

# Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

Items 9 and 10: 2023 Grant Overview

September 2023



washington state recreation and conservation office Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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#### Part 1: Introduction

Since 1999, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) 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<sup>1</sup> to identify projects for funding and with regional organizations<sup>2</sup> to prioritize funding.

Lead entities and regional organizations rely on their National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) approved recovery plans to select projects. This partnership has resulted in the board distributing almost \$1.37 billion to 3,333 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.

#### **New This Year**

Lead entities were allowed to carryforward unobligated funds from the 2022 \$25 million supplemental appropriation (projects less than \$5 million in total project costs) and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) regular funds into 2023.

In addition, project types and eligibility were changed and included the following:

- Increasing the design-only, no match project request limit from \$200,000 to \$350,000. The duration of this project type also increased from eighteen to twenty-four months.
- Increasing the match requirement for projects acquiring properties with more than 50 percent uplands.

The SRFB Review Panel also welcomed four new members. Finally, nearly all the lead entities returned to in-person application site visits. Many used a hybrid approach, using both virtual and on-site project reviews, which was welcomed by everyone.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Lead entity groups, authorized under Revised Code of Washington Chapter 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 and SRFB policies, all projects seeking funding must be reviewed and prioritized by a lead entity to be considered by the SRFB.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A regional recovery organization is defined as an entity under RCW 77.85.99 for the purpose of recovering salmon, which is recognized in statute or by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office.

#### **Funding Overview**

Funding for salmon recovery grants is provided from two main accounts: Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Restoration and Acquisition.

#### Salmon Recovery Grants

- **\$23 million**: a combination of state capital bonds and the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF), which is a federal award to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). See Table 1 for the regional allocation.
- **\$6.5 million**: carryover of unobligated funds from the \$25 million awarded in the 2022 supplemental budget (projects less than \$5 million in total project costs).
- **\$5.5 million**: carryover of unobligated 2023-2025 regular PSAR funds.
- **\$1 million**: for unanticipated cost increases in 2023.

This year, the board will be asked to approve grants for salmon recovery projects funded by all categories identified above.

Table 1. SRFB Regula	<sup>•</sup> \$23 Million	Regional	Funding	Allocation	Formula
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Salmon Recovery Region	Allocation	Percent
Hood Canal Coordinating Council*	\$552,000	2.40
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**	\$4,600,000	20.00
Northeast Washington	\$437,000	1.90
Puget Sound Partnership*	\$8,740,000	38.00
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	\$1,941,200	8.44
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	\$2,371,300	10.31
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	\$2,201,100	9.57
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**	\$2,157,400	9.38
	\$23.000.000	

\*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, but it also receives \$891,839 of the Puget Sound Partnership's regional SRFB allocation for Chinook and steelhead. Hood Canal's total allocation is 6.28 percent or \$1,443,839, and Puget Sound's is 34.12 percent or \$7,848,162.

\*\*There are three new projects submitted by the Klickitat County Lead Entity, totaling \$1,150,000 in requests. Klickitat is carrying forward \$382,613 in 2022 supplemental funds and is receiving \$716,458 from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board's regional allocation and \$50,929 from the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board's regional allocation.

#### **Regional Monitoring Projects**

A regional salmon recovery organization may use up to 10 percent of its annual allocation for monitoring activities if the activities meet all the following conditions:

- Certified by the region.
- Meets a high-priority data gap.
- Can be accomplished in three years.
- The project should complement ongoing monitoring efforts and be consistent or compatible with methods and protocols used throughout the state. Data collected must be available to RCO and the public. The region must explain why SRFB funds, rather than other funds, are necessary to accomplish the monitoring. In addition to the criteria, there is a cap on available monitoring funds from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund of \$350,000.

This year, the Monitoring Panel reviewed five regional monitoring proposals and advanced three, which are requesting \$261,353, for funding consideration. The Monitoring Panel reviewed the proposals for eligibility and soundness before submitting them to the SRFB for funding consideration.

Monitoring proposals are in Attachment 4 and included in the lead entities' ranked lists of projects and allocations in Attachment 6. The funding motions also are provided with the board materials for reference.



Figure 1. Map of Regional Monitoring Projects

#### **Grant Round Principles**

The basic elements of the regional funding allocation approach carry over from previous funding cycles and include the following:

- Reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and lead entity strategies.
- Review of individual projects by the SRFB Review Panel to identify *Projects of Concern*.
- Provision of flexibility, recognizing different circumstances across the state.
- Recognition of efficiencies and flexibility where possible.

The SRFB also commits to continuing the following key principles:

- Allocate salmon recovery funds regionally.
- The SRFB Review Panel does not evaluate the quality of lead entity habitat strategies that are part of recovery plans already submitted to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Regional organizations ensure the submitted lists of projects are consistent with the regional recovery plans.
- The evaluation process is collaborative. The SRFB Review Panel works with lead entities and project applicants to address project design issues and reduce the likelihood that projects submitted are viewed as *Projects of Concern*.
- Each region has different complexities, ranging from varying numbers of watersheds to areas with vastly differing sizes of human populations. These complexities require different approaches to salmon recovery.
- Lead entities are and will continue to be a crucial and fundamental part of the recovery effort.
- Support continues for areas without regional recovery plans (coast and northeast).
- A statewide strategic approach to salmon recovery will continue.
- Funds must be used efficiently to address both listed and non-listed species.

#### **SRFB** Decisions for September

**Salmon Grants:** The board will be asked to approve up to \$35 million for projects using state and federal salmon funding. Any unobligated 2023-2025 PSAR funding

and \$25 million in supplemental funding that is unobligated will carryforward to the 2023 grant cycle. RCO will initiate contracts for the approved projects as soon as possible. These projects are displayed in Attachment 6 by region and lead entity.

**Regional Monitoring Projects:** The final project lists contain three monitoring projects in three regions, requesting \$261,353. These projects are submitted and included on lead entity and region project lists for SRFB approval in Attachment 7 and are included in the \$23 million allocation of salmon state and federal funding.

All projects described in this section used <u>Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants</u> as guidance and completed the technical review process with the SRFB Review Panel.

#### **Elements of the Grant Round**

In the spring, sponsors submitted 153 pre-applications in PRISM, RCO's project database, for the 2023 grant cycle. Between April and June 2023, the lead entities coordinated project site visits with the SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff. The site-visits allowed the SRFB Review Panel to see project sites, acquire project details, and provide feedback to the sponsors to improve the projects. At the end of the review process, 136 projects advanced to the SRFB for consideration.

See Figures 2 and 3 for grant applications by project type and location.

Each regional area and corresponding lead entities prepared their ranked lists of salmon projects within the parameters of available funding.

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



#### Figure 2. Grant Applications by Project Type



#### Figure 3. Grant Applications by Location

## Ranked Lists and Funding Allocations

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 will not adjust a lead entity's allocation based on these contributions to other lead entities.

#### **Guidance Manual**

*Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants* remains the guidance document for entities applying for funding through the SRFB.

#### Part 2: SRFB Review Panel Comments

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 SRFB projects. <u>Review panel biographies</u> can be found on RCO's website.

The SRFB Review Panel allows the SRFB 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. Applications labeled *Projects of Concern* do not meet these criteria and will be forwarded to the board for its consideration unless the lead entities withdraw the applications. The review panel does not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. Members of the panel may review project designs to satisfy project conditions or at the request of staff.

#### **Project Review Process**

The review panel 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: Salmon Recovery Grants*, Appendix G, and is Attachment 3 in this report. The panel based its evaluations and comments on the following:

- Complete applications due two weeks before the early project site visits and consultations. First set of Review Panel Comment Forms.
- 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 set of review panel comments after application deadline.

The review process involved an effort to provide early feedback based on complete applications and site visits. Lead entities could complete site visits by March or May, and the review panel provided initial comment forms.

Teams of two panel members completed the initial review for each lead entity's portfolio of projects. The initial review consisted of reading applicants' proposals and supporting documentation; participating in remote or field-based presentations with sponsors, local technical advisory committee members, and lead entity and RCO staff; and preparing initial review comments. Before submitting the initial evaluations to sponsors, the two-person teams sought input from the entire panel for selected projects that warranted more in-depth discussion.

Projects with complete applications received a status of *Clear*, requiring no further revisions for those applications. Thirty-one percent of applications (forty-seven out of 153) reviewed in March or May were cleared.

Some applications still lacked information to complete the technical review and received a status of *Needs More Information*. In most cases, providing additional information addressed the concerns. If the review panel saw potential issues with projects not meeting evaluation criteria, the projects were noted as *Projects of Concern*. The panel specifically identified the concerns, and if and how sponsors could address them. Some applications were withdrawn from further consideration after initial feedback from lead entity technical groups and the SRFB Review Panel.

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 were not previously cleared were submitted by June 26 for funding consideration. The review panel reviewed all remaining final applications and responses to early comments. The panel then met July 12-13 to discuss final project proposals and responses to applications. The review panel updated project comment forms with post-application comments by July 20. Projects at that time received a status of either *Clear*, *Conditioned*, or *Project of Concern*.

Lead entities could either withdraw the *Projects of Concern* and *Conditioned Projects* from their project lists or include them and forward their project lists to the SRFB for funding consideration. A table of all conditioned projects grouped by region and lead entity is outlined in Attachment 5.

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 SRFB for funding consideration.

#### **Projects of Concern**

Lead entities and regional organizations must have submitted their final ranked lists to RCO by August 4, 2023. A regional organization or lead entity had to decide by that date whether to leave a *Project of Concern* on its list for funding consideration.

The sponsor and lead entity have an opportunity to discuss the project at the SRFB funding meeting. If lead entities withdraw a Project of Concern before the funding meeting, alternates may be considered for funding. Should the board decide not to approve a Project of Concern, the lead entity allocation will be reduced by the project's requested funding amount.

The intent of this policy is both to signal that the board is unlikely to fund a *Project of* Concern and to ensure that lead entities and regional organizations are convinced of the merits of such projects before submitting them to the board.

As of the final review, four projects of concern remained. All four project applications have been withdrawn from funding consideration by the lead entities and will not be presented to the board.

Process Step	Number of Projects
Initial Review	153
Projects Submitted on Ranked Lists	136*
Projects Withdrawn After Review	17
Projects of Concern at Final Review	4
Final Projects of Concern Submitted to SRFB	0
*Includes monitoring projects and previously funded projects	s receiving additional funding this year

#### **Table 3. Project Review History**

for cost increases or because they only were partially funded previously.

Before the final project review meeting, there were seven Projects of Concern. After the final project review meeting, there were four Projects of Concern. All four were subsequently withdrawn by the sponsors. There are no Projects of Concern advancing to the SRFB for funding consideration.

#### **Conditioned Projects**

The review panel labeled nineteen projects as *Conditioned* because the projects needed to meet specific conditions to satisfy the board's benefit, certainty, and costeffectiveness criteria. Attachment 5 contains a summary of the Conditioned projects, and their review panel 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. Another common condition directs the elimination of a component of a project because it is inconsistent with the board's theme of restoration of natural processes or provides no added benefit to salmon. RCO staff works with the review panel to track Conditioned projects.

#### **Adjustments to Project Lists**

From the time of the board's allocation decisions through the June application deadline, lead entities and regional organizations worked collaboratively to meet their funding targets and submit a portfolio of projects. Sometimes when projects were withdrawn because of a *Project of Concern* designation or because they received funding from other sources, regions and lead entities had to work with grant applicants to adjust project funding amounts and scopes to fit the funding targets or meet a review panel concern or condition. Ranked lists were adjusted accordingly. Applicants also may submit alternate projects on their ranked lists.

Applicants working through the lead entity and region could adjust project costs (if warranted) through August 4. Those adjustments are defined as the following:

- Any *Conditioned* project that needs a change in the application.
- Any *Project of Concern* where a scope or budget change would address the review panel recommendation and remove the designation.
- Any project that has been modified, without a significant change in scope, to meet the intra-regional funding allocation determined by the regional organization and its partners.
- Any project that has been withdrawn by the sponsor or lead entity.

#### **SRFB** Review Panel Observations and Recommendations

As part of an effort to support the SRFB's goal of funding effective, high-benefit projects for recovering salmon around the state, the panel offers the following observations of relevant issues noted during this grant cycle.

#### Clarifying Design Deliverable Requirements in Manual 18

Many sponsors with projects that have different design levels were challenged with the design deliverables table in Manual 18's Appendix D. For example, restoration actions at the project site could be completed to a Preliminary Design level, while a bridge replacement could be completed at a Conceptual Design level. The suggested approach to address this issue is to split the project into two different worksites so that each could have different levels of design deliverables. This approach should be added to the application to clarify directions for sponsors.

Additional guidance is also needed in Appendix D for conceptual design grants of less than \$350,000 to ensure that the designs adequately account for watershed conditions and are consistent with other design requirements. The conceptual design approach should categorize the project area by geomorphic characteristics (e.g., channel confinement, stream gradient, and channel width) and identify what types of structures are most suitable in each specific area (e.g., single logs, beaver-dam analogs, post-assisted log structures, and engineered logjams).

The review panel also noted that there are some large projects where only a small portion of the project is funded through the SRFB. Additional language should be added to Manual 18 to clarify that if deliverables from work not funded by the SRFB are needed to understand the benefits of the proposed SRFB work, those deliverables need to be provided with the application.

#### Adaptive Management Plans for Riparian Plantings

In association with the new funding approved for riparian planting work in 2024, the review panel suggests that adaptive management plans be required for riparian planting work. These plans would look at functional metrics, such as percent cover (e.g., 50 percent cover after four years) and initial survival (e.g., 85 percent survival after four years). After the first four years, percent cover would be the primary metric. The percent cover requirement could be variable depending on the forest stand age and plant composition. An adaptive management plan would require a longer-term contract and would include a contingency plan for replacement of plants that do not survive.

Additionally, climate change guidance for riparian plantings is needed for sponsors. Information is needed on seed lot selection, how far south or east is appropriate for tree selection, and where to get the most appropriate stock for the expected conditions in a specific area or soil type. Information from riparian conferences could be summarized to provide citations on what trees species are being recommended in various areas and settings.

#### Site Visits are Important for Evaluating In-Stream Restoration Projects

Some regions and lead entities did not have any site visits and stuck with virtual presentations for all sites. In-stream restoration proposals are particularly difficult to evaluate remotely without observing the actual site conditions. The review panel recommends that regions and lead entities consider in-person site visits for instream restoration projects and other projects where understanding site conditions would be critical to the review.

#### Stage 0 Standard of Practice

The review panel has seen a few Stage 0 or "valley reset" projects in the past several years. In these restoration projects, channels are filled in, forcing the water to spread out into the floodplain and create its own new path. This is a newer approach in restoration that the review panel highlighted for the SRFB last year and additional monitoring and evaluation is needed to assess the effectiveness of this approach along with a standard of practice on how to implement the approach. The standard

of practice must be sure to explicitly consider public safety, physical performance expectations, and biological effectiveness. The review panel would like to suggest a pathway through which new techniques could be tested and evaluated, perhaps in concert with the Monitoring Panel. An existing example is the Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program's program that includes "pre-design projects," which cover applied research looking at project performance. A statewide applied research program, with guidance and oversite from the Monitoring Panel, could provide needed short-term research to help review panel members and sponsors better evaluate and implement successful Stage 0 types of projects.

#### Long-term Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program Buffer Integrity

Many regions in the state rely on the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to engage agricultural landowners in the establishment and protection of riparian areas along fish-bearing streams. Landowners are compensated for voluntarily planting vegetation and maintaining the plants over time. Landowners sign ten- to fifteenyear renewable contracts and are paid rent for the acreage that has been protected along the stream. Unfortunately, many landowners are finding that the payments provide less compensation than if the area were in agriculture, so more farmers are opting out of agreements, rather than renewing them. Given the additional emphasis on riparian funding in the coming year, the review panel wanted to highlight this concern for the SRFB. The following two issues warrant further discussion to help improve protections for salmon habitat: 1) retaining landowners within the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program by potentially increasing compensation, particularly for higher-value crops, and 2) Given the short-term nature of the contracts, options should be considered to increase the length of time that the riparian areas will remain protected.

#### **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. This year, the review panel identified three projects that merit special attention.



#### Figure 4. Map of Noteworthy Projects

0	Acquisition		• Re	storation				
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Planning & Restoration 
Lead Entity Area

#### **Table 4. Noteworthy Projects**

Project			
Number			Project
and Name	Sponsor	Description	Туре
<u>23-1187</u>	Skagit River	The project will control invasive species	Restoration
Middle Skagit	System	and restore native riparian vegetation	Planning
Riparian	Cooperative	on forty-four acres of floodplain and	
Restoration		riparian buffer along the middle Skagit	
		River and Grandy Creek. The planning	
		component identifies future restoration	
		activities by maintaining the Riparian	
		Implementer's Workgroup. The project	
		will benefit all salmonid species.	
<u>23-1195</u>	Confederated	The project will remove about 650 feet	Restoration
Howard Lake	Tribes and	of the cross-valley Howard Lake Road,	
Road Upper	Bands of the	including two bridges spanning the	
Klickitat	Yakama	Klickitat River, to increase flow	
Floodplain	Nation	interaction with about forty acres of	

Project Number			Project
and Name	Sponsor	Description	Туре
		floodplain. Restoration includes constructing logjams to increase occupancy of existing side and high flow channels for steelhead.	
23-1217 Lower White Salmon River Conservation Acquisition	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	The project will conserve 3.3 river miles of riparian habitat along the White Salmon River. The acquisition of 275 acres of floodplain will protect and conserve the abundance and accessibility of high-quality spawning, adult holding, and juvenile rearing habitat for Chinook, coho, steelhead and chum.	Acquisition

#### Part 3: Region Summaries

#### Introduction

The SRFB 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: 2023 Grant Schedule

Date	Action	Description
January–April	Complete project application materials submitted at least two weeks before site visit (required)	At least two weeks before a site visit, applicants for all projects, including regional monitoring projects, must submit a complete application in PRISM (See <u>Application Checklist</u> ). The lead entity provides applicants with a project number <b>before</b> work can begin in PRISM.
Track 1 February 1– March 17 Or Track 2 April 3–May 12	Site visits (required)	RCO screens all applications for completeness and eligibility. The SRFB Review Panel evaluates projects using Manual 18, <u>Appendix F</u> criteria. RCO staff and review panel members attend lead entity-organized site visits. <i>Site visits may</i> <i>be virtual</i> .
March 22	SRFB Review Panel meeting	Track 1: SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff meet to discuss projects and complete comment forms for projects visited in February and March.
March 31	<b>First comment</b> <b>form</b> for February and March site visits	Track 1: Applicants receive SRFB Review Panel comments identifying projects as <i>Clear, Conditioned, Needs More Information,</i> or <i>Project of Concern.</i> RCO staff accepts <i>Clear</i> applications and returns <i>Conditioned,</i> <i>Needs More Information,</i> and <i>Project of</i> <i>Concern</i> applications so applicants may update and respond to comments. The Monitoring Panel will provide comments for monitoring projects.
April 11-12	Conference call (Optional)	Track 1: Lead entities may schedule a one- hour conference call with project applicants, RCO staff, and one SRFB Review Panel member to discuss <i>Needs More</i> <i>Information, Project of Concern</i> , or <i>Conditioned</i> projects in their lead entities.

Date	Action	Description
May 17	SRFB Review Panel meeting	Track 2: SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff discuss projects and complete comment forms for projects visited in April and May.
May 24	<b>First comment</b> <b>form</b> for April and May site visits	Track 2: Applicants receive SRFB Review Panel comments identifying projects as <i>Clear, Conditioned, Needs More Information,</i> or <i>Project of Concern.</i> RCO staff accepts <i>Clear</i> applications and returns <i>Conditioned,</i> <i>Needs More Information,</i> and <i>Project of</i> <i>Concern</i> applications so applicants may update and respond to comments. The Monitoring Panel will provide comments for monitoring projects.
June 6-7	Conference call (Optional)	Track 2: Lead entities may schedule a one- hour conference call with project applicants, RCO staff, and one SRFB Review Panel member to discuss <i>Needs More</i> <i>Information, Project of Concern</i> , or <i>Conditioned</i> projects in their lead entities.
June 26, Noon	Due Date: Applications due	Applicants submit final revised application materials via PRISM. All projects, including monitoring and Targeted Investment, must be submitted by this date. See <u>Application</u> <u>Checklist</u> . All cost increase requests seeking grants are due by this date.
July 12-13	SRFB Review Panel meeting	SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff discuss projects and complete comments. SRFB Review Panel will score Targeted Investment projects.
July 20	Final comment form	Applicants receive the final SRFB Review Panel comments identifying projects as <i>Clear, Conditioned</i> , or <i>Project of Concern</i> . The Monitoring Panel will provide final comments for monitoring projects.
August 3	Due Date: Accept SRFB Review Panel condition	Applicants with <i>Conditioned</i> projects must indicate whether they accept the conditions or will withdraw their projects.

Date	Action	Description
August 4	Due Date: Lead entity ranked list	Lead entities submit ranked lists via PRISM.
August 11	<b>Due Date:</b> Regional submittal	Regional organizations submit Regional Area Summaries and Project Matrixes.
August 30	Final grant report available for public review	The final funding recommendation report is available online for SRFB members and public review.
September 13-14	Board funding meeting	SRFB awards grants. Public comment period available.

#### Attachment 2: SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria

The criteria below are from Appendix F in Manual 18.

Projects that have a low benefit to salmon, a low likelihood of success, or costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits will be designated as *Projects of Concern* by the SRFB Review Panel to ensure that all projects are technically sound. The review panel will not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. It is expected that projects will follow best management practices and meet local, state, and federal permitting requirements.

The SRFB Review Panel uses the SRFB Individual Comment Form to capture its comments on individual projects.

When a *Project of Concern* is identified, the sponsor will receive a comment form identifying the evaluation criteria on which the status was determined. Before the regional area meetings, the regional recovery organization that represents the area where the project is located can contact the review panel chair with further questions. At the regional area meetings, there is opportunity for the review panel to discuss project issues and work with the regional recovery organization and the regional technical team advisors to determine if the issues can be resolved before the list of *Projects of Concern* is presented to the SRFB.

#### Criteria

For acquisition and restoration projects, the panel will determine that a project is not technically sound and cannot be significantly improved if it meets any of the following conditions:

- 1. It is unclear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing. For acquisition projects, this criterion relates to the lack of a clear threat if the property is not acquired.
- 2. Information provided or current understanding of the system is not sufficient to determine the need for or the benefit of the project.
- 3. Incomplete application or proposal.
- 4. Project goal or objectives not clearly stated or do not address salmon habitat protection or restoration.
- 5. Project sponsor has not responded to review panel comments.

