Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Hoko River Watershed Riparian Restoration	25-1077	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Restoration	19-Lyre-Hoko	Clallam	This multi-component, multi-partner project will improve salmon habitat and ecosystem functions on the Lower Hoko River and estuary (RM 1.75 to 3.75) and the lower reaches of the Little Hoko River (RM 0 to 1) . The project specifically targets riparian restoration across 37 acres of abandoned pastureland adjacent to the rivers. Historic land use practices in the lower Hoko River and Little Hoko River have led to simplified channel systems defined by a near complete lack of LWD, simplified plane bed channels, high stream temperatures, and little to no riparian cover and shade. The goal of the project is to address each of these limiting factors by restoring healthy riparian zones. The North Olympic Salmon Coalition with partners at the	Ferrell, Alissa

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Elwha Riparian Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control	25-1079	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Restoration	18-Elwha-Dungeness	Clallam	This project will support revegetation efforts associated with implementation of the Elwha Dam removals scheduled to begin in 2011. Under that project two hydroelectric dams will be removed on the Elwha River at River Mile 4.9 and 13.5. Dam removal will drain and expose two reservoirs surfaces that have accumulated ~21.5 million yd3 of fine sediment. A revegetation plan (Chenoweth et al. 2010) has been developed for the two reservoir surfaces, however due to limitations in project funding, only about half the monies necessary to achieve the project goals are provided. This project will supplement those efforts by funding a 4 person tribal revegetation crew to plant native vegetation in Aldwell reservoir following its draining in 2011-12 and to conduct control of exotic vegetation in the project area. The crew will be funded for seasonal revegetation activities in the calendar years 2012-2014, directly following reservoir dewatering. The crews activities will be guided by the goals of the Elwha Regetation Plan (Chenoweth et al. 2010) and directly supervised by ecologists at the LEKT and ONP.	Ferrell, Alissa

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Dungeness River Riparian Restoration and Acquisition	25-1082	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Acquisition and Restoration	18-Elwha-Dungeness	Clallam	Acquisition: $200,000 for partial acquisition of riparian parcels in a geographic envelope of the lower Dungeness River. Targeting 34 acre Beebe parcels contiguous with the Tribe's Rivers Edge restoration site. Opportunistically work with other willing landowners during the grant period if unable to successfully acquire the Beebe parcels.Planning-Assessment and Inventory: $50,000 to hire a consultant to evaluate low flow mitigation strategies in the lower three miles. This includes the recently completed floodplain reconnection projects completed by the County and Tribe, which have required manual methods to provide fish passage through this reach in the last 3 years.Restoration - In-stream Habitat: $100,000 to implement recommendations identified during the riparian assessment. The Tribe has received landowner permission from the County and WDFW to pursue grant funding for their respective ownerships, and the Tribe is the other landowner.	Ferrell, Alissa

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Green River Watershed Riparian Restoration	25-1030	King County Water and Land Resources Division	Restoration	9-Duwamish-Green	King	King County (KC) will restore at least 50 acres of riparian habitat along portions Stonequarry and North Fork Newaukum creeks, perennial tributaries of Newaukum Creek. These waterbodies, and associated water courses, are devoid of tree and shrub cover. This restoration effort will install native trees and shrubs. The project site is all publicly owned. These drainages were identified by KC (using solar aspect tool developed by Muckleshoot Indian Tribe) as an area with a high need for shade. Historic removal of trees from the banks of streams allows too much sunlight to reach the water, resulting in summertime water temperatures that frequently exceed state water quality standards and the lethal threshold for ESA listed salmon. The Newaukum Temperature TMDL identified the lack of shade as a main driver for these high temperatures and stated the need for tall, continuous riparian vegetation along streambanks (WDOE 2011). Newaukum Creek is a 303(d)-listed waterbody for high water temperatures, which can severely impact Chinook and steelhead rearing potential. This project will restore riparian habitat along streams to benefit spawning and rearing ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead by restoring shade and moderating high water temperatures and improving fish habitat. Minimum buffer widths will be 100' from the Ordinary High Water Mark of each stream. Moreover, KC will maximize the buffer widths within the KC property to full	McLaughlin, Kate

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Stillwater Harris Creek Riparian Enhancement	25-1070	King Conservation District	Restoration	7-Snohomish	King	This project will remove King County listed invasive species on the property including, reed canary grass, Himalayan blackberry, and hybrid knotweed and replace these species with native species which are suited for the area. This wetland is at risk of losing habitat function if efforts are not taken to control invasive weeds and restore native vegetation. Noxious weeds growing on the property are known to reduce native habitat over time due to the prevention of germination of native species with their dense root mats, and competition for water, sun, and nutrients. The site includes areas of palustrine forested wetland that have short lived species like alder and willows as their dominant species. Over time, the existing canopy cover is expected to decline, and this space will be taken over by invasive species, eventually losing the function of the ecosystem, and raising temperatures due to lack of shade. By treating the Himalayan blackberry and hybrid knotweed and then planting native species, we will increase native vegetation cover on the stream and wetland side channels, as well as shade out the reed canary grass. Invasive weed control efforts will prevent further encroachment and spread at the site and throughout the watershed. This project includes the installation and establishment of 38400 native plants with bareroot and live stake material. Overall, this plan will primarily help support coho salmon which use this area for rearing habitat.	Bahr, Amee

