmon recovery projects for 25 years and in light of changing conditions, to clarify the highest priority project locations and project types for increasing population productivities? Have these shifted over time and if so, how? Should project standards be adjusted to reflect

potentially evolving priorities? As we have gained experience and knowledge, do limiting factors or population bottlenecks continue to be well documented so that our learning is continuously incorporated into project development and selection?

- Where there are multiple salmonid species, should funding be limited to focus on habitat projects for listed fish stocks?

- There is an opportunistic nature to some restoration projects (e.g., public lands, willing landowners, minimal infrastructure). What methods and tools can be employed to shift away from some of the more opportunistic approaches and factors and provide sponsors and lead entities with the opportunity and capacity to approach projects and planning even more holistically? Can new, large data sets and remotely sensed data be used to augment these larger scale planning tasks?

- Are we able to demonstrate through recovery strategies how and when recovery objectives will be achieved?

- How can tribal priorities of first foods and cultural identity be more effectively integrated to inform salmon habitat restoration and protection?

Noteworthy Projects

As in previous years, the review panel would like to highlight a few project proposals that have the potential to result in large-scale actions that will make significant contributions to implementing local or regional salmon recovery plans.

A total of six projects were identified as noteworthy. Three of the six projects involve large-scale restoration work that will provide increased habitat for salmon and make significant changes in infrastructure to benefit fish populations. The other three noteworthy projects are large-scale acquisitions that either protect relatively undisturbed aquatic habitat or provide unique opportunities for restoration work in critical habitat for multiple threatened or endangered fish stocks.

24-1696, Intensively Monitored Watershed Island Unit Estuary Restoration Construction

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will build a 270-acre estuary restoration project on the Island Unit in the lower Skagit River. The site is on two mid-channel islands at the mouth of the South Fork Skagit River near where it enters Skagit Bay and is part of the department-owned Skagit Wildlife Area. The project will include dike and levee removal, channel excavation, scrub-shrub and forested

floodplain fill areas, native shrub and tree planting, and weed management. Low-angle landings and mounds will provide important access for weed management and recreational users, including waterfowl hunters and kayakers. The restored estuary will provide critical rearing habitat for Endangered Species Act-listed Chinook salmon (which in turn provide food for endangered orcas), adult bull trout, other salmonids, waterfowl, shorebirds, beaver, shellfish, invertebrates, and a host of other estuarine-dependent species. Restoration actions will lower flood water elevations for several miles upstream and allow habitats onsite to adapt to climate change impacts. The project has benefitted from technical review and public input and is supported by tribes and a variety of stakeholders. It is a key project supporting the commitment to restore public land first and build support for future estuary restoration projects.

24-1740, Intensively Monitored Watershed Smokehouse Dike Setback Construction

The Smokehouse Dike setback project will restore more than 130 acres of historic saltmarsh that is separated from the Swinomish Channel by a levee built in 1937. The restored marsh will include about 5.3 miles of blind tidal channels that will increase the capacity of the site to support juvenile Chinook salmon. This project builds upon a suite of restoration actions that have been implemented by the tribes since 2005 to restore historically abundant tidal marsh habitat along the Swinomish Channel. These restoration actions work in concert to restore connectivity and provide critical rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon and also increase the overall habitat quantity and quality along the channel. Habitat connectivity between the Skagit River delta at the southern end of the Swinomish Channel and large rearing habitat sites, such as the Smokehouse site, at its northern end are critical for achieving recovery goals. Through these projects, the Swinomish people have demonstrated leadership and commitment to recovering salmon and our ecosystem throughout the region.

24-1861, Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phases 1 and 2

The Nason Creek State Route 207 realignment and restoration project is a tribal-led, large-scale salmon habitat restoration project taking place along Nason Creek near Lake Wenatchee in Chelan County. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation have partnered with the Washington State Department of Transportation and the U.S. Forest Service to restore biologically productive side channel and floodplain habitats in critical spring Chinook salmon and steelhead trout spawning and rearing areas that were either impacted or disconnected by highway development in the early 1940s. The proposed project will remove a problematic 0.6-mile-long segment of State Route 207 from the Nason Creek floodway, reconnecting 14.7 acres of historic side channel and floodplain habitat. Removal of the roadway will allow salmon habitat restoration efforts to take place that will create improved main-channel habitat and reconnect and protect at-risk side channels that are important to multiple life stages of salmon and steelhead. The removal of State

Route 207 from the floodplain also will directly address two Department of Transportation listed Chronic Environmental Deficiency sites. The highway is consistently eroded by Nason Creek during spring high flows, resulting in ongoing aquatic habitat degradation and traffic disruption. The Yakama Nation intends to use board grants along with other funding to finalize the highway realignment designs, build the new highway segment, and remove the old highway alignment. Implementation is planned for 2025 through 2027.

24-1714, Frog's Home Acquisition

Forterra Northwest and the Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation will use this grant to re-acquire about 143 acres of environmentally and culturally significant land in the Nation's treaty territory and initiate noxious weed treatment. The land encompasses 105 acres of riparian area and 38 acres of wetland along about 0.4 mile of the left bank of the Yakima River and Union Gap Canal south of Yakima and next to the Yakama Reservation in Yakima County. The land is at the southern end of the Gap-to-Gap reach and includes Yakima River side channels that provide habitat for fall and spring Chinook and coho salmon, as well as Endangered Species Act-listed summer steelhead and bull trout. Acquisition of this land will allow the Nation to eliminate livestock grazing, improve in-stream and wetland habitat buffers, and restore the former ranch area to improve water quality and quantity to benefit salmon recovery.

24-1103, Dewatto Estuary and Main Stem Protection

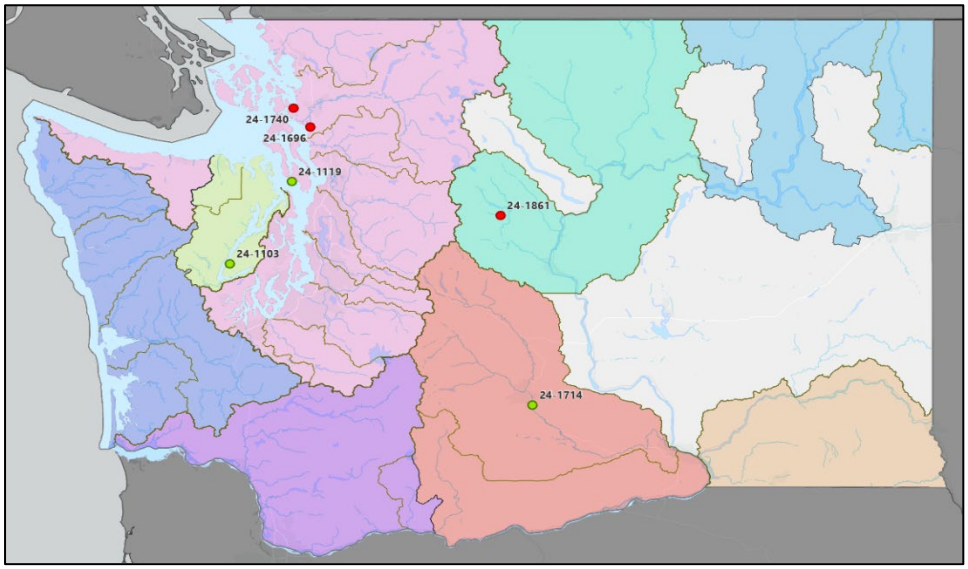
The Dewatto River estuary and main stem project will buy and permanently protect a four-hundred-foot buffer along the lower Dewatto River and its estuary as a result of efforts by the Great Peninsula Conservancy. Encompassing more than 590 acres, 1.25 miles of shoreline, and 2.5 miles of lower main stem riparian habitat, the project represents a unique opportunity to protect a highly functioning system, including a large, high-quality estuary important for juvenile Hood Canal summer chum and Chinook salmon. The river is home to a small run of summer chum and is an important geographic location for species recovery efforts. The existing use as commercial forestland has maintained an undeveloped, unsubdivided buffer along the river in the lower reaches and estuary. This forested area provides the opportunity to permanently protect this riparian corridor from development and expand on regulated buffers to protect the function of the river and estuary.

24-1119, Double Bluff Acquisition

The Double Bluff acquisition by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust will protect 257 acres that includes 0.6 mile of exceptional bluff-backed shoreline. Protection of the land will benefit offshore kelp and eelgrass beds that provide migratory habitat for salmon, including threatened Hood Canal summer chum, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon, as well as associated forage fish. The undeveloped forest upland has an array

of freshwater features that provide indirect benefits to salmon through watershed protection next to the near-shore. The feeder bluffs for this land are identified by the Department of Ecology as "exceptional" and range between 200 to 350 feet high along the entirety of the shoreline. The fifteen-acre Oliver Lake is completely buffered by wetlands and drains through a perennial stream that flows a quarter mile northwest to Deer Lagoon, which is known rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and forage fish. Additional wetlands lining the deep valleys that cross the land provide extensive water quality benefits to Useless Bay and the Puget Sound. PSAR funding will be focused on protecting and buffering 125 acres of nearshore, riparian, and wetland areas.

Map of Noteworthy Projects



Acquisition (3)
Restoration (3)

Part 3: Region Summaries

Introduction

The board continues to allocate funding regionally rather than to individual lead entities. The following section of the report provides links to the RCO website to the region annual summaries about their grant processes. The responses are direct submittals from the regions.

Region Summaries

Hood Canal

Lower Columbia River

Middle Columbia River

Puget Sound

Snake River

Upper Columbia River

Washington Coast

Northeast Region

Attachment 1: 2024 Regional Allocations

Regional Allocations

Regional Organization	Percent	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation
Hood Canal Coordinating Council[3]	2.40	$674,400	$572,880
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	20.00	$5,620,000	$4,774,400
Northeast Washington[4]	1.90	$533,900	$453,530
Puget Sound Partnership[3]	38.00	$10,678,000	$9,070,600
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	8.44	$2,371,640	$2,014,628
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	10.31	$2,897,110	$2,460,997
Washington Coast Salmon Partnership	9.57	$2,689,170	$2,284,359
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	9.38	$2,635,780	$2,239,006
		$28,100,000	**$23,870,400**

[3]Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead but is a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. Hood Canal's allocation is 2.4 percent of the total, but it will also receive 10.2 percent of the Puget Sound Partnership's regional SRFB allocation for Chinook and steelhead.

[4]The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region does not have a regional organization.

Attachment 2: Lead Entity Allocations

SRFB Allocation by Lead Entity

Lead Entity	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation	Riparian Carry-Over
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity	$1,040,195	$886,772	-
Green/Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	$461,925	$497,722	-
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	$1,763,994	$1,339,269	-
Island County Lead Entity	$339,768	$445,433	-
Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$328,702	$440,697	-
Klickitat Lead Entity[5]	$732,214	$223,357	-
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	$611,504	$561,748	-
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	$5,620,000	$4,624,000	$968,016
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$588,147	$551,750	-
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	$1,010,209	$732,409	-
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	$547,293	$464,064	-
Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity[6]	$1,149,015	$453,530	$453,530
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$793,055	$639,459	-
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	$528,037	$449,423	-
San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery	$433,586	$485,592	-

[5]Klickitat Lead Entity's SRFB allocation is entirely from Yakima. Klickitat's riparian allocation includes $73,357 from the Yakima Basin region and $150,000 from the Lower Columbia region.

[6]The Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity's allocation includes $615,115 of 2022 supplemental funds.

Lead Entity	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation	Riparian Carry-Over
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	$1,749,502	$1,048,854	-
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	$2,371,640	$2,014,628	-
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	$798,348	$641,724	-
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	$779,104	$633,487	-
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	$2,897,110	$2,460,997	$279,300
West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity	$415,785	$477,972	-
Willapa Bay Lead Entity	$573,644	$484,100	-
WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity	$1,003,955	$729,732	$15,951
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity	$274,817	$417,632	-
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	$1,903,566	$2,165,649	$541,795
Total	**$28,715,115**	**$23,870,000**	**$2,258,592**

Attachment 3: Projected Regular PSAR Allocations

Puget Sound Lead Entity	2025-2027 PSAR Allocation
Green/Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	$1,100,987
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	$4,007,228
Island County Lead Entity	$809,829
Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$783,454
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	$1,457,509
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$1,401,834
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	$2,407,813
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$1,890,232
San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery	$1,033,444
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	$4,169,897
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	$1,902,846
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	$1,856,976
West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity	$991,014
WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity	$2,392,906
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity	$655,019
Total	**$26,860,988**

Attachment 4: Conditioned Projects List

Salmon State Projects

Conditioned Projects=43
Project of Concern=0

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity	24-1164 Restoration	Trout Unlimited	Bernier Creek Wood Placement Field-Fit
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity	24-1165 Planning	Trout Unlimited	Newaukum Headwaters Wood Placement Assessment
Green/Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	24-1108 Restoration	Kind County Water and Land Resources Division	Northeast Auburn Creek Rehabilitation LG-5
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	24-1091 Planning	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Snow Creek North Barry Restoration Design
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	24-1097 Planning Acquisition	Mason Conservation District	Vance Creek Acquisition and Planning Phase One
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	24-1096 Planning	Jefferson County	Dosewallips Rocky Brook Final Design
Island County Lead Entity	24-1274 Planning	Tulalip Tribes	Cultus Bay Estuary Connectivity Planning
Island County Lead Entity	24-1117 Restoration	Island County Public Works	Race Lagoon Culvert 1893 Phase Two

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	24-1241 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Skookum Ranch Restoration Phase One
Lake Washington/Cedar/Samm amish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	24-1222 Planning	King County Road Services Division	Southeast High Point Way Fish Passage Final Design
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1450 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	South Fork Toutle Restoration at Brownell Creek Confluence
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1452 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	STHD 2–South Fork Toutle Reach D and Loch and Trouble Creeks
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1451 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Goble, Mulholland, and Coweeman Rivers One-Mulholland Creek Restoration
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1500 Restoration	Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST)	East Fork Deep River Fish and Human Resilience Phase One
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1753 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Cowlitz WLA Spears Unit Design
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1853 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Cleveland Skamokawa Creek Restoration

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1854 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Uncle Henry's Lake Elochoman Restoration
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	24-1530 Restoration	Trout Unlimited– Washington Coast	Upper Wisen Creek Fish Passage Project Phase Two
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	24-1195 Planning	Wild Salmon Center	Tributary to Swanson Creek Fish Passage Design Project
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	24-1177 Restoration	Quileute Tribe	Hermison Wetland Habitat Restoration
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	24-1396 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 4.5 to 5
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	24-1696 Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Intensively Monitored Watershed Island Unit Estuary Restoration Construction
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	24-1739 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative	Intensively Monitored Watershed Similk (qiqelaxad) Estuary Restoration
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	24-1738 Planning	Skagit River System Cooperative	Cascade Floodplain Fill Removal Feasibility
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1051 Planning	Walla Walla Conservation District	Touchet River Mile Thirty-three Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1053 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District	Tumalum Creek Restoration Phase Five
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1054 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	South Touchet River Large Wood Enhancement
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1055 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tuusi Wana Phase Two Restoration
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1056 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tucannon Project Area 27-28 Riparian Planting
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1061 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tuusi Wana Riparian
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1069 Restoration	Nez Perce Tribe	Tucannon Big Four Floodplain Restoration
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1070 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon Project Area 14.1 Design
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	24-1255 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy	Stillwater Floodplain Restoration Preliminary Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	24-1258 Planning Restoration	Snohomish County Surface Water Management	South Slough Final Designs
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1835 Restoration	Cascade Fisheries	Methow at Goat Creek Floodplain Reconnection
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1861 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phase One and Two
West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity	24-1140 Planning	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group	Skunk Bay Amor Removal Design Two
West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity	24-1147 Planning	Bainbridge Island	Springbrook Culvert Complex Designs High School Road
Willapa Bay Lead Entity	24-1569 Restoration	Pacific Conservation District	M Nemah Priority Restoration Phases Two and Three
WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity	24-1326 Acquisition Restoration	Whatcom Land Trust	Lower Kenney Creek Acquisition and Restoration
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity	24-1213 Planning	Washington Department of Enterprises Services	Deschutes Estuary Restoration Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1718 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Middle Fork Teanaway River Miles 3.2-5.4 Design
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	24-1247 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Cold Creek Passage at Keechelus Lake Design

Attachment 5: Targeted Investment Project List

Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Lead Entity Funding	Targeted Investment Request	Total Proposed Award
1	24-1103 Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy Dewatto Estuary Main Stem Protection	$3,578,800	$1,043,500	$0	$3,578,800	$3,578,800
2	24-1119 Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust Double Bluff Acquisition	$1,202,750	$5,930,000	$0	$1,202,750	$1,202,750
3	24-1714 Acquisition	Forterra Frog's Home Acquisition	$1,432,805	$0	$0	$1,432,805	$1,432,805
4	24-1069 Restoration	Nez Perce Tribe Tucannon Big Four Floodplain Restoration	$4,990,100	$0	$0	$4,990,100	$4,990,100
5	24-1755 Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust Mid Grays River Conservation Area	$4,999,804	$0	$0	$4,999,804	$$4,999,804
6	24-1713 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Toppenish Creek River Mile Forty at Pom Pom Road Phase Two	$2,388,067	$0	$0	$2,388,067	$2,388,067
7	24-1452 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group STHD 2–South Fork Toutle Reach D and Loch and Trouble Creeks	$4,994,564	$0	$0	$4,994,564	$4,994,564
8	24-1861 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phases One and Two	$4,100,000	$8,430,497	$600,000	$3,500,000	$4,100,000
9	24-1499 Restoration	Trout Unlimited–Washington Coast Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase Three	$3,524,416	$0	$0	$3,524,416	$3,524,416
10	24-1740 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Smokehouse Dike Setback Construction	$5,000,000	$0	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000

Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Lead Entity Funding	Targeted Investment Request	Total Proposed Award
11	24-1451 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Goble, Mulholland, and Coweeman Rivers One-Mulholland Creek Restoration	$4,999,569	$0	$0	$4,999,569	$4,999,569
12	24-1715 Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust Gold Creek Restoration River Mile 0.5-2	$3,836,947	$5,000,000	$0	$3,836,947	$3,836,947
13	24-1156 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Auburn Narrows–Construction	$4,900,000	$866,000	$600,000	$4,300,000	$4,900,000
14	24-1569 Restoration	Pacific Conservation District M Nemah Priority Restoration Phases Two and Three	$3,953,000	$0	$0	$3,953,000	$3,953,000
15	24-1122 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Ahtanum Village Restoration	$1,308,447	$240,000	$0	$1,308,447	$1,308,447
16	24-1068 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tucannon Power Line Realignment	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
17	24-1063 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Mill Creek Passage–Gose Street	$2,814,404	$800,000	$0	$2,814,404	$2,814,404
18	24-1199 Restoration	Pierce County Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)	$3,900,000	$0	$0	$3,900,000	$3,900,000
19	24-1064 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Mill Creek Passage–Roosevelt to Tausick	$2,608,828	$460,382	$0	$2,608,828	$2,608,828
		Total	**$67,532,501**	**$22,770,379**	**$1,200,000**	**$66,332,501**	**$67,532,501**

Attachment 6: PSAR Large Capital Project List

Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	PSAR Large Capital Request	Total Proposed Award
1	24-1696 Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Intensively Monitored Watershed Island Unit Estuary Restoration Construction	$28,812,060	$0	$0	$0	$28,812,060	$28,812,060
2	24-1094 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Big Quilcene Moon Valley Restoration	$14,080,000	$9,006,900	$0	$0	$14,080,000	$14,080,000
3	24-1119 Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust Double Bluff Acquisition[7]	$1,202,750	$5,930,000	$0	$0	$1,202,750	$1,202,750
4	24-1740 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Intensively Monitored Watershed Smokehouse Dike Setback Construction[8]	$5,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
5	24-1156 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Auburn Narrows–Construction[9]	$4,900,000	$866,000	$0	$600,000	$4,300,000	$4,900,000
6	24-1108 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Northeast Auburn Creek Rehabilitation LG-5	$6,750,000	$2,477,703	$461,925	$500,987	$5,787,088	$6,750,000
7	24-1041 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Lower Mashel River Restoration	$7,373,584	$0	$0	$0	$7,373,584	$7,373,584

[7]This project also is included on the Targeted Investment ranked list.
[8]This project also is included on the Targeted Investment ranked list.
[9]This project also is included on the Targeted Investment ranked list.

Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	PSAR Large Capital Request	Total Proposed Award
8	24-1213 Planning	Washington Department of Enterprise Services Deschutes Estuary Restoration	$5,000,000	$1,422,940	$0	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
9	24-1199 Restoration	Pierce County Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)[10]	$3,900,000	$0	$0	$0	$3,900,000	$3,900,000
		Total	**$77,018,394**	**$19,703,543**	**$461,925**	**$1,100,987**	**$75,455,482**	**$77,018,394**

[10]This project also is included on the Targeted Investment ranked list.

Attachment 7: Lead Entity Ranked Project Lists

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1094 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Big Quilcene Moon Valley Restoration	$14,080,000	$9,006,900	$0	$0	$0	$14,080,000	$14,080,000	
2	24-1090 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Discovery Bay Pedersen Nearshore Restoration	$348,726	$61,540	$348,726	$0	$0	$0	$348,726	
3	24-1103 Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy Dewatto Estuary and Main Stem Protection	$3,578,800	$1,043,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
4	24-1101 Monitoring	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Union River Fish-In, Fish-Out Monitoring	$138,180	$30,000	$138,180	$0	$0	$0	$138,180	

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
5	24-1099 Restoration	Mason Conservation District Skokomish South Fork Phase Six Restoration[11]	$1,716,865	$350,000	$1,277,088	$0	$110,623	$0	$1,387,711	Partially Funded
6	24-1100 Restoration	Mason Conservation District Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Phase Five	$1,234,970	$0	$0	$746,762	$488,208	$0	$1,234,970	
7	24-1104 Acquisition	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Dewatto River Riparian Protection	$769,626	$1,491,650	$0	$0	$355,126	$0	$355,126	Partially Funded
8	24-1091 Planning	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Snow Creek North Barry Restoration Design	$294,194	$0	$0	$0	$294,194	$0	$294,194	
9	24-1102 Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Tahuya Estuary Restoration Preliminary Design	$865,716	$161,794	$0	$0	$865,716	$0	$865,716	

[11]This project will receive $329 154 in Hood Canal's 2021-2023 unobligated PSAR funds and is fully funded.

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
10	24-1092 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition East Jefferson County Riparian Stewardship	$592,507	$0	$0	$592,507	$0	$0	$592,507	
11	24-1097 Planning Acquisition	Mason Conservation District Vance Creek Acquisition and Planning Phase One	$1,330,000	$239,000	$0	$0	$1,330,000	$0	$1,330,000	
12	24-1096 Planning	Jefferson County Dosewallips Rocky Brook Final Design	$286,000	$0	$0	$0	$286,000	$0	$286,000	
13	22-1090 Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Feasibility	$57,479	$10,144	$0	$0	$277,360	$0	$277,360	
		Total	**$25,293,063**	**$12,394,528**	**$1,763,994**	**$1,339,269**	**$4,007,227**	**$14,080,000**	**$21,190,490**	

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

1	24-1450 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group South Fork Toutle Restoration at Brownell Creek Confluence	$1,999,010	$85,838	$0	$1,999,010	$1,999,010	
2	24-1452 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group STHD 2–South Fork Toutle Reach D and Loch and Trouble Creeks[12]	$4,994,564	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
3	24-1524 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Cedar Creek-Masser In-stream Design	$94,164	$0	$94,164	$0	$94,164	
4	24-1455 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Delameter-Arkansas Barrier Bundle	$349,782	$0	$349,782	$0	$349,782	
5	24-1853 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District Cleveland Skamokawa Creek Restoration	$225,085	$0	$0	$225,085	$225,085	
6	24-1451 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Goble, Mulholland, and Coweeman Rivers One-Mulholland Creek Restoration[13]	$4,999,569	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

[12]This is a Targeted Investment project. If it is not funded in January through the Targeted Investment program, then $1,576,664 in the region's 2024 SRFB funding will be applied to the project.

[13]This is a Targeted Investment project. If project 24-1452 is funded in January with Targeted Investment program funds, then $1,576,664 in region's SRFB funding will be applied to this project.

7	24-1854 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District Uncle Henry's Lake Elochoman Restoration	$177,372	$34,000	$177,372	$0	$177,372	
8	24-1525 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Cedar Creek-Masser Riparian	$274,665	$0	$0	$274,665	$274,665	
9	24-1851 Planning	Cowlitz Indian Tribe Elochoman Headwaters Design	$336,262	$0	$336,262	$0	$336,262	
10	24-1453 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Timber Creek Fish Passage and In-stream Design	$128,664	$0	$128,664	$0	$128,664	
11	24-1454 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Beaver-Bear North Fork Toutle Restoration	$766,242	$0	$0	$766,242	$766,242	
12	24-1526 Restoration	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Dyer Creek and East Fork Lewis Habitat Improvements	$694,166	$150,000	$694,166	$0	$694,166	
13	24-1753 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Cowlitz WLA Spears Unit Design	$288,648	$51,000	$288,648	$0	$288,648	
14	24-1641 Restoration	Cascade Forest Conservancy Riparian Enhancements in the Wind River Watershed	$199,498	$10,000	$0	$199,498	$199,498	
15	24-1527 Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Lower Woodard Creek Design Phase Three	$349,780	$0	$349,780	$0	$349,780	
16	24-1755 Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust	$4,999,804	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

		Mid Grays River Conservation Area[14]						
	24-1617	Cowlitz Indian Tribe						
17	Planning	Lena Springs Design	$174,129	$0	$174,129	$0	$174,129	
	24-1528	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership						
18	Restoration	Campen Creek Restoration	$239,167	$310,000	$239,167	$0	$239,167	
	24-1523	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group						
19	Restoration	Coweeman Headwaters Riparian Stewardship	$191,484	$0	$0	$191,484	$191,484	
	24-1500	Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST) East Fork Deep River Fish and Human Resilience						
20	Restoration	Phase One	$237,627	$792,642	$237,627	$0	$237,627	
	24-1756	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Elochoman Large Woody Materials and Floodplain						
21	Restoration	Connection	$973,575	$190,706	$973,575	$0	$973,575	
	24-1578	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership						
22	Restoration	Lower Woodard Creek Restoration	$771,045	$149,999	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$23,464,302**	**$1,774,185**	**$4,043,336**	**$3,655,984**	**$7,699,320**	

[14]This is a Targeted Investment project. If project 24-1452 and 24-1451 are funded in January with Targeted Investment program funds, then $1,576,664 in the region's SRFB funding will be applied to this project.

Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat Lead Entity

Klickitat Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1643 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Snyder Creek Final Restoration Design River Mile 0.5-1.2	$332,214	$0	$332,214	$0	$332,214	
2	24-1794 Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust Klickitat River Floodplain Acquisition	$223,357	$0	$0	$223,357	$223,357	
3	23-1195 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Howard Lake Road Upper Klickitat Floodplain[15]	$500,000	$88,250	$400,000	$0	$400,000	Partially Funded
		Total	**$1,055,571**	**$88,250**	**$732,214**	**$223,357**	**$955,571**	

[15]This is a $400,000 cost increase to the 2023 project.

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1713 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Toppenish Creek River Mile Forty at Pom Pom Road Phase Two	$2,388,067	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
2	24-1714 Acquisition	Forterra Frog's Home Acquisition[16]	$1,432,805	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
3	24-1715 Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust Gold Creek Restoration River Mile 0.5-2	$3,836,947	$5,000,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
4	24-1122 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Ahtanum Village Restoration	$1,308,447	$240,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
5	24-1717 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group West Fork Teanaway River Miles 6.85-8 Implementation	$385,000	$70,000	$385,000	$0	$385,000	
6	24-1816 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Rattlesnake Creek Streamflow Improvements Design	$202,725	$0	$202,725	$0	$202,725	
7	24-1718 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Middle Fork Teanaway River Miles 3.2-5.4 Design	$256,500	$45,300	$256,500	$0	$256,500	
8	24-1247 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Cold Creek Passage at Keechelus Lake Design	$197,071	$50,000	$197,071	$0	$197,071	

[16]This project is requesting Targeted Investment program funding. If the project is not awarded that funding in January, the lead entity will allocate $774,793 of 2024 SRFB funding and $541,795 of riparian funding to this project. This project is the number one ranked riparian project.

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
9	24-1673 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Tieton River Restoration Site Four[17]	$822,879	$145,215	$822,879	$0	$822,879	
10	24-1810 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Yakima River River Mile 156 Riparian Buffer Design[18]	$150,060	$26,500	$39,391	$0	$39,391	Partially Funded
Riparian Projects								
2	24-1722 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Satus Creek Riparian Enhancement	$744,480	$0	$0	$744,480	$744,480	
3	24-1719 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Pond Five Reach Active Channel Planting	$761,194	$0	$0	$761,194	$761,194	
4	24-1744 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Lower Cowiche River Mile One Stewardship 2025-2027	$118,180	$0	$0	$118,180	$118,180	
5	24-1808 Acquisition	Kittitas Conservation Trust Yakima River Mile 160 Riparian Acquisition	$920,750	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$13,525,105**	**$5,577,0155**	**$1,903,566**	**$1,623,854**	**$3,527,420**	

[17]If project 24-1714 is not funded with Targeted Investment program funding in January, this project would become partially funded and would receive $87 477.

[18]If project 24-1714 is not funded with Targeted Investment program funding in January, then this project will not receive funding.

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity

Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity							
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1383 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Lower Harvey Final Design and Construction[19]	$1,156,753	$205,000	$1,149,015	$1,149,015	Partially Funded
		Total	**$1,156,753**	**$205,000**	**$1,149,015**	**$1,149,015**	

[19]This project will receive $7,738 in 2024 SRFB funds from the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity and will be fully funded.

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity

Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award
1	24-1156 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Auburn Narrows Construction	$4,900,000	$866,000	$0	$0	$600,000	$4,300,000	$4,900,000
2	24-1157 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Newaukum Creek Riparian Revegetation	$497,722	$102,278	$0	$497,722	$0	$0	$497,722
3	24-1108 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Northeast Auburn Creek Rehabilitation LG-5	$6,750,000	$2,477,703	$461,925	$0	$500,987	$5,787,088	$6,750,000
		Total	**$12,147,722**	**$3,445,981**	**$461,925**	**$497,722**	**$1,100,987**	**$10,087,088**	**$12,147,722**

Island County Lead Entity

Island County Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1118 Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust North Livingston Bay Acquisition Phase Two	$750,000	$540,390	$304,567	$445,433	$0	$0	$750,000	
2	24-1274 Planning	Tulalip Tribes Cultus Bay Estuary Connectivity Planning	$349,596	$0	$35,201	$0	$314,395	$0	$349,596	
3	24-1117 Restoration	Island County Public Works Race Lagoon Culvert 1893 Phase Two[20]	$897,954	$158,463	$0	$0	$448,977	$0	$448,977	Partially Funded
	24-1119 Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust Double Bluff Acquisition	$1,202,750	$5,930,000	$0	$0	$0	$1,202,750	$1,202,750	
		Total	**$3,200,300**	**$6,628,853**	**$339,768**	**$445,433**	**$763,372**	**$1,202,750**	**$2,751,323**	

[20]This project will receive $448,977 in 2025-2027 PSAR funds from the Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity and will be fully funded.

Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1243 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Skookum Valley Riparian Management	$150,000	$0	$0	$150,000	$0	$150,000	
2	24-1203 Restoration	Mason Conservation District Gosnell Creek Large Woody Materials and Fish Passage Project Phase Two	$357,871	$64,368	$328,702	$0	$29,169	$357,871	
3	24-1111 Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust Little Skookum Inlet Protection	$858,500	$858,500	$0	$0	$754,285	$754,285	Partially Funded
4	24-1239 Restoration	Mason Conservation District WRIA 14 Riparian Restoration	$340,010	$0	$0	$290,697	$0	$290,697	Partially Funded
5	24-1241 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Skookum Ranch Restoration Phase One	$1,184,000	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$2,890,381**	**$1,922,868**	**$328,702**	**$440,697**	**$783,454**	**$1,552,853**	

Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity

Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1223 Planning	Tulalip Tribes Big Gulch Stream Preliminary Design (60%)	$342,027	$0	$342,027	$0	$0	$342,027	
2	24-1222 Planning	King County Road Services Division Southeast High Point Way Fish Passage Final Design	$1,319,752	$232,898	$205,589	$0	$305,528	$511,117	Partially Funded
Riparian Funding Ranking									
1	24-1221 Restoration	Mountains to Sound Greenway Issaquah Creek Riparian Restoration	$150,000	$26,854	$0	$150,000	$0	$150,000	
1	24-1286 Restoration	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group Sammamish Watershed Riparian Work[21]	$300,531	$0	$63,888	$236,643	$0	$300,531	
3	24-1233 Restoration	Whale Scout Students Restoring Riparian Habitat-Sammamish River	$81,850	$0	$0	$81,850	$0	$81,850	
4	24-1312 Restoration	Mountains to Sound Greenway Little Bear Creek Park Riparian Restoration	$93,255	$11,531	$0	$93,255	$0	$93,255	
		Total	**$2,287,415**	**$271,283**	**$611,504**	**$561,748**	**$305,528**	**$1,478,780**	

[21]This project is tied as the number one ranked riparian project.

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1033 Restoration	Nisqually Land Trust Middle Reach Nisqually Riparian Stewardship River Mile Thirty-three	$270,860	$47,800	$270,860	$0	$0	$0	$270,860	
2	24-1036 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust Nisqually Floodplain-Powell Creek Protection	$299,700	$450,000	$200,950	$98,750	$0	$0	$299,700	
3	22-1059 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Middle Ohop Restoration River Mile 5.6[22]	$1,586,600	$282,000	$0	$0	$861,123	$0	$861,123	Partially Funded
4	24-1041 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Lower Mashel River Restoration	$7,373,584	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,373,584	$7,373,584	
5	24-1035 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust Middle Ohop Protection	$453,000	$0	$0	$453,000	$0	$0	$453,000	

[22]This is a request to fund a partially funded project from 2022.

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
6	24-1032 Acquisition Restoration	Nisqually Land Trust Middle Reach Nisqually Protection River Mile 30.7	$272,990	$48,180	$0	$0	$272,990	$0	$272,990	
7	24-1087 Planning	Nisqually Land Trust Muck Creek Protection Outreach	$54,505	$9,625	$0	$0	$54,505	$0	$54,505	
8	24-1034 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust Lower Ohop Protection	$1,424,350	$251,500	$116,337	$0	$213,216	$0	$329,553	Partially Funded
9	24-1037 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust Tanwax Creek Protection	$535,320	$94,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$12,270,909**	**$1,183,605**	**$588,147**	**$551,750**	**$1,401,834**	**$7,373,584**	**$9,915,315**	

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name						
1	24-1315 Acquisition	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Indian Creek Habitat Protection	$304,884	$54,000	$304,884	$0	$0	$304,884
2	24-1297 Restoration	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Elwha River Revegetation Project	$271,596	$0	$0	$271,596	$0	$271,596
3	24-1420 Restoration	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Upper Dungeness River Large Woody Materials Restoration Phase Four	$1,000,000	$176,471	$623,540	$0	$376,460	$1,000,000
4	24-1305 Restoration	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Dungeness River Riparian Stewardship	$420,000	$0	$0	$420,000	$0	$420,000
5	24-1009 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Dungeness Riparian Recovery Phase Four	$625,180	$126,000	$0	$40,813	$584,367	$625,180
6	24-1313 Planning	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Pysht Main Stem Restoration Design	$350,000	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$350,000
7	24-1314 Planning	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe South Fork Pysht Restoration Design	$350,000	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$350,000
8	24-1320 Planning	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Upper Cowan Ranch Hoko River Restoration Design	$337,885	$0	$0	$0	$337,885	$337,885

9	24-1321 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Ossert Creek Large Woody Materials Design and Construction[23]	$712,449	$125,727	$0	$0	$409,105	$409,105	Partially Funded
	24-1255 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy Stillwater Floodplain Restoration Prelim Design[24]	$350,000	$65,000	$45,554	$0	$0	$45,554	Partially Funded
	24-1387 Restoration	Lummi Indian Business Council South Fork Nooksack Skookum Edfro Phase Three Restoration[25]	$3,093,728	$545,953	$10,539	$0	$0	$10,539	Partially Funded
	24-1662 Restoration	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department Jackson Beach Restoration[26]	$424,125	$77,500	$25,692	$0	$0	$25,692	Partially Funded
		Total	**$8,239,847**	**$1,170,651**	**$1,010,209**	**$732,409**	**$2,407,817**	**$4,150,435**	

[23]This project will receive $303,334 in 2025-2027 PSAR funds from the Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity.

[24]This project is in the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity.

[25]This project is in the WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity.

[26]This project is in the San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery.