- 6. Acquisition parcel prioritization (for multi-site proposals) is not provided, or the prioritization does not meet the project's goal or objectives.
- 7. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.
- 8. The project has a high-cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor failed to justify to the satisfaction of the review panel.
- 9. The project does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed.
- 10. The project may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed.
- 11. The project does not work towards restoring natural watershed processes or prohibits natural processes.
- 12. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated goals or objectives.
- 13. It is unlikely the project will achieve its stated goals or objectives.
- 14. There is low potential for threat to habitat conditions if the project is not completed.
- 15. The project design is not adequate, or the project is sited improperly.
- 16. The stewardship description is insufficient or there is inadequate commitment to stewardship and maintenance, which likely would jeopardize the project's success.
- 17. The focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

#### **Additional Criteria for Planning Projects**

For planning projects (e.g., assessment, design, inventories, and studies), the review panel will consider the criteria for acquisition and restoration projects (1-13) and the following additional criteria. The review panel will determine that a project is not technically sound and cannot be improved significantly if it meets any of the following criteria:

• The project does not address information important to understanding the watershed, is not directly relevant to project development or sequencing, and will not clearly lead to beneficial projects.

- The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.
- There are significant constraints to the implementation of projects following completion of the planning project.
- The project does not clearly lead to project design or does not meet the criteria for filling a data gap.
- The project does not appear to be coordinated with other efforts in the watershed or does not use appropriate methods and protocols.

#### Attachment 3: Guide for Lead Entity Benefit and Certainty Criteria

#### **Benefit and Certainty Criteria**

The SRFB developed the following criteria several years ago for evaluating benefit to fish and certainty of project success. With the evolution of lead entity strategies and recovery plans, the SRFB shifted to a technical evaluation of site-specific projects using the *Project of Concern* criteria. The benefit and certainty criteria listed below only is used for lead entity guidance in their evaluations of projects through their local processes.

Benefit Criteria			
Identified and Prioritized in the Strategy	High BENEFIT Project	Medium BENEFIT Project	Low BENEFIT Project
Watershed Processes and Habitat Features	Addresses high- priority habitat features and/or watershed process that significantly protect or limit the salmonid	May not address the most important limiting factor but will improve habitat conditions.	Does not address an important habitat condition in the area.
	productivity in the area.	<b>Acquisition:</b> 40-60 percent of the total project	
	Acquisition: More than 60 percent of the total project area is intact habitat, or if less than 60 percent, project must be a combination that includes	area is intact habitat, or if less than 40-60 percent, project must be a combination that includes restoration.	
	restoration.	Assessments: Will lead to new	
	Assessment:	projects in	
	Crucial to	moderate priority	
	understanding	areas and is	
	watershed	independent of	
	processes, is	addressing other	

Benefit Criteria			
	directly relevant to project development or sequencing, and clearly will lead to new projects in high priority areas.	key conditions first.	
Areas and Actions	Is a high priority action in a high priority geographic area.	May be an important action but in a moderate priority geographic area.	Addresses a lower priority action or geographic area.
	<b>Assessment:</b> Fills an important data gap in a high priority area.	<b>Assessment:</b> Fills an important data gap but is in a moderate priority area.	
Scientific	Is identified through a documented habitat assessment.	Is identified through a documented habitat assessment or scientific opinion.	Is unclear or lacks scientific information about the problem being addressed.
Species	Addresses multiple species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed fish species or non-listed populations primarily supported by natural spawning. Documented fish use.	Addresses a moderate number of species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed fish species or non-listed populations primarily supported by natural spawning.	Addresses a single species of a low priority. Documented fish use.

Benefit Criteria			
		Documented fish	
Life History	Addresses an important life history stage or habitat type that limits the productivity of the salmonid species in the area or project addresses multiple life history requirements.	Addresses fewer life history stages or habitat types that limit the productivity of the salmonid species in the area or partially addresses fewer life history requirements.	ls unclear about the salmonid life history being addressed.
Costs	Has a low-cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type in that location.	Has a reasonable cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type in that location.	Has a high-cost relative to the predicted benefits for that particular project type in that location.

Certainty Crite	eria		
Identified and			
Prioritized in the Strategy	High CERTAINTY Project	Medium CERTAINTY Project	Low CERTAINTY Project
Appropriate	Scope is appropriate to meet its goals and objectives.	ls moderately appropriate to meet its goals and objectives.	The methodology does not appear to meet the goals and objectives of the project.
Approach	Is consistent with proven scientific methods.	Uses untested or incomplete scientific methods.	Uses untested or ineffective methods.
	<b>Assessment:</b> Methodology will effectively address an information or data gap or lead to effective	Assessment: Methods will effectively address a data gap or lead to effective implementation of	

<b>Certainty Crite</b>	eria		
Identified			
and			
Prioritized in	High CERTAINTY	Medium	Low CERTAINTY
the Strategy	Project	CERTAINTY Project	Project
	implementation of	prioritized projects	
	prioritized projects	within three to five	
	within one to two	years of completion.	
Sequence	Is in the correct	ls dependent on	May be in the
Sequence	sequence and is	other actions being	wrong sequence
	independent of other	taken first that are	with other
	actions being taken	outside the scope of	protection and
	first.	this project.	restoration actions.
Threat	Addresses a high	Addresses a	Addresses a low
	potential threat to	moderate potential	potential threat to
	salmonid habitat.	threat to salmonid	salmonid habitat.
		habitat.	
Stewardship	Clearly describes and	Clearly describes but	Does not describe
	funds stewardship of	does not fund	or fund
	the area or facility for	stewardship of the	stewardship of the
	more than ten years.	area or facility for more than ten years	area or facility.
Landowner	Landowners are	Landowners	Landowner
Landowner	willing to have work	potentially contacted	willingness is
	done.	and likely will allow	unknown.
		work.	
Implementati	Actions are scheduled,	Have few or no	Actions are
on	funded, and ready to	known constraints to	unscheduled,
	take place and have	successful	unfunded, and not
	few or no known	implementation as	ready to take
	constraints to	well as other projects	place, and have
	successful	that may result from	several constraints
	implementation	this project.	io successful
	may result from this		implementation.
	project.		

Number	Name	Sponsor	Region	Request
<u>23-1149</u>	Rue Creek	Willapa Bay	Coast	\$49,980
	Remote Site	Regional	(Willapa Lead Entity)	
	Incubation	Fisheries		
	Smolt Study	Enhancement		
		Group		
<u>23-1169</u>	Columbia River	Washington	Lower Columbia	\$149,737
	Chum Salmon	Department of		
	Escapement	Fish and		
	Analysis	Wildlife		
<u>23-1283</u>	Floodplain	Chelan County	Upper Columbia	\$61,636
	Restoration	Natural		
	Effectiveness	Resources		
	Monitoring	Department		
			Total	\$261,353

#### Attachment 4: Regional Monitoring Project List

#### Attachment 5: Conditioned Projects List

#### Salmon State Projects

Conditioned Projects=19 Project of Concern=0

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	<u>23-1060</u> Planning	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Port Gamble Bay Nearshore Restoration Final Design
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	<u>23-1061</u> Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Little Quilcene Estuarine Delta Conceptual Design
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	23-1131 Restoration	Cowlitz Conservation District	Belfield Rock Creek Restoration
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	<u>23-1138</u> Planning	Lewis County Public Works Department	Blue Creek at Spencer Fish Habitat Restoration Design
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	<u>23-1145</u> Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	East Fork Lewis River Thermal Preliminary Designs
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	23-1155 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Upper Mason Creek Riparian and Floodplain Enhancement
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	<u>23-1156</u> Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Camp Singing Wind Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	23-1018 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Lower Ohop Creek Beaver- Dam Analogs and Post- Assisted Log Structure Installation
North Pacific Coast	23-1134 Restoration	Wild Salmon Center	Cedar Creek Barrier– Wilhelm Culvert
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	23-1027 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tuusi Wana Restoration Phase 1
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	23-1028 Restoration	Columbia Conservation District	Tucannon Project Area 34.1-34.2 Restoration
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	<u>23-1035</u> Planning	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc.	Dry Creek-Highway 12 Fish Passage Design
Snohomish Basin	<u>23-1112</u> Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Spencer Island Estuary Restoration Project Final Design
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	<u>23-1213</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Nason Creek Restoration and Infrastructure Relocation
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	<u>23-1285</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Channel Migration Zone 12 Side Channel Adaptive Management
Willapa Bay	<u>23-1124</u> Planning	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group	Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Green/Duwami sh and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9)	<u>23-1052</u> Planning	City of Kent	Boeing Levee Setback Habitat Project
Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board	23-1188 Restoration	Kittitas County Conservation District	Cooke Creek River Miles 4.25 and 3.86 Passage and Screening
Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board	<u>23-1200</u> Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Cold Creek Passage Design at Keechelus Lake

#### Attachment 6: Ranked Project Lists

#### **Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region**

<b>Regional Allocation</b>	\$1,443,839 <sup>3</sup>
2022 Supplemental	\$243,878
Total Funding	\$1,687,717

#### Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$1,687,717
2023-2025 Proposed PSAR	\$434,833

Hood	Canal Coord	inating Council	Lead Entity					
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
1		<u>23-1067</u>	Great Peninsula Conservancy	\$377,800	\$1,817,500		\$377,800	\$377,800
		Acquisition	Johnson Creek Estuary Acquisition					
2	Partially	<u>23-1064</u>	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	\$1,073,839	\$230,181	\$472,903	\$57,033	\$529,936
	Funded	Acquisition	Union Estuary Nearshore Acquisitions <sup>4</sup>					
3		<u>23-1065</u>	Jefferson Land Trust	\$333,713	\$58,891	\$333,713		\$333,713
		Acquisition, Restoration	Lower Chimacum Creek Mainstem Acquisitions and Restoration					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>This regional allocation includes 2.4 percent of the total funding plus 10.2% percent of Puget Sound's regional allocation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>This project will receive \$79,262 in 2023 SRFB funds from the Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity.

Hood	Canal Coord	inating Council	Lead Entity					
Deals	Alternate or Partially	Project Number and	Grant Applicant	Grant	Rd-d-b	Proposed Salmon	Proposed PSAR	Total Proposed
4	Fundea	23-1063 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Duckabush River Oxbow Final Design and Restoration	\$136,772	\$30,436	\$136,772	Funding	\$136,772
5		<u>23-1061</u> Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Little Quilcene Estuarine Delta Conceptual Design	\$249,760	\$45,250	\$249,760		\$249,760
6		23-1068 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Riparian Enhancement and Knotweed Control	\$209,539	\$41,573	\$209,539		\$209,539
7		23-1069 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Stewardship	\$66,602	\$11,755	\$66,602		\$66,602
8		<u>23-1062</u> Planning	Jefferson County Brinnon Reach Assessment and Conceptual Design	\$218,428	\$80,532	\$218,428		\$218,428
9	Alternate	23-1060 Planning	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Port Gamble Bay Nearshore Restoration Final Design	\$680,000	\$125,000			
			Total	\$3,346,453	\$2,441,118	\$1,687,717	\$434,833	\$2,122,550
			Remaining			\$0	\$0	

#### Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Regional Allocation \$4,600,000

#### Klickitat Lead Entity

Allocation from Lower (	Columbia\$716,458
Allocation from Middle	Columbia\$50,929
2022 Supplemental	\$382,613
Total Funding	\$1,150,000

#### **Klickitat Lead Entity Project Number Grant Applicant** and Type **Project Name Grant Request Total Proposed Award** Rank Match 23-1195 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation \$500,000 \$88,250 \$500,000 1 Howard Lake Road Upper Klick Floodplain Restoration Columbia Land Trust 2 23-1216 \$150,000 \$35,250 \$150,000 Upper Rattlesnake Creek Floodplain Enhancement Restoration Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation 3 23-1217 \$500,000 \$167,000 \$500,000 Acquisition Lower White Salmon River Conservation Acquisition \$1,150,000 \$290,500 \$1,150,000 Total Remaining \$0

			Salmon Allocation \$3,883,542			
Lower	Columbia Fish Reco	overy Board Lead I	Entity			
	Alternate or	Project Number	Grant Applicant			Total Proposed
Rank 1	Partially Funded	and Type	Project Name Washington Department of Eich and Wildlife	Grant Request	Match	Award
		<u>23-1109</u>	Columbia Diver Chum Colmon Economont Analysis	\$149,737	\$20,423	\$149,131
		Monitoring			****	
2		<u>23-1194</u>	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$547,358	\$96,600	\$547,358
		Restoration	Lower East Fork Grays Amendment			
3		<u>23-1153</u>	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	\$276,745		\$276,745
		Planning	Green River (Toutle) -Cascade to Shultz Creek Design			
4		<u>23-1151</u>	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$298,100		\$298,100
		Planning	Salmon Creek Reconnection Design			
5	Partially Funded	<u>23-1154</u>	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	\$349,600	\$61,860	\$60,090
		Restoration	Schoolhouse Creek Barrier and Riparian Improvements			
6		<u>23-1129</u>	Wahkiakum Conservation District	\$169,500	\$30,000	\$169,500
		Restoration	Thadbar Creek Restoration			
7		<u>23-1206</u>	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$340,000	\$60,000	\$340,000
		Restoration	Eagle Island Chum Channel			
8		<u>23-1145</u>	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	\$282,097		\$282,097
		Planning	East Fork Lewis River Thermal Preliminary Designs			
9		<u>23-1193</u>	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$178,324		\$178,324
		Planning	Hardy Creek Reach Five Design			
10		<u>23-1156</u>	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	\$206,527		\$206,527
		Planning	Camp Singing Wind Design			
11		<u>23-1130</u>	Cowlitz Conservation District	\$316,370	\$55,830	\$316,370

#### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report 2023

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity									
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award			
		Restoration	Cowlitz River B Tributary 2 A Fish Passage						
12		<u>23-1155</u>	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	\$228,161	\$44,185	\$228,161			
		Restoration	Upper Mason Creek Riparian and Floodplain Enhancement						
13			Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	\$96,020	\$94,514	\$96,020			
		<u>23-1157</u>	Water Resource Inventory Areas 26, 27, 28 Nutrient and						
		Restoration	Riparian Enhancement						
14		<u>23-1207</u>	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$170,000	\$30,000	\$170,000			
		Planning	Cowlitz Chum Assessment						
15		<u>23-1131</u>	Cowlitz Conservation District	\$68,763	\$12,610	\$68,763			
		Restoration	Belfield Rock Creek Restoration						
16		<u>23-1138</u>	Lewis County Public Works Department	\$495,750	\$87,486	\$495,750			
		Planning	Blue Creek at Spencer Fish Habitat Restoration Design						
			Total	\$4,173,052	\$599,510	\$3,883,542			
Remaining					\$0				
## Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Region

Regional Allocation \$2,157,400

Klickitat Lead Entity

Projects are displayed under the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.

### Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity

Regional Allocation

\$2,106,471

Yakim	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award			
1		23-1197 Restoration	Washington Water Trust Teanaway River Trust Water Rights Acquisition	\$234,210	\$43,000	\$234,210			
2		<u>23-1053</u> Planning, Restoration	Kittitas County Public Works Department Yakima River Corridor Plan Phase 2B: Design and Riparian	\$672,426	\$119,000	\$672,426			
3		23-1220 Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust Gold Creek Restoration River Miles 2–3	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$500,000			
4		23-1168 Restoration	Benton County Conservation District Amon Creek Thermal Refuge Habitat Enhancement	\$648,638	\$114,470	\$648,638			
5	Partially Funded	<u>23-1209</u> Planning	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Upper Toppenish Wood Supplementation Design Phase 2	\$136,000	\$24,000	\$51,197			
6	Alternate	23-1188 Restoration	Kittitas County Conservation District Cooke Creek River Miles 4.25 and 3.86 Passage and Screening	\$349,999	\$61,765				

Yakim	a Basin Fish and Wi	Idlife Recovery Bo	ard Lead Entity				
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
7	Alternate	<u>23-1200</u> Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Cold Creek Passage Design at Keechelus Lake		\$185,637		
8	Alternate	<u>23-1190</u> Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Little Naches Tributaries Large Wood Design and Permit		\$150,512	\$26,718	
9	Alternate	23-1150 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Tieton River Restoration Site 4		\$663,855	\$117,151	
10	Alternate	<u>23-1210</u> Planning	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Mid-Satus Creek Watershed Riparian Assessment		\$200,000	\$50,000	
				Total	\$3,741,277	\$656,104	\$2,106,471
				Remaining			\$0

North	east Washing	ton Salmon Recov	very Region					
	_		Regional Allocation 2022 Supplemental Total Funding Remaining	\$437,000 \$902,207 \$1,339,207 \$902,207				
Kalisp	el Tribe-Pend (	Dreille Lead Entity						
·		ý	Salmon Allocation 2022 Supplemental Remaining <sup>5</sup>	\$437,000 \$902,207 \$902,207				
Kalispe	el Tribe-Pend Oreillo	e Lead Entity						
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name			Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1		23-1215 Planning	Kalispel Tribe of Indians Flume Creek Final Design			\$350,000		\$350,000
		23-1283 Monitoring	Chelan County Natural Re Floodplain Restoration Eff	esources Department fectiveness Monitoring <sup>6</sup>		\$61,636	\$176,837	\$7,738
	Partially Funded	23-1064 Acquisition	Hood Canal Salmon Enha	ncement Group		\$1,073,839	\$230,181	\$79,262
					Total	\$1,485,475	\$407,018	\$437,000
				R	Remaining			\$902,207

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Kalispel will have \$902,207 of 2022 supplemental to carry over into 2024.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>This project is in the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>This project is in the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity.

### **Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region**

Regional Allocation	\$7,848,162 <sup>8</sup>
2022 Supplemental	\$865,974
Total Funding	\$8,714,136
Remaining	\$434,487
2023-2025 Proposed PS	SAR \$5,229,221

#### Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity \$378,088

Salmon Allocation

Green	reen/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award	
1		23-1052 Planning	Kent Boeing Levee Setback Habitat Project		\$255,319	\$45,057	\$255,319	
2		22-1044 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Flaming Geyser Restoration		\$410,000	\$90,000	\$40,576	
3	Partially Funded	23-1115 Acquisition	Tukwila Nelsen Side Channel Acquisition		\$340,000	\$60,000	\$82,193	
4	Alternate	22-1047 Planning	Tukwila Nelsen Side Channel		\$300,000	\$54,000		
				Total	\$1,305,319	\$249,057	\$378,088	
			Rema	ining			\$0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>This allocation is 38 percent of available funding minus 10.2 percent, which goes to Hood Canal. In 2022 some lead entities had unallocated 2023-25 PSAR funding and 2022 supplemental funds. These funds are included in this year's list.

# Island County Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$278,102
2023-2025 Proposed PSAR	\$809,829
Total Funding	\$1,087,931

Island County Lead Entity							
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
1	<u>23-1081</u> Planning	Skagit River System Cooperative Middle Crescent Harbor Creek Preliminary Design <sup>9</sup>	\$276,180	\$60,000	\$276,180		\$276,180
	22-1085 Acquisition Restoration	Whidbey Camano Land Trust Keystone Preserve Acquisition and Restoration	\$1,878,000	\$7,590,500	\$1,922	\$809,829	\$811,751
		Total	\$2,154,180	\$7,650,500	\$278,102	\$809,829	\$1,087,931
		Remaining			\$0	\$0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>This project is a cost increase request of \$1,135,500.

Kennec	ly-Goldsborou	gh Salmon Red	Salmon Allocation \$269,044				
Kennedy	/-Goldsborough Sal	mon Recovery Lea	d Entity				
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name		Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total Proposed Award
1		23-1076 Restoration	Mason Conservation District Riparian Restoration		\$168,300	\$55,000	\$168,300
2	Partially Funded	23-1088 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group West Oakland Bay Estuary Planting Phase 1		\$105,150	\$19,000	\$100,744
				Total	\$273,450	\$74,000	\$269,044
			Rei	naining			\$0

### Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity Salmon Allocation \$500,520

Lake Wa	ashington/Cedar/San	nmamish Waters	hed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity				
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total Proposed Award
1	Partially Funded	<u>23-1120</u> Acquisition	Seattle Public Utilities Helen Sherry Floodplain Acquisition		\$1,000,000	\$1,650,000	\$400,000
2	Partially Funded	<u>23-1122</u> Planning Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division Lower Rutledge Johnson Floodplain Restoration Fin	al	\$220,000	\$40,000	\$100,520
3	Alternate	23-1103 Restoration	Mountains to Sound Greenway Issaquah Creek In-stream Restoration Phase 2		\$1,094,854	\$200,000	
				Total	\$2,314,854	\$1,890,000	\$500,520
			Rema	ining			\$0

		,,,,,,,,	Salmon Allocation \$481,401			
Nisquall	ly River Salmon Re	covery Lead Enti	ty			
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total Proposed Award
1		21-1030 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust Nisqually River McKenna Reach Protection 2021 <sup>10</sup>	\$74,642	\$13,200	\$266,366
2	Partially Funded	23-1018 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Lower Ohop Creek Beaver-Dam Analogs and Post-Assisted Log Structures Installation	\$215,330	\$44,000	\$215,035
			Tot	al \$289,972	\$57,200	\$481,401
			Remainir	ng		\$0

### Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>This project is a cost increase.

### North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

Salmon Allocation	\$826,862
2022 Supplemental	\$150,000
Total Funding	\$976,862
Remaining <sup>11</sup>	\$150,000

2023-2025 Proposed PSAR \$281,962

North	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon									
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award		
1	Partially Funded	<u>23-1114</u> Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust Elwha Acquisition Project Priority 2 <sup>12</sup>	\$1,824,264	\$608,089	\$718,347	\$281,962	\$1,000,309		
2	Alternate	<u>23-1073</u> Planning	North Olympic Salmon Coalition Wrights Creek Fish Passage Design	\$350,000						
		<u>23-1183</u> Planning Acquisition	Skagit Land Trust Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition <sup>13</sup>	\$1,360,000	\$240,000	\$108,515		\$108,515		
			Total	\$3,534,264	\$848,089	\$826,862	\$281,962	\$1,108,824		
			Remaining			\$150,000	\$0			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon is reserving the remaining \$150,000 in 2022 supplemental funds for a pending cost increase.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Project also is receiving \$25,692 from San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery, \$45,554 from the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity, and \$10,539 from WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board. Total 2023 SRFB funding is \$1,082,094.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>This project is in the Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity.

