WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Meeting Agenda

September 24-25, 2024

Hybrid

Location In-Person: Room 172, First Floor, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street, SE, Olympia, WA. This public meeting location will allow for the public to provide comment and listen to the meeting as required by the Open Public Meeting Act. This requirement can be waived via HB 1329 if there is declaration of emergency or if an agency determines that a public meeting cannot safely be held. If an emergency occurs, remote technology will be used instead.

Location Virtually:
https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_mtmdUTKcSNeb1yWr6AIY4A#/registration

Phone Option: (669) 900-6833 – **Webinar ID:** 823 76308 7848

**Additionally, RCO will record this meeting and would be happy to assist you after the meeting to access the recording.*

Order of Presentation: In general, each agenda item will include a staff presentation, followed by board discussion. The board only makes decisions following the public comment portion of the agenda decision item.

Public Comment: General public comment is encouraged to be submitted in advance to the meeting in written form. Public comment on agenda items is also permitted. If you wish to comment, you may e-mail your request or written comments to Julia.McNamara@rco.wa.gov. Comment for these items will be limited to three minutes per person.

COVID Precautions: Masks and hand sanitizer will be made available. If you are feeling ill, the Zoom webinar format is a reliable resource for home viewing.

Special Accommodations: People with disabilities needing an accommodation to participate in RCO public meetings are invited to contact Leslie Frank by phone (360) 902-0220 or e-mail Leslie.Frank@rco.wa.gov.

Tuesday, September 24, 2024

OPENING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS		
9:00 a.m.	**Call to Order** •Roll Call and Determination of Quorum •Review and Approval of Agenda ***(Decision)*** •Approval of June Meeting Minutes ***(Decision)*** •Approval of August Meeting Minutes ***(Decision)*** •Standing Calendar Approval ***(Decision)*** •Remarks by the Chair	*Chair Breckel*
9:15 a.m.	**1. Director's Report** A. Director's Report B. Legislative and Policy Update C. Fiscal Update (written only) D. Performance Report (written only)	 *Megan Duffy* *Brock Milliern* *Mark Jarasitis* *Bart Lynch*
9:35 a.m.	**2. Salmon Recovery Management Report** A. Governor's Salmon Recovery Office Report B. Spokane Lead Entity Funding Update	 *Erik Neatherlin* *Tara Galuska* *Jeannie Abbott*
9:55 a.m.	**General Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda:** *Please limit comments to three minutes.*	
10:00 a.m.	**BREAK**	
10:15 a.m.	**3. Partner Reports** • Council of Regions • Washington Salmon Coalition • Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups	 *Alex Conley* *Aundrea McBride* *Lance Winecka*
BOARD BUSINESS: DECISION		
10:45 a.m.	**4. Proposed Monitoring Grant Program** ***Public comment** will occur prior to adoption of the motion. Please limit comment to three minutes.	*Greer Maier* *Erik Neatherlin*
11:45 p.m.	**LUNCH**	
BOARD BUSINESS: DECISIONS		
12:45 p.m.	**5. Manual 18 2025 Calendar** ***Public comment** will occur prior to adoption of the motion. Please limit comment to three minutes	*Kat Moore*
1:00 p.m.	**6. Targeted Investment Funding Decision** • Overview • Project Presentation ***Public comment** will occur prior to adoption of the motion. Please limit	 *Marc Duboiski* *Grant Managers,* *Kendall Kohler*

	comment to three minutes	*Josh Lambert*
2:00 p.m.	**BREAK**	

2:15 p.m.	**7. Targeted Investment Funding Decision**
	• Review Panel Observations — *Review Panel*
	  ○ Evaluation and Ranking — *Jeanette Smith*
	  ○ General Observations — *Paul Schlenger*
	• Board Discussion
	***Public comment** will occur prior to adoption of the motion. Please limit comment to three minutes	

BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFING		
3:25 p.m.	**8. Partner Reports** • Conservation Commission — *Levi Keesecker* • Department of Ecology — *Annette Hoffmann* • Department of Natural Resources — *Tom Gorman* • Department of Fish and Wildlife — *Jeremy Cram* • Department of Transportation — *Susan Kanzler*	
3:55 p.m.	**RECESS**	

Wednesday, September 25, 2024

OPENING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS		
9:00 a.m.	**Call to Order** •Roll Call and Determination of Quorum •Remarks by Chair	*Chair Breckel*
BOARD BUSINESS: REQUEST FOR DIRECTION		
9:10 a.m.	**9. Potential Policy Changes** • Riparian-specific Funding • Regular Grant Round • Targeted Investments	*Nick Norton* *Kat Moore*
BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFING		

10:10 a.m.	**10. 2024 Grant Round**
	A. Overview — *Kat Moore*
	  • Board Projects
	  • Regional Monitoring Projects
	B. Slideshow of Featured Projects — *Grant Managers*	

11:00 a.m.	**BREAK**	
BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFING		
11:15 a.m.	**11. 2024 Grant Round Continues** A. Review Panel Comments • General Observations • Noteworthy Projects	*Jennifer O'Neal* *Steve Toth*
12:00 p.m.	**12. 2024 Grant Round Overview by Regions** • Hood Canal Coordinating Council • Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board • Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region • Puget Sound Partnership • Snake River Salmon Recovery Board • Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board • Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership • Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	*Scott Brewer* *Steve Manlow* *Mike Lithgow* *Melissa Speeg* *Steve Martin* *Ariel Edwards* *Mara Zimmerman* *Chayne Mayer*
BOARD BUSINESS: DECISION		
12:45 a.m.	**13. 2024 Grant Round Board Funding Decisions** • Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board • Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership • Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board • Snake River Salmon Recovery Board • Puget Sound Partnership • Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region • Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board • Hood Canal Coordinating Council ***Public comment** will occur prior to adoption of the motion. Please limit comment to three minutes	*Kat Moore*
1:00 p.m.	**ADJOURN**	

Next Meeting: December 18-19 Virtual and In person in Room 172, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street, SE, Olympia, WA, 98501

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: June 12, 2024

Place: Hybrid - Hemlock Forest Conference Room, Olympic Natural Resource Center, 1455 South Fork Avenue, Forks, Washington 98331 and online via Zoom

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Members:

Jeff Breckel, Chair	Stevenson	**Annette Hoffmann**	Designee, Washington Department of Ecology
Kaleen Cottingham	Olympia	**Tom Gorman**	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Chris Endresen-Scott	Conconully	**Levi Keesecker**	Designee, Washington State Conservation Commission
Joe Maroney	Spokane	**Jeremy Cram**	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kadi Bizyayeva	Stanwood	**Susan Kanzler**	Designee, Washington Department of Transportation

This summary is to be used with the materials provided in advance of the meeting. The Recreation and Conservation Office retains a recording as the formal record of the meeting.

Call to Order:

Chair Jeff Breckel called the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting to order at 9:00 AM. **Julia McNamara**, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Board Liaison, performed roll call and determined quorum. **Member Kanzler** was absent at the time of roll call. **Member Hoffmann** was absent from the meeting.

Motion:	Move to approve the **June 12-13, 2024, Agenda**.
Moved by:	Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Approved:	Approved

Motion:	Move to approve the **March 13, 2024, Meeting Minutes**.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Maroney**
Approved:	Approved

Member Cottingham noted a few minor edits to the March 13, 2024, meeting minutes that she had provided to Director Megan Duffy prior to the meeting. They were slight grammatical errors only.

Chair Breckel introduced the newest board member, **Kadi Bizyayeva**.

Item 1: Director's Report

Director Megan Duffy shared that RCO's Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) award would be $26 million. Both the Salmon Recovery Grants Section and Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) teams are complete with recent staff additions.

Key efforts related to the Riparian Roundtable are in the final recommendation and development stages. A draft has been submitted to Legislature. The final report is due June 30 and will be followed by implementation discussions through the fall.

Director Duffy noted that the board's $25 million riparian program, $20 million for targeted investments (TI), the Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP), Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board (BAFBRB), Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative (WCRRI), and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) all received funding through the Climate Commitment Act (CCA). A provision in CCA requires project sponsors to give pre-application notice to Tribes that are potentially interested in a project and requires agencies to offer consultation on the project lists. RCO worked with the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) and other agencies to implement the provision and GOIA intends to hold meetings through the summer to make this process smoother.

The board will meet virtually on August 7 to make decisions on the budget.

Item 2: Salmon Recovery Management Report

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

Erik Neatherlin, GSRO Director, highlighted recent GSRO federal affairs and partner activities as outlined in the meeting materials, which included coordinating letters of support for PCSRF ahead of new appropriations; participating in Puget Sound Day on the Hill in Washington, DC; updating the Governor's Salmon Statewide Strategy 2025-27 Biennial Work Plan; the 2024 State of Salmon Report; coordinating riparian recommendations and efforts across state agencies; and coordinating the 2025 Salmon Recovery Conference.

Mr. Neatherlin shared orca recovery updates, highlighting that the current Southern Resident Killer Whale (SRKW) population is seventy-four; the United States Coast Guard (USCG) formally opened their Cetacean Desk; and June is Orca Action Month.

Member Cottingham asked if there was something hardwired into the negotiation parameters that could affect future PCSRF funding. **Director Duffy** verified that Member Cottingham was talking about how PCSRF was included in the President's Budget and was not aware of anything that would affect it.

Member Maroney asked who the Kalispel Tribe should work with on the 2024 State of Salmon Report and Mr. Neatherlin replied, Eli Asher, Policy Specialist.

Mr. Neatherlin noted that that the Biennial Work Plan will be available in October and a draft would be shared with the board before then.

Chair Breckel asked what role the board plays in the overall riparian effort. Director Duffy noted there will be more clarity during the implementation phase.

Salmon Section Report

Marc Duboiski, Salmon Recovery Grants Section Manager, provided updates from the 2024 Grant Cycle and emphasized that final applications are due June 24 and will undergo a final evaluation July 16-18. Ranked lists will be available August 13 to be approved by the board at the September meeting.

Mr. Duboiski shared the number of applications currently under review and the requested funds for riparian projects, TI, PSAR, and PSAR Large Capital projects.

Program	Applications	Request
Riparian	71	$30 million
TI	16	$54 million
SRFB-PSAR	115	$57 million
PSAR Large Capital	17	$130 million
TOTAL	219	$271 million

Chair Breckel highlighted the difference between TI and other board funding, in that the board has the final say in the prioritization of TI projects after the list has been ranked.

Member Cottingham asked how the TI projects break out by region. Mr. Duboiski shared that each region applied and was undergoing technical review. **Kat Moore** added that staff will not know the rankings from regions until August. Mr. Duboiski

explained that each region can submit six projects and the top ranked project for the region receives six points, while the lowest ranked project receives one point; those points will not be added until after the review panel provides a ranked list.

Jeannie Abbott, GSRO Program Coordinator, shared details about the Salmon Recovery Conference, which will be in Yakima, Washington from April 28-30, 2025.

General Public Comment

None.

BREAK: 9:46 A.M. – 10:00 A.M.

Item 3: Spokane Lead Entity Project Funding

Jeannie Abbott provided a brief background on the Spokane Salmon Restoration Collaborative (Spokane) which was formally recognized in February and expects to receive lead entity capacity funding beginning July 1, 2024, to participate in the 2026 grant round.

Established in 1999 for bull trout recovery, the northeast region boundary will remain as currently shown, and the two lead entities (Spokane and the Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team) will be treated separately for project funding decisions.

The funding options for the board to consider are:

- Revise current allocation formula
- Establish a percentage of the state portion of salmon recovery funds
- Establish a set amount of the state portion of salmon recovery funds
- Create a line item in RCO state capital budget
- Request Priority Three funds in RCO Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) application
- Assist Spokane Tribe with submitting a Tribal PCSRF application for Priority Three funds

Member Cottingham asked if the funding options could be combined, and Ms. Abbott answered that they could.

Member Gorman asked if there was an anticipated request for Spokane. Ms. Abbott shared that the northeast region receives a 1.9 percent allocation and anticipates Spokane to be similar.

Members discussed when the allocation formula should be revisited, noting it will likely need to change if the coast lists Chinook and steelhead, and that it could be done at the same time as Spokane.

Member Cram preferred to go with a state and federal funding option and eventually revise the allocation.

Member Cottingham thought the third option had the potential to lower Washington's overall grant request and preferred to use Washington State capital budget and assist the Spokane Tribe with submitting an independent PCSRF application. **Chair Breckel** and **Member Endresen-Scott** agreed. Members discussed creating a separate line item for Spokane but agreed that establishing individual line items would not be successful. Member Cottingham suggested looking at a percentage amount so that it is more equitable for other lead entities.

Ms. Abbot received directions to explore the second, third, and sixth options.

Item 4: 2025-2027 Budget Request

Brock Milliern, Policy Director, provided an overview of what the board can expect at the August budget meeting for 2025-2027 budget requests, which will include an update on the state revenue forecast, making final decisions for board programs funding levels, providing support for partner program funding levels, and approving authority for federal spending. A detailed overview is in the meeting materials.

Mr. Milliern anticipates an estimated $4.6 billion in bond capacity for the 2025-27 biennium; however, the November election creates uncertainty in budget requests this year, particularly with the initiative to repeal the Climate Commitment Act.

In 2023, RCO requested $82 million for the regular board round and received $20 million. Mr. Milliern continues meeting with legislators about general salmon recovery and the importance of board funding, and he encouraged the board to be bold with their regular grant round funding request this year.

Also in 2023, the board created a new list for targeted investments (TI). RCO requested $20 million and received $25 million, which will be allocated on January 1, 2025, pending the outcome of CCA funding. Currently, there is $54 million in requested TI funds. Mr. Milliern expects the request for TI to surpass $60 million and RCO will have a robust list to submit to the Legislature in September. Based on conversations with regions and staff, Mr. Milliern recommended treating TI as its own program to highlight the regular board round as a keystone path to salmon recovery.

Member Cottingham and **Chair Breckel** agreed on the importance of illustrating the difference between TI and regular board funding to Legislators and the Office of Financial Management (OFM). Member Cottingham suggested listing regular board funding first as a "project" and TI second to show the priority. Mr. Milliern noted that the top two capital program priorities that RCO submits are base board funding and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP).

The $25 million received for a riparian program was new this biennium and the legislature indicated it is generally intended to be ongoing with $125 million for future biennia. The program received seventy applications, requesting $30 million this year and Mr. Milliern anticipates an increase in future requests. Of note, the $25 million from the Natural Climate Solutions Account is fulfilled by CCA revenue and is not included in the $125 million for future biennia.

Members discussed an appropriate request amount, agreeing that a large request that is within reason is likely the best, suggesting somewhere between $100 million and $125 million. In August, the board would like to see an option that combines the regular board funding and TI, and an option that separates them. **Member Gorman** noted that staff may need to look at other ways to package the request so that Legislature does not impact the regular board funding further, especially with the uncertainty around CCA. **Chair Beckel** noted that even with the uncertainty of CCA, it is important to ask for what is needed.

BREAK: 11:25 A.M. – 11:42 A.M.

Item 9 was presented between the break and lunch.

LUNCH: 12:06 P.M. – 1:15 P.M.

Item 5: Partner Reports

Member Susan Kanzler joined the meeting during the lunch hour.

Council of Regions

Mara Zimmerman, Executive Director of the Coast Salmon Partnership, delivered updates from the Council of Regions (COR). Regions and partners are in the middle of the 2024 grant rounds and, in addition to the regular board funding, are working through riparian and TI funding. Ms. Zimmerman expressed appreciation to RCO for assisting in regional capacity funding.

COR is working with partners to secure federal funding, including leveraging board funding and laying groundwork in Washington State to prioritize federal funding.

Regarding the agenda, on Item 4, COR supports the staff proposal for a robust request to legislature of $82 million. COR worked closely with GSRO to develop the memo for Item 6: Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW) and feel that their comments were adequately incorporated into what is being considered. With respect to Item 6: Integrated Monitoring Grant Program, COR is excited to see this program move forward and will continue to provide input on details. COR supports the proposed monitoring assessment in Item 6: Monitoring Carryover Funds.

Ms. Zimmerman noted that the Upper Columbia, Mid-Columbia, and Hood Canal regions are interested in providing updates at the September meeting.

Washington Salmon Coalition

Aundrea McBride, Washington Salmon Coalition (WSC) Chair, shared that in late March WSC held an all hands meeting to provide input on Item 6: Board Monitoring, received a briefing on the supplemental budget from GSRO staff, and planned trainings for lead entities for the year. Additionally, WSC co-hosted a panel discussion on May 6 to discuss permit streamlining with Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs) and COR. Agency permitting experts gave presentations about challenges and solutions for permitting. WSC is working to identify an organization that can take this problem solving to the next level. The lead entities support making the Habitat Restoration Pilot Program (HRPP) a permanent program especially when the need for permitting is so universal.

Chair Breckel asked for **Member Cram** to elaborate on HRPP. Member Cram noted the program is gaining exposure. WDFW is not requesting ongoing funding for HRPP which currently is set to expire in June 2025.

Regional Fisheries Coalition

Jason Lundgren, Regional Fisheries Coalition (RFC), introduced **Chad Wilkins**, Executive Director of the Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group (RFEG) in Forks. Mr. Lundgren expressed gratitude for the many funding opportunities the board and RCO provide to RFEGs, modernizing match, maintaining an increase in salmon recovery funding, and streamlining permitting.

In January, RFC coordinated a legislative outreach day with COR and WSC, which helped strengthen bonds and leverage collective voices about priorities and shared messaging.

Mr. Lundgren hopes to have another outreach day during the 2025 legislative session. Additionally, RFC is tracking the fate of CCA.

RFC co-hosted the permitting meeting mentioned above by Aundrea McBride and noted that partners will need support from GSRO and the board to further this discussion to maximize efficiency for salmon recovery.

Members discussed the best way to be involved in the permitting discussion. Mr. Lundgren preferred GSRO coordinate the discussion. **Member Cottingham** noted that the Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance (ORIA) could provide leadership.

Chad Wikins shared a brief overview of the RFEG in Forks. Mr. Wilkins has been with the Pacific Coast Commission (PCC) for about six months and is working to improve the organization with the help of Mara Zimmerman and Marc Duboiski. Mr. Wilkins highlighted Salmon Camp which partners with Forks Middle School and is funded by the No Child Left Inside (NCLI) grant to host a camp that is 90 percent outdoors and is popular among students.

Item 6: Board Monitoring: The Path Forward

Erik Neatherlin reminded the board that the IMWs represent long term programs, partnerships, and commitments going back decades. Mr. Neatherlin highlighted the letters of support for IMWs submitted by the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community and Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe.

Greer Maier, GSRO Science Coordinator, provided a summary of the March meeting when the board discussed transitioning monitoring funding into to two "buckets": statewide projects that are board directed and would include intensively monitored watersheds (IMW), and a watershed scale monitoring grant program.

Intensively Monitored Watersheds

Greer Maier provided the status of each IMW, which are detailed in the meeting materials. Monitoring for the IMWs began in the early 2000s and in some cases was meant to be baseline monitoring prior to restoration. The intention was to follow the baseline with a period of intensive restoration effort followed by a post-restoration monitoring period where the response of fish and the habitat would be tracked. The time needed for post-restoration monitoring to detect a response has been estimated to be around ten years. In most cases, a treatment watershed is paired with a control watershed so that the restoration treatment can be compared to the control and pre-restoration to post-restoration conditions.

The Science Advisory Panel (SAP) used the information for each IMW and worked with principal investigators (PI), regions, and the monitoring subcommittee (MSC) to develop four options for the board to consider when thinking about the future of the program. Ms. Maier emphasized that these options were being presented for consideration only, and not for decision, and could be specific to each IMW.

- Option 1: Fully Intact IMW Timeline – monitoring funding continues as it has been until the end, ten years after all restoration has been completed.
- Option 2: Staged IMW Sunset – use results to scale back the effort over time.
- Option 3: IMW Surveillance – keep IMW program eventually transitioning it to a long-term monitoring program.
- Option 4: 2027 IMW Sunset – the board would decide to continue funding until an agreed upon end date at which time funding would end.

The cost and benefits to each option are summarized in Table 2 of the meeting materials.

Ms. Maier asked the board for direction in three questions:

- Which options or areas of emphasis does the board want GSRO staff to pursue or not pursue further?
- How does the board want to modify the options?
- What type of information does the board need to make a decision in September?

Public Comment

Michael LaMoine, Skagit River System Cooperative and Skagit River Principal Investigator was asked by Swinomish and Sauk-Suiattle leadership to provide input on the options presented. The Skagit IMW had two major research objectives: to evaluate restoration effect on capacity and how changes in connectivity can influence the accessibility to new habitats for Chinook salmon. Aging infrastructure was identified and included in the Skagit Recovery Plan and removal of these structures will allow for the evaluation of connectivity issues posed in the original IMW design. Swinomish and Sauk-Suiattle leadership view IMWs as a partnership between the state and Tribes and would like to see a natural end to the Skagit IMW around the year 2040.

Amelia Johnson, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) Salmon Recovery Specialist, noted the Lower Columbia IMW has been a highly collaborative study over the past twenty years, informing LCFRB's "All H" (habitat, hatcheries, harvest, and

hydropower) Salmon Recovery Plan and habitat strategy resources. LCFRB supports Options One and Two and has concerns with Options Three and Four.

Board members discussed the options and expressed concern over the potential loss of data and partnerships if IMWs end too early. Overall, members preferred exploring Options One and Two. **Member Maroney** suggested continuing to collect data by utilizing advances in technology to collect data in a different way.

Ms. Maier asked for clarity on whether the board felt strongly about continuing the IMWs or transitioning towards a long-term monitoring program. **Member Cram** recognized the formality of ending IMWs and shared that he viewed Option Three as an open-ended version of Option Two. Member Cram and **Member Keesecker** agreed that there was flexibility in conducting less habitat monitoring versus scaling back on science monitoring and cautioned potentially severing relationships by ending IMWs completely.

Integrated Monitoring Grant Program

The board monitoring program is a regional allocation that goes through the existing board process. Ms. Maier proposed an integrated monitoring program that is centered around the regions with results that can be rolled down to sponsors or up to the board. The SAP developed a general framework starting with regional recovery goals, to assessment of fish and habitat, to development of projects, and is followed by monitoring and adaptive management. Using this framework and to make the best use of limited funds, SAP identified three potential focal areas for the initial 2025-2030 grant rounds: life stage bottlenecks, limiting factors, and project effectiveness.

Staff envision this new grant round running parallel to the regular board grant round. The board would release a request for proposals (RFP) based on current state and regional priority areas in December 2024. Regions would submit applications in March or April 2025; the SAP would review applications based on criteria related to scientific integrity, regional priority, alignment with focal areas, consistency with program goals, and opportunity to apply results; would recommend projects for funding to the board in April or May 2025; and the board would grant awards in June or September 2025. This program would have around $704,000 available from the $350,000 allocation and $354,000 unobligated funds. Each year, the board would decide on the availability of funds for the grant round.

The board was supportive of the general direction the program was headed. **Member Keesecker** would like staff to consider a way to operationalize monitoring results and suggested that a percentage of the award go towards communications, so the

information is not lost in a report. Mr. Neatherlin explained that a portion of the grant may not be able to be reserved specifically for communication, but communication is a priority. Mr. Keesecker noted this is something the Science Hub could potentially help with.

Monitoring Carryover Funds

Ms. Maier detailed available carryover funds and proposed using the funds for a monitoring assessment project to evaluate the status of monitoring needed to inform restoration and recovery actions and identify gaps at the population, region, and state levels. Additionally, the project will identify data gaps, guide future development for focal areas for the grant program, and guide future development of the statewide program. The project proposes using $85,000 in carryover funds from 2020, 2021, and some from 2022. Ms. Maier noted this might not be enough funding to complete the project, so it may require a phased approach, and would likely partner with WDFW which is doing some of this work, included in their Fish In Fish Out (FIFO) proviso.

Motion:	Move to delegate authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office Director to enter into a contract for Monitoring Inventory and Assessment using up to $85,000 of monitoring carryover funds in Table 1 of Memo 6 from the June 2024, meeting materials.
Moved by:	Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Approved:	Approved

Public Comment

Public comment for this decision was included in Item 5: Partner Reports.

Member Kanzler left the meeting at 3:00 p.m.

BREAK: 3:10 P.M. –3:20 P.M.

Item 7: Allocate Funding for Board Programs

Jeannie Abbott introduced the funding decisions and provided a breakdown of the $40 million that is available (provided in detail in the meeting materials).

Motion:	Move to approve the interim project allocation formula approved by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board at the March 2, 2017, board meeting to determine regional grant round amounts, for a $28.1 million grant round as shared in

	Table 3 of Item 7 of the June 2024, meeting materials. This amount includes$350,000 for regional monitoring projects.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Maroney**
Approved:	Approved

Member Cram noted that this is an interim formula and, as discussed earlier, could be changed. **Member Cottingham** noted the regions were supposed to bring back a final formula.

Motion:	Move to approve $200,000 for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board Technical Review Panel.
Moved by:	Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by:	Member **Bizyayeva**
Approved:	Approved

Marc Duboiski provided a review of the board cost increase fund as detailed in the meeting materials. Additionally, Mr. Duboiski explained the regional allocation cost increase requests received in 2022 through 2024, noting that the board has provided $4.4 million in cost increases, via the individual grant cycles, the 2022 $25 million supplemental funds, and the annual SRFB cost increase fund. The 2024 ranked lists will be submitted in August and will include additional project cost increases.

Motion:	Move to carryover remainder of funds from current fiscal year (FY) 2024 and add $750,000 of new funds for FY 2025 for a total of $798,811 available for cost increases.
Moved by:	Member **Maroney**
Seconded by:	Member **Cottingham**
Approved:	Approved

Ms. Abbott explained available capacity funding, which are included in the meeting materials.

Motion:	Move to delegate authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office Director to amend contracts with Lead Entities and Regional Organizations to fund capacity utilizing the funding amounts outlined in Table 5 of Item 7 of the June 2024, meeting materials.
Moved by:	Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Approved:	Approved
Motion:	Move to delegate authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office Director to amend contracts with the

	Regional Organizations for fiscal year 2025 utilizing the funding amounts in Table 6 of Item 7 of the June 2024, meeting materials.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Maroney**
Approved:	Approved

Greer Maier explained the monitoring funding that is available and provided in the meeting materials.

Motion:	Move to delegate authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office Director to enter contracts for the monitoring efforts displayed in Table 7 of Item Seven of the June 2024, meeting materials. The contracts shall not exceed $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Bizyayeva**
Approved:	Approved

General Public Comment

None.

Item 8: Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative Overview

Mara Zimmerman, Executive Director of Coast Salmon Partnership, and **Alissa Ferrell**, Senior Salmon Grants Manager, provided a briefing of the Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative (WCRRI). WCRRI is funded through the Washington State capital budget and is jointly administered by RCO and the WCRRI Steering Committee with a mission of protecting and restoring ecosystems of the Washington Coast while promoting the resilience of coastal communities through job creation and hazard reduction. Ms. Zimmerman noted "salmon" does not occur in the mission statement as it is not limited to salmon only.

Beginning as a grass-roots initiative in 2015, WCRRI is now a formalized process supported by the Coast Salmon Partnership. The WCRRI grant round is competitive and on a two-year cycle. There is no minimum grant requirement and applicants can request up to $2 million with no match required. Projects are scored and ranked by the technical review panel based on restoration benefit, community benefit, likelihood to succeed, cost efficiency, and local support criteria. The WCRRI Steering Committee makes policy decisions.

Since 2015, WCRRI has awarded $57 million, which has created 467 full time jobs, reconnected eighty-three miles of anadromous habitat, restored forty-eight miles of instream habitat, treated and planted 10,609 acres of riparian and upland habitat, and leveraged $13 million in additional funding. To learn more about WCRRI, please visit the Coast Salmon Partnership's website or RCO's WCRRI website.

Member Cram asked how full-time employees are calculated, and Ms. Zimmerman replied it is self-reported during the application process.

Item 9: State Agency Partner Reports

This item was presented after Item 4 and before the lunch break.

Department of Ecology

Member Annette Hoffmann, Washington State Department of Ecology, was absent from the meeting and provided a written report, provided in the meeting materials.

Washington State Conservation Commission

Member Levi Keesecker, Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC), provided an update on the riparian program administered by SCC. SCC has funded seventy-two applications for a total of $12 million. Of the $12 million: $1 million is for outreach and education; $3.5 million for technical assistance, design, and planning; $1.3 million for implemented cost-share projects; $5.5 million for district implemented projects; and $2.3 million for maintenance. SCC was in the process of hiring someone to run the riparian program and expected it to be staffed within the next few weeks.

SCC hired Mr. Keesecker to run the Science Hub, which focuses on connecting scientists, practitioners and researchers, and help coordinate scientific efforts in ecosystem health, food security, agriculture viability, and climate resilience.

So far, SCC has funded ten projects that include staff at conservation districts and Washington State University (WSU), and watershed planning prioritization with an agricultural focus.

Lastly, SCC is in the process of an information technologies (IT) and data overhaul. Phase One is set to be complete at the end of June and Mr. Keesecker anticipated more conversations with colleagues on how to integrate the changes.

Department of Natural Resources

Member Tom Gorman, Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), shared that he recently attended Puget Sound Day on the Hill in Washington, DC as the DNR representative.

DNR is hosting a vessel turn-in event in Skagit County where people with derelict vessels can apply to have their vessel disposed of. Selected applicants can surrender their derelict vessels at the end of July, which will be disposed of using funds from the Derelict Vessel Removal program. DNR is negotiating with NOAA for additional funding to expand this effort.

In July, tide gates at Whiteman Cove will be removed as part of the Culvert Injunction, removing a fish passage barrier and restoring tidal flow. Derelict structure removal will occur at Dickman Mill in Tacoma and an old pier in Neah Bay in late summer and fall. At the beginning of the biennium, DNR received funding to remove tire piles or "artificial reefs" from the Puget Sound. The first removal will occur near Tolmie State Park to better understand the removal process.

DNR is looking at expanding the Watershed Resilience Action Plan, which focused on the Snohomish watershed. Mr. Gorman anticipated an announcement from Commissioner Franz in the coming weeks, and DNR is looking to implement a similar plan in other watersheds to support salmon recovery and restoration.

DNR has started work on the Kelp and Eelgrass Health and Conservation Plan and work continues to identify priority habitat areas. Conservation and management will be focused in priority habitat areas specifically to benefit kelp and eelgrass beds.

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

Member Jeremy Cram, WDFW, recently participated in a legislative briefing on the statewide drought. The overall message is that the severity of the drought will depend on how dry the summer is. There are some positive indicators from soil moisture probes around the state, but overall water volume and snowpack remains low, threatening salmon and steelhead statewide. WDFW is developing drought action plans.

WDFW is working on a report of deliverables for Legislature by June 30, an interim report on net ecological gain, continuing conversations around riparian work, developing a Statewide Fish Passage Strategy, and helping to populate the project list for the Six Sovereign Columbia Basin issues.

WDFW priorities for the next legislative session include:

- Coastal Salmonids Package to modernize fishery management tools, expand harvest monitoring, and expand population viability monitoring on the coast.
- Electronic Catch Record Card Package which would potentially provide real-time catch numbers instead of a year of lag-time.
- Biodiversity Round Two to increase the scope and scale of restoration.
- Climate Package that includes salmon recovery including reintroduction of the North Fork Toutle River and mapping groundwater and ecosystems in Washington.
- IT and Data Sharing Initiative.

Washington State Department of Transportation

Member Susan Kanzler, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), was absent during this agenda item and did not provide a report.

RECESS: 3:55 P.M.