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1395 Restoration	Pierce County Conservation District South Prairie Creek Riparian Stewardship	$682,976	$0	$0	$639,459	$0	$639,459	Partially Funded
3	24-1396 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 4.5 to 5	$2,302,025	$414,000	$443,055	$0	$1,750,232	$2,193,287	Partially Funded
4	24-1399 Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group WRIA 10-12 Nearshore Habitat Assessment	$140,000	$25,000	$0	$0	$140,000	$140,000	
5	24-1398 Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Alluvial Fan Restoration Design at Fox and Rushingwater Creeks	$350,000	$0	$350,000	$0	$0	$350,000	
		Total	**$3,475,001**	**$439,000**	**$793,055**	**$639,459**	**$1,890,232**	**$3,322,746**	

San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery

San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1662 Restoration	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department Jackson Beach Restoration[27]	$424,125	$77,500	$291,559	$0	$72,156	$363,715	Partially Funded
2	24-1656 Planning	Friends of the San Juans Davis Bay and Richardson Marsh Restoration and Resiliency	$142,027	$25,065	$0	$0	$142,027	$142,027	
3	24-1659 Acquisition	San Juan County Land Bank Shoreline Protection for Salmonids in Eastsound[28]	$1,250,000	$1,941,000	$142,027	$0	$819,261	$961,288	Partially Funded
4	24-1661 Restoration	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department False Bay Creek Riparian Restoration and Stewardship	$176,144	$0	$0	$176,144	$0	$176,144	
5	24-1660 Restoration	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department Lower Lake Zylstra Riparian Restoration	$261,746	$0	$0	$261,746	$0	$261,746	

[27]This project has two allocation transfers coming as a repayment from a loan of 2023 SRFB funds that the San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery loaned to the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity. The North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon will provide $25,692 and the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity will provide $34,718 to San Juan County in 2024 SRFB funds for this project.

[28]This project is receiving an additional $184,386 in San Juan's returned 2021-2023 PSAR return funds.

San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
6	24-1658 Planning	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department San Juan County e-DNA Fish Assessment[29]	$84,353	$14,886	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
7	24-1657 Restoration	Friends of the San Juans Lower Cascade Creek Riparian Restoration Project	$136,900	$0	$0	$47,702	$0	$47,702	Partially Funded
		Total	**$2,475,295**	**$2,058,451**	**$433,586**	**$485,592**	**$1,033,444**	**$1,952,622**	

[29]This project is being fully funded with $84,353 in San Juan's returned 2021-2023 PSAR return funds.

Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity

Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name							Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1849 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Upper Skagit Riparian Restoration	$225,000	$0	$0	$225,000	$0	$225,000	
2	24-1742 Planning Acquisition	Skagit Land Trust Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition	$1,105,000	$195,000	$1,105,000	$0	$0	$1,105,000	
3	24-1743 Acquisition	Seattle City Light Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition	$1,650,000	$291,177	$559,594	$0	$1,090,406	$1,650,000	
4	24-1739 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Intensively Monitored Watershed-Similk (qiqelaxad) Estuary Restoration	$1,307,794	$0	$0	$0	$1,307,794	$1,307,794	
5	24-1733 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Upper Skagit Knotweed Control	$234,769	$0	$0	$234,769	$0	$234,769	
6	24-1730 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Rasar Riparian Restoration Phase One	$142,800	$0	$0	$142,800	$0	$142,800	
7	24-1727 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Collaborative Riparian Restoration	$189,000	$0	$0	$189,000	$0	$189,000	
8	24-1729 Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative Upper Martin Slough Restoration Project	$137,900	$0	$0	$137,900	$0	$137,900	
9	24-1735 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group DeBay's Reach Riparian Restoration	$375,000	$0	$0	$119,385	$255,615	$375,000	

10	24-1736 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Collaborative Riparian Restoration	$111,000	$0	$0	$0	$111,000	$111,000	
11	24-1738 Planning	Skagit River System Cooperative Cascade Floodplain Fill Removal Feasibility	$321,519	$56,765	$0	$0	$321,519	$321,519	
12	24-1734 Planning	Skagit River System Cooperative Maylor Marsh Enhancement Feasibility	$253,489	$50,000	$0	$0	$253,489	$253,489	
13	24-1731 Planning	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Pressentin Side Channel Adaptive Management	$84,908	$14,984	$84,908	$0	$0	$84,908	
14	24-1117 Restoration	Island County Public Works Race Lagoon Culvert 1893 Phase Two[30]	$897,954	$158,463	$0	$0	$448,977	$448,977	Partially Funded
	24-1321 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Ossert Creek Large Woody Materials Design and Construction[31]	$712,449	$125,727	$0	$0	$303,334	$303,334	Partially Funded
		Total	**$7,748,582**	**$892,116**	**$1,749,502**	**$1,048,854**	**$4,092,134**	**$6,890,490**	

[30]This project is in the Island County Lead Entity.

[31]This project is in the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon.

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1255 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy Stillwater Floodplain Restoration Preliminary Design[32]	$350,000	$65,000	$228,258	$0	$0	$228,258	Partially Funded
2	24-1258 Planning Restoration	Snohomish County Surface Water Management South Slough Final Designs	$546,550	$96,450	$546,550	$0	$0	$546,550	
3	24-1254 Acquisition	Snohomish County Surface Water Management Community Floodplain Solutions Acquisitions	$1,696,750	$313,200	$23,540	$0	$1,673,210	$1,696,750	
4	24-1261 Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources Upper West Fork Woods Creek Restoration Phase One	$349,800	$63,000	$0	$349,800	$0	$349,800	
5	24-1260 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation Woods Creek In-stream Restoration Part Two	$281,570	$49,900	$0	$0	$229,636	$229,636	Partially Funded
6	24-1264 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation Snohomish Tributary Riparian Stewardship	$611,353	$0	$0	$291,924	$0	$291,924	Partially Funded
		Total	**$3,836,023**	**$587,550**	**$798,348**	**$641,724**	**$1,902,846**	**$3,342,918**	

[32]This project will receive $45,554 in 2024 SRFB funding from the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity and $76,188 in 2024 SRFB funding from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon. The project is fully funded.

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1238 Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians North Fork Stillaguamish Riparian Stewardship	$633,487	$0	$0	$633,487	$0	$633,487	
2	24-1210 Acquisition	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians Stillaguamish Floodplain Acquisitions	$1,027,032	$182,000	$518,198	$0	$508,834	$1,027,032	
3	24-1028 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy Grant Creek Confluence Final Design	$188,750	$0	$150,000	$0	$38,750	$188,750	
4	24-1662 Restoration	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department Jackson Beach Restoration[33]	$424,125	$77,500	$34,718	$0	$0	$34,718	Partially Funded
5	24-1255 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy Stillwater Floodplain Restoration Preliminary Design[34]	$350,000	$65,000	$76,188	$0	$0	$76,188	Partially Funded
		Total	**$2,623,394**	**$324,500**	**$779,104**	**$633,487**	**$547,584**	**$1,960,175**	

[33]The Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity borrowed $34,718 from the San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery in the SRFB grant round in 2023 to fully fund all Stillaguamish projects with the agreement that any borrowed funds would be paid back in the 2024 SRFB grant round. The Stillaguamish lead entity is paying back the borrowed funds this grant round totaling $34,718 to the San Juan lead entity.

[34]This project is in Snohomish Basin Lead Entity.

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1139 Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy Dickerson Creek Protection	$1,058,300	$1,087,000	$0	$477,972	$580,328	$0	$1,058,300	
2	24-1159 Restoration	Wild Fish Conservancy Finn Creek Estuary Restoration-Construction	$250,000	$45,000	$140,328	$0	$109,672	$0	$250,000	
3	24-1161 Restoration	Pierce County Conservation District DeMolay Sandspit Bulkhead Removal Implementation	$162,671	$808,356	$162,671	$0	$0	$0	$162,671	
4	24-1148 Restoration	Kitsap County Dyes Inlet Lagoon Bulkhead Removal	$97,030	$328,070	$97,030	$0	$0	$0	$97,030	
5	24-1170 Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy East Kitsap Steelhead Water Type Assessment	$300,000	$53,000	$0	$0	$300,000	$0	$300,000	
6	24-1167 Restoration	Bainbridge Island Land Trust Barnabee Farms Springbrook Creek Restoration[35]	$250,000	$170,917	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

[35]This project will receive $212,364 from the West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery's 2023-2025 PSAR return funds and $37,636 from its 2021-2023 PSAR return funds to be fully funded.

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
7	24-1168 Restoration	Kitsap Conservation District Washington Conservation Corps Riparian Restoration Projects[36]	$242,000	$42,756	$15,756	$0	$0	$0	$15,756	Partially Funded
8	24-1149 Restoration	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group Smith Bulkhead Removal and Restoration	$210,439	$55,447	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
9	24-1140 Planning	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group Skunk Bay Armor Removal Design Phase Two	$65,180	$34,267	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
10	24-1147 Planning	Bainbridge Island Springbrook Culvert Complex Design High School Road	$342,550	$60,450	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
	24-1199 Restoration	Pierce County Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)	$3,900,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,900,000	$3,900,000	
		Total	**$6,878,170**	**$2,685,263**	**$415,785**	**$477,972**	**$990,000**	**$3,900,000**	**$5,783,757**	

[36]This project is partially funded and will receive $127,957 of the West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery 2023-2025 PSAR returned funds.

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1387 Restoration	Lummi Indian Business Council South Fork Nooksack Skookum Edfro Phase Three Restoration[37]	$3,093,728	$545,953	$690,283	$0	$2,392,906	$3,083,189	Partially Funded
2	24-1388 Planning	Lummi Indian Business Council Middle Fork Lower Porter Reach Design	$283,263	$0	$283,263	$0	$0	$283,263	
3	24-1379 Planning	Nooksack Indian Tribe WRIA 1 Riparian Restoration Needs Assessment	$244,190	$0	$0	$244,190	$0	$244,190	
4	24-1180 Restoration	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn Nooksack Basin Riparian Planting and Maintenance	$500,000	$48,568	$30,409	$469,591	$0	$500,000	
5	24-1390 Restoration	Nooksack Indian Tribe North Fork Nooksack (Xwq?l?m) Boyd Reach Restoration	$3,690,850	$1,150,298	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
6	24-1326 Acquisition Restoration	Whatcom Land Trust Lower Kenney Creek Acquisition and Restoration	$799,044	$290,353	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$8,611,075**	**$2,035,172**	**$1,003,955**	**$713,781**	**$2,392,906**	**$4,110,642**	

[37]This project will receive $10,539.00 in 2024 SRFB funds from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and is fully funded.

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity										
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Proposed PSAR Large Capital Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1188 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Upper Deschutes River Restoration Phase One	$1,100,000	$200,000	$274,817	$0	$655,010	$0	$929,827	Partially Funded
2	24-1187 Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust Inspiring Kids Preserve Expansion	$346,500	$148,500	$0	$346,500	$0	$0	$346,500	
3	24-1212 Restoration	Thurston Conservation District WRIA 13 Riparian Analysis and Implementation	$132,614	$0	$0	$71,132	$0	$0	$71,132	Partially Funded
	24-1213 Planning	Washington Department of Enterprise Services Deschutes Estuary Restoration	$5,000,000	$1,422,940	$0	$0	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000	
		Total	**$6,579,114**	**$1,771,440**	**$274,817**	**$417,632**	**$655,010**	**$5,000,000**	**$6,347,459**	

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1049 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek Project Area 11.2 Stream Restoration	$640,000	$113,373	$640,000	$0	$640,000	
2	24-1054 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation South Touchet River Large Wood Enhancement	$300,000	$132,000	$300,000	$0	$300,000	
3	24-1050 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Touchet River Mile Thirty-five Restoration	$750,000	$500,000	$750,000	$0	$750,000	

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
4	24-1046 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District Alpowa Creek Phase Four Post Assisted Log Structures	$88,000	$15,600	$88,000	$0	$88,000	
5	24-1071 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Mill Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Strategic Pla	$200,000	$45,000	$200,000	$0	$200,000	
6	24-1115 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek Project Area 3.2 Phase Two Restoration	$195,000	$37,000	$195,000	$0	$195,000	
7	24-1070 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	$200,000	$0	$198,640	$0	$198,640	Partially Funded

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
		Tucannon Prooject Area 14.1 Design						
12	24-1055 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tuusi Wana Phase Two Restoration	$650,000	$114,706	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
13	24-1053 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District Tumalum Creek Restoration Phase Five	$120,000	$30,836	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
14	24-1047 Planning	Washington Water Trust Touchet River Hofer Dam Assessment and Design Study	$128,600	$23,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
15	24-1051 Planning	Walla Walla County	$312,701	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
		Conservation District Touchet River Mile Thirty-three Design						
16	24-1069 Restoration	Nez Perce Tribe Tucannon Big Four Floodplain Restoration	$4,990,100	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
17	24-1063 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Mill Creek Passage-Gose Street	$2,814,404	$800,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
18	24-1064 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Mill Creek Passage-Roosevelt to Tausick	$2,608,828	$460,382	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
19	24-1068 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
		Umatilla Indian Reservation Tucannon Power Line Realignment						
Riparian Projects								
1	24-1056 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tucannon Project Area Twenty-seven to Twenty-eight Riparian Planting	$250,000	$50,000	$0	$250,000	$250,000	
2	24-1059 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Walla Walla River Riparian-McDonald Road	$699,508	$0	$0	$699,508	$699,508	
3	24-1058 Restoration	Walla Walla County	$586,773	$0	$0	$586,773	$586,773	

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
		Conservation District Walla Walla River Riparian-Swegle Road						
4	24-1061 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tuusi Wana Riparian	$737,500	$0	$0	$478,347	$478,347	Partially Funded
		Total	**$19,271,414**	**$2,321,897**	**$2,371,640**	**$2,014,628**	**$4,386,268**	

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1835 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Methow at Goat Creek Floodplain Reconnection	$747,978	$745,297	$747,978	$0	$747,978	
2	24-1834 Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust Entiat River River Mile 18.5 Acquisition	$205,400	$115,500	$205,400	$0	$205,400	
3	24-1820 Restoration	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Habitat Connectivity Improvement at Twisp Ponds	$108,749	$19,949	$108,749	$0	$108,749	
4	24-1861 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phase One and Two[38]	$4,100,000	$8,430,497	$600,000	$0	$600,000	Partially Funded
5	24-1824 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Lower Chiwawa Complexity and Floodplain Reconnect Project	$273,038	$507,068	$273,038	$0	$273,038	
6	24-1827 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Wilson Side Channel Adaptive Preliminary Design	$145,252	$29,558	$145,252	$0	$145,252	
7	24-1877 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Peshastin Creek River Mile 8.8 Preliminary Design	$206,928	$206,927	$206,928	$0	$206,928	
8	24-1825 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Nason-Kahler Confluence Habitat and Coldwater Refuge	$96,971	$138,953	$96,971	$0	$96,971	

[38]This project is also requesting Targeted Investment program funding.

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
9	24-1836 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Pole Creek Fish Passage Restoration	$150,000	$27,500	$150,000	$0	$150,000	
10	24-1828 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Colockum Creek Reach Assessment	$125,000	$26,337	$125,000	$0	$125,000	
11	24-1856 Monitoring	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Food Web Monitoring Bioenergetics and Restoration	$80,130	$51,063	$80,130	$0	$80,130	
12	24-1829 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department White River Floodplain Conceptual Design	$150,000	$37,500	$149,926	$0	$149,926	Partially Funded
13	24-1383 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Lower Harvey Final Design and Construction[39]	$1,156,753	$205,000	$7,738	$0	$7,738	Partially Funded
Riparian Projects								
1	24-1822 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Goat and Eight Mile Creek Riparian Protection	$175,000	$0	$0	$175,000	$175,000	
2	24-1833 Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust White River Oxbow Acquisition	$360,100	$0	$0	$360,100	$360,100	
3	24-1819 Restoration	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Riparian Restoration at Twisp Ponds	$238,505	$0	$0	$238,505	$238,505	
4	24-1860 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Peshastin River Mile 2.5	$754,500	$200,000	$0	$754,500	$754,500	
5	24-1821 Restoration	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Riparian Restoration at M23R	$250,894	$0	$0	$250,894	$250,894	

[39]This project is in Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity.

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
6	24-1826 Restoration	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Entiat River Floodplain Riparian Enhancement	$272,698	$0	$0	$272,698	$272,698	
7	24-1837 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Lower Sleepy Hollow Riparian Restoration	$130,000	$0	$0	$130,000	$130,000	
		Total	**$9,727,896**	**$10,741,149**	**$2,897,110**	**$2,181,697**	**$5,078,807**	

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1164 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Bernier Creek Wood Placement Field-Fit	$349,731	$153,907	$349,731	$0	$349,731	
2	24-1165 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Newaukum Headwaters Wood Placement Assessment	$200,000	$124,800	$200,000	$0	$200,000	
3	24-1116 Restoration	Lewis Conservation District Newaukum Tributary-Alpha Fish Passage Construction	$128,300	$121,693	$128,300	$0	$128,300	
4	24-1364 Planning	Grays Harbor Conservation District Garrard Creek River Mile 4.4-5 Restoration Design	$142,736	$0	$142,736	$0	$142,736	
5	24-1236 Planning	Lewis County Public Works Department South Fork Newaukum Tributary at Clark Fish Passage Design	$250,729	$167,153	$219,428	$0	$219,428	Partially Funded
Riparian Project								
1	24-1366 Restoration	Grays Harbor Conservation District Mox Chehalis Creek River Mile 5.3-6.3 Riparian Restoration	$899,461	$0	$0	$886,772	$886,772	Partially Funded
		Total	**$1,970,957**	**$567,553**	**$1,040,195**	**$886,772**	**$1,926,967**	

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1530 Restoration	Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast Upper Wisen Creek Fish Passage Project Phase Two	$268,395	$48,500	$268,395	$0	$268,395	
2	24-1195 Planning	Wild Salmon Center Tributary to Swanson Creek Fish Passage Design Project	$182,871	$0	$182,871	$0	$182,871	
3	24-1177 Restoration	Quileute Tribe Hermison Wetland Habitat Restoration	$60,642	$16,608	$60,642	$0	$60,642	
4	24-1608 Restoration	Clallam Conservation District Quillayute River Watershed Riparian Restoration	$260,786	$0	$0	$210,129	$210,128	Partially Funded
5	24-1607 Restoration	10 000 Years Institute Calawah Prioritized Watershed Restoration Riparian Protection and Restoration	$339,978	$47,200	$35,385	$253,936	$289,321	Partially Funded
		Total	**$1,112,672**	**$112,308**	**$547,293**	**$464,065**	**$1,011,357**	

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1605 Restoration	Quinault Indian Nation Lower Quinault River Invasive Plant Removal Phase Ten	$449,423	$0	$0	$449,423	$449,423	
2	24-1501 Planning Restoration	Wild Salmon Center Raft River Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase Two	$217,970	$38,606	$217,970	$0	$217,970	
3	24-1570 Planning	Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast July Creek Fish Passage Project Phase One	$339,880	$0	$310,067	$0	$310,067	Partially Funded
4	24-1499 Restoration	Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase Three	$3,524,416	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$4,531,689**	**$38,606**	**$528,037**	**$449,423**	**$977,460**	

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Willapa Bay Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	18-1193 Planning Restoration	Pacific Conservation District Smith Creek Tidal Restoration[40]	$1,630,000	$210,350	$140,000	$0	$140,000	Partially Funded
2	24-1516 Planning	Ducks Unlimited Inc. North Willapa Bay Wildlife Area Floodplain Reconstruction	$175,660	$0	$175,660	$0	$175,660	
3	24-1244 Planning	Sea Resources Government Road Estuary Culvert Replacement	$256,000	$0	$256,000	$0	$256,000	
4	23-1124 Planning	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design[41]	$251,500	$0	$1,984	$0	$1,984	Partially Funded
Riparian Projects								
1	24-1769 Restoration	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Rue Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration	$214,253	$0	$0	$214,253	$214,253	
2	24-1687 Restoration	Pacific Conservation District Pacific Conservation District Crew Riparian Maintenance	$398,350	$0	$0	$269,847	$269,847	Partially Funded
		Total	**$2,925,763**	**$210,350**	**$573,644**	**$484,100**	**$1,057,744**	

[40]This project is a cost increase request of $140,000.

