Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration

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Double Bluff Acquisition	24-1119	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Acquisition	6 - Island	Island	Property acquisition by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust will protect 257 acres that includes 2/3-mile of exceptional bluff backed shoreline. Protection will benefit offshore kelp and eelgrass beds that provide migratory habitat for salmon, including threatened Hood Canal chum and Chinook, coho, and pink salmon, as well as associated forage fish. The property's undeveloped forest upland has an array of freshwater features that provide indirect benefits to salmon through watershed protection adjacent to the nearshore environment. The feeder bluffs for this property are identified by Department of Ecology as "Exceptional" and range between 200-350 feet high along the entirety of the shoreline. The 15-acre Oliver Lake is completely buffered by wetlands and drains through a perennial stream that flows a quarter mile northwest to Deer Lagoon, which is known rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and forage fish. Additional wetlands lining the deep valleys that cross through the property provide extensive water quality benefits to Useless Bay and thePuget Sound. The Double Bluff project, which sits largely within Geographic Area 2 of Island County Salmon Priority Areas, addresses two of the top priorities of the WRIA 6 (Island) Multi-Species Salmon Recovery Plan: 1) Protect and restore natural marine shorelines and processes2) Protect and restore functional riparian vegetationPSAR funding will be focused on protecting and buffering 125 acres of nearshore, riparian, and wetland areas.	Kaminski, Bridget	$1,202,750	$5,930,000	$7,132,750

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Big Quilcene Lower One Mile Construction (habitat)	24-1093	Hood Canal SEG	Restoration	17 - Quilcene - Snow	Jefferson	The Lower One Mile project is large scale, transformative project on the Lower Big Quilcene River that will restore the critical salmon habitat that once existed in the project reach. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will remove transportation infrastructure including several roadways and a levee system to eliminate constraints from the river's historic north floodplain. Within the newly unencumbered north floodplain, a 1 mile long, habitat rich channel system will be constructed that meanders through the historic floodplain with channel slope and geometry appropriate for the geomorphic setting. This new channel system will be complete with side channels, pre-disturbance levels of logs and logjams, and appropriate spawning and rearing features aligned to benefit Hood Canal Summer Chum.	Lambert, Josh	$8,192,162	$4,150,600	$12,342,762

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Big Quilcene Moon Valley Restoration	24-1094	Hood Canal SEG	Restoration	17 - Quilcene - Snow	Jefferson	The Moon Valley project is a large scale, transformative restoration project that will restore the plentiful salmon habitat conditions that once existed in the Big Quilcene River within the project reach. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group plans to construct a new anastomosing channel pattern for the river that has high connectivity to its surrounding floodplain. Relative to the existing artificially constrained and incised channel, the new anabranching river channel will provide an increase of approximately 7,500 feet of channel habitat, 2,000 feet of side channel habitat, and contain pre-disturbance levels of logs and logjams. These vastly improved river conditions will provide world class habitat for ESA listed Hood Canal Summer Chum and Puget Sound Steelhead while addressing the dysfunctional sediment dynamics that negatively impact salmon habitat throughout the lower Big Quilcene River.	Lambert, Josh	$14,080,000	$9,006,900	$23,086,900

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NE Auburn Creek Rehabilitation LG-5	24-1108	King Co Water & Land Res	Restoration	9 - Duwamish - Green	King	NE Auburn Creek provides critical rearing habitat and flood refuge for juvenile Chinook salmon. Rearing habitat is crucial for salmon survival because it allows the fish refugia to feed, avoid high flood flows, hide from predators, and grow larger. Access to these essential habitats for salmon is very limited in the LGR due to the prevalence of levees and flood control infrastructure. This proposal provides multiple benefits for salmon recovery, water quality, floodplain function, agriculture, flood risk reduction, and protection of infrastructure/people. The project will replace a poorly-functioning flapgate and culvert while rehabilitating and restoring degraded floodplain and riparian habitat. Replacing the flapgate and reducing the tributary gradient will improve salmon access to historic rearing and flood refuge habitat upstream and reduce current flooding problems caused by the limited function of the existing flapgate. Off-channel habitat will be increased by: a) creating a 700+ linear foot tributary channel between the new fish-passable flapgate and the Green River; b) installing large wood and emergent plants in the new channel to increase complexity; and c) connecting a 2.7-acre wetland through a fish egress channel that will connect to NE Auburn Creek. Additionally, riparian buffer function will be restored along 2,000 linear feet with a 150-foot-wide forested buffer along the Green River mainstem and 1,400 linear feet alongside the new channel.	McLaughlin, Kate	$6,750,000	$2,558,556	$9,308,556