,		Salmon Allocation \$649,120				
Puyallu	p and Chambers W	atershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity				
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1	23-1093 Restoration	Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department Fennel Creek Restoration Phase 3 Construction		\$450,000	\$92,000	\$450,000
2	<u>23-1096</u> Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group White River, River Miles 32-46, and West Fork White River, Miles 0-8, Desig	gn	\$199,120	\$39,880	\$199,120
			Total	\$649,120	\$131,880	\$649,120
		Rem	naining			\$0

# Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

	,		Salmon Allocation \$354,892						
San Jua	San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity								
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award			
1		<u>23-1270</u>	Friends of the San Juans	\$79,585		\$79,585			
		Planning	Upright Head Armor Removal and Habitat Restoration						
2		<u>23-1271</u>	Friends of the San Juans	\$150,019	\$26,485	\$150,019			
		Restoration	Eastsound Waterfront Beach Restoration						
3		<u>23-1173</u>	San Juan County Environmental Stewardship	\$64,878	\$11,604	\$64,878			
		Restoration	Weeks Point Way County Shoreline Restoration						
	Partially Funded	<u>23-1114</u>	North Olympic Land Trust	\$1,824,264	\$608,089	\$25,692			
		Acquisition	Elwha Acquisition Project Priority 2 <sup>14</sup>						
		<u>23-1116</u>	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$135,000		\$34,718			
		Planning	Grant Creek Confluence Design <sup>15</sup>						
			Total	\$2,253,746	\$646,178	\$354,892			
			Remaining			\$0			

### San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>This project is in the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>This project is in the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

## Skagit Watershed Council

Salmon Allocation	\$1,431,976
2023-2025 Proposed PSAR	\$2,630,582
Total Funding	\$4,062,558

Skagit	Skagit Watershed Council								
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award	
1		<u>23-1183</u>	Skagit Land Trust	\$1,360,000	\$240,000	\$1,251,485		\$1,251,485	
		Planning Acquisition	Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition <sup>16</sup>						
2		<u>23-1182</u>	Skagit County	\$458,263	\$81,213	\$180,491	\$277,772	\$458,263	
		Planning	Mill Creek at South Skagit Highway Phase 1 Design						
3		<u>23-1181</u>	Skagit County	\$391,000	\$69,000		\$391,000	\$391,000	
		Planning	Martin Slough Fish Passage Design						
4		<u>23-1187</u>	Skagit River System Cooperative	\$478,600	\$0		\$478,600	\$478,600	
		Planning Restoration	Middle Skagit Riparian Restoration						
5		<u>23-1185</u>	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	\$150,000	\$26,525		\$150,000	\$150,000	
		Restoration	Collaborative Skagit Riparian Stewardship						
6		23-1186	Skagit River System Cooperative	\$150,000	\$26,500		\$150,000	\$150,000	
		Restoration	Collaborative Skagit Riparian Stewardship						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>This project will receive \$108,515 from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for full funding.

Skagit	Watershed C	ouncil						
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Gran Reques	t t Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
7	Partially Funded	<u>23-1128</u> Planning	Skagit River System Cooperative Tenas Creek Final Design	\$1,779,45	3 \$314,022		\$1,183,210	\$1,183,211
8	Alternate	<u>23-1184</u> Restoration	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group Upper Skagit Riparian Restoration	\$219,00	) \$38,650			
			Το	otal \$4,986,32	l \$795,910	\$1,431,976	\$2,630,582	\$4,062,559
			Remaini	ing		\$2,630,582	\$0	

## Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$653,452
2023-2025 Proposed PSAR	\$1,056,737
Total Funding	\$1,710,189

Snoho	mish Basin Lea	d Entity						
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
1		<u>23-1112</u> Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Spencer Island Estuary Restoration Project Final Design	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$117,862	\$382,138	\$500,000
2		<u>23-1106</u> Planning	Ducks Unlimited Inc. Getchell Wetland Preliminary Design	\$114,000		\$114,000		\$114,000
3		<u>23-1110</u> Planning Restoration	Snohomish County Skykomish River Knotweed Assessment and Treatment	\$373,490	\$65,910		\$373,490	\$373,490
4		23-1111 Restoration	Sound Salmon Solutions South Fork Skykomish Riparian Restoration	\$301,109	\$53,137		\$301,109	\$301,109
5		<u>23-1108</u> Planning	Mukilteo Japanese Gulch Daylighting Final Design	\$299,848		\$299,848		\$299,848
6		<u>23-1116</u> Planning	Wild Fish Conservancy Grant Creek Confluence Design <sup>17</sup>	\$135,000		\$76,188		\$76,188

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>This project is in the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity.

Snohor	nish Basin Lea	d Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
7	Partially	<u>23-1114</u>	North Olympic Land Trust		\$1,824,264	\$608,089	\$45,554		\$45,554
	Funded	Acquisition	Elwha Acquisition Project Priority 2 <sup>18</sup>						
				Total	\$3,547,711	\$2,227,136	\$653,452	\$1,056,737	\$1,710,189
				Remaining			\$0	\$0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>This project is in the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon.

### Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$637,701
2022 Supplemental	\$201,515
Total Funding	\$839,216

2023-2025 Proposed PSAR \$200,136

Stillag	Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award			
1	<u>23-1075</u>	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	\$866,668	\$3,000,000	\$839,216		\$839,216			
	Restoration	Trafton Floodplain Restoration Phase 1 <sup>19</sup>								
2	<u>23-1117</u>	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	\$202,084			\$176,042	\$176,042			
	Restoration	North Fork Stillaguamish Riparian Restoration (Bryson) <sup>20</sup>								
3	<u>23-1116</u>	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$135,000			\$24,094	\$24,094			
	Planning	Grant Creek Confluence Design <sup>21</sup>								
		Total	\$1,203,752	\$3,000,000	\$839,216	\$200,136	\$1,039,352			
		Remaining			\$0	\$0				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>This project also will receive \$27,452 in 2021-2023 PSAR returned funds for full funding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>This project also will receive \$26,042 in 2021-2023 PSAR returned funds for full funding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>This project also will receive \$76,188 from Snohomish Basin Lead Entity and \$34,718 from San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery for full funding.

			Salmon Allocation \$340,322								
West So	West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery										
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total Proposed Award					
1	Partially Funded	<u>22-1131</u> Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy Crabapple-Carpenter Creek Est Protection <sup>22</sup>	\$491,920	\$1,042,200	\$340,322					
2	Alternate	<u>22-1110</u> Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy Salmonberry Creek Protection	\$488,100	\$320,000						
3	Alternate	23-1175 Restoration	Bainbridge Island Land Trust Barnabee Farms Springbrook Creek Restoration	\$200,000	\$175,109						
4	Alternate	23-1201 Restoration	Kitsap Conservation District Washington Conservation Corps Riparian Restoration Projects	\$242,000	\$42,756						
			Total	\$1,422,020	\$1,580,065	\$340,322					
			Remaining			\$0					

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>This project is a request to provide funding to a previously approved project.

## WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

Salmon Allocation	\$821,743
2022 Supplemental	\$284,487
Total Funding	\$1,106,230
Remaining	\$284,487

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board						
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award	
1		<u>23-1176</u> Planning	Lummi Nation Middle Fork Nooksack Porter Creek Reach Phases 3 and 5 Design	\$192,531		\$192,531	
2		<u>23-1177</u> Planning	Nooksack Indian Tribe North Fork Nooksack Below Boulder-Lone Tree Reach Design	\$265,923	\$46,930	\$265,923	
3		23-1172 Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust South Fork Riparian Acquisition-Saxon Road	\$352,750	\$66,084	\$352,750	
	Alternate	22-1361 Restoration	Nooksack Indian Tribe North Fork Nooksack (Xwq?l?m) Boyd Reach Restoration	\$3,748,780	\$661,566	\$0	
	Partially Funded	23-1114 Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust Elwha Acquisition Project Priority2 <sup>23</sup>	\$1,824,264	\$608,089	\$10,539	
			Total	\$6,384,248	\$1,382,669	\$821,743	
Remaining						\$284,487	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>This project is in North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon.

## WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$224,939
2022 Supplemental	\$229,972
Total Funding	\$454911
_	

2023-2025 Proposed PSAR \$248,141

	Remaining							\$0	
				Total	\$1,336,481	\$365,311	\$454,911	\$248,141	\$703,052
		Planning	Elwanger Creek Valley Project Development						
6	Alternate	<u>23-1094</u>	Thurston Conservation District		\$75,800	\$13,400			
		Planning	WRIA 13 Barrier Inventory, Design, and Outreach Phase 2						
5	Alternate	<u>23-1101</u>	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group		\$94,310				
		Planning	Somerset Hill Fish Passage Barrier Removal Design						
4	Alternate	<u>23-1095</u>	Tumwater		\$280,000				
		Restoration	Beatty Creek at Chelsie Lane Fish Barrier Replacement						
3	Alternate	<u>19-1417</u>	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group		\$177,871	\$284,062			
	Funded	Restoration	Deschutes Tributaries Private Fish Barrier Replacement						
2	Partially	<u>23-1099</u>	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group		\$383,500	\$67,849	\$253,981	\$124,071	\$378,052
		Planning	Upper Deschutes Restoration Final Design and Permits						
1		<u>23-1100</u>	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group		\$325,000		\$200,930	\$124,070	\$325,000
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed PSAR Funding	Total Proposed Award
WRIA	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity								

# Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Regional Allocation	\$1,941,200
2022 Supplemental	\$802,852
Fotal Funding	\$2,744,052

# Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$1,941,200
2022 Supplemental	\$802,852
Total Funding	\$2,744,052

Snake	nake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award		
1		23-1028 Restoration	Columbia Conservation District Tucannon Project Area 34.1-34.2 Restoration	\$484,500	\$571,568	\$484,500		
2		23-1032 Restoration	Nez Perce Tribe Cummings Creek Low Technology Restoration Phase 2-3	\$195,314	\$101,786	\$195,314		
3		23-1027 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tuusi Wana Restoration Phase 1	\$550,000	\$100,000	\$550,000		
4		23-1036 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Low Technology Design and Restoration	\$454,472	\$49,500	\$454,472		
5		23-1022 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Coppei Creek Project Area 07 Restoration	\$540,942	\$200,941	\$540,942		
6		23-1029 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Walla Walla River B2B Phase 3A Restoration	\$367,003	\$67,259	\$367,003		

Snake	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award	
7	Partially Funded	23-1023 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek Project Area 3.2 Restoration		\$249,000	\$120,000	\$151,821	
8	Alternate	<u>23-1030</u> Planning	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Walla Walla River B2B Phase 4 Design		\$84,000			
9	Alternate	<u>23-1035</u> Planning	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Dry Creek-Highway 12 Fish Passage Design		\$139,800			
10	Alternate	23-1020 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District Alpowa In-stream Post-assisted Log Structures Phase 4		\$88,300	\$15,584		
11	Alternate	23-1034 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Rattlesnake West Branch Restoration Phase 1-2		\$245,000	\$55,000		
12	Alternate	23-1026 Restoration	Palouse Conservation District Steptoe Creek In-stream Post-assisted Log Structures 3		\$45,000	\$8,000		
				Total	\$3,443,331	\$1,289,638	\$2,744,052	
				Remaining			\$0	

## Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

\$2,371,300
\$1,486,863
\$3,858,163

## Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Salmon Allocation	\$2,371,300
2022 Supplemental	\$1,486,863
Total Funding	\$3,858,163

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1		<u>23-1287</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Lower Wenatchee and Peshastin Thermal Refuge Assessment	\$82,968	\$32,836	\$82,968
2		23-1275 Acquisition	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Chewuch Acquisition River Miles 2.8-3.1	\$390,951	\$69,045	\$390,951
3		23-1282 Restoration	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Upper Wenatchee Floodplain Reconnection (River Miles 37-38)	\$500,058	\$1,065,848	\$500,058
4		<u>23-1263</u> Planning	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Goat Creek Fan Restoration Final	\$50,093	\$50,093	\$50,093
5		23-1264 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Lower Chiwaukum Creek Restoration	\$580,000	\$122,000	\$580,000
6		<u>23-1267</u> Planning	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Upper Columbia Fish Distribution Assessment	\$40,836	\$14,349	\$40,836

Upper	Columbia Rive	r Salmon Recove	ry Board Lead Entity			
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
7		23-1279 Restoration	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Icicle Creek In-stream Flow Restoration	\$750,000	\$4,633,940	\$750,000
8		<u>23-1276</u> Planning	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Upper Methow Preliminary Design River Miles 61.75-62.7	\$240,042		\$240,042
9		<u>23-1281</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Nason Creek River Mile 12 Floodplain Reconnection-Final Design	\$211,900	\$56,923	\$211,900
10		<u>23-1277</u> Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Fulton Ditch Irrigation Efficiency Project Phase 1	\$237,417		\$237,417
11		23-1269 Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust Mission Creek Protection Phase 1	\$720,000	\$263,600	\$720,000
12		<u>23-1283</u> Monitoring	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Floodplain Restoration Effectiveness Monitoring <sup>24</sup>	\$61,636	\$176,837	\$53,898
13	Alternate	23-1266 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Peshastin River Mile 2.5	\$754,500	\$892,309	
14	Alternate	<u>23-1189</u> Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phase 1 and 2 Project	\$3,499,914	\$7,105,886	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>This project will receive \$7,738 from the Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille Lead Entity for full funding.

Upper	Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award		
15	Alternate	23-1261 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Six Barrier Corrections in Lower Chiwawa Tributaries	\$500,000	\$3,194,753			
16	Alternate	<u>23-1213</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Nason Creek Restoration and Infrastructure Relocation	\$212,499	\$37,501			
17	Alternate	<u>23-1214</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Mission Creek Barriers Final Design	\$62,152	\$10,968			
18	Alternate	<u>23-1285</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Channel Migration Zone 12 Side Channel Adaptive Management	\$187,543				
19	Alternate	<u>23-1288</u> Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Peshastin Creek River Mile 8.8 Conceptual Design	\$206,675	\$36,477			
20	Alternate	23-1284 Restoration	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Beaver Creek Barrier Correction Implementation	\$36,121	\$438,745			
21	Alternate	23-1278 Restoration	Chelan County Natural Resources Department Eagle Creek Lowest Four Barrier Corrections	\$213,859	\$1,211,865			
			Total	\$9,539,164	\$19,413,975	\$3,858,163		
	Remaining							

# Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

	Regional Allocation	\$2,201,100
	2022 Supplemental	\$785,825
	Total Funding	\$2,986,925
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity		
	Salmon Allocation	\$855,217
	2022 Supplemental	\$21,157
	Total Funding	\$876,374

Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1		23-1071 Restoration	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force Damon Creek at Kirkpatrick Road Fish Passage Construction	\$237,059	\$2,987,059	\$237,059
2		<u>23-1113</u> Planning	Grays Harbor County Chenois Creek at Chenois Valley Road Fish Passage Design	\$120,802	\$21,318	\$120,802
3		23-1072 Restoration	Lewis Conservation District Mill Creek River Mile 4.5 Planting Implementation	\$117,300	\$40,000	\$117,300
4		23-1137 Restoration	Lewis County Public Works Department Lucas Creek Tributary Mile Post 4.39-Fish Passage Construction	\$376,150	\$1,045,798	\$376,150
5	Alternate	<u>23-1141</u> Acquisition	Heernett Environmental Foundation Cozy Valley Creek Kimball Acquisition	\$114,750	\$20,250	
6	Alternate	<u>23-1104</u> Planning	Lewis County Public Works Department Allen Creek at Rush Fish Passage Design	\$174,467		

Cheha	lis Basin Lead	Entity					
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
	Partially	<u>23-1124</u>	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group		\$251,500		\$25,063
	Funded	Planning	Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design <sup>25</sup>				
				Total	\$1,392,028	\$4,114,425	\$876,374
				Remaining			\$0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup>This project is in the Willapa Bay Lead Entity.

Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report 2023

Salmon Allocation	\$446,946
2022 Supplemental	\$450,152
Total Funding	\$897,098

North	Pacific Coast I	Lead Entity					
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1		<u>23-1134</u> Restoration	Wild Salmon Center Cedar Creek Barrier-Wilhelm Culvert		\$319,288	\$56,665	\$319,288
2		<u>23-1055</u> Planning Restoration	Clallam Conservation District Hermison Culvert Replacement Project		\$140,219	\$82,332	\$140,219
3		23-1148 Restoration	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition Goodman Creek Large Woody Material Placement Phase 2		\$317,537	\$56,037	\$317,537
4	Partially Funded	23-1140 Restoration	10 000 Years Institute Upper Hoh Homestead Habitat Restoration		\$168,624	\$32,500	\$120,054
				Total	\$945,668	\$227,534	\$897,098
			Rer	naining			\$0

Quinault Indian Na	tion Lead Entity
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Salmon Allocation	\$433,254
2022 Supplemental	\$314,516
Total Funding	\$747,770

Quina	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity						
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award
1		23-1125 Restoration	The Nature Conservancy Copalis River Fish Passage and Road Decommission		\$78,148	\$13,825	\$78,148
2		23-1126 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc. Donkey Creek Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase 2		\$479,722	\$90,000	\$479,722
	Partially Funded	<u>23-1124</u> Planning	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design <sup>26</sup>		\$251,500		\$189,900
				Total	\$809,370	\$103,825	\$747,770
			Ren	aining			\$0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup>This project is in the Willapa Bay Lead Entity.

Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report 2023

	Ĩ	Ē	Salmon Allocation \$465,683					
Willap	Willapa Bay Lead Entity							
Rank	Alternate or Partially Funded	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant and Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Total Proposed Award	
1		23-1016	Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce		\$169.652		\$169.652	
		Planning	South-Greenhead-Bear Confluence Preliminary		+ ,		+ · · · · · · · -	
2		<u>23-1147</u>	Pacific Conservation District		\$240,000		\$240,000	
		Planning	Ritzman Robertson Road Fish Barrier					
3		<u>23-1149</u>	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group		\$49,980	\$8,820	\$49,980	
		Monitoring	Rue Creek Remote Site Incubation Smolt Study					
4	Partially	<u>23-1124</u>	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group		\$251,500		\$6,051	
	Funded	Planning	Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design					
5	Alternate	<u>23-1224</u>	Ducks Unlimited Inc.		\$154,954			
		Planning	North Willapa Bay Wildlife Area Floodplain Reconnection <sup>27</sup>					
6	Alternate	<u>23-1048</u>	Sea Resources		\$256,000			
		Planning	Government Road Estuary Culvert Replacement					
				Total	\$1,122,086	\$8,820	\$465,683	
			Rema	aining			\$0	

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup>This project also will receive \$189,900 from the Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity and \$25,063 from the Chehalis Basin Lead Entity for funding of \$221,014.

### **Attachment 7: Project Descriptions**

# Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

# Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

### **Great Peninsula Conservancy** Acquiring the Johnson Creek Estuary

**Grant Request: \$377,800** 

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant buy thirteen acres of Johnson Creek estuary in Seabeck. The land includes extensive tidelands, an armored shoreline, and a historic pocket estuary. The historic extent of the estuary is behind a rock bulkhead and has been altered into a series of three ponds fed by Johnson Creek. Future phases will restore estuarine function. Located a half-mile from Big Beef Estuary, the estuary is expected to provide excellent rearing and feeding habitat for juvenile Hood Canal summer chum, which is a species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and other salmon species. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1067)

### Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Acquiring Union River Wetlands**

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to buy and conserve up to 30 acres of wetlands in the Union River estuary near Belfair. The Union River watershed is surrounded by major roads and residential developments and many human-built barriers have led to wetland loss. The purchase will expand the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Union Wildlife area to 700 acres of protected estuary, freshwater wetlands, and forested floodplain. Juvenile Hood Canal summer chum salmon, which is a species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, rely on the sub-estuary and the complex shallow channels found there. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1064)

### **Jefferson Land Trust Conserving and Restoring Lower Chimacum Creek**

The Jefferson Land Trust and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy and restore more than two acres of Chimacum Creek and its forested banks, in Port Hadlock. Once, but no longer, home to Hood Canal summer chum

### Grant Request: \$333,713

#### Grant Request: \$1,073,839

Grant Request: \$136,772

salmon, the lower Chimacum Creek has been a conservation priority of many partners for the past thirty years and nearly 150 acres near the river's start have been protected. Buying the two acres will fill gaps. Two of the properties include steep slopes that are eroding and will be stabilized by tree and shrub planting and removal of invasive species. The third property will be conserved by a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, to protect more than 500 feet of instream habitat. The overall goal of the project is to protect and restore land near a growing urban area and eliminate risk to recovering spawning habitat for summer 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. (23-1065)

### Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Designing and Restoring a Duckabush River Oxbow

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete a design and restore fish habitat in the Duckabush Oxbow Wetlands and Preserve, which is along the Duckabush River, about one mile from a U.S. Route 101 causeway. This the third and final phase of an effort to improve habitat for salmon species in the preserve. The salmon enhancement group will remove fill from five areas in the oxbow channel and historic floodplain to connect the channel and wetlands to a side channel during high flows. The work will promote a more natural movement of sediment, benefitting spawning habitat downstream. Additionally, reestablishing the side channel and improving the river's ability to reach its floodplain will decrease the speed of the river during high-water events. A slower river will reduce the amount of salmon redds (or nests) washed out and destroyed, improving salmon survival rates. The river is 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 <u>for more information and</u> photographs of this project. (23-1063)

# Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$249,760Designing Restoration of the Little Quilcene Estuarine Delta

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete a conceptual design for the large-scale and comprehensive restoration of Little Quilcene River's estuarine delta. This project will result in creation of three design alternatives. The proposed restoration will aim to restore large amounts of estuarine and freshwater habitat and reduce barriers to upstream fish migration. Elements that will be considered in the development of the conceptual design include removing part of the south levee, construction of a new river channel that meanders through a historic floodplain and

estuary into Quilcene Bay, building distributary and tidal channels, reconnecting salt marsh habitat, adding large woody materials to create more varied habitat, and planting the riverbanks to shade the water. The river is used by Hood Canal summer chum salmon and Puget Sound steelhead trout, which are species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as migrating juvenile Puget Sound Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and</u> <u>photographs of this project</u>. (23-1061)

### Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Removing Knotweed and Enhancing Riverbanks

#### Grant Request: \$209,539

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to survey and treat invasive knotweeds and replant areas in eight river basins with the goal of restoring the structure and function of native plant communities along the waterways. 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 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. (23 1068)

### Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group Caring for Riverbank Plants

Th Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to add plants and control noxious and invasive weeds along four rivers. The work is meant to ensure survival of the plantings in these restored areas. Work will be done along the Dewatto, Little Quilcene, Tahuya, and Union Rivers. 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 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. (23-1069)