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: June 13, 2024

Place: Tour - Hemlock Forest Conference Room, Olympic Natural Resource Center and Grays Harbor Conservation District, Chehalis River Basin Land Trust, and Coast Salmon Partnership Site Locations

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Members:

Jeff Breckel, Chair	Stevenson	**Annette Hoffmann**	Designee, Washington Department of Ecology
Kaleen Cottingham	Olympia	**Tom Gorman**	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Chris Endresen-Scott	Conconully	**Levi Keesecker**	Designee, Washington State Conservation Commission
Joe Maroney	Spokane	**Jeremy Cram**	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kadi Bizyayeva	Stanwood	**Susan Kanzler**	Designee, Washington Department of Transportation

This summary is to be used with the materials provided in advance of the meeting. The Recreation and Conservation Office retains a recording as the formal record of the meeting.

Call to Order:

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) met in the Hemlock Forest Conference Room at the Olympic Natural Resource Center where **Chair Jeff Breckel** called the meeting to order at 9:05 AM. **Julia McNamara**, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Board Liaison, performed roll call and determined quorum. **Member Cram** was absent at the time of roll call. Members **Bizyayeva**, **Hoffmann**, and **Kanzler** were absent from the meeting.

Mara Zimmerman, Coast Salmon Partnership, and **Anna Geffre**, Northwest Fisheries Commission, provided an overview of the tour sites and partnerships in the Washington Coast Region.

Member Cram arrived at 9:13 a.m.

The overview was followed by a virtual tour provided by Jan Robbinson and Kieth Muggoch from the Chehalis Basin Land Trust on the Hoquiam River and Steve Winter

from Coastal Geologic Services Natural Systems Design. The virtual tour was provided through a ten-minute video.

Tour:

Members of the board and staff completed a tour hosted by Mara Zimmerman and partners: the Quileute Tribe, Rayonier Incorporated, Trout Unlimited, Clallam County, Grays Harbor Conservation District, Chehalis River Basin Land Trust with stops at board-funded projects throughout the northwest Olympic Peninsula.

ADJOURN: 4:25 P.M.

Returned to the Olympic Natural Resource Center.

Motion:	Move to **adjourn**.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Maroney**
Approved:	Approved

The next meeting will be held on August 7, at the Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA 98501 and online via Zoom.

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: August 7, 2024

Place: Hybrid – Room 172, Natural Resources Building; 1111 Washington Street SE; Olympia, WA and online via Zoom

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Members:

Jeff Breckel, Chair	Stevenson	**Annette Hoffmann**	Designee, Washington Department of Ecology
Kaleen Cottingham	Olympia	**Tom Gorman**	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Chris Endresen-Scott	Conconully	**Levi Keesecker**	Designee, Washington State Conservation Commission
Joe Maroney	Spokane	**Jeremy Cram**	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kadi Bizyayeva	Stanwood	**Susan Kanzler**	Designee, Washington Department of Transportation

This summary is to be used with the materials provided in advance of the meeting. The Recreation and Conservation Office retains a recording as the formal record of the meeting.

Please note all members attended virtually.

Call to Order:

Chair Jeff Breckel called the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. **Julia McNamara**, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Board Liaison, performed roll call and determined quorum. Member Kanzler was absent at the time of roll call.

Motion:	Move to approve the **August 7, 2024, Agenda**.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Cottingham**
Approved:	Approved

Item 1: Operating and Capital Budget Requests for 2025-2027

Regular Board Program and Targeted Investments

Member Kanzler joined the meeting at 1:07 p.m.

Brock Milliern, Policy Director, noted more pressures on the state budget than normal this year, from the uncertainty of Climate Commitment Act funding and the impact on other natural resource programs if it goes away; the Washington Department of Transportation Culvert Injunction; and updates needed to Western State Hospital. While there was a downturn in the revenue forecast, the projected bond capacity increased slightly from the forecast in June, from $4.6 billion to $4.61 billion. RCO will submit budget requests to the Office of Financial Management in September.

In June, the board supported making a bold ask for the regular board program funding, and requested options that both tied the regular board program with Targeted Investments and options that kept them separate.

The planned project forecast for the regular board program shows a need of $714 million for 522 projects, which includes $136.8 million for eighty-three projects with signed landowner agreements and preliminary or full designs completed, and $92.9 million for 114 projects that have a signed landowner form.

There are currently nineteen projects requesting $67 million for Targeted Investments. If Climate Commitment Act funding is retained, the first seven projects on the list would be funded. To fund at least one Targeted Investment project in each region, a minimum of $31.2 million is needed.

Mr. Milliern suggested two alternatives to a standalone funding request for Targeted Investments that would create a connection with the regular board program.

- Combined Alternative One: the first $40 million would go to the regular board program and anything over would go to Targeted Investment.
- Combined Alternative Two: set a percentage request for both the regular board program and Targeted Investments with a set minimum for the regular board program.

Mr. Milliern shared the chart below to show how each request amount would break down across the regular board program and Targeted Investment, after administrative fees and direct allocations to lead entities and regional fish enhancement groups.

Request	Regular Board Program	Targeted Investment
$125 million	$70.1 million	$46.8 million
$100 million	$55.8 million	$37.2 million
$80 million	$44.3 million	$29.5 million
$60 million	$32.8 million	$21.8 million
$50 million	$30 million	$15 million

Member Cottingham asked if the Puget Sound Partnership bases their request on a flat minimum or a percentage. Mr. Milliern answered that historically the request has been for the first $30 million to go to the regular Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration grant round and everything above that amount is allocated to the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration large capital project list.

In June, the board supported retaining the current funding level for the riparian program. The riparian program has future funding earmarked by the legislature and has $29.6 million requested in the current grant round for sixty-nine projects. Of note, the riparian funding is from the Climate Commitment Act.

Lastly, Mr. Milliern explained the board provides support for the budget requests for partner programs.

Chair Breckel asked about the operating budget and Mr. Milliern explained that in 2022, with the direction of the board, RCO successfully requested increased capacity funding for regions and lead entities and received around $3.5 million that is now part of the base budget and does not need to be requested again. In the future, it may need to be looked at for inflationary adjustments.

Members discussed the options and agreed that Combined Alternative Two, with percentages, made the most sense. Members discussed which percentage made the most sense and opinions ranged from a 60/40 percent split, 55/45 percent split, and 50/50 split. Mr. Milliern clarified in Combined Alternative Two, the $30 million minimum for the regular board program is for the biennium and accounts only for state funding. **Members Cram**, **Endresen-Scott**, and **Kanzler** wanted to see 45 or 50 percent go to Targeted Investment and suggested 50 or 55 percent for the regular board program.

Public Comment

Director Duffy summarized an e-mail received from **Steve Manlow**, Executive Director of the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, that expressed support for Combined Alternative Two, noting it provides a higher level of investment in the regular board program ensuring that investments meet the needs of regional recovery plans.

Amanda Ward, Executive Director of Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board, on behalf of the Council of Regions, emphasized the importance of robust funding for the regular salmon program, which is crucial for enabling significant work to continue in each region. Regarding Targeted Investment, Ms. Ward highlighted the importance of following through with timely funding for these projects and thought it expedient to tie

the Targeted Investment request with the regular board program request and support ongoing discussions to ensure the Targeted Investment program is working effectively.

Danny Driscoll, Snohomish County and Stillaguamish Co-Lead Entity Coordinator, on behalf of the county and lead entity, supported Combined Alternative Two. Targeted Investments are a great opportunity, but some regions have more lead entities than others creating difficulty in getting projects onto the Targeted Investment list, therefore supported 60 percent for the regular board program.

Chair Breckel asked if the combined alternative structure could ensure the regular board program is still funded if the Legislative interest is in Targeted Investment. Mr. Milliern answered that is something he will navigate with Legislative staff and members and thought there was a benefit to combining the requests, which could safeguard against favoring interest in one program over the other.

Mr. Milliern noted the $30 million minimum in Combined Alternative Two was derived from the amount the Legislature allocated to the regular board program in the last biennium.

Member Endresen-Scott asked what would happen to Targeted Investments if insufficient funds were received as it may not be worth the time to go through a Targeted Investment Round. Director Duffy explained there is already a list of nineteen Targeted Investment projects, requesting $67 million. If the Climate Commitment Act Initiative fails, the board will be able to fund the first seven projects on the list and the other twelve projects would be used to show legislators the need for funding both the Targeted Investment round and the regular board program. Mr. Milliern noted that there is not a final list of projects yet for the regular board program nor the riparian program.

Motion:	Move to approve a bond fund amount of $125 million for the regular grant round and targeted investment combined, including funding for the Recreation and Conservation Office administration, Lead Entity capacity, Regional Fish Enhancement Groups project planning costs, and request authority to spend up to $80 million in federal funds. The first 50 percent, with a minimum of $30 million, is allocated to the grant round. All additional funds are approved for Targeted Investments.
Moved by:	Member **Endresen-Scott**
Seconded by:	Member **Cottingham**

Approved: Failed

Following the motion, **Member Maroney** reiterated the message that 60 percent would emphasize that the regular board program is separate from the Targeted Investment round. Member Cram agreed, noting the regular board round should increase to maintain consistency for funding needed for salmon recovery and restoration, and suggested using a sliding scale to provide a buffer for biennial fluctuations in the regular board program.

Members discussed a possible sliding scale approach and Member Cottingham proposed an amendment to the motion so that the second part reads: *Once the regular grant round reaches $50 million on this allocation then all of the remaining funds go toward Targeted Investment*. Member Endresen-Scott seconded the amendment.

Members Maroney and **Gorman** agreed that it is easier to explain a percentage than a sliding scale to Legislature and wanted to see a simple motion. Mr. Milliern noted that a sliding scale would be complicated to explain to Legislature and at the 60/40 percent split the impact would only kick in at $90 million or above. Chair Breckel did not want a sliding scale to be an excuse for legislators to provide less funding and shared a preference for a 60/40 percentage split.

Member Cottingham noted that she seconded the original motion for purposes of discussion and following the discussion expressed support for Combined Alternative Two as originally proposed in Mr. Milliern's presentation.

Chair Breckel called for a vote on the amended motion. All members voted "nay". The amendment did not pass.

Chair Breckel called for a vote on the original motion. Member Endresen-Scott voted in favor of the motion; the rest of the members voted against the motion. The original motion did not pass.

Revised Motion: Move to approve a bond fund amount of $125 million for the regular grant round and targeted investment combined, including funding for the Recreation and Conservation Office administration, Lead Entity capacity, Regional Fish Enhancement Groups project planning costs, and request authority to spend up to $80 million in federal funds. The first 60 percent, with a minimum of $30 million, is allocated to the grant round. All additional funds are approved for Targeted Investments.

Moved by: Member **Cottingham**

Seconded by: Member **Maroney**
Approved: Approved

Member Endresen-Scott noted that her vote in favor of approving the revised motion was in support of the $125 million request but would have preferred 50 percent for the regular board program.

Riparian Program

Mr. Milliern explained there is $29.6 million requested in the current grant round and staff expect that number to grow if the program continues to be funded. Staff recommend requesting $25 million for the Riparian program which aligns with the Riparian Roundtable recommendation.

Member Keesecker thought the Washington State Conservation Commission would also recommend around $25 million for their riparian request, but they were still in the process of discussing recommendations.

Motion: Move to approve a $25 million ask for the Riparian grant program.
Moved by: Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by: Member **Endresen-Scott**
Approved: Approved

Public Comment

None.

Partner Programs

Staff recommended supporting partner programs.

Motion: Move to support the funding requests for the following programs: Puget Sound Acquisition and Recovery program; Brian Abbot Fish Barrier Removal Board program; Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program; Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative; and Family Forest Fish Passage Program, otherwise known as FFFPP.
Moved by: Member **Maroney**
Seconded by: Member **Bizyayeva**
Approved: Approved

Public Comment

None.

ADJOURN: 2:32 P.M.

Motion:	Move to **Adjourn**.
Moved by:	Member **Cottingham**
Seconded by:	Member **Maroney**
Approved:	Approved

The next regular meeting will be held on September 24 and 25, at the Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA 98501 and online via Zoom.

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item 1

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Director's Report

Prepared By: Megan Duffy, Recreation and Conservation Office Director; Susan Zemek, Communications Manager; Brock Milliern, Policy Director; Mark Jarasitis, Fiscal Manager; and Bart Lynch, Data Specialist

Summary
This memo describes staff and Director's activities and key agency updates, including: a legislative update, new staff profiles, news from other Recreation and Conservation Office boards, and fiscal and performance updates.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:
- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Agency Update

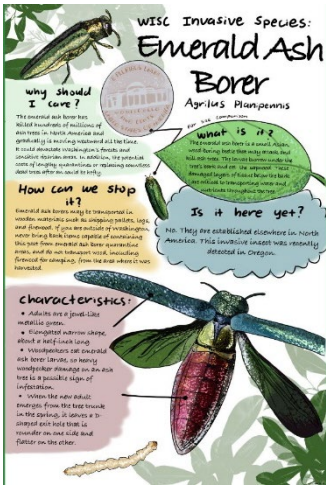
Checking out a Salmon Broodstock Program

RCO staff joined the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians in Hazel, Washington, along the North Fork Stillaguamish River to capture returning adult summer Chinook salmon for their Harvey Creek Hatchery broodstock program. The tribally owned and operated hatchery, located just outside Arlington, has been raising and releasing salmon since 1977. Current operations include Chinook (summer), coho, and chum salmon. Harvey Creek Hatchery recruits adult Chinook salmon annually from the North Fork Stillaguamish. These broodstock then are trucked to the hatchery where they are held and cared for until the fish are ready to spawn.

Orca Action Month

Washingtonians gathered statewide in June to pull weeds, listen to stories, and clean beaches, hoping to make a difference and raise awareness of the plight of orcas. The Southern Resident orcas that spend time in Washington State have seen their numbers fall from a high of ninety-eight in 1995 to seventy-four today and are in danger of going extinct. More than thirty events were scheduled during the Orca Action Month in June. The goal was to raise awareness about pollution threatening orcas and to empower people to take action to clean waterways.

Students Win Invasive Species Art Contest



Three students earned the honor of having their posters selected as the first-place winning entries in an art contest held by the Washington Invasive Species Council and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. In all, ninety-four kids submitted entries. In the kindergarten through fifth-grade category, Tyler from Trout Lake School in Trout Lake won first place for a black and white drawing of a mitten crab. In the sixth-through eighth-grade category, Natalie from Mount Baker Middle School in Auburn won first place for her poster on pike, an invasive fish. In the ninth- through twelfth-grade category, Flora from Newport High School in Bellevue won for her emerald ash borer poster pictured above. The winning posters will be displayed for one year at all the aquatic invasive species check stations and in an educational trailer that travels statewide to schools, libraries, and events, educating people about invasive species that threaten Washington's natural resources, economy, recreation, and ecology.

Employee News

Butch Lovelace joined RCO as an outdoor grants manager in the Recreation and Conservation Grants Section, working with the parks team. He spent the past twenty-five years working for the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks as a project and program manager. He managed the youth sports grant program for the agency. He has a bachelor of arts degree in anthropology from the University of Washington. In his free time, in addition to enjoying the many outdoor benefits of living in the Pacific Northwest, he enjoys attending music and cultural events with friends.

New Tribal Liaison Hired

Dawn Pullin, a member of the Spokane Tribe of Indians, joined RCO as the agency's first tribal affairs director. Dawn comes to us from the Washington State Patrol, where she worked as its tribal liaison, addressing the missing and murdered indigenous crisis for nearly four years. Her experience includes working for Indian Health Service as a contracting officer, the Spokane Tribe of Indian's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families as the director and later as the Tribe's chief executive officer. Dawn is also an entrepreneur and owns her own health and wellness company and recently joined the Spokane Regional Domestic Violence Coalition Board as well as the Innovations Human Trafficking Collaborative Board. Dawn was raised on the Tribe's reservation and completed her undergraduate degree in business administration from Eastern Washington University and her master of business administration degree from the University of Phoenix. She will be part of the Executive Leadership Team and will be working mostly remote from Spokane.

PCSRF trip to DC in November

RCO and the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) continue preparing for the annual multi-state Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) visit to DC, scheduled for the week of November 18. Agencies, tribes, and partners will represent the PCSRF states.

Riparian Coordination

The Riparian Task Force Final Report and Recommendations was submitted to the Governor's Office in July 2024 by Plauche & Carr. The next phase of the Riparian

Roundtable discussions began in August and is focused on developing approaches to implementation of the recommendations submitted in the report. RCO and GSRO continue to participate in these meetings and provide communication and coordination support to the state family and regional organizations in conjunction with the facilitated process. GSRO is currently coordinating input from the Council of Regions and Lead Entities specific to implementation of Recommendation 2, which addresses voluntary restoration at the watershed level. GSRO is also developing an approach for supporting improved communication and coordination across state riparian programs, including grant programs, stakeholder outreach, and data management.

Legislative and Policy Updates

Staff will provide an update on legislative requests for the agency, including operating and capital requests. In addition, any new information pertaining to budget process or revenue forecasts will be provided.

News from the Boards

The **Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group** will meet next on November 20.

The **Washington Invasive Species Council** met in June and heard updates on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Japanese beetle eradication efforts and preparations for a possible quagga mussel infestation. The council also discussed its Prioritization Assessment Tool and the timeline for completing its strategic plan, biennial report and other outreach plan. The council also toured sites in Walla Walla. The council will meet again in September to hear updates on the Marimo moss ball incident, European green crab long-term management plan, emerald ash borer preparedness efforts, chronic wasting disease, poison hemlock control in King County, the Safeguard our Shellfish campaign, and an overview of the quagga and zebra mussel prevention decision package.

The **Recreation and Conservation Funding Board** met in July and made changes to the Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities program, including increases to the grant limits. The board discussed its future budget requests to the Legislature, a new technical assistance grant program, and changes to the Farmland Preservation grant program. The board also heard an overview of the Land and Water Conservation Fund's Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program and the Boating Infrastructure Grant program. The board met again in August to approve its capital and operating budget requests for the next biennium, including a $27 million request for the Youth Athletic

Facilities grant program and a $150 million request for Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program grants. The board will meet next October 29-30.

Fiscal Report

The fiscal report reflects Salmon Recovery Funding Board activities as of July 18, 2023.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

For July 1, 2023-June 30, 2025, actuals through August 16, 2024 (FM 13). 54.2 percent of biennium reported.

PROGRAMS	BUDGET	COMMITTED		TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES	
	New and Re-appropriation 2023-2025	Dollars	Percent of Budget	Dollars	Percent of Budget	Dollars	Percent of Budget
State Funded							
2015-17	$1,293,510	$1,293,510	100%	$0	0%	$129,891	10%
2017-19	$2,293,410	$2,293,410	100%	$0	0%	$1,284,709	56%
2019-21	$5,838,000	$3,767,886	65%	$2,070,114	35%	$2,343,120	62%
2021-23	$19,755,655	$19,755,655	100%	$0	0%	$8,166,491	41%
2021-23 Supplemental	$94,937,180	$94,071,741	99%	$865,439	1%	$13,705,164	15%
2023-25	$16,168,606	$7,183,072	44%	$8,985,534	56%	$4,290,791	60%
Total	**$140,286,361**	**$128,365,274**	**92%**	**$11,921,087**	**8%**	**$29,920,166**	**23%**
Federal Funded							
2018	$2,924,445	$2,924,445	100%	$0	0%	$2,924,445	100%
2019	$4,858,324	$4,858,324	100%	$0	0%	$4,493,105	92%
2020	$6,405,342	$5,956,934	93%	$448,408	7%	$1,954,579	33%
2021	$11,047,938	$7,642,411	69%	$3,405,527	31%	$3,478,326	46%
2022	$21,108,947	$17,686,671	84%	$3,422,276	16%	$6,248,390	35%
2023	$24,735,000	$24,054,635	97%	$680,365	3%	$1,985,592	8%
2024	$25,249,602	$0	0%	$25,249,602	100%	$0	0%
Total	**$96,329,598**	**$63,123,420**	**88%**	**$33,206,178**	**34%**	**$21,084,437**	**33%**
Grant Programs							
Lead Entities	$10,919,297	$10,613,993	97%	$305,304	3%	$5,426,191	51%
PSAR	$122,127,986	$117,271,358	96%	$4,856,628	4%	$27,604,616	24%
Subtotal	**$133,047,283**	**$127,885,351**	**94%**	**$5,161,932**	**6%**	**$33,030,807**	**20%**
Administration							
Admin/ Staff	$10,523,884	$10,523,884	100%	$0	0%	$6,036,756	57%

PROGRAMS	BUDGET	COMMITTED		TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES	
	New and Re-appropriation 2023-2025	Dollars	Percent of Budget	Dollars	Percent of Budget	Dollars	Percent of Budget
Subtotal	**$10,523,884**	**$10,523,884**	**100%**	**$0**	**0%**	**$6,036,756**	**57%**
GRAND TOTAL	**$380,187,126**	**$329,897,929**	**87%**	**$50,289,197**	**13%**	**$90,072,166**	**27%**

Note: Activities such as smolt monitoring, effectiveness monitoring, and regional funding are combined with projects in the state and federal funding lines above.

Performance Update

The following data displays grant management and project impact performance measures for fiscal year 2025. Data included specific to projects funded by the board and current as of August 19, 2024.

Project Impact Performance Measures

The following tables provide an overview of the fish passage accomplishments funded by the board in fiscal year 2025. Grant sponsors submit these performance measure data for blockages removed, fish passages installed, and stream miles made accessible when a project is completed and in the process of closing. The Forest Family Fish Passage Program, Coastal Restoration Initiative Program, Chehalis Basin Strategy, Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board, and the Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program are not included in these totals.

So far, 1 salmon blockage was removed this fiscal year (July 1, 2024, to August 19, 2024), and 1 passageway installed (Table 1). These projects have cumulatively opened 0.4 miles of stream (Table 2).

Measure	FY 2024 Performance
Blockages Removed	1
Bridges Installed	0
Culverts Installed	1
Fish Ladders Installed	0
Fishway Chutes Installed	0

Table 1: Blockage Removal and Passage-way Installation projects

Project Number	Project Name	Primary Sponsor	Funding Program	Stream Miles
20-1463	2020 Little Squalicum Estuary Restoration	Bellingham City of	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Acct	0.40
				0.4

Table 2: Stream Miles Opened

Grant Management Performance Measures

The table below summarizes fiscal year 2025 operational performance measures as of August 19, 2024

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Performance Measures

Measure	FY Target	FY 2024 Performance	Indicator	Notes
Percent of Salmon Projects Issued Agreement within 120 Days of Board Funding	90%	**100%**	●	Three agreements for board-funded projects were due to be mailed this fiscal year to date. Staff issued three agreements within 120 days, averaging twenty-two days.
Percent of Salmon Progress Reports Responded to On Time (15 days or less)	90%	**91%**	●	One hundred thirty-six progress reports were due this fiscal year to date for board-funded projects. Staff responded to 124 in fifteen days or less. On average, staff responded within six days.
Percent of Salmon Bills Paid within 30 days	100%	**100%**	●	During this fiscal year to date, 276 bills were due for board-funded projects. All were paid on time.
Percent of Projects Closed on Time	85%	**67%**	●	Twelve board-funded projects were scheduled to close. So far, this fiscal year has eight of them closed on time.
Number of Projects in Project Backlog	5	**10**	●	Ten board-funded projects are in the backlog and need to be closed out.

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item 2

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Salmon Recovery Management Report

Prepared By: Erik Neatherlin, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office Director
Marc Duboiski, Salmon Recovery Grants Section Manager

Summary
This memo summarizes the recent work completed by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and the Recreation and Conservation Office's Salmon Recovery Grants Section.

Board Action Requested
This item will be a:
☐ Request for Decision
☐ Request for Direction
☒ Briefing

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office Report

Federal Affairs and Partner Activities

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Puget Sound Partnership hosted the annual Congressional staff tour in Washington State. The tour took place in northern Puget Sound and focused on partnerships, progress, the importance of federal and state funding, and nearshore and eelgrass and kelp bed habitats. The tour was well attended with representatives from six separate Congressional Offices including both Senator Cantwell's and Senator Murray's offices. Senior staff from the Governor's Office in Olympia and DC also attended.

GSRO is planning for the annual Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board travel meeting in early October in Omak, WA.

GSRO continued its quarterly meetings with Tribal policy leadership from Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, and Upper Columbia United Tribes. These meetings are important venues to strengthen

relationships and understand Tribal salmon and orca priorities. The recent quarterly meetings have focused on GSRO's development of the Governor's Salmon Strategy 2025-27 biennial salmon work plan.

In other news, the U.S. and Canada reached an agreement in principle for the Columbia River Treaty (U.S. and Canada reach deal on Columbia River Treaty | The Seattle Times).

Governor's Statewide Salmon Strategy

GSRO is the lead agency maintaining and implementing the governor's salmon strategy (strategy). Following Governor Inslee's 2021 update to the strategy, the legislature directed GSRO to implement the strategy by convening the natural resource subcabinet and developing a biennial workplan.

The workplan is a summary of statewide priorities with a recommended budget for salmon recovery that aligns with tribal priorities and federally approved salmon recovery plans. GSRO is developing the 2025-2027 biennial work plan, which is due to the Governor's Office in October.

Spokane Watershed Lead Entity

At the June 2024, Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting, the board discussed project funding pathways and decided to focus on a percentage or set amount of state funds. They also requested that staff meet with the Spokane Tribe to discuss assistance with their PCSRF application. RCO staff met with Spokane Tribal staff in August and will assist the tribe with their 2026 PCSRF application.

2025 Salmon Recovery Conference

The conference is April 28-30, 2025, in Yakima, WA. GSRO and Western Washington University Conference Services staff visited the Yakima Convention and Event Center in August. Notifications about the conference and request for sessions were sent out in August. The call for abstracts will be open September 5-October 25, 2024. Registration will open January 6, 2025. Staff is considering providing a project workshop for sponsors on April 28 that would detail best practices for applications, time with the review panel, and other important information.

State of Salmon Report

GSRO publishes the biennial State of Salmon in Watersheds report as required by RCW 77.85.020. The report consolidates information from state agencies on salmon recovery, watershed planning, and related efforts. The 2020 and 2022 reports consisted of a printed executive summary and a comprehensive website (www.stateofsalmon.wa.gov).

The 2024 report will be more streamlined and focused and will be published near the end of the 2024 calendar year.

GSRO staff continued collaborating with state agencies and regional salmon recovery organizations to identify key reporting themes, organize the data, update the website, and work towards development of the printed executive summary.

Monitoring and Evaluation

GSRO continued to coordinate with the Science Advisory Panel, the Council of Regions, and partners to set a path forward for the board's monitoring program. Item 4 on the agenda covers the current progress made. The request for qualifications and quotation for the approved monitoring inventory project (approved at the June meeting) is expected to be released in September.

Intensively Monitored Watershed program progress continues. This summer, GSRO met with Tribes, researchers, and policy-level agency leadership to explore the options selected by the board at their June meeting. Option 1 would fund all Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) monitoring research activities at current levels through to the end of post-treatment monitoring. Option 2 considers the unique aspects of each IMW and proposes scaling back in a way that maintains the integrity of the results but reduces costs over time. The Science Advisory Panel is reviewing the input from researchers and GSRO is actively engaged in conversations with our IMW partners. GSRO will be providing an update on IMW discussions at the December board meeting.

GSRO staff met with key science organizations from across the state to build relationships and improve understanding and coordination around science priorities. GSRO recently met with directors and deputy directors from the US Geological Survey Western Fisheries Research Center and Puget Sound Partnership science panel. GSRO works with the British Columbia Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and the Pacific Salmon Foundation to develop cross-boundary science initiatives and is now co-presenting the Knowledge Exchange Workshop series with these partners.

Another key GSRO initiative underway is working with regional organizations and Lead Entities to gather information about the status of fish passage barrier inventory, assessment, and prioritization. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is in the process of developing a statewide fish passage barrier prioritization and this information will be useful in providing feedback on the proposed strategy and its implications for fish passage efforts. Board funding has been used for many of the inventories and prioritization projects across the state and therefore has a vested interest in leveraging the existing regional and local strategies.

Orca Recovery

The current official population of the Southern Resident killer whales is at seventy-four, though the Center for Whale Research has noted that there is an adult whale that has not been seen with his family and is likely deceased.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, with research from Sealife, Response, and Rehabilitation, identified sixteen whales in vulnerable body condition (fifteen as underweight and one in late-stage pregnancy).

On June 28, 2024, for the fourth year in a row, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife issued an emergency rule requiring commercial whale watching vessels to stay at least one-half nautical mile away from vulnerable Southern Residents this summer. Starting January 1, 2025, nearly all boats will be required to stay 1000 yards, a similar distance as the e-rule, from any Southern Resident killer whale. The pregnant whale likely miscarried in June 2024. Over two-thirds of pregnancies result in miscarriages or early death of calves born. In December 2024, a calf was born, but went missing in January.

At the end of June, GSRO staff participated in a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Species in the Spotlight health assessment workshop for cetaceans. The focus was Southern Resident killer whales, North Atlantic Right Whales, and Cooke Inlet Belugas, with the primary goal of bringing researchers, managers, and other partners together to discuss health assessment of the cetaceans. The workshop covered a wide range of topics with a particular focus on investigating issues related to high mortality and low fecundity that are impeding recovery.

Salmon Recovery Section Report

2023 Grant Cycle

RCO staff and grant recipients are working on executing agreements for the ninety-five salmon projects funded by the board last September. As of August 19, ninety-four are active.

2024 Grant Cycle

The board will hear about the 2024 grant cycle on day two of the September board meeting.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grant Administration

The following table shows projects funded by the board and administered by staff since 1999. The information is current as of August 19, 2024. This table does not include projects funded through the Fish Barrier Removal Board, Family Forest Fish Passage Program, the Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative, or Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program. Although RCO staff support these programs through grant and contract administration, the board does not review or approve projects under these programs.

Table 1. Board-Funded Projects

	Pending Projects	Active Projects	Completed Projects	Total Funded Projects
Salmon Projects to Date	2	459	3172	3,633
Percentage of Total	0%	13%	87%	

Attachments

A. **Closed Projects:** lists projects that closed between June 12, 2024, and August 19, 2024. Each project number includes a link to information about the project (e.g., designs, photos, maps, reports, etc.). Staff closed out eighteen projects or contracts during this time.
B. **Approved Amendments:** shows the major amendments approved between June 12, 2024, and August 19, 2024. Staff processed seven cost change amendments during this period.

Attachment A

Salmon Projects Completed and Closed from June 12, 2024-August 19, 2024

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Primary Program	Closed Completed Date
18-1763	Pierce Conservation District	SPC Vines Acquisition-Restoration	Salmon Federal Projects	07/01/2024
18-1851	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	LWD & Riparian Planting at Deschutes RM 21	Puget Sound Acq. & Restoration	08/02/2024
19-1247	BioAnalysts, Inc	PERS SRV Monitoring Panel BioAnalysts Inc 2019	Salmon Federal Activities	06/27/2024
19-1443	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Deschutes RM 34.5 In-stream Complexity	Salmon Federal Projects	08/02/2024
19-1495	Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon PA 13 Habitat Enhancement	Salmon Federal Projects	07/09/2024
19-1737	NW Indian Fisheries Comm	NWIFC Hatchery Reform 2019	Salmon Federal Activities	07/01/2024
19-1743	Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tribal Mass Marking 2019	Salmon Federal Activities	07/26/2024
20-1053	Nez Perce Tribe	Tumalum Creek Culvert Design	Salmon Federal Projects	07/22/2024

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Primary Program	Closed Completed Date
20-1101	Forterra NW	Chambers Creek Dam-Phase III	Salmon Federal Projects	07/09/2024
20-1148	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness Floodplain Restoration- Rivers Edge	Puget Sound Acq. & Restoration	07/05/2024
22-1012	Asotin County Conservation District	Tenmile Creek PA 68.1 Construction	Salmon Federal Projects	08/15/2024
22-1064	Sea Resources	Clearwater Creek Bridge Design	Salmon State Supplemental Sm	08/02/2024
22-1098	Wild Fish Conservancy	Finn Creek Estuary Restoration Project	Salmon Federal Projects	06/13/2024
22-1213	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Mason Creek Final Design	Salmon Federal Projects	07/23/2024
22-1214	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	East Fork Lewis River Habitat Improvements Final D	Salmon Federal Projects	07/12/2024
22-1215	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Lower Woodard Creek Final Design	Salmon Federal Projects	07/25/2024
24-1708	ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc.	PSP PSAR Review Panel Member ICF	PSAR-Lead Entity Contracts	07/26/2024
24-1709	Sky Environmental LLC	PSP PSAR Review Panel Sky Environmental	PSAR-Lead Entity Contracts	08/01/2024

Attachment B

Project Amendments Approved by the RCO Director

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Program	Type	Date	Amendment Descriptions
18-1291	Elwha River Engineered Log Jams - Ranney Reach	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound Acquisition & Restoration	Cost Change	07/19/2024	Add a total of $1,012,930 in returned 2023-2025 NOPLE funds from project 23-1114 and $151,939 in additional match for overruns due to significant FEMA permitting delays and inflated construction costs. New grant amount will be funded with $281,962, $386,546 salmon federal IIJA and $344,422 salmon federal.
22-1131	Crabapple-Carpenter Creek Est Protection	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Puget Sound Acq. & Restoration	Cost Change	06/20/2024	This amendment returns $340,322 of PSAR funds. This project has been awarded a National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant for the project area in addition to ESRP funding, allowing the release of funds.