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Water Resource Inventory Area 14 Riparian Restoration	25-1076	Mason Conservation District	Planning and Restoration	14-Kennedy-Goldsborough	Mason	This project focuses riparian restoration in Skookum, Deer, Cranberry, Mill and Goldsborough creeks and a knotweed assessment in Schumacher and Sherwood Creeks which were all identified as Tier A priority streams. Knotweed is a highly invasive species and is a direct and serious threat to riparian habitats as it alters native plant communities causing a wide range of negative impacts including: 1) loss of biodiversity; 2) prohibits later successional forest establishment; 3) accelerates bank erosion; 3) displaces native plant communities; and 4) degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging the stream way. Added together, these significantly impact riparian ecosystem function. This project will result in: 11.64 acres of site stewardship, 10.66 acres of knotweed treated, and 82 miles of stream surveyed for invasive knotweed.	Lambert, Josh

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Tanwax Creek Protection	25-1028	Nisqually Land Trust	Acquisition	11-Nisqually	Pierce	The Nisqually Land Trust proposes to pursue permanent protection of 1.15 miles of Tanwax Creek shoreline by completing two conservation easement projects. One will protect 0.95 miles of shoreline, riparian buffer and a 3-acre wetland through a purchase of a conservation easement over 38 acres along the creek. The other will protect 0.2 miles of shoreline, riparian buffer, and 3-acres of forested wetlands through a conservation easement donation over 13 acres. Securing conservation easements on these properties will provide future opportunities to enhance the riparian buffer along the creek. These properties are zoned rural 10. This project will benefit coho, steelhead, chum, pink, and Chinook.	Lambert, Josh

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Rocky Creek Estuary and Riparian Protection Phase 3	25-1084	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Acquisition	15-Kitsap	Pierce	Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to acquire ~7 acres (fee-simple) of a coastal inlet estuary at the head of Rocky Bay, Case Inlet, Pierce County. This project protects an estuary that is in near reference condition and is a high regional and local priority, benefitting multiple species of salmon including ESA listed chinook and steelhead; summer and fall run chum; coho and cutthroat. Protecting these parcels will ensure intact shoreline, estuary and stream channel processes, providing criticalrearing, refuge, transitional and migratory fish habitat. The site includes an active channel migration zone for Rocky Creek, a regionally significant stream and wetland complex that has received significant investment over past decades to replace fish barriers, restore of fish passage from the creek estuary to headwater areas, and to protect nearly 200 adjacent acres in the lower Rocky Creek watershed now held by GPC as the Rocky Creek Preserve. This project benefits ESA listed chinook and steelhead; summer and fall run chum; coho and cutthroat.	Kaminski, Bridget

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Nelyaly Creek Protection	25-1085	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Acquisition	15-Kitsap	Pierce	Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to acquire approximately 21 acres of undeveloped land in the lower reaches of Nelyaly Creek on the Gig Harbor peninsula in west Pierce County. The project will protect 2,500 feet of stream, including 1,400 feet of Nelyaly Creek and 1,100 feet of tributary, along with surrounding riparian corridors, wetlands, and floodplains. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Salmonscape mapping shows use of the creek by coastal trout, coho, and chum salmon, while Wild Fish Conservancy (WFC) has additionally identified sculpin in the watershed. Approximately 90% of the nearly 21-acre property lies within the riparian boundary based on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's 200-year site-potential tree height (SPTH200) of 193 feet. Together with the adjacent conserved parkland, this project will result in protection of 1.2 miles of WFC's reported 3 miles of fish habitat in Nelyaly Creek, one of the largest intact salmon streams on the Gig Harbor Peninsula. This protection is included in the Gig Harbor Basin Plan Volume II. This project will benefit resident coastal trout, coho, and chum salmon.	Kaminski, Bridget

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Leque Marsh Vegetation Stewardship	25-1041	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Restoration	5-Stillaguamish	Snohomish	WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) will use funds to manage invasive species and foster native estuarine marsh vegetation recruitment at Leque Island to support maximum habitat function and reinforce the restoration trajectory to benefit threatened juvenile Chinook salmon, and other fish and wildlife. Late in the summer of 2019, WDFW completed work to remove the perimeter dikes surrounding South Leque to restore tidal inundation and historical tidal marsh habitat, excavated some tidal channels, and constructed a 830 m spur dike/wave protection berm along West Pass to protect adjacent infrastructure. At the end of 2022, WDFW removed the dike and added outlets to tidal channels on North Leque. Over the last five years, monitoring suggests native march vegetation has colonized only 20% of the site at South Leque and very little has started to colonize at North Leque. This issue has left prime habitat for invasive Spartina anglica to continuing spreading throughout all of Leque. While WDFW has undertaken vegetation stewardship since 2019, this grant will allow continuous treatment for five more years and while planning native vegetation in areas associated with Project 25-1040: Ph I Leque Island Enhancements Prelim Design. This project is consistent with and supportive of existing efforts in Port Susan Bay, by WDFW, TNC and the Stillaguamish Tribe on neighboring properties.	Butler, Elizabeth

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Lower South Fork Stillaguamish Riparian Stewardship	25-1042	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Restoration	5-Stillaguamish	Snohomish	The Stillaguamish Tribe and Snohomish Conservation District propose to partner on a project to conduct vegetation management activities on worksites located in the Lower South Fork Stillaguamish sub-basin between river miles 19-22. This stewardship project will promote success of previously restored riparian and floodplain habitat by controlling invasive species and completing supplemental planting of native trees and shrubs.The worksites are located in a Second Riparian Priority Area as described in the Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan. Completing proposed activities will primarily benefit Chinook salmon, as well as coho, chum, and pink salmon, steelhead/rainbow, bull, and cutthroat trout. The partners intend to perform stewardship activities on 40.9 acres and 0.84 river miles.The partners are excited to continue collaborating with the Stillaguamish Tribe Cultural Resources Departments Indigenous Plant Specialists while finalizing the supplemental planting plans and plant schedules. This project will not only enhance riparian forest to support salmon recovery goals but also enhance Tribal Treaty Rights associated with traditional practices.	Butler, Elizabeth