### Jefferson County

### Grant Request: \$218,428

Grant Request: \$66,602

### **Developing a Restoration Plan the Lower Dosewallips River**

Jefferson County, working with other partners, will use this grant to assess habitat on 300 acres of the lower Dosewallips River floodplain and estuary, 200 acres of near-shore,

and 3.8 miles of shorelines. In addition, the County will update channel migration zone risks and sea-level and climate impact projections, survey vegetation, and run a hydrologic model across a range of river flows. The County will discuss the work with the public and then develop a restoration plan, a phased acquisition strategy, and recommendations for future actions. The river is used by Chinook 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. (23-1062)

### Alternate

### Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Designing Restoration of Port Gamble Bay Near-shore

### Grant Request: \$680,000

The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to complete restoration designs and permitting for a project to restore the near-shore areas of the Port Gamble embayment on the east side of Hood Canal. The future restoration will remove the shoreline armor and change the beach slope to improve natural processes. A restored shoreline will enhance spawning areas used by the fish salmon eat, increase eelgrass growth to give salmon better places to grow and hide from predators, and increase the growth and survival of salmon heading to the ocean. The area 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 Pacific herring and other fish salmon eat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1060)

# Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

# Klickitat County Lead Entity

# Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama NationGrant Request: \$500,000Restoring 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)

### Columbia Land Trust Enhancing the Upper Rattlesnake Creek Floodplain

#### Grant Request: \$150,000

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to improve floodplain habitat along a 1.2-mile reach of upper Rattlesnake Creek, 13.5 miles north of the town of White Salmon. The land trust will place thirty-five wood structures at thirteen locations, fall alders into the floodplain, and plant trees in the area. Adding trees and 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, they change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees in the floodplain will shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The trees also will drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the tree roots keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The work will increase the creek's flow into the floodplain and side channels, slow the water during storms, and hold water in the upper watershed later into the year. Finally, the land trust will remove a quarter-mile of old irrigation pipe that could pollute the creek's floodplain. The work will increase the quantity and quality of spawning and rearing habitat for 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

Grant Request: \$547,358

### information and photographs of this project. (23-1216)

# Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama NationGrant Request: \$500,000Conserving the Lower White Salmon River

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to buy and conserve 275 acres, including 3.3 miles of the White Salmon River. PacificCorp is selling the land as part of its divestment from the White Salmon basin now that Condit Dam has been removed. The tribe's acquisition will protect and conserve the abundance and accessibility of high-quality spawning and rearing habitat for 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1217)

# Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

# Washington Department of Fish and WildlifeGrant Request: \$149,737Developing a Model to Analyze Columbia River Chum Salmon Numbers

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to develop a statistical analysis that will fill a critical gap in the monitoring and evaluation of Columbia River chum salmon, which is a species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. The department will update a model it is building for Columbia River steelhead. Once built, the analysis will allow the department to leverage up to twenty years of data for chum salmon that has been collected to generate unbiased estimates for the six of the ten populations in Washington. Without the analysis, the department lacks information to measure the status of the populations and their progress toward recovery and the success of restoration actions. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1169)

### Cowlitz Indian Tribe Placing Logjams in the Lower East Fork Grays River

### The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to build logjams in 1.3 miles of the lower East Fork Grays River, reconnecting floodplains and improving habitat for salmon and steelhead. Adding logs to a river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the river, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the riverbed, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logs change the flow of the river, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This project is part of a larger tribal effort to restore habitat function and processes in the East Fork Grays River area. The river is used by coho salmon, which is a species listed as

"threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more</u> <u>information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1194)

# Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement GroupGrantDeveloping a Restoration Strategy for the Green River

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to identify limiting factors for salmon and steelhead in the Green River and develop a restoration strategy to address these factors. The group will be looking at the area between the confluence of Cascade and Shultz Creeks including the confluence of Elk Creek. 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. (23-1153)

### **Cowlitz Indian Tribe Designing the Floodplain Reconnection of Salmon Creek**

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design for a project to reconnect the Salmon Creek floodplain and increase fish passage to ponded water in the Gordy Jolma Family Natural Area, previously known as The Cedars on Salmon Creek golf course. The tribe and Clark County, which owns the former golf course, will assess the site conditions, water flow, and infrastructure, and then develop a restoration design to increase floodplain connectivity and habitat complexity to benefit Salmon Creek populations of 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. (23-1151)

# Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$349,600Removing a Barrier to Fish Passage in Schoolhouse Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group, along with the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, will use this grant to replace a barrier to fish passage under Schoolhouse Road, notch a water intake dam, and plant the floodplain with shade-tolerant trees. 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 creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal

### Grant Request: \$298,100

### Grant Request: \$276,745
Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and</u> <u>photographs of this project</u>. (23-1154)

#### Wahkiakum Conservation District Restoring Thadbar Creek

#### Grant Request: \$169,500

Grant Request: \$340,000

The Wahkiakum Conservation District will use this grant to restore the banks of Thadbar Creek, a tributary of the Grays River, from its confluence with the Grays upstream about a half-mile. The creek is used by chum and coho salmon, both 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 <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1129)

#### Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Creating the Eagle Island Chum Channel

# The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to build a side channel off the North Fork Lewis River to create more spawning and rearing habitat of chum salmon. The channel will be on department-owned land. The number of lower Columbia River chum returning to the basin has been less than fifty adults annually, and the species is listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs</u> <u>of this project</u>. (23-1206)

#### Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Grant Request: \$282,097 Designing Cold-water Refuge in the East Fork Lewis River

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to develop preliminary designs for projects to improve cold-water refuge areas for salmon and steelhead at four locations in the East Fork Lewis River. Three of the locations have cold water throughout the summer but limited access to fish. At these locations, the partnership will consider actions to increase access and habitat quality, such as excavating the river channel, placing wood in the river, removing barriers, and planting the riverbanks. The fourth location is a side channel with potential for lowering water temperature and the partnership will consider actions such as grading the channel, installing large woody materials, importing spawning gravel, and planting the banks. The river 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. (23-1145)

#### **Cowlitz Indian Tribe Designing Restoration of Hardy Creek Reach 5**

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design to restore natural processes in nearly a half-mile of Hardy Creek Reach Five in the Pierce National Wildlife Refuge. The restoration project will open up a portion of the creek that is constricted, restoring floodplain connection, habitat complexity, and habitat-forming processes throughout the reach. 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. (23-1193)

#### Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Designing Salmon Creek Restoration**

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to design restoration projects at Camp Singing Wind, which contains about one mile of Salmon Creek, four spring-fed tributaries, and a large, connected wetland. Salmon Creek is one of the largest tributaries of the Cowlitz River downstream of the reservoirs. The design will set the stage for watershed-wide restoration of Salmon Creek during the next decade. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout, as well as Pacific lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1156)

#### **Cowlitz Conservation District Opening Fish Passage in a Cowlitz River Tributary**

The Cowlitz Conservation District will use this grant to open fish passage in a Cowlitz River tributary. The work will improve access to nearly a half-mile of habitat. The stream 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. (23 - 1130)

#### Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Improving Mason Creek's Banks and Floodplain

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to design and implement a project to restore 2.5 miles of upper Mason Creek. The fish enhancement group will place 250 log structures and beaver dam analogs in the creek as well as plant the creek banks with 27,000 plants. Adding log structures to the water slows the water

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#### Grant Request: \$316,370

Grant Request: \$228,161

Grant Request: \$206,527

#### Grant Request: \$178,324

and creates riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting creekbanks shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The roots of the plants also keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. While considered one of the more productive tributaries for salmon in this region, Mason Creek often runs dry in the summer, stranding fish. The project is expected to improve habitat so it can hold enough water to restore year-round flow. 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, as well as Pacific Lamprey and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1155)

#### Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Enhancing the Nutrients and Riverbanks of Four Rivers

#### Grant Request: \$96,020

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place fish carcasses and plants along 100 miles of the East Fork Lewis, Kalama, Washougal, and Toutle Rivers. Planting trees along a river 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 tree roots keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. Placing hatchery salmon carcasses along the river provides food for juvenile fish and fertilizes the surrounding area, including the new willow trees. The rivers are 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 <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1157)

# Washington Department of Fish and WildlifeGrant Request: \$170,000Assessing Chum Salmon Spawning Grounds in the Cowlitz River

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to assess chum salmon in the Cowlitz River. Staff will review maps to identify likely locations and landowners, visit the sites to collect data and document habitat types, chose sites with the highest likelihood of success for more intense evaluation, and collect information on water temperatures and groundwater depths during several years. Chum salmon 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. (23-1207)

#### Cowlitz Conservation District Designing a Bridge over Rock Creek

The Cowlitz Conservation District will use this grant to design a bridge span over Rock Creek, a tributary to the Toutle River. Two culverts, which are large structures (often pipes) that carry streams under roads, failed and the resulting mudflow scoured Rock Creek. Cowlitz County has installed a temporary bridge and is designing a permanent bridge and this grant will contribute to that design. The creek 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. (23-1131)

#### Lewis County Designing Restoration of a Blue Creek Tributary

The Lewis County Public Works Department will use this grant to design projects to restore fish passage in a Blue Creek tributary. The County will develop preliminary designs for modifications of weirs and dams associated with the Cowlitz Trout Hatchery, removal of a bridge, placement of large woody materials in the tributary, and grading of the channel. The County also might develop designs for projects to create a side channel to redirect flows away from roadside ditches and replacement of corrugated metal culverts (large pipes and other structures that carry streams under roads) to carry additional water flows from side channels. The restoration work would happen in an area about one mile upstream of the Spencer Road Bridge. The tributary is used by Chinook, chum, and coho 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. (23-1138)

#### Grant Request: \$68,763

Grant Request: \$495,750

#### Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

#### Klickitat County Lead Entity

See projects under Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.

#### Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

#### Washington Water Trust Buying Teanaway River Water Rights

#### Grant Request: \$234,210

The Washington Water Trust will use this grant to buy water rights for the Teanaway River. This is the latest phase in a ten-year strategy launched in 2016 to restore twelve cubic feet per second of water flow to the Teanaway River, the highest priority steelhead and salmon tributary in the Yakima River basin. The water trust will target willing owners of pre-1905 water rights that are available in all but the driest years to augment the river and protect it from having too little water and too warm of water in the future. Adding flow to the Teanaway River will increase the usable area for fish. Previous purchases were critical in helping the Teanaway sustain water flows during the record-breaking 2015 drought. 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. (23-1197)

#### Kittitas County Grant Request: \$672,426 Designing and Implementing Restoration of the Yakima River

The Kittitas County Public Works Department and the Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to design and implement restoration of the Yakima River at the Yakima River RV Park. Work will include completing a preliminary design for a floodplain reconnection project, maintaining 31.5 acres of recently planted habitat along the river and floodplain, and planting 17 acres with cottonwood tree seeds. Together these activities build upon recent efforts to acquire more than 500 acres of floodplain and restore nearly 650 acres and nearly 4 miles of the Yakima River. 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 <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1053)

#### Kittitas Conservation Trust Restoring Gold Creek

The Kittitas Conservation Trust will use this grant to place logjams in Gold Creek, east of Snoqualmie Pass. The conservation trust will install twenty-eight logjams to reduce the duration and extent of summer dewatering and improve fish access to spawning and rearing habitats upstream. Adding logjams 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, logjams change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This project is part of a larger restoration effort to restore habitat complexity in the creek to that found in the historic old-growth forest of the Gold Creek Valley. The creek is used by bull 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. (23-1220)

#### Benton County Conservation District Creating a Cool-water Pool in the Yakima River

Grant Request: \$648,638

The Benton Conservation District, in partnership with Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, will use this grant to create a cool-water pool in the Yakima River at its confluence with Amon Creek. This will give migrating salmon and steelhead needed cold-water refuge in warm seasons. The conservation district will re-route 750 feet of Amon Creek from its present confluence to a natural, deeper hole downstream on the Yakima River. The conservation district also will plant the banks of the newly created channel and remove invasive Russian olive trees. The river and creek are used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as "threatened" with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act Creek, and by Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1168)

# Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama NationGrant Request: \$136,000Designing Restoration of Upper Toppenish Creek

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to complete the design for a project to place large woody materials in Toppenish Creek to increase habitat complexity. 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. The woody materials

#### Grant Request: \$500,000

Grant Request: \$349,999

will be placed in a reach of Toppenish Creek upstream from Willy Dick Creek. This reach has low amounts of woody materials because of past logging and road building activities. 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. (23-1209)

#### Alternate

#### Kittitas County Conservation District Cooke Creek River Passage and Screening

The Kittitas County Conservation District will work with private landowners on Cooke Creek, a tributary to Cherry Creek, at the southwest border of the City of Kittitas, to address two fish passage barriers and four unscreened gravity irrigation diversions. Work will include design and installation fish screens for diverted irrigation water, correction of the fish passage barriers, and on-farm irrigation upgrades. Implementation of the project will restore access to 0.76 mile of habitat to benefit Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead, Chinook and coho salmon, and a suite of resident fishes in Cooke Creek. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this</u> <u>project</u>. (23-1188)

#### Alternate

#### Trout Unlimited Inc. Cold Creek Passage Design at Keechelus Lake

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to develop preliminary designs to restore fish passage where Cold Creek flows into Keechelus Lake, east of Snoqualmie Pass. Installed by a railroad in the early 1900s, the culvert is a complete upstream barrier to fish passage and likely a seasonal downstream barrier. When constructed in a future phase, the project will reconnect about 2.75 miles of habitat for bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout, other resident species, and eventually sockeye salmon and other anadromous fish planned for reintroduction above the Keechelus Dam. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1200)

#### Alternate

# Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$150,512Little Naches Tributaries Large Wood-Design and Permit

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to design and permit a project to increase large woody material in key tributaries of the Little Naches

#### Grant Request: \$185,637

watershed. The U.S. Forest Service stream surveys identified seven tributaries of the Little Naches River that do not have adequate large woody material, spawning/rearing habitat, and off channel habitat complexity. The tributaries include Bear Creek, Blowout Creek, Crow Creek, Sand Creek, Pile Up Creek, Quartz Creek, and Middle Fork Little Naches River. This project will design wood placement, contract for the cultural resources assessment needed for wood harvest, and designate timber units on the national forest to supply wood. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1190)

#### Alternate

#### Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Grant Request: \$663,855 Restoring the Tieton River

The Yakima Nation will use this grant to reconnect the Tieton River to its floodplain and side-channel. The tribe will excavate an 880-foot side-channel inlet to reconnect 2,280 feet of abandoned side-channel for adult spawning and juvenile rearing habitat; place excavated material in a bar to provide an added source of spawning materials to the river, place boulders in the river to form a pool, raise the water surface level to direct water to a side channel and keep gravels upstream, install a logjam to create a pool and split the river's flow into the side channel inlet, move the Tieton River nature trail to enable floodplain inundation, and plant trees along the riverbank to increase tree cover over the new side channel length, number of pools, usable area for fish, and floodplain inundation. Sediment retention in the river will be increased due to the lowered velocities and reduced sediment transport capacity. The goal of the project is to improve habitat in this section of the Tieton River for Endangered Species Act listed steelhead spawning and rearing. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1150)

#### Alternate

### Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama NationGrant Request: \$200,000Mid-Satus Creek Watershed Riparian Assessment

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to assess riparian forest conditions of 2,000 acres in the Satus Creek watershed, which is threatened by grazing, land-use driven channel instability, and a decline in the keystone species black cottonwood. Satus Creek is a tributary of the Columbia and Yakima Rivers and is contained within the Yakama Reservation. This is the lowermost steelhead-bearing stream in the Yakima basin, draining 500 square miles in the project reach, mostly of arid shrub-steppe. The assessment will support the development of a restoration action plan and provide a baseline for future monitoring of riparian forest condition. With funding, staff will collect and synthesize field and remote sensing data for key metrics of riparian forest condition, including cover, composition, density, vigor, age structure, growth rate, and reproductive function; identify the extent, timing, and drivers of system degradation; identify two to three early action riparian restoration strategies and opportunities; develop a cost-effective riparian monitoring plan to track riparian condition; produce draft and final reports, and associated data sets, clearly describing the findings. The strong links between riparian forest integrity and aquatic habitat quality for steelhead and lamprey drive the need for this project. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1210)

#### Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

#### Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille Lead Entity

#### Kalispel Tribe of Indians Designing Restoration of Flume Creek

The Kalispel Tribe of Indians will use this grant to produce a final design for the restoration of more than a half-mile of Flume Creek, which is used by native westslope cutthroat trout. The design will address habitat disconnection and degradation, both of which are inhibiting native trout and in some cases helping non-native fish thrive. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1215)

#### Chelan County Monitoring Floodplain Restoration Effectiveness

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to study juvenile salmon species' response to habitat restoration in two subbasins of the upper Columbia River. The County will look at fish response to restoration in activated, off-channel areas in floodplains at high flows. The County will quantify how salmon species use different habitat types in floodplains, what environmental factors describe the habitat requirements of various life stages and species, and how Chinook salmon fry densities grow over time in both activated floodplains and unrestored reaches. The County also will classify floodplain designs, measure the number and sizes of disconnected pools over time, and identify the numbers, species, and life stages of stranded fish to provide information on how to minimize stranding in future floodplain reconnection efforts. The river 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." Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1283)

#### Grant Request: \$61,636

Grant Request: \$350,000

Grant Request: \$410,000

#### Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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

#### Kent Grant Request: \$255,319 Developing Restoration Alternatives for the Lower Green River

The City of Kent will use this grant to complete a feasibility study and analyze alternatives for restoring salmon habitat along 0.8 mile of the lower Green River. The City wants to restore the floodplain function after a levee was set back, create a greater variety of habitat types, and slow the water for juvenile fish along the heavily developed lower Green River. In addition, the City wants to control invasive plants along the river and replant a buffer along the river to provide shade for the water. 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. (23-1052)

#### King County Restoring the Green River in Flaming Geyer State Park

# The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to partially restore wetland and tributary habitat on the western bank of Flaming Geyser State Park, place logs in a side channel, and plant creek banks and a wetland with native trees and shrubs. Adding logs creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the river, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the riverbed, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logs change the flow of the river, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Planting trees and bushes along a shoreline helps shade the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants help 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (22-1044)

#### Tukwila Buying Land in the Nelsen Side Channel

The City of Tukwila will use this grant to buy 1.46 acres on the lower Green River to expand a restoration project there. For the original project, the City will set back a levee, reconnecting the Green River to a historic channel, improve habitat in the river, and create one acre of off-channel habitat. Off channel habitat is critical for young fish so they rest, especially during high water flows where the water can push them into the marine environment too quickly. Future habitat improvements will include placing wood structures in the river and planting the riverbanks. Planting trees and bushes along a riverbank helps 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. Adding woody structures like logs to a stream creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the river, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the riverbed, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logs change the flow of the river, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The work will create rare, off-channel rearing habitat and restore a forest along the Nelson side channel of the Green River. 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. (23-1115)

#### Alternate

#### Tukwila Improving the Nelsen Side Channel of the Green River

The City of Tukwila, in partnership with DirtCorps, will use this grant to secure permits and complete preliminary designs for a project to reconnect the Green River to a historic channel in the lower Green River, improve habitat in the river, and create one acre of off-channel habitat. Off channel habitat is critical for young fish so they rest, especially during high water flows where the water can push them into the marine environment too quickly. Future habitat improvements will include placing wood structures in the river and planting the riverbanks. Planting trees and bushes along a riverbank helps 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. Adding woody structures like logs to a stream creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the river, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the riverbed, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logs change the flow of the river, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by Chinook

#### Grant Request: \$340,000

Grant Request: \$300,000

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 <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (22-1047)

#### Island County Lead Entity

#### Skagit River System Cooperative Designing Restoration of Crescent Harbor Creek

The Skagit River System Cooperative, in partnership with the Whidbey Camano Land Trust, will use this grant to assess the feasibility and develop a preliminary design for a project to restore the middle reach of Crescent Harbor Creek to a more natural, sinuous alignment. Located just upstream of the West Crescent Harbor Road crossing, the stream runs through an extensive ditch network, which has reduced floodplain connectivity and simplified the habitat in the creek. Completed restoration at the site will restore fish access and a natural alignment to nearly a mile of the creek, will restore floodplain and wetland connectivity, and will diversity the habitat types in the creek. The creek 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 <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1081)

#### Whidbey Camano Land Trust Removing Shoreline Armor

#### The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to buy 175 acres, including more than a half-mile of shoreline and bluff, and to remove a beach house and shoreline armoring along Admiralty Bay. Armoring, which can include boulders or concrete bulkheads, causes waves to remove the fine gravel and plants on the shore that salmon rely on for food and spawning. The bay is used by Chinook and chum salmon, 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. (22-1085)

#### Grant Request: \$276,180

Grant Request: \$1,878,000

#### Kennedy-Goldsborough Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

#### Mason Conservation District Restoring Creek Banks

#### Grant Request: \$168,300

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to restore the banks of Cranberry, Deer, Goldsborough, and Mill Creeks. The conservation district will plant six acres along the creeks, maintain twenty acres, treat knotweed on four acres, and restore more than a mile of streams. Knotweed is a highly invasive plant that displaces native plant communities, accelerates bank erosion, and degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging the stream. Replanting the creekbanks with native plants 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. The creeks 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. (23-1076)

#### South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Planting the West Oakland Bay Estuary

Grant Request: \$105,150

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant salt marsh plants in the west and south lobes of west Oakland Bay. The salmon enhancement group will buy native salt marsh plants, collect and sow seeds, establish nurse-beds, plant plugs or transplants, install geese exclusion fencing, and other related tasks. 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 salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1088)

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

#### Seattle Public Utilities Conserving Cedar River Floodplain

Grant Request: \$1,000,000

Seattle Public Utilities will use this grant to buy twenty acres, known as the Sherry parcel, of the Royal Arch reach of the Cedar River. The utility already has purchased about thirty acres on the right-bank of the river both upstream and downstream of this land. The

parcel is one of only two remaining large parcels in the mile-long reach. The purchase will increase the amount of publicly preserved--and now increasingly restored habitat in the area. 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. (23-1120)

#### King County Designing Restoration of the Cedar River

#### Grant Request: \$220,000

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to prepare final design documents and restore the left bank of the lower Cedar River near the mouth of the Taylor Creek reach. The County will reconnect up to sixteen acres of the Cedar River to its floodplain and remove up to 600 feet of the Rutledge Johnson levee, to restore natural river processes. The project will improve salmon habitat and function. Currently, habitat for juvenile fish largely is confined to the river through this reach, which has less slow-moving water for rearing and resting. 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. (23-1122)