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Program	Type	Date	Amendment Descriptions
22-1420	San Juan Islands Eelgrass Recovery-Phase 2	San Juan Islands Conservation District	Puget Sound Acquisition & Restoration	Cost Change	07/18/2024	Add $26,972 in 21-23 PSAR funding from San Juan LE. This project was partially funded on the 2022 list and is receiving returned funds from a project that was not completed.
23-1075	Trafton Floodplain Restoration (Ph I)	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Salmon State Projects	Cost Change	07/25/2024	Per NOAA's Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Southern Resident Killer Whale (SRKW) Habitat Subaward allocations, this amendment increases the project funding by $1,421,482 of 2023/24 PST Orca Habitat funding (NA24NMFX438G0017-T1-01) bringing the total Orca funding to $4,921,482 and the total Project Agreement amount to $5,788,150, and the special conditions are updated to reflect the additional increment of funding.
23-1173	Weeks Point Way County Shoreline Restoration	San Juan County Department of Environmental Stewardship	Salmon State Projects	Cost Change	08/02/2024	Cost increase adding $20,500 in returned 21-23 PSAR funds from the San Juan LE returned funds.

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Program	Type	Date	Amendment Descriptions
23-1279	Icicle Creek Instream Flow Restoration - COIC	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Salmon State Projects	Cost Change	06/24/2024	Super Amendment to remove Salmon Federal Funding and replace it with Salmon State Funding. Overall project funding remains the same.
23-1501	Hood Canal Bridge Phase 2.3	Long Live the Kings	Salmon State Projects	Cost Change	08/12/2024	Increase Year 2 funding by $198,000, as documented in the 2023-25 supplemental operating budget SB 5950. Total year 2 funding is $298,000, total agreement funding is $3,798,000.

WASHINGTON SALMON COALITION
Community-Based Salmon Recovery

September 16, 2024

Dear Chair Breckel, Salmon Recovery Funding Board members and Director Duffy,

On behalf of the Washington Salmon Coalition, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide this Partner Report.

It has been a very productive grant round, as we will be hearing momentarily. One of the things I would like to point out is that several Lead Entities had projects that were elevated and prioritized above their initial technical rank because of community priorities. In one case the Citizens' Committee heard input from farmers on the committee that a particular noxious weed control project that scored low technically would be important to the farming community. Through the discussions it also became clear that the project would provide an initial point of contact with many landowners that may thus lead to more beneficial riparian projects. These non-technical values identified important opportunities for better serving the community and connecting with the community while benefiting fish. The Citizens' Committee even recommended seeking additional funds to expand the community outreach efforts with this project. This is just a reminder that the way we do things is as important as what we do if we want to maximize our success in recovering salmon.

Since my last report the Washington Salmon Coalition held a virtual all hands meeting in July. We continued our discussion with Greer about the proposed monitoring program and about WDFW's barrier inventory. She has since been gathering information from Lead Entities about our local barrier inventories. We learned about stormwater retrofit geospatial data from Department of Transportation and how we can contribute to that inventory. Chantell Krider gave another great training about using Salmon Recovery Portal, and Don Gourlie provided training in leading legislative site visits and on an advocacy plan for the Habitat Recovery Pilot Program. Our next All Hands meeting will be in October, in person in Walla Walla.

Our Salmon Day committee has convened and is working on our joint message to legislators with the Council of Regions and Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups. We plan to be in Olympia, meeting with legislators on February 5th.

WSC also continues to collaborate on permit streamlining now with a broader consortium including Puget Sound Partnership and the Bonneville Environmental Foundation. We have successfully combined our efforts to focus several points including

- making the Habitat Recovery Pilot Program permanent;
- establishing a 30 day time limit on DNR's permit process for cultural resources and allowing that process to run concurrently with other processes;
- establishing timelines for other processes that do not have timelines;
- advocating for changes to the FEMA mapping requirements and process;
- expanding the multi-agency review team (MART) beyond Puget Sound; and
- establishing a single online portal for permitting processes and information hub for permitting.

Thank you for your continued support of salmon recovery at the local scale.

Kind Regards,

Aundrea McBride
Chair of the Washington Salmon Coalition

LEAD ENTITY HAPPENINGS, JUNE 2024

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity Involves College Forestry Students in Site Visits

Submitted by Kirsten Harma, Chehalis Basin Partnership & Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

For the second year in a row, the Chehalis Basin Lead Entity involved college students in its SRFB site visits as a creative way to gain additional local input on projects while also providing community education. In addition to a core group of local technical experts, the review team included about 12 students from Grays Harbor College's Forestry program, led by forestry professor Patrick Mahoney. The students grew up in communities around the Chehalis Basin in Adna, Napavine, Onalaska, Hoquiam, etc. The students bring local knowledge, and all are also currently interning with a local business – including small and large forestry companies, a city-managed forest, State Parks, and non-government organizations.
Forestry is an important part of the Chehalis basin, with about 81% of the basin's land managed for timber production.

Student questions and insights helped generate good discussion with project sponsors and reviewers. Conversations were especially engaging around the new riparian projects proposed this year. The students had questions about species selection, density of plantings, cost for plantings, and how plant survival would be ensured. They were very keen to understand how project costs could be kept low, and

Chehalis Basin site visits
Photo credit: Kirsten Harma

how a small pot of funding could be equitably distributed for this work. They dove deep into understanding buffer requirements for different forestry companies, and how best to improve fish passage in headwater streams – all themes relevant to both forestry and salmon recovery. These site visits helped to build awareness of what stream restoration looks like for the next generation of foresters.
"It was great to have the Grays Harbor College students participating," observed Ben Amidon, a local reviewer working for the Chehalis Tribe. "It really helped in providing an opportunity to bring some of the discussions into generally accessible language, as well."

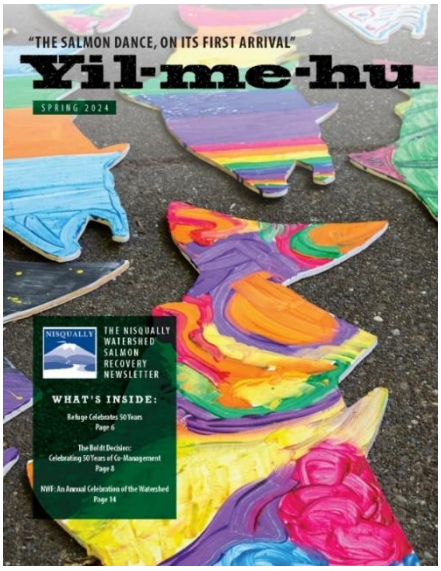
While being educational for the students, these field tours were a great opportunity for area restoration practitioners as well. In the coming year, the regional organization, the Coast Salmon Partnership, is going to look at how practitioners can increase effective engagement with forestry companies on restoration. These site visits were a first step in building relationships and sharing knowledge.

Chehalis Basin site visits
Photo credit: Kirsten Harma

Nisqually Lead Entity Update
Submitted by Ashley Vonn Essen, Nisqually Lead Entity
Brighton Creek Culvert Project

Nisqually Indian Tribe, which also serves as the Nisqually Lead Entity, has recently been awarded funding though NOAA's Restoring Tribal Priority Fish Passage though Barrier Removal grant opportunity. The Nisqually Indian Tribe, in partnership with Pierce County, will remove a culvert that is completely blocking fish passage on Brighton Creek, a tributary of the Nisqually River. It will replace it with a new channel-spanning culvert, opening nearly six miles of high-quality habitat for ESA-listed steelhead trout and Chinook salmon. The Tribe was one of 19 successful applications in this nationwide competition, receiving $5.8 million of the $81 million funding package dedicated to U.S. federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and tribal organizations for implementing fish passage work and building tribal organizational capacity, under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act.

Brighton Creek Culvert
Photo credit: S. Motsenbocker



***Yil Me Hu* annual newsletter**
The Nisqually Indian Tribe's Salmon Recovery Program recently released the latest edition of their annual newsletter, the *Yil Me Hu*. This edition, as well as past editions, can be found on the Nisqually River Council's (the LE's citizen committee) website: https://nisquallyriver.org/resources/.

McNeil Island Restoration

The Nisqually Indian Tribe continues to partner with Washington's Department of Fish and Wildlife and Department of Natural Resources, working in coordination with the Department of Corrections, to support and implement restoration opportunities on McNeil Island. Research and monitoring completed by the Tribe's Department of Natural Resources has indicated that the island's 1.3 miles of shoreline habitat is especially important to chum salmon, a species incredibly important to Nisqually fishers. Chum have been found in high densities using the McNeil Island nearshore and along with ESA-listed Chinook, are critical for supporting the Tribe's invaluable treaty right. Several restoration projects have been implemented on the island with more funding being sought to continue to restore this vital habitat.

McNeil Island shoreline
Photo credit: Christopher Ellings

LEAD ENTITY HAPPENINGS, SEPTEMBER 2024

Salmon Recovery Results Seen in Walla Walla
Submitted by Steve Martin, Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Lead Entity

The Snake River Region Lead Entity wrapped up another successful grant round with 11 projects proposed by seven sponsors. The regional allocation will fund 7 of those projects. The region also ran a successful Targeted Investment/Large Capital grant round and a Riparian grant round concurrent with the conventional Lead Entity grant round. It was a busy season for sponsors, reviewers, and staff.

Below is a photograph of the Review Panel, Lead Entity Citizen and Technical Team members and staff on the Tucannon River. It was a great day because we also saw wild steelhead spawning near the proposed restoration site in habitat that was restored previously. Red arrows point to adult salmon constructing a Redd under woody debris. Tucannon River natural origin steelhead adult abundance has been increasing rapidly over the last few years and this spring was the largest number of bull trout ever documented ascending the Tucannon River at nearly 300 adults.

In 2023, the Lead Entity approved funding a Phase II treatment of the Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) from its regional allocation. Those treatments began this summer. The purpose of Phase II is to increase the magnitude of restoration to elicit a larger fish response. The first phase of the Asotin IMW demonstrated that restoration yields increased steelhead production, but the lesson learned is that greater activation of the floodplain and restoring geomorphic process is key to a large response. Phase II is scheduled to be monitored post-restoration from 2025 through 2029.

In Mill Creek, through the City of Walla Walla, the first ever natural origin steelhead was documented (PIT tagged as a smolt 2 years ago) ascending the flood control channel, providing evidence that the fish passage restoration investments are paying off. Spring chinook have been reintroduced into the Walla Walla River and Mill Creek. We anticipate hundreds if not more than a 1,000 to return to the Walla Walla River and upper Mill Creek next spring and even larger numbers in subsequent years. Restoring fish passage is critical to salmon recovery.

The Snake River Regional Organization is hosting a legislative retreat later this month on the Tucannon River to showcase the impressive work of our restoration partners, highlight the local economic

contribution of the funding (Salmon Mean Business), hear from the property owner, and talk about the bright future of salmon in southeast Washington, thanks to the Washington Way!

Protecting Coastal Fisheries Resources Before They Become Federally Listed as Threatened in WRIA 21
Submitted by Richard Brocksmith, Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

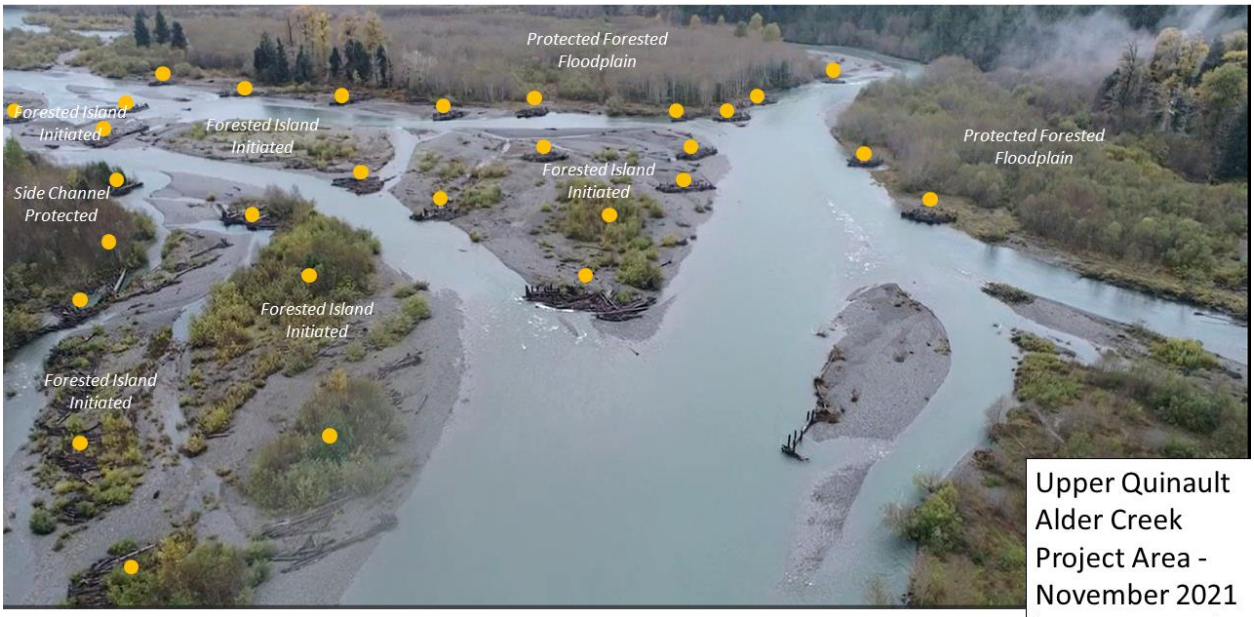
The WRIA 21 Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity has been working cooperatively for many years to implement several salmon habitat initiatives and recently received significant boosts from federal funding awards to augment state-provided funding. This positive outcome resulted from extensive collaborations, planning and careful study of the causes behind fish declines, and a motivation to act to create needed changes.

- Good news began the year in February 2024 when NOAA announced an award of $19M in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act awards to a consortium of public and private partners on the Olympic Peninsula Coast to identify and strategically upgrade fish-blocking barrier culverts through the Coldwater Connection Campaign (https://wildsalmoncenter.org/campaigns/cold-water-connection/).

- Following a federal declaration of fishery resource disaster for the Queets/Clearwater wild coho salmon in 2015, the Quinault Indian Nation and partners embarked on, and the recent Queets/Clearwater Resiliency Plan that established a prioritized set of actions for riparian and instream habitat restoration needed for decades of work to improve degraded floodplains and fishery resources. Recognizing the potential for this work, NOAA announced a $10M award to Trout Unlimited and the Quinault Indian Nation in July 2024 from the Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience program.

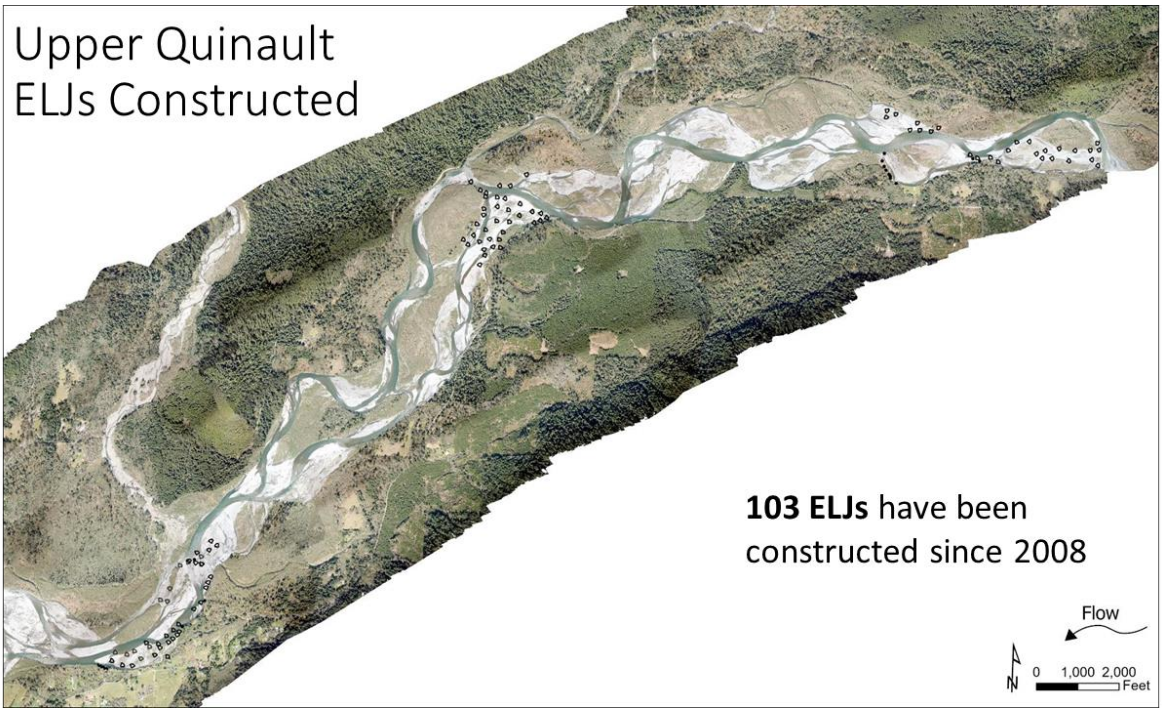
- NOAA made another significant investment in WRIA 21 this August 2024 with the award of $3M to the Quinault Indian Nation via Coastal Habitat Restoration Resilience Grants for Tribes and Underserved Communities. These resources will hopefully be combined with upcoming WA Coast Restoration and Resilience Initiative funds to accelerate the on-going restoration of the Upper Quinault River and its degraded floodplain and riparian areas. The project will also build capacity for restoration planning, design, and construction through new staff positions at the Quinault Indian Nation.

The Quinault Indian Nation and the WRIA 21 Technical Review Group are excited to be supported in scaling up our community's capacity and ability to implement these initiatives and, in partnership with the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Coast Salmon Partnership, continue the recovery of coastal habitat and priority fisheries.



Upper Quinault Alder Creek Project Area - November 2021
(image from QDNR)

The graphics illustrate completed restoration work. Similar work in other river locations can now occur as a result of the newly awarded federal funding.



WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **4**

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Proposed Monitoring Grant Program

Prepared By: Greer Maier, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office Science Coordinator

Summary

This memo describes the proposal to launch a new monitoring grant program for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) with the goal of filling critical state and regional data gaps related to restoration and salmon recovery. The program will be designed to inform decision making at state, regional, and local levels. This new integrated monitoring program would run at the same time as the regular board grant round. If approved, monitoring would be removed as an eligible project type in other board grant programs.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

Introduction/Background

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) award from National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) requires 10 percent of the annual award be designated for monitoring. Funding for regional monitoring projects comes from the PCSRF award. In March and June, the board discussed the evolution of its overall monitoring program. Transitions include the completion of the Action Effectiveness Monitoring program and the fish in/fish out (FIFO) programs. These transitions have created the opportunity to set a new path for the board's overall monitoring efforts. Several years of discussion with board members, the board's monitoring subcommittee, regions, lead entities, and partners has led to a proposed, new monitoring-focused, grant program. This new grant program is designed to be agile, integrated, and adaptable to better meet the modern needs of the board, regions, lead entities, and practitioners.

The integrated monitoring grant program would be informed by the broad-scale questions below that have historically guided the board's monitoring efforts. However, the program would also be designed to accommodate more specific questions, new information, and develop modern technologies and/or methodologies to better inform statewide and regionally specific recovery information needs.

- What is the status and health of fish populations?
- What is the status and health of the habitat?
- What are the key factors limiting recovery?
- Are we making progress towards recovery?

Staff are seeking a decision on the establishment of a Salmon Recovery Monitoring Grant Program and a decision on the amount of funding to propose for a 2025 monitoring grant round.

Grant Program Overview

The proposed Salmon Recovery Monitoring Grant Program would operate as a state-wide competitive grant round with strategic priorities for funding. The goals for the grant program are:

1. Generate strategically **consistent** information **applicable** to state, regional, and local decision makers.
2. **Guide** habitat restoration and protection and inform recovery plan implementation.
3. Support and implement an **adaptive approach** that focuses on:
    a. timely and relevant questions,
    b. monitoring needs,
    c. providing timely information on the status and trends of fish populations and their habitats where restoration has occurred.
4. **Communicate** data, information, and knowledge in a meaningful way.
5. **Collaborate** with partners to leverage programs and results.

Monitoring information is intended to inform decision-making at all levels of recovery implementation. Given the limited funding available annually statewide, the monitoring grant program would focus on a narrow scope of project types and the grant process would be streamlined and simplified. Monitoring would no longer be eligible for funding under the regular board grant round. If approved, a more in-depth manual for the Monitoring Grant Program will be available by the time a request for proposals (RFP)

is released for the 2025 grant round. Below is a high-level summary of the major elements of the proposed grant program.

Eligible Applicants: It is important that the regional recovery organizations play a role in identifying, crafting, planning, and directing the monitoring work funded under this program. This ensures that the project has the necessary regional support and applicability, and that the right information is collected in the right places and with the right partners and stakeholder involvement. It also ensures information can be adapted to be communicated both up to the state level (via the Science Advisory Panel) and down to the practitioner level (via already established regional strategies and networks) (see Figure 1). We anticipate that Lead Entities will work closely with their regional recovery organization to elevate monitoring needs and generate project applications. To ensure a strong regional role, only the following would be eligible to receive funding:

- Regional recovery organizations.
- A regional partner that is independently eligible to receive funding (e.g., Tribal partner, state or federal entity, non-governmental organization; see Manual 18) and applies on behalf of the regional organization. The partner must work closely with the region and be involved in the planning and implementation of the project.

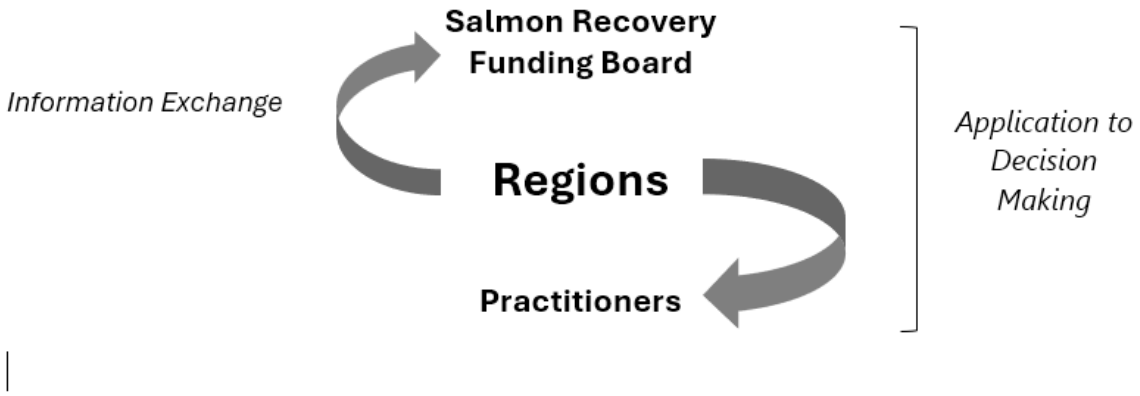


Figure 1. Conceptual framework for communication and application of monitoring program data and information from regions up to the Salmon Recovery Board and from regions down to practitioners.

Eligible Project Types: Eligibility would be based largely on federal PCSRF eligibility requirements as well as program-specific eligibility requirements. Regional monitoring projects must address high priority information needs or data gaps identified within a recovery plan or associated regional research, monitoring, and evaluation plan. The proposed definition for **monitoring** under this program is the ongoing and systematic collection and analysis of data in a standardized approach with the intent of informing

salmon recovery actions. The intent of monitoring will be to measure progress toward the achievement of program objectives. Implicit in the definition is the repetition of measurements over time (months, seasons, or years) for the purpose of detecting change. Consistent with current regional monitoring eligibility requirements, monitoring projects must:

- Address high-priority information needs or data gaps identified in a recovery plan or an associated regional research, monitoring, and evaluation plan.
- Complement, enhance, or leverage ongoing monitoring efforts.
- Have a plan to communicate results in a way that facilitates the learning and adaptive management process in regions and more broadly.
- Be consistent or compatible with data collection, analysis, and management methods and protocols being used in the region, and consistent or compatible with methods and protocols in common use throughout the state. Projects must be conducted in a way that data can be rolled up to the state level to inform decision making and reporting at that scale. Projects dealing with novel monitoring techniques must also demonstrate that results can be applied to other regions.

Strategic Priorities: Eligible monitoring projects must align with the strategic priorities for the grant round in which they are submitted. Strategic priorities will focus on specific topics to maximize the potential for learning and application at different scales. For the 2025-2027 grant rounds, the strategic priorities would be centered around decision making for selecting and designing projects. Restoration project outcomes are highly dependent on the extent that they address life stage bottlenecks (survival and capacity) and the limiting factors that cause those bottlenecks. The Science Advisory Panel developed a conceptual framework for a restoration decision-making process that was used to develop the monitoring grant program strategic priorities for 2025. The framework includes steps to identify survival bottlenecks, evaluate limiting factors associated with those bottlenecks, develop restoration and recovery actions to address those limiting factors, and monitor results and adapt based on the results (Figure 2).

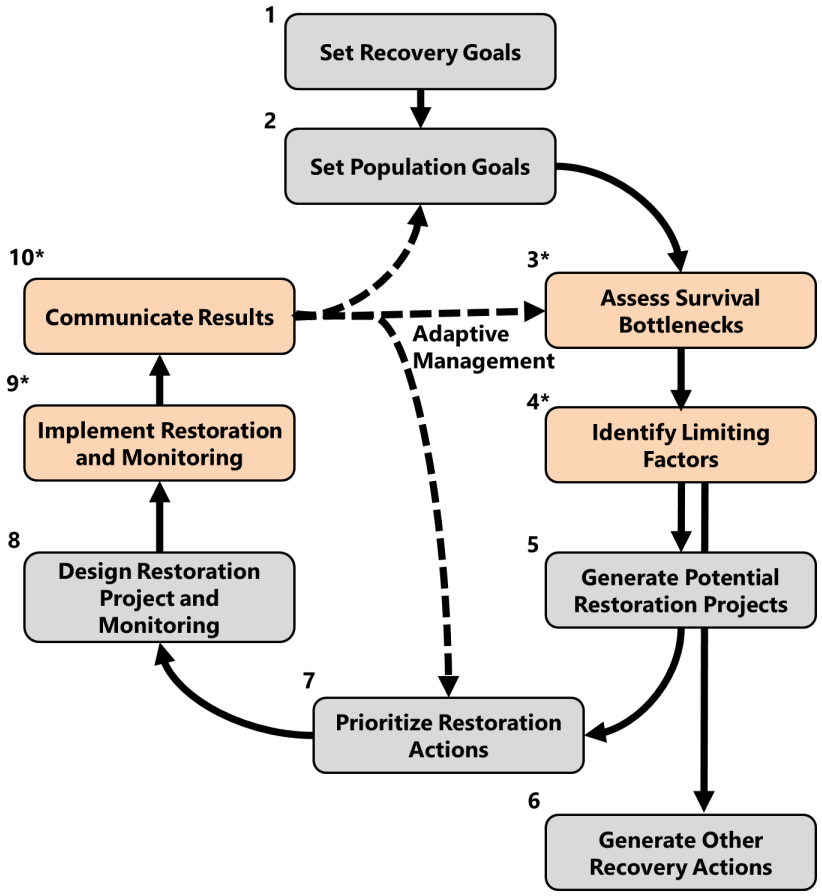


Figure 2. Conceptual decision-making framework used in developing strategic priorities for the Integrated Monitoring Program. Strategic priorities are indicated by color and Asterix (Steps 3, 4, 9, 10).

Eligible projects would focus on the following areas to help inform this process:

- **Survival bottlenecks** (species and life stage) (step 3)

  A *survival bottleneck* is a specific stage in the life cycle that experiences high mortality or capacity limitations, resulting in a population decline, ultimately limiting future production. Populations can experience more than one survival bottleneck.

- **Limiting factors** (e.g. habitat quality and quantity, food webs, and biological interactions such as competition and predation) (step 4)

  The *limiting factor(s)* is the event or series of events or conditions that cause the bottleneck to occur.

- **Project effectiveness** is clearly tied to project goals (e.g. addressing limiting factors and survival bottlenecks) (step 9)

  Effectiveness monitoring addresses whether habitat restoration projects are achieving their goals effectively by measuring environmental conditions, habitat characteristics,

and biological indicators. Applicants are encouraged to explore questions around the effectiveness of novel restoration approaches or techniques and restoration programs specifically aimed at alleviating survival bottlenecks and limiting factors. Although these projects can be site-specific, the outcomes and implications need to be of regional importance to be eligible.

Grant Process: The Monitoring Grant Program would be a statewide competitive program running at the same time as the regular board grant round. This would streamline the process for regional sponsors and focus on the specific program needs. There will be no allocation of monitoring funding to each region but instead an expectation that the Science Advisory Panel and board would consider equitable distribution over time and across the regions in their scoring and decision making. The Science Panel will review their success at meeting this expectation on a regular basis (see below). The steps in the process would be:

1. **Request for Proposals** – WINTER - Request for proposals (RFP) sent to the regions based with grant round strategic priorities and available funding.
2. **Applications from Regions** – WINTER/SPRING - Regions submit projects or partner with another entity to submit a proposal on behalf of the region.
3. **Science Advisory Panel Review and Final Applications** – SPRING - The Science Advisory Panel hears presentations and reviews applications. Science Panel submits comments for sponsors and sponsors submit final proposals with response to comments.
4. **Science Advisory Panel Recommendations** – SUMMER - Science Advisory Panel reviews final applications, scores proposals, and recommends projects for funding to the board.
5. **Board Decision** – FALL - Board reviews applications and Science Advisory Panel recommendations and awards funding.

To ensure the program is focusing on the most timely and relevant questions, monitoring needs, and adequately meeting its goals, the Science Advisory Panel is proposing an adaptive approach to managing this grant program. The process would be based on the regular evaluation of the stated goals of the program and rely on regular communication and engagement among the board, Science Advisory Panel, regions, lead entities, and partners. The Science Advisory Panel would annually evaluate the program process and outcomes, with an in-depth program evaluation every five years. The evaluation outcomes could lead to changes to the program to better meet the goals.