[41]This project is a cost increase request of $1,984.

Attachment 8: Project Descriptions

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $14,080,000**
Restoring the Big Quilcene's Moon Valley Reach

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to rebuild the river channel in the Moon Valley reach of the Big Quilcene River in Jefferson County. The group plans to rebuild the channel to increase connections to the river's floodplain. The river is constrained and has an incised channel. The new branching river channel will provide nearly one and a half miles of habitat and one-third mile of side channel habitat, and contain more logs and logjams, which increase the types of habitat available to salmon. These vastly improved river conditions will provide world-class habitat for salmon and trout and address the dysfunctional movement of sediment that harms salmon habitat throughout the lower Big Quilcene River. The river is used by chum salmon and steelhead trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1094)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $348,726**
Restoring the Nearshore in Discovery Bay

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to restore more than an acre and nearly a quarter mile of degraded nearshore habitat critical to migrating chum salmon and steelhead trout. The coalition will remove the abandoned railroad grade that lays across a historical spit, saltmarsh, and back water. The coalition also will remove creosote timber, a bulkhead and the house perched on it, and fill material on the historical beach and backshore marsh. The bay is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1090)

Great Peninsula Conservancy — Grant Requested: $3,578,800
Conserving the Dewatto River and Estuary

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to buy a 400-foot buffer on the Dewatto River and estuary. The buffer includes more than 590 acres, 1.25 miles of shoreline, and 2.5 miles of the lower river. Conserving the land will protect a large estuary important for chum and Chinook salmon. The river is home to a small run of summer chum salmon and is an important geographic location for recovery efforts. The purchase will protect permanently this corridor from development and expand buffers to protect the function of the river and estuary. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1103)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $138,180
Monitoring Union, Tahuya, and Dewatto River Fish

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to continue studying the fish entering and leaving the Union River. The group will count the number of chum salmon carcasses and collect life history and genetic data from the Union, Tahuya, and Dewatto Rivers. The group also will count the number of young chum heading out to sea and collect genetic samples to identify the timing of summer and fall runs. The rivers are used by chum salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1101)

Mason County Conservation District — Grant Requested: $1,716,865
Continuing Restoration of the South Fork Skokomish River

The Mason County Conservation District, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, will use this grant to retore the upper South Fork Skokomish River. The conservation district will place at least fourteen logjams at different locations to increase the types of habitat there. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logjams change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The logjams also will push water towards the side channels, which are connected to an extensive network of wetlands. This is the sixth phase of work in a ten-mile reach of the river. This project is part of an effort to restore the watershed that historically was the largest salmon fishery in Hood Canal. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead

trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1099)

Mason County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $1,234,970**
Continuing Restoration of Southern Hood Canal

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to continue restoration of forty-five acres of degraded habitat, control five hundred acres of knotweed, and maintain another four hundred acres (fifteen miles of streambank) in the Skokomish River floodplain. This project is a continuation of work that began in 2009 to restore hundreds of acres of native plant communities and control large infestations of knotweed in southern Hood Canal. The Skokomish River is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1100)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $769,626**
Conserving Dewatto Watershed Riverbanks

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to buy up to 162 acres in the Dewatto watershed to protect habitat and prevent development. The land is along Dewatto Holly Road, on the western Kitsap Peninsula. The land includes more than a half mile of the Dewatto River, nearly a mile of tributary stream, 60 acres of riverbank habitat, 2.7 acres of wetlands, and about 100 acres of forested upland. The salmon enhancement group will remove two buildings and a bridge from the floodplain, then plant the area with native plants. The land purchase will help conserve the ecological integrity of the Dewatto River watershed by protecting critical stream-side habitats that can support salmon. The river is used by chum salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1104)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $294,194**
Designing Restoration of Snow Creek's North Barry Reach

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to complete preliminary and final designs and prepare permit applications for a project to restore the quarter-mile North Barry reach of Snow Creek. The creek suffers from a lack of habitat-creating large woody materials and channel incision. The project will increase the quantity and quality

of spawning, rearing, over-wintering, and creek bank habitat. The creek is used by chum salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1091)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $865,716**
Designing Restoration of the Tahuya Estuary

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to develop a preliminary design to replace the North Shore Road Bridge over the Tahuya River. Replacing the bridge would allow better flow of tides, sediment, and woody materials, and would reconnect a historic distributary system. The plans call for the salmon enhancement group to remove a 123-foot-long bridge and fill material, install a longer bridge to span the estuary, and replant the fill areas. The salmon enhancement group also will investigate the feasibility of reconnecting a historic channel system. The goal is to increase and improve rearing habitat for juvenile fish in the Tahuya River estuary. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1102)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $592,507**
Maintaining Riverbank Plantings in East Jefferson County

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to maintain plantings on 280 acres of previously restored land along the Big Quilcene River, Chimacum Creek, Donovan Creek, Dosewallips River, Duckabush River, Little Quilcene River, Salmon Creek, and Snow Creek. The waterways are used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1092)

Mason County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $1,330,000**
Conserving Land Vance Creek and Planning Restoration Actions

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to buy nearly seventy-eight acres along Vance Creek, north of the bridge located 6.25 miles up Skokomish Valley Road. The conservation district also will finalize designs for restoration of the purchased land. This project ties in with ongoing efforts in the Skokomish River basin to improve spawning and rearing habitats for fish and is a key element to watershed-scale

restoration efforts. The creek is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1097)

Jefferson County **Grant Requested: $286,000**
Designing Restoration of the Dosewallips River Rocky Brook

Jefferson County will use this grant to develop preliminary and final designs for a project that will improve habitat in the Dosewallips River and its floodplain. The future project will include installing logjams and excavating side channels to promote development of pools and spawning gravel beds, stabilization of the river channel to protect riverbank plantings, and enhancement of side channel habitats. The goal of the overall project is to restore habitat and improve opportunities for spawning, rearing, and migration The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1096)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $57,479**
Studying the Feasibility of Restoring Lilliwaup Creek

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to assess 1.2 miles of Lilliwaup Creek from the mouth of the estuary to a half-mile above the falls and conduct a feasibility study of the full restoration of the creek and its estuary. The restoration would address a lack of spawning and rearing areas for chum salmon and other fish. The creek is used by chum salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern, and by pink salmon. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute $10,144 in a grant from the state Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (22-1090)

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $23,464,302**
Restoring the Forest Along the South Fork Toutle River at Brownell Reach

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to reestablish the riverbank forest at the Brownell Reach of the South Fork Toutle River. The Brownell reach is where the floodplain widens and there is abundant space for channel networks, which is where salmon can rest and grow. The 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens washed away the tree root wads and logs in the river and the forest on its banks. Subsequent wood salvage took the remainder of wood off the floodplain. Today, the river suffers from a lack of nutrients and carbon, which retains moisture and supports the growth of new plants. Restoring the riverbank forest is good for salmon. Trees and bushes along a river shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by searun cutthroat trout and Pacific lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1450)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $4,994,564**
Continuing Restoration of the South Fork Toutle River

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore 2.6 miles of stream habitat and 110 acres of floodplain in the headwaters valley of the South Fork Toutle River to benefit salmon and steelhead trout. The group will build 3.4 miles and 135 acres of habitat and place wood across the entire South Fork Toutle River valley. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, reducing erosion and allowing small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The group also will expand the floodplain by 0.6 mile, restore Loch Creek, and place wood in Trouble Creek. The group has been working with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Weyerhaeuser on large-scale restoration design and implementation in the South Fork Toutle River for nearly two decades and this is the second phase of implementing the designs. The work will diversify the distribution of

Chinook salmon and increase climate resiliency in areas used by salmon and trout. The river is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1452)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $94,164**
Designing Restoration of Cedar Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement group will use this grant to develop permit-level designs, a cost estimate, and a design report, and get permits for a restoration project in Cedar Creek. The future project calls for the placement of at least five structures along a nearly quarter-mile of Cedar Creek. Adding wood structures to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The work will improve rearing habitat. Additionally, the fish enhancement group will build a side channel to create 0.2 acre of critical habitat for juvenile fish. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1524)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $349,782**
Removing Barriers to Fish Migration in the Delameter-Arkansas Watershed

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to design the removal of six barriers to salmon migration in the Delameter-Arkansas watershed. The fish enhancement group will complete engineering, permitting, and cultural resources analysis. A future project will remove the barriers and restore access to nearly 4.2 miles of habitat. The watershed is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1455)

Wahkiakum Conservation District **Grant Requested: $225,085**
Restoring Cleveland Skamokawa Creek

The Wahkiakum Conservation District will use this grant to place large woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, in the middle valley portion of Skamokawa Creek, which is on a working cattle farm. Adding wood materials to the creek creates places for

fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1853)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $4,999,569**
Restoring Mulholland Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place wood in 4.3 miles of Mulholland Creek and plan the next phase of restoration of 1.9 miles of North Fork Goble Creek. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1451)

Wahkiakum Conservation District **Grant Requested: $177,372**
Restoring Uncle Henry's Lake Elochoman River

The Wahkiakum Conservation District will use this grant to place wood structures in a half-mile of the Elochoman River and its side channel to increase habitat diversity. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logjams change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1854)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $274,665**
Planting the Banks of Cedar Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to control invasive species and plant fifteen thousand native plants on twelve acres along Cedar Creek.

Planting trees and bushes along the creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1525)

Cowlitz Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $336,262**
Designing Restoration of the Elochoman River Headwaters

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design to restore fish passage to 9.5 miles of inaccessible habitat and to build logjams to stop channel incision, reconnect floodplains, and allow sediment to settle out of the East and West Fork Elochoman River and Otter Creek. This design covers 5.7 miles of habitat degraded by past logging practices. This project will be the first phase of the Tribe's multi-year focus to address factors that continue to impair the recovery of salmon and steelhead trout populations in the Elochoman River watershed. The river and creek are used by Chinook and coho salmon, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1851)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $128,664**
Designing Restoration of Timber Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to design a culvert replacement and restoration project for Timber Creek in the upper Washougal River basin. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1453)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $766,242**
Restoring Bear Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place habitat structures in eight miles of Bear Creek. The fish enhancement group will install five hundred habitat structures in the creek, plant fifty thousand plants along its banks, and place two thousand pieces of large woody materials. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from

predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. sediment retention structure collection facility. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. In the summer, upper Bear Creek runs dry, severely limiting the growth of plants along its banks. The river is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1454)

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership **Grant Requested: $694,166**
Improving Habitat in Dyer Creek and the East Fork Lewis River

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to remove four barriers to fish migration, opening access to twenty-seven acres of floodplain wetlands and a mile of Dyer and No Name Creeks. Additionally, the partnership will plant trees and bushes along Dyer Creek and adjacent wetlands. Planting trees and bushes along the creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. Several coho and chum salmon have been seen in the degraded East Fork Lewis River side channel and restoration actions will reconnect Dyer Creek and the wetlands to the Lewis River from winter through early summer, critical months for pre-spawn holding and egg incubation. The river is used by chum and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1526)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **Grant Requested: $288,648**
Designing the Restoration of the Cowlitz Wildlife Area's Spears Unit

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to design the restoration of the Cowlitz Wildlife Area's Spears Unit. The trees there were logged and the land was cleared to make way for farm fields. Streams were moved, ditched, and diked. Berms reduced the water connections to wetlands, obstructing fish access to off-channel areas. The department will plan for restoration actions that will remove a barrier to fish passage in Siler Creek, remove berms to create better channels for Siler Creek and Gibbs

Creek, install large woody materials and streambed gravels, and plant the streambanks. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, the wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The restoration actions also will include removal of reed canary grass. The creeks are used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1753)

Cascade Forest Conservancy **Grant Requested: $199,498**
Enhancing Stream Banks in the Wind River Watershed

The Cascade Forest Conservancy will use this grant to plant the stream banks and install habitat-building structures in the Wind River watershed. In-stream structures are important for promoting restoration of the stream bank buffer because they can help re-engage the floodplain, promote water exchange between surface and subsurface flows, moderate high flows, and keep water in the system later into the summer, creating a buffer that is more resilient to a warming climate. The work will be done on U.S. Forest Service land. The watershed is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1641)

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership **Grant Requested: $349,780**
Designing Restoration of Lower Woodard Creek

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to develop restoration alternatives and preliminary designs for a project to realign Woodard Creek downstream of the State Route 14 Bridge to the Columbia River. This portion of the creek has barriers to fish passage and is disconnected from its floodplain by road construction and berms. The project will reconnect the creek to the floodplain and alluvial fan. Woodard Creek is a high-priority tributary of the Columbia River and this project creates an opportunity to connect to two other upstream restoration projects and restore floodplains and an alluvial fan at the confluence of the Columbia River. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with

extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1527)

Columbia Land Trust **Grant Requested: $4.999,804**
Conserving the Grays River Watershed

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to buy about eight hundred acres in the Grays River watershed in southwest Washington, permanently protecting them and benefitting salmon and steelhead. The targeted land includes segments of the West Fork Grays River and the Grays Rivers in Pacific and Wahkiakum Counties. The land is mostly forest and includes mature Sitka spruce stands, productive streambanks, emergent wetlands, broad floodplain valleys, and river channels. The waterways are used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Purchase of the land will enable the land trust to improve the condition of the streambanks and reduce erosion and sedimentation. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1755)

Cowlitz Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $174,129**
Designing Corrections to Fish Migration Barriers in Lena Springs

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design for a project to restore fish passage and natural processes through nearly a half-mile of Lena Springs, a tributary to Hardy Creek, in the Pierce National Wildlife Refuge in Skamania County. The barriers are at a Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway crossing and a Bonneville Power Administration transmission line access road crossing. The designs will address degraded channel conditions and increasing habitat complexity and access to cool, spring-fed water. The stream is used by Chinook, coho, and chum salmon and steelhead trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1617)

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership **Grant Requested: $239,167**
Restoring Campen Creek

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to restore about three-quarter-mile of Campen Creek, which is constrained, incised, and disconnected from its floodplain. This condition, combined with a lack of native vegetation on its banks, results in increased peak flows, erosion, flood risk, and warmer water temperatures. The partnership will reconnect Campen Creek to 3.5 acres of its historic floodplain in Mable Kerr Park. The creek is used by coho salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project

Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1528)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $191,484**
Restoring the Banks of the Coweeman River

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to begin restoring one hundred acres in Weyerhaeuser's Saint Helens Tree Farm. Work will focus on 2.6 miles of upper Coweeman River and the lower portions of three headwater tributaries: Baird Creek, Nineteen Creek, and Skipper Creek. The fish enhancement group will conduct surveys of past project reaches to document and treat invasive species and plant ten thousand native tree and shrubs to enhance species diversity. The area is used by coho salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1523)

Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce **Grant Requested: $237,627**
Restoring Fish Passage in the East Fork Deep River

The Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce will use this grant to improve fish passage to seventeen miles of the East Fork Deep River system. The taskforce will replace a bank of undersized culverts and tide gates that are blocking fish passage with a forty-foot-wide structure equipped with three muted tidal regulators. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The taskforce also will expand and improve the habitat along the edge of the first 0.8 mile of the East Fork channel and remove two channel constrictions that contribute to flooding. The work is expected to reduce the severity, duration, and frequency of flooding to private farms and county roads. The work will improve fish access to the East Fork Deep River basin for adult salmon, provide access to juveniles to 2.1 stream miles, create or dramatically improve 2.8 acres of tidal habitat, and improve water quality and temperature in the lower East Fork Deep River by tidal flushing. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1500)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **Grant Requested: $973,575**
Correcting Hatchery Structures in the Elochoman River

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to remove and rebuild the upper intake associated with the Elochoman Hatchery, which is a barrier to fish passage. The department also will install a logjam where the channel is incised and has high-energy flows, increase the area and quality of regularly inundated floodplain areas, and place

wood structures to improve habitat. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, the wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The department also will plant the riverbanks. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1756)

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership **Grant Requested: $771,045**
Reconnecting Lower Woodard Creek to its Floodplain

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, will use this grant to reconnect and restore the lower Woodard Creek floodplain. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1578)

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat County Lead Entity

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $332,214**
Designing Snyder Creek Restoration

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete the design for a restoration project on lower Snyder Creek in the Klickitat River basin. A previous mill owner relocated the stream to the south side of the valley in this former log sorting and storage yard. The new landowner would like to complete habitat restoration and improvements on the property. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1643)

Columbia Land Trust **Grant Requested: $223,357**
Acquiring Klickitat River Floodplain

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to buy almost forty acres along the Klickitat River in Klickitat County. The land is in the eight-mile Klickitat River Haul Road restoration corridor, which includes more than one-third-mile of active river channel and side channels and just under a quarter-mile of backwater habitat used by steelhead, cutthroat, and rainbow trout, and Chinook salmon. The dynamic nature of the property makes it susceptible to weed infestations that could degrade habitat. The purchase will allow the land trust to manage the land as wildlife habitat, open the area to the public, and ensure that this critical part of the restoration area is managed as a corridor forever. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1794)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation **Grant Awarded: $500,000**
Restoring the Klickitat River Floodplain Connection

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to remove about 650 feet of the Bureau of Indian Affairs 32 Road (Howard Lake Road) and two bridges spanning the Klickitat River to increase water flow to about forty acres of floodplain. In addition, the tribe will excavate side-channel inlets and add logjams, other wood materials, and boulders to the area. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logjams change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The work will increase the types of habitat available to steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1195)

Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Moving Toppenish Creek at Pom Pom Road **Grant Requested: $2,388,067**

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to move Toppenish Creek back to its historic alignment and improve fish habitat by placing wood structures in the creek. The work will be done on the Yakama Reservation, south of White Swan. The Tribe will shift the main flow from a 1-mile-long degraded, canal-like channel to a 1.7-mile-long historic

channel that has been disconnected for more than fifty years. The historic channel runs through dense forest, is more sinuous, and is well connected to the floodplain. In addition, the Tribe will reconnect the creek to a cold-water spring brook and a side channel, providing off-channel habitat. The new channel alignment will increase floodplain connectivity, provide storage for flood water, recharge the groundwater, and create off-channel habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1713)