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Auburn Narrows - Construction	24-1156	King Co Water & Land Res	Restoration	9 - Duwamish - Green	King	The Auburn Narrows Restoration Project will include the following elements:1. Remaining impediments to channel migration and floodplain habitat-forming processes will be removed to increase off-channel and channel margin habitat suitable for salmonid rearing and refuge habitat. These actions will include removing: a) remaining placed rock along 1300 feet of river channel (left bank) between the gravel access road and Hwy. 18; b) a buried revetment beneath the gravel access road within the active floodway; and c) remaining toe rock along the river downstream of the gravel access road that was exposed after the previous revetment/levee removal.2. Fish habitat structure will be augmented by placing extensive large wood in the river and floodplain, which will encourage riverine/floodplain engagement and the formation of rearing habitat elements associated with the river.3. Terrestrial areas lacking sufficient native vegetation will be revegetated and augmented with imported downed wood and snags for wildlife habitat.4. Remaining infrastructure within the floodplain will be removed, including a groundwater well and power lines and poles.	McLaughlin, Kate	$4,900,000	$866,000	$5,766,000

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Sammamish-Waynita Restoration Construction	24-1224	Bothell City of	Restoration	8 - Cedar - Sammamish	King	Waynita Creek, a tributary of the Sammamish River, is located within the City of Bothell's park, the historic former Wayne Golf Course, and has been modified by historic agricultural practices and golf course activities. With the help of local organizations, King County, WRIA8, and Forterra, the City acquired this large communal area to prevent one of the last natural spaces along the Sammamish River from becoming housing, advance environmental sustainability, and restore salmon habitat.Waynita Creek is considered a fish habitat and will benefit ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook salmon and other severely declining threatened and vital keystone salmonids and trout species of local, state, or federal importance.The overall goals will be to restore and enhance the surrounding habitat of Waynita Creek and provide refuge and rearing habitat for salmonids migrating in the Sammamish River. This includes widening the Waynita Creek confluence and creating deeper pools, improving in-stream habitat complexity with a large wood refuge, increasing and reactivating floodplain connectivity and hyporheic connection improving cold-water inputs, restoring and increasing wetlands on-site, daylight and reconnecting two tributaries to Wayna Creek, plant a forested riparian corridor along Waynita Creek between the Sammamish River and the forested uplands and providing passive recreational opportunities while balancing the protection of an environmentally sensitive area.	Bahr, Amee	$8,853,774	$4,000,000	$12,853,774

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Kitsap Creek at Northlake Way Fish Barrier Removal	24-1143	Bremerton City of	Planning	15 - Kitsap	Kitsap	Kitsap Creek, a tributary to Chico Creek, begins at the outlet of Kitsap Lake. Immediately downstream of the lake, the creek enters a 192 foot long 72" culvert that is bedded 35 feet below the surface of Northlake Way NW. This long, steep culvert is undersized and is a partial fish barrier with 33% passability (WDFW PI rating, 2001). A 100% design report will be completed, consistent with Manual 18 to provide the designs needed to construct a fish passable crossing. Completing a fish barrier removal project at this location will require a plan to support coordination with various property owners, state and local agencies, and significant financial assistance. Removal of this culvert would result in opening up 104,170 M2 of rearing habitat and 1,082 M2 of spawning habitat. This project is a part of the Chico Creek Watershed Assessment for the Identification of Protection and Restoration Actions report created in 2014. This project is the last major barrier in the eastern portion of the Chico Creek watershed. Numerous other projects have already occurred within this priority watershed addressing barriers, habitat improvements and stream/watershed function.	Kaminski, Bridget	$1,063,484	$187,674	$1,251,158