Evaluation Criteria: The Science Advisory Panel created a list of five criteria that could be used to evaluate and score project proposals. These criteria include:

1. **Scale of Benefit** – Strong projects produce evidence that is broadly applicable to similar populations, species and life stages, and/or watersheds. The larger the spatial scale at which results can be applied, the higher the score.
2. **Importance to Restoration** – Strong proposals will have clear outcomes that are directly tied to restoration planning and prioritization. Ideally, projects would fill an identified data gap in an established decision-making process (e.g., project identifies an unknown limiting factor, which leads directly to a decision about the location or type of project or project OR project addresses a key uncertainty and leads to decisions about when and how to implement those types of projects to maximize benefits). The more applicable to restoration decision-making, the higher the score.
3. **Technical Merit** – Strong proposals are scientifically rigorous, cost-effective, and produce a clear deliverable within a specific and disclosed time frame. Personnel are adequately qualified, and sponsors will have clearly identified roles and responsibilities associated with the project. The clearer and more robust the technical merit, the higher the score.
4. **Consistency and Leveraging** – Regional monitoring projects must be consistent or compatible with data collection, analysis, and management methods and protocols being used in the region, and will, to the maximum extent practicable, be consistent or compatible with methods and protocols in common use throughout the state. Furthermore, projects should complement existing work and priorities for monitoring. The more the project informs and leverages existing monitoring efforts, the higher the score. Novel monitoring projects will receive high scores if they complement existing monitoring efforts and clearly define the need for new monitoring.
5. **Recovery Planning and Implementation** – Strong projects produce outcomes that have a high likelihood of directly informing recovery efforts and are of interest to a broad group of regional stakeholders in salmon recovery. Ideally, projects have been identified in a regional recovery plan, monitoring strategy, or adaptive management plan. The results will be integrated into future decisions and there should be a strong plan for communicating and applying results after project completion. The higher the likelihood of informing recovery actions, the higher the score.

Proposed Funding Amount

Staff recommends that the board allocate $973,855 to the 2025 Salmon Recovery Monitoring grant round. This amount includes current PCSRF 2025 unobligated monitoring funds ($354,000) and the regional monitoring set aside ($350,000). This

funding also includes remaining unobligated carryover monitoring funds from federal fiscal year PCSRF 2022. The proposed funding for this program in 2025 is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed Grant Round 2025 Board-Funded Monitoring Funding

Remaining unobligated 2022 PCSRF	$269,855
PCSRF 2025	$704,000
TOTAL	**$ 973,855**

Motions for Funding Decisions

Move to create a statewide competitive Salmon Recovery Monitoring Program with the goal of filling critical data gaps. Monitoring will be removed as an eligible project type in the regular salmon recovery grant program. The first grant round will occur in 2025 and $973,855 will be available for projects.

Strategic Plan Connection

The board's Strategic Plan has three goals:
Goal 1: Fund the best possible salmon recovery activities and projects through a fair process that considers science, community values and priorities, and coordination of efforts.
Goal 2: Be accountable for board investments by promoting public oversight, effective projects, and actions that result in the economical and efficient use of resources.
Goal 3: Build understanding, acceptance, and support of salmon recovery efforts.

This monitoring grant program contributes to all three of these goals by guiding salmon recovery decision making (Goal 1), providing information that leads to more effective projects (Goal 2) and generating information and facilitating communication of science in support of recovery efforts (Goal 3).

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Decision Memo

Item **5**

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Manual 18 2025 Calendar

Prepared By: Kat Moore, Assistant Section Manager

Summary
This memo summarizes the 2025 grant round schedule.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:
- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

Introduction/Background

Salmon Recovery Grants Manual 18 contains the instructions and policies needed for completing a grant application submission to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) and managing a funded project. The board approves significant policy proposals contained in Manual 18; the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director has authority to approve administrative changes and minor policy clarifications.

The board is briefed on the manual in September, to finalize it in advance of the upcoming 2025 grant round. The administrative revisions incorporate changes suggested by lead entities via their progress reports, suggestions from the board's Review Panel, and clarifications and updates from RCO staff.

In December, staff may bring recommendations for minor changes to the Riparian, regular grant round, or Targeted Investment programs.

Staff is requesting a decision to approve the 2025 grant round calendar.

Strategic Plan Connection

https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SRFB-StrategicPlan.pdf

Briefing the board on administrative changes and proposed policy changes in Manual 18 supports **Goal 1:** Fund the best possible salmon recovery activities and projects through a fair process that considers science, community values and priorities, and coordination of efforts.

By sharing information about Manual 18, the board and partners are aware of how projects proceed through the grant round process for funding.

Motion

Move to approve the 2025 Grant Schedule as shown in Attachment A.

Attachment

A. 2025 Grant Schedule

2025 Grant Schedule

Applicants are required to follow local deadlines as set by the lead entity.

Date	Action	Description
January–April	Complete project application materials submitted at least 2 weeks before site visit **(required)**	**At least 2 weeks before the site visit,** applicants for all projects, including regional monitoring projects, must submit a complete application in PRISM (See Application Checklist). The lead entity provides applicants with a project number **before** work can begin in PRISM.
Track 1 February 3–March 14 Or **Track 2** April 3–May 14	Site visits **(required)**	RCO screens all applications for completeness and eligibility. The SRFB Review Panel evaluates projects using Manual 18, Appendix F criteria. RCO staff and review panel members attend lead entity-organized site visits. *Site visits may be virtual*.
March 19 & March 20	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 28	**First comment form** For February and March site visits	Track 1: Applicants receive SRFB Review Panel comments identifying projects as "Clear", "Conditioned", "Needs More Information", or "Project of Concern." RCO staff accepts "Clear" applications and returns "Conditioned", "Needs More Information", and "Project of Concern" applications so applicants may update and respond to comments. The Monitoring Panel will provide comments for monitoring projects.
April 9 & April 10	Conference call (Optional)	Track 1: Lead entities may schedule a 1-hour conference call with project applicants, RCO staff, and one SRFB Review Panel member to discuss "Needs More Information", "Project of Concern", or "Conditioned" projects in their lead entities.
April 28 – April 30	Salmon Recovery Conference	No site visits scheduled this week.
May 21 & 22	SRFB Review Panel meeting	Track 2: SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff meet to discuss projects and complete comment forms for projects visited in April and May.

Date	Action	Description
May 30	**First comment form** For April and May site visits	Track 2: Applicants receive SRFB Review Panel comments identifying projects as "Clear", "Conditioned", "Needs More Information", or "Project of Concern." RCO staff accepts "Clear" applications and returns "Conditioned", "Needs More Information", and "Project of Concern" applications so applicants may update and respond to comments. The Monitoring Panel will provide comments for monitoring projects.
June 9 & June 10	Conference call (Optional)	Track 2: Lead entities may schedule a 1-hour conference call with project applicants, RCO staff, and one SRFB Review Panel member to discuss "Needs More Information", "Project of Concern", or "Conditioned" projects in their lead entities.
June 23, 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 Application Checklist.
July 16 & 17	SRFB Review Panel meeting	SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff meet to discuss projects and complete comments. SRFB Review Panel will score Targeted Investment projects.
July 25	**Final comment form**	Applicants receive the final SRFB Review Panel comments, identifying projects as "Clear", "Conditioned", or "Project of Concern." The Monitoring Panel will provide final comments for monitoring projects.
August 7	**Due Date**: Accept SRFB Review Panel condition	Applicants with Conditioned projects must indicate whether they accept the conditions or will withdraw their projects.
August 8	**Due Date**: Lead entity ranked list	Lead entities submit ranked lists via PRISM.
August 13	**Due Date:** Regional submittal	Regional organizations submit their Regional Area Summary and Project Matrix.
September 2	Final grant report available for public review	The final funding recommendation report is available online for SRFB members and public review.
September 16 & 17	Board funding meeting	SRFB awards grants. Public comment period available.

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item 6

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Targeted Investments Funding Decision

Prepared By: Marc Duboiski, Salmon Recovery Grants Section Manager
Kat Moore, Senior Outdoor Grants Manager

Summary
This memorandum identifies projects for funding consideration using 2024 Targeted Investment funding.

Board Action Requested
This item will be a:
- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

Introduction/Background

In 2023, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) emphasized their strong support for funding large projects and proactively developing a project list of large projects for funding consideration by the legislature. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received an additional $25 million for the board in the 2024 supplemental legislative session, which could be used to fund large projects. The $25 million is in addition to the regular 2024 grant round. (Note this funding is subject to the outcome of Initiative 2117, which seeks to repeal the Climate Commitment Act.)

After considering several options for large project development and funding, Targeted Investments (TI) was identified as the preferred option given its ability to develop a single, statewide ranked list; accommodate situations where funding levels are uncertain; and is a previously adopted board program. The board added supplemental TI ranking criteria to award points based on how a project was ranked within a particular region.

As part of the 2024 grant round, the TI program allows the board to invest funding in specific regional priorities to accelerate salmon recovery. Specifically, the board intends to use targeted investments for projects that 1) drive significant population-scale benefits consistent with regional recovery priorities; and 2) accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation. TI projects request between $1-5 million in funding. Each salmon recovery region may support up to six TI applications. The salmon recovery regions and the Technical Review Panel reviewed and ranked the TI projects. Detailed information about the TI process is found in Manual 18, Appendix J: Targeted Investment Program. The TI ranked list is included in Attachment A.

Seven regions submitted nineteen projects, and all have been reviewed and cleared for funding from the board's review panel. Following Appendix J: Targeted Investment Program, the review panel scored the final applications using the targeted investments evaluation criteria.

The next step in the process is for the board to determine which projects to fund. The board may consider the following:

1. Meets all eligibility criteria
2. Meets all evaluation criteria
3. Is not designated a Project of Concern
4. The review panel's written evaluation and score of the project's technical merits or priorities
5. The degree and extent to which a project addresses both board targeted investment funding priorities above

In addition to the review panel and staff determining that all projects meet the eligibility and evaluation criteria, none of the projects are Projects of Concern (Items 1-3 above). Items 4-5 are covered below within the review panel evaluation section and the project scores.

The review panel TI project scores are in Attachment A.

The TI evaluation criteria is outlined in Attachment B.

The regional summaries of their project ranking priorities are in Attachment C.

The applications for each project are provided in Attachment D.

Review Panel Evaluation

The board's review panel assessed and ranked projects for the TI Program as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Ranked TI List with Funding Requests

Rank	Number	Region	Sponsor	Project	Funding Request	Running Total
1	24-1103 Acquisition	Hood Canal	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Dewatto Estuary and Mainstem Protection	$3,578,800	$3,578,800
2	24-1119 Acquisition	Puget Sound	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Double Bluff Acquisition (PSAR)	$1,202,750	$4,781,550
3	24-1714 Acquisition	Middle Columbia	Forterra	Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB	$1,432,805	$6,214,355
4	24-1069 Restoration	Snake	Nez Perce Tribe	Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain Restoration	$4,990,100	$11,204,455
5	24-1755 Acquisition	Lower Columbia	Columbia Land Trust	Mid Grays River Conservation Area	$4,999,804	$16,204,259
6	24-1713 Restoration	Middle Columbia	Yakama Nation	Toppenish Creek RM 40 Pom Pom Road (Ph II)	$2,388,067	$18,592,326
7	24-1452 Restoration	Lower Columbia	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	STHD 2 – SFT Reach D & Loch and Trouble Creeks	$4,994,564	$23,586,890
8	24-1861 Restoration	Upper Columbia	Yakama Nation	Nason Creek and SR 207 Phase 1 & 2	$3,500,000	$27,086,890

9	24-1499 Restoration	Coast	Trout Unlimited – WA Coast	Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3	$3,524,416	$30,611,306
10	24-1740 Restoration	Puget Sound	Skagit River System Cooperative	IMW Smokehouse Dike Setback Construction	$5,000,000	$35,611,306
11	24-1451 Restoration	Lower Columbia	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	GMC 1 – Mulholland Creek Restoration	$4,999,569	$40,610,875
12	24-1715 Restoration	Middle Columbia	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Gold creek Restoration RM 0.5-2	$3,836,947	$44,447,822
13	24-1156 Restoration	Puget Sound	King County Water & Land Resources	Auburn Narrows – Construction	$4,300,000	$48,747,822
14	24-1569 Restoration	Coast	Pacific Conservation District	Mid Nemah Priority Restoration Ph 2 & 3	$3,953,000	$52,700,822
15	24-1122 Restoration	Middle Columbia	Yakama Nation	Ahtanum Village Restoration	$1,308,447	$54,009,269
16	24-1068 Restoration	Snake	Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Tucannon Power Line Realignment	$3,000,000	$57,009,269
17	24-1063 Restoration	Snake	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Mill Creek Passage – Gose Street	$2,814,404	$59,823,673
18	24-1199 Restoration	Puget Sound	Pierce County	Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)	$3,900,000	$63,723,673
19	24-1064 Restoration	Snake	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Mill Creek Passage –	$2,608,828	$66,332,501

				Roosevelt to Tausick		
				Totals	**$66,332,501**	

During the application process, 21 TI proposals were submitted for review. Two projects were deemed ineligible for the program and were rescoped and were ranked in their respective lead entity processes for regular board or PSAR funds. The remaining 19 projects were individually scored by six review panel members and the group came together to discuss their final collective average scores. Four review panel members were recused from scoring the projects due to conflicts of interest.

The six review panel members reviewed and discussed the TI scoring criteria in detail to clarify interpretations and the scoring approach prior to actual scoring of the projects. The review panel members that scored the TI projects found that the current scoring system does not generally provide much of a spread in the scoring to help differentiate between projects, but there was general agreement that the scoring system provided a fair ranking of projects. In addition, they found that a few of the scoring criteria (e.g., funding impact, sponsor experience) were difficult to interpret because the specific information needed to evaluate the criteria was not consistently included within the project proposals.

Each of the scoring panel members were tasked with maintaining consistency in their interpretation of the TI evaluation criteria when scoring each project. In the end, there are four criteria that provided the widest range of average scores (greater than 2.5-point spread between highest and lowest average score) – scale of benefit, ecological processes, species and readiness to proceed.

In reviewing the final review panel scores, all seven regions have a priority project within the top eleven ranked projects. Two regions – Middle and Lower Columbia – have two priority projects each within the top 7 ranked projects. The four acquisition projects scored the highest with the review panel. Specifically, the four protection projects received higher points in the scale of benefit and ecological processes criteria.

Once the regional priority scores were added to the review panel scores, the rank order did change slightly. The top three projects remain acquisitions, and a restoration project is now ranked fourth – Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain Restoration. Another notable change is the Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration project moved up from number 11 to number 9.

Regional Evaluations

To better understand the regional priorities of their TI submittals, please see Attachment C. Five regions – Coast, Lower Columbia, Mid-Columbia, Snake and Puget Sound – provided additional information of their TI proposals. Hood Canal and Upper Columbia had one TI project submittal.

Regional staff will be present at the September board meeting to answer any questions.

Funding

At the December 2023 meeting, the board approved allocating the full amount of 2024 supplemental funding (minus RCO administration and review panel costs) toward the TI program.

The 2024 legislature awarded the board $25 million in supplemental funding for distribution. After RCO administration and technical review panel costs are subtracted funding for the Targeted Investment Program includes:

- **Potentially $23.87 million**: This funding will only be available if the Climate Commitment Act is not repealed in the November 2024 election.
- If the Climate Commitment Act is not repealed, RCO will initiate contracts for approved projects in January 2025.

Strategic Plan Connection

https://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/strategy/SRFB_Strategic_Plan.pdf

The Targeted Investments program's priorities selected by the board for the 2024 grant round are for projects that (1) drive significant population-scale benefits consistent with regional recovery priorities and (2) accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation.

The evaluation and scoring criteria that was established for the program meets all three goals of the board's strategic plan.

Attachments

Attachment A: Review Panel TI Project Scores

Attachment B: TI Evaluation Criteria

Attachment C: Regional TI Project Ranking Summaries

Attachment D: Project Descriptions and Links

Motion

Move to approve the Targeted Investments ranked list as shown in Table 1.

Attachment A

Review Panel TI Project Scores

Final Ranking	Region	Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Average Limiting Factors (0-5)	Average Funding Impact (0-5)	Average Scale of Benefit (0-6)	Average Ecological Processes (0-6)	Average Species (0-3)	Average Scope, Goals, and Objectives (0-5)	Average Readiness to Proceed (0-5)	Average Sponsor Experience (0-5)	Average Total (40)	RP Rank	Regional Score	Total (46)
1	Hood Canal	24-1103	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Dewatto Estuary and Mainstem Protection	4.333	4.167	5.500	5.667	2.833	4.500	3.500	4.667	35.167	1	6	41.167
2	Puget Sound	24-1119	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Double Bluff Acquisition (PSAR)	4.500	4.000	4.667	5.667	2.167	4.667	3.667	4.500	33.833	4	6	39.833
3	Mid C	24-1714	Forterra	Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB	4.167	4.167	4.333	5.167	2.500	4.500	4.833	4.833	34.500	2	5	39.500
4	Snake	24-1069	Nez Perce Tribe	Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain Restoration	4.833	3.667	4.667	5.167	2.833	4.167	3.000	4.333	32.667	5	6	38.667
5	Lower C	24-1755	Columbia Land Trust	Mid Grays River Conservation Area	4.167	4.333	4.833	5.333	3.000	4.167	3.333	4.833	34.000	3	4	38.000
6	Mid C	24-1713	Yakama Nation	Toppenish Creek RM 40 at Pom Pom Road (Ph II)	4.500	3.833	4.167	4.000	2.000	4.167	4.667	4.500	31.833	6	6	37.833
7	Lower C	24-1452	Lower Columbia FEG	STHD 2 - SFT Reach D & Loch and Trouble Creeks	3.667	3.667	4.833	4.833	2.833	3.833	2.833	4.667	31.167	7	6	37.167
8	Upper C	24-1861	Yakama Nation	Nason Creek and SR 207 Phase 1 & 2	4.500	3.667	3.833	4.500	2.833	4.167	2.833	4.500	30.833	9	6	36.833
9	Coast	24-1499	Trout Unlimited - WA Coast	Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3	4.667	4.167	4.167	4.667	0.667	4.667	3.000	4.167	30.167	11	6	36.167

Final Ranking	Region	Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Average Limiting Factors (0-5)	Average Funding Impact (0-5)	Average Scale of Benefit (0-6)	Average Ecological Processes (0-6)	Average Species (0-3)	Average Scope, Goals, and Objectives (0-5)	Average Readiness to Proceed (0-5)	Average Sponsor Experience (0-5)	Average Total (40)	RP Rank	Regional Score	Total (46)
10	Puget Sound	24-1740	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	IMW Smokehouse dike setback construction	4.500	3.667	5.000	4.000	2.000	4.667	2.167	5.000	31.000	8	5	36.000
11	Lower C	24-1451	Lower Columbia FEG	GMC 1 - Mulholland Creek Restoration	4.333	3.500	4.667	4.167	2.833	4.000	2.167	4.333	30.000	12	5	35.000
12	Mid C	24-1715	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Gold Creek Restoration RM 0.5-2	4.167	3.833	4.667	4.000	1.667	4.167	3.667	4.500	30.667	10	4	34.667
13	Puget Sound	24-1156	King Co Water & Land Res	Auburn Narrows - Construction	3.667	3.833	3.500	4.000	2.667	4.167	2.667	4.167	28.667	14	4	32.667
14	Coast	24-1569	Pacific Conservation Dist	M Nemah Priority Restoration Ph 2 3	4.500	3.833	4.667	4.500	0.333	3.833	2.500	3.000	27.167	16	5	32.167
15	Mid C	24-1122	Yakama Nation	Ahtanum Village Restoration	4.000	3.333	3.500	4.167	2.000	4.000	3.167	4.833	29.000	13	3	32.000
16	Snake	24-1068	Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Tucannon Power Line Realignment	3.833	2.833	4.000	4.333	3.000	3.833	2.667	4.000	28.500	15	3	31.500
17	Snake	24-1063	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Mill Creek Passage-Gose Street	3.500	3.333	2.833	1.333	2.333	3.667	3.000	4.667	24.667	18	5	29.667
18	Puget Sound	24-1199	Pierce County of	Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater (Eckenstam-Johnson)	3.667	3.000	3.333	3.833	2.167	4.000	2.333	4.167	26.500	17	3	29.500
19	Snake	24-1064	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Mill Creek Passage-Roosevelt to Tausick	3.333	3.167	2.833	1.500	2.333	3.500	3.000	4.667	24.333	19	4	28.333

Attachment B

Targeted Investment Evaluation Criteria

Investment Priorities

1. Limiting Factors: Projects that drive significant population-level benefits to address priority limiting factors identified in regional recovery plans will receive higher scores. Specifically, the highest scoring projects will do the following:

- Clearly address priority limiting factor(s) specifically identified in regional recovery plans
- Be in a high-priority geographic area that maximizes project impact at the population level for target species or life stages
- Target priority habitat features or types known to limit productivity for the target species and/or life stage
- Be identified as a priority through a documented habitat assessment, inventory, or other study

- Point Range: 0-5 points

5 points	Uses recent inventories or assessments to target a specific geographic area or habitat feature that limits productivity for multiple species and life stages.
4-5 points	Targets a geographic area or habitat feature known to limit productivity. May not be highest priority location or habitat type or may not be informed by inventories or assessments.
2-3 points	Moderately addresses a priority limiting factor but may not have population-level impacts and is not informed by recent inventories or assessments.
0-1 point	Tangentially addresses a priority limiting factor at some level but does not target a priority location or habitat type and/or does not consider known information and research.

2. Funding Impact: Projects that can demonstrate how TI funding will increase the on-the-ground scale, reduce phases, and/or increase efficiencies will receive the highest score. Specifically, the highest scoring projects will demonstrate how funding will do the following:

- Significantly increase the scale of the project in terms of miles of habitat accessed, acres protected, or acres restored
- Significantly reduce the timeline necessary for full implementation of a larger, multi-phase project
- Support critical financial or capacity efficiencies
- Take advantage of time-sensitive opportunities to increase project cost-benefit

- Point Range: 0-5 points

  5 points — Clearly demonstrated that TI funding will play a key role in increasing project pace and scale, would support unique efficiencies and/or time-sensitive opportunities to implement innovative approaches, and that the project might not happen without this specific source of funding.

  3-4 points — Demonstrated that TI funding will help increase pace and/or scale of the project relative to the regional allocation, but not clear that funding is uniquely important because of timing or specific nature of the project.

  1-2 points — Limited indication of funding impact, possibly because project needs significant additional unsecured funds or previously has received multiple grants from other sources for similar types of work.

  0 points — Application does not provide information that addresses the role of funding in supporting increased pace and scale, efficiencies, or unique opportunities.

3. Scale of Benefit: Projects with significant, positive impacts on multiple measurable restoration metrics and/or species benchmarks will receive the highest score, including but not limited to metrics such as the following:

- Salmon habitat gain in miles
- Salmon habitat improved or protected in acres
- Improvements in life-stage specific survival rates
- Improvements in viability for focal populations
- Improvements in fish passage percentage
- Point Range: 0-6 points

  6 points — Large, positive impact on miles accessed or acres improved/protected, along with major potential impact on both

life-stage survival rates and population viability for multiple target populations.

4-5 points Moderate habitat gain in miles accessed or acres improved/protected and moderate direct impact on improvements to salmonid survival rates, passage success, population viability, etc.

2-3 points Moderate habitat gain in miles accessed or acres improved/protected, or moderate direct impact on improvements to salmonid survival rates, passage success, population viability, etc.

0-1 points Very limited habitat gains in miles accessed or acres improved/protected, or no apparent direct impact on improvements to salmonid survival rates, passage success, etc.

4. Ecological Processes: Self-sustaining, resilient projects that recover habitat through process-based solutions will receive the highest scores. Specifically, the highest scoring projects will be characterized by the following:

- Surrounding conditions that support the project
- A site that is resilient to future degradation
- Will restore or protect self-sustaining processes on the site, with naturally increasing benefit
- Project is designed to be resilient to changes in sea level, flows, and species ranges due to climate change
- Avoids temporary fixes or new hardened infrastructure solutions where possible

- Point Range: 0-6 points

6 points The project is wholly processed-based on a site resilient to degradation that is supported by surrounding conditions, with naturally increasing benefit involving limited temporary fixes, and that fully incorporates climate change into design.

4-5 points The project mostly is processed-based, on a site resilient to degradation that is supported by surrounding conditions, with limited temporary fixes, and that considers climate change in project design. May involve some hardened infrastructure that couldn't be avoided to achieve desired benefit.

2-3 points The project is somewhat process-based and may have surrounding conditions or approaches that limit the resilience or self-sustaining

potential of the project or proposes some new hardened infrastructure solutions that could have been avoided.

0-1 point The project has no discernable process-based approaches and is focused primarily on temporary fixes involving installation of new hardened infrastructure solutions that could have been avoided.

5. Species: Proposal addressing multiple life history stages for multiple listed salmonid species/populations will receive the highest score as follows:

- Point Range: 0-3 points

  3 points Multiple life stages of multiple listed salmonid species/populations.

  2 points Multiple life stages of a single listed salmonid species/populations or single life stage of multiple listed salmonid species/populations.

  1 point Single life stage of a single listed salmonid species/population.

  0 points Does not address a listed salmonid species/population.

6. Scope, Goals, Objectives: Correctly sequenced projects with an appropriate scope and supporting goals and objectives will receive the highest score. Specifically, the highest scoring projects will do the following:

- Address root cause of problem identified
- Have objectives that support and refine biological goals
- Have objectives that are specific quantifiable actions to achieve stated goal
- Project is in the correct sequence and is independent of other actions being taken first

- Point Range: 0-5 points

  5 points The project clearly addresses the root cause of the identified problem; the project is sequenced correctly and independent of other needed action; goals and objectives support and refine biological goals and complement the project scope.

  3-4 points Appears to address root cause of problem and be in sequence, but goals and objectives are not entirely clear or quantified, and/or may not all be achievable with implementation of the project.

1-2 points The extent to which the root cause of the problem is being addressed is unclear, objectives may be unquantified and don't support biological goals, and/or project is dependent on other actions that may influence timely completion of the full scope.

0 points Project clearly does not address root causes of identified problems, has no identified problem that is to be solved, and creates major outstanding questions of whether the scope can be achieved.

7. Readiness to Proceed: Proposals that demonstrate readiness to proceed will receive the highest score. Specifically, the highest scoring projects will do the following:

- Have an appropriate and achievable time frame
- Have completed all design requirements
- Have made significant progress in permitting
- Have established cultural resources compliance

  - Point Range: 0-5 points

4-5 points Project has near final designs, with permits and cultural resource compliance completed, and/or technical specifications and bid documents in hand.

2-3 points Project has completed preliminary design requirements and has made significant progress on additional design elements, cultural resources compliance, and/or permit review.

0-1 points Project has completed preliminary design requirements but there are significant outstanding issues related to sequencing, permitting, and/or cultural resources compliance.

8. Sponsor Experience: Experience with restoration and/or acquisition projects reflects a higher likelihood of future success. A sponsor who has successfully implemented similar salmon restoration projects will receive the highest score.

  - Point Range: 0-5 points

5 points Project sponsor has extensive project implementation experience and successfully has implemented many projects similar in scope and scale to the one proposed.

3-4 points	Project sponsor has moderate project implementation experience and/or has successfully implemented some projects similar in scope and scale to the one proposed.
1-2 points	Project sponsor has limited experience with project implementation and/or limited experience with the type of project proposed.
0 points	Project sponsor has no previous experience with salmon recovery project implementation.

9. Cost Benefit: Tied projects that maximize the benefits of limited public funding will receive the higher ranking. Specifically, the higher-ranking projects will do the following:

- Leverage significant additional funds
- Have a clear, detailed budget and well-justified costs
- Have a low-cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type

    - Point Range: None

Attachment C

Regional TI Project Ranking Summaries

COAST SALMON PARTNERSHIP

15 July 2024

Dear Salmon Recovery Funding Board:

The Coast Salmon Partnership is advancing two projects for the 2024 SRFB Targeted Investment Grant program. This letter provides background on these two projects and their significance for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. Our Board of Directors will approve the ranked project list later this month.

- 24-1569 Middle Nemah Priority Restoration Phase 2 & 3
- 24-1499 Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3

The Middle Nemah River is a tributary to the south end of Willapa Bay, and Shale Creek is a tributary to the Clearwater River (Queets) on the Olympic Peninsula. The proposed projects were prioritized in watershed-scale restoration plans developed for each of these watersheds. Letters of endorsement from the respective Lead Entities are attached to this letter.

These two projects are particularly well suited for the SRFB Targeted Investment Grant Program. Both projects will build momentum for ongoing watershed-scale restoration plans in their respective areas of the Coast region. The projects involve large wood additions that will increase floodplain connection and habitat diversity lost from a legacy of destructive logging activities. The proposed actions will reinitiate habitat-forming processes needed to sustain spawning and rearing habitats in the face of climate change. Projects of this magnitude would not be possible with the typical SRFB allocation to the Coast region.

Washington's coastal rivers support a diversity of salmonid species, and, as such, multiple species will benefit from the proposed restoration. However, the project locations are especially important to coho salmon and steelhead. Declining numbers of steelhead have led to a recent petition to list Olympic Peninsula steelhead under the Endangered Species Act and have contributed to recent fishery closures in multiple coastal rivers, including those in Willapa Bay. Large fluctuations in coho salmon ocean survival, exacerbated by the loss of freshwater floodplain habitat, have increased the uncertainty and risk of managing this important coastal species. Indeed, the coastwide collapse of the 2015 coho fishery resulted in federal disaster relief funding to the Quinault Indian Nation, who used these funds to develop the Queets/Clearwater Resiliency Plan that prioritized the proposed restoration work on Shale Creek.

This is a critical time to invest in the Washington coast. We need big bold actions to accelerate the restoration of salmon and steelhead habitats and buffer the effects of climate change. In this context, the Coast Salmon Partnership is pleased to submit two science-based and locally supported projects for the SRFB Targeted Investment Grant. These projects are strategic, relevant, and timely.

Sincerely,

Mara S. Zimmerman, Executive Director

Enc: Endorsement from Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity, Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Mara Zimmerman
Coast Salmon Partnership
100 South “I” Street, Suite 103
Aberdeen, WA 98520

June 13, 2024

Dear Ms. Zimmerman,

I’m writing on behalf of the WRIA 21 salmon habitat project lead entity Technical Review Group (TRG) to share their support for the Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3 project proposal submitted to the Targeted Investment Program and being reviewed by the Coastal Salmon Partnership.

The TRG visited the proposed project site and previous phase of the project on April 26, 2024 after reviewing the draft application. The previous phase appears to be functioning as intended with significant accretion of sediments and a complex hydrologic response improving instream habitat and reconnecting isolated floodplains and side channels, which are the indicated limiting habitat factors for Queets/Clearwater salmon, particularly coho salmon (QIN LE Habitat Strategy 2011).

The Coast Salmon Partnership is well aware that the WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (QIN LE 2011) identifies both the Queets/Clearwater and Quinault Watersheds as our highest priorities for salmon stocks and watershed priorities, which has driven past, and this currently proposed, financial investment. This project’s identified limiting factors and the proposed restoration approach are consistent with conclusions of prior Queets Basin assessments (Lestelle 2009) and the WRIA 21 Habitat Strategy (QIN LE 2011).

As part of the 2015 NOAA Disaster Relief Funding, Quinault Department of Natural Resources and Natural Systems Design Inc. have conducted extensive assessments of freshwater habitat in the Queets and Clearwater Basins to identify priority reaches for coho habitat restoration. The resulting Resiliency Plan for Queets wild coho (QIN 2024) identifies and prioritizes many miles of impaired habitat-forming processes, functions and structure. It also includes designs for projects in six priority reaches, including Shale Creek, that will add ballasted, large-wood jams to up to 10 miles of streams where wood and associated salmon habitat elements (spawning gravel, pools, etc.) are absent or extremely limited.