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Pilchuck Riparian Enhancement	25-1056	Tulalip Tribes	Restoration	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	The Tulalip Tribes propose to carry riparian stewardship activities on a riparian restoration site along the Pilchuck River which is part of the mainstem - primary restoration sub-basin strategy group outlined in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan. This project will support riparian enhancement by controlling invasive plants (e.g. knotweed) on the project site and planting native trees and shrubs along riparian buffer and floodplain areas. The property was recently acquired by the Tulalip Tribes and a large scale levee removal and channel enhancement project (PROJECT: 22-1145) is already being planned for the site as well. Project activities will be carried out at approximately River Mile 16 on the Pilchuck River adjacent to the Holy Cross Catholic Church in Lochsloy, WA. Up to 10 acres of invasive plant management (e.g., manual, mechanical, and chemical treatments) and native riparian and wetland planting will be carried out across the site. Restored riparian habitat in this Middle Pilchuck River area is predicted to have a high restoration benefit for the Skykomish population of ESA listed Chinook Salmon (SRBSC Plan Page 11-41). This area will similarly benefit EAS listed Bull Trout and Steelhead, and Coho Salmon. Native Plants added to the project site will be selected to both enhance riparian forest and salmon habitat recovery goals, as well as enhance and promote Protected Tribal Treaty Rights and traditional practices.	Bahr, Amee

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Reed-Sultan River Riparian Restoration	25-1062	Sound Salmon Solutions	Restoration	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	Sound Salmon will conduct 5 acres of invasive vegetation control and native plant installation within a 150-300 ft wide riparian buffer on the Sultan River. Project activities will include mechanical and chemical control of invasive weeds followed by establishment of native bareroot and potted vegetation, in addition to livestake and fascine installation along 1,050 ft linear ft of river and side channel bank. The project site is located in the high Riparian Priority Areas as described in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan. Restored riparian habitat primarily benefits Chinook salmon, as well as coho, chum, and pink salmon, sockeye, steelhead/rainbow, and bull trout. To ensure long-term enhancements to riparian ecosystem function in the project reach, this project will incorporate site-specific adaptive management plan by conducting annual vegetation monitoring for three years post-plant installation. Long-term outcomes initiated by this project include: 1) Improvements to water quality measures including temperature, dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorous, and turbidity as a result of the improved erosion control, nutrient cycling, and shade gained by replacing invasive blackberry and other noxious weeds with native trees and shrubs. 2) Improvements to riparian habitat: increase native riparian vegetation, increase recruitment of large woody debris, enhance habitat quality and connectivity, and ultimately, increase populations of fish and wildlife species.	Bahr, Amee

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Winters Creek Riparian Enhancement Partnership	25-1068	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Restoration	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	The Adopt A Stream Foundation's proposed riparian restoration project will improve Chinook, coho, and other salmon habitat by installing native riparian vegetation in approximately 5.4 acres of reed canary grass-choked oxbow wetland fed by Winters Creek. An additional 14.9 acres of existing forested riparian buffer surrounding the wetland will be restored via invasive control and native riparian plantings, resulting in healthy riparian buffers that, for the majority of the project site, meets the potential tree height of a 202 foot Douglas-fir. If needed, the wetland will be planted using the Tulalip Tribes-pioneered technique of installing pre-planted pallet hummocks via helicopter. The Winters Creek oxbow wetland, which connects to the Sultan River, is important off-channel habitat for the numerous Chinook, coho, and other salmon that use the lower Sultan. The Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan includes the Sultan River in the "Mainstem-Primary Restoration" priority area and emphasizes the importance of restoring the quantity and quality of rearing habitat for Chinook in these areas (SRBSCP 2005, pg. 11-29).	Bahr, Amee

Riparian Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Pioneer Park Riparian Restoration	25-1059	Tumwater	Restoration	13-Deschutes	Thurston	This project was identified through the WRIA 13 four-year implementation priority list. This project is located on the Deschutes River in Pioneer Park, Thurston County and is owned by the City of Tumwater. The project seeks to improve a major source of erosion, reduce water temperature within the reach, restore aquatic habitat in by increasing the amount of in-stream complexity, and re-establish the native riparian forest. The site produces over 2,380 cubic yards of fine sediment every year into the system which has a critical stock of steelhead trout and coho salmon. This grant would help fund implementation of riparian planting along an approximately 1,000 square foot section of the riparian area as well as some of the efforts surrounding the bank stabilization effort to ensure the establishment of that riparian area. This work is part of a larger effort at Pioneer Park that will include increased in-stream complexity with the re-establishment of a side channel, floodplain reconnection, increased in-stream complexity, installation of LWD, and re-establishment of at least a 215-foot riparian area.	McLaughlin, Kate

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Elwha Floodplain Restoration Design McDonald Gauge	25-1004	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Planning	18-Elwha-Dungeness	Clallam	Why Project is Needed:Efforts to restore the Elwha watershed have necessarily centered around dam removal which was completed in 2014. Complimentary habitat restoration is being pursued systematically the Lower Elwha Tribe targeting floodplain and tributary restoration outside of Olympic National Park. In this proposal we will conduct a geomorphic, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis on a 1.9 mile reach of mainstem Elwha River and associated floodplain. That analysis will lead to a basis of design report that will support engineering designs to achieve restoration goals within the reach. The reach targeted is located upstream of the Highway 101 bridge to the boundary with Olympic National Park. The reach has been affected by chronic wood loss, channel incision and the construction of spur dike to protect a county road.Benefits to Salmon:This project will implement a road map to protect and restore habitat in a 1.9 mile reach for ESA listed species in the Elwha River, including Chinook, Steelhead and Bulltrout. Non-listed stocks of fish will also benefit, including Coho, Chum, Sockeye, Pink and Cutthroat.	Ferrell, Alissa