Forterra Northwest **Grant Requested: $1,432,805**
Buying Frog's Home Acquisition

Forterra NW and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation will use this grant to buy 142.6 acres of environmentally and culturally significant land in the Nation's treaty territory, known as Frog's Home. The Nation will eliminate livestock grazing, treat weeds, improve the stream and wetland habitat and buffers, and restore the former ranch. The work will improve water quality and quantity. The land is along the left bank of the Yakima River and Union Gap Canal in Moxee, south of Yakima and next to the Yakama Reservation. The land includes Yakima River side channels, which offer habitat for steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as Chinook and coho salmon and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1714)

Kittitas Conservation Trust **Grant Requested: $3,836,947**
Restoring Gold Creek

The Kittitas Conservation Trust will use this grant to place logjams, excavate side channels, reconnect floodplains, and plant native vegetation in Gold Creek near Snoqualmie Pass. This second phase of a larger project is designed to improve habitat in the creek and connections to the floodplain for migrating and rearing bull trout. Overall, the larger Gold Creek Valley project is designed to restore 2.5 miles of historic surface and ground water interactions, increase climate resiliency, improve habitat complexity, restore forty-seven acres of forested and high-functioning wetlands, improve water quality, and reconnect the creek to 245 acres of floodplain. The creek is used by bull trout, which is a species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act and which may be on the brink of extirpation. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1715)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Restoring Ahtanum Creek — Grant Requested: $1,308,447

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to restore habitat along 0.8 mile of Ahtanum Creek in the city of Union Gap. The Nation will place wood structures and spawning sediments in the creek and along its banks. Adding wood to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The Nation also will reconnect side channels, expand floodplain connection, and plant fifteen acres along the water with 28,383 plants. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. This project is part of a long-term strategy to improve habitat for steelhead and bull trout across the Yakima River basin. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1122)

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $385,000
Restoring the West and Middle Forks of the Teanaway River

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to reconnect the rivers to their floodplains and place large woody materials in the rivers to slow runoff and maintain habitat-forming processes. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This is the first phase of large-scale restoration work in the two river forks in the Teanaway Community Forest. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and Chinook and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1717)

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $202,725**
Designing Improvements to Water Flow in Rattlesnake Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to complete preliminary designs to move five diversions of Rattlesnake Creek to individual wells on the users' properties. The work is expected to improve flows in the creek by at least 5 percent during low flow periods in August and September, with greater impacts expected in drought years. The stream is used by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1816)

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $256,500**
Designing Restoration of the Middle Fork Teanaway River

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to hire an engineer to help with designs and permitting for restoration of about two miles of the Middle Fork Teanaway River. The river suffers from severe incision and bedrock exposure, which pose barriers to fish passage when the water is low, exacerbate high summer water temperatures, limit habitat availability, and prevent floodplain connection. The engineer will work with the U.S. Forest Service to produce a design package including a Basis of Design report, an engineering plan set, technical specifications, and probable construction costs. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by Chinook and coho salmon, and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1718)

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $197,071**
Designing Fish Passage in Cold Creek at Keechelus Lake

Trout Unlimited, will use this grant to design a project to replace a culvert under the Palouse to Cascades Trail near Snoqualmie Pass, allowing fish to move freely between Cold Creek and Keechelus Lake. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under trails and roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. When built, the passage will open about 2.7 miles of habitat to fish. The culvert was built as part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad in the early 1900s. It completely blocks fish from moving upstream and likely blocks them seasonally from moving downstream. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by bull and westslope cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1247)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Restoring the Tieton River Site 4 — Grant Requested: $822,879

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to place boulders and a logjam in a 0.6-mile section of the Tieton River in Yakima County. The boulders and logjam will create a large pool, raising the water and pushing it into a side channel. The Nation will excavate an inlet to reconnect an abandoned side-channel, giving young fish a place to get out of the fast-flowing river and grow. The Nation will sort the excavated material and place it in a bar to provide a source of spawning gravel for the river. The Nation also will move a portion of the Tieton River Nature Trail so that the river can spread out on an addition nearly five acres. Finally, the Nation will plant nearly three acres of riverbank. This project is part of a long-term strategy to improve habitat conditions across the Yakima River basin. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1673)

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $150,060
Designing a Yakima River Forest

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to develop conceptual designs and a plan for establishing a forest along one-third mile of the Yakima River's right bank, northeast of Ellensburg. A forest along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as bull trout, coho and sockeye salmon, and resident native fish species. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1810)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Restoring the Banks of Satus Creek — Grant Requested: $744,480

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to restore fifteen acres along lower Satus Creek, on the Yakama Reservation, south of Toppenish. During the past seventy years, the creek banks have been degraded likely by past water diversion in the growing season, overgrazing by cattle and horses, and unnaturally high fire frequency due to the nearness of U.S. Route 97. The Nation will manage weeds, plant shrubs and trees, seed grass, and add fencing to protect the plants from grazing. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches

and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The Nation also will place wood structures in the creek. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1722)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Planting an Island Gravel Bar in the Yakima River **Grant Requested: $761,194**

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to plant twenty acres of an island gravel bar in the Yakima River, near the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Pond 5 Recreation Area and Wapato. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. To protect plantings and discourage beavers, the Nation will install plastic tubes around the plants. The Nation also will place log structures in the river to dissipate the force of the water during high flows. The Nation will maintain and monitor the site for five years. The river is used by steelhead trout, a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1719)

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $118,180**
Maintaining Plantings Along the Lower Cowiche River

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to maintain plantings on a recently restored section of the lower Cowiche River for two years. The 2023 restoration projects planted 3,210 plants on about two acres and 942 stream feet. The fisheries enhancement group will address site challenges such as naturally flashy floods, summer drought, heavy beaver activity, and high visibility next to a city trail. The fisheries enhancement group will control weeds, water select plants to promote deep root development for survival in summer drought, fill in some areas and maintain temporary protective fencing. The river is used by steelhead trout, a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and reintroduced coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and

photographs of this project. (24-1744)

Kittitas Conservation Trust **Grant Requested: $920,750**
Conserving a Segment of the Yakima River

The Kittitas Conservation Trust will use this grant to buy about forty acres of Yakima River floodplain, riverbank, and wetland in the Kittitas reach, near Ellensburg. The purchase will protect critical areas in the Yakima River floodplain and eliminate the potential for development and other activities damaging to the conservation values of the land. This land will be a central location for environmental education and stewardship outreach programs like Salmon in the Classroom and Careers in Conservation. Grant funding will support appraisals, assessments, surveys, title transfer, educational signs, and the development of a stewardship plan. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by Chinook and coho salmon; by bull, rainbow, and cutthroat trout; and by lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1808)

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $1,156,753**
Designing and Restoring Lower Harvey Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to design and restore the lower nearly half-mile of Harvey Creek. Trout Unlimited will place logjams in the creek and plant its banks. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for trout to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give trout more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along the creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that trout eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by native westslope cutthroat trout and introduced kokanee salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1383)

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity

King County **Grant Requested: $4,900,000**
Connecting Wetlands to the Green River

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to build three inlet channels that connect floodplain wetlands to the Green River and a side channel. In addition, the County will remove a buried rock revetment beneath an access road, remove levee material, and add water roughening features throughout the inlets, floodplain, riverbanks, and river. The County also will place snags and brush piles in the floodplains. Adding wood, such as brush piles, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The County will plant all disturbed areas with native vegetation. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1156)

King County **Grant Requested: $497,722**
Replanting the Banks of Newaukum and Big Spring Creeks

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to plant trees and bushes on seventeen acres next to Newaukum and Big Spring Creeks. The creek banks and wetlands were degraded when forests and wetlands were converted to pasture, the streams were dredged, livestock grazed the banks, and houses and roads were built. Newaukum Creek often is too warm for salmon spawning and incubation and for juvenile rearing. Planting trees and bushes along the creeks shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1157)

King County **Grant Requested: $6,750,000**
Rehabilitating Northeast Auburn Creek

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to improve fish passage, create off-channel areas for young salmon, and restore the banks of Northeast Auburn Creek. The County will replace a poorly functioning flap gate and culvert that are barriers to fish passage in the creek. A flap gate is place in a creek channel, opens only one way, and closes automatically when the flow of the creek reverses. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The County will create a tributary channel between the new flap gate and the Green River and connect a wetland to the creek. The work will give salmon access to nearly four miles of off-channel habitat. Off-channel habitat is crucial for salmon because it gives them a place to rest out of the fast-flowing river, feed, hide from predators, and grow larger. Finally, the Couty will place large woody materials in the new channel and plant the banks of the channel and the Green River. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek and river are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1108)

Island County Lead Entity

Whidbey Camano Land Trust **Grant Requested: $750,000**
Conserving North Livingston Bay

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to help the Tulalip Tribes buy nearly 21 acres that connect with 127 acres previously purchased by the Tribes and moving this former estuary one step closer to future restoration. This purchase will build off other large-scale protection in the Livingston Bay and Port Susan Bay area, including 3,218 acres of tidelands protected by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust, nearly 4,000 acres protected by The Nature Conservancy, and 13,000 acres managed by Washington

Department of Fish and Wildlife. The tidelands at Livingston Bay are a top priority for protection because they are used by salmon during their migration to and from the Stillaguamish River. The bay is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1118)

Tulalip Tribes **Grant Requested: $349,596**
Connecting the Cultus Bay Estuary

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to develop preliminary designs for a project to remove or replace a flap tide gate with bridges, reconnecting the inner estuary of Cultus Bay. Recently, a flood blew out part of a dike and road where the tide gate was. The road provides access to a house and other structures. The Tribe will consider alternatives, such alternate access routes, tide gate and levee removal, alternative bridge crossings, and a setback berm. The bay is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1274)

Island County **Grant Requested: $897,954**
Removing a Barrier to Fish Passage in Race Lagoon

Island County Public Works will use this grant to complete designs and replace a culvert under Race Road near Coupeville. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. Removal of the barrier will open critical rearing habitat for juvenile fish. The culvert is on a coastal stream that drains to Race Lagoon, which has been identified as important pocket estuary for migrating salmon from the Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Snohomish Rivers. Pocket estuaries and small coastal streams provide important feeding, resting, and hiding habitat for juvenile salmon as they transition from freshwater to saltwater. The lagoon is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1117)

Whidbey Camano Land Trust **Grant Requested: $1,202,750**
Conserving Camano Island's Double Bluff Area

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to buy 257 acres, including three-quarter mile of exceptional bluff-backed shoreline. Conservation of this land will benefit kelp and eelgrass beds that provide habitat for salmon and the fish they eat. The property contains a healthy, mature forest that helps protect the beach below, bluffs that are between 200-350 feet high along the entirety of the shoreline, and wetlands that line the deep valleys that cross the land and help the water quality of Useless Bay and Puget Sound. The property also contains the fifteen-acre Oliver Lake, which is buffered by wetlands and drains through a stream to Deer Lagoon, which is known as rearing habitat for salmon and the fish they eat. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1119)

Kennedy-Goldsborough Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $150,000**
Planting the Skookum Valley

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant the banks of Skookum Creek and its floodplain. The work will be done at two sites owned by the Squaxin Island Tribe. The salmon enhancement group will maintain the plants for three years. At one site, the salmon enhancement group will convert open, grass-and-shrub-dominated areas to forest by planting trees. At the second site, known as Skookum Ranch, the salmon enhancement group will replace dead plants and fill in empty areas. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1243)

Mason County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $357,871**
Restoring Gosnell Creek

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to install ten large wood habitat structures in Gosnell Creek and build a back-channel connecting to the creek's floodplain. Work will be done south of West Cloquallum Road and upstream of Isabella Lake in Mason County. Gosnell Creek is the upper reach of the largest waterway in the Mill Creek watershed, which is one of the largest watersheds in the area. Gosnell Creek's cool temperatures and gravelly tributaries allow salmon and trout to spawn and rear. Many of the natural processes in the watershed are intact in its forested upper reaches, however agricultural practices and rural development have affected the lower ones. The wood structures will help preserve the cool water temperatures of the creek. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1203)

Capitol Land Trust **Grant Requested: $858,500**
Conserving Little Skookum Inlet

The Capitol Land Trust will use this grant to conserve sixty-seven acres of a mostly undeveloped shoreline on the north side of Little Skookum Inlet. The land has three-quarter-mile of unarmored marine shoreline that includes a 1.3-acre pocket estuary, a half-mile of shoreline on a fish-bearing stream that hosts coho and chum salmon and cutthroat trout, and a 3.9-acre forested wetland. The waterways are used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1111)

Mason County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $340,010**
Restoring Creek Banks in Multiple Watersheds

The Mason County Conservation District will use this grant to plant the banks of Mill, Goldsborough, and Skookum Creeks and their tributaries. The sites proposed for restoration lack trees and are dominated by reed canary grass and Himalayan blackberry, which do not provide properly functioning habitat for fish. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother

fish spawning gravel. The creeks are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1239)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $1,184,000**
Restoring Skookum Ranch

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore Skookum Creek. The salmon enhancement group will remove a barrier to fish passage, place wood in the creek, realign and enhance incised stream channels, plant the creek banks , and create side channels, all within a thirty-acre area known as Skookum Ranch. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1241)

Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity

Tulalip Tribes **Grant Requested: $342,027**
Designing Restoration of Big Gulch Stream

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to evaluate alternatives and produce a preliminary design for a project that will restore Big Gulch Stream immediately upstream of a fish passage improvement project where the stream passes under the Burlington Northern Sante Fe railroad. The design will seek to realign the stream, restore intertidal processes, and improve the stream's banks, which will restore habitat that will be made more accessible by the fish passage project. The stream is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information

and photographs of this project. (24-1223)

King County **Grant Requested: $1,319,752**
Designing a Barrier Removal Under Southeast High Point Way

The King County Road Services Division will use this grant to design a bridge to replace an undersized culvert that carries the East Fork Issaquah Creek under Southeast High Point Way. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The East Fork Issaquah Creek provides spawning habitat for salmon. The bridge will restore full access for salmon to more than five miles of stream and will accommodate climate change during the next fifty to seventy-five years. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1222)

Mountains to Sound Greenway **Trust Grant Requested: $150,000**
Restoring the Banks of Issaquah Creek

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and City of Issaquah will use this grant to continue restoring the banks of Issaquah Creek to enhance salmon habitat. The partners will focus on controlling invasive weeds and planting native trees and shrubs. Work will be done on fifteen acres of city land and along more than a half-mile of the creek. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1221)

Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $300,531**
Restoring the Banks of Waterways in the Sammamish River Watershed

The Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore or maintain nearly sixteen acres along waterways in the Sammamish River watershed in King County. The fisheries enhancement group will plant 0.7 acre and maintain plants on another 15.2 acres along the Sammamish River, Bear Creek, and Cottage Lake Creek. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the

insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The waterways are used by Chinook salmon, which is species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1286)

Whale Scout **Grant Requested: $81,850**
Restoring the Banks of the Sammamish River

Whale Scout will use this grant to plant the banks of the Sammamish River, along the former Wayne Golf Course, in Bothell. Whale Scout will plant two riverbank sections and control invasive weeds around all mature trees on both banks to support their continued survival. Most of the work will be done by diverse students and college seniors. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves in the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The plantings will connect to newly created habitat for juvenile salmon located just upstream. The river is used by Chinook, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1233)

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust **Grant Requested: $93,255**
Restoring the Banks of Little Bear Creek Park

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and the City of Woodinville will use this grant to continue restoring the banks of Little Bear Creek. The partners will remove and treat invasive weeds and plant at least one thousand native plants in one acre of Little Bear Creek Park. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1312)

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $270,860**
Maintaining Plantings Along the Middle Reach of the Nisqually River

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to maintain native trees and shrubs on fifty-five acres that recently were restored along the middle reach of the Nisqually River. Because of sandy soils in this reach, plant survival has varied. The land trust will plant trees and shrubs throughout thirty-five acres that have experienced varied survival, as well as completely replant ten acres. The land trust will till the soil, plant red alder and lupine seeds to establish nitrogen-fixing species, and plant eight-foot-tall cottonwood and willow trees. The land trust also will control invasive weeds on ten acre, while preserving the scattered mature alder and cottonwood along the river and its side channel. Finally, the land trust will install shade screens for new seedlings and wire fence cages around established seedlings to protect them from deer, and remove plant protectors where plants have established. The Nisqually River is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1033)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $299,700**
Conserving Nisqually River Floodplain

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to help buy forty-one acres along Powell Creek and its tributary Elbow Lake Creek. The land includes the eastern third of the lower Powell Creek wetland, which is in the Nisqually River floodplain, 750 feet of Powell Creek, and 950 feet of Elbow Lake Creek, which is a tributary to Powell Creek. The grant will be used for pre-purchase activities and initial work on the land such as demolishing a cabin and several small sheds. This project builds on habitat protection and fish passage projects that were completed downstream. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1036)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $1,586,600
Restoring the Middle Reach of Ohop Creek

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore the middle reach of Ohop Creek and its banks, near State Route 161 in Eatonville. The area is a key spawning area for several species of salmon. It suffers from bank armoring, channelization, limited in-stream habitat, and poor-quality creek banks. The salmon enhancement group will remove armoring alongside the creek, place wood structures in and alongside the creek, plant native trees and shrubs, and reconnect the floodplain. Placing wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, in the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (22-1059)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $7,373,584
Restoring the Mashel and Nisqually Rivers

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore the Mashel and Nisqually Rivers. The salmon enhancement group will remove the abandoned Mashel River bridge, relic bridge support components across the Nisqually River, some of the bridge access roads, and the embankments. The salmon enhancement group also will place logjams in both rivers, creating places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. The logjams also slow the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, they change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. In addition, the salmon enhancement group will build two side channels in the Mashel River's left bank floodplain. The rivers are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by rainbow and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1041)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $453,000**
Conserving Middle Ohop Creek

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 34.4 acres, including one-third mile of Ohop Creek shoreline and 9 acres in the Ohop Valley. The land is immediately downstream of the Ohop Valley Extension Road bridge that crosses the creek. The land contains steep slopes with seeps, springs, and three small canyons that contribute flow to Ohop Creek. Much of the slopes contain wetland plants, including skunk cabbage in many locations. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1035)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $272,990**
Conserving the Middle Reach of the Nisqually River

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 3.1 acres and one-third mile of Nisqually River shoreline along the Thurston County side of the river. The land is downstream of the confluence with Tanwax Creek and the land trust's Powell Creek Protected Area and across the river from the land trust's Lackamas Flats Protected Area. The land is one of ten rural residential lots along Castle Lane that are in the Nisqually River's channel migration zone. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1032)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $54,505**
Gaging Interest in Protecting Land Along Muck Creek

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to complete a conservation feasibility analysis for privately owned land along Muck Creek, a tributary to the Nisqually River. The analysis will create a ranked list of properties for landowner outreach. The land trust then will contact landowners to gage their interest in permanently protecting their properties and complete initial due diligence and property valuations for up to two high-priority conservation projects, if willing landowners are identified. Muck Creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and

photographs of this project. (24-1087)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $1,424,350**
Conserving the Lower Ohop Valley