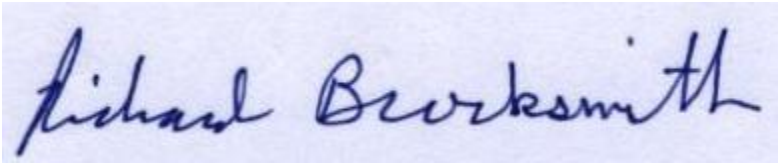
It is vitally important to Queets River tribal fishermen that QDNR and partners do not lose momentum in the restoration of Queets wild coho habitat. Queets wild coho are currently in very low abundance – leaving little opportunity for harvest by Quinault tribal fishermen in the river as well as being the limiting stock for mix-stocked ocean fisheries all along the west coast. The proposed partnership between TU, QIN and The Nature Conservancy will jump-start this restoration program and rapidly transform miles of stream habitat for coho and other salmon species over the next few years. Restoring habitat conditions for the Queets wild coho stock will

benefit not only the community that depends on these fish for economic and subsistence needs, but will also mitigate the risks of facing a disaster similar to the 2015 fishery collapse in the future.

As you know, stakeholders are excited to have received the final work products for the Queets/Clearwater Resiliency Plan (QIN 2024), of which Shale Creek is one of several, high priority components. The Quinault Indian Nation, stakeholders, and the WRIA 21 lead entity TRG, in partnership with the Coast Salmon Partnership, will be advancing consideration of the Queets as the watershed for the WRIA 21 Prioritized Watershed Restoration Program. We are confident this Phase 3 project contributes significantly to those priority plans.

If there's additional information you require, please don't hesitate to contact me or the project sponsors.

Sincerely,



Richard Brocksmith
WRIA 21 Lead Entity Coordinator

Cc: Dave Bingaman, Quinault Natural Resources Division Director
Luke Kelly, Trout Unlimited Western Washington Program Director
WRIA 21 TRG

Pacific County Courthouse
National Historic Site

Willapa Bay Lead Entity – Citizen Committee & Technical Advisory Group

P.O. Box 336
South Bend, Washington 98586
(360) 875-6735

June 24, 2024

Re: Letter of Support for Targeted Investment Project 24-1569
Middle Nemah Priority Restoration Phase 2 & 3

Mara Zimmerman, Executive Director
Coast Salmon Partnership and Foundation

The Citizen's Committee of the Willapa Bay Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery would like to recommend and support the Middle Nemah Priority Restoration Phase 2 & 3 project for funding through the Targeted Investment grant round. The Willapa Bay Lead Entity has a salmon recovery plan that helps guide habitat restoration in the Willapa Bay watershed. We consist of two committees, the Citizens Committee which is represented by local individuals from a variety of interests across the community, and a Technical Advisory Group whose members bring their experience in various aspects of restoration to recommend strategies and score project proposals. The strategy we use notes that large wood is lacking in most stream systems in our area, including in the Middle Nemah River habitat targeted by this proposal. The committee fully supports this effort to restore the function of the Middle Nemah River.

Salmon are important to communities on the coast and to the people who live and work here. Pacific County was recently shown to be the 4th most fish dependent county in the nation[1]. Salmon used to play an even larger role in the economic success of our communities, but habitat degradation through the removal of wood from our streams has led to reduced freshwater success for salmon.

The Middle Nemah River was selected by the Lead Entity as part of the Coast Salmon Partnership's Prioritized Watershed Restoration program which is focused on planning and completing process-based salmon restoration throughout the stream system. Previous efforts in the Middle Nemah River have prepared the way for this project. In 2020 a habitat assessment was completed that characterized the geomorphic context of the river segments within 33.4 km of anadromous fish habitat, identified a suite of restoration opportunities that

[1] Brookings Institute, 2014, What's the Catch? Challenges and Opportunities of the U.S. Fishing Industry, Table 1.

were prioritized with the stakeholder work group. Prioritized opportunities were grouped into phases based on geographic context within the basin and the priority rankings. This resulted in four major active restoration phases and a few minor restoration ideas that might be implemented if funding is sufficient. Other priorities recommend protection of existing habitat or other actions that do not require active restoration.

Phase 1 designs were completed as part of the habitat assessment project in 2020. Funding for that work has been awarded through the Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative pending retainage of funding through the Climate Commitment Act.

This proposal would fund helicopter based restoration in the Phase 2 (upper watershed) and Phase 3 (middle watershed) areas, both of which were found to be lacking in functional wood. There are signs that wood was removed in some stream reaches during logging or through more recent “stream cleaning” efforts. These two reaches represent the core of spawning and rearing habitat within this prioritized watershed.

This project targets the highest priority habitat with effective wood placement strategies to provide and important uplift for salmon in this watershed. Please know that the Willapa Bay Lead Entity for salmon recovery supports this project unanimously.

Sincerely,

Mike Cassinelli
Chairman, Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

June 7, 2024

Steven Manlow
Executive Director
11018 NE 51st Circle
Vancouver, WA 98682

Jennifer O'Neal, Co-Chair
Steven Toth, Co-Chair
Salmon Recovery Funding Board Review Panel
Post Office Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

Subject: Letter of Support for 2024 Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Targeted Investments Proposals

Co-Chairs O-Neal and Toth,

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) is endorsing and submitting three projects for consideration in response to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board's (SRFB) 2024 Targeted Investments project solicitation. Regional recovery organizations are responsible for identifying specific population-level recovery objectives and/or limiting factors to prioritize for targeted investments. Targeted Investment priorities for the LCFRB's project solicitation are primarily grounded in a 2023 Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) and LCFRB salmon and steelhead population viability assessment. Based on this assessment, the LCFRB identified a two-pronged strategy for the 2024 Targeted Investments Program in the Lower Columbia region and lead entity area, aimed at 1) bolstering viability of populations that are currently at "high" or "very high" viability and serve as high priority "strongholds" for recovery and future ESA delisting, and 2) restoring populations that are currently at very low to low viability and for which substantive viability gains are still needed to achieve species-scale recovery – these are considered "restoration priority" populations. The LCFRB 2024 Request for Proposals (RFP) provides additional details on how regional priorities were established for the 2024 Targeted Investments program (see Attachment A).

All three of the LCFRB's recommended projects are expected to provide population-scale benefits by addressing high priority habitat limitations to recovery, including conservation of floodplain and riparian habitat in the lower Grays River, and restoration of sediment processes and stream channel conditions in the South Fork Toutle and Coweeman River watersheds. As both a Lead Entity and Regional Recovery Organization, the LCFRB endorses all three proposals for funding based on the rationale provided below.

#1 Ranked Project: 24-1452, South Fork Toutle Reach D & Loch and Trouble Creeks (Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group). This project ranked first in regional prioritization based on an average of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) scores. It

was identified as the highest priority project by half of the scoring TAC members (Attachment B) and addresses high priority habitat limitations and priority populations in the regional recovery plan.

This project builds on prior funded restoration work and would implement 15% of a 17-mile long restoration strategy in the headwaters of the watershed. Restoring floodplain and channel migration processes through the addition of large wood, off-channel and floodplain reconnection and riparian restoration are all critical habitat needs for salmon and steelhead in response to the 1980 Mt. St. Helens eruption, and subsequent anthropomorphic impacts.

The South Fork Toutle River is a high priority watershed for recovering lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead. It supports three "Primary" populations (fall Chinook, Coho, and Winter Steelhead), the highest priority for regional recovery. Of the 17 populations of winter steelhead in the region, the South Fork Toutle population is one of only 5 that are considered viable today. Winter Steelhead are identified as a Stronghold population in the regional Targeted Investment RFP. Restoring watershed processes and expanding habitat diversity across a large area of Winter Steelhead habitat will help protect and bolster recovery gains to date, as well as support climate resiliency of this stronghold population.

Implementing this project will accelerate restoration of floodplain functions that are highly impaired today. The 1980 volcanic eruption and associated lahars and flood flows eliminated riparian habitat in valley bottoms, and all large woody material was subsequently harvested from the river, riparian zone and floodplain. The majority of the watershed is managed as industrial timber lands with short harvest rotation cycles. Collectively, these natural catastrophic and anthropomorphic changes have created a situation where floodplain recovery and channel evolution processes have substantively slowed, which is limiting habitat productivity. As noted in the application, nearly 40-60% of the floodplain is unvegetated due largely to lack of instream structure and floodplain hydrology. Large scale intervention and restoration has proven necessary in this watershed to accelerate recovery of watershed processes.

#2 Ranked Project: 24-1451, Mulholland Creek Restoration (Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group). This project ranked second in regional prioritization based on an average of TAC scores. It was identified as the second priority by the majority of scoring TAC members (Attachment B) and addresses high priority habitat limitations and priority populations in the regional recovery plan.

This project would implement 19% of the 22-mile long restoration strategy in the Coweeman river watershed by restoring conditions in the bedrock-laden Mulholland Creek, which lacks spawning gravels because of a historic legacy of splash damming. Restoring stream channel conditions, connecting off channel and side channel habitat, and restoring floodplain functions are all identified as the highest multi-species priorities in the project area based on limiting habitat factors analysis.

The Coweeman River is a high priority watershed for recovering lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead. It supports three "Primary" populations (Fall Chinook, Coho, and Winter Steelhead), the highest priority for regional recovery. Of the regional 17 populations of winter steelhead in the region, the Coweeman population is one of only 5 that are identified as viable today. Of the regional 17 populations of coho salmon, the Coweeman population is one of only three that are identified as viable today. Coweeman coho salmon and winter steelhead are identified as a Stronghold populations in the regional Targeted Investment RFP. Coweeman fall Chinook are a Genetic Legacy population and one of five populations in the region with a current viability greater than Low or Very Low. Protecting and bolstering stronghold populations has been identified as a high priority recovery gap in the lower Columbia region.

When combined with the 7.25 miles of completed work in the watershed, cumulative work will encompass 27% percent of the anadromous stream reaches in the subbasin. This level of work aligns with the amount of treatment effort necessary to produce population scale responses for juvenile coho salmon, based on lessons learned from the Lower Columbia Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) study. This project is also expected to produce significant benefits to winter steelhead and improve habitat conditions at the upper extent of fall Chinook distribution. This project is expected to substantially accelerate recovery progress in this important watershed, which is critical to the regional recovery scenario.

#3 Numerically Ranked Project: 24-1755, Grays River Conservation Area (Columbia Land Trust).
While this project ranked third in regional prioritization based on an average of TAC scores, it was identified as the highest priority project by half of the scoring TAC members (Attachment B) and addresses high priority habitat limitations and priority populations in the regional recovery plan.

This project would acquire up to 1,000 acres within a 6,633 acre geographic envelope in the Grays River watershed. Over half of the proposed acquisition area is riparian habitat, and the project area includes a minimum of 8.9 miles of Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) mapped anadromous stream reaches. The majority of stream reaches proposed for acquisition have moderate to high "stream reach potential" ratings for salmon, meaning protecting and restoring conditions in these reaches is expected to have moderate to high impacts on overall population scale viability relative to other reaches in the watershed. The Columbia Land Trust has already acquired 2,000 acres in the watershed, and this project would provide conservation connectivity between those lands and 20,000 acres of DNR Trust Lands. Conserving Grays River floodplain, riparian and stream channel habitat has been a long-term strategy for recovering salmon and steelhead, and this project would substantially increase the amount of protected habitat in a critical watershed for recovery.

The Grays River is a high priority watershed for recovering lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead. It supports three "Primary" populations (Coho, Fall Chum, Winter Steelhead), the highest priority for regional and species-scale recovery. This project will conserve important spawning habitat for one of only two chum salmon stronghold populations in the region, which is estimated to account for 56% of total regional abundance of chum (2023 WDFW and LCFRB viability assessment). This project will also protect migration, rearing and spawning habitat for other salmon and steelhead, including two restoration priority populations: coho and fall Chinook.

Most of the high priority spawning habitat for chum salmon in Grays River remains in private industrial forest ownership with trees that are at or near harvest age. This poses high risk to watershed processes. The Grays River watershed is well known for unstable soils combined with flashy hydrology, and suffers from a long legacy of forest practices impacts and associated watershed process impairments. Even under the current Forest and Fish rules, risk of severe habitat degradation is high from slope failures, sedimentation, and loss of riparian function. Given access from Ocean Beach Highway and Shannon Road, there is also high potential for conversion of the property to rural residential lots, potentially further diminishing riparian habitat and floodplain connectivity. This project would bring a high percentage of the last remaining unprotected chum spawning habitat in the region into conservation ownership, provide connectivity with public and other conservation property, and open the door for ongoing restoration by the Columbia Land Trust, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and others. Acquisition and conservation of these lands will change watershed conditions from heavily managed and hydrologically immature forest, to restoration of mature forest stands that support properly functioning hydrology, sediment and large wood processes.

The LCFRB greatly appreciates the opportunity to submit three Targeted Investment proposals for consideration. Please feel free to contact Executive Director Steve Manlow at smanlow@lcfrb.gen.wa.us or by phone at (360) 425-1553 if you have any questions regarding these proposals.

Sincerely,

Todd Olson, Chair
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

cc: Megan Duffy, RCO Director
Erik Neatherlin, Governors Salmon Recovery Office
Alex Uber, State Review Panel
Tom Smayda, State Review Panel
LCFRB Technical Advisory Committee

Attachments: A - Lower Columbia Targeted Investment Request for Proposals
B – Regional Technical Advisory Committee Scoring Summary

Attachment A

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Targeted Investment Program: 2024 Request for Proposals

Background

On January 16, 2024, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) released a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board's (SRFB) 2024 Targeted Investment grant round. The RCO's 2024 Targeted Investment Program RFP and associated Manual 18 Appendix J together outline the background, funding parameters, general investment priorities, and associated grant round evaluation and scoring procedures for the 2024 Targeted Investment project solicitation. **These documents provide the overall statewide guidance and criteria and are hereby incorporated by reference. Lower Columbia regional organization supplemental information and requirements are detailed below**.

The intent of the Targeted Investment Program is to allocate additional state and federal funding to support high-impact projects with significant salmon recovery benefits outside of typical regional SRFB project allocations. Specifically, the SRFB intends to invest in projects through the Targeted Investment Program that 1) drive significant population-scale benefits consistent with regional recovery priorities and 2) accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation.

Lower Columbia Regional Review and Scoring Process

The regional recovery organizations are given the sole authority to determine which Targeted Investment proposals within their salmon recovery region will be considered for funding by the SRFB. This is accomplished through a letter of support from the associated regional recovery organization prior to final application submission, which details the proposal's alignment with specific population-level recovery objectives and/or limiting factors prioritized for this funding by the regional recovery organization. The regional recovery organization in the Lower Columbia is the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB).

The 2024 Targeted Investment Program will be administered in conjunction with the LCFRB's standard regional and lead entity SRFB grant round process. As such, Targeted Investment applicants must follow the application schedule and requirements for the grant round outlined in the RCO's 2024 Request for Proposals and Manual 18 Appendix J, and the LCFRB 2024 schedule and region specific requirements.

Each regional recovery organization may submit no more than six proposals for Targeted Investment funding consideration. To support this process, the LCFRB Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Board will evaluate and rank proposals along with all other submitted and eligible SRFB project proposals following the regional organization and lead entity process and scoring criteria outlined in the 2024 LCFRB Grants Manual, and the additional guidance herein. Additional points will be assigned to the SRFB Review Panel's final scores based on the regional ranking.

Lower Columbia Targeted Investment Focal Areas

Regional recovery organizations are responsible for identifying specific population-level recovery objectives and/or limiting factors to prioritize for targeted investment funding. Targeted Investment priorities for this solicitation are grounded in a Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) and LCFRB's population viability assessment. Based on this assessment, the LCFRB has identified a two-pronged strategy for the 2024 Targeted Investment Program, aimed at 1) bolstering viability of

populations that are currently at “high” or “very high” viability and serve as high priority “strongholds” for recovery and future ESA delisting, and 2) restoring populations that are currently at very low to low viability, but for which substantive viability gains are still needed to achieve established recovery scenario targets – these are considered “restoration priority” populations. The latter category includes Primary and Contributing populations with 12-year geometric natural-origin adult abundance less than or equal to 25% of ESA delisting abundance goals. Some populations are excluded from this strategy for the following reasons:

- Populations that are the focus of reintroduction programs in the Cowlitz and Lewis basins are excluded because funding to address habitat bottlenecks is already established and lack of fish passage collection goal achievement remains the primary recovery bottleneck for these populations; and,
- Lewis River bright fall Chinook are excluded because they are already at Very High viability and are considered “healthy and harvestable”.

Focal populations meeting the stronghold and restoration priority definitions are depicted in Table 1 and Figure 1. These populations are expected to benefit species-scale recovery needs the most given All-H impacts and viability improvements to date.

Table 1. Focal populations for Lower Columbia Targeted Investments. Stronghold populations are those that have a High or Very High viability status (orange highlight); Restoration Priority populations are Primary and Contributing populations with low numbers of returning natural-origin spawners (12-year geometric mean abundances are 25% or less of delisting abundance goals, green highlight).

Subbasin(s)	Population	Run Type	Focal Type
Estuary Tributaries, Grays	Grays-Chinook	Fall Chum	Stronghold
		Coho	Restoration Priority
		Fall Chinook	Restoration Priority
Elochoman-Skamokawa	Elochoman-Skamokawa	Fall Chinook	Restoration Priority
Mil-Abernathy-Germany	Mil-Abernathy-Germany	Fall Chinook	Restoration Priority
		Fall Chum	Restoration Priority
Lower Cowlitz, Toutle, Coweeman	Cowlitz	Fall Chum	Restoration Priority
Lower Cowlitz	Lower Cowlitz	Coho	Stronghold
Toutle	Toutle	Fall Chinook	Restoration Priority
South Fork Toutle	South Fork Toutle	Winter Steelhead	Stronghold
Coweeman	Coweeman	Coho	Stronghold
		Winter Steelhead	Stronghold
Kalama	Kalama	Winter Steelhead	Stronghold
		Coho	Restoration Priority
		Fall Chum	Restoration Priority
North Fork Lewis, East Fork Lewis	Lewis	Fall Chum	Restoration Priority
East Fork Lewis	East Fork Lewis	Summer Steelhead	Stronghold
		Winter Steelhead	Stronghold
Salmon	Salmon	Coho	Stronghold
Washougal	Washougal	Fall Chum	Stronghold
		Summer Steelhead	Stronghold
		Coho	Restoration Priority
Lower Gorge Tributaries	Lower Gorge Tributaries	Fall Chum	Stronghold

		Winter Steelhead	Restoration Priority
Upper Gorge Tributaries	Upper Gorge Tributaries	Fall Chum	Restoration Priority
		Coho	Restoration Priority
Wind	Wind	Summer Steelhead	Stronghold

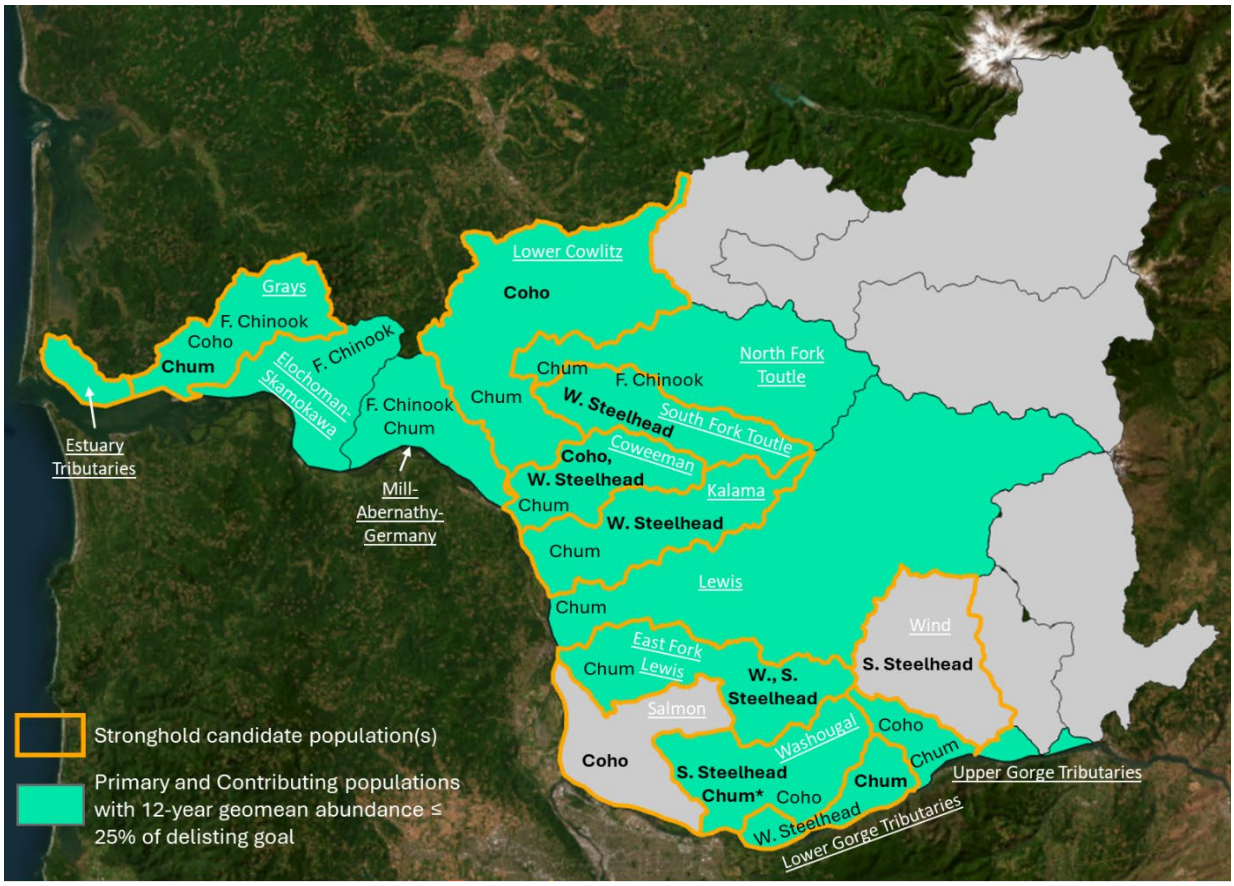


Figure 1. Focal populations for 2024 Targeted Investment grant round by subbasin. Focal population subbasin names are in white and underlined. Stronghold populations are labeled in bold, black font and restoration priority populations are in black font.

In addition to addressing the above focal priorities and those outlined in the LCFRB grants manual, Targeted Investment proposals must demonstrate the project addresses high priority stream reaches and watershed areas, key life history stages, and key and limiting factors for identified focal populations. Applicants must also describe how the proposed project approach, scope and scale will result in population level viability improvements and accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation for focal populations.

Recovery progress summaries for focal populations can be found in the viability assessment for all populations listed in Table 1 and Figure 1. Viability and priority stream reach details are also available in the Lower Columbia Salmon Resource Map. These summaries provide details on focal population viability status and needs, and All-H threat reduction progress. Applicants are encouraged to incorporate relevant information from these summaries into their application materials to address regional and state level evaluation criteria in RCO Manual 18 and Attachment A for this RFP.

All application materials must meet regional and statewide eligibility requirements referenced herein. Projects not addressing the above considerations will not be certified by the LCFRB or recommended for funding.

Questions

Contact LCFRB staff with any questions.
Amelia Johnson: ajohnson@lcfrb.gen.wa.us | (360) 608-2996
Steve West: swest@lcfrb.gen.wa.us| (360) 608-2450

Attachment B: Lower Columbia Targeted Investment Evaluation Questions

Table 1. TAC Benefits to Fish scoring questions for Targeted Investment Proposals. Minimum thresholds for each scoring levels (High, Medium, and Low) are included for each question. Low scores indicate a fatal flaw, which may mean a project does not qualify for regional submittal to the SRFB for funding.

Benefits to Fish Scoring Questions and Guidelines			Points
High Priority Populations	**1. To what degree does the proposal demonstrate significant population-scale benefits consistent with regional recovery priorities and accelerate the on-the-ground pace and scale of project implementation?**		**0 – 50**
	High Score:	Proposal clearly demonstrates substantive population level benefits to multiple Targeted Investment focal populations, and will accelerate the pace and scale of project implementation in focal watersheds.	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	Proposal clearly demonstrates substantive population level benefits to one Targeted Investment focal population, and will accelerate the pace and scale of project implementation in focal watersheds for that species.	17 - 33
	Low Score:	Proposal does not clearly demonstrate substantive population level benefits to one or more Targeted Investment focal populations, and is not expected to accelerate the pace and scale of project implementation in focal watersheds for target species.	0 - 16
	2. Does the proposal target key life history stages and limiting factors that likely require project-based habitat improvements (habitat restoration, connection, and/or protection) to achieve species-scale recovery?		**0 - 50**
	High Score:	Proposal clearly targets multiple key life history stages and limiting factors that likely require habitat improvements or conservation actions to achieve recovery targets.	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	Proposal targets single key life history stages and/or limiting factors that likely require habitat improvements or conservation actions to achieve recovery targets.	17 - 33
	Low Score:	Proposal does not clearly demonstrate a focus on key life history stages and limiting factors that are a bottleneck to achieving recovery targets.	0 - 16
			High Priority Population Points: 100
High Priority Habitat	**3. Does the proposal target high priority habitat areas to maximize restoration/ protection benefits to the targeted populations?**		**0 - 50**
	High Score:	Proposal focuses on high priority watershed areas for overall population performance.	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	Proposal focuses on medium priority watershed areas for overall population performance.	17 - 33
	Low Score:	Proposal does not clearly focus on moderate or high priority watershed areas for overall population performance.	0 - 16
	4. Does the proposed approach support the highest priority salmon habitat needs for both short and long-term recovery by working with watershed processes and considering climate change impacts?		**0 – 50**
	High Score:	Proposal targets the root stressors of high priority salmon habitat needs and watershed processes, and considers long-term impacts of climate change.	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	Proposal targets symptoms that limit high priority salmon habitat and are compatible with watershed processes, and/or does not consider long-term impacts of climate change.	17 - 33
	Low Score:	Proposal targets symptoms in a way that is incompatible with watershed processes and does not consider long-term impacts of climate change.	0 - 16
			High Priority Habitat Points: 100
			Total Benefits to Fish Points Available: 200

Table 2. TAC scoring questions for Certainty of Success. Minimum thresholds for each scoring levels (High, Medium, and Low) are included for each question. Low scores indicate a fatal flaw, which may mean a project does not qualify for regional submittal to the SRFB for funding.

Certainty of Success Scoring Questions and Guidelines			Points
Scope and Approach	**5. Does the proposal have a well-defined scope and scale consistent with and appropriate for the stated goals and objectives?**		**0 – 50**
	High Score:	proposal is highly likely to achieve the stated goals and objectives	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	proposal is somewhat likely to achieve the stated goals and objectives	17 - 33
	Low Score:	proposal is unlikely to achieve the stated goals and objectives	0 - 16
	6. Does the proposal apply appropriate and proven methods and technologies, including the use of acquisition, or addressing recovery information gaps?		**0 - 50**
	High Score:	Proposal uses appropriate and proven methods and technologies to achieve the desired outcomes	34 - 50
	Medium Score:	Proposal uses moderately appropriate and/or proven methods and technologies to achieve the desired outcomes	17 - 33
	Low Score:	proposal uses inappropriate and/or unproven methods and technologies to achieve the desired outcomes	0 - 16
			Scope and Approach: 100
Coordination, Sequence, Constraints, and Uncertainties	**7. Is the proposal logically sequenced with other salmon recovery efforts in the watershed, including past habitat projects and actions across the H's?**		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	Proposal is well sequenced with other recovery efforts in the watershed.	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	Proposal is moderately well sequenced with other recovery efforts in the watershed.	8 – 16
	Low Score:	Proposal is not sequenced well with other recovery efforts in the watershed.	0 – 7
	8. What is the potential for funding, scientific/technical, permitting, legal, and/or physical constraints or uncertainties to affect successful project implementation?		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	There is low potential for the described constraints or uncertainties that would affect project implementation success	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	There is moderate potential for the described constraints or uncertainties that would affect project implementation success	8 - 16
	Low Score:	There is high potential for the described constraints or uncertainties that would affect project implementation success	0 – 7
			Coordination, Sequence, Constraints, and Uncertainties: 50
Qualifications, Community Support, and Stewardship	**9. How qualified and experienced is the project team in successfully completing projects of similar scope, nature, and magnitude on time and within budget?**		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	The project team is well qualified in completing projects of similar scope, nature, and magnitude on time and within budget	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	The project team is moderately qualified in completing projects of similar scope, nature, and magnitude on time and within budget	8 – 16
	Low Score:	The project team is not well qualified in completing projects of similar scope, nature, and magnitude on time and within budget	0 – 7
	10. What is the demonstrated extent of community support for and involvement in the proposal? For instance, will local volunteers participate, will the project enhance public knowledge and support, and will the project build capacity and interest for future work?		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	There is extensive community support and involvement in the project	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	There is moderate community support and involvement in the project	8 – 16
	Low Score:	There is broad community opposition to the project	0 – 7
			Qualifications, Community Support, and Stewardship: 50
			Total Certainty of Success Points Available: 200

Table 3. TAC scoring questions for Cost. Minimum thresholds for each scoring levels (High, Medium, and Low) are included for each question. Low scores indicate a fatal flaw, which may mean a project does not qualify for regional submittal to the SRFB for funding.