#### Alternate

#### Mountains to Sound Greenway Restoring Issaquah Creek

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust will complete final designs and permitting and construct the second phase 2 of a habitat restoration project along more than a mile of Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish State Park. The creek is incised in many locations, with moderate to high flows confined to a primary, single-thread channel without resting areas. The goal of the project is to restore natural habitat forming processes to improve juvenile rearing habitat for Chinook and other salmonids by connecting the creek to its floodplain, increasing off-channel habitat, improving in-stream habitat diversity and complexity by adding large wood, and enhancing riparian buffers and wetland habitat. The Greenway Trust will install an interpretive sign to educate park visitors about ways they can support salmon recovery. In addition to advancing recovery of Chinook salmon, this project seeks to increase salmon populations to feed endangered Southern Resident orcas. When all phases of the overall restoration project are funded and constructed, more than 6,500 feet of Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish

#### Grant Request: \$1,094,854

State Park will be restored. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1103)

#### Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

#### Nisqually Land Trust Conserving the Nisqually River at McKenna Reach

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve twelve acres along the Nisqually River. The land includes a quarter-mile along the Pierce County side of the McKenna reach, a forested bluff with old-growth Douglas-fir and western red cedar, and a sidechannel that runs along the toe of the slope. 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 <u>more</u> <u>information and photographs of this project</u>. (21-1030)

# South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$215,330Restoring Lower Ohop CreekGrant Request: \$215,330

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to design and install wood and habitat structures in lower Ohop Creek, from State Route 7 downstream to near the boundary of Nisqually Land Trust and state park lands. Lower Ohop Creek has suffered from incision, disconnecting the creek from its floodplain. Adding woody materials 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 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. (23-1018)

#### North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

#### North Olympic Land Trust Conserving the Elwha River

#### Grant Request: \$1,824,264

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy and restore about thirty-one acres along the Elwha River. The purchase will protect some of the best salmon habitat in the Elwha River watershed by preventing floodplain modification and habitat

#### Grant Awarded: \$74,642

degradation or loss. Much of the land is in the floodplain, river meander zone, or at high risk of erosion. The land trust will decommission almost all the infrastructure and replant the riverbanks with native species. 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 land trust will allow public access for hiking and sports fishing. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1114)

#### Skagit Land Trust Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition

#### Grant Request: \$1,360,000

Grant Request: \$450,000

The Skagit Land Trust will use this grant to by seventy-five acres of floodplain in the Skagit River watershed to conserve high-quality habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1183)

#### Alternate

#### North Olympic Salmon Coalition Grant Request: \$350,000 Designing Improvements to Wright's Creek Fish Passage

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to design replacement of a Clallam County culvert and the Makah Tribal Hatchery water intake/diversion facility on Wright's Creek, a tributary to the Hoko River. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and often block fish migration. A tributary to Wright's Creek just upstream of the county culvert and downstream of the hatchery diversion is too steep because of road fill placement to allow fish access to excellent off-channel rearing habitat. The project will open more than a quarter-mile of habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1073)

#### Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

#### Pierce County Restoring Fennel Creek

# The Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department will use this grant to reconnect Fennel Creek to its floodplain and plant the creek banks, immediately upstream from its confluence with the Puyallup River. The County will excavate large

notches in eight locations in the flood berm on the creek's right bank, allowing the creek to reconnect to its floodplain. The County also will remove three small culverts (pipes or other structures that carry the creek under roads) and install beaver dam analogs in an unnamed creek to improve fish passage and water retention. The County will grade the area, remove weeds, plant the creek banks, and place large woody materials in the area. 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. Adding woody materials 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. It changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Finally, the County will maintain previously restored areas in the floodplain between Fennel Creek and the Puyallup River by laying gravel and planting native plants. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1093)

#### South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Designing Restoration of the White River

Grant Request: \$199,120

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to design restoration of the White River, upstream of Mud Mountain Dam and the West Fork White River. The future restoration project will remove nearly two miles of road from the floodplain and place logjams and individual pieces of wood across twenty-two miles of river. The work will reconnect the river with its floodplain and create forested bars and complex channel networks there. The floodplain had been damaged by past land-use practices of stripping forests from the valley bottom. 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 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. (23-1096)

#### San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

#### Friends of the San Juans Designing Restoration Near Ferry Terminal

#### Grant Request: \$79,585

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to complete final designs and get permits for a project to restore a beach next to the Lopez ferry terminal. The area has roads, a water line, a decades old landslide, large rock armoring, and an old concrete boat launch ramp. The restoration project will consider realignment of the access road and waterline, unburying more than 2,000 square feet of beach, removing the rock and concrete debris from the beach, and replanting the area and lower bluff. 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 <u>for more information</u> <u>and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1270)

#### Friends of the San Juans Eastsound Waterfront Beach Restoration

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to remove armor in Eastsound Waterfront Park on Orcas Island. Armor is a barrier, such as a seawall, large boulders, or riprap, placed on shorelines to prevent erosion. It damages salmon habitat because it disrupts the natural erosion that supplies sand and gravel to beaches, where salmon and the animals they eat live. Removing the armor will improve natural processes and the beach and backshore habitat for spawning and rearing forage fish, migrating juvenile salmon, and other species that use the near-shore. 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. (23-1271)

#### San Juan County Restoring the Weeks Point Way Shoreline

San Juan County Environmental Stewardship will use this grant to restore the Weeks Point Way Public Beach, on the northeast shore of Fisherman Bay on Lopez Island. The County will remove the shoreline armor and restore a natural shoreline. Armor is a barrier, such as a seawall, large boulders, or riprap, placed on shorelines to prevent erosion. It damages salmon habitat because it disrupts the natural erosion that supplies sand and gravel to beaches, where salmon and the animals they eat live. The work

#### Grant Request: \$150,019

Grant Request: \$64,878

Grant Request: \$1,824,264

would improve spawning and rearing habitat for forage fish, juvenile salmon species headed to the ocean, and other species including adult salmon. In addition, the work will improve the public's access and enjoyment of the beach and adjacent park. The park is popular with the local community and provides access to the shoreline for non-motorized boats. The river 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. (23-1173)

#### **North Olympic Land Trust Conserving the Elwha River**

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy and restore about thirty-one acres along the Elwha River. The purchase will protect some of the best salmon habitat in the Elwha River watershed by preventing floodplain modification and habitat degradation or loss. Much of the land is in the floodplain, river meander zone, or at high risk of erosion. The land trust will decommission almost all the infrastructure and replant the riverbanks with native species. 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 land trust will allow public access for hiking and sports fishing. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1114)

#### Wild Fish Conservancy **Designing Restoration of Grant Creek**

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to complete an assessment and preliminary designs for a project to restore the banks and in-stream habitat of Grant Creek at its confluence with the North Fork Stillaguamish River, northeast of Arlington. The creek confluence lacks large woody materials. The future restoration project would place wood in the creek. Adding wood 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 spawning, rearing, and migration habitat and high-flow resting areas. 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

Grant Request: \$135,000

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. (23-1116)

#### Skagit Watershed Council

#### **Skagit Land Trust Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition**

Acquisition of floodplain properties for protection of high-quality habitat using 2023 SWC Protection Strategy Update; Tier 1, 2, & 2S in SWC Strategy. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1183)

#### **Skagit County** Mill Creek at South Skagit Highway Phase 1 Design

The Mill Creek Restoration Project - Phase 1 will design a new channel alignment and two new crossings on the South Skagit Highway. Due to substantial changes in the area since the completion of the 2015 report and the County's willingness to explore relocating the road out of the floodplain, we are proposing to re-examine the two preferred alternatives from the report, ensure they are still viable with new avulsion conditions, explore any other logical alternatives if not, select a preferred alternative, and complete preliminary design on a new channel and conceptual level of design on new crossing structures for Mill and Savage Creeks. This work will include stakeholder engagement with new property owners on the west of the project and a funding analysis. This project will benefit a multitude of species including Chinook. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1182)

#### **Skagit County** Martin Slough Fish Passage Design

Skagit County will complete final design a new crossing on IL26 - Martin Slough. This proposal includes a Design Report and type, size, location report for the new crossing. This will include a high-level alternative analysis on a larger culvert, bridge, or prefabricated/modular bridge should the road become jeopardized. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1181)

#### **Skagit River System Cooperative Middle Skagit Riparian Restoration**

This project contains a restoration and a planning component. The purpose of the restoration component is to control invasive species and restore native riparian

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Grant Request: \$391,000

**Grant Request: \$478,600** 

#### Grant Request: \$458,263

Grant Request: \$1,360,000

Grant Request: \$150,000

Grant Request: \$150,000

vegetation on 43.9 acres of floodplain and riparian buffer along the middle Skagit River and Grandy Creek. The planning component identifies future restoration activities by maintaining the Riparian Implementer's Workgroup. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1187)

#### Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Collaborative Skagit Riparian Stewardship

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will partner with numerous landowners to address vegetation management needs on eight restored properties throughout the Skagit River basin. The project will ensure the success of the previously revegetated riparian and floodplain areas by removing competing vegetation and controlling invasive species. This multi-agency partnership, where the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group stewards lands for conservation land owners across the Skagit Basin, has been ongoing and successful for many years. This project is expected to benefit Chinook, coho, chum, pink salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and cutthroat trout. This project will support the establishment of previously planted native trees and shrubs on approximately 121 acres of Tier 1 and Tier 2 priority areas, as defined in the Skagit Watershed Council's 2022 Strategic Approach. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for</u> <u>more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1185)

#### Skagit River System Cooperative Collaborative Skagit Riparian Stewardship

#### The Skagit River System Cooperative has partnered with numerous landowners to address vegetation management needs on seven properties throughout the Skagit River basin. The project will ensure the success of the previously revegetated riparian and floodplain areas by removing competing vegetation and controlling invasive species. This project is a companion project to 23-1185 completed by Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group. This multi-agency partnership, where the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group and the Skagit River System Cooperative steward lands for conservation landowners across the Skagit Basin, has been ongoing and successful for many years. This project is expected to benefit Chinook, coho, chum, and pink salmon, bull trout, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more</u> information and photographs of this project. (23-1186)

#### Skagit River System Cooperative Tenas Creek Final Design

#### Grant Request: \$1,779,458

The Tenas Creek Final design project will develop final designs to restore floodplain and channel migration processes in Tenas Creek, a tributary of the Suiattle River near mile

marker 8 along the Suiattle River Road (USFS Road 26). Designs will include removing an 800ft training dike and riprap and ~600ft of road prism, replacing an undersized bridge, and building additional bridge spans. Once constructed the outcome of the project will be a sustainable road orientation that accommodates floodplain and channel migration processes in the lower reach of Tenas Creek without constraint. This will restore important spawning and rearing habitat conditions for Suiattle River Spring Chinook, as well as steelhead, bull trout, coho, and pink salmon. The proposed project will also prevent a likely inevitable catastrophic washout of the Suiattle River Road. When the current training dike fails at its upstream extent, which it is already starting to do, the Suiattle River Road will probably be lost or seriously damaged. This road is an important access corridor for forest resources and resource interests, including tribal cultural use and recreation. This project will develop final designs and finalize permits to improve USFS infrastructure, restore floodplain function, and increase habitat complexity, benefiting adult and juvenile Chinook, pink, steelhead trout, and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1128)

#### Alternate

#### Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group Upper Skagit Riparian Restoration

#### Grant Request: \$219,000

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to conduct riparian restoration in the Skagit River Watershed. This project will work with major landowners and partners such as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit County and the Skagit Land Trust, as well as with new community partners including private residents of Concrete, WA, to address riparian restoration needs in Tier 1 priority areas as defined in the Skagit Watershed Council's 2022 Strategic Approach. The primary restoration goal at all sites is to protect and restore functional riparian and floodplain forests. This project is expected to benefit Chinook, coho, chum, pink salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and</u> <u>photographs of this project</u>. (23-1184)

#### Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

# Washington Department of Fish and WildlifeGrant Request: \$500,000Spencer Island Estuary Restoration Project Final Design

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), seeks to fully restore estuarine habitat located on Spencer Island--a tidally influenced tidal marsh island located in the Snohomish delta. WDFW is

utilizing Federal aquatic ecosystem restoration funding authority through the USACE Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters (PSAW) program; of which \$9M in Federal funding is appropriated and available as Federal cost-share for project costs, including design, permitting, and construction. The 'Design and Implementation' phase of a PSAW project is cost-shared between USACE and WDFW, with USACE responsible for 65% of project costs. WDFW seeks funding to cover the cost-share requirements for WDFW's portion of costs for the ' final design and implementation' phase of the project, which covers 65% design, 95% level design, permitting, contracting, and construction. Funding from this grant would go towards design and permitting costs, with other funding sources covering construction expenses. Specific process-based restoration objectives to be achieved with this final design include: (1) tidal channel formation and maintenance; (2) tidal flow; (3) distributary channel migration; (4) erosion and accretion of sediments; and (5) exchange of aquatic organisms. The primary habitat to be restored is tidally-influenced estuary marsh that will support all juvenile salmonids, primarily ESA listed Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1112)

#### Ducks Unlimited Inc. Getchell Wetland Preliminary Design

#### Ducks Unlimited proposes the Getchell Wetland Project to plan restoration of tidal flooding to seven acres of floodplain forested wetland on private agricultural land at RM7 on the mainstem of the Snohomish River. Permit-ready Preliminary Designs per RCO manual 18 will be completed for an unrestricted connection between the river and a seven-acre wetland to restore floodplain hydrology and provide off-channel salmon habitat. The site is outside of the Ebey Island dike network. A broken tide-gate, likely fish barrier, delivers muted tidal flooding to agricultural ditches and into farm fields. The wetland is occupied by beaver but is usually isolated from the river because of the agricultural drainage network, natural levee, and a historic railroad grade. The project would design a better hydraulic connection between the river and the existing wetland separating it from the agricultural drainage. This project will plan the removal of obsolete and failing infrastructure, design process-based floodplain connections to an existing PSS/PFO wetland, and plan to re-establish necessary drainage infrastructure in a better location to minimize damage and maintenance ag drainage network. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1106)

#### Grant Request: \$114,000

#### Snohomish County Skykomish River Knotweed Assessment and Treatment

This project will first assess levels of knotweed infestation in the Skykomish basin. Once the assessment is complete, SWM will begin treatment of knotweed infestations. Lastly, the project will re-vegetate areas where knotweed control has been achieved. The overall goal is to improve the health and function of riparian and floodplain vegetation. Treating invasive vegetation and restoring riparian habitat will benefit threatened Chinook, chum, coho, pink, steelhead, and bull trout. SWM will hire a contractor to perform a vegetation survey from the highest point possible on the NF Skykomish and the county line for the SF Skykomish. Survey work will identify and map knotweed infestations. If time/budget permit, surveys will also be done on the major and minor tributaries. Herbicide application is an approved and preferred method for the control of invasive knotweeds. Two systemic herbicides, glyphosate and imazapyr, are widely accepted in the weed control community as the most effective and environmentally safe products for chemical treatment of knotweed. SWM's Native Plant Program will oversee riparian planting activities for each site. Plants for revegetation sites are from SWM's Native Plant Nursery. Work will be completed by WCC, AmeriCorps, and contractors. Appropriate native species will be planted along the riparian corridor to re-establish or enhance riparian buffers. SWM will work with landowners and managers in partnership on this project for access and control work. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1110)

#### Sound Salmon Solutions South Fork Skykomish Riparian Restoration

# Sound Salmon Solutions (SSS) and King County Noxious Weed Control Program (KCNWP) will restore riparian habitat processes on the South Fork Skykomish River with a restoration project spanning RM 6.5 to 20 of the South Fork Skykomish River to address the degraded ecosystem and improve stream habitat conditions where salmonids spawn and rear. Our Goals: 1) Continued Invasive Removal and Survey: We anticipate transitioning the entirety of the project area riparian corridor to maintenance phase by 2025. KCNWCP will continue primary control of infestations from RM 6.5 to 20 by surveying, mapping, performing herbicide treatments of knotweed, landowner outreach, and permissions. 2) Native Plant Installation: Native trees and shrubs will be installed in five separate worksites spanning river miles 8.3 to 12, which have all had knotweed control for 4+ years. Replacement of knotweed with native riparian forest assemblages leads to long-term habitat improvement and will help prevent future invasive vegetation infestations. SSS will install over 15,000 trees and shrubs, across 7,590 feet of the riverbank effectively restoring a total of 21.57 acres of riparian corridor.

Grant Request: \$301,109

Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this</u> <u>project</u>. (23-1111)

#### Mukilteo

#### Grant Request: \$299,848

#### Japanese Gulch Daylighting Final Design

The City of Mukilteo is seeking to daylight a portion of Japanese Gulch Creek where it meets the Puget Sound. 100% plans have been completed which would remove existing underground pipes and restore a natural stream bed for the terminus of the creek. The project would involve removing an existing 48" round concrete culvert that runs from the BNSF rail line to an outfall on the Puget Sound. This would be replaced with a fish passable culvert under 1st St and create a natural, open channel pocket estuary. Creation of an estuary will offer a habitat for juvenile Chinook, coho, chum, pink, and steelhead. Removal/replacement of the culvert will improve access for spawning coho and chum to better access the Japanese Gulch Creek Riparian system. The project has been fully designed and we are asking for funding to complete federal, state, and local permitting and to finalize the design based on comments from permitting agencies. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1108)

#### Wild Fish Conservancy Designing Restoration of Grant Creek

#### Grant Request: \$135,000

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to complete an assessment and preliminary designs for a project to restore the banks and in-stream habitat of Grant Creek at its confluence with the North Fork Stillaguamish River, northeast of Arlington. The creek confluence lacks large woody materials. The future restoration project would place wood in the creek. Adding wood 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 spawning, rearing, and migration habitat and high-flow resting areas. 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. (23-1116)

#### North Olympic Land Trust Conserving the Elwha River

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy and restore about thirty-one acres along the Elwha River. The purchase will protect some of the best salmon habitat in the Elwha River watershed by preventing floodplain modification and habitat degradation or loss. Much of the land is in the floodplain, river meander zone, or at high risk of erosion. The land trust will decommission almost all the infrastructure and replant the riverbanks with native species. 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 land trust will allow public access for hiking and sports fishing. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1114)

#### Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

#### Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians Trafton Floodplain Restoration Phase 1

#### The Stillaguamish Tribe will work with Snohomish County to complete permitting and design, and to construct a portion of this Trafton Floodplain Restoration Phase 1 project, northeast of Arlington, along the Whitehorse trail (located south of the restoration area). The overall restoration project (Ph I and II) will improve instream and floodplain habitat on the Tribe's Trafton property (158 acres) and the County's Trafton Trailhead Park (72 acres) along nearly two miles of the NF Stillaguamish River in order to advance salmon recovery, enhance Tribal Treaty Rights, and maintain recreational opportunities for the community. The Phase I restoration metrics and costs proposed for this funding application were prorated to reflect the percent of funding this proposal contributes to Ph I. There are parts of Phase I not reported here. Phase I floodplain restoration work includes a) earthmoving to restore natural floodplain roughness; b) constructing side channels, floodplain engineered log jams, and other elements to protect the trail; and c) relocating trails for recreational access and d) riparian restoration and invasive species control. Once sufficient funds are secured for Ph II, we will complete the restoration work by installing additional log jams in the North Fork, and removing the perimeter levee and armoring to fully connect the site to the river. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1075)

#### Grant Request: \$1,824,264

**Grant Request: \$866,668** 

Grant Request: \$202,084

#### Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians North Fork Stillaguamish Riparian Restoration (Bryson)

The Stillaguamish Tribe seeks to restore riparian forest along the NF Stillaguamish River in the French-Segelsen sub-basin, extending the riparian buffer beyond the 200-yr Site Potential Tree Height. The proposed project, located in the First Riparian Priority Area as described in the Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, will primarily benefit Chinook salmon, as well as coho, chum, and pink salmon, steelhead/rainbow, and cutthroat trout. The sponsor will partner with Monroe Corrections Complex that will provide an offenders crew supervised by a corrections officer and managed by the Tribe's Natural Resources Department (NRD) staff. This partnership provides a valuable resource in the restoration of riparian forests in the basin. The Bryson worksite is located on property purchased by the Tribe using SRFB funds. With infrastructure removal complete, the next step is to initiate riparian restoration. The site is unique because it is adjacent to a Washington Department Fish and Wildlife fishing access. Recreational users of the access will have the opportunity to watch the riparian restoration area mature. The NRD is excited to continue collaborating with the Tribe's Cultural Resources Department Indigenous Plant Specialists while finalizing the planting plan and plant schedule. This project will not only restore riparian forest to promote salmon recovery goals but also enhance Tribal Treaty Rights associated with traditional foods. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1117)

#### Wild Fish Conservancy Designing Restoration of Grant Creek

#### Grant Request: \$135,000

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to complete an assessment and preliminary designs for a project to restore the banks and in-stream habitat of Grant Creek at its confluence with the North Fork Stillaguamish River, northeast of Arlington. The creek confluence lacks large woody materials. The future restoration project would place wood in the creek. Adding wood 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 spawning, rearing, and migration habitat and high-flow resting areas. 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. (23-1116)

#### West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

#### Great Peninsula Conservancy Crabapple-Carpenter Creek Estuary Protection

#### Grant Request: \$431,920

Great Peninsula Conservancy will permanently protect 50 acres of prime estuary habitat and riparian forest in the Crabapple/Carpenter Creek Estuary in Kingston, Kitsap County. With high-quality salt marsh, tide flats, wetlands along Crabapple Creek and a remnant old growth Sitka spruce fringe, the project will protect a rare and important estuary system in Central Puget Sound. In addition to supporting natal chum, cutthroat and coho runs, the estuary's location and healthy condition make it regionally important habitat for out-migrating juvenile Puget Sound Chinook salmon. The project will purchase fee simple title to 50 acres of property under single ownership, thus permanently protecting 3 acres of salt marsh, 20 acres of tide flats and 10 acres of freshwater wetland and riparian habitat along Crabapple Creek. Once purchased, GPC will explore enhancement activities including large wood placement and ecological forestry. The project area includes four additional properties as secondary targets totaling 8 acres (see map) that may be purchased if funding allows. The project also requires a Boundary Line Adjustment to exclude a ~7-acre parcel with one house that is currently part of the parcels of the project area, with the goal of creating an adjacent environmental education center. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (22-1131)