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 65.2 acres, including 0.1 mile of Ohop Creek shoreline and 48 acres in the Ohop Valley, in preparation for the next phase of restoration. The land contains steep slopes along the edge of the valley. The purchase will allow restoration partners to maximize in-stream, floodplain, and stream bank habitat improvements in this part of the valley. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1034)

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $535,320**
Conserving Tanwax Creek

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 1.1 miles of Tanwax Creek shoreline by buying two voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements. One easement will permanently protect thirty-eight acres, including nearly one mile of shoreline, creek bank, and three acres of wetland. The other will permanently protect thirteen acres, including nearly a quarter-mile of shoreline, creek bank, and three acres of forested wetlands. Securing conservation easements will provide opportunities to enhance the creek banks. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1037)

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $304,884**
Conserving Indian Creek Habitat

The North Olympic Land Trust and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to conserve land in the Indian Creek watershed. The partners will either buy the land or voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements, for about twenty-one acres that contain Indian Creek, its side channels, overflow channels, floodplain, and wetlands. The land is a top priority and will protect some of the most exceptional habitat in the watershed. After the Elwha Dam was removed, Indian Creek

has been the most productive area of the Elwha watershed, producing abundant, large, out-migrating salmon and steelhead, in large part, due to the high-quality off-channel wetlands there. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1315)

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $271,596**
Replanting the Elwha River Watershed

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use his grant to continue planting trees and shrubs in the Elwha River watershed. The Tribe will maintain or plant the banks of the former Mills and Aldwell reservoirs as well as the banks of seventy river miles in the lower watershed and up to 3,176 acres of floodplains. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The project's mission is to help rebuild Pacific salmon populations by protecting and enhancing developing salmon habitat on the Elwha River. The river is used by Chinook salmon and bull and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon and Pacific lamprey, which are federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1297)

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $1,000,000**
Creating Salmon Habitat in the Upper Dungeness River

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to place large wood structures in the Dungeness River to create salmon spawning and rearing habitat. The work will be done in floodplain reaches flowing through state timberlands. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1420)

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $420,000**
Caretaking the Banks of the Dungeness River

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to caretake three hundred acres of trees and plants on the banks of the Dungeness River. The Tribe will monitor, maintain, and manage the plants, and provide environmental and recreational improvements to the land. Trees and bushes along a waterway shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1305)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $625,180**
Maintaining the Banks of the Dungeness River

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to restore forty-five acres of habitat along 2.3 miles of the Dungeness River, near Sequim. The coalition will eliminate or control noxious weeds, plant and seed thirty-two acres of unproductive or non-forested sites, and maintain the sites until the forest is established. Along the lower Dungeness River, about
20 percent of riverbank vegetation has been removed, leaving riverbanks significantly denuded. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern, and by coastal bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1009)

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $350,000**
Designing Restoration of the Pysht River

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to complete studies and develop engineered restoration plans for about five miles of the Pysht River. The Tribe will conduct a geomorphic, hydrologic, and hydraulic analysis of a segment of the river to support the development of engineered restoration plans and cost estimates. The

project will extend restoration efforts in the river. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, as well as steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1313)

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $350,000**
Designing Restoration of the South Fork Pysht River

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to complete an engineering design for a project to restore the lower South Fork Pysht River, the largest tributary to the Pysht River. The lower part of the south fork has been degraded by past logging and stream-cleaning practices and is chronically lacking in large woody materials in the river. Woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, create places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. They also slow the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, they change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, as well as steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1314)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $337,885**
Upper Cowan Ranch, Hoko River Restoration Design

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to complete final designs for a project to place logjams in the Hoko River, excavated side channels, and plant thirty-six acres of riverbank in an area known as the Upper Cowan Ranch. The work targets restoration of spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1320)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $712,449**
Designing and Restoring Ossert Creek

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to design and build a project to place logjams in lower the 0.8 mile of Ossert Creek. The creek is simplified and incised. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from

predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The project targets restoration of spawning and rearing habitat for fish. The river is used by Chinook, chum, coho, and pink salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1321)

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Pierce Conservation District **Grant Requested: $682,976**
Caretaking South Prairie Creek Plantings

The Pierce Conservation District will use this grant to take care of more than eighty-five acres of plants along the forested floodplain and off-channel wetlands of South Prairie Creek, which is one of the most productive tributaries for salmon in the Puyallup River system. The conservation district will remove invasive plants and fill in plants on about twenty acres along South Prairie Creek and on fifty acres of forested floodplain. The conservation district also will remove invasive species at a site of a future restoration project on the floodplain and maintain plantings that were installed recently on forested floodplain. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1395)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $2,302,025**
Restoring South Prairie Creek

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore South Prairie Creek. The salmon enhancement group will remove floodplain fill from a former horse track, excavate side channels to restore a multi-threaded channel network, place wood structures in the creek and its side channel and floodplain to increase habitat complexity and floodplain engagement, and plant trees and shrubs on thirty acres of creek banks and wetlands. The work will reconnect the creek to its floodplain and increase the types of habitat in the creek. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the

bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along the creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1396)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $140,000**
Assessing the Puyallup and Nisqually River Deltas

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to map, assess, prioritize, and create conceptual designs for restoration projects on small streams where they meet bays on thirty miles of shoreline between the Puyallup and Nisqually River deltas. Specifically, the salmon enhancement group will rank each stream mouth or embayment based on size, form, vegetation, land cover, impairments, connectivity and tidal restrictions, and slope. Then, the salmon enhancement group will evaluate the embayment structure and function through more detailed mapping and generate a ranked list of stream and embayment delta sites needing restoration. Finally, the salmon enhancement group will create concept designs for three sites. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1399)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $350,000**
Restoring Alluvial Fans at Fox and Rushingwater Creeks

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to produce designs for two projects to restore the alluvial fans at the confluences of the upper Puyallup River with Fox Creek and the Mowich River with Rushingwater Creek. At Fox Creek, the project will remove an abandoned forest road, railroad grade, and creosote timber bridge. It also calls for the placing of wood structures in lower Fox Creek and in the braided side channels of the Puyallup River. At Rushingwater Creek, the project calls for placing logjams around the confluence to increase habitat complexity and connectivity. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water,

which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creeks are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1398)

San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

San Juan County **Grant Requested: $424,125**
Restoring Jackson Beach

The San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department will use this grant to reshape Jackon Beach to a more naturally functioning shoreline ideal for the fish that salmon eat. The County will remove about 335 feet of shoreline rock and fill and place the rock along the toe of the upland slope, burying it with sand and gravel from the excavation area. The work will reduce the unnaturally steep slope below Pear Point Road. Then, the County will replant the area with native backshore vegetation and create three beach access paths to direct people away from the native plants. In addition, the County will work with OPALCO, the local power company, to move two utility poles away from the shore. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1662)

Friends of the San Juans **Grant Requested: $142,027**
Assessing Restoration of Davis Bay and Richardson Marsh

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to gather and analyze data on the condition of the Richardson Bay marsh and discuss restoration actions with landowners. The expansive Richardson Bay marsh on southwest Lopez Island drains into Davis Bay, a top priority area for salmon recovery. A dike and tide gate at the marsh's outlet has block tidal flow the marsh resulting in an infestation of invasive reed canary grass, blocked fish passage, flooded county roads, and area wells with sea water intrusion. The goal of this planning project is to fill data gaps and explore landowner willingness for a restoration project at Davis Bay and Richardson Marsh. Restoration will improve conditions for out-migrating juvenile salmon and their prey by improving wetland and beach habitats and processes. The bay is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit

RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1656)

San Juan County Conservation Land Bank **Grant Requested: $1,250,000**
Conserving Eastsound Shoreline

The San Juan County Conservation Land Bank will use this grant to buy nearly twenty-four acres of undeveloped shoreline at Eastsound on Orcas Island. The land is a high-priority area for the rearing of Chinook salmon and for use by the fish salmon eat. The land includes a quarter-mile of rocky shoreline with a 260-foot pocket beach, an intermittent stream, mature vegetation, and a small holding area offshore for herring. The land bank has protected more than a mile of undeveloped shoreline in the county using previous grants. Public opportunities for hiking, kayaking, and wildlife viewing are anticipated in the future. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1659)

San Juan County **Grant Requested: $176,144**
Caretaking Plantings in the False Bay Watershed

The San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department will use this grant to maintain plantings on thirty acres in the False Bay watershed. This is the largest watershed in San Juan County at 18.3 square miles and one of the County's most important for salmon. The County will maintain plantings along False Bay Creek, install fencing to keep livestock out of the creek, and plant the banks at the confluence of False Bay and San Juan Valley Creek. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The watershed is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon , which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1661)

San Juan County **Grant Requested: $261,746**
Maintaining the Plantings at Lower Lake Zylstra

The San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department will use this grant to maintain trees and shrubs along more than a half-mile of lower False Bay Creek, immediately below Lake Zylstra, and on the shores of lower Lake Zylstra. The County

also will install fencing to keep livestock out of the creek and to control reed canary grass. The County will maintain more than eighteen acres for four years. Trees and shrubs on shorelines are important for salmon recovery. They shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1660)

San Juan County **Grant Requested: $84,353**
Assessing Fish Locations in San Juan County

The San Juan County Environmental Stewardship Department will use this grant to complete genetic surveys in streams where salmon species are probable to determine the distribution of fish in San Juan County. This builds upon previous work done by the Wild Fish Conservancy and will complete an extensive assessment of all the county's watersheds. Understanding and mapping the presence and distribution of fish will establish a long-lasting foundation for prioritizing salmon restoration efforts. The area is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon , which are a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1658)

Friends of the San Juans **Grant Requested: $136,900**
Restoring the Banks of Lower Cascade Creek

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to complete an analysis of Orcas Island's Cascade Creek and develop a restoration plan for the banks of the lower creek. The friends group then will plant trees and shrubs along the banks. The lower creek's banks have little vegetation, are compacted, and infested with blackberries. A side-channel wetland is disconnected from the creek and filled. An alder-dominated forest needs more and diverse trees. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern, and by Chinook salmon and coastal cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1657)

Skagit Watershed Council

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $225,000**
Restoring the Banks of the Upper Skagit River

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant 12,600 native trees and shrubs on forty-seven acres and control invasive plants on eighty-seven acres of floodplain along the upper Skagit River. Planting trees and bushes along a floodplain shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The area is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by bull and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1849)

Skagit Land Trust **Grant Requested: $1,105,000**
Conserving Land in Skagit River Watershed

The Skagit Land Trust will use this grant to buy land or voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements, on at least fifty acres of high-quality habitat for Chinook salmon in the floodplains of the Skagit, Sauk, and Cascade Rivers and along major tributaries and some creeks. The watershed is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1742)

Seattle City Light **Grant Requested: $1,650,000**
Conserving Habitat in the Skagit River Watershed

The Seattle City Light will use this grant to buy seventy-five acres of freshwater floodplain habitats in the Skagit River Watershed. The watershed is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1743)

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $1,307,794**
Restoring the Similk Estuary

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to restore an impaired and disconnected eighteen-acre pocket estuary at the north end of Similk Bay on Swinomish Tribal land. The cooperative will restore a network of tidal channels, remove part of berm to allow tidal exchange, and remove invasive species. The work will create rearing habitat for Chinook salmon that would otherwise have extremely low survival. Pocket estuaries provide important rearing habitat for young salmon. There, they can get away from fast-flowing rivers, hide from predators, feed, and grow. The estuary is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1739)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $234,769**
Controlling Knotweed on the Upper Skagit River

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to control knotweed on 4,500 acres of floodplain along thirty-four miles of the Skagit River and its tributaries. Knotweed forms dense stands that choke out other plants. Once a generation of trees dies, there is nothing to take its place. In addition, a piece of knotweed can easily start a new stand. Knotweed does not provide the benefits that trees along a river do. Planting trees along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1733)

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $142,800**
Restoring the Riverbanks in Rasar State Park

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to control invasive species and restore native vegetation on 33.1 acres along the middle Skagit River in Rasar State Park. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead

trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1730)

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $189,000**
Restoring the Skagit River Watershed

The Skagit River System Cooperative, in partnership with Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, will use this grant to restore 51.4 acres of habitat along the Skagit and Cascade Rivers and Diobsud Creek. The partners will treat invasive species and plant the banks with native trees and shrubs. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The waterways are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1727)

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $137,900**
Planting the Banks of Upper Martin Slough

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to control invasive species and plant native trees and shrubs on 10.3 acres along Martin Slough. Past land uses have degraded the slough's banks and now they consist of pasture grasses and invasive species. Planting trees and bushes along a slough shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The slough is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1729)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $375,000**
Restoring DeBay's Reach

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to the remove invasive plants on more than thirty-eight acres along the DeBay's Reach of the Skagit River and then plant native trees and shrubs to create floodplain forests. The fisheries enhancement group will install 12,800 native trees and shrubs on 22.5 floodplain acres

and replant an additional 15.5 acres with 2,000 plants. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by bull and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1735)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $111,000**
Restoring Riverbanks

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to the remove invasive plants and plant at least three thousand native trees and shrubs on more than 10.3 acres of Skagit River floodplain. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The reach is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by bull and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1736)

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $321,519**
Assessing the Feasibility of Removing Fill in the Cascade River Floodplain

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to determine the feasibility and best alternative for restoring floodplain processes on about 133 acres in the middle Cascade River above Marble Creek. The floodplains are impaired by fill that comprises the road prism of U.S. Forest Service Road 1550. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1738)

Skagit River System Cooperative — Grant Requested: $253,489
Assessing the Feasibility of Lowering Maylor Marsh for Young Salmon

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to explore the feasibility of lowering fifteen to twenty acres of dredged materials in Maylor Marsh and creating tidal channels to improve rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook and other salmon. Maylor Marsh is a fifty-six-acre saltwater marsh on Maylor Point and is part of Naval Air Station Whidbey Island. The western edge of the marsh is formed by a lengthy spit that extends into Oak Harbor. In 1942, the Navy dredged the harbor to improve navigation, and pumped the dredge materials into a containment area between the north end of the spit and the Maylor Point uplands. Over time, these materials settled and an extensive tidal channel network has formed. Today, these tidal channels are used by rearing juvenile Chinook and other salmon at a wide range of tides, allowing the fish to stay there and grow for a long time before heading to the ocean About fifteen to twenty acres of marsh remain too high to support saltmarsh function. The marsh is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1734)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $84,908
Finding Fixes for the Pressentin Side Channel

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to collect and analyze data and develop conceptual design alternatives to adjust the upper Skagit River's Pressentin side-channel project that was altered by a flood. The Pressentin project was completed in 2021, and immediately afterwards, a record flood impacted the site. Since the flood, the side channel has not functioned as anticipated, remaining dry during key periods for rearing of Chinook salmon and other fish. This project is a cost-effective way to start improving habitat and help make decision about the best way to proceed. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1731)

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

Wild Fish Conservancy **Grant Requested: $350,000**
Designing Restoration of the Stillwater Unit Floodplain

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to develop conceptual and preliminary designs for a project to restore more than 240 acres of Snoqualmie River floodplain in the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area's Stillwater Unit. The goal is to restore historical natural processes and floodplain structure to the Snoqualmie River. Previous restoration in the area is encouraging the river to migrate and move into a historic oxbow area. The river and oxbow, however, lack woody materials. The project would entail placing wood structures there. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This is a unique opportunity to place woody materials throughout a river system as it is evolving. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1255)

Snohomish County **Grant Requested: $546,550**
Completing Designs for Restoration of the South Slough

Snohomish County Surface Water Management will use this grant to develop final designs, apply for permits, and demolish buildings on South Slough. The designs are aimed at improving the habitat in the slough, creating off-channel wetland habitat, and planting the slough banks and floodplain. The slough is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1258)

Snohomish County **Grant Requested: $1,696,750**
Conserving Community Floodplains

Snohomish County Surface Water Management will use this grant to buy up to one-hundred acres of salmon habitat for permanent protection and future restoration along two sub-reaches of the lower Skykomish River near Sultan, and along Ebey and

Steamboat Sloughs in the Snohomish Estuary. The purchase and the restoration planned there will increase rearing habitat for young fish. The County plans to connect floodplains, restore wetland buffers, and improve habitat in the river and sloughs. The County also will move any buildings off the land. The river and sloughs are used by Chinook, chum, coho, and pink salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1254)

Washington Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: $349,800**
Beginning Restoration of the West Fork Woods Creek and Carpenter Creek

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to assess habitat, develop plans, plant the creek banks, and improve habitat in West Fork Woods Creek, an important tributary of the Skykomish River, and Carpenter Creek. The department will complete a habitat survey of a 2.7-mile reach of West Fork Woods Creek, plant up to fifteen acres of creek bank, and design and install wood structures in Carpenter Creek. Adding wood structures to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creeks are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1261)

Adopt A Stream Foundation **Grant Requested: $281,570**
Restoring Woods Creek

The Adopt A Stream Foundation will use this grant to place five logjams on privately owned land along lower Woods Creek and plant trees and shrubs on up to 0.8 acre of creek banks. Lower Woods Creek lacks wood structures, has too much fine sediment, has infrequent and shallow pools, and water that is too warm in the summer. Adding logjam to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the

roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1260)

Adopt A Stream Foundation **Grant Requested: $611,353**
Maintaining Plantings on Snohomish River Tributaries

The Adopt A Stream Foundation will use this grant to maintain, for five years, thirty-seven acres of recently planted vegetation along Olaf Strad Creek, Quilceda Creek, and Coon Creek, all tributaries to the Snohomish River. The work will help to ensure the successful establishment of the plants. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creeks are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1264)

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **Grant Requested: $633,487**
Maintaining Plantings on the Banks of the North Fork Stillaguamish River

The Stillaguamish Tribe and Sound Salmon Solutions will use this grant to maintain one hundred acres of plantings on the North Fork Stillaguamish River and plant another ten acres along the river. The partners will control invasive plants and incorporate plants used by tribal members for food and traditional cultural and medicinal uses. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by rainbow, bull, and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1238)

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians — Grant Requested: $1,027,032
Conserving Stillaguamish River Floodplain

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will use this grant to buy thirty-five acres of riverbank and floodplain habitat along about one-third mile of the Stillaguamish River and its north fork. The land is either next to or directly across the river from land owned by the Tribe or Snohomish County. The north fork property is 10.2 acres and includes about 0.1 mile of shoreline with high-quality banks and upland forest. The Stillaguamish River property is 25.4 acres and includes nearly 0.2 mile of shoreline. It is split between fallow and actively farmed land. Conserving this land is part of a larger project to restore a corridor of lands along Chinook salmon-bearing waters, from spawning grounds to tidelands. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1210)