Cost Scoring Questions and Guidelines			Points
Cost	**11. Are the requested amount and total project cost reasonable relative to the likely salmon recovery benefits?**		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	The requested amount and total project cost are highly reasonable relative to the likely salmon recovery benefits	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	The requested amount and total project cost are moderately reasonable relative to the likely salmon recovery benefits	8 – 16
	Low Score:	The requested amount and total project cost are not reasonable relative to the likely salmon recovery benefits	0 - 7
	12. Is the total project cost (grant request and match) reasonable relative to the amount and type of work proposed?		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	The total project cost is highly reasonable relative to the amount and type of work proposed	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	The total project cost is moderately reasonable relative to the amount and type of work proposed	8 – 16
	Low Score:	The total project cost is not reasonable relative to the amount and type of work proposed	0 – 7
	13. Are costs well described and justified?		**0 – 25**
	High Score:	Costs are well described and justified.	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	Costs are moderately well described and justified.	8 – 16
	Low Score:	Costs are not well described and/or justified.	0 – 7
	14. Are there more appropriate funding sources available for the proposed work?		**0 - 25**
	High Score:	This grant program is the most appropriate funding source for the proposed work	17 – 25
	Medium Score:	This grant program is an appropriate funding source for the proposed work, but other programs may also support the work	8 – 16
	Low Score:	This grant program is not an appropriate funding source for the proposed work	0 – 7
			Total Cost Points Available: 100

Targeted Investment – Lower Columbia Focal Areas

- **Strongholds -** protect populations at high and very high viability through conservation measures and habitat improvements to increase resiliency, and/or
- **Strongholds Expansion -** protect and restore populations that have limited viability but gains are necessary to support the regional recovery scenario

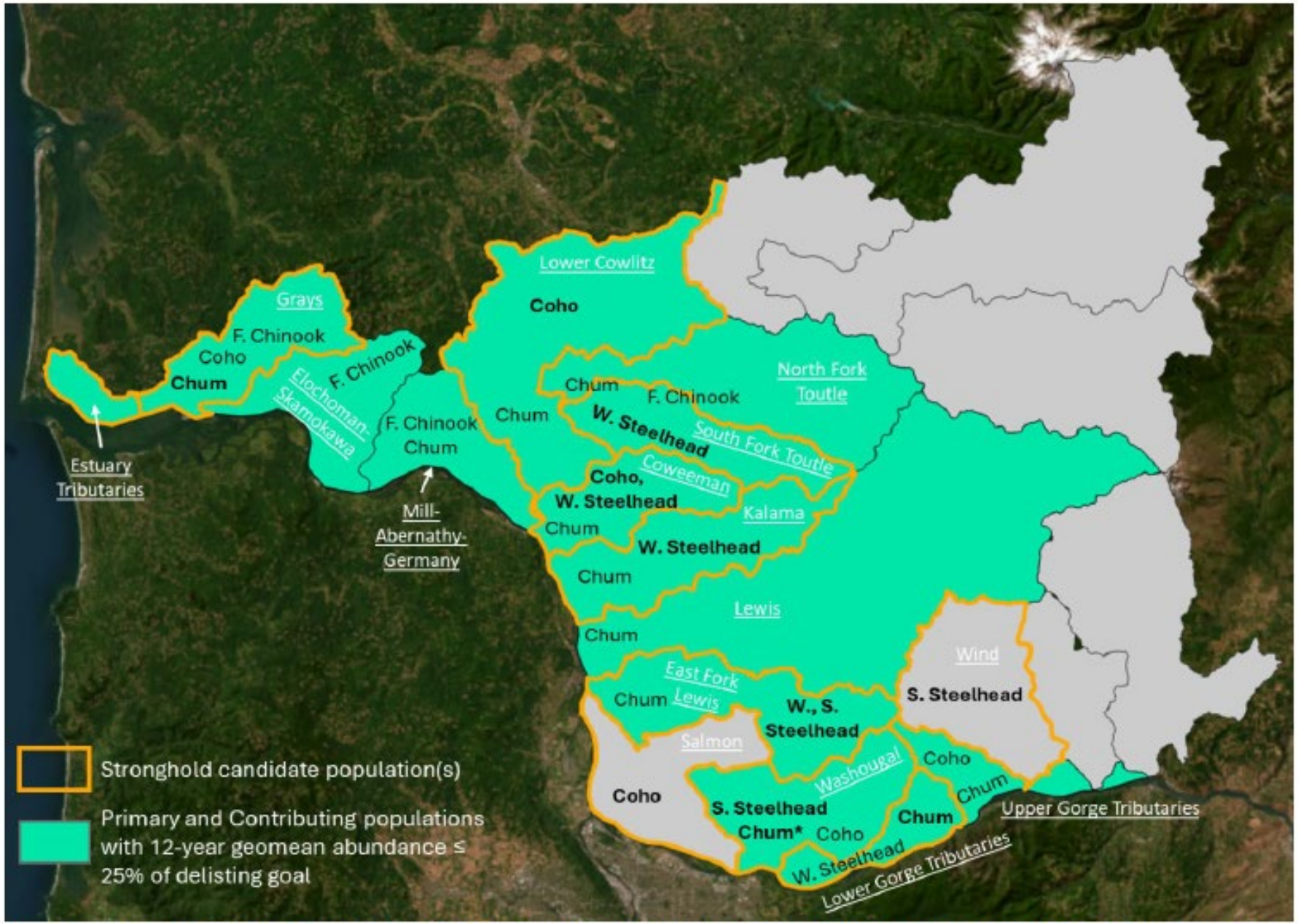


Figure 1. Focal populations for 2024 Targeted Investment grant round by subbasin. Focal population subbasin names are in white and underlined. Stronghold populations are labeled in bold, black font and restoration priority populations are in black font.

Targeted Investment – Lower Columbia Focal Areas

- Grays River: **Chum (Stronghold)**, Coho and Fall Chinook (Restoration Priority)
- South Fork Toutle: **Winter Steelhead (Stronghold)**, Fall Chinook, Chum (Restoration Priority)
- Coweeman: **Coho and Winter Steelhead (Strongholds)** , Chum (Restoration Priority)

2024 Targeted Investment Ranked List Summary

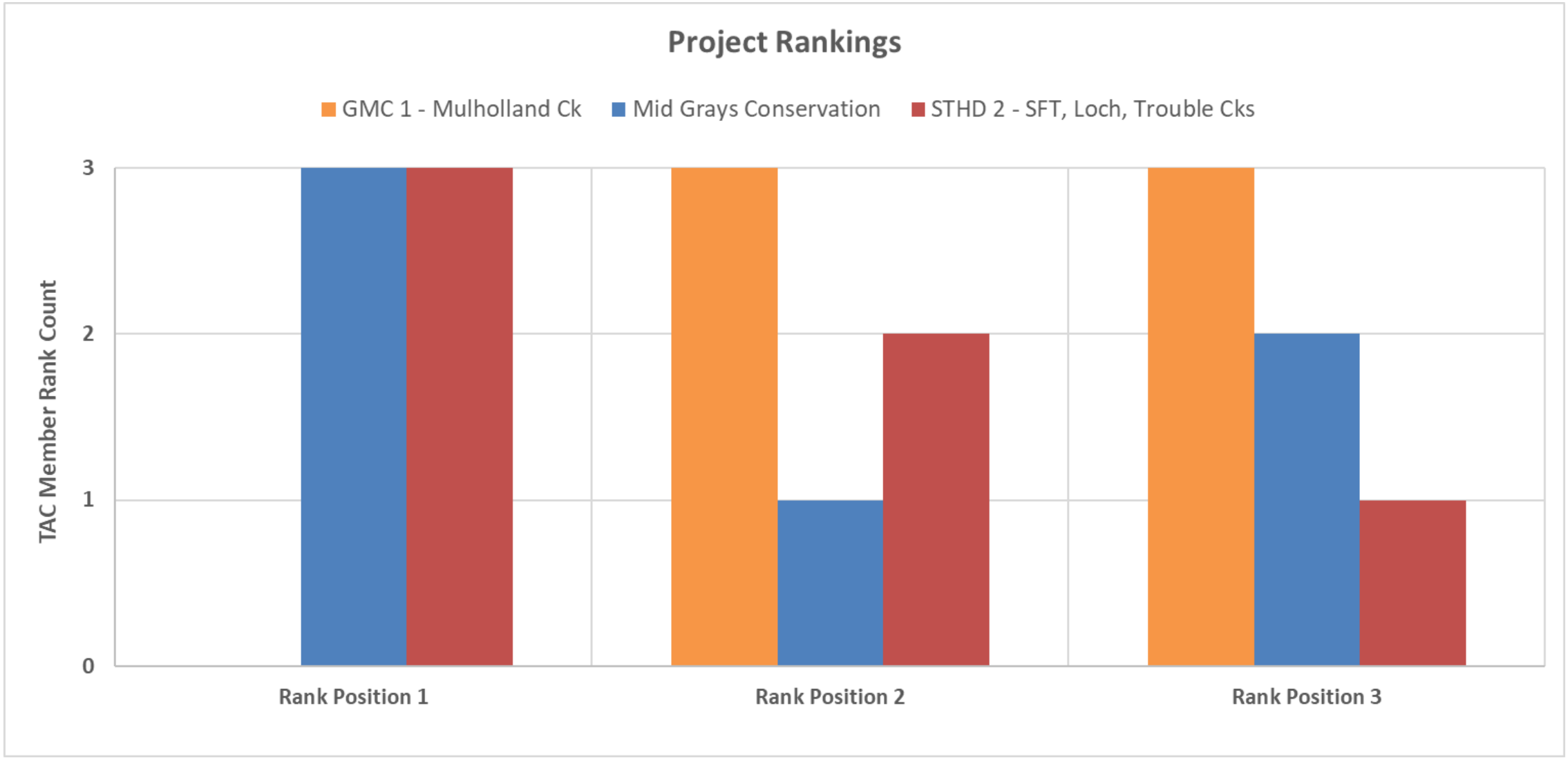
- 3 proposals, each requesting ~5M
- 6 TAC members submitted scores
- Regional rankings inform SRFB Review Panel final scores and ranks for statewide competitive Targeted Investment funding

2024 Targeted Investment Draft Ranked List

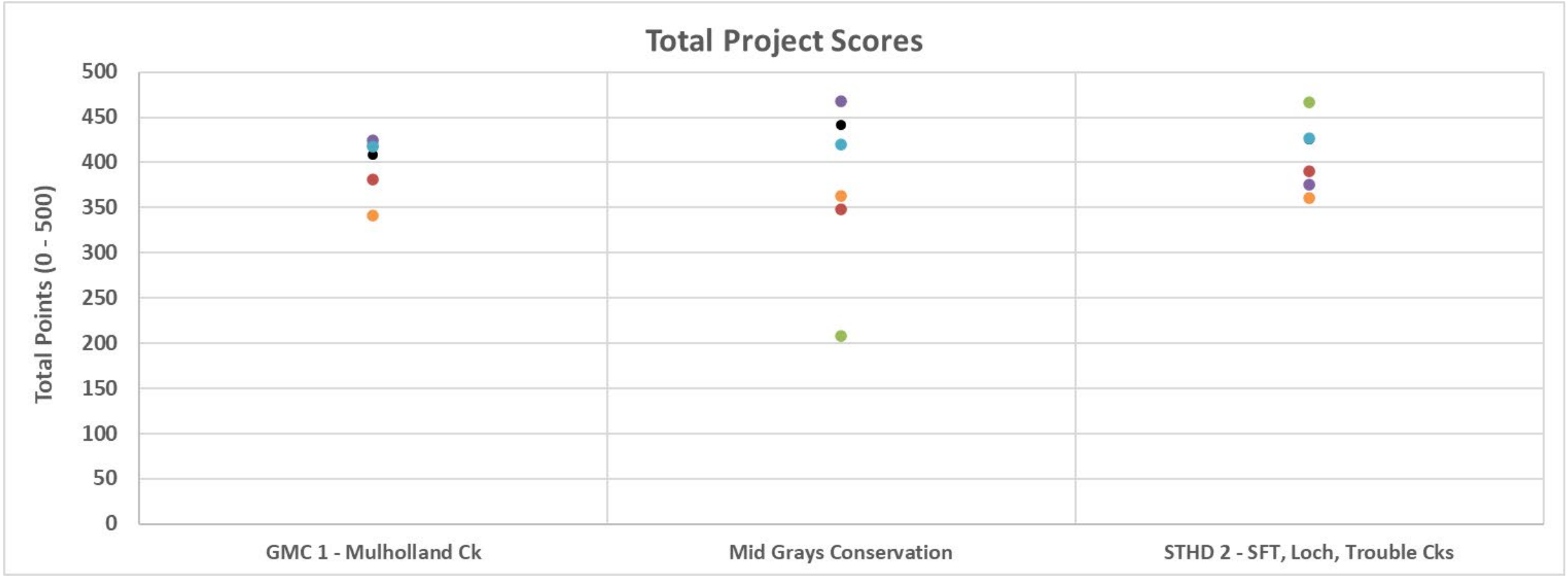
Targeted Investment Project Names	Benefits to Fish								Certainty of Success												Cost								Total Project	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10		Q11		Q12		Q13		Q14			
	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Rank
STHD 2 - SFT Reach D & Loch and Trouble Creeks	39	H	43	H	38	H	40	H	39	H	41	H	21	H	21	H	24	H	20	H	20	H	21	H	20	H	21	H	**408**	**1**
GMC 1 - Mulholland Creek Restoration	41	H	42	H	37	H	40	H	37	H	39	H	22	H	20	H	24	H	20	H	18	H	19	H	20	H	21	H	**399**	**2**
Mid Grays River Conservation Area	36	H	36	H	36	H	36	H	39	H	42	H	19	H	19	H	24	H	18	H	17	H	18	H	18	H	18	H	**375**	**3**

- A draft ranked list was developed by summing average TAC scores for each scoring question.
- Ratings for averaged scores are determined using the 2024 evaluation criteria for the lower Columbia Targeted Investment program.
- TAC members may recommend different proposal rankings for funding awards with supporting rationale.

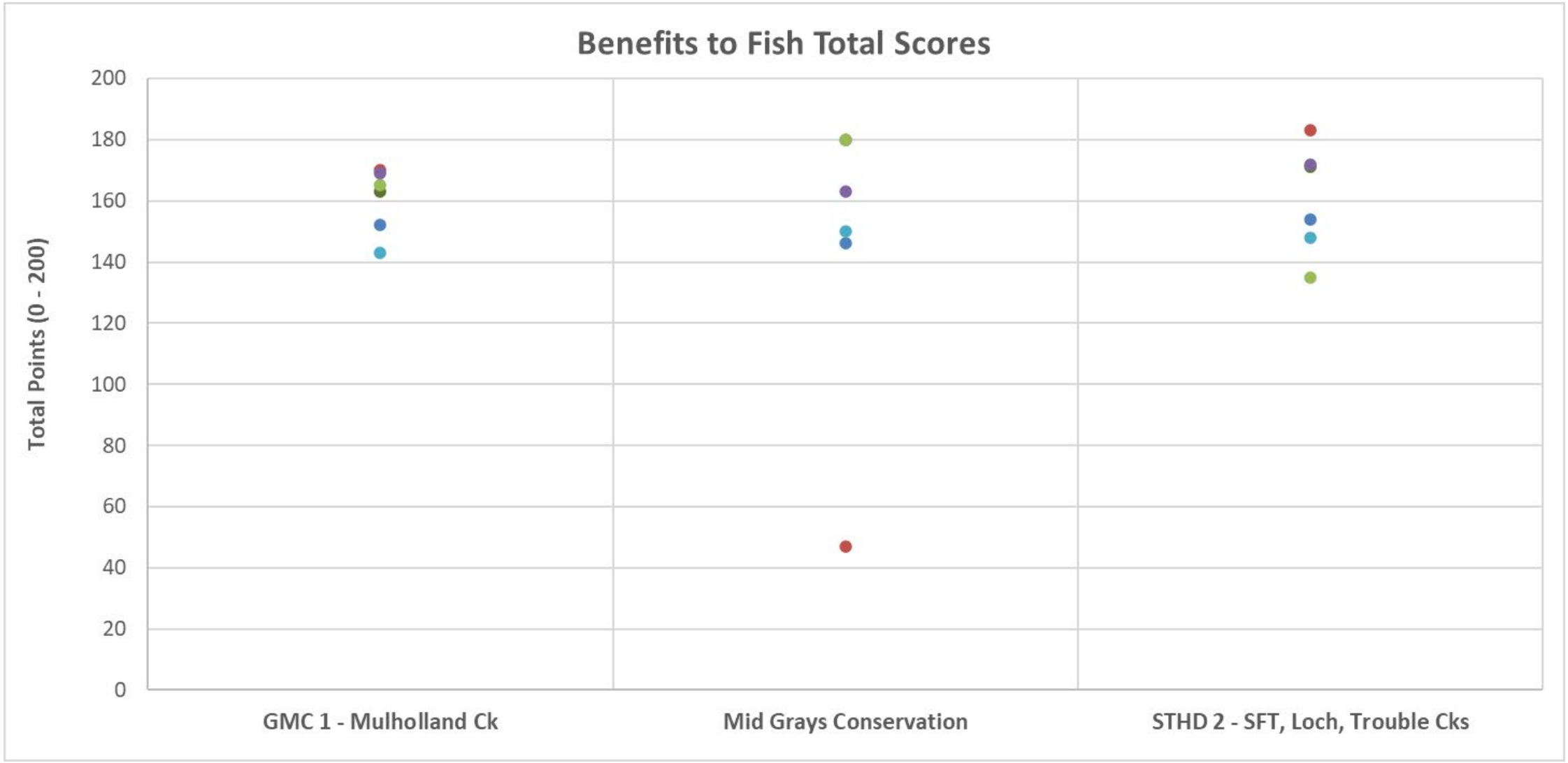
Ranking Summary



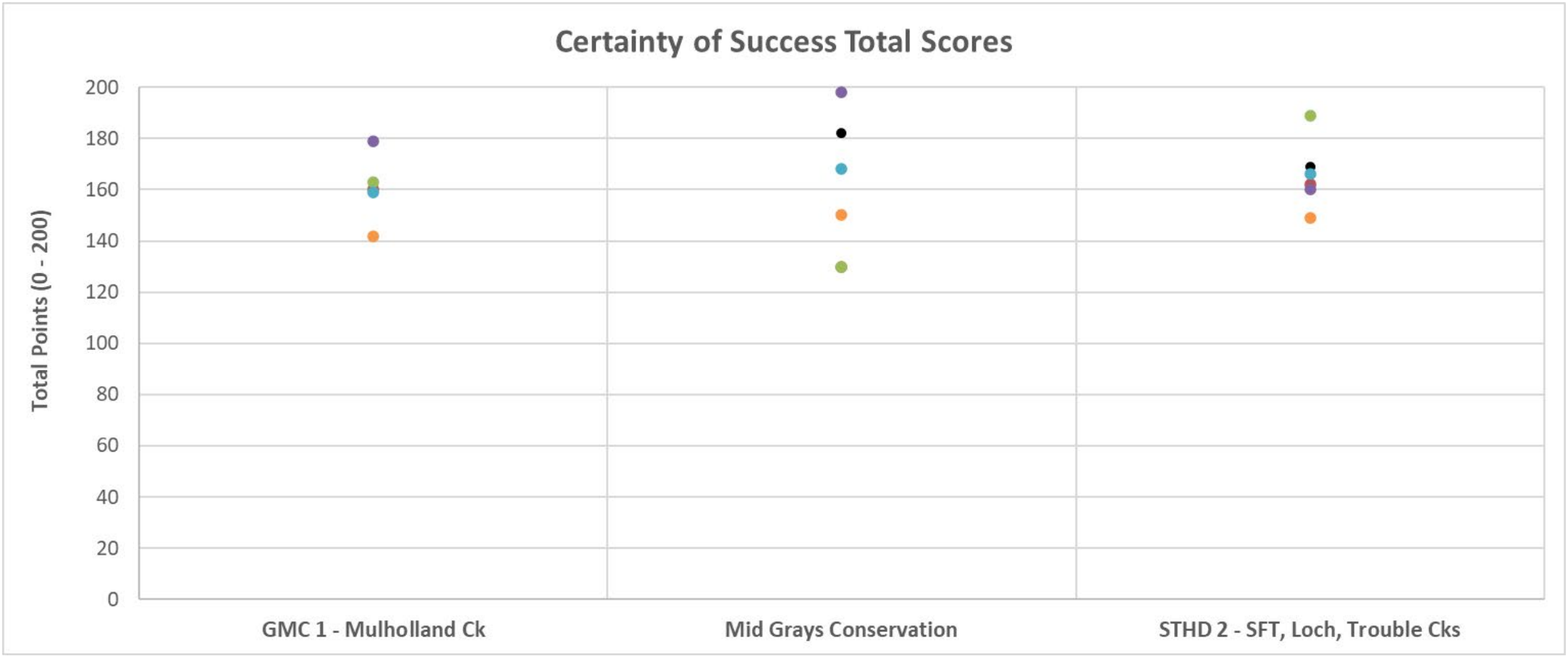
Ranking Summary



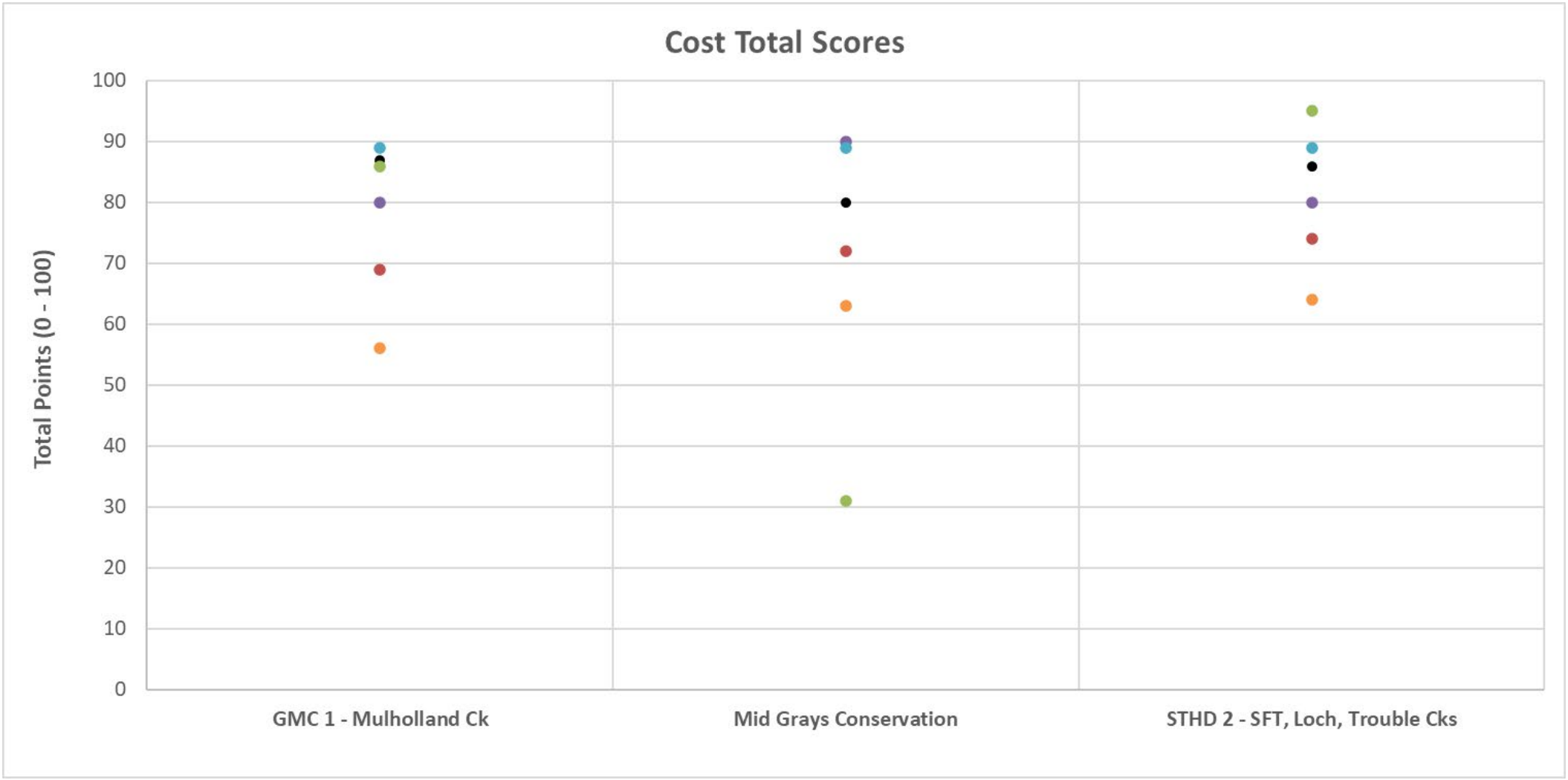
Ranking Summary



Ranking Summary



Ranking Summary



Submitted Scoring Rationales

Targeted Investment Project Names	BTF Scoring Rationale and Comments	Certainty of Success Scoring Rationale and Comments	Cost Scoring Rationale and Comments
GMC 1 - Mulholland Creek Restoration	multiple targeted pops; multiple life stages an LFs; 2 stronghold populations; 4 "yes" responses on population viability information; project addresses limiting factors of Chinook spawning habitat and coho/steelhead winter rearing habitat (sponsor does not think egg incubation is as critical as the EDT demonstrates); project takes place in Tier 4 habitat; Addresses lack of present habitat;3 primary and 1 contributing pop.; addresses habitat diversity and sediment LFs; meets multiple fish needs. Further up in wshd	well sequenced w others; high probability for success due to methods, experience, and support; Some uncertainty about ability to acquire permits for sediment augmentation and to source enough wood; proposed methods seem appropriate (not all are "proven" i.e., sediment addition); sponsor has made positive efforts to gain community support; Adding non-native sediments uncertainty; Proposal is well scoped; approach intense and novel for setting; contingent on funding for riparian project to generate gravel for augmentation ; well thoughout. Sediment will be issues for locaiton as long as current large owner is doing their forest practices.	High cost of materials but well justified; Cost is steep but seems reasonable; aggressive wood loading isn't cheap (financially or environmentally) so hopefully the approach is successful; good budget information and no crazy high indirect rate; Medium habitat benefit vs. cost; Costs are high but relative to amount of work and intensity. lots of cost for not as much gain as the other projects.
STHD 2 - SFT Reach D & Loch and Trouble Creeks	multiple targeted pops; multiple life stages an LFs; 2 "yes" responses on pop viability information; 3 primary populations, 1 of which (winter steelhead) is a stronghold population; SFT reach is Tier 1, Loch/Trouble creeks are Tier 4; aims to improve spawning and rearing conditions for all species; egg incubation/sedimentation issue not addressed and upland areas near project site are subject to heavy timber harvest; Builds on STHD 1 Proj; 3 primary and 1 contributing pop; attempt to speed up pace of natural process recovery; channel stability, habitat diversity and sediment LFs; meets multiple fish needs. Futher up in WSHD. Currently Tuttle has a long way to go.	well sequenced w others; high probability for success due to methods, experience, and support; Main concerns pertain to wood acquisition, especially obtaining enough pieces with rootwads. Score for Q10 is related to the project area's remoteness which makes it tough to involve the community. However, there is considerable support from stakeholders who participate in the Spirit Lake Toutle/Cowlitz Rivers Collaborative; Excellent and well-planned;Expierenced sponsor working in area well versed in.	High cost of materials but well justified; It's a large request but I get that the sponsor is taking a "go big or go home" approach that loads enough wood to hopefully have a real impact; Good habitat benefit vs. cost; Cost realtive to the amount of wood placed and technique; good cost to get kick started.
Mid Grays River Conservation Area	Stronghold population and 2 restoration priority populations (1 primary); 4 "yes" responses on population viability information; will prevent further industrial forest related degradation; part of larger effort to protect Grays watershed processes; includes high priority reaches; addresses critical limiting factor of egg incubation via long-term sediment reduction; Acquisition not habitat focused; 3 primary and 1 contributing pop.; faciliates change in mgmt of upland forests; meets multiple fish needs. in good location	unsure of sequencing and if future restration will occur; landowner uncertainty; Acquisition is an appropriate approach for this area; CLT is well qualified and has committed to protecting as much of the Grays watershed as they can; I appreciate protection first and restoration/ enhancement as needed later on; CLT has County support but it's less clear how much community engagement has occurred; Ownership change only; no habitat lift; Well defined scope, proper squence, long term strategy, collaborators; new landowner will meet meaningful conservation and restoration needs.	land cost seems reasonable; It is a lot of money but it's a lot of land to be purchased; AE/indirect costs seem reasonable; some lack of clarity about precise parcels to be purchased vs "geographic envelope" but now I understand there are targeted priority parcels but uncertainty about exactly which ones will be acquired; Acquisition; no direct hab. benefit; Cost relative to the large geographic envelope and potential acres to acquired; good cost for restoration and conservation. Covers upland and riparian area

To rank our 2024 Targeted Investments projects, the Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board first had our Technical Advisory Group (TAG) evaluate the projects using its "Salmon Recovery Model" (SARM) matrix. (This is the same criteria that the TAG uses to score projects submitted for the regular SRFB grant round.) This generated an initial SARM ranking, which was as follows:

1. Toppenish Creek RM 40 at Pom Pom Road (Ph II) (24-1713): 46 pts
2. Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB (24-1714): 27 pts
3. Ahtanum Village Restoration (24-1122): 26 pts
4. Gold Creek Restoration RM 0.5-2 (24-1715): 21 pts

The TAG then considered whether to adjust this ranking based on factors not fully captured by the matrix score.

The TAG identified that the Gold Creek Restoration project was a priority of the Yakima Basin Bull Trout Working Group and addressed both a critical need of ESA-listed bull trout and the significant decline in the Gold Creek bull trout population specifically. The TAG agreed to move the Gold Creek Restoration project up one rank.

This generated a final TAG ranking:

1. Toppenish Creek RM 40 at Pom Pom Road (Ph II) (24-1713)
2. Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB (24-1714)
3. Gold Creek Restoration RM 0.5-2 (24-1715)
4. Ahtanum Village Restoration (24-1122)

Next, the Citizen Committee (CC) ranked the projects using its own criteria (once again, the same criteria that is used to score projects submitted for the regular SRFB grant round). This generated a CC ranking, which was as follows:

1. Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB (24-1714): 6/12 pts
2. Toppenish Creek RM 40 at Pom Pom Road (Ph II) (24-1713): 5/12 pts
3. Gold Creek Restoration RM 0.5-2 (24-1715): 4/12 pts
   Ahtanum Village Restoration (24-1122): 4/12 pts

The CC then considered whether to adjust – not re-rank – the TAG ranking based on both the CC ranking and other factors not fully captured by the CC score. (This process gives priority to the TAG ranking and therefore to projects' biological benefits, but still provides a boost to projects that have other significant benefits for the community.)

The CC agreed with moving the Gold Creek Restoration project up exactly one rank and did not identify any sufficiently significant reasons to adjust the TAG ranking. This yielded a final project ranking:

1. Toppenish Creek RM 40 at Pom Pom Road (Ph II) (24-1713)
2. Frog's Home Acquisition SRFB (24-1714)
3. Gold Creek Restoration RM 0.5-2 (24-1715)
4. Ahtanum Village Restoration (24-1122)

PUGETSOUND PARTNERSHIP

June 24, 2024

Salmon Recovery Funding Board
WA State Recreation and Conservation Office
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

Re: Targeted Investment Projects – Puget Sound Region Submissions

Dear Review Panel,

We are pleased to share the 5 projects from the Puget Sound region for your consideration for Targeted Investment funds, namely:

1. Double Bluff Acquisition, #24-1119, sponsored by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust and seeking $1.2 million.
2. IMW Smokehouse dike setback construction, #24-1740, sponsored by the Skagit River System Cooperative seeking $5.0 million.
3. IMW Similk (q?iq?elax?ad) Estuary Restoration, #24-1739, sponsored by the Skagit River System Cooperative seeking $4.06 million.
4. Auburn Narrows Construction, #24-1156, sponsored by King County Water and Land Resources seeking $4.9 million.
5. Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater, #24-1199, sponsored by Pierce County seeking $3.90 million.

The PSAR Large Capital projects review team reviewed and ranked all projects, which represent a diverse range of project types, address a variety of the region's limiting factors and aim to improve the health of salmon populations in Puget Sound, particularly Puget Sound Chinook.

Background:

Puget Sound is home to abundant wildlife, fish, shellfish, people and three species of salmon and steelhead listed as threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Puget Sound Chinook and Hood Canal summer-run chum, both listed in 1999, and Puget Sound steelhead, listed in 2007. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan was developed through a collaborative initiative and adopted by NOAA Fisheries in 2007. This plan guides the recovery effort in the Region while detailed goals, priorities and actions are outlined in chapter plans from the 16 watersheds in the Puget Sound salmon recovery region. Starting at the local level, and guided by each watershed's recovery chapter, community input, Tribes, citizen and technical committees, the prioritization process for

projects aims for regional recovery of threatened species while using watershed-level objectives and limiting factors to meet recovery goals.

The Puget Sound Partnership serves as the backbone organization in supporting these collaborative efforts to recover salmon populations throughout Puget Sound and uphold Tribal Treaty Rights. To achieve recovery, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan Supplemental Plan (NOAA Fisheries, 2007) prioritizes the following criteria:

- The viability status of all populations in the Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) is improved from current conditions.
- At least two and up to four Chinook salmon populations in each of five biogeographical regions within the ESU achieve viability, depending on the historical biological characteristics and acceptable risk levels for populations within each region.
- At least one population from each major genetic and life history group historically present within each of the five biogeographical regions is viable.
- Tributaries to Puget Sound not identified as primary freshwater habitat for any of the 22 identified populations are functioning in a manner that is sufficient to support an ESU-wide recovery scenario.
- Production of Chinook salmon from tributaries to Puget Sound not identified as primary freshwater habitat for any of the 22 identified populations occurs in a manner consistent with an ESU recovery.
- Populations that do not meet the viability criteria for all VSP parameters (i.e., abundance, productivity, spatial structure and diversity) are sustained to provide ecological functions and preserve options for ESU recovery.

Watershed-level priorities drive the progress to meet the overall goals to "recover and delist salmonids listed under the provisions of the ESA and restore the meaningful exercise of tribal fishing rights" (National Marine Fisheries Service 2007). The Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Recovery Outcomes describe what the recovery community aims to accomplish to make progress toward recovery goals. The five projects we are forwarding for consideration target the recovery goals by protecting important shoreline processes, restoring large and small estuaries, reconnecting floodplains and opening access to important habitat.