#### Alternate

#### **Great Peninsula Conservancy Protecting Salmonberry Creek**

The Salmonberry Creek Protection project will permanently protect ~85 acres of prime salmon habitat on Salmonberry Creek within the Curley Creek watershed. The primary goal of the project is protection of over a mile of Salmonberry Creek and tributaries, which are low gradient reaches heavily utilized by coho for spawning and rearing and designated critical habitat of Puget Sound steelhead. Salmonberry Creek is a critical component of the Curley Creek watershed and protection and future restoration of the site will have watershed-level benefits. Building on existing adjacent easements and restoration efforts, Great Peninsula Conservancy will purchase a ~85-acre conservation easement. The main target property is under single ownership with a supportive landowner who is willing to bargain sale 40% of the value of the easement. Immediate benefits include protection of a half mile of Salmonberry Creek and ~3,000 of high-quality tributaries, mature riparian forest and extinguishment of 6 development rights

### Grant Request: \$488,100

adjacent to the riparian areas. Protection also opens the opportunity for future restoration of the half mile of Salmonberry creek currently confined to a straight ditch, and reconnection to ~25 acres of floodplain. Protection and restoration of the project has watershed-level benefits to flow regimes through water storage, reducing peak winter floods, improving summer flow and improving prime coho spawning and rearing habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (22-1110)

#### Alternate

#### Bainbridge Island Land Trust Barnabee Farms Springbrook Creek Restoration

#### Grant Request: \$200,000

Bainbridge Island Land Trust and its partners will design, permit, and construct a project on Springbrook Cr to remove an undersized culvert that is only 67% passable to fish and remove over 187 linear ft of rock armor. Springbrook Cr, located on Bainbridge Island, is federally designated as critical habitat for ESA threated Puget Sound steelhead. A new bridge crossing, large wood, coir wraps and native vegetation will be installed along the banks where armor is removed. The project takes place on private land at stream mile 0.39. It was identified in the Springbrook Cr Watershed Assessment (SCWA) (Project 14-1547) as the second highest priority stream restoration project. It will provide fish access to over 3.76 miles of upstream fish habitat once a downstream barrier is corrected (final designs are in process), widen this section of channel to reflect natural stream conditions, improve connectivity between intact stream reaches adjacent to the existing undersized culvert, allow the stream to withstand anticipated higher flows anticipated in a changing climate, and allow for wood and sediment transport. Using the conceptual design developed by Wild Fish Conservancy (WFC) as part of the SCWA and updated May 2022, a final design will be developed with the landowner, WFC, and other stakeholders, permitting will be completed, a construction bid package will be developed, and construction will be implemented. Project success monitoring will take place for up to 3 years. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1175)

#### Kitsap Conservation District WCC Riparian Restoration Projects

#### Grant Request: \$242,000

The Kitsap Conservation District's stream restoration program has restored stream and riparian areas in Chico, Curley, Blackjack, Clear, Dogfish and Olalla watersheds through the Backyard Habitat program, and other state funded grants. A focus of these projects is to create healthy riparian areas and forest cover in these high priority watersheds to

help increase salmon and steelhead populations. Previously, KCD has utilized the Mission Creek Department of Correction Women's Crew annually to maintain these sites and restore new sites. However, Covid has put a stop to this program and KCD is unable to achieve site maintenance and stewardship without a labor source. This funding will be utilized to obtain a Washington Conservation Corps Crew to maintain restored sites and conduct weed removal and planting on streamside areas. KCD's projects have addressed many habitat concerns, like removing fish barriers, bank armoring and garbage removal, as well as weed removal and riparian restoration. Maintenance of these projects will ensure longevity of the projects and protect past investments. Continued assistance with weed control, plant replacement, and other actions, will be conducted to achieve intended long-term site conditions and habitat goals. Noxious and invasive weeds continue to threaten plant establishment in our project areas. Deer, beaver and vole browse are also threats to plant health on some sites and tree protectors are needed. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1201)

#### WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

# Lummi NationGrant Request: \$192,531Middle Fork Nooksack Porter Creek Reach Phases 3 and 5 Design

Lummi Nation will use this grant to restore instream main stem and side channel habitat in the Middle Fork Nooksack River north of Mosquito Lake Road in Whatcom County. The goal is to restore and protect MF/NF Nooksack early Chinook spawning, rearing and holding habitat to recover self-sustaining runs to harvestable levels by addressing limiting factors of temperature, channel stability, habitat diversity, and key habitat quantity. The LNR will contract the incumbent engineering consulting firm to design a project that will use engineered logjams (ELJs) that restore habitat-forming processes to increase the number of primary pools within 5 years, increase hydraulic complexity, reduce channel energy through shear stress partitioning, increase spawning gravel deposits and increase in-stream cover. Riparian vegetation will also be restored. Hydraulic modeling and channel and biologic response analysis to proposed treatments will lead to a preliminary design. The LNR will present the preliminary design to stakeholders to develop the 60 percent design. The WRIA 1 Recovery Plan identified MF/NF early Chinook as one of the highest priority populations; it is essential for recovery of the threatened Puget Sound ESU. The project will also benefit ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout, pink, sockeye, fall Chinook, steelhead, chum, and coho, as well as the Southern Resident killer whale. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1176)

#### Nooksack Indian Tribe Grant Request: \$265,923 North Fork Nooksack Below Boulder-Lone Tree Reach Design

The Nooksack Tribe will conduct alternatives analysis and develop preliminary and 90% design for restoration of 2.2 miles of mainstem riverine and floodplain habitats in the North Fork Nooksack River Below Boulder-Lone Tree reach (RM 51.1-53.3), as well as associated tributary habitat in lower Boulder and Bruce Creeks, east of Maple Falls, Whatcom County, Washington. The primary goal is to restore stable spawning and rearing habitat to improve the abundance and productivity of the North Fork/Middle Fork Nooksack Early Chinook salmon population, which is considered essential for recovery of the ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook ESU. Restoration will also benefit ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout; coho, chum, riverine sockeye, and pink salmon; and cutthroat trout. The project is in a high priority reach, and design will incorporate high priority strategies for restoration. The project also builds on previous acquisition and restoration work upstream and downstream that was funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1177)

#### Whatcom Land Trust South Fork Riparian Acquisition-Saxon Road

#### Grant Request: \$352,750

This project will acquire an approximately 8-acre property completely within the HMZ + 300', including ~650 feet of shoreline and 7 acres of riparian forest. There is a single-family residential structure on the property and associated outbuildings, all located within 200 feet from the river, that will be removed. The shoreline on the property is vegetated and has not been hardened and includes both main-channel and side-channel habitat. Acquiring and protecting this habitat will prevent future hardening of the streambank, which is likely due to the buildings' proximity to the river, facilitate future in-stream restoration projects along this reach, and prevent degradation of riparian forest with the HMZ+300'. Acquisition will also allow reforestation of the ~1-acre clearing after removal of the structures. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1172)

#### Alternate

# Nooksack Indian TribeGrant Request: \$3,748,780Restoring the North Fork Nooksack River at Boyd Reach

The Nooksack Tribe will finalize and implement restoration design for up to 0.5 miles of mainstem riverine habitat in the North Fork (NF) Nooksack River (RM 62.2-62.7), near Boyd Creek east of Glacier, in Whatcom County. The project will implement the instream

restoration component of a reach-scale design developed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service that also included relocation of a forest road out of the channel migration zone. 31 structures will be constructed. The goal of the project is to restore upstream migration, spawning and rearing habitat to improve abundance, productivity, and diversity of North Fork/Middle Fork Nooksack Early Chinook, which is considered essential for recovery of the ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook ESU. The project builds on previous design work funded by the SRFB. Restoration will also benefit ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout; coho, chum, riverine sockeye, and pink salmon; and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (22-1361)

#### North Olympic Land Trust Conserving the Elwha River

#### Grant Request: \$1,824,264

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy and restore about thirty-one acres along the Elwha River. The purchase will protect some of the best salmon habitat in the Elwha River watershed by preventing floodplain modification and habitat degradation or loss. Much of the land is in the floodplain, river meander zone, or at high risk of erosion. The land trust will decommission almost all the infrastructure and replant the riverbanks with native species. 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 land trust will allow public access for hiking and sports fishing. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1114)

#### WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee

# South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$325,000Upper Deschutes Restoration Final Design and Permits

This project will bring all 18-miles, 10-miles mainstem Deschutes River and 8 miles upper tributaries, through final design and permitting. The upper Deschutes (RM 31-41) and the upper Deschutes tributaries (Thurston, Johnson, huckleberry and Mitchell) are the highest priority reaches for restoration within WRIA 13 according to the Strategy Update. The project would accelerate the implementation timeline of the Upper Deschutes Conceptual Design, 21-1138, and seeks to build upon recently competed scientific reports and assessments to develop the final design restoration treatment for the upper watershed that addresses known salmonid limiting factors for both juvenile and adult coho, Chinook and winter steelhead, as well as TMDL status. Multiple treatment types have been proposed in a phased implantation approach varying in degrees of complexity from tipped trees, helicopter wood placements, and engineered logjams. The majority of these river reaches are owned by Weyerhaeuser Timber Co (WeyCo), one of the largest landowners in WA state and a company that SPSSEG has been building a working relationship with over the past decade. WeyCo has been involved throughout the conceptual design phase and is supportive of moving forward with the project. This project is scalable in nature and is geared towards permitting a phased implementation approach for the entire 18-miles. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1100)

### South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$383,500Deschutes Tributaries Private Fish Barrier Replacement

This project will restore full fish passage through two partial, private barriers on high priority tributaries to the Deschutes River. The two barriers were outputs of the WRIA 13 Barrier Inventory and Prioritization (SPSSEG, 2021) that was a direct outcome of past project, 20-1198. Both barriers are located on private property and have willing landowners, making these projects time sensitive. Equus Lane at Spurgeon Creek is located immediately upstream of the recently completed barrier correction projects at Latigo St and the Chehalis Western Trail that were completed in 2022 by Thurston County. This project will keep the investment going in Spurgeon Creek, a high priority tributary for spawning and rearing, and put the pressure back on the County to remove the final mainstem barrier upstream of Equus at Rainier Rd. After competition, this project would open nearly 1-mile of high-quality habitat upstream. Silver Springs at the Monarch Sculpture Park is a highly visible site to the public as it is located along the Chehalis Western Trail and within a park that is open to the public. Once completed, this project will open up nearly 0.2-miles of cold-water refuge. The project is proposed as a design-build, as preliminary designs have been completed in previous project phases and will accelerate WRIA 13 fish passage goals, as well as follow the recent strategy update for restoration priorities. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1099)

#### Alternate

#### South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Replacing a Barrier to Fish Passage on Beatty Creek

#### Grant Request: \$177,871

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to replace a barrier to fish passage where Beatty Creek passes under Chelsie Lane. The barrier is a culvert, which is a pipe or other structure that carries water under a road. Culverts can block fish migration when they collapse. The culvert failed in 2018, and portions of the road and dirt inundated the creek and damaged utilities affecting 15 households. Replacing the culvert will restore natural stream processes and mitigate for climate change. 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 and resident and searun cutthroat trout. The enhancement group will contribute \$560,207 from donations of cash, labor, and materials. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (19-1417)

#### Alternate

#### Tumwater Somerset Hill Fish Passage Barrier Removal Design

Percival Creek crosses Somerset Hill Dr between Tyndell Circle SW and Thorpe Drive SW via an aluminum culvert. The existing culvert is listed as a partial barrier to fish-passage due to flow velocities. The existing culvert is oriented in an alignment that is perpendicular to the roadway, even though the stream alignment is skewed on either side of the road. This reach of Percival Creek is located within a confined ravine, which limits channel movement. The existing culvert directs flows directly at the right bank of the ravine, immediately downstream of the culvert outlet. This has resulted in excessive erosion along the right bank of the ravine and stream channel, forcing the stream out of its historic channel. Tumwater is looking for grant funding to complete final designs and permitting to remove this partial fish passage barrier and replace it with a non-blocking passage, re-align the creek, and stabilize the downstream bank. The City of Tumwater hired Skillings to complete a Type, Size and Location Study to determine the best alternative structure and size for the site. Skillings reviewed three alternatives, three-sided box culvert, bottomless steel plate arch culvert, and modular bridge. After extensive reviews including 1D HEC-RAS modeling, Skillings recommended replacing the undersized culvert with a modular bridge of at least 60-foot span. Tumwater is seeking grant funding to build on the work completed by Skillings to design and permit

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#### Grant Request: \$280,000

a modular bridge. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and</u> <u>photographs of this project</u>. (23-1095)

#### Alternate

#### South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Barrier Inventory Design and Outreach Phase 2

This project will reengage the team of stakeholder to determine the best outreach approach for the second phase of designs that will result from the WRIA 13 Barrier Inventory and Prioritization (SPSSEG, 2021) completed under 20-1198. SPSSEG will then conduct outreach to landowners with Tier 1 barriers to secure approval to complete preliminary designs for 2-3 barriers. Preliminary design sets will be completed under a similar approach to the first phase, where SPSSEG would then apply for final design and implantation funds following completion of this project. As part of this project, SPSSEG will update the Barrier Inventory and Prioritization so the most up-to-date data is being used for outreach. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1101)

#### Alternate

#### Thurston Conservation District Elwanger Creek Valley Project Development

# This project will develop an aquatic habitat restoration plan and at least 3 conceptual designs for a 367-acre site located between RM 5.8 and 6.8 of the lower Deschutes River. Site-specific plan development will integrate basin-wide watershed priorities and data as well as site-specific assessment of opportunities and constraints that will be used together to identify restoration priorities. These will be ranked for conceptual design development and phased implementation. In subsequent project phases, the conceptual designs will be proposed for full design and construction. The site includes 1.26 miles of the Elwanger (Ayer) Creek and its headwaters, over 1 mile of mainstem Deschutes, ~142 acres of wetland. It also has both intact and degraded riparian areas, forested floodplain habitat, former timberland, and abandoned farm infrastructure. Acquired in 2022, the site is permanently protected to preserve and restore wildlife habitat. The goal of this proposal is to identify and prioritize aquatic habitat restoration actions to provide the greatest salmonid benefits. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1094)

#### Grant Request: \$94,310

Grant Request: \$75,800
### **Snake River Salmon Recovery Region**

### Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

### Columbia Conservation District Tucannon PA 34.1-34.2 Restoration

#### Grant Request: \$484,500

Columbia Conservation District will be sponsoring Project Area PA-34.1/2 for restoration. This project proposal will cover between ~RM 11.49 to ~RM 12.7 of PA-34.1/2 and is located at 46.506214, -118.010553. In progression of the PA-34.1/2 design project, the primary goal of this project is to address the Primary Limiting Factors identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (SRSRB 2011) and the Tucannon Sub basin Plan (CCD 2004) and prioritized in the GARP (Anchor 2020) by restoring to the nearest possible extent, a healthy naturally functioning river channel and floodplain. Anticipated goals are; Short Term (3 yrs)- Install ~58 LWD structures within the bank full channel (2.4 km) to increase channel complexity. Specifically, they will create pool habitat, instream cover habitat, increase channel roughness, encourage substrate sorting and increase floodplain connectivity. Increase pool frequency and volume > 50% within 3 years Increase inundation frequency and duration on acres of available floodplain from the >5yr interval to 2 key pieces beyond 10 years. Anticipated a 50% increase side channels within the first 10 yrs. Connect disconnected low floodplain (<2 yr flow) ~23 acres. Planting to restore floodplain and upland terrace forest roughly 1500 trees interstitially. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1028)

### Nez Perce Tribe Cummings Creek Low Tech Restoration (Phase 2 and 3)

### Grant Request: \$195,314

The Nez Perce Tribe requests funds for a low-tech process-based design and restoration project to improve in-stream habitat, floodplain connectivity and riparian function for approximately two miles. Cummings Creek is a direct tributary to the Tucannon River in Southeast Washington located within the Tucannon River watershed, a major spawning area for ESA listed Snake River steelhead and listed as a priority restoration reach in the Snake River Salmon Recovery 3-5 Year Provisional Work Plan. There will be one worksite location, on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife property, from the mouth of Cummings Creek to approximately 2.0 miles upstream. The goal of this project is to promote self-sustaining, natural stream processes that improve and maintain spawning and rearing habitat for Snake River steelhead. Funding will be used for a field-based low-tech process-based restoration design and implementation for installation of up to

Grant Request: \$550,000

140 structures: beaver dam analogs (BDAs) and post assisted log structures (PALS). one mile of new structures and two miles of adaptive structure repair and installation. We will also look for opportunities to direct fell and grip-hoist larger trees into the channel where available. The structures will start to restore natural processes and sediment sorting, overbank flow, floodplain access, and in-stream complexity, with approximately 25 pools created. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1032)

### Umatilla Confederated Tribes Tuusi Wana Restoration Phase 1

### The Tuusi Wana Design Project area is located along the Touchet River in Walla Walla County Washington at approximately River Mile (RM) 14 to 17. The project is entirely on privately owned land. Habitat conditions for juvenile and adult salmonids have been impaired within the project area by riparian clearing, regional agriculture, and sediment deposition. This project is intended to improve conditions, so they more closely resemble target conditions outlined in the Umatilla Tribes' River Vision. In line with this River Vision, the project elements include improving degraded hydrology, reclaiming geomorphic function, providing habitat connectivity, supporting a diverse riverine biotic community, and restoring riparian vegetation diversity and density. The general goals include improving holding, overwintering, and migration refugia throughout the reach to support upstream migrating adult salmonids, improving high-flow refugia and rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids utilizing lower reaches of Touchet River for rearing or during outmigration, recovery of more natural river valley geomorphic processes through the installation of a large number of large wood structures (LWS) intended to initiate and maintain in the mid-term increased hydraulic variability leading to a more complex channel planform (e.g., split flows) and depth variations (e.g., pools and bars), and the recovery of more natural riparian processes through the installation of a large quantity of live cuttings. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1027)

### Trout Unlimited Inc. Grant Request: \$454,472 Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Low Tech Design and Restoration

Trout Unlimited is sponsoring a design and restoration project utilizing lessons learned from the Asotin Creek IMW to implement further restoration actions to restore stream processes and improve spawning and rearing habitat for Snake River steelhead and Chinook. These actions will increase in-stream habitat complexity, floodplain connectivity, and riparian function within the Asotin Creek MSA targeting priority restoration reaches on Charley Creek, North Fork, and South Fork Asotin creeks. All work will be done within WDFW property in the Asotin Wildlife Management Area. In phase 1, we will use existing LiDAR to identify key confining features (e.g., old berms) for design and removal. Confining features will be prioritized by extent of unconfined habitat potential and removal will be done using a mini excavator with minimal intervention to keep within the "let the system do the work approach" of the IMW. Phase 2 includes maintenance on existing restoration sections, and the design and installation of low-tech process-based structures (e.g., PALS and BDAs) within the upper 2.5 miles of unrestored sections in Charley Creek and the North Fork and the lower 1.25 miles in the South Fork. Total anticipated restoration footprint would be 6-8 miles over 3 years. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1036)

### Walla Walla County Conservation District Coppei Creek Project Area 07 Restoration

### Grant Request: \$540,942

Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to advance the preliminary design to a final design and then implement (construct) the restoration design. The project reach is located in Walla Walla County, south of Waitsburg adjacent to Coppei Rd. The project will conserve important salmonid habitat and biological diversity in Coppei Creek by protecting and restoring ecological functions on private parcels. The primary habitat to be protected is riparian and instream habitat. Large woody debris, levee setback, pilot channel excavation, and grade control structures will restore about 8,500 Linear Feet of instream habitat. We will also restore about 4.55 acres of riparian area. Primary species supported by these habitats are ESA listed anadromous fish, especially Mid-Columbia Summer steelhead. Habitat restoration more generally will likely benefit salmonids using the Touchet River, including Spring Chinook and bull trout. The project reach is designated a Major Spawning Area (98, SRSRB 2011) for Mid-Columbia Summer steelhead and Priority Restoration Reach (15, SRSRB 2018). The Touchet River Geomorphic Assessment defines this reach as a Tier 1 Project Area for stream restoration to benefit salmonids in the county (Figure 9-2, CCD 2020). This restoration, once complete, will improve instream, off-channel, and riparian habitat for all life stages of Mid-Columbia Summer steelhead, benefiting spawning, rearing, and holding salmonids. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1022)

### Tri State Steelheaders Inc. Walla Walla River B2B Phase 3A Restoration

### Grant Request: \$367,003

The Bridge to Bridge Restoration Design completed in 2010 (RCO project #08 2028) developed preliminary plans for nearly two miles of the Walla Walla River near Lowden,

WA. Implementation began in 2013, when Phase 1 (#11 1588) removed about a half mile of levee and added large wood to the reach. Phase 2 (#17 1267) added large wood to a section of the river that was lacking any in 2021. Phase 3 plans are complete and will be implemented as Phases 3A and 3B due to project costs. Phase 3A will address limiting factors by placing logs and log structures along 1,000 ft of the Walla Walla River to improve channel complexity, maintain pools, create off channel areas, and encourage side channels. Riparian plantings will address limiting factors by increasing shade and improving riparian function. This section of the Walla Walla River is identified by The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan as a priority restoration reach in the Walla Walla mainstem major spawning area. Adult and juvenile summer steelhead and spring Chinook use the project reach during their migrations and bull trout occur there seasonally. Other species of cultural value and state concern that utilize the project reach are Margined Sculpin, Leopard Dace, and River Lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23 1029)

### Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek PA 3.2 Restoration

### Grant Request: \$249,000

The Asotin County Conservation District is sponsoring the Asotin Creek PA 3.2 Stream Restoration Project. This grant will target 1.2 miles of Asotin Creek. The design for PA 3.2 includes installing a crossing, controlling invasive vegetation encroachment, and enhancing riparian conditions. This project will build upon the current stream conditions by adding more habitat features for Snake River steelhead. There will be large woody debris and boulder structures installed to increase stream complexity and promote side channel connection. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and</u> <u>photographs of this project</u>. (23-1023)

### Alternate

### Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Walla Walla River B2B Phase 4 Design

#### Grant Request: \$84,000

The Bridge to Bridge Restoration Design completed in 2010 (RCO project #08-2028) developed preliminary plans for nearly two miles of the Walla Walla River near Lowden, WA. Final designs were completed for the upper third of the 2-mile design reach, and implementation of those plans was completed in 2013 (Phase 1). Final designs where completed for the remaining part of the design reach (developed through RCO project #14-1902). Significant changes within the project reach from high spring flows have resulted in-stream conditions which require significant re-design before restoration. The design will complete the 4th and final phase of the project. This section of the Walla

Walla River is identified by The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan as a priority restoration reach in the Walla Walla mainstem major spawning area. Adult and juvenile summer steelhead and spring Chinook use the project reach during their migrations and bull trout occur there seasonally. Other species of cultural value and state concern that utilize the project reach are Margined Sculpin, Leopard Dace, and River Lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1030)

### Alternate

### Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Dry Creek-Highway 12 Fish Passage Design