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Kristoferson Creek Beaver Marsh Protection	25-1080	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Acquisition	6-Island	Island	Kristoferson Creek Beaver Marsh protection project is the next phase of Kristoferson Creek salmon recovery work now that fish passage barriers from Triangle Cove up to the Can Ku Road have been removed. This project proposes to purchase a conservation easement that would protect a 73-acre property that includes 700 feet of stream thread of Kristoferson Creek, Camano Island's largest salmon bearing stream, and approximately 2500 feet of stream thread along Kristoferson Creek tributaries. Two parcels compose the property, with a 19-acre parcel along East Camano Drive that includes Kristoferson Creek and a 54-acre parcel that includes the tributaries. The focus of this request is to secure funding to purchase a conservation easement to protect the 19-acre property from future development and limit future forest management in close proximity to Kristoferson Creek.	Kaminski, Bridget

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Lower Snow Creek Protection and Planning	25-1006	Jefferson Land Trust	Planning and Acquisition	17-Quilcene-Snow	Jefferson	Jefferson Land Trust (JLT) is applying for the acquisition of 13 acres in Jefferson County in the Snow Creek watershed. The 13-acre Munn property is located in unincorporated Port Townsend south of Discovery Bay at Snow Creek rivermile 1.3-1.6. In addition to the Munn acquisition goal, JLT is planning to conduct outreach to eight adjacent landowners who own property along Snow Creek just west of U.S. Hwy 101. The goal of outreach and planning to these eight neighboring landowners is to identify their interest and willingness to participate in permanent protection of their properties and restoration of their section of Snow Creek. Two watershed assessments have been conducted (Snow Creek Watershed Assessment, 2019; Lower Snow-Salmon Assessment, 2024) which provide fantastic data and analysis on ideal restoration outcomes for this stretch of the Snow Creek watershed. With Salmon Recovery Funding Board funds, Jefferson Land Trust's goal is to work with regional Chumsortium partners to identify the most beneficial restoration plan in this small stretch in relation to the entire watershed and existing and planned restoration efforts. Relationships developed by JLT with these landowners will allow Chumsotium partners to determine the most likely restoration outcomes for Snow Creek downstream. JLT also aims to permanently protect the 13-acre Munn property whose landowners are strong supporters of enhancing their salmon habitat.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Dosewallips Powerlines Final Design	25-1015	Jefferson County	Planning	16-Skokomish-Dosewallips	Jefferson	Jefferson County Public Health (Jefferson County) will work with an engineering design consultant to complete a final design for restoration of a portion of the Powerlines Reach, located on the Lower Dosewallips River from River Mile (RM) 1.3 to RM 1.8. In cooperation with reach landowners, the goal of this project is to restore floodplain functions and to increase the quantity, complexity and diversity of spawning and juvenile rearing habitat for Hood Canal Summer Chum and Mid Hood Canal Chinook salmon. The project footprint will encompass 29.1 acres and 0.6 miles of river and side channel shoreline. It will utilize in-channel engineered log jam (ELJ) installations, key log placement, riparian community enhancement to increase floodplain and side channel engagement, instream wood stability, spawning gravel sorting and retention, and pool habitat. The final design effort will prepare all permit applications to include the CLOMR/LOMR process. The currently funded preliminary design phase has completed a characterization of the geomorphic, habitat, and hydraulic conditions of the reach, and conceptual designs. New LiDAR was acquired in January 2024 to support preliminary design development (see attached design). With the cooperation of private landowners, preliminary design deliverables are now complete, and access to the floodplain now will be ground based. Meetings of the Dosewallips River Collaborative will continue to engage the public on this project.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Riparian Enhancement and Knotweed Control	25-1032	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Restoration	15-Kitsap, 16-Skokomish-Dosewallips, 17-Quilcene-Snow	Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason	The Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement and Knotweed Control Project is a restoration project focused on nine Hood Canal Summer Chum streams, with the goal of restoring the structure and function of native riparian plant communities. The riparian zone is defined as the transitional area between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including the active floodplain, riverine wetlands, terraces and adjacent upland that directly contribute organic matter to the active channel or floodplain. This project will restore degraded riparian habitat, through replanting with an emphasis on conifers and fast growing shade producing deciduous trees and shrubs; and the survey and treatment of the invasive knotweed complex (polygonum spp.). HCSEG deliberately installs native trees and shrubs in accordance with their growing preferences, and references the existing plant community when creating planting plans. However, newer considerations around planting include that of long-term tree survival in a quickly changing climate.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Stewardship	25-1033	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Restoration	15-Kitsap, 17-Quilcene-Snow	Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason	This project's goal is to steward plantings in order to restore the riparian functions and meet an 80% survival rate that create high quality salmonid habitat including LWD recruitment, streambank stability, and stream shading. In order to meet an 80 percent survival rate for our riparian plantings, HCSEG is proposing the Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Stewardship Project. The purpose of this project is to guarantee the success of existing summer chum riparian plantings completed by HCSEG and CWMA partners through supplemental plantings, integrated weed management on planting sites in the pre-establishment phase (first 3-5 years), and controlling noxious and invasive weeds that are directly in the restoration site or are a potential source of renewed infestations in the future.Supplemental plantings will provide immediate conifer recruitment and future LWD debris recruitment into the stream channel and forest floor. Plantings also increase species diversity, provide bank stability through increased channel roughness and physical root structure support, and provide shade for streams.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Herrings House Access Improvements Phase 3 AM	25-1029	Seattle Parks and Recreation Department	Planning	9-Duwamish-Green	King	This restoration site is in one of the last oxbows remaining from the original Duwamish River. In 1999, construction of a protective outer berm occurred, armoring and modifying the shoreline. The site has been restored but needs improvement to function as originally intended. This would be adaptive management of an older restoration project. Fish use within the site is low compared to other off channel habitats based on several years of sampling by UW. UW suggests the outlet opening is too narrow and long, making it hard for fish to find and access. The elevation of the backwater was set higher than we would recommend at this point. This was how several backwaters were created in this era, but we recognize now that the area is dewatered for large portions of the tidal cycle, and we think deepening it will increase accessibility, usability and overall habitat value. Site design did not address human access and activities, both of which have become issues that need to be addressed in any upland and access redesign. The proposed project would shorten, expand and realign the channel opening, remove shoreline armor, deepen channels within the intertidal estuary so that the area is inundated over a broader range of the tidal cycle and consider a bridge over the channel for recreational access. The requested funding is for the preliminary design phase of the project.	McLaughlin, Kate