The following descriptions provide a small overview of how each project lines up with the corresponding watershed's limiting factors while aiming to improve specific salmon populations. A short project description is provided followed by key connections to the Puget Sound regions' desired outcomes, which are driven by the Puget Sound Chinook regional priorities listed above. Please note that these are purposely kept very brief knowing that the SRFB Review Team will be reading the detailed information in PRISM that each applicant provided.

Puget Sound Region - Project's Alignment:

1. **Double Bluff Acquisition, #24-1119**

As described by WRIA 6 Island Lead Entity Salmon Recovery Technical and Citizen Committee's (Letter of Support, Spring 2024), this project advances two tier 1 priorities: to protect natural marine shorelines and to restore functional riparian vegetation in the WRIA 6 Salmon Recovery Plan. The site is mostly in geographic salmon priority area 2 and 3. Located on the west side of Whidbey Island, these nearshore areas provide habitat for both wild and hatchery origin Chinook that move from and to major rivers of the Whidbey Basin, Hood Canal and central Puget Sound (according to fish-use studies from Wild Fish Conservancy).

The project aims to protect 257 acres of forest, wetland, riparian and shoreline areas but the funding request is focused on protecting the key portions most directly beneficial to salmon – the 125 acres of nearshore, riparian and wetland areas. The shoreline protection would include 3,530' of what Department of Ecology has identified as "exceptional feeder bluffs" and which the Puget Sound Action Agenda has identified as critical: "management strategies should focus on the protection of intact habitat and feeder bluffs which supply sediment to beaches and help shape shoreline ecosystems" (PSAA, p. 43). Over half of a drift cell diversion zone feeds beach sediment along the shoreline, including sand lance and surf smelt spawning areas and eelgrass and kelp beds have been document just south of the shoreline.

One of the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Outcomes (1.1) is to: *Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes from conversion and fragmentation*. This project protects a rare, intact, functional nearshore area and removes the threat of conversion, development and armoring. The threat is real: project sponsors noted that seven high-end, single-family residences could be built along the bluff which could invite new armoring. Island County's 2023 Shoreline Armor Survey found that 95% of all new armoring was put in without a permit and 20% of all new armoring was being placed along feeder bluffs. Protecting this property would ensure the perpetual protection of high functioning natural coastal processes for Puget Sound salmon.

2. **IMW Smokehouse dike setback construction, #24-1740**

As described by the Skagit Watershed Council (Letter of Support, April 9, 2024), the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan identifies the loss of delta estuarine habitat as a primary limiting factor for Chinook recovery. There has been an 88% loss of estuarine habitats used by juvenile Chinook and 73% loss of historic tidal wetlands and channels – representing the largest loss of rearing habitats in the Skagit. One of the highest priority strategies to address these limiting factor (identified by the Skagit Watershed Council's Strategic Approach, 2022) is to restore estuarine emergent marsh, scrub-shrub wetlands and riverine tidal forested wetland habitats through actions such as dike removal and setback. This project aims to restore an estuary, increase tidal wetlands and increase juvenile rearing habitat for all six stocks of Skagit River Chinook salmon.

The project aims to restore more than 255 acres of historic saltmarsh that is currently separated from the Swinomish channel and restore 5.3 miles of blind channels by breaching an existing levee to invite tidal inundation. Building upon previous restoration actions, "stepping stones" of connectivity are being used by young fish and are resulting in improved critical rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon. The project is located between the mouth of the Skagit River and the eel grass meadows of Padilla Bay. It is estimated that even with the McGlinn jetty (which is known to impair fish passage), this restored area could expect to support between 9,357-9,724 smolts per year (LeMoine et. al 2024). Most Skagit Delta Restoration projects have occurred along the South Fork Skagit where this project provides a unique opportunity to increase habitat for fish migrating out of the North Fork Skagit.

One of the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Outcomes (1.3) is to: *Restore natural flows, fish passage, flooding and tidal inundation to freshwater and marine systems by removing structural barriers or altering their management*. This project aims to remove an old structure (i.e. parts of a levee), which will allow the tidal inundation, natural flow, and fish passage that the region aims to achieve. The restored estuary habitat will support an increase in smolt which will move the region closer to improving wild Chinook abundance.

3. IMW Similk (q?iq?elax?ad) Estuary Restoration, #24-1739

As described by the Skagit Watershed Council (Letter of Support, April 9, 2024), the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan identifies this site as a priority for restoration with pocket estuaries identified as Tier 2 priorities. This project addresses the limiting factor of nearshore habitat capacity by restoring estuarine tidal channels and marsh while also improving coastal stream habitat used by juvenile Chinook salmon.

The project aims to restore 17 acres of pocket estuary habitat by creating 1.24 hectares of new tidal channel area. This represents 4% of the pocket estuary restoration goal stated in the Skagit Chinook recovery plan. The plan identifies 12 pocket estuaries within one day's migration from the Skagit Delta and Similk is 1 of the 12. Beamer et. al 2006 concluded that densities of juvenile Chinook in pocket estuaries are 52% higher than neighboring nearshore areas. In addition, the small coastal stream that will be restored provides fresh water to further support juvenile Chinook. Based on a 2004 preliminary estimate, the project could correspond to a smolt capacity of 7,922.

One of the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Outcomes (1.3) is to: *Restore natural flows, fish passage, flooding and tidal inundation to freshwater and marine systems by removing structural barriers or altering their management*. This project would remove a barrier to open up connection to a small stream, allowing tidal inundation and restored habitat forming processes. As with the previous project, the restored estuary habitat will support an increase in smolt which will move the region closer to improving wild Chinook abundance.

4. Auburn Narrows Construction, #24-1156

As described by the WRIA 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum (Letter of Support, February 14, 2024) , this project is part of the 2021 Salmon Habitat Plan update as it is a high-priority in contributing to meeting the Middle Green River's 10-year targets of 200 acres of reconnected floodplain, 175 acres of revegetated channel migration zone, achieving 5 wood jams per mile and decreasing bank armoring along the mainstem river. The lack of off-river salmon rearing habitat is the greatest limiting factor for the recovery of ESA-listed Chinook and steelhead in the Green/Duwamish River watershed. Parr migrants that predominately rear in the Middle Green versus the Duwamish produced more than 95% of adult returners, which is why rearing habitat capacity is so important (2021 Salmon Plan).

At river mile 33 along the mainstem Green River, the project aims to restore floodplain connectivity by removing blocking structures namely a rock levee along 1300 feet of river channel and removing revetment beneath a 400-foot gravel access road. Installing apex large wood structures and enhancing areas by revegetating will also improve floodplain processes. The estimated 17 acres of floodplain that will be reconnected will increase rearing habitat quality and capacity for Chinook salmon fry and parr along with spawning habitat quality throughout the reach. This is part of the strategy to improve productivity by focusing on quantity and quality of rearing habitats upstream of the Duwamish.

One of the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Outcomes (1.4) is to: *Restore habitat and habitat-forming processes to support biological communities.* The restored floodplain will provide needed habitat for juvenile Chinook while the revegetated riparian zone provides additional benefits including shade, sediment control, nutrients, large wood and more.

5. Schoolhouse Creek at Tidewater, #24-1199

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery noted that fish passage and rearing habitat are high priority in this section of Puget Sound with this project identified in 4 key recovery plans such as the Key Peninsula/Islands Basin Plan Volume 1, Shared Strategy for Puget Sound – East Kitsap Watershed Chapter, and more (Letter of Support, May 21, 2024). Natal coho, chum and cutthroat populations use Schoolhouse Creek for spawning and rearing while Nisqually, Puyallup, Duwamish and Snohomish basin Chinook stock are supported (Nisqually Indian Tribe sampled data from 2010-2015 around Anderson Island).

The last remaining barrier to fish migration on Anderson Island will be removed with this project with the replacement of a vastly undersized 60-inch round culvert that blocks access to the creek except during high tides (listed by WDFW as a fish barrier, WDFW Letter, May 14, 2024). With the installation of a 62 feet bridge with a 44-foot opening, 2 miles of freshwater habitat along Schoolhouse Creek will be reconnected with 6.3 acres of estuary habitat. The project addresses several limiting factors by improving estuarine conditions, increasing access to estuarine habitats, improving nearshore conditions and increasing the spatial structure for populations spawning and

rearing the creek. Given the Nisqually River's proximity to the project site, it is expected that survival and production of juvenile salmonids will increase.

One of the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Desired Outcomes (1.4) is to: *Restore habitat and habitat-forming processes to support biological communities.* By allowing channel forming processes to occur with natural sediment transport, unimpeded fish passage at all flows, open access to upstream estuarine salt marsh, the ecosystem processes will be restored adding to the necessary recovery actions for Puget Sound Chinook salmon and other critical species.

Summary:

We appreciate the opportunity to submit these five projects for your consideration for funding from the Targeted Investment program. We do believe that each project is consistent with the Puget Sound's regional recovery priorities, drives significant population-scale benefits and accelerates our collective efforts in implementing projects. We hope you are as inspired by the passionate work of our partners as we are and understand each projects importance in salmon recovery.

If we can answer any questions or provide additional information, please let us know.

Warm regards,

Melissa Speeg
Salmon Recovery Manager
Puget Sound Partnership

Snake River Region 2024 TI Project Ranking Summary

For the Snake Region TI projects, we had four projects navigate the full application process. We utilized the existing project scorecard for ranking the large project amongst themselves. Given these projects needed to be large in scope and otherwise difficult to fund through our typical allocation, we were able to propose an expansive Tucannon floodplain restoration project, two critical pieces of the Mill Creek passage project complex, and a project to relocate powerlines from the Tucannon River floodplain which is a unique project that has difficulty fitting into any other typical restoration funding pots.

Our regional scorecard provides varying point values for project location such as if it's in a major or minor spawning area, if it's in a priority reach for restoration, additive points based on how much habitat is gained/improved (including instream, floodplain, riparian, passage etc), cost effectiveness, cost share, and if the proposed techniques as based on best available science, etc.

Our first ranked project, the Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain Reconnection project has a significant project footprint with extensive floodplain restoration with a large proportion of match (unreported in PRISM). While the Mill Creek projects represent fish passage restoration, they received fewer points given that they don't address floodplain or other habitat improvements as they are more focused on improving passage to Mill Creek headwaters. These two projects are also seeking funding through the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Board concurrently. Gose Street is the most downstream barrier that was damaged during the floods of 2020 and a fix is needed to resolve passage at this lower most entrance to the flood control channel. The Roosevelt project is further upstream in the grade-control sills section higher up in the flood control reach. As such, Gose has a slight priority in needing funding as the downstream most barrier. Our lowest ranked project, the Tucannon powerlines project doesn't fit cleanly into the ranking as a "regular" project might. This project's focus is to remove and relocate the existing powerlines out of the floodplain which will reduce fire risk and any complications from floodplain inundation around active powelines. As this project isn't directly restoring the floodplain through "typical" habitat restoration, it didn't score as high as the other proposed projects. Additionally, the top three projects brought significant cost share to their SRFB requests which provides an increase in project scores.

Attachment D

Project Descriptions

Great Peninsula Conservancy
Conserving the Dewatto River and Estuary

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

Whidbey Camano Land Trust
Conserving Camano Island's Double Bluff Area

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

Forterra Northwest
Buying Frog's Home Acquisition

Forterra NW and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation will use this grant to buy about 142.6 acres of environmentally and culturally significant land in the Nation's treaty territory, known as Frog's Home. The Nation will eliminate livestock grazing, treat weeds, improve the stream and wetland habitat and buffers, and restore

the former ranch. The work will improve water quality and quantity. The land is along the left bank of the Yakima River and Union Gap Canal in Moxee, south of Yakima and next to the Yakama Reservation. The land includes Yakima River side channels, which offer habitat for steelhead trout, which is species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as Chinook and coho salmon and bull trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1714)

Nez Perce Tribe
Restoring the Tucannon Big 4 Floodplain

The Nez Perce Tribe will use this grant to remove humanmade features such as impoundments and levees on the Tucannon River, near Big Four Lake. The work will improve natural floodplain connectivity as well as habitat and floodplain complexity for salmon, steelhead and bull trout, lamprey, and mussels. Work will be done in 2 miles of the river near Big Four Lake, which is in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's W.T. Wooten Wildlife Area. This project is a joint effort of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce Tribe, and Department of Fish and Wildlife. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1069)

Columbia Land Trust
Conserving the Grays River Watershed

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

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Moving Toppenish Creek at Pom Pom Road

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

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

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group
Continuing Restoration of the South Fork Toutle River

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore 2.65 miles of stream habitat and 110 acres of floodplain in the headwaters valley of the South Fork Toutle River to benefit salmon and steelhead trout. The group will build 3.4 miles and 135 acres of habitat. The group will place wood across the entire South Fork Toutle River valley. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, 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 group also will expand the floodplain by 0.6 mile, restore Loch Creek, and place wood in Trouble Creek. The group has been working with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Weyerhaeuser on large-scale restoration design and implementation in the South Fork Toutle River for nearly two decades and this is the second phase of implementing the designs. The work will diversify the distribution of Chinook salmon and increase climate resiliency in areas used by salmon and trout. The river is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1452)

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Removing State Route 207 from the Nason Creek Floodplain

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to remove a problematic segment of State Route 207 near Lake Wenatchee from the Nason Creek floodplain. The segment is eroding into Nason Creek, degrading the habitat and disrupting traffic. Removing the 0.6-mile-long segment of highway will reconnect more than fourteen acres of historic side channel and floodplain habitat and will allow restoration efforts to create better main-channel habitat and reconnect and protect at-risk side channels that are important to salmon and steelhead. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and steelhead trout, which is a

species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1861)

Trout Unlimited-Washington Coast
Placing Wood in Shale Creek

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to continue its work placing wood in Shale Creek, a tributary to the Clearwater River on the Olympic Peninsula. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This project is the third phase of wood placement in the creek and will place the wood nearly two miles of the creek. When all the phases are complete, 2.8 miles of the creek will have been restored with large wood and more than 35 acres of floodplain reengaged. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1499)

Skagit River System Cooperative
Setting Back the Smokehouse Levee

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to move the Smokehouse Dike on the Swinomish Channel to restore more than 130 acres of saltmarsh that was separated from the river in 1937. The restored marsh will include about 5.3 miles of blind channels that will increase the capacity of the area to support juvenile Chinook salmon. This project builds upon a suite of restoration actions that have been completed since 2005 to restore historically abundant tidal marsh habitat along the Swinomish Channel. These restoration actions restore connectivity, provide critical rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon, and increase the overall habitat quantity and quality along the channel. Connecting habitat 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1740)

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

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place wood in 4.3 miles of Mulholland Creek and plan the next phase of restoration of 1.9 miles of North Fork Goble Creek. Adding wood, such as tree root wads and logs, to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, wood changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon

and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1451)

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

Restoring Gold Creek

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

King County

Connecting Wetlands to the Green River

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

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

Restoring Ahtanum Creek

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to restore habitat along 0.8 mile of Ahtanum Creek in the city of Union Gap. The Nation will place wood structures and spawning sediments in the creek and along its banks. Adding wood to the water creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion

and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The Nation also will reconnect side channels, expand floodplain connection, and plant fifteen acres along the water with 28,383 plants. Planting trees and bushes along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. This project is part of a longer-term strategy to improve habitat for steelhead and bull trout across the Yakima River basin. The creek is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project.
(24-1122)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Realigning the Tucannon Power Line

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to move sections of a powerline to the Tucannon River road prism, and restore the riverbank there. The project is the Wooten Wildlife Area. Moving the powerline will free up the floodplain area to benefit tribal First Foods and make space for the river to naturally meander. The river is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead and bull trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1068)

Pacific Conservation District
Restoring the Middle Nemah River

The Pacific Conservation District will use this grant to place wood in the upper and middle watersheds of the Middle Nemah River. Adding wood, such as logs and tree root wads, to the river creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, it changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1569)

Tri-State Steelhead Trouters Inc.
Restoring Fish Passage in Mill Creek

The Tri-State Steelhead Trouters will use this grant to correct a barrier to fish passage in Mill Creek. A flood control channel built in the 1930s and 1940s runs for seven miles of Mill Creek ending at Gose Street, west of Walla Walla. A fishway was installed at the downstream end of the flood channel to improve passage and provide a transition

between the flood control channel and the natural channel. A flood in 2020 scoured the channel bed downstream of the fishway and created a five-foot-high jump for fish to enter the fishway. The Tri-State Steelhead Trouters will correct the fish passage barrier and install measures to prevent future scour. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of this project. (24-1063)

Pierce County
Restoring Fish Passage in Schoolhouse Creek

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

Tri-State Steelhead Trouters Inc.
Improving Fish Passage in Mill Creek

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

WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Direction Memo

Item 9

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR MEGAN DUFFY

Meeting Date: September 24-25, 2024

Title: Potential Policy Changes

Prepared By: Nicholas Norton, Policy and Planning Specialist
Kat Moore, Salmon Recovery Grants Assistant Section Manager

Summary
This memo summarizes initial feedback from staff, review panel, and partner organizations regarding policy changes for future grant rounds. This includes feedback related to regular grant round policies, riparian-specific policies, and targeted investment policies. Staff is requesting board direction on these policy items in order to draft proposed language for board approval in preparation for future grant rounds.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:
- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☒ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

Introduction/Background

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received $25 million in riparian-specific funds from the 2023-2025 biennium. This funding came from the Natural Climate Solutions Account, established as part of the Climate Commitment Act, to help support salmon recovery through the protection and restoration of fully functioning riparian ecosystems. During 2023, staff worked closely with the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) to develop new policies for this novel funding source and make $23,870,000 in project funding available through the 2024 grant round. This included determination of how the funding would be allocated, eligible project types and elements, and design guidance for riparian planting and stewardship projects. These are included as Appendix M in *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants*.

In May of 2023, the board approved a suite of policy updates to the Targeted Investments (TI) Program, included as Appendix J of *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants*.

This included changes to make TI more flexible in response to new or changing funding opportunities, centering the process at the regional level, and changing criteria to accommodate shifts in the focus and intent of the TI program. In December of 2023, the board initiated a TI grant round to be held in conjunction with the 2024 grant round. The board will be approving the resulting TI ranked list as part of its September meeting.

Collectively, this represents a significant number of new policies that are being used for the first time as part of the grant-making process. In addition, it is common practice for RCO staff to identify and address policy issues related to Manual 18 on an annual basis to help prepare for the next grant round. As such, RCO staff has engaged in pro-active outreach efforts to identify some of the key policy areas raised related to general board funding, riparian-specific funding, and TI.

RCO staff is seeking board direction on these policy areas, to help with prioritization of changes and development of specific language in preparation for future grant rounds. Any proposed changes related to general board funding and riparian-specific funding will be brought to the board for approval at the December 2024, meeting in preparation for the 2025 annual grant round. Any proposed changes relating to TI policy will be brought at a later date, as it is not anticipated that a TI grant round will be held in conjunction with the 2025 annual grant round.

Policy Areas

Below are the board-level policy areas and issues that have been identified to date through staff outreach. This does not include operational items that are being considered to help improve the process or any administrative updates that would help to clarify or refine existing policy. Any additional policy areas that are identified through further outreach will be included as part of the presentation to the board during the meeting.

General Board Funding

- **Multi-Site Acquisition Projects.** Currently, Manual 18 requires that eligible entities seeking funding for acquisition projects must identify a geographic envelope where the work will occur, specific parcels that will be pursued, and how they will be prioritized for funding. Increasingly, lead entity areas are developing watershed-level assessments and prioritization strategies for acquisition projects. In practice, RCO has allowed these strategies to substitute for a geographic envelope on a case-by-case basis, allowing more flexibility in project scoping and implementation.

Options would be to continue considering this substitution on a case-by-case basis or to develop clear policy and process guidance about when scoping requirements for multi-site acquisition projects can be waived.

- **Riparian Policy Alignment.** Currently, there are four major areas where policies for the general board funding does not align directly with those for the riparian-specific funding:

    1. The general board funding requires 15 percent match if a riparian planting project does not meet the buffer requirements in Appendix K of *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Projects*. The riparian-specific funding does not require match.

    2. The general board funding requires match if an acquisition project involves the purchase of more than 50 percent uplands as defined in Appendix L of *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Projects*. The riparian-specific funding is limited to acquisitions with less than 50 percent uplands.

    3. The general board funding explicitly allows a geographic envelope approach only for acquisition projects. The riparian-specific funding authorizes this approach for riparian planting, stewardship, and acquisition projects.

    4. The general board funding does not have explicit design standards for riparian planting and stewardship projects. The riparian-specific funding calls out design standards and required elements through creation of a Riparian Enhancement Plan.

    As a result of the 2024 grant round, there is now more information about how the new riparian-specific policies in these four areas impacted the scope, scale and potential impact of riparian projects. An option would be to consider strategically aligning these policies based on which version would best support the development and implementation of strong, priority projects across both the general board funding and riparian-specific funding.

Riparian-Specific Funding

- **Riparian Enhancement Plan.** Currently, Appendix M in *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Projects* includes design guidance for riparian planting and stewardship projects in the form of a Riparian Enhancement Plan (REP). The policy delineates

which design elements need to be included as part of the application. This design guidance and minimum requirements did not apply to riparian planting and stewardship projects funded through the regular grant round. RCO received feedback that completing these recommendations took significant capacity as part of an application, there was a lack of common understanding of what should be submitted as part of an application, and there was variation in the level of detail provided by site visits and application deadline. As a result, there was additional back and forth between applicants, grant management staff, and review panel members, with some riparian projects being conditioned for more information as part of project implementation.

Options for consideration could be delaying the point at which materials are required, reducing design expectations for riparian projects, or increasing policy incentives for plan development.

- **In-Stream Elements.** Currently, Appendix M in *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Projects* limits what in-stream project types could be considered for funding with riparian-specific dollars. In addition, the policy provides additional criteria that would need to be satisfied for these in-stream project types to be eligible as part of a project. RCO received feedback that on some occasions, there was a lack of initial clarity about whether an in-stream project would be eligible for riparian-specific funding. As a result, some projects were split into two different scopes of work or were shifted back and forth between general board funding and riparian-specific funding prior to a lead entity project list being finalized.

  Options for consideration include continuing with the current in-stream policy to see how it functions now that grant applicants and lead entities have experienced one grant round or attempt to shift towards more specific guidance that will be less subject to interpretation.

Targeted Investments Program

- **Criteria.** As part of the ranking and scoring process, certain criteria were identified as needing revision and/or further development to provide additional clarity and scoring consistency. These included potential adjustments, such as including guidance for acquisition projects in the "Readiness to Proceed" criterion, being clear about how to score the "Species Benefit" criterion when a project is specifically focused on a single life stage of a single species, or adding an application question that would directly connect to the "Funding Impact" criterion. There was also discussion of larger potential changes, such as

developing a separate "Certainty of Success" criterion that would include aspects of current criteria relating to readiness to proceed, cost-benefit, and sponsor experience.

Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

Items 10: Grant Round Overview
September 2024

WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

CELEBRATING 60 years 1964 | 2024

Table of Contents

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

Part 1: Introduction

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

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

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

Grant Programs

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

Salmon Recovery Grants

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

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

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

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

Available funding for Salmon Recovery grants includes the following:

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

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

Regional Monitoring Grants

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

Funding for Regional Monitoring projects includes the following:

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

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

Riparian Grants

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

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

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

Available funding for the Riparian projects includes the following:

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

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

Targeted Investment Grants

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

Funding for the Targeted Investment Program includes the following:

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

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

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

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Grants

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

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

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

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

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

PSAR Large Capital Grants

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

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

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

Funding Programs

Funding Program	Amount	Availability
Salmon Recovery Funding (SRFB)	$28,100,000	September 2024
Riparian	$23,870,000	September 2024
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Regular	Requested $30,600,000	July 2025
PSAR Large Capital	Requested $75,000,000	July 2025
Targeted Investment	Requested $67,000,000	Potentially January 2025 and July 2025

Section 2: Grant Review Process

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

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

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

Project Review

The SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff worked throughout the year reviewing projects both before and after the application deadline. This review helps lead entities and sponsors improve each project's benefits to fish and certainty of successful implementation. The benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its

evaluation of projects is found in manual 18's appendix G. The review panel based its evaluations and comments on the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Projects of Concern

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

Conditioned Projects

The review panel labeled forty-three projects as *Conditioned* because the projects

needed to meet specific conditions to satisfy the board's benefit, certainty, and cost-effectiveness criteria. This represents 21.3 percent of all projects. In 2023, 13.9 percent of all projects were conditioned; in 2022 there were 17.2 percent, and in 2021 there were 17.1 percent conditioned. Attachment 4 contains a summary of the *Conditioned* projects and their conditions.

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

Ranked Lists

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

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

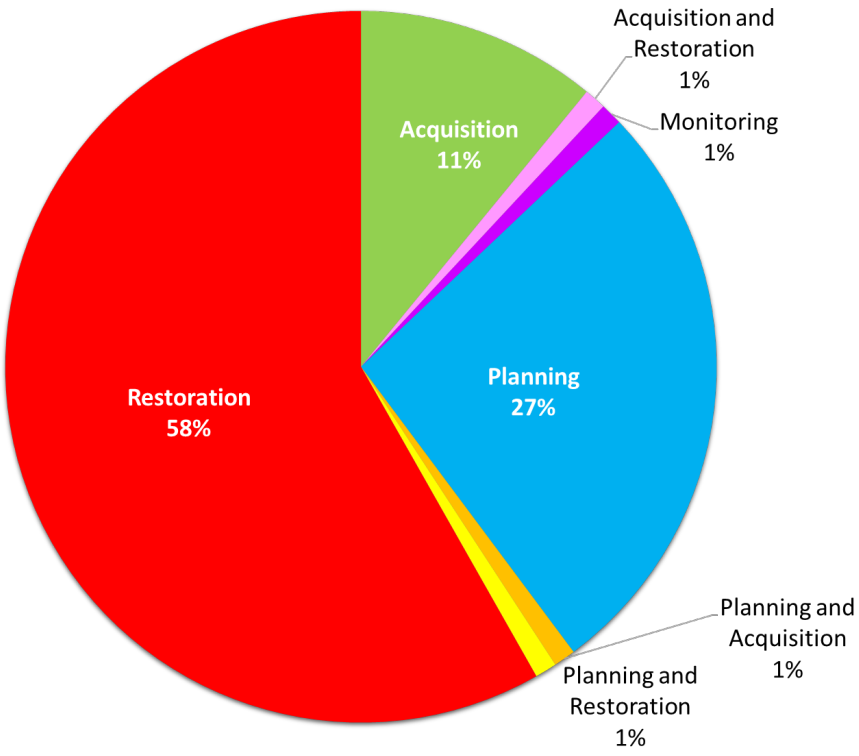
Several lead entities also identified alternate projects on their lists. These projects must go through the entire lead entity, region, and review process. Project alternates may receive funding within one year of the original board funding decision only if another project that was designated to be funded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

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

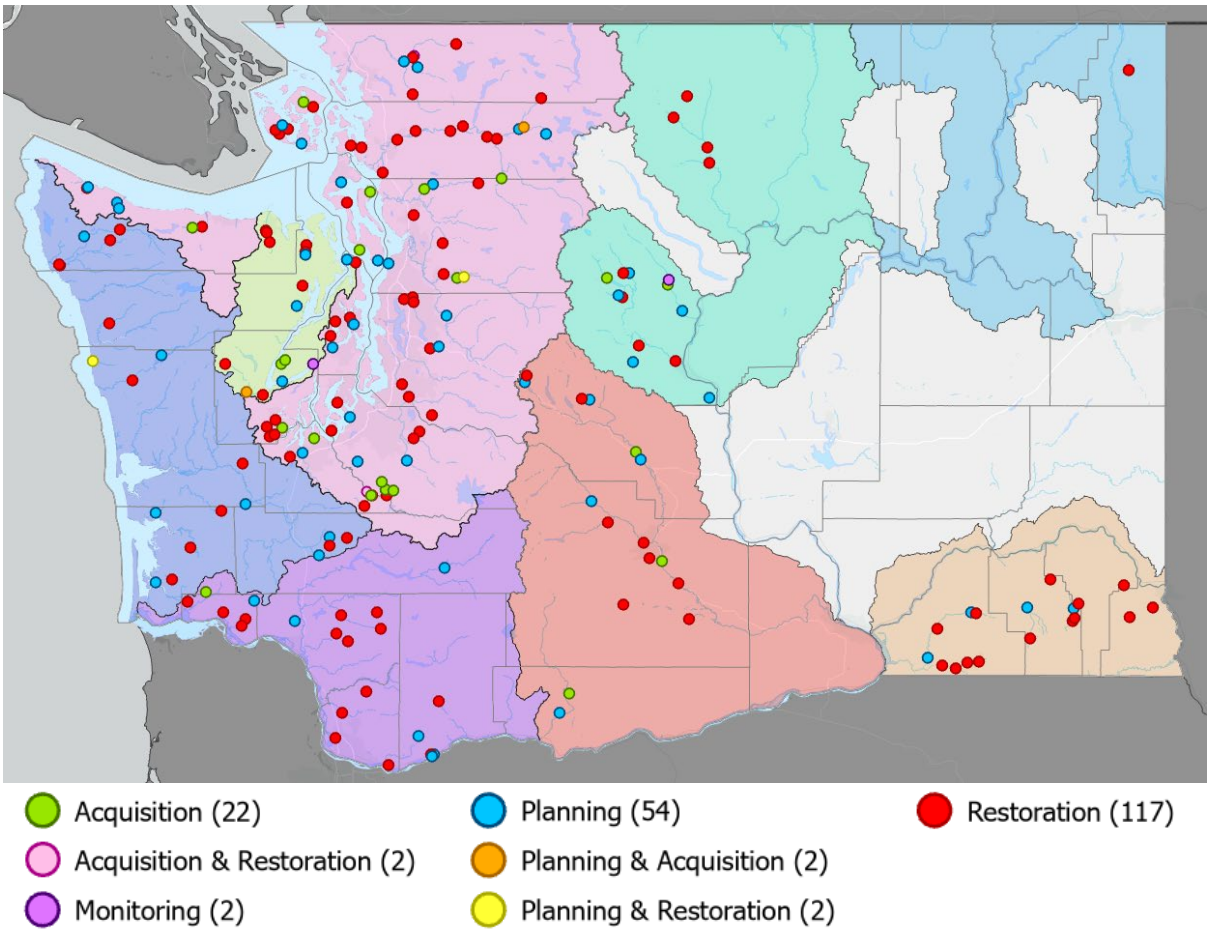
Project Review History

Process Step	Number of Projects
Initial Review*	219
Projects Withdrawn after Review	19
Projects Submitted on Ranked Lists	200
Cost Increases for Existing Projects	6
Projects of Concern at Final Review	8
Final *Projects of Concern* Submitted to board	0
Conditioned Projects on Ranked List	43

Grant Applications by Project Type



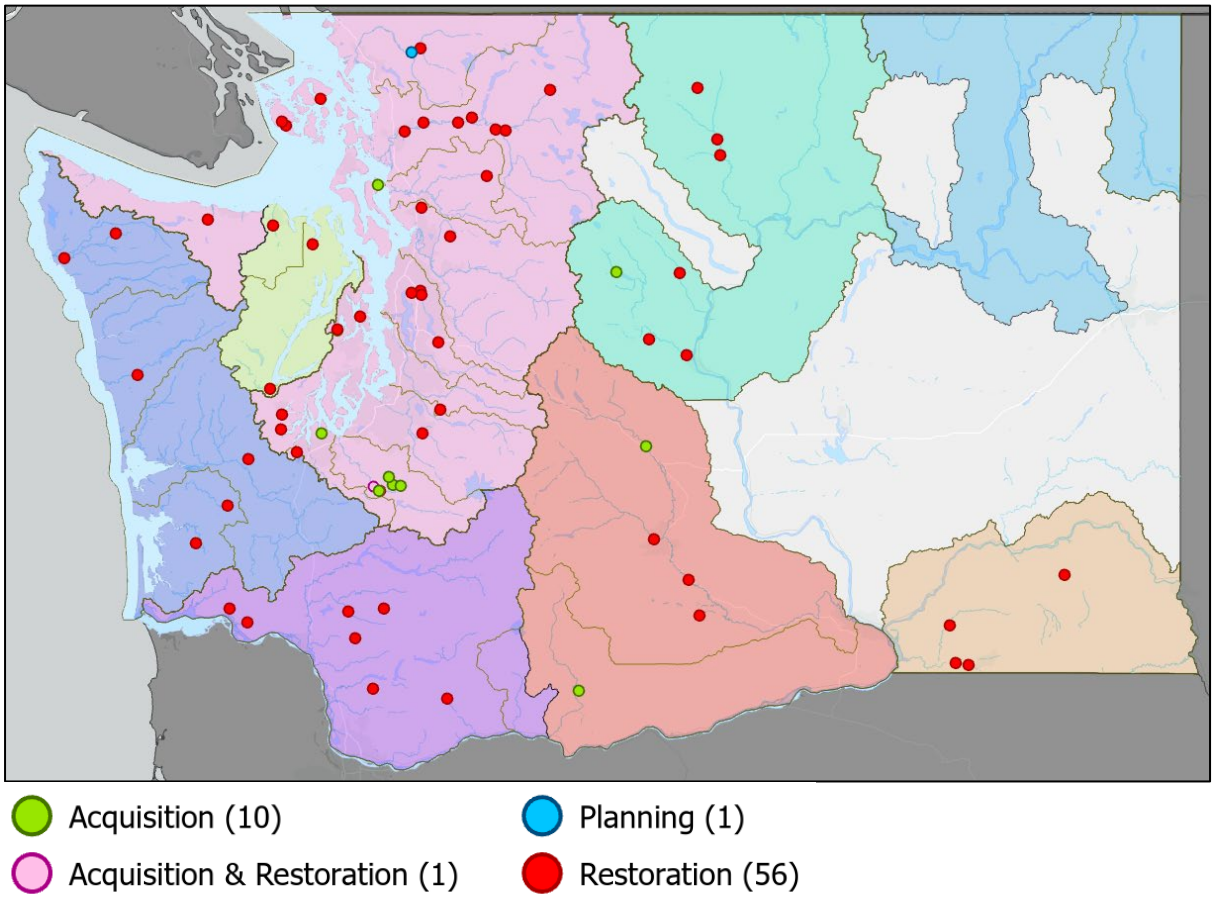
All Grant Applications by Location



Riparian Program Data

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

Riparian Applications by Location



Part 2: SRFB Review Panel Comments

Grant Round Process Comments

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

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

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

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

Targeted Investment Project Review

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

themselves from scoring Targeted Investment projects.