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Middle Ohop Creek Restoration: NLT Reach	24-1043	South Puget Sound SEG	Restoration	11 - Nisqually	Pierce	This restoration project will include completion of final designs, 1,785 feet of new main channel, 850 feet of restored main channel, 997 feet of restored side channel, 352 feet of flood berm, floodplain grading, 12 floodplain mounds for topographic complexity, 51 ELSs, and approximately 37 acres of floodplain and riparian planting. The project area and surrounding reach is a key salmon spawning reach for several species of salmon, including ESA listed Nisqually Fall Chinook, winter steelhead, coho, chum, and pink salmon. Key impairments which will be addressed as part of the project include stream channelization, limited in-stream habitat, limited occurrence of wood, and poor riparian quality. Overall restoration goals for the project reach include increasing habitat complexity, increasing floodplain connectivity, improving riparian condition, adding large wood, decreasing embeddedness, and generally improving salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. Specific restoration treatments focus on improving instream salmon habitat, riparian function and floodplain connectivity. This would follow the preliminary designs created by Herrera Environmental Consultants under the project 20-1038.	Lambert, Josh	$3,821,381	$0	$3,821,381

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North Creek Culvert Replacement at Harborview Dr.	24-1141	Gig Harbor City of	Restoration	15 - Kitsap	Pierce	The culvert to be removed and property for bridge installation is city-owned and will be maintained as such per regular public works operations duties. Initial design and permitting for this project has begun including engaging community stakeholders. The city is seeking funds to assist in construction.This project will remove a box culvert to eliminate the next fish passage barrier along North Creek. Any culvert can be a velocity barrier to salmon by increasing the velocity of the stream such that salmon must expend more energy than is necessary to reach their spawning grounds. Eliminating this culvert and restoring the stream will allow salmon to use that wasted energy to reach their ideal spawning grounds upstream and may result in more successful spawning. High velocity can also be detrimental to fry migrating out of the creek. A return to a natural-bottomed stream, with resting pools and riffle sections will benefit all salmonids present. Additionally, because the creek is tidally influenced, the design will consider the 2080 projected increase in water quantity due to climate change. The estuary, creek, and surrounding land is located within the ancestral homelands and main village site of the sx??babc? peoples. It is possible we may encounter culturally significant artifacts during the project.	Kaminski, Bridget	$7,480,000	$1,320,000	$8,800,000

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Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)	24-1199	Pierce County of	Restoration	15 - Kitsap	Pierce	Schoolhouse Creek at the Mouth will address the last remaining partial barrier to fish migration due to the current culvert being undersized, while restoring connectivity to a vital Puget Sound estuary. This project aims to improve fish passage at a known fish passage barrier culvert, restore natural processes in the estuary and reconnect the estuary to the mainstem of Schoolhouse Creek. The current tidal culvert is only passable during high tides and cuts off natural estuary processes such as sediment transport and natural hydraulic flow regimes impacting several salmonoid species. The proposed project will replace the existing 60-inch round concrete culvert with a 62-foot bridge span with 44-foot opening to address fish passage issues. The project will return this roadway crossing to a more natural condition, similar to its unaltered natural condition, while providing a safe roadway for the traveling public. The tidal culvert replacement will benefit the natal coho, chum and cutthroat population that use Schoolhouse Creek for spawning and rearing. Additional benefits will be in support of Chinook stocks from the Nisqually, Puyallup, Duwamish, and Snohomish basins, as identified in the Priority Chinook Stocks Report. Juvenile hatchery Chinook sampling in these locations have tracked hatchery origins to these systems. In the 2018 report, additional hatchery Chinook stocks not identified as priority stocks were found in the area through sampling, including the Chambers Creek.	Kaminski, Bridget	$3,900,000	$0	$3,900,000