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

Project Name	Project Number (project details link)	Grant Applicant	Project Type	Water Resource Inventory Area	County	Project Description (Not edited by RCO)	RCO Grants Manager
Southeast Fish Hatchery Road Habitat Preliminary Design	25-1050	King County	Planning	7-Snohomish	King	King County will complete conceptual design and begin preliminary design for a project that will increase floodplain connection, naturalize the riverbank, and restore the riparian corridor along the right bank of the mainstem Snoqualmie River, 1.5 miles downstream from Snoqualmie Falls. The project is intended to restore critical rearing and floodplain refuge in a way that provides juvenile Chinook and other salmonids increased access to and maximum benefits from the large existing network of beaver ponds and wetlands. The design will focus on removal of human-made constraints including abandoned bridge abutments, up to 2,000 feet of paved road and related fill and rock armor; confluence enhancements such as alcove creation and wood installation; non-native vegetation management to improve the quality of habitat in the native vegetation protection tract and associated wetland; and contouring or earthwork to increase the frequency of juvenile salmonid access to the wetland-pond complex. The project will maximize benefits for Chinook by providing a mosaic of connected habitats for juveniles as they transition across life stages. The floodplain and off-channel area will provide low velocity habitat, thermal refugia, and an abundance of food-prey resources for juvenile salmon. King County completed a feasibility study in 2023 and is in the process of conducting an alternatives analysis. This proposal seeks funding for conceptual and preliminary design.	Bahr, Amee

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Big Beef Creek Lower Mile Restoration Feasibility	25-1010	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Planning	15-Kitsap	Kitsap	HCSEG will develop a feasibility study of potential restoration actions in the Big Beef Creek estuary/lower mile. This study will analyze four (4) main elements limiting spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed Hood Canal Summer chum and other anadromous species native to Big Beef Creek.(1) Fill and armor associated with the current Seabeck Highway causeway and bridge.(2) Channel spanning weir in the Big Beef Creek estuary. (3) Spawning channel situated approximately 10 ft. below the grade of the existing main stem of Big Beef Creek. (4) Remnant UW research facility/hatchery buildings and access roads in estuary floodplainAddressing these elements could recreate the historic opening to Hood Canal and allow restoration of the estuary and lower river channel, where historically most of the summer chum production has been impacted negatively by the above elements. Tidal exchange and associated nearshore processes would be restored.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Johnson Creek Estuary Design	25-1014	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Planning	15-Kitsap	Kitsap	Located in Seabeck, Kitsap County, the Johnson Creek Estuary Design project is the second phase of the project to restore an important pocket estuary at the mouth of Johnson Creek. Phase I of the project acquired a ~13-acre property that includes extensive tidelands, 530' of armored shoreline, and a historic pocket estuary. The estuary is currently non-functioning behind a rock bulkhead and altered into a series of freshwater ponds fed by water from the channelized Johnson Creek and artesian wells. This second phase will complete preliminary restoration design, including conceptual design and alternatives analysis. Located only 3,000' from Big Beef Estuary, the project site will provide excellent rearing and feeding habitat as a near-natal estuary for juvenile Hood Canal summer chum, as well as multiple other salmonid species.	Lambert, Josh

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Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Smith Bulkhead Removal and Restoration	25-1039	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group	Restoration	15-Kitsap	Kitsap	Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group will complete final design, permitting and construction of a restoration project on private residential property in W Central Bainbridge Island, WA. The project removes hard armoring from 100 linear feet of Puget Sound shoreline, one large and four small groins, attached patio & boat ramp.Sediment transport, forage fish spawning & juvenile Chinook rearing habitat are restored, new salt tolerant backshore shrubs border the new pocket beach, and a native marine riparian corridor serving as a pervious pollinator and detritus input pathway replaces 3,240 SF of concrete sport court. The project meets the priorities of the Puget Sound Partnership and the East Kitsap Watershed Chapter.The project reverses risks posed by residential clearing and shoreline armoring that, when combined with sea level rise, threaten sediment transport, water quality & system integrity. The restored beach is the primary feature defining the seaward edge of the restored backshore and shaded riparian corridor, all of which are habitat for aquatic & terrestrial species and a depository for nutrients bound for the tide. The beach is allowed to evolve as it meets the landward edge of the nearshore zone, becoming variable in shape & composition as it responds to physical processes and as it accumulates more (and more diverse) wood, wrack, and invertebrates both within the project footprint and on the northern corner of the adjacent property to the south.	