Wild Fish Conservancy — Grant Requested: $188,750
Completing Designs for Grant Creek Restoration

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to complete designs for a project to restore habitat in 0.1 mile of Grant Creek at its confluence with the North Fork Stillaguamish River, northeast of Arlington. All fish that enter or leave Grant Creek must pass through the targeted reach, which lacks large wood and has limited habitat. Adding large wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1028)

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

Great Peninsula Conservancy **Grant Requested: $1,058,300**
Conserving Dickerson Creek

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for 162 acres and 2 miles of Dickerson Creek and its tributaries in Kitsap County. The creek is an important tributary of Chico Creek, the most productive salmon run on the Kitsap Peninsula. Next to 14,000 acres of public and protected land, the project site provides spawning and rearing habitat and critical resting habitat in the watershed. The purchase will protect a wide, four-hundred-foot buffer along the creek, safeguarding the mature forest there. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1139)

Wild Fish Conservancy **Grant Requested: $250,000**
Restoring Finn Creek Estuary

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to remove barriers to fish migration in Finn Creek and restore its estuary. A culvert and a tide gate at the mouth of Finn Creek in Norwegian Point County Park block fish access. In addition, the creek's estuary has been buried under fill for decades. These conditions have blocked fish access to two miles of spawning and rearing habitats. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The Wild Fish Conservancy will remove the culverts and place large woody materials, such as trees and root wads, in the creek and plant its banks. Adding woody materials to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon, and by sea-run cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1159)

Pierce Conservation District — Grant Requested: $162,671
Removing the DeMolay Sandspit Bulkhead

The Pierce Conservation District will use this grant to complete the project design and remove up to 865 feet of concrete armoring and intertidal debris at the Tacoma DeMolay Sandspit Nature Preserve on Fox Island in Pierce County. Removing the materials will reconnect and enhance the shoreline and allow a natural building of the upper beach over time and creation of a refuge area for salmon and spawning habitat for the fish they eat. The design will be extended to include two parcels being acquired by the Peninsula Metropolitan Park Districts. In addition to removing the materials, the conservation district will re-slope some of the bank, plant native plants along the waterway, place large woody materials on upper beach, add sand to the beach, and manage the upland drainage. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The preserve is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1161)

Kitsap County — Grant Requested: $97,030
Removing the Dyes Inlet Lagoon Bulkhead

Kitsap County will use this grant to remove more than 514 feet of rockery bulkhead, revetment, pilings, and fill at a lagoon in Dyes Inlet. Shore armor interrupts beach processes by reducing the supply and movement of sediment, changing tidal flow, and degrading habitat. High-quality, near-shore habitats are important to salmon because they provide places to rest, eat, and grow before salmon migrate to the ocean. Removing the bulkhead will allow the tides to flow to more areas and increase the habitat for salmon. The County also will replace more than three-quarter acre of lawn with plants. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The lagoon is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal

species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1148)

Wild Fish Conservancy **Grant Requested: $300,000**
Mapping Steelhead Trout Streams

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to map and classify streams used by steelhead trout in forty-four square miles of watersheds in east Kitsap County. State and local governments protect streams from land-use impacts by requiring streamside buffers determined by each stream reach's classification, or water type. The state's water type maps are inaccurate, with many streams are mapped incorrectly or not at all. Consequently, streams that warrant protection may not receive appropriate buffers. The conservancy will generate species-specific distribution data for the statewide dataset. In addition, the conservancy will identify restoration opportunities. The watersheds are used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1170)

Bainbridge Island Land Trust **Grant Requested: $250,000**
Removing Barriers in Barnabee Farms' Springbrook Creek

The Bainbridge Island Land Trust and its partners will use this grant to design, permit, and remove an undersized culvert on Springbrook Creek that is partially blocking fish migration and remove more than 187 feet of rock armor. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The land trust will install a bridge and place large wood, woven matts for erosion control, and native trees and shrubs along the banks where the armor is removed. Adding large wood, such as tree root wads and logs, along the banks slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The work will be done on privately owned land. Removing the culvert will open fish access to more than 3.7 miles of habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1167)

Kitsap Conservation District — Grant Requested: $242,000
Maintaining Plantings in Kitsap Watersheds

The Kitsap Conservation District will use this grant to hire a Washington Conservation Corps crew to maintain restored sites. The conservation district has restored streambanks in Blackjack, Chico, Clear, Curley, and Olalla watersheds. The conservation district will remove weeds, plant replacement plants where the original plants died, and install tree protectors to prevent the plants from being eaten by deer, beavers. and voles. The waterways are used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1168)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $210,439
Removing the Smith Bulkhead

The Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to remove one-hundred feet of bulkhead, patio, boat ramp, and several small groins from a private waterfront lot on Battle Point on Bainbridge Island. Removing the bulkhead will allow sediment to move up and down the beach. The beach will be allowed to evolve as it responds to physical processes and seasonal variations. This near-shore area is important to young salmon because it provides a place to rest, eat, and grow before they migrate to the ocean. The area is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern, and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1149)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $65,180
Designing Removal of Skunk Bay Armor

The Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to design and permit a project to remove sixty feet of concrete groyne, three creosoted wood piles, and scattered concrete debris on private tidelands at Skunk Bay in Kitsap County. The groyne is perpendicular from the shore and interrupts water flow and the movement of sediment. Removing the groyne will restore the movement of sediment up and down the beach. The bay is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1140)

Bainbridge Island **Grant Requested: $342,550**
Designing Removal of a Barrier in Springbrook Creek

This City of Bainbridge Island will use this grant to correct a partial barrier to fish migration in Springbrook Creek, opening 0.6 mile of high-quality rearing habitat. The barrier is a culver under High School Road. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1147)

Pierce County **Grant Requested: $3,900,000**
Restoring Fish Passage in Schoolhouse Creek

Pierce County will use this grant to replace a sixty-inch culvert with a bridge over Schoolhouse Creek. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The culvert is the last remaining partial barrier to fish migration. Removing the culvert will restore natural processes in the estuary and reconnect the estuary to Schoolhouse Creek. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon; and by cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1199)

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

Lummi Indian Business Council **Grant Requested: $3,093,728**
Restoring the Skookum Reach

The Lummi Indian Business Council will use this grant to restore more than one mile of habitat to the Skookum Reach area of the South Fork Nooksack River. The tribe will place up to forty-nine logjams in the reach, create more than one-third mile of side channels, cover riprap with logs and other earthen material, excavate banks to widen the active channel, and add two floodplain berms. The area suffers from low habitat diversity and warm water. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The waterway is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act;

by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum, pink, and sockeye salmon; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1387)

Lummi Indian Business Council **Grant Requested: $283,263**
Designing Restoration of the Middle Fork Nooksack River's Lower Porter Reach

The Lummi Nation Natural Resources will use this grant to develop preliminary designs for a project to place logjams in the lower Porter Reach of the Middle Fork Nooksack River and to plant its banks. The work will improve habitat in 0.4 mile of the middle fork, north of Mosquito Lake Road in Whatcom County. The river suffers from low channel stability, low habitat diversity, and warm water. Adding logjams to a river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1388)

Nooksack Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $244,190**
Developing a Database of Restoration Needs

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop a centralized, web-based spatial database of restoration needs for streambanks and other areas along waterways in Water Resource Inventory Area 1. The database will help the Tribe identify and prioritize restoration projects and track progress. Specifically, the Tribe will populate the database with information about the condition of areas along streams and shores (year, condition, whether meeting goals), project implementation (project sponsor, year, what action taken, spatial extent), restoration plan (restoration priority, action needed), and opportunity (landowner willingness, access). The Tribe also will assess these areas by compiling and correcting hydrography, imagery, and other mapping layers. The water resource inventory area is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project.

(24-1379)

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association — Grant Requested: $500,000
Planting the Banks of the Nooksack River

The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will use this grant to restore 1.6 miles along rivers and creeks at five or more sites along the Nooksack River. The salmon enhancement association will remove invasive species, plant trees and shrubs, and maintain the plantings along the river and its tributaries. The river suffers from erosion, warm water, and lack of habitat diversity. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1180)

Nooksack Indian Tribe — Grant Requested: $3,690,850
Placing Wood in the North Fork Nooksack (Xwqélém) River at Boyd Reach

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to finalize the design and place wood structures in 0.8 mile of the North Fork Nooksack River, near Boyd Creek east of Glacier, in Whatcom County. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to a river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This is part of a larger project to restore an entire reach that was developed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and included moving a forest road out of the channel migration zone. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; chum, pink, and sockeye salmon; and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1390)

Whatcom Land Trust — Grant Requested: $799,044
Conserving and Restoring Lower Kenney Creek

The Whatcom Land Trust will use this grant to buy 19.4 acres along the North Fork Nooksack River and restore its banks. The land includes 13.2 acres of riverbank along

the north fork and Kenney Creek. The land trust will remove a residential structure that is within two hundred feet of the creek, remove invasive plants, and plant the river and creek banks. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1326)

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement **Grant Requested: $1,100,000**
Placing Logjams in the Upper Deschutes River

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement will use this grant to place logjams in the upper Deschutes River and Mitchell Creek. The logjams will be placed in 1.7 miles of the upper Deschutes and 0.2 mile of Mitchell Creek at its confluence with the Deschutes. About one hundred trees will be tipped into the river as part of this project, and nearly 250 additional pieces of wood will be placed by helicopter. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1188)

Capitol Land Trust **Grant Requested: $346,500**
Expanding the Inspiring Kids Preserve

The Capitol Land Trust will use this grant buy 5.2 acres of unarmored marine shoreline, wetland, tributary stream, and older forest habitat on Henderson Inlet, directly north of the Capitol Land Trust's 110-acre Inspiring Kids Preserve. The land will be conserved in perpetuity and incorporated into the preserve. The purchase is part of a larger project that will include restoration of the shoreline. The inlet is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1187)

Thurston Conservation District — Grant Requested: $132,614
Developing Shoreline Restoration Projects

The Thurston Conservation District will use this grant to develop eight planting projects and plant three acres of shoreline in Green Cove, Henderson Inlet, McLane Creek, and Percival Creek sub-basins. The conservation district will prioritize areas for restoration and then reach out to find willing landowners. The conservation district will complete designs for eight projects, plant two projects for up to three acres, and then maintain the plantings. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The sub-basins are used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; by chum and pink salmon; and by cutthroat trout Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1212)

Washington Department of Enterprise Services — Grant Requested: $5,000,000
Restoring the Deschutes Estuary

The Department of Enterprise Services will use this grant to complete designs for the Fifth Avenue Bridge in Olympia and secure construction permits. Once the bridge is built and other restoration actions complete, the department will remove the dam there, restore 260 acres of estuary, and create 85 acres of salt marsh. The state-owned dam forms Capitol Lake, separating the Deschutes River watershed from Budd Inlet in South Puget Sound. The restoration will improve the estuary habitat, which is used by salmon in their early life as a place to feed and grow. Removal of the dam will provide freer access to spawning grounds forty miles upriver and will resolve oxygen depletion in Budd Inlet. In addition, the project will restore environmental functions important to the Squaxin Island Tribe, recreational access to the water and new boardwalks, and reduce flood risk for downtown Olympia. Budd Inlet is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1213)

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

Asotin County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $640,000**
Restoring Asotin Creek

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to place structures in Asotin Creek. Adding structures to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The structures are expected to increase access to side and flood channels and improve floodplain connection. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1049)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Placing Large Wood in the South Touchet River **Grant Requested: $300,000**

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to place large wood in the south Touchet River in the Rainwater Wildlife Area. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The Tribe also will place a series of engineered structures with anchor piles at the downstream end of the wildlife area and upstream of the privately owned cabins to retain any wood that may move downstream. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1054

Walla Walla County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $750,000**
Placing Logjams in the Touchet River

The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to complete designs and implement a project to place logjams and pilot cuts in the Touchet River, west of Prescott. The work will be done in a reach that starts at the north State Route 125 bridge crossing and extends upstream to the railroad crossing just south of Prescott. This reach of the river is in a major spawning area for steelhead trout, which is a species listed as

threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Adding logjams to a river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. In addition to steelhead trout, the river is used by bull trout and Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1050)

Pomeroy Conservation District **Grant Requested: $88,000**
Placing Wood Structures in Alpowa Creek

The Pomeroy Conservation District will use this grant to place wood structures in Alpowa Creek to increase habitat diversity and connection of the creek to its floodplain. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1046)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **Grant Requested: $200,000**
Developing a Restoration Plan for Mill Creek

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to assess Mill Creek and develop a habitat restoration plan. The department will complete a watershed-scale geomorphic, hydrologic, and biological assessment of historical, current, and desired conditions in the Mill Creek watershed. The department will focus on forty miles of headwater stream. The assessment and action plan will provide prioritize projects for salmon recovery restoration. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by bull trout and Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1071)

Asotin County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $195,000**
Placing Wood and Boulders in Asotin Creek

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to place large woody materials and boulders in 0.8 mile of Asotin Creek. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, and boulders to a creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to

settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The work also will promote connection to a side channel. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1115)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: $200,000
Designing the Tucannon River's Reconnection to a Historic Channel

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to design a project to re-establish the Tucannon River's connection to its historic channel by elevating the existing channel and restoring a connection to twenty-five acres of floodplain and relic channels downstream. The future project calls for the department to move four power poles in the historic channel, place logjams in the historic channel, and move gravel from the area and add it to the existing channel to raise the channel floor. Adding logjams to the river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1070)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Grant Requested: $250,000
Planting the Tucannon Riverbanks

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Tribe will use this grant to plant seventy acres of First Foods and native vegetation along the Tucannon River in areas that were disturbed during the past four years of floodplain restoration. The Tribe also will remove non-native weeds. This project is part of a larger River Vision floodplain restoration project that restored 1.1 miles of rearing and spawning habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1056)

Walla Walla County Conservation District — Grant Requested: $699,508
Planting the Walla Walla Riverbanks at McDonald Road

The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to plant the banks of the Walla Walla River at McDonald Road. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon and bull trout Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1059)

Walla Walla County Conservation District — Grant Requested: $586,773
Planting the Walla Walla Riverbanks at Swegle Road

The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to plant the banks of the Walla Walla River at Swegle Road. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1058)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Planting the Touchet River Floodplain — Grant Requested: $737,500

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to control invasive plants and then plant and maintain native cottonwoods, willows, dogwoods, and other plants on the 150-acre floodplain of the Touchet River in Walla Walla County. The project is entirely on privately owned land. The river and floodplain habitat have been damage by the clearing of trees and plants along the riverbanks, agriculture, and erosion. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. This project is part of a larger project to completely restore the floodplain. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1061)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Restoring the Touchet River — Grant Requested: $650,000

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to place large wood structures along the Touchet River in Walla Walla County. Adding wood structures, such as tree root wads and logs, to the river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The project is entirely on privately owned land. The river and floodplain habitat have been damage by the clearing of trees and plants along the riverbanks, agriculture, and erosion. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1055)

Pomeroy Conservation District — Grant Requested: $120,000
Continuing Restoration of Tumalum Creek

The Pomeroy Conservation District will use this grant to place wood structures in five miles of Tumalum Creek, a tributary to the Tucannon River in Garfield County. Former land uses such as grazing on the creek banks and removal of beaver have decreased the quantity and quality of habitat. This project is the fifth phase of work to restore the creek. The conservation district will place beaver dam analogs and post-assisted log structures in the creek and will remove nuisance beaver. Beaver dam analogs are wood structures that mimic beaver dams. The dams can help deep, cool pools form by slowing the river. Young salmon can rest, eat, and grow in those pools, getting larger and healthier before continuing their migration. The dams also help stabilize water levels, which helps during droughts. Post-assisted log structures are wood structures made of posts that simulate logjams. Adding logjams to a creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1053)

Washington Water Trust **Grant Requested: $128,600**
Assessing and Designing Fish Passage on the Touchet River

The Washington Water Trust, in partnership with Touchet-Westside Irrigation District, will use this grant to analyze the effects of the Touchet River flow on erosion and fish passage at Hofer Dam and identify alternatives to improve passage. The water trust will deliver conceptual design plans for the preferred solution. Fish migrate through the lower thirty miles of the Touchet River to reach significant spawning and rearing habitat in the upper reaches of the drainage. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1047)

Walla Walla County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $312,701**
Designing Restoration of the Touchet River

The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to develop a preliminary design for restoration of the Touchet River west of the north State Route 125 bridge outside of Prescott in Walla Walla County. This section of the river suffers from reduced channel stability, floodplain connection, and habitat diversity, as well as warm water and erosion. The future restoration project calls for the placement of large wood structures in the river and the planting of the riverbanks. Adding wood structures, such as logjams, to a rive creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1051)

Nez Perce Tribe **Grant Requested: $4,990,100**
Restoring the Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain

The Nez Perce Tribe will use this grant to remove humanmade features such as impoundments and levees on the Tucannon River, near Big Four Lake. The work will improve natural floodplain connectivity as well as habitat and floodplain complexity for salmon, steelhead and bull trout, lamprey, and mussels. Work will be done in two miles

of the river near Big Four Lake, which is in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's W.T. Wooten Wildlife Area. This project is a joint effort of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce Tribe, and Department of Fish and Wildlife. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1069)

Tri-State steelhead trouters Inc **Grant Requested: $2,814,404**
Restoring Fish Passage in Mill Creek

The Tri-State Steelhead Trouters will use this grant to correct a barrier to fish passage in Mill Creek. A flood control channel built in the 1930s and 1940s runs for seven miles of Mill Creek ending at Gose Street, west of Walla Walla. A fishway was installed at the downstream end of the flood channel to improve passage and provide a transition between the flood control channel and the natural channel. A 2020 flood scoured the channel bed downstream of the fishway and created a five-foot-high jump for fish to enter the fishway. The Tri-State Steelhead Trouters will correct the fish passage barrier and install measures to prevent future scour. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1063)

Tri-State steelhead Trouters Inc **Grant Requested: $2,608,828**
Improving Fish Passage in Mill Creek

The Tri-State Steelhead Trouters will use this grant to improve fish passage in Mill Creek. Flood control measures in Mill Creek include about two miles of a levee-confined channel. Work will be done to correct the height of the drops in the channel and to build a channel for when there is low water flow, making it easier for juvenile fish to swim through and to reduce the heat of the shallow water. Work will be done from Roosevelt Street to Tausick Way. This is one of many projects to provide passage through the flood control project to more than fifty miles of critical and underused spawning and rearing habitat. The creek is used by steelhead trout, is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1064)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Realigning the Tucannon Power Line **Grant Requested: $3,000,000**

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to move sections of a powerline to the Tucannon River road prism, and restore the riverbank there. The project is in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's W.T. Wooten Wildlife Area. Moving the powerline will free up the floodplain area to benefit tribal First Foods and make space for the river to naturally meander. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1068)

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $747,978**
Restoring the Methow River

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to remove a levee and place large wood in the Methow River at Goat Creek. The fisheries enhancement group also will excavate some of the area to create new channels. Adding large wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1835)