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Clear Creek Floodplain Near Term Actions	24-1394	Pierce County of	Restoration	10 - Puyallup - White	Pierce	As part of the larger 500-acre Clear Creek Floodplain Reconnection Project to reconnect the lower Puyallup River to its adjacent floodplain, the Clear Creek Floodplain Near Term Actions phase will restore 125 acres of salmonid habitat within the Clear Creek floodplain.With the excavation of approximately 35,000 cubic yards of soil and 15,400 sq yards of pavement removal, the project creates tidal habitat for salmonids and other aquatic and wetland species. Re-meandering the single ditch thread into a complex, dendritic wetland with multiple input locations will support Puyallup Watershed salmonid populations, which are all documented to use the basin for at least one life phase, including two federally listed species: Chinook (Puget Sound ESU) and steelhead (Puget Sound DPS). Additional ESA-listed species that could benefit include bull trout, northwestern pond turtle, and marbled murrelet. The Project Site is a designated critical habitat for listed Chinook (Puget Sound ESU) and steelhead trout (Puget Sound EPS), and is designated essential fish habitat for coho, Chinook, and pink salmon. This project will improve the viable salmonid population parameters (VSPs) of population growth rates of salmonids through increased habitat quality, abundance of salmonid populations through improved quality and quantity of habitat, and diversity of salmonid populations via providing new growth and refuge areas allowing greater population resilience. See Attachment 17 for more.	McLaughlin, Kate	$17,000,000	$3,295,000	$20,295,000

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Lower Mashel River Restoration	24-1041	South Puget Sound SEG	Restoration	11 - Nisqually	Pierce, Thurston	The Project includes the following:Constructing 120 ELSs (4 in the Nisqually River and the remaining in the Mashel River.) Removing the existing abandoned Mashel River bridge including the decking, girders, both abutments and wing walls, the bridge pier and the right bank riprap, and removing approximately 155 linear feet (lf) and 205 lf of Mashel River bridge access roadways and embankment fill from the left and right bank floodplains, respectively. Constructing approximately 540 lf of new side channels in the Mashel River left bank floodplain; one a 225-foot-long channel and a second 315-foot-long channel. Removing the relic Nisqually River bridge support components including both abutments, all three relic mid-channel bridge piers, and the relic steel decking, and removing approximately 275 lf and 415 lf of Nisqually River bridge access roadways and embankments from the left and right bank floodplains, respectively. Adding wood by pulling down trees from eroding banks and helicopter jam placements is proposed from river mile 0.9-3.4 A final design will be provided prior to construction. Primary salmonid species benefiting from this project are: Nisqually winter Steelhead juvenile rearing and adult spawning, Nisqually winter chum juvenile rearing, Coho juvenile rearing, Fall Nisqually Chinook juvenile rearing, odd year Pink spawning and juvenile rearing, rainbow trout and cutthroat trout.	Lambert, Josh	$7,373,584	$0	$7,373,584

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IMW Island Unit Estuary Restoration Construction	24-1696	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Restoration	3 - Lower Skagit - Samish	Skagit	WDFW will construct a 270-acre estuary restoration project on the Island Unit. The site is located on two mid-channel islands at the mouth of the south fork Skagit River near where it enters Skagit Bay and is part of the WDFW-owned Skagit Wildlife Area. The project will include dike and levee removal, channel excavation, scrub-shrub and forested floodplain fill areas, native shrub and tree planting, and weed management. Low angle landings and mounds will provide important access for weed management personnel and recreational users, including waterfowl hunters and kayakers. Restored estuary will provide critical rearing habitat for ESA-listed Chinook salmon (which in turn provide food for ESA-listed orcas), adult bull trout and other salmonids, waterfowl, shorebirds, beaver, shellfish, invertebrates and a host of other estuarine-dependent species. Restoration actions will lower flood water elevations for several miles upstream and allow habitats on site to adapt to climate change impacts. The project has benefitted from technical review and public input, and is supported by tribes and a variety of stakeholders. It is a key project in following through on the commitment to restore public land first and build support for future estuary restoration projects. Funding from SRFB, ESRP and NOAA has been used or is in hand for an alternative analysis, preliminary design, final design & permitting and a portion of construction. This proposal is for the balance of construction funding.	Kaminski, Bridget	$28,812,060	$0	$28,812,060