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Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Dyes Inlet Lagoon Bulkhead Removal Project	25-1089	Kitsap County	Restoration	15-Kitsap	Kitsap	This bulkhead removal and shoreline restoration project will remove over 514 linear feet of shore armor consisting of rockery bulkhead, revetment and pilings and significant fill along a priority barrier lagoon embayment in Dyes Inlet. Shore armor is known to have detrimental impacts to nearshore processes like reducing sediment supply, interrupting sediment transport and impacting tidal flow, ultimately degrading nearshore habitat conditions. High quality nearshore habitats are integral to the lifecycles of forage fish and out-migrating and rearing salmonids. This project will increase the extent of local tidal inundation and cross-shore connectivity and in turn increase embayment habitat for salmonids including coho, chum and juvenile Chinook. It also will replace over 0.75 acres of lawn with upper intertidal, salt marsh, backshore, and marine riparian vegetation increasing shade and habitat complexity and connectivity. The project site has been identified as a high priority, tier 1 restoration opportunity in the West Sound Nearshore Integration and Synthesis of Chinook Salmon Recovery Priorities report (2017).	

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Skokomish Valley Project Design	25-1007	Mason Conservation District	Planning	16-Skokomish-Dosewallips	Mason	In 2003, Mason County and the Skokomish Tribe requested the USACE carry out a General Investigation of the Skokomish ecosystem. This investigation concluded in April 2015 and determined the Skokomish ecosystem will continue to degrade unless restoration actions are taken, and that it is of national interest for the USACE to develop and implement five federal ecosystem restoration projects. Since completion of the General Investigation the Corps completed final design for the five ecosystem restoration projects, and local sponsors worked to acquire the real estate necessary for the Corps to implement the projects. In 2024, local sponsors determined that these projects were not feasible if led by the Corps and began pivoting to a locally led effort. To support this transition, Mason CD hired Anchor QEA to analyze the Corps preferred alternatives along with several other previously planned projects and conceptual actions. This effort will result in a report that includes the results of the feasibility and sequencing analysis. This effort will also result in a conceptual design for the highest priority action identified. This proposal will allow the design process to continue beyond June of 2024 and advance to the permit ready design phase for the highest priority action/project to be determined through the assessment by Anchor QEA.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Skokomish River Mile 5 Side Channel Reconnection	25-1008	Mason Conservation District	Restoration	16-Skokomish-Dosewallips	Mason	An abandoned channel that lies between RM 4.2 and 5.4 will be reconnected to the Skokomish River mainstem to provide low velocity rearing habitat for juvenile fish including Chinook, coho, and steelhead. Restoration will involve constructing improvements to the channel inlet, while most of the existing channel would not be disturbed. The side channel will become actively connected to the mainstem at flows higher than winter base flow. During high river discharges, the reconnected channel will provide a low velocity refuge and will provide rearing habitat during much of the year. Reconnecting the channel to the river could provide 45 acres of high quality, low velocity fish habitat (USACE, 2015). Reconnecting the historic side channel is also anticipated to provide an increase in the overall amount of aquatic habitat available to rearing juvenile salmonids, provide flood refugia, decrease flood-scour impacts in the mainstem, improve floodplain functions (NSD, 2022) and reduce fish stranding potential (Tribe Pers Comm.) . A preliminary design is currently being completed. This project was identified as one of five high priority restoration actions in the Corps' GI report and is also listed as a priority project in the Skokomish Chinook Recovery Plan. This project builds on prior completed projects including LWD and side channel construction downstream of Highway 101 and the creation of overflow channels in the floodplain to provide return flow and reduce fish stranding.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Tahuya Preserve Floodplain Restoration Planning	25-1009	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Planning	15-Kitsap	Mason	The Tahuya Preserve is located between RM 3 and RM 4 on the mainstem Tahuya River, and encompasses the majority of the historical floodplain within that reach. The large preserve (185 acres) was acquired by Great Peninsula Conservancy land trust in 2023. Historical development of the property included the construction of levees around the floodplain. This led to constriction of the mainstem, and disruption of natural channel migration and sediment distribution. The resulting altered flow pattern and sediment regime impacts Hood Canal Summer Chum, and other salmonids, in a key spawning reach. Restoration of the floodplain will include removal of bank armoring to reconnect the Tahuya River to its entire floodplain between RM 3 and RM 4. The project will also reconnect side channel habitat and enhance instream and floodplain habitat to benefit Hood Canal Summer Chum and other salmonids in the Tahuya watershed. Initial restoration design planning is underway. This project will fund design development through Final Design, and prepare necessary permits for project construction.	Lambert, Josh

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Chapman Cove Protection	25-1053	Capitol Land Trust	Acquisition	14-Kennedy-Goldsborough	Mason	Permanent protection of 29.9 acres of an undeveloped shoreline property through fee acquisition. The property features 29.9 acres of the northern shoreline of the Campbell Creek-Uncle John Creek estuary in Chapman Cove on Oakland Bay, and consists of approximately 5,330 feet of shoreline, 23.4 acres of wetlands, and 6.5 acres of upland habitat. Small estuaries are nurseries for juvenile Chinook from all over the Puget Sound, as well as for other Oakland Bay salmonid species as they make their way from their natal streams to the Pacific Ocean.	Lambert, Josh