#### Grant Request: \$139,800

The Highway 12 bridge over Dry Creek in Dixie, WA presents an obstacle for the migration of mid-Columbia Summer steelhead adults and juveniles. The bridge's concrete slab foundation spans the channel width creating a drop of 0.3m to 0.4m at the downstream end. This hinders fish passage at lower flows due to a lack of pool downstream and sheet flow over the concrete slab. This project will result in access to 20 miles of river, which includes the headwaters of the North Fork and South Fork of Dry Creek, providing increased access to spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed mid-Columbia Summer steelhead. Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal (#15-1307, 2017) removed the last known fish barrier downstream of Highway 12 on Dry Creek. This project will correct the last know passage barrier on Dry Creek. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1035)

### Alternate

### Pomeroy Conservation District Alpowa In-stream PALS Phase 4

The Pomeroy Conservation District will be working with a Alpowa Creek landowner to increase instream habitat complexity. We will be increasing instream woody debris and pool habitat and this complements previously completed Alpowa PALS Phase 3 RCO 20-1045, Alpowa Creek Instream PALS Phase 2 RCO 17-1299, Alpowa Creek Instream PALS RCO 13-1399 and Alpowa Creek Habitat Assessment - RCO 11-1576. The same partners will be working on this proposed project as in the past. This Alpowa Creek Phase IV Pals project will benefit the Asotin Creek population of A-run summer steelhead will benefit from increased woody structures and pool available habitat. This project will expand on RCO 20-1045, increasing woody debris habitat and instream pool habitat with 100 PALS installed. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1020)

### Grant Request: \$88,300

### Alternate

### Asotin County Conservation District Rattlesnake West Branch Restoration (1-2)

The Asotin County Conservation District is sponsoring the Rattlesnake West Branch (1-2) Restoration Project to enhance fish habitat and riparian function. West Branch project areas 1 and 2 were identified in the Grande Ronde Conceptual Restoration Plan. This grant will target 0.7 miles of stream. The conceptual plan for WFRC 1 and WFRC 2 includes controlling invasive and upland vegetation encroachment, enhancing riparian habitat and add large woody debris to increase complexity, habitat structure, and promote floodplain inundation. This project will also eliminate the use of a ford crossing. Rattlesnake West Branch is listed as an MSA and Priority Protection Reach that flows into main stem Rattlesnake, which flows directly into the Grande Ronde River. The priority species that will benefit from the project is Snake River, Lower Grande Ronde steelhead. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1034)

### Alternate

### Palouse Conservation District Steptoe Creek Instream PALS 3

The Palouse Conservation District will be working with a Steptoe Creek landowner to increase instream habitat complexity with 40 PALS. We will be increasing instream wood and pool habitat and this complements previously completed Steptoe Creek Perched Culvert Replacement RCO 15-1309, Steptoe Creek Instream Habitat RCO 18-2020, Steptoe Creek Culvert 2 Replacement RCO 22-1003 and Steptoe Creek PALS II RCO 22-1004 the same partners will be working on the proposed project. This Steptoe Creek Phase III Pals project will benefit the Asotin Creek population of A-run summer steelhead will benefit from increased woody structures and pool habitat. The project location is Lat 46.469835 Longitude -117.175926 and is located about 1 mile above the previous culvert replacement project that was completed in 2017 and the 135 PALS that were installed in 2020/21. This project will begin to connect 18-2020 and 22-1004, increasing woody debris habitat and pool habitat. Steptoe Creek historically has low summer baseflows, but recent flow and temperature monitoring show that summer stream temperatures since 2020 have been around 63 F and summer base flows are .34 CFS. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1026)

### Grant Request: \$45,000

#### Grant Request: \$245,000

### **Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region**

### Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board

# Chelan County Natural ResourceGrant Request: \$82,968Lower Wenatchee and Peshastin Thermal Refuge Assessment

The proposed Lower Wenatchee River and Peshastin Creek Thermal Refuge Assessment will result in the identification, mapping, and characterization of thermal refuge areas within lower Wenatchee River miles (RMs) 0 - 26.5, and Peshastin Creek RMs 0 - 16. The assessment will identify habitat actions to protect, expand, and/or improve functionality of identified refuge areas, to increase ESA-listed steelhead, spring Chinook, and bull trout survival and persistence in the face of warming temperatures due to climate change. This work is an expansion of the well-received Upper Wenatchee Thermal Refuge Assessment, completed in 2020. The assessment will address a Tier 1 data gap regarding the location and characteristics of thermal refuge areas by collecting continuous temperature data on the microhabitat scale (~3 meters) and spot-checking cold areas indicated in 2001-2003 Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) imagery. The project will include collection of drone-based FLIR imagery on select reaches. Detailed habitat data will be collected on located cold patches (or warm winter patches), including relative temperature, plume size, and habitat quality. This information will be used to develop habitat actions. Information will be made available through several formats - including a written Assessment with detailed data Appendices, downloadable shapefiles, and an interactive map portal - to support restoration actions that will retain benefits in a changing climate. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1287)

### Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation Chewuch Acquisition River Miles 2.8-3.1

### Grant Request: \$390,951

This acquisition project would permanently protect approximately 18 acres, including 13 acres of river and low floodplain and more than 2,200 feet of shoreline habitat along the lower Chewuch River in the Methow watershed in Okanogan County. The Chewuch contributes significantly to production of ESA species in the Methow Subbasin, is a major spawning area for Upper Columbia spring Chinook and steelhead and provides migration and rearing habitat for bull trout. The project would permanently protect and facilitate future restoration within this dynamic area at river mile 2.7. This acquisition will facilitate larger restoration projects in this area and connects with adjacent protected private and public land in order to protect important spawning and rearing habitat for

both spring Chinook salmon and steelhead. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1275)

### Chelan County Natural Resources Upper Wenatchee Floodplain Reconnection

### Grant Request: \$500,058

Project is intended to enhance in-stream habitat conditions and better connect an ~55-acre river-left floodplain (and associated channel network) between river miles 36.5 and 37.9 of the upper Wenatchee River. In-stream project-constructed elements will occur between river miles 37.0 and 37.9, and include installation of six engineered log jams, 12 boulder clusters (4-5 large boulders/cluster), and 18 side-channel habitat logs. ELJs are designed to direct flows towards the river-left floodplain and improve mainstem habitats. The boulder clusters and habitat logs are to enhance cover and hydraulic diversity in mainstem and side channel areas. The project also includes excavation of a river left pilot channel to better connect the mainstem channel to the existing floodplain channel network. Under the current design iteration (60% Preliminary Designs), the pilot channel is expected to be ~225 ft long x ~40 ft wide (with a wider, flared inlet). To access work areas, the project will re-open and improve ~1,300 lf of USFS road NF-7906 that was previously closed and partially obliterated by USFS. This road segment will be closed, re-contoured and re-vegetated post-construction. To isolate in-water work areas around ELJs and pilot channel inlet and to get heavy equipment and materials across the Wenatchee River, the project will construct temporary coffer dams and a multi-span, temporary bridge. These features will be removed once in-stream and floodplain work are complete. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1282)

### Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Goat Creek Fan Restoration Final

### Grant Request: \$50,093

This project seeks to address limiting factors of cover, floodplain connectivity, off-channel habitat, and pool quantity and quality for ESA-listed fish by developing a final restoration design focused on levee removal and the placement of instream mainstem and off-channel wood. The conceptual design includes selective excavation to remove areas of the levee and reconnect high-flow channels along 0.5mi of the river; mainstem wood structures along roughly 0.75mi of river; and high-flow channel wood structures. A final design and permitting would be completed in 2024 for anticipated construction in 2025. This is a high priority AU and these reaches of the Methow are used by spring Chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing, as well as bull trout feeding, migrating, and overwintering. This project would help restore natural processes of floodplain connection as well as improve current habitat conditions in the mainstem

river, providing immediate benefit to all three ESA-listed species. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1263)

# Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$580,000Lower Chiwaukum Creek Restoration

Chiwaukum Creek is an important perennial stream that provides cold water refuge and spawning and rearing habitat for ESA listed bull trout, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout in the Upper Wenatchee River. Other non-listed species also utilize Chiwaukum Creek and its confluence with the Wenatchee River such as sockeye, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, and others. Lower Chiwaukum Creek and its floodplain have been severely impacted by logging and the construction of Highway 2 and the Tumwater Campground. These actions and features have greatly constrained habitat and habitat forming processes. Our project seeks to remove campground infrastructure and install wood to improve floodplain connectivity, instream complexity, and cold-water refuge in the lower 0.75 miles of Chiwaukum Creek and the confluence with the Wenatchee River. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1264)

### Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Upper Columbia Fish Distribution Assessment

Grant Request: \$40,836

This assessment project will address a regional data gap around Chinook and O. mykiss distribution in reaches across the Upper Columbia. We will use eDNA sampling (existing samples and new samples) to detect presence of Chinook and O. mykiss at approximately 340 sites in the Wenatchee (117 sites), Entiat (30 sites), and Methow basins (190 sites). Many of these sites are in the lower end of tributaries to anadromous streams where we currently have no information on fish use and therefore reaches aren't included in prioritization, likely limiting the extent of management and restoration actions taken to improve and expand habitat for ESA-listed species. This assessment will result in a report detailing eDNA results, providing updates to existing distribution, and making recommendations for next steps for restoration and/or protection of newly identified habitat. Findings will be shared across the region and will update the existing USFS fish distribution layer. This assessment will improve our understanding of fish distribution and enable sponsors to develop more effective and extensive restoration actions in our region to benefit habitat quality and quantity for ESA-listed species. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1267)

### Chelan County Natural Resources Department Icicle Creek In-stream Flow Restoration

### Grant Request: \$750,000

This project will improve instream flow in lower Icicle Creek with permanent flow benefit to the lowest 4.5 miles of stream, addressing rank 1 limiting factors (summer base flow and temperature) that threaten spring Chinook, summer steelhead, and bull trout recovery. Cascade Orchard Irrigation Company (COIC) has continuously diverted 11.9 cfs at RM 4.5 through a shared diversion with the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (LNFH) since 1940 under an authorized water right change which added fish propagation as an additional use to the senior COIC water right. Ecology confirmed the continuous 11.9 cfs diversion rate. The COIC diversion will be removed and re-located downstream to a new pump station at RM 1.9 with a reduced maximum diversion of 8 cfs. Average use will be 4 to 6 cfs. The canal will be replaced with a pressurized on-demand pipeline. Low flows in Icicle Creek are a chronic problem with a high amount of water diversions. The most impacted reach between RM 4.5 and 2.7 can drop below 10 cfs (photos). Furthermore, the effects of climate change predict baseflows will further decline by 13-53% (Mauger 2017). By moving the diversion downstream and reducing its rate, this project will have a significant effect on habitat in Icicle Creek, doubling streamflow during drought years and offsetting some effects of climate change. Without this project, COIC could cancel the LNFH agreement and continue to divert at RM 4.5 providing water to 420 acres without any Ecology review. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1279)

# Methow Salmon Recovery FoundationGrant Request: \$240,042Upper Methow Preliminary Design River Miles 61.75-62.7

This preliminary design project would develop an instream habitat complexity project in the Upper Methow River on two MSRF-owned parcels, several adjacent private properties with willing landowners, and adjacent state-owned aquatic lands. The project builds on the findings of the Wells Tributary Committee funded "Methow Thermal Refugia Restoration Assessment" prepared by John Crandall and published in December 2022 by Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation (MSRF). The assessment documents multiple cold-water pockets in the project area. As the benefits of these cold-water seeps are limited by lack of depth and habitat complexity, the project will produce preliminary designs for habitat restoration actions to provide cover and complexity for ESA-listed Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon, UCR steelhead, and bull trout in and around these sources of cold- water in the project area. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1276)

# Chelan County Natural Resources DepartmentGrant Request: \$211,900Nason Creek River Mile 12 Floodplain Reconnection Final Design

This project on Nason Creek at ~RM 11.7-12.2 will continue evaluation of the mainstem channel and adjacent floodplain areas on river left and right, and complete other work needed to identify and develop restoration actions that will improve in-stream conditions and reconnect the floodplain. It seeks to address identified habitat limiting factors for priority spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout life stages (i.e., spawning and incubation, winter rearing, summer rearing, holding and maturation, and BT natal rearing) in Reach 11 of the Lower Nason Creek AU including Pool Quantity and Quality, Cover-Wood, Floodplain Connectivity, and Off-Channel- Side-Channels. The project will complete a variety of tasks needed to prepare draft final and final designs, conduct studies and prepare reports in support of permit applications (cultural resources survey and wetland delineation), and complete environmental compliance tasks needed to implement subsequent restoration actions at the site (including consultation with regulatory agencies, preparation of in-water work permit applications [e.g., JARPA and HPA] and completion of a CLOMR process with FEMA and Chelan County Community Development). Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1281)

### Trout Unlimited Inc. Fulton Ditch Irrigation Efficiency Project Phase 1

### Grant Request: \$237,417

The Fulton Ditch Irrigation Efficiency Project (Phase I) is a restoration project that enhances instream flow in the lower Chewuch River and Middle Methow River. Trout Unlimited will use these funds to develop an ecologically beneficial alternative and preliminary design for the Fulton Ditch system. The Fulton Ditch diverts water from the Chewuch river for irrigation and other water uses, the ditch is an open earthen ditch and much of the diverted flow is lost to conveyance and seepage before it is put towards the intended uses. Spring Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Chewuch and Methow Rivers are both limited by low summer flows and high-water temperatures. This project is the first phase in developing an efficient irrigation system that meets the needs of the Fulton Ditch water users while also reducing the quantity of water diverted from the Chewuch, enhancing instream flow and reducing high water temperatures that limit salmon, steelhead and other aquatic life in these rivers. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1277)

### Chelan Douglas Land Trust Mission Creek Protection Phase 1

The Chelan Douglas Land trust will acquire a perpetual conservation easement on approximately 40 acres between RM 4.1 and 4.9 of Mission Creek and adjacent to Mission Creek Road. The goal is to preserve this land after removal of the orchard and two associated irrigation diversions. The orchard will be removed by the owners at their cost, and with this grant, the property will be permanently protected from development. The property supports listed spring Chinook and steelhead, as well as non-listed coho and lamprey. Protection and potential future restoration will benefit spawning, fry colonization and winter rearing. The landowners will allow foot access as well as educational and scientific study. The landowners and CDLT will work with salmon recovery partners on future restoration possibilities. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23 1269)

### **Chelan County Natural Resource Department Floodplain Restoration Effectiveness Monitoring**

This project seeks to augment an existing research and monitoring program (focused on ELJs) in two subbasins of the Upper Columbia by monitoring the juvenile salmonid behavioral response to habitat restoration actions, specifically those that activate off-channel areas in floodplains at high flows. We will quantify how salmonids use different habitat types within activated floodplains, what environmental factors describe the habitat requirements of various life stages and species, and measure Chinook fry densities and growth over time simultaneously in activated floodplains and unrestored reaches to specify the quality differences between restored and unrestored habitats. We will also classify floodplain designs, measure the number and sizes of disconnected pools over time, and identify the individual numbers, species, and life stages of stranded fish to provide information on how to minimize stranding in future floodplain reconnection efforts. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1283)

### Alternate

### **Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Peshastin River Mile 2.5**

Grant Request: \$754,500

Cascade Fisheries has a rare and exciting opportunity to work with enthusiastic landowners to conduct a significant restoration project in a watershed with few opportunities of this magnitude. This project addresses the following high priority habitat impairments deemed as at risk or unacceptable by the RTT in Reach 3 of the

### Grant Request: \$720,000

### Grant Request: \$61,636

lower Peshastin AU: riparian canopy cover, cover- wood, pool quality and quantity, floodplain connectivity, off-channel and side channels, channel, and bank stability. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1266)

### Alternate

### Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Grant Request: \$3,499,914 Nason Creek and State Route 207 Phase 1 and 2 Project

The Nason Creek SR 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, Washington. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation have partnered with WSDOT and the USFS to restore biologically productive side channel and floodplain habitats in critical spring Chinook salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing areas that were either impacted or disconnected by highway development in the early 1940s. The proposed project will remove a problematic 0.55-mile-long segment of SR 207 from the Nason Creek floodway in order to reconnect 12.9 acres of historic side channel and floodplain habitat. Removal of roadway will allow salmon habitat restoration efforts to take place that will create better 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 SR 207 from the floodplain will directly address two WSDOT listed Chronic Environmental Deficiency Sites where the highway constantly erodes into Nason Creek during spring high flows, resulting in on-going aguatic habitat degradation and traffic disruption. The Yakama Nation intends to use Salmon Recovery Funding Board grants along with other acquired funding to finalize the highway realignment and habitat restoration designs, and to implement the roadway realignment and habitat restoration work in 2025 and 2026. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1189)

### Alternate

### Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Grant Request: \$500,000 Six Barrier Corrections within Lower Chiwawa Tributaries

This project will address fish passage in the lower Chiwawa watershed by correcting six fish passage barriers in four different streams. The culvert barriers occur on Brush Creek (1), Gate Creek (2), Grouse Creek (2), Pole Creek (1), and the correction of these barriers will improve connectivity to cold, clean, and complex habitat, while maintaining and improving ecosystem functionality vital to the persistence and recovery of ESA-listed species. Implementation will be sequential. Final designs and permitting will occur in

2024 for Pole Creek, 2025 Brush Creek, in 2026 for Gate Creek and 2027 for Grouse Creek. Implementation will occur in 2025 for Pole Creek, 2026 for Brush Creek, in 2027 for Gate Creek, and 2028 for Grouse Creek. The correction of all six fish passage barriers will restore connectivity to about 6.56 miles of upstream fish habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1261)

### Alternate

# Chelan County Natural Resources DepartmentGrant Request: \$212,499Nason Creek Restoration and Infrastructure Relocation

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department (CCNRD) is proposing to complete an alternatives analysis and conceptual design development project located in Nason Creek between RM 9.5-13.3 (9.2-12.7 UCSRB), roughly between the Cole's Corner Rest Area and the Ray Rock Knife Store (US 2, MP 78.4-81.4). The project goal is to improve instream temperatures, habitat quality and quantity, and channel complexity for migrating, holding and spawning of ESA listed salmonids; spring and summer Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout by rerouting three-miles of the Chelan PUD Mckenzie to Beverly 115kV line (Coles Corner to Summit line [CC-SM]) out of the floodplain of Nason Creek. Grant funds will support the development of the alternatives analysis for the relocation of the three-mile section of the CC-SM out of the floodplain and for potential stream restoration work after transmission line removal. Conceptual designs will be developed for a portion of the three-mile stream segment, metrics to be refined during the design process. Restoring ecosystem function and connectivity within Nason Creek is a high priority for CCNRD and is described as a category 2 action in The Upper Columbia Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan. This includes reconnecting side channels and floodplains to improve instream water temperatures and riparian habitat conditions and increasing habitat conditions for all life stages of ESA listed salmonids. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1213)

### Alternate

### Chelan County Natural Resources Department Mission Creek Barriers Final Design

Grant Request: \$62,152

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department (CCNRD) will use this grant as matching funds for the development of final designs to remove and replace seven fish passage barriers with 100 percent fish passable structures in Mission Creek. The project is located in Cashmere and the barriers being addressed are located between Mission Creek RM 0.9 and 6.1. Upon implementation, this project will restore ~12.5 RM of

unobstructed fish passage in Mission Creek for ESA listed salmonids: spring and summer Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout. These actions will improve adult and juvenile passage, increase high flow refugia for juveniles, and increase access to spawning and rearing habitat. Removal of the proposed barriers are expected to lower instream temperatures and increase stream connectivity. Rectifying factors that are contributing to habitat degradation in Mission Creek is a high priority for CCNRD and is listed in the Upper Columbia Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan as a category 3 action. This includes re-establishing connectivity throughout Mission Creek by removing, replacing, or fixing artificial barriers, such as those being addressed under this proposal. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1214)

### Alternate

# Chelan County Natural Resources DepartmentGrant Request: \$187,543Channel Migration Zone 12 Side Channel Adaptive Management

This project is in the lower Wenatchee Watershed at about river mile 12.8. This will be a design project focusing on identifying and developing restoration actions and alternatives within the floodplain and adjoining side channel. This project will provide improvements to summer and winter rearing habitat for steelhead and Chinook. Currently the existing side channel is only activated during flows in excess of 6,000 cfs and becomes completely disconnected from the mainstem during low flows. Major points of interest in this project will be to evaluate and potentially reshape channel geomorphology at the channel outlet, where a topographic barrier currently exists. This barrier prevents fish from adequately exiting the channel during periods of flow recession eventually trapping the in the channel until flows rise above 6,000 cfs again. this barrier also prevents fish from entering the channel during summer months. There are several documented cold-water inputs in the existing side channel, which could lend to an area of temperature refuge, if the channel were accessible via the outlet. Channel width to depth ratios will also be evaluated for the length of the channel and options to reshape channel geometry will be explored as well as enhancements to riparian vegetation to increase shading. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1285)

### Alternate

### Chelan County Natural Resources Department Peshastin Creek River Mile 8.8 Conceptual Design

### Grant Request: \$206,675

The proposed Conceptual Design project is to look at reconnecting a historic mainstem channel of Peshastin Creek as either a 2850' or 4170' side channel with the existing mainstem channel. The historic channel was disconnected by 1950s highway construction. The sponsor will work with a river engineering firm to review existing data, develop hydraulic models, project alternatives and a conceptual design to improve habitat for spring Chinook and steelhead life stages; spawning and incubating steelhead are high priority life stages, medium priority life stages, include spring Chinook (adult migration, holding, spawning, fry colonization and summer rearing) and steelhead (fry colonization and winter rearing). An alternatives analysis and conceptual design was funded and completed in 2016 (12-1447). In that alternatives analysis, we selected a full-reconnection alternative as our preferred alternative to identify what issues and opportunities existed on the site. One of the main constraints at the time was the overall construction cost \$14-17 million and the impacts to landowners. Additionally, due to existing channel constraints, significant excavation and disruption of the canopy over the historic channel would have to occur to accommodate that design. CCNRD continued working on the site with stakeholders and completed a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment in 2019 in response to reviewer feedback. The results were that no issues were found as part of that process. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1288)