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IMW Similk (qiqelaxad) Estuary Restoration	24-1739	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	Restoration	3 - Lower Skagit - Samish	Skagit	This project proposes to restore an impaired and disconnected 17-18 acre pocket estuary at the north end of Similk Bay on Swinomish Tribal land at the northern end of the Whidbey Basin. This will include restoration of 4555ft (3.05 acre) network of tidal channels and 1400ft of perennial coastal stream and tributary channel. 10.7 acres of riparian and buffer areas will be planted and Satterlee Road will be raised above high tide elevations and reconstructed with a 105ft bridge spanning a new primary tidal channel. A coastal stream draining the golf course will be daylighted and naturally meandered in its swale and the lower Swinomish owned golf course fairway will be oriented slightly northward and raised 0.5-2ft. The project will create a significant pocket estuary with associated coastal stream that will provide vital rearing habitat for an estimated 7,922 fry migrant juvenile Chinook that would otherwise have extremely low survival. Pocket estuaries offer a significant opportunity to improve rearing habitat capacity and productivity for Skagit River Chinook. Similk is estimated to restore between 4 and 8 % of the necessary pocket estuary capacity for fry migrant life history. The project also represents an opportunity for the Swinomish Tribe to contribute and execute an important restoration project on tribal land in partnership with Skagit County. Other salmonids, baitfish, birds and marine life will also benefit from the project.	Kaminski, Bridget	$2,695,698	$0	$2,695,698

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IMW Smokehouse dike setback construction	24-1740	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	Restoration	3 - Lower Skagit - Samish	Skagit	The Smokehouse Dike setback project will restore more than 130 acres of historic saltmarsh that is separated from the Swinomish channel by a levee constructed in 1937. The restored marsh will include approximately 5.3 miles (28,000 linear feet) of blind channels that will increase the capacity of the site to support juvenile Chinook salmon. This project builds upon a suite of restoration actions that have been implemented by SITC and SRSC since 2005 to restore historically abundant tidal marsh habitat along the Swinomish Channel. These restoration actions work in concert to restore connectivity and provide critical rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon, and also increase overall habitat quantity and quality along the channel. Habitat connectivity between the Skagit River delta at the southern end of the Swinomish Channel and large rearing habitat sites (such the Smokehouse site) at its northern end is critical for achieving recovery goals. Through these projects the Swinomish people have demonstrated leadership and commitment to recovering salmon and our ecosystem throughout the region.	Kaminski, Bridget	$8,444,499	$0	$8,444,499

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Deschutes Estuary Restoration	24-1213	Enterprise Services Department	Planning	13 - Deschutes	Thurston	The Washington Department of Enterprise Services is proposing the Deschutes Estuary Restoration and 5th Ave Dam Removal project, which is located at the mouth of the Deschutes River and extends upriver to Tumwater Falls at RM 2. The state-owned dam forms Capitol Lake, separating the Deschutes watershed from Budd Inlet in South Puget Sound. The funds requested will complete final designs for the 5th Avenue Bridge to allow removal of the dam and secure all required permits for construction. Once bridge construction and other restoration actions are complete, DES will remove the dam, restore 260 acres of estuary habitat, and create 85 acres of new salt marsh habitat. This will benefit ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead by improving estuarine conditions that support their early life stages; Coho salmon, a species of concern, will have freer access to spawning grounds 40 miles upriver. South Puget Sound provides important rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids that spawn elsewhere in the region, of which Chinook is a key food source for the ESA-listed Southern Resident killer whale. Ecology has found that dam removal is the most important action to resolve chronic dissolved oxygen depletion in Budd Inlet and to meet state water quality standards. The project will restore ecosystem services important to the Squaxin Island Tribe, restore and expand recreational access to the water including non-motorized boating and new boardwalks, and reduce flood risk for downtown Olympia.	McLaughlin, Kate	$5,000,000	$1,422,940	$6,422,940

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							Total	**$129,569,392**	**$32,737,670**	**$162,307,062**