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Dinning Road Fish Passage Removal Project	25-1063	Mason Conservation District	Restoration	14-Kennedy-Goldsborough	Mason	Winter Creek's intact native riparian complex, abundant shade and gravelly substrate allow for Coho, Steelhead, Sea-Run Cutthroat, and probably Chum to spawn and rear. The failing dual culverts passing Winter Creek under Dinning Road were replaced with a bridge in 2011. This bridge failed quickly, and Mason Conservation District (MCD) was approached to assist with engineering in 2013. It was redesigned and repaired, but the ecology blocks used as footings were undermined and have fallen into the creek, likely constraining the creek by increasing the flow velocities and decreasing passability to an estimated 33% (WDFW fish passage assessment). Replacing this barrier would provide Coho, Steelhead and Cutthroat of all life stages access to 1,200 yards (.65 miles) or more of tributary habitat ideal for spawning and juvenile rearing. MCD and others have put forth extensive efforts to reconnect tributaries in Goldsborough Creek, one of WRIA 14's most important creeks. This design/restoration proposal is ranked by the WRIA 14 lead entity as ???????Highest Priority??????? for both conservation and restoration and is part of a watershed focused approach in this very important watershed. This project will help those residents on the other side replace a failing bridge in a manner consistent with fisheries conservation by providing partial funding assistance for the engineering design, permitting, and construction of this barrier replacement.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Jones Creek Fish Passage Design Project	25-1064	Mason Conservation District	Restoration	14-Kennedy-Goldsborough	Mason	Winter Creek's intact native riparian complex, abundant shade and gravelly substrate allow for Coho, Steelhead, Sea-Run Cutthroat, and Chum to spawn and rear. The failing dual culverts passing Winter Creek under Dinning Road were replaced with a bridge in 2011. This bridge failed quickly, and Mason Conservation District (MCD) was approached to assist with engineering in 2013. It was redesigned and repaired, but the ecology blocks used as footings were undermined and have fallen into the creek, likely constraining the creek by increasing the flow velocities and decreasing passability to an estimated 33% (WDFW fish passage assessment). Replacing this barrier would provide Coho, Steelhead and Cutthroat of all life stages access to 1,200 yards (.65 miles) or more of tributary habitat ideal for spawning and juvenile rearing. MCD and others have put forth extensive efforts to reconnect tributaries in Goldsborough Creek, one of WRIA 14's most important creeks. This design/restoration proposal is in a watershed ranked by the WRIA 14 lead entity as Highest Priority for both conservation and restoration and is part of a watershed focused approach to restoration efforts locally. This project will help those residents on the other side replace a failing bridge in a manner consistent with fisheries conservation by providing partial funding assistance for the engineering design, permitting, and construction of this barrier replacement.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Skookum Tributary River Mile 5.9 Reconnection	25-1092	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Restoration	14-Kennedy-Goldsborough	Mason	This project will re-open fish passage to more than a kilometer of habitat, allowing fish to access Key Ecological Attributes (KEA) including complex habitat, high quality riparian habitat, spawning sediment, and thermal refuge. The latter is extremely important as Skookum Creek is 303(d) rated for temperature, though the Middle Skookum is rated as poor for stream temperature, sediment, habitat connectivity, and stream complexity on the Freshwater Strategy Habitat Prioritization Tool (FSHPT). Additionally, LWD may be placed at the confluence to support mainstem KEAs and prevent future head cuts.This project builds on ongoing work throughout the greater Skookum Creek watershed. In 2024 alone, 6 culvert replacements for tributaries of Skookum Creek were completed by WSDOT, restoration at the upstream Skookum RM 6.5 site was completed, a riparian planting grant for the same sight was awarded (transferred from SPSSEG to MCD) with work starting in the summer of 2025, and the downstream Skookum Ranch site (with designs completed and over one million dollars secured through NCWG) is being resubmitted to the SRFB this year. These efforts are focusing heavily on KEA's, working to manage stream temperature though riparian plantings and floodplain reconnection; Improving complexity through the addition of LWD, riparian planting, improving off channel habitat, and stream realignment; and sediment management and appropriate sorting is being encouraged through restoration practices.	Lambert, Josh

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Morse Preserve Muck Creek Design	25-1011	Forterra	Planning	11-Nisqually	Pierce	Forterra NW will design the restoration of 50.7 acres of riparian area, floodplain, and wetlands on the Morse Wildlife Preserve and nearby properties in the Muck Creek floodplain in Graham, Pierce County. The 90-acre preserve lies on the North Fork of Muck Creek, a tributary of the Nisqually River, and contains 21.5 acres of riparian and floodplain. The Muck Creek riparian area and associated wetlands are overrun with invasive reed canary grass that slows down flow, increases turbidity and temperature, flattens streambanks, and dilutes the stream into a floodplain that stymies fish passage. Together with the South Sound Salmon Enhancement group and nearby landowners, the overall goal of Phase 1 is to plan, design, and engineer the removal of reed canary grass from 50.7 acres. This planning phase will engage landowners and complete design. Restoration will occur in 2 phases after the design and engineering phase: phase 2 south of 252nd St E consisting of 26.6 acres and phase 3 north of 252nd St E consisting of 24.1 acres.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Muck Creek Protection	25-1012	Nisqually Land Trust	Acquisition	11-Nisqually	Pierce	The Nisqually Land Trust proposes to pursue permanent protection of 38 acres in the Muck Creek watershed through acquisition a property located between the eastern edge of Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Mountain Highway. This is a portion of a 70-acre property containing 38 acres of wetlands, wetland buffers and 0.38 miles of seasonal tributaries that drain to Muck Creek. This property is zoned rural 10 and is listed for sale for residential development. Permanent protection of this site will ensure future management of these properties to maximize fish and wildlife habitat. This project will primarily benefit steelhead, coho, and chum.	Lambert, Josh