### Alternate

### **Chelan County Natural Resources Department Beaver Creek Barrier Correction Implementation**

### Grant Request: \$36,121

This restoration project will remove and replace one (1) culvert that is a barrier to fish passage at RM 0.5 on Beaver Creek. This culvert is a 67% velocity barrier and is the lowest fish passage barrier on Beaver Creek. The project site is located on a private drive for Mountain Springs Lodge, 19115 Chiwawa Loop Road, approximately 0.2 miles north of Plain, WA (47.766919723, -120.65282193). It has been ranked as the # 1 barrier for removal within the designated priority watershed for the Upper Columbia region. Beaver Creek is important rearing and spawning habitat for Upper Columbia steelhead and spring Chinook and is ranked as the #2 priority sub-basin for restoration actions within the Wenatchee watershed. This proposal includes bid preparation and construction required to remove and replace the current 67% culvert barrier. Replacement of this

barrier will immediately provide unimpeded access to over 1.6 miles of quality, instream habitat for all fish species at all life stages. This is the downstream-most anthropogenic barrier in Beaver Creek, and all other known barriers within the documented range of fish distribution upstream have been removed or have active projects to remove them. As a result, this project is a critical component in a suite of work being performed to provide unimpeded access to all available habitats in Beaver Creek. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1284)

### Alternate

### **Chelan County Natural Resources Department Eagle Creek Lowest Four Barrier Corrections**

### Grant Request: \$213,859

This restoration proposal is for replacement of the lowest four fish passage barriers in Eagle Creek as part of a greater effort to restore full passage to all of the creek, an important tributary in the Chumstick Creek watershed. Primary species supported are steelhead and spring Chinook. This project includes construction of four new crossings on private driveways. This project addresses three of the top ten priorities within the Wenatchee watershed. Four fish passage barriers exist upstream of this proposal between River Mile (RM) 0.65 and 2.1. However, CCNRD is replacing one of these barriers in 2023 with FFFPP funding. Two of the other barriers are high on the FFFPP list and we anticipate they will be funded for replacement in the next biennium (2023-2025). We are applying for separate FBRB funding to replace the fourth barrier. Therefore, funding these four culverts for replacement is pivotal to opening full fish passage up to RM 2.1 of Eagle Creek. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1278)

Grant Request: \$120,802

### Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

### Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

### Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force Grant Request: \$237,059 Damon Creek at Kirkpatrick Road Fish Passage Construction

This restoration project is to correct a 33% passable fish passage barrier culvert, #127H0049, at the mouth of Damon Creek at road mile 2.05 on Kirkpatrick Road north of Copalis Crossing, Washington. Damon Creek is in the Lower Humptulips Subbasin, flowing into the lower mainstem Humptulips River at river mile 10.3. The goal is to remove the barrier and replace it with a structure that is passable to all aquatic species and life stages in order to open full migration to 5.82 miles of high-quality spawning and rearing habitat in forestlands upstream. Six species of salmonids present in the Humptulips River will benefit from the improved habitat conditions in Damon Creek including coho, Chinook, chum, steelhead, cutthroat and bull trout. The project will also improve the existing boat ramp just downstream from the culvert to provide safer recreational fishing and boating access to the Humptulips River. The project has been designed and permitted under SRFB grant 19-1184; the current grant proposal is for the construction phase of the project. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more</u> <u>information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1071)

### Grays Harbor County Chenois Creek at Chenois Valley Road Fish Passage Design

The purpose of the Chenois Creek Fish Passage Design Project is to design and permit the removal of 2 fish passage barrier culverts installed under a single road crossing and their replacement with a structure that is fully passable to all aquatic species in Chenois Creek. The existing barrier, 127H0010, is under Chenois Valley Road northwest of Hoqiuam, Washington, in Grays Harbor County. The goal of this barrier correction is to restore fish passage for 5 species of anadromous fish by opening full migration access to 6.96 miles of excellent spawning and rearing habitat in forested properties upstream. Priority species supported include Chinook, coho and chum salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. The existing barrier consists of 2 squash corrugated steel culverts. One pipe is 6' 2" wide and 3' 7" high, the other is 5' 9" wide and 3' 11" high. Both are 55' long; road fill is 3' 5" deep over tops of pipes. Bankfull width is 22'. The site was determined by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to be 67% passable. The left bank culvert facing downstream is a 0% passable depth barrier; the right bank culvert is a 67% depth barrier. Both culverts are 67% velocity barriers. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1113)

### Lewis Conservation District Mill Creek River Mile 4.5 Planting Implementation

We are going to work with Port Blakely Timber Company to plant willows along approximately 1800 feet of stream and 12 acres of land. This project will reconnect the floodplain and help attract beavers to remake ponds for salmon fry rearing and summer water retention. This is part of the Lewis Conservation District effort to restore the Mill Creek Basin. Port Blakely will be an excellent partner with their commitment to environmental stewardship. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information</u> <u>and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1072)

### Lewis County Public Works Department Lucas Creek Tributary Fish Passage Construction

This restoration project proposes to replace an existing 6-foot wide by 4-foot tall, corrugated steel squash pipe, which is only 33 percent passable due to a slope of 1.7 percent, with a 20-foot wide by 13-foot tall by 78-foot long split box culvert. The project is located at approximately milepost 4.39 of Lucas Creek Road, approximately 4.5 miles north of Onalaska in Lewis County under the legal description of Township 14 North, Range 1 East, Section 32. The Chehalis Fish Passage Barrier Prioritization mapper (May 2020) identifies the existing barrier as a Priority 1 barrier. According to the SWIFD layers found in the Chehalis Fish Passage Barrier Prioritization mapper (May 2020), replacement of this culvert will restore immediate unimpeded access to 1.88 linear miles of potential habitat for the Southwest Washington Evolutionarily Significant Unit of coho salmon and 1.74 linear miles of habitat for the Southwest Washington Distinct Population Segment of winter steelhead trout. According to Lewis Conservation District, who performed a full stream habitat survey of Lucas Creek and its tributaries in 2002, the proposed project will restore access to 37,501 square feet of spawning area and make accessible 22,400 square feet of rearing habitat. Additional construction is anticipated to include the installation and removal of a bypass road as well as the installation of streambed, riparian trees and shrubs in disturbed areas, and guardrail to improve roadway safety. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1137)

### Grant Request: \$117,300

Grant Request: \$376,150

### Alternate

### Heernett Environmental Foundation Cozy Valley Creek Kimball Acquisition

### Grant Request: \$114,750

The Heernett Environmental Foundation/Creekside Conservancy will purchase a key property located at the center of Cozy Valley. The 6.53-acre parcel was recently listed for sale and is at imminent risk of loss to development. This acquisition will add a critical piece to the 366 acres already protected (371 acres on the valley floor), expanding the ability of the Conservancy and partners to support ongoing valley-wide restoration and wildlife habitat enhancement efforts. The property is located in the middle of the valley between parcels protected by the Creekside Conservancy. It is directly adjacent to the Sampson parcel, which is the focus of a currently funded SRFB project, Scatter Creek South Tributaries Project Development (#21-1089C) and incorporates a section of the Cozy Valley Creek mainstem. The parcel has critical hydrological connections with Scatter Creek's headwater tributaries and the protection of this site will dramatically benefit various restoration options. While the loss/development of this property will further increase habitat degradation and escalate water quality impacts to the entire watershed system in the future. The property is on the market and under imminent threat of development. Acquisition must take place quickly to benefit Scatter Creek's southern headwaters and the downstream system as a whole. Once the property is protected, the plan is to continue seeking funds to continue both aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1141)

### Alternate

### Lewis County Public Works Department Allen Creek at Rush Fish Passage Design

### Grant Request: \$174,467

The proposed project will provide a design to replace an existing 62-foot (ft) long precast concrete double box culvert with two 10.5-ft wide x 5-ft high openings at Site 021 conveying Allen Creek, a tributary to the Newaukum River, at Rush Rd milepost (MP) 1.315 in Napavine, Lewis County, Washington with a minimum 26-ft wide fish passable structure. The barrier culvert, which is owned by the City of Napavine, is 0 percent passable due to depth. The "Prioritized Chehalis Barriers - May 2020" layer in the Chehalis Fish Passage Barrier Prioritization mapper identifies the culvert as a Priority 1 barrier. Replacement of this culvert is anticipated to restore immediate unimpeded access to 4.62 linear miles of habitat for the Southwest Washington Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of winter steelhead trout and the Southwest Washington Evolutionarily

Grant Request: \$319,288

Significant Unit (ESU) of coho once one 0 percent passable downstream barrier at Site 021 is corrected. According to the SWIFD layers provided in the Chehalis Fish Passage Barrier Prioritization interactive mapper total accessible habitat above this culvert should all upstream barriers be removed would be 10.88 linear miles for steelhead and 14.95 linear miles for coho. Additional design elements are anticipated to include a stream realignment and/or channel regrade, incorporation of a low flow notch in the channel regrade area and meander bars inside the culvert to allow for passage during low flows. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1104)

# Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$251,500Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design

The Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group is proposing a project to create a design to restore the confluence between Patton Creek and the Willapa River to proper function through the removal of a barrier culvert, replaced with a full passage structure, and returning Patton Creek to its natural flow channel. Design will also fully develop plans to restore the lower portion reach of Patton Creek (.15 Miles) and the Willapa River (1.05 Miles). This section of the project is referred to as the "Lower Project Reach". A separated design, the "Upper Project Reach" will also be developed for the restoration of the remainder of Patton Creek above the existing homesite (approximately 4 stream miles). This section of the project is a significant opportunity to improve the spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. The design will incorporate elements to improve summer water flows and reduce stream temperature through development of cold-water refuges. In all project reaches, design elements will be directed towards improving stream complexity for both fish use and improved hydraulic performance during various flow stages in the system. The division of the design project into these two project reaches was selected to allow clear transition into separate construction phase projects. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1124)

### North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

### Salmon Center Cedar Creek Barrier–Wilhelm Culvert

# This project includes both planning and implementation for the replacement of one fish passage barrier on Cedar Creek, a tributary to Anton Creek that flows into Bear Creek which is a tributary to the Sol Duc River. This site is located on priva and owned by the Wilhelm family. The upstream habitat has been assessed and the culvert was surveyed

as a fish passage barrier by WDFW. The 60-inch round culvert is deteriorating with a failed baffle plate that impedes fish passage at the inlet. The percent passibility is noted as 67 percent due to slope, though true passibility is likely much less as the culvert was identified as a low flow barrier, which is then exacerbated by the failing baffle during a range of flows. Replacement of the culvert will reconnect 0.9 miles of salmon habitat and would address the final barrier on the Anton/Cedar Creek tributaries. An upstream barrier was removed in 2021 and the downstream barrier on Bear Creek Road is scheduled for implementation in 2024. Fish species that would benefit include coho, steelhead, cutthroat, lamprey, and rainbow trout. This project is ranked #4 in the Decision Support Tool for the Cold Water Connection Campaign in the Quillayute Basin. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1134)

### Clallam Conservation District Hermison Culvert Replacement Project

#### Grant Request: \$140,219

This project includes both planning and implementation for replacing two undersized culverts on Hermison Creek, a tributary to the Historic Oxbow on the Quillayute River. Both have been surveyed and identified as fish passage barriers. Replacing both culverts would reconnect 0.95 miles of stream/beaver pond/wetland habitat to the Historic Oxbow and would mark the first step in Quileute Tribe's multi-year plan to restore the Oxbow. The lower culvert, called the "Steep Hill culvert", is undersized, resulting in an incised channel downstream and a ponded wetland upstream. Preliminary (30%) engineering designs to replace the Steep Hill culvert with a bridge are complete. This project would assist in advancing to Final (100%) engineering designs. Above the Steep Hill culvert is 10-acres of wetland and beaver pond habitat. The upper culvert, called the "Hermison Property culvert," is also undersized and rusting away. The channel is deeply incised immediately downstream of the Hermison Property culvert. Above the culvert, the headwaters of Hermison Creek are a seep-fed meandering fish-bearing creek through a thick patch of tall conifers and forested wetland complex with high riparian cover. NRCS is developing the complete engineering designs for this culvert through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program. This project would fund the replacement of the Hermison Property culvert with the designed alternative and the associated revegetation/invasive weed treatment. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1055)

### Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition Grant Request: \$317,537 Goodman Creek Large Woody Materials Placement Phase 2

This restoration project is located on Goodman Creek, an independent drainage on the west Olympic Peninsula in Jefferson County, WA. The goal of the project is to restore ecological processes associated with the formation of complex habitat features. Goodman Creek Large Woody Debris (LWD) Placement - Phase 2 builds on restoration efforts implemented in 2021 through Goodman Creek LWD Placement (# 17-1234), by placing large wood instream between RM 11.4 to 13.0. Project deliverables include conceptual, preliminary, and as-built designs and strategically placed large wood structures creating small, stable debris jams and thereby increasing pool habitat and habitat diversity. A mix of native conifers will be planted strategically along the riparian corridor to enhance long-term restoration. Segment 4 is a low gradient, low discharge channel with good access, making large wood placement both feasible and practical. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1148)

### 10,000 Years Institute Upper Hoh Homestead Habitat Restoration

### Grant Request: \$168,624

This riparian and off-channel habitat restoration project will restore a resilient and functional riparian zone and access to an off-channel habitat complex along the Hoh River at a historic homestead between river miles 27 and 28. The extent of the project is 75 total acres, half a mile east of Owl Creek, upstream a half mile to a floodplain off-channel complex disconnected from river flow by a historic road used for the Spruce Railroad, and a 1' perched cross-drain through the roadbed, which has been unused and overgrown since the 1950's. The revegetation project will provide proof-of-concept by testing strategies developed in the Satsop for deep live-stake re-vegetation that could prove beneficial at many sites on the dynamic Hoh River, and strategies being implemented in the Hoh for passive restoration including double-planting tree species to grow large diameter tree boles and bigger root wads for stability as downed woody debris along river banks and for pool development, and utilizing cut or downed smaller material as 'cribbing' to protect planted or vulnerable species from elk browse, rather than plastic tubing or netting. Priority species supported are Hoh River spring and fall Chinook, coho, and winter steelhead. The Hoh River is renowned world-wide for these wild stocks, and recreational fishing is important to the local economy. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1140)

### Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

### The Nature Conservancy Copalis River Fish Passage and Road Decommission

The Copalis River Fish Passage and Road Decommission project is a restoration project on The Nature Conservancy's Copalis Preserve in Grays Harbor County, Washington. The site itself is located .3 miles northwest of the upper Copalis river and is also hydrologically connected to several surrounding wetland complexes, both to the north and south of the proposed work site. The overall goal is to remove two existing road/stream fish barriers (one collapsing bridge, one debris filled steel culvert), one other collapsing bridge structure (high potential to become a barrier in the near term), and a failing ditch relief culvert. The intent is to restore hydraulic connectivity upstream of the affected live stream crossings, as well to improve overall hydrologic connectivity to several surrounding functioning wetland complexes. The project will also include measures to restore riparian habitat through road prism decommissioning activities, tree planting, and non-native invasive weed treatments. Project is expected to improve passage for three WRIA 21 stocks, including Tier 2 Copalis coho, Tier 3 Copalis Winter steelhead, and Tier 4 Copalis cutthroat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more</u> <u>information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1125)

### Trout Unlimited Inc.

### Grant Request: \$479,722

### **Donkey Creek Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase 2**

This project is located on Clearwater Road (Jefferson County Rd) at Milepost 1.354. See WDFW Barrier Site ID 160923). The goal is to progress preliminary design to final design per RCO Manual 18 preliminary design deliverables and WDFW stream crossing design standards and implement project to restore fish passage. Implementing this project will result in restored fish passage for coho, steelhead, sea run cutthroat, and resident trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1126)

# Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$251,500Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design

The Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group is proposing a project to create a design to restore the confluence between Patton Creek and the Willapa River to proper function through the removal of a barrier culvert, replaced with a full passage structure, and returning Patton Creek to its natural flow channel. Design will also fully develop plans to restore the lower portion reach of Patton Creek (.15 Miles) and the Willapa

### Grant Request: \$78,148

River (1.05 Miles). This section of the project is referred to as the "Lower Project Reach". A separated design, the "Upper Project Reach" will also be developed for the restoration of the remainder of Patton Creek above the existing homesite (approximately 4 stream miles). This section of the project is a significant opportunity to improve the spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. The design will incorporate elements to improve summer water flows and reduce stream temperature through development of cold-water refuges. In all project reaches, design elements will be directed towards improving stream complexity for both fish use and improved hydraulic performance during various flow stages in the system. The division of the design project into these two project reaches was selected to allow clear transition into separate construction phase projects. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1124)

### Willapa Bay Lead Entity

### Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST) South-Greenhead-Bear Confluence Preliminary

Grant Request: \$169,652

The construction of State Route 101 through Willapa Bay in the 1930s restricted tidal flows to hundreds of acres of estuarine wetland on the eastern side of Willapa Bay, an area now called Greenhead Slough. Five streams that used to flow off Bear Ridge and into Willapa Bay now terminate in Greenhead Slough, which flows north in a ditch along SR 101 to the Slough's one bridge. The southern end of Greenhead Slough is separated from Bear River by a dike originally built for logging, now providing access from SR-101 to a house owned by Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. Tidal flows to the southern end of Greenhead Slough are restricted by the constricted path of the Slough ditch, which passes under the under-sized Greenhead Slough bridge and eventually through an undersized culvert on a BPA access road near the southern end of Greenhead Slough. The ditch is deeply incised and has downcut under the Greenhead Slough bridge. This project will evaluate and design actions to restore 86 acres of estuarine habitat in southern Greenhead Slough and increase connectivity between water bodies. Actions to be considered include a new bridge or culvert in the dike between Greenhead Slough and Bear River; a new bridge or culvert in SR 101 to connect South Creek/Greenhead Slough and Bear River; and restoration of historical tidal channels in southern Greenhead Slough. The project will increase area and function of estuarine habitat and provide additional off-channel habitat for fish. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1016)

### Pacific Conservation District Ritzman Robertson Road Fish Barrier

#### Grant Request: \$240,000

The Pacific Conservation District is working with the Ritzman's, Pacific County and Washington State Parks to design solutions to a variety of issues and restoration opportunities on their property in the mid Willapa River watershed. An unnamed stream crosses Robertson County Road and the Washington State Parks (Rails to Trails) railroad grade; both crossings are currently fish barriers. The Robertson County rd. barrier is a high priority on the Willapa culvert prioritization list it scores a "59" (top 20 barriers). These barriers are less than 150' from the confluence of the Willapa River. The county road is less than 20 ft upstream, so the project will collaborate with State Parks to coordinate the designs which are likely to both be skewed to better align with the river. The Robertson Rd. fish barrier project will complete preliminary design and permits for a fish passable structure on Robertson County Rd. The removal of the fish barriers on Robertson Rd. and the Rails to Trails railroad grade will restore salmonid access for spawning and rearing of approx. 2.8 miles of habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1147)

### Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Rue Creek Remote Site Incubation Smolt Study

Grant Request: \$49,980

The WBFEG is performing a study to evaluate the effectiveness of remote site incubation (RSI) to develop a naturally spawning salmon population in habitat that has received restoration efforts. On two forks of Rue Creek (Pacific Co.), WBFEG is operating RSI systems that are raising late coho from eyed eggs sourced from the Forks Creek hatchery. These eggs are broken into sub-groups, with half being of hatchery x hatchery origin and half of wild x wild origin. We are using parental based DNA tagging (PBT) to identify the origin of sampled smolts and returning adults. This proposed monitoring project will support the DNA testing costs of smolt tissue samples collected via a smolt trap on Rue Creek. In WRIA 24, salmon and steelhead abundances are greatly depleted from historical levels and the quality of spawning and rearing habitat has been substantially degraded. Current tools used to recover salmon runs include recovery of natural spawning runs with RSI (i.e., increase the number of eggs in the gravel) and habitat restoration projects that improve fish use and survival. To date, these tools have been implemented separately and there has been no evaluation of how RSI and restoration projects are working together or how current efforts could be better coordinated and adapted. Our study will evaluate the effectiveness of RSI systems in these conditions and provide valuable insight into the relative performance of RSI origin smolts of differing parentage and rearing techniques. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1149)

# Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement GroupGrant Request: \$251,500Patton Creek-Willapa Passage and Restoration Design

The Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group is proposing a project to create a design to restore the confluence between Patton Creek and the Willapa River to proper function through the removal of a barrier culvert, replaced with a full passage structure, and returning Patton Creek to its natural flow channel. Design will also fully develop plans to restore the lower portion reach of Patton Creek (.15 Miles) and the Willapa River (1.05 Miles). This section of the project is referred to as the "Lower Project Reach". A separated design, the "Upper Project Reach", will also be developed for the restoration of the remainder of Patton Creek above the existing homesite (approximately 4 stream miles). This section of the project is a significant opportunity to improve the spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. The design will incorporate elements to improve summer water flows and reduce stream temperature through development of cold-water refuges. In all project reaches, design elements will be directed towards improving stream complexity for both fish use and improved hydraulic performance during various flow stages in the system. The division of the design project into these two project reaches was selected to allow clear transition into separate construction phase projects. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1124)

### Alternate

### Ducks Unlimited Inc. North Willapa Bay Wildlife Area Floodplain Reconnect

WDFW is interested in reconnecting the floodplain of the lower North River to a 380-acre portion of the North Willapa Bay Wildlife Area in Pacific County by breaching levees, removing tide gates, and blocking artificial drain ditches. Ducks Unlimited will provide engineering and project management support to develop Site-Specific Conceptual and Preliminary Design deliverables that will lead to a Basis of Design Report. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot <u>for more information and photographs of this project</u>. (23-1224)

### Alternate

#### Sea Resources Government Road Estuary Culvert Replacement

There is a 5' undersized tidally influenced culvert on an Unnamed Creek which is a tributary to the Lower Naselle River Estuary. This culvert is on Pacific County

#### Grant Request: \$154,954

### Grant Request: \$256,000

Government Road .4 miles north of the Highway 101 Naselle River Bridge. This culvert is a fish passage barrier and blocks full tidal inundation to the approximate 75-acre estuary upstream of the culvert. The culvert is in very poor condition and is not aligned properly with the channel. It has a whirlpool suction at every tidal exchange. It is a barrier for velocity at every tidal exchange. The culvert is an approximately 33-0% passability. It is likely that this culvert is 0% passable, due to the whirlpool suction that is created at each tidal exchange and the danger that this poses to fish. WDFW culvert barrier assessment team verified this during their tidal culvert assessment. The culvert is not aligned correctly and will be corrected with the new bridge design. Due to the extremely small size of the existing culvert, there are large scour holes at either end of the culverts. On the river side, the scour hole is approximately 115' X 115', and on the estuary (hill side) the scour hole is about 72' X 90'. There are some small unnamed tributaries draining into the estuary that would provide some habitat, but the main focus would be restoring tidal inundation and reconnecting the estuary wetland. The project proposes to provide a Preliminary Design (60%) design to replace the 5' round culvert. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (23-1048)