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

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

Project Observations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lack of Contingency Funding for Adaptive Management

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

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

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

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

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

Big Picture Observations

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

address the habitat recovery bottlenecks in each unique watershed.

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

Riparian Project Improvements

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

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

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

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

Project Development Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noteworthy Projects

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

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

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

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

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

24-1740, Intensively Monitored Watershed Smokehouse Dike Setback Construction

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

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

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

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

24-1714, Frog's Home Acquisition

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

24-1103, Dewatto Estuary and Main Stem Protection

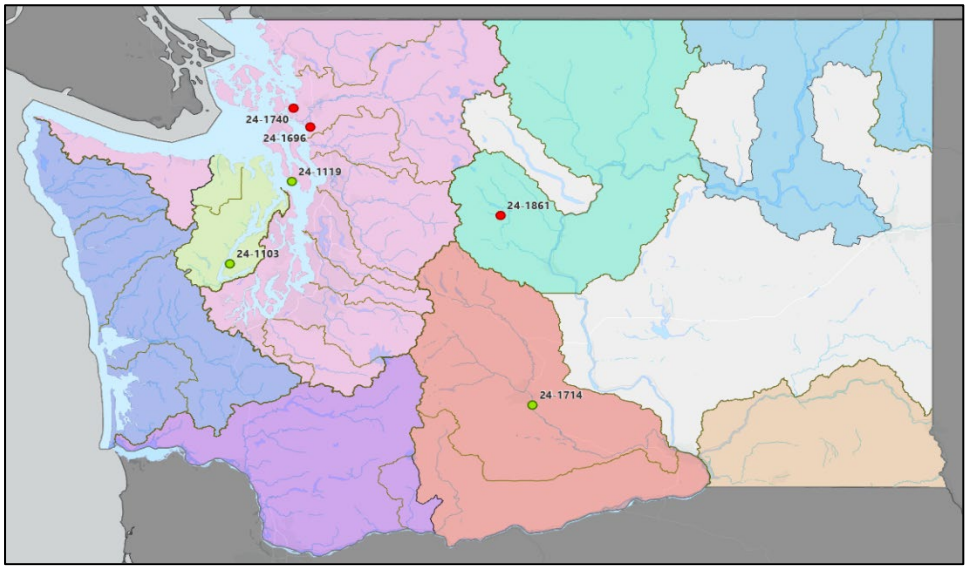
The Dewatto River estuary and main stem project will buy and permanently protect a four-hundred-foot buffer along the lower Dewatto River and its estuary as a result of efforts by the Great Peninsula Conservancy. Encompassing more than 590 acres, 1.25 miles of shoreline, and 2.5 miles of lower main stem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

24-1119, Double Bluff Acquisition

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

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

Map of Noteworthy Projects



Acquisition (3)
Restoration (3)

Part 3: Region Summaries

Introduction

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

Region Summaries

Hood Canal

Lower Columbia River

Middle Columbia River

Puget Sound

Snake River

Upper Columbia River

Washington Coast

Northeast Region

Attachment 1: 2024 Regional Allocations

Regional Allocations

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

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

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

Attachment 2: Lead Entity Allocations

SRFB Allocation by Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3: Projected Regular PSAR Allocations

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

Attachment 4: Conditioned Projects List

Salmon State Projects

Conditioned Projects=43
Project of Concern=0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 5: Targeted Investment Project List

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

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

Attachment 6: PSAR Large Capital Project List

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

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

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

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

Attachment 7: Lead Entity Ranked Project Lists

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1450 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group South Fork Toutle Restoration at Brownell Creek Confluence	$1,999,010	$85,838	$0	$1,999,010	$1,999,010	
2	24-1452 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group STHD 2–South Fork Toutle Reach D and Loch and Trouble Creeks[12]	$4,994,564	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
3	24-1524 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Cedar Creek-Masser In-stream Design	$94,164	$0	$94,164	$0	$94,164	
4	24-1455 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Delameter-Arkansas Barrier Bundle	$349,782	$0	$349,782	$0	$349,782	
5	24-1853 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District Cleveland Skamokawa Creek Restoration	$225,085	$0	$0	$225,085	$225,085	
6	24-1451 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	$4,999,569	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

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

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
		Goble, Mulholland, and Coweeman Rivers One-Mulholland Creek Restoration[13]						
7	24-1854 Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District Uncle Henry's Lake Elochoman Restoration	$177,372	$34,000	$177,372	$0	$177,372	
8	24-1525 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Cedar Creek-Masser Riparian	$274,665	$0	$0	$274,665	$274,665	
9	24-1851 Planning	Cowlitz Indian Tribe Elochoman Headwaters Design	$336,262	$0	$336,262	$0	$336,262	
10	24-1453 Planning	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Timber Creek Fish Passage and In-stream Design	$128,664	$0	$128,664	$0	$128,664	
11	24-1454 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Beaver-Bear North Fork Toutle Restoration	$766,242	$0	$0	$766,242	$766,242	
12	24-1526 Restoration	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Dyer Creek and East Fork Lewis Habitat Improvements	$694,166	$150,000	$694,166	$0	$694,166	
13	24-1753 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Cowlitz WLA Spears Unit Design	$288,648	$51,000	$288,648	$0	$288,648	
14	24-1641 Restoration	Cascade Forest Conservancy Riparian Enhancements in the Wind River Watershed	$199,498	$10,000	$0	$199,498	$199,498	

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

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
15	24-1527 Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Lower Woodard Creek Design Phase Three	$349,780	$0	$349,780	$0	$349,780	
16	24-1755 Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust Mid Grays River Conservation Area[14]	$4,999,804	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
17	24-1617 Planning	Cowlitz Indian Tribe Lena Springs Design	$174,129	$0	$174,129	$0	$174,129	
18	24-1528 Restoration	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership Campen Creek Restoration	$239,167	$310,000	$239,167	$0	$239,167	
19	24-1523 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group Coweeman Headwaters Riparian Stewardship	$191,484	$0	$0	$191,484	$191,484	
20	24-1500 Restoration	Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST) East Fork Deep River Fish and Human Resilience Phase One	$237,627	$792,642	$237,627	$0	$237,627	
21	24-1756 Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Elochoman Large Woody Materials and Floodplain Connection	$973,575	$190,706	$973,575	$0	$973,575	

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

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity									
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name		Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
	24-1578	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership							
22	Restoration	Lower Woodard Creek Restoration		$771,045	$149,999	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$23,464,302**	**$1,774,185**	**$4,043,336**	**$3,655,984**	**$7,699,320**	

Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat Lead Entity

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

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

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1717 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group West Fork Teanaway River Miles 6.85-8 Implementation	$385,000	$70,000	$385,000	$0	$385,000	
2	24-1816 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Rattlesnake Creek Streamflow Improvements Design	$202,725	$0	$202,725	$0	$202,725	
3	24-1714 Acquisition	Forterra Frog's Home Acquisition[16]	$1,432,805	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
4	24-1718 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Middle Fork Teanaway River Miles 3.2-5.4 Design	$256,500	$45,300	$256,500	$0	$256,500	
5	24-1247 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc. Cold Creek Passage at Keechelus Lake Design	$197,071	$50,000	$192,901	$0	$192,901	Partially Funded
6	24-1673 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Tieton River Restoration Site Four[17]	$822,879	$145,215	$822,879	$0	$822,879	
7	24-1810 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Yakima River River Mile 156 Riparian Buffer Design[18]	$150,060	$26,500	$43,561	$0	$43,561	Partially Funded
Riparian Projects								

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

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

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

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
2	24-1722 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Satus Creek Riparian Enhancement	$744,480	$0	$0	$744,480	$744,480	
3	24-1719 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Pond Five Reach Active Channel Planting	$761,194	$0	$0	$761,194	$761,194	
4	24-1744 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Lower Cowiche River Mile One Stewardship 2025-2027	$118,180	$0	$0	$118,180	$118,180	
5	24-1808 Acquisition	Kittitas Conservation Trust Yakima River Mile 160 Riparian Acquisition	$920,750	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
		Total	**$5,991,644**	**$337,015**	**$1,903,566**	**$1,623,854**	**$3,527,420**	

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity

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

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

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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

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

Island County Lead Entity

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

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

Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

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

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

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

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

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

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

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery

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

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

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

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

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

Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

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

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

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

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

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

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

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board Lead Entity

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

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

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

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

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1049 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek Project Area 11.2 Stream Restoration	$640,000	$113,373	$640,000	$0	$640,000	
2	24-1054 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation South Touchet River Large Wood Enhancement	$300,000	$132,000	$300,000	$0	$300,000	
3	24-1050 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Touchet River Mile Thirty-five Restoration	$750,000	$500,000	$750,000	$0	$750,000	
4	24-1046 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District Alpowa Creek Phase Four Post Assisted Log Structures	$88,000	$15,600	$88,000	$0	$88,000	
5	24-1071 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Mill Creek Geomorphic Assessment and Strategic Pla	$200,000	$45,000	$200,000	$0	$200,000	
6	24-1115 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District Asotin Creek Project Area 3.2 Phase Two Restoration	$195,000	$37,000	$195,000	$0	$195,000	

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant Project Name	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
7	24-1070 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Tucannon Prooject Area 14.1 Design	$200,000	$0	$198,640	$0	$198,640	Partially Funded
12	24-1055 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tuusi Wana Phase Two Restoration	$650,000	$114,706	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
13	24-1053 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District Tumalum Creek Restoration Phase Five	$120,000	$30,836	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
14	24-1047 Planning	Washington Water Trust Touchet River Hofer Dam Assessment and Design Study	$128,600	$23,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
15	24-1051 Planning	Walla Walla County Conservation District Touchet River Mile Thirty-three Design	$312,701	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
16	24-1069 Restoration	Nez Perce Tribe Tucannon Big Four Floodplain Restoration	$4,990,100	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
17	24-1063 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Mill Creek Passage-Gose Street	$2,814,404	$800,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
18	24-1064 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. Mill Creek Passage-Roosevelt to Tausick	$2,608,828	$460,382	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity								
Rank	**Project Number and Type**	**Grant Applicant** **Project Name**	Grant Request	Match	Proposed Salmon Funding	Proposed Riparian Funding	Total Proposed Award	**Alternate or Partially Funded**
19	24-1068 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tucannon Power Line Realignment	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
Riparian Projects								
1	24-1056 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tucannon Project Area Twenty-seven to Twenty-eight Riparian Planting	$250,000	$50,000	$0	$250,000	$250,000	
2	24-1059 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Walla Walla River Riparian-McDonald Road	$699,508	$0	$0	$699,508	$699,508	
3	24-1058 Restoration	Walla Walla County Conservation District Walla Walla River Riparian-Swegle Road	$586,773	$0	$0	$586,773	$586,773	
4	24-1061 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tuusi Wana Riparian	$737,500	$0	$0	$478,347	$478,347	Partially Funded
		Total	**$19,271,414**	**$2,321,897**	**$2,371,640**	**$2,014,628**	**$4,386,268**	

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

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

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

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

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

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

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

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

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

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

Attachment 8: Project Descriptions

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat County Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

photographs of this project. (24-1744)

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

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

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille Salmon Recovery Team Lead Entity

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

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

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Island County Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kennedy-Goldsborough Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and photographs of this project. (24-1223)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

photographs of this project. (24-1087)

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

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

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

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

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skagit Watershed Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(24-1379)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE REDD

Dedicated to Restoring Salmon for Future Generations

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SKAGIT FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT GROUP

IN THIS ISSUE:

Salmon and Me

One board member's mid-term reflection

By Kimberly Cauvel, North Sound Information Officer at Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Skagit Fisheries Board Member

Replacing culverts with bridges to restore fish passage where roads cross streams. Reconnecting streams with wetlands to expand fish habitat. Planting trees and shrubs along waterways to support fish with shade to keep them cool, insects to eat, and wood to create places of refuge.

All this work is critical to sustaining Skagit River salmon.

For years, I covered these types of Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group projects as a reporter at the local newspaper. With a background in environmental studies, I understood that the fish at the center of these efforts were integral to the ecosystems they pass through during their lifetimes. I also knew their importance to the community, as a cornerstone of tribal culture, a delicious meal, and a driver of local fishing economies, tourism, and commercial fishing enterprises.

Maintaining these salmon runs is important for keeping the ecosystems of the Skagit River, Salish Sea, and beyond running smoothly

Those values have become more personal for me in the past two years, as I moved into a communications career centered on the region's treaty tribes and joined the Skagit Fisheries Board of Directors.

It has been rewarding to zoom in on the work of tribal leaders, scientists, and problem-solvers at the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) and Skagit Fisheries as they strive to protect and restore the salmon of the Skagit River and beyond. Even life-changing.

The truth is, I hadn't tasted wild-caught Pacific salmon until the spring of 2022. Being from the Inland Northwest, I grew up fishing on lakes outside of Spokane with my dad. Perch and rainbow trout were our most common catches. When my family ate store-bought fish, it was mild-flavored frozen cod or canned tuna. Then as a teenager, I opted for a vegetarian diet. Despite writing for years about what a coveted food source Northwest salmon was, I hadn't considered putting it on my own plate. That changed when a tribal fisherman unexpectedly offered me a freshly harvested Chinook, and I couldn't resist.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Kimberly on assignment at the Fir Island Farm Reserve.

REDD: A female salmon uses her tail to dig a nest in the gravel. After she deposits her eggs the male fertilizes them. The female then covers the fertilized eggs and the resulting nest is called a redd.

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Salmon and Me – cont'd from page 1

After recruiting regular fish eaters to cook and share the meal, I was surprised by how much I enjoyed each bite. Now, I regularly crave it. It's exciting to find wild-caught salmon on local menus and satisfying to grill deli portions at home.

The Skagit River boasts five types of salmon – Chinook, coho, pink, sockeye and chum – as well as steelhead. Two of those species are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, and all are at risk due to the combination of human development in the watershed, the effects of climate change, sources of marine pollution, and other impacts faced along their magnificent journeys from tributary streams to river to estuary to ocean and back again.

Few of the salmon spawned in each generation survive all the obstacles on their migratory route. Some are crushed during floods or baked during droughts before they even get the chance to hatch. Others find their lives cut short by predators, winding up in the bellies of bigger fish or birds or otters or seals or orcas or bald eagles or us.

Maintaining these salmon runs is important for keeping the ecosystems of the Skagit River, Salish Sea, and beyond running smoothly, as well as for providing a healthy and sustainable food source for the people who live here, now including me!

Coast Salish tribes, known as the people of the salmon, have seen this value for thousands of years. They are invested more than anyone in ensuring the fish of the Skagit and other Northwest rivers persist and are available to all who savor a smoked, grilled, baked or otherwise ready-to-eat catch. Against today's environmental challenges, though, it will take the tribes, nonprofits like Skagit Fisheries and government support – along with a little effort from all of us – to succeed in that mission.

I'm grateful to fulfill supporting roles through my work with the tribes and Skagit Fisheries – and for every opportunity to put salmon on my plate.

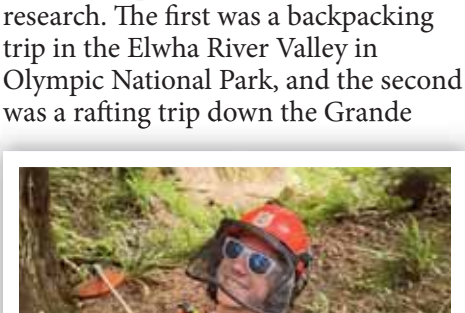
Intern Spotlight – Vegetation Monitoring

By Bruce Cudkowicz and Kate Rounds, Summer 2024 Vegetation Monitoring Interns

Our names are Bruce and Kate and we are the Summer 2024 Riparian Restoration interns at Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group. We are Environmental Science majors at Western Washington University, and this internship has complemented our academic work by providing us with insights into the world of ecological restoration throughout our time out in the field. This last spring we had the privilege of participating in Environmental Science 'field camp', a program at Western Washington University run by Dr. John McLaughlin that focuses on riparian conservation. During this course, we took two different trips to conduct student-led research. The first was a backpacking trip in the Elwha River Valley in Olympic National Park, and the second was a rafting trip down the Grande Ronde river. Throughout these trips we were taught and experienced the vast importance of healthy rivers. In their ecosystems, rivers are the lifeblood; they clean the air, filter the water, transport marine-derived nutrients to riparian forests, and support a disproportionately large fraction of Earth's biodiversity. Many of these systems are heavily degraded, and require active restoration to sustain the life that relies on them.

The Elwha River was dammed for close to a century before 2014 when the dams were finally removed. After the removal of the dams, a lakebed was left consisting of a substrate with harsh, inhospitable conditions for plants to become established. This was a primary concern in terms of ecological restoration as revegetation is a crucial step in repairing the damaged system. We were introduced to the ins and outs of restoration work through research projects we created on this system. Kate studied the impacts of beavers on the formerly dammed lake bed and Bruce studied how riverbank lupine, a nitrogen fixer, impacts its surrounding plant communities. Being able to see and experience the immense changes that have taken place along the Elwha ten years post-dam removal helped us understand the importance of protected rivers and restoration work.

Our time as Skagit Fisheries interns working all along the Skagit River, which is designated as a "Wild and Scenic" river, has helped us cement what we learned and experienced during field camp with real life work experience. We have been able to help with many restoration projects, new and old through many means: assessing the survival of past plantings, land stewardship, invasive species removal, and site maintenance. This internship has shown us the inner workings of what restoration work is really like, as well as the real life impacts of such.We are proud to be able to work with such an impactful organization and to be able to participate in the protection and restoration of the Wild and Scenic Skagit River.



Bruce ready for a day in the field.

Taking a break from monitoring vegetation to survey for knotweed.

A pileated woodpecker photographed by Bill Hebner.

New Board Member Introductions

Bill Hebner

Bill is a lifelong resident of Washington, growing up in Redmond and receiving a B.A. degree in Biology from Central Washington State College. Shortly after graduating from college in 1975, Bill went to work for the Washington Department of Game which eventually morphed into the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Bill spent 38 years with the agency working in the Enforcement Program the entire time in both eastern and western Washington, eventually retiring at the end of 2012 as the North Puget Sound Enforcement Captain. However, Bill wasn't done working and immediately after retiring from the state he went to work with the Stillaguamish Tribe as the Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Captain supervising the Tribe's natural resource law enforcement program for the next 8 years finally retiring full time in 2020.

Conserving and preserving Washington's natural resources has been a lifelong passion of Bill's and even in retirement he had a desire to continue contributing. Although Bill resides in Snohomish County, his career responsibilities included Skagit County, and he is familiar with local conservation issues here as well as preservation organizations to include The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group (SFEG). Bill has a history of working with the SFEG and states that, "the SFEG is one of, if not the, premier and most productive Fisheries Enhancement Group in the state and when the opportunity to serve as a board member presented itself, I was excited to apply and elated to be selected to serve on its Board, to be associated with its professional staff, and to contribute to their success into the future". Bill enjoys and has a history of working with local property owners and feels a huge sense of accomplishment in bringing win-win solutions to the table to ultimately resolve complex natural resource issues to the satisfaction and benefit of landowners and protecting valuable resources at the same time.

Bill is married and has one adult son who lives and works in Skagit County. Their family enjoyed horseback riding over the years and now Bill and his wife Lora enjoy traveling internationally to explore and experience natural history in other countries. In his spare time, Bill enjoys playing golf, vegetable gardening, and maintaining their small hobby farm in Arlington. Over the past ten years, Bill has pursued a lifelong interest in wildlife photography, capturing nature worldwide and sharing the results with others. He still considers himself an amateur/hobby photographer and has shared a couple of his favorite photos with us recently.

Ken Raedeke

Ken's first experience in the Skagit area was as a field biologist in 1971 in the University of Washington's (UW) Biotic Survey of Ross Lake, funded by Seattle City Light as part of the proposed High Ross Dam project. To assess the probable impact of the dam he and his colleagues completed bird surveys, trapped small mammals, censused deer and mapped deer winter range, while the UW School of Fisheries had a contract to do the fish-specific work. After four years as a Peace Corp Volunteer in Chile, Ken again worked on the Biotic Survey project, mainly working on mitigation options for impacts to deer and other wildlife.

As a UW professor, he was active in the Timber-Fish-Wildlife negotiations, and was a co-founder of the UW's Center for Streamside Studies. In the Center his role was to organize educational opportunities on the interaction of forest management, fisheries and wildlife. He designed and taught UW classes on the topic, also taking the opportunity to lead workshops and symposia.

As a consultant he supervised numerous wetland and stream mitigation projects, including wetland creation, stream relocation and enhancement, and long term monitoring of mitigation and various wetland and stream habitats.

For many years, Ken has enjoyed recreating in the Skagit Valley, fishing, rafting, bird watching, and hunting. When the opportunity came to join Skagit Fisheries' board, Ken gladly accepted with the hope that he could contribute to the maintenance and/or restoration of the Skagit River watershed. While his professional training is mainly in wildlife biology, he has had extensive experience in wetland habitat restoration and management, and hopes that this experience can be useful for the restoration team. He looks forward to contributing to Skagit Fisheries' work in any way that he can.

A Tribute to Chris Brown

1948-2024

I first "met" Chris Brown in very early 2008. I had just started a part time job as the employee for non-profit SCEA (Skagit Conservation Education Alliance.) It was the time of great energy on the "Clean Samish Initiative" to get pollution out of the Samish River which was causing disease in commercial shellfish in Samish Bay. Many organizations had activities with that. One of our activities was to get porta-potties placed and serviced out along the dikes of the lower Samish River where hundreds of fisher folks assembled during mid-August to early Nov. SCEA looked for "sponsors" of the devices to help with the cost, including a witty "time-share" program for individuals. The owner could get a name put up on the porta-potty. Chris was the only person to buy one - for his brother! I did not know many in the field yet, but here was a guy for sure I needed to share more time with!

And I did. From many hours wading streams for spawner surveys to field work parties for almost any environmental need, and mostly, and lately, surveying numerous beaches for evidence and reporting of Surf Smelt (Forage Fish) spawning. So much I learned from Chris and so many just plain fun moments we had. There is quite a large band of folks who have been involved in the Forage Fish work, and Chris was a beloved member of that group. And, we always shared visiting and story-telling time at the summer picnics and annual meetings of many environmental groups.

A fellow so missed.

– Pete Haase, long-time Skagit Fisheries friend and volunteer

I first met Chris on October 3, 2009 when he attended SFEG's spawner survey volunteer workshop. We had an immediate connection on account of his talkative nature, his wry sense of humor, and penchant for puns. He was assigned surveys at Parsons Creek in partnership with fellow volunteer Sheila Tomas, and the two of them were awarded joint status as 2009 Volunteer of the year.

Chris went on to volunteer in Marblemount hatchery tours, juvenile fish seining, and then educational endeavors such as dissecting salmon for middle school classes. Chris seemed right at home in front of a classroom, deftly dismantling salmon and playing show-and-tell with the fish parts. He was keen to help with this project because it meant he went home with lots of crab bait!

My favorite thing about Chris was his wacky sense of humor. I could always count on him for humor and puns to brighten any visit. Seeing him at community events always brought a smile to my face. In summer 2020 when I ventured out of my COVID cocoon to Hansen Creek for some project or other, Chris unexpectedly showed up, and my first response was "Chris, Can I have a hug?". I was just so glad to see people, and particularly Chris.

I will remember Chris not for his hundreds of volunteer hours, but for his love of the natural world and his way of seeing and appreciating the beauty of life. I miss him very much.

– Lucy DeGrace, Skagit Fisheries Outreach Manager

To read Chris' obituary scan QR or visit:

www.sigsfuneralservices.com/obituaries/christopher-brown

Myrriah in front of a newly constructed bridge at Lower Day Slough.

Engineer Paul Tappel and Myrriah talk culverts.

A new bridge being set post-culvert removal at Lower Day Slough.

Stream Work Makes *the Dream Work*

By Myrriah Crowley, Habitat Restoration Coordinator

Culverts and other human made water crossing structures that direct water flow under roads have provided people access to most any place we want to go – unfortunately, the same cannot be said for salmon. Culverts can cause a whole host of problems for both adult and juvenile salmon. Many culverts are considered undersized for the stream they are conveying. This may cause velocity barriers, meaning water comes rushing through the narrow pipe at a rate too fast for salmon, large and small, to swim through. Undersized culverts can also cause erosion, scour pools, and significant drops in stream elevation that fragment habitat. A healthy, connected habitat is one of the most important factors for salmon survival. Fish passage projects benefit all stages of the salmon life cycle, and it is so important to be reminded of the immediate benefit that is awarded when we remove undersized culverts and restore habitat connectivity. Young fry need to be able to access a variety of pools and slow-moving water to find cool refuge and food, and adult salmon need to be able to find the right spawning habitat that ensures their ability to produce the next generation of salmon. For this reason, it is critical that we understand the impact that culverts have on fish access to Skagit River tributaries and know where to focus our efforts on increasing fish passability and what projects might have the greatest impact.

For the last several years, Skagit Fisheries has been working with Skagit County, Skagit River System Cooperative (SRSC) and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe to understand the state of culverts in the Skagit River Basin. We call this collaborative effort the Skagit Culvert Working Group (SCWG) and through our collaboration have been able to achieve quite a number of accomplishments. Skagit Fisheries and SRSC have surveyed and updated culvert passability data for numerous sites that were previously inaccurate or unknown. Conditions can change a lot over time, and it is important to know current statuses so we can understand how to best improve fish passability and where to prioritize our efforts. SRSC built a robust GIS tool that increases our understanding of where salmon should be able to swim to if no culverts stood in their way. Their highly accurate LiDAR layer and expert GIS mapping skills have been able to provide critical information about how much upstream habitat there is above all known culverts in the Skagit River Basin. This step is important for restoration groups like us because grant funding is largely based on the potential benefit of the project. By showing hard numbers like linear habitat gain and area of habitat gain, we can be more effective at explaining why certain projects need funding and focus on areas where multiple partners can work together.

Since 2018, the Skagit Culvert Working Group has collectively completed more than a dozen fish passage projects and restored access to over 9-miles of high-quality salmon habitat. These are huge feats, and it has been a wonder to see what is capable when restoration partners come together with a collective mission. By working together, the SCWG has been able to talk about the individual priorities of each organization/entity and strategize on how we can best achieve increased habitat connectivity for salmon in the Skagit River Basin. We are in it for the long game, and while we may have a long way to go, working together has made all the difference for salmon and the health of this beautiful place where we all live.

Keep an eye out for our upcoming report: Skagit Basin Fish Passage Barrier Analysis: Culvert Inventory and GIS Habitat Estimate Tool.

Interns and AmeriCorps are vital to Skagit Fisheries

Giving Tuesday was created in 2012 as a simple idea: a day that encourages people to do good. Over the past 10 years, this idea has grown into a year-round global movement that inspires hundreds of millions of people to give, collaborate, and celebrate generosity. This November, Skagit Fisheries is asking for your support of our AmeriCorps and intern programs. The young adults engaged in these programs are passionate about serving their communities and making a difference for the future of salmon. Funds are needed to increase the number of opportunities and the diversity of individuals who participate. Unpaid internships can only attract those who can afford unpaid positions. With your help, we can create more opportunities for ALL those interested. Donate now to support future conservation leaders.

Donate on December 3rd to support future conservation leaders.

GIVINGTUESDAY

DECEMBER 3, 2024

www.SkagitFisheries.org/ways-to-give

Explore all the ways you can give

BECOME A MEMBER
Members make salmon recovery possible. Help ensure successful salmon restoration efforts continue by becoming a member today.

DONATE
Show your commitment to the future stewardship of our local watersheds by making a donation today. Consider a recurring donation!

VOLUNTEER
We recruit and train volunteers to achieve increased public awareness for salmon habitat restoration. All projects are based on learning through hands-on activities.

STOCK / IRA GIFTS
Make your gift an investment in the future of Salmon.

LEGACY GIVING
Make a lasting impact on the future of Salmon.

PLAN A FACEBOOK FUNDRAISER
Organize a Facebook Birthday Fundraiser in support of Skagit Fisheries.

DONATE A USED CAR
Vehicle pickup and transportation are free. Fill out the form and we do the rest.

FRED MEYER
Shop through Fred Meyer Community Rewards.

@SkagitFisheries

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization.
All contributions are tax deductible to the extent that the law allows. Tax ID#: 94-3165939

SKAGIT FISHERIES
ENHANCEMENT
GROUP
PO Box 2497
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Events and Volunteer Opportunities

Salmon Sightings

Saturdays Noon-3pm

October 12 • November 2

November 23

Join us at various locations around the Skagit and Samish Watersheds in hopes of seeing spawning salmon!

Scan the QR code or visit **www.skagitfisheries.org/events/** for more info and registration. Registration is helpful so we can let folks know about event changes and provide more information as it is needed. Parking at some of these sites is ex-stream-ly limited, so please carpool!

Fall Planting Parties

Saturdays 9am-Noon

October 19

October 26

November 9

November 16

Help restore riparian areas by planting native plants with us!