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **Grant Requested: $205,400**
Conserving the Entiat River

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy 16.5 acres along the Entiat River, which is valuable spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon and steelhead trout. Acquisition and conservation of the land will facilitate future restoration projects to improve habitat for these fish. Chinook is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act and steelhead is a species listed as threatened with

extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1834)

Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation **Grant Requested: $108,749**
Improving Water Flow at Twisp Ponds

The Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation will use this grant to improve the ability of the Twisp River to reach downstream ponds and channels that provide high-quality spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and trout. The foundation will replace undersized culverts with larger ones, cattle guards, or drivable fords that are less likely to become plugged with debris. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small, too high, or plugged. The foundation also will reconnect former flow pathways to ensure water flow to the pond and channel system continues if the primary channel is blocked. The lower Twisp River feeds a system of five ponds and channels via an unscreened diversion structure. While the diversion has been effective, undersized culverts between the diversion and the highest ponds are often clogged with debris, which reduces the water entering the downstream ponds and channels, degrades water quality, and sometimes goes dry, stranding or killing the fish. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1820)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Moving State Route 207 Near Nason Creek **Grant Requested: $4,100,000**

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to remove a problematic segment of State Route 207 near Lake Wenatchee from the Nason Creek floodplain. The segment is eroding into Nason Creek, degrading the habitat and disrupting traffic. Removing the 0.6-mile-long segment of highway will reconnect more than fourteen acres of historic side channel and floodplain habitat. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1861)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $273,038**
Restoring the Lower Chiwawa River

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to complete preliminary designs and draft applications for four projects on the lower Chiwawa River. The designs will identify restoration actions that will increase tree cover along 1.3 miles

of the river, create up to 1.1 miles of side-channel habitat, better connect about 33.5 acres of floodplain, and control roadside and riverbank invasive plants. In addition, the County will complete some surveying, wetland delineations, a recreational use study to assess boating and boater safety in the river, and an evaluation of where to move the Big Meadow Campground. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1824)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $145,252**
Designing Improved Water Flow to the Wilson Side

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a project to improve water flow to the Wilson side channel. The channel often has too little water in it, stranding and killing young salmon. The County will analyze replacing the triple barrel culvert under Roaring Creek Road with a different type of culvert or a more natural inlet that might work better. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The stream is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1827)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $206,928**
Designing Restoration of Peshastin Creek

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a project to reconnect Peshastin Creek to its entire historic channel. A highway built in the 1950s blocked the creek from its historic channel. The County will review data and develop hydraulic models, project alternatives, and a conceptual design for a project to improve habitat for fish. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1877)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $96,971**
Designing Restoration of Nason Creek

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a project to restore Nason Creek at its confluence with Kahler

Creek and extending upstream about one-third mile. The future project calls for placing log structures in the creek. Adding logs to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act; and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1825)

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $150,000**
Restoring Fish Passage in Pole Creek

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to correct a barrier to fish passage, opening access to more than one mile of cold-water habitat. The barrier is a culvert in Pole Creek, in the Chiwawa River watershed. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1836)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $125,000**
Assessing Colockum Creek

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to assess Colockum Creek, a tributary to the Columbia River, downstream of Wenatchee, that drains a 25,000-acre watershed. There are significant data gaps, including habitat availability, hydrology, fish passage barriers, fish distribution and use, irrigation use, watershed condition and function, potential sources of degradation, and feasible restoration opportunities. The assessment will fill in the data gaps, identify restoration strategies, and create a pathway for watershed recovery. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1828)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $80,130**
Studying the Columbia River Food Chain

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to study the food, both its amount and complexity, available to salmon and steelhead in a major sub-basin

of the upper Columbia River. The County will collect samples in different habitat types in both restored and unrestored floodplain reaches. The County will compare the samples with samples from salmon captured in the same habitats. In addition, the County will measure fish density and the average growth rates of young salmon in these habitats to understand how growth relates to food availability. Furthermore, the County will measure water temperature, flow, and depth to better understand what habitat types and environmental conditions in each reach are most productive and can provide for the highest number of fish. Finally, the County will apply modeling to predict growth, habitat selection by fish, and population carrying capacity, and then compare actual fish data to these predictions. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1856)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $150,000**
Designing Restoration of the White River Wetlands

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to monitor the flow of the White River into a wetland ditch network, complete a comprehensive wetland restoration plan, and develop conceptual designs for replacement of the Little Wenatchee Road. This project is part of a larger project done in conjunction with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation to address the loss of habitat-forming processes, floodplain disconnection, and high temperatures of the lower White River caused by the Little Wenatchee Road and bridge and the complicated network of wetland ditches in the wide floodplain. The road bisects the White River and its floodplain and blocks the movement of trees and logs and fish passage. The wetland ditches drain the wetland and create hazardous flows for fish. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; and by bull trout and sockeye salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1829)

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $175,000**
Restoring and Fencing Creek Banks

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to plant creek banks and install fences to keep cattle away from thirty-two miles of waterways in the Cub Allotment of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The Cub Allotment covers portions of upper Goat Creek, Cub Creek, Eight Mile Creek, Falls Creek, and part of the Chewuch River. Trout Unlimited

will install invisible fencing through 2029 and identify up to five sites in need of planting. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The waterways are used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act, and by bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1822)

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **Grant Requested: $360,100**
Conserving the White River Oxbow

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy 34.6 acres near the lower White River, including a half-mile of riverfront. The purchase would protect valuable spawning and rearing habitat and an important oxbow that needs to be reconnected to the river. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act; and by bull trout and sockeye salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1833)

Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation **Grant Requested: $238,505**
Creating a Road Buffer at the Twisp Ponds

The Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation will use this grant to create and plant a bench with a toe made from woody materials at the Twisp ponds to increase habitat diversity for young fish. The bench will serve as a buffer between a county road and three connected off-channel ponds, intercepting road runoff that could contain tire particles poisonous to coho salmon. Planting trees and bushes on the bench will shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, to the toe of the bench will creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The ponds are used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act.

Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1819)

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $754,500
Restoring Peshastin Creek

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore the lower Peshastin Creek watershed. The watershed suffers from a lack of trees along its banks, not enough high-quality cold-water pools, bank instability, and limited connections to floodplains and side channels. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1860)

Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation — Grant Requested: $250,894
Planting the Banks of the Methow River

The Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation will use this grant to plant 4.3 acres along the Middle Methow Reach of the Methow River, between the towns of Twisp and Winthrop, in Okanogan County. Planting trees and bushes along a river shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The foundation will maintain the plantings for up to five years until established and self-sufficient. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1821)

Chelan County — Grant Requested: $272,698
Planting the Entiat River Floodplain

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to plant 3.2 acres of degraded land along the Entiat River. The work will re-establish a diverse assemblage of native plants on the expansive floodplains at the Bremmer and Stormy Preserve restoration sites. Historic grazing, clearing, and agricultural activities left the area with compacted soil, sparse native vegetation, and invasive plants, mostly reed canary grass. The County will treat the invasive plants, plant the area with native trees and shrubs, and monitor the plantings. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which

provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1826)

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $130,000**
Restoring the Banks of Lower Sleepy Hollow

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore forty acres of floodplain on the left bank of the Wenatchee River. The fisheries enhancement group will plant two acres of floodplain with willows, cottonwoods, and other native trees and shrubs. In addition, the group will maintain three acres of previously installed floodplain plants, including irrigating, cutting brush, mulching, replacing dead plants, and preventing plants from being eaten. Finally, fisheries enhancement group will control noxious weeds on the entire forty acres. Planting trees and bushes along a floodplain shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act.; bull trout, coho, and Chinook. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1837)

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $349,731**
Placing Wood in Bernier Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to complete final designs and place wood structures in Bernier Creek, a tributary to the South Fork Newaukum River in Lewis County. Past logging practices, such as splash damming, reduced the logs and tree root wads that were naturally present in the creek. As a result, the creek more severely erodes its banks, disconnecting it from its floodplain and muddying the water with fine sediment. Adding wood structures to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from

predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Bernier Creek is used by coho salmon and steelhead trout, and the South Fork Newaukum River is used by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1164)

Trout Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $200,000**
Assessing Wood Placement in the Newaukum River Headwaters

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to assess nineteen miles of the upper and lower North Fork Newaukum River and Lucas Creek for wood placement and to prioritize reaches for future restoration projects. These headwaters of the Newaukum River have high-quality habitat crucial for salmon and steelhead. Historical land-use practices have depleted wood in the streams, disrupting natural processes and diminishing water quality, habitat, and floodplain connectivity. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The streams targeted by the assessment are used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1165)

Lewis Conservation District **Grant Requested: $128,300**
Opening Fish Passage in a Newaukum River Tributary

The Lewis Conservation District will use this grant to replace two undersized culverts limiting fish passage from an unnamed tributary to the Middle Fork Newaukum River. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. Replacing the two culverts, which are on the same stream on private land near Onalaska, will open access to more than a mile of unimpeded habitat. The tributary is used by coho salmon and steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1116)

Grays Harbor Conservation District **Grant Requested: $142,736**
Designing Restoration of Garrard Creek

The Grays Harbor Conservation District will use this grant to develop conceptual and preliminary designs for restoration of a 0.6-mile segment of Garrard Creek. This part of the creek suffers from a lack of trees and logs in the water and along its banks,

disconnection from the floodplain, eroded banks, a lack of spawning gravels, and water that is too warm. Two small tributaries that enter Garrard Creek have been altered by past land-use practices and ditching. Their banks are eroding and are dominated by non-native plants such as reed canary grass. Due to these alterations, off-channel rearing habitat is limited in the tributaries and natural water storage capacity is degraded. The future restoration could include planting the banks, adding logjams, and restoring the wetlands and tributary meanders. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. Adding logjams to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by coho and chum salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1364)

Lewis County **Grant Requested: $250,729**
Designing Fish Passage in a South Fork Newaukum River Tributary

The Lewis County Public Works Department will use this grant to design the replacement of a culvert that spans an unnamed tributary to the South Fork Newaukum River at Clark Road near Onalaska in Lewis County. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. Correcting this barrier will give fish unimpeded access to more than two miles of habitat. The tributary is used by coho salmon and steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1236)

Grays Harbor Conservation District **Grant Requested: $899,461**
Restoring Mox Chehalis Creek

The Grays Harbor Conservation District will use this grant to plant the creek banks and place wood structures along one mile of Mox Chehalis Creek. The creek is in Grays Harbor County and starts southeast of McCleary and flows into the Chehalis River northwest of the town of Porter. The creek has no trees on its banks and minimal large woody materials in this reach, meaning there is no shade whatsoever to cool the creek, there are no roots to stabilize the bank, there are few nutrient inputs to support fish and the food they eat, and there are no trees that could fall into the water to help the creek store water and sediment or maintain connection to its floodplain. The conservation

district will plant nineteen acres along the south side of the banks of the reach and install log structures in the creek. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. Adding wood structures to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead, cutthroat, and rainbow trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1366)

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast Chapter **Grant Requested: $268,395**
Opening Fish Passage in Upper Wisen Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to remove one of the final two barriers to fish passage in Wisen Creek and develop preliminary designs to remove the last barrier. Trout Unlimited will remove a culvert, which is a pipe or other structure that carries the creek under a road and blocks fish passage when it is too small or too high. For the second barrier, Trout Unlimited will complete a robust alternatives analysis and preliminary design. Both sites are in a small private forest. The creek is used by coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1530)

Wild Salmon Center **Grant Requested: $182,871**
Designing Fish Passage in Swanson Creek Tributary

The Wild Salmon Center will use this grant to complete final designs for a project to correct a barrier to fish passage in an unnamed tributary to Swanson Creek at the T-1010 road. Swanson Creek is a tributary that flows to the Sol Duc River near Forks and is part of the Quillayute River basin. Correcting the barrier would open 0.7 mile of spawning and rearing habitat in a complex forested wetland. The Wild Salmon Center will complete an analysis of alternatives including a cost evaluation and an assessment of moving a private driveway and road gate, and final design of a preferred alternative. The tributary is used by coho salmon and steelhead, cutthroat, and rainbow trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1195)

Quileute Tribe — Grant Requested: $60,642
Restoring Hermison Wetland Habitat

The Quileute Tribe will use this grant to install simulated beaver dams and plant the banks of Hermison Creek to restore up to three acres of a former wetland. Upcoming restoration projects will improve access to the creek and its wetlands. However, a six-hundred-foot stretch of the creek has been artificially channelized, resulting in low or no water flow in the summer. The simulated beaver dams are wood structures that can help deep, cool pools form by slowing the river. Salmon can rest, eat, and grow in those pools. The dams also help stabilize water levels, which helps during droughts. Planting trees and bushes along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead and resident trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1177)

Clallam Conservation District — Grant Requested: $260,786
Planting the Banks of Waterways in the Quillayute River Watershed

The Clallam Conservation District will use this grant to plant the banks of waterways in the Quillayute River watershed and caretake previous plantings. The conservation district will plant more than forty-eight acres and maintain plants on another twelve acres at multiple sites throughout the watershed. Many of the new plantings will be in areas either lacking trees or infested with invasive weeds such as reed canary grass and Himalayan blackberry. Planting trees along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The trees also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the trees keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1608)

10,000 Years Institute — Grant Requested: $339,978
Clearing Weeds Along Calawah Riverbanks

The 10,000 Years Institute will use this grant to treat invasive plants along 46 miles of road along the Calawah River, along 128 miles of the river, along the lower end of its large tributaries, and on about 400 acres of its floodplain. In addition, the institute will map and assess floodplain forests for thinning and planting needs. Working along the roads, the institute can target sources of seeds, which drop from cars and trucks and

spread to the rivers via ditch water, wind, humans, and animals. This project is the beginning of a coordinated, watershed-scale effort to protect and restore salmon and steelhead habitat in the Calawah River watershed. The larger effort will include placement of woody materials in stream, addressing road drainage, and improving fish passage. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1607)

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

Quinault Indian Nation **Grant Requested: $449,423**
Removing Invasive Plants Along the Lower Quinault River

The Quinault Indian Nation will use this grant to spray invasive plants with herbicide in the lower Quinault River watershed. Many of the rivers there are invested with knotweed, which is a highly invasive plant that displaces native plant communities, accelerates bank erosion, and degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging the stream. The Nation also will check on previously treated areas, looking for Himalayan blackberry, and treat any new infestations. Having native trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. This project continues efforts that have been ongoing for years. The watershed is used by Chinook, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon and steelhead, cutthroat, and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1605)

Wild Salmon Center **Grant Requested: $217,970**
Designing and Opening Fish Passage in a Raft River Tributary

The Wild Salmon Center will use this grant to complete final designs and get permits for two projects to fix barriers that are completely blocking fish access to a tributary to the lower Raft River. The center also will remove one of the barriers, which is a puncheon to open 0.1 mile of habitat. The Raft River basin is the second largest basin on the Quinault Indian Reservation. When both barriers are removed, fish will have access to 0.7 mile of habitat. The river and tributary are used by coho salmon and steelhead, sea-run cutthroat, bull, and resident trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1501)

Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast Chapter **Grant Requested: $339,880**
Designing Fish Passage Solutions in July Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to produce preliminary designs to correct a barrier that is completely blocking fish passage in July Creek, a tributary to Lake Quinault in Olympic National Park. The creek is used by coho and sockeye salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1570)

Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast Chapter **Grant Requested: $3,524,416**
Placing Wood in Shale Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to continue its work placing wood in Shale Creek, a tributary to the Clearwater River on the Olympic Peninsula. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This project is the third phase of wood placement in the creek and will place the wood in nearly two miles of the creek. When all the phases are complete, 2.8 miles of the creek will have been restored with large wood and more than thirty-five acres of floodplain reengaged. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1499)

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Pacific Conservation District **Grant Requested: $1,630,000**
Opening Fish Passage in Smith Creek

The Pacific County Conservation District will use grant to design and replace two side-by-side malfunctioning tide gates with a bridge over Smith Creek on Parpala Road. The work will provide fish access to 4.9 miles of creek and restore about one hundred acres of tidal estuary habitat in the lower Naselle River that is behind the tide gate. Restoration activities include digging new estuarine channels and moving back a levee to open more habitat on the upstream side of the new bridge while still protecting adjacent private property. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon. This grant is a cost increase to a project funded in 2018. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (18-1193)

Ducks Unlimited Inc. **Grant Requested: $175,660**
Designing the Reconnection of North River to the Willapa Bay Wildlife Area

Ducks Unlimited, in partnership with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, will use this grant to complete conceptual and preliminary designs for a project that will reconnect the floodplain of the lower North River to a 380-acre portion of the north Willapa Bay Wildlife Area in Pacific County. The future project calls for breaching levees, removing tide gates, and removing blocking drain ditches. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1516)

Sea Resources **Grant Requested: $256,000**
Designing Restoration of Fish Passage to the Naselle River Estuary

Sea Resources will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a project to replace an undersized, deteriorating culvert with a bridge on an unnamed creek that is a tributary to the lower Naselle River estuary. The culvert is on Pacific County Government Road, north of the U.S. Route 101. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The culvert is not aligned properly with the channel and partially blocks fish and saltwater from reaching the seventy-five-acre estuary upstream. In addition, the culvert creates a whirlpool suction at every tide change. Removing the culvert will restore tidal inundation and reconnect the estuary wetland. The creek is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1244)

Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Awarded: $251,500**
Designing Restoration of Fish Passage in Patton Creek

The Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to design a project that will remove a culvert that blocks fish passage and return Patton Creek to its natural channel at its confluence with the Willapa River. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads but often block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The design will include actions to restore four miles of the lower Patton Creek, a portion of the Willapa River, and the remainder of Patton Creek above a homesite The design will incorporate elements to improve summer water flows, reduce water temperature, and improve the types of habitat found in the creek. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout. This grant is a cost increase to a project funded in 2023. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1124)

Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $214,253
Planting Trees and Shrubs in the Rue Creek Watershed

The Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant trees and shrubs in the Rue Creek watershed, south of Rue Creek Road in Raymond. Logging has left the banks of Rue Creek dominated by a single type if tree-alder. The valley floor along West Fork Rue Creek was a spruce-dominated forest until the mid-1990s, when logging and storms left few trees standing. Now, the valley floor is dominated by beaver dams and extensive reed canary grass. The fisheries enhancement group will plant forty-eight acres with different types of trees and shrubs to diversify the habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1769)

Pacific Conservation District — Grant Request: $398,350
Maintaining Riverbanks in Pacific County

The Pacific Conservation District will use this grant to maintain riverbanks across Pacific County from North River to the South Fork Naselle River. The grant will fund a crew of four for four years to maintain up to ten miles of riverbank a year. The crew will trim brush, add mulch, fix fences, water plants, and plant areas where plants have died. In addition, the crew will buy equipment for the work, such as tools, mowers, and a trailer. The rivers are used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1687)