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Middle Ohop Floodplain Protection	25-1013	Nisqually Land Trust	Acquisition	11-Nisqually	Pierce	The Land Trust proposes to pursue permanent protection of 5.68 acres containing 700 feet of seasonal Ohop Creek tributary channel and 4.2 acres in the Ohop Valley. The remainder of the property contains steep slopes along the edge of the valley. Winter high flows from the portion of the Ohop Valley that is north and upstream of Ohop Valley Extension Road are conveyed through this property and empty into Ohop Creek through culverts under the county road. These high flows routinely flood the field on this property. Acquisition of this property will allow restoration partners to maximize instream, floodplain, and riparian habitat improvements in this part of the valley. This project will benefit Steelhead, Coho, Chum, Pinks, Cutthroat, and Chinook.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Lower Nisqually–Oxbow Wetlands Reactivation	25-1031	Long Live the Kings	Planning	11-Nisqually	Pierce	The Nisqually Watershed Stewardship Plan prioritizes reconnecting floodplains and wetlands to address habitat fragmentation. To support this aim, Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM) and the Nisqually Indian Tribe (NIT) have evaluated JBLM-owned land to identify opportunities to improve the productivity of off-channel habitats by reconnecting them to the mainstem Nisqually River. This evaluation identified two priority tracts of property where JBLM roadways and land development had negatively impacted habitat productivity. Both tracts of land fall along the lower Nisqually River between North Yelm and the Nisqually Indian Reservation and are home to historic off-channel oxbow wetlands with potentially valuable habitat for juvenile salmon. Long Live the Kings, in partnership with JBLM and the NIT, propose completing a feasibility study and cost analysis to better understand how best to restore these two sites. The feasibility study and cost analysis will 1) assess potential restoration impacts on re-connectivity and fish passage at each project site and 2) develop early-stage design concepts for restoration, including initial cost estimations, permitting considerations, and construction limitations. This project represents the essential first step towards restoring high quality habitat at these two high priority sites.	Lambert, Josh

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Phase 1 Leque Island Enhancements Preliminary Design	25-1040	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Planning	5-Stillaguamish	Snohomish	WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) is reviewing Leque Island Restoration at the north end of Port Susan Bay (both N and S of Highway 532) to ascertain the need for potential adaptive management actions to improve estuarine marsh habitat function at this restoration site for threatened juvenile Chinook salmon, and other fish and wildlife. At the end of 2022, WDFW removed the dike and added outlets to tidal channels on N Leque. Late in the summer of 2019, WDFW completed work to remove the perimeter dikes surrounding S Leque to restore tidal inundation and historical tidal marsh habitat, excavated some tidal channels, and constructed a 830 m spur dike/wave protection berm along West Pass to protect adjacent infrastructure. Over the last five years, monitoring suggests juvenile salmon accessibility is lower than expected, and native march vegetation has colonized only 20% of the site. Working in collaboration with the Skagit River Systems Cooperative, the Stillaguamish Tribe, the Tulalip Tribes, and the city of Stanwood, WDFW will evaluate excavating additional tidal channels to increase accessibility and improve habitat for juvenile salmon, while protecting neighboring properties and not increasing flood risk to the city of Stanwood. With funding, WDFW will engage a design team and work collaboratively with stakeholders to identify alternatives, assess with hydraulic modeling, and advance the preferred alternative to preliminary (60%) design per Manual 18, Appendix D.	Butler, Elizabeth

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 3	25-1055	Tulalip Tribes	Acquisition	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	Phase 3 will utilize the Snohomish Basin Acquisition Decision Support Tool and implement the recently finalized and adopted Acquisition Strategy to acquire priority property in the Snohomish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, and Pilchuck River Watersheds. The Snohomish Floodplain Acquisition Strategy and Decision Support Tool provide guidance to watershed stakeholders as they implement the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan. It provides a framework to prioritize parcels within the Snohomish Basin for the conservation and restoration of floodplain and instream natural processes. Tulalip Tribes aims to acquire additional priority parcels, building upon recent and upcoming salmon habitat acquisitions that are funded through the Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 1 and 2 grants and their matching grants. More reach-scale funding is necessary to protect and restore additional prioritized areas. The long-term goal is a corridor of protected lands along the Snohomish and its major tributaries where floodplain and riverine processes are allowed to function naturally.	Bahr, Amee

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Cadman Site Conceptual Design	25-1057	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Planning	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	The Cadman site (west and adjacent to 413 Sky River Parkway, Monroe, Washington) is an approximately 141-acre property owned by Cadman Rock Inc. (Cadman) set to be transferred by agreement to the City of Monroe and dedicated for park and open space. We will conduct a conceptual design for salmon recovery restoration and habitat creation across this site and adjacent mainstem SOAL and upland side channel habitat, including assessment of baseline conditions and potential restoration opportunities. The core Cadman site consists of two parcels that the City of Monroe is acquiring (141.17 acres), a smaller parcel already under city ownership (7.01 acres) and ~62 acres of adjacent State-Owned Aquatic Lands (SOAL) managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). This 210-acre project footprint entails approximately 1.5 miles of the Skykomish River mainstem and 1.2 miles of existing side channels, located at RM3. This site was identified as Project #108 in the 2005 WRIA 7 Salmon Conservation Plan (Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum, 2005) and is located in the "mainstem - primary restoration" strategy group. The conceptual design will include baseline habitat conditions, water quality sampling, fish use, riparian and floodplain condition, and an evaluation of potential restoration actions. Note: all cited works can be found in the uploaded application document "References".	Bahr, Amee

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Maulsby Saltmarsh Conceptual Design	25-1058	Port of Everett	Planning	7-Snohomish	Snohomish	Explore the use of Snohomish River and Port of Everett facilities' clean dredged material to raise the elevation of Port-owned Maulsby Mudflats to create saltmarsh habitat. A public access element is proposed for the shoreline. The Port owns approximately 175 acres of Maulsby Mudflats. Acreage of saltmarsh creation will be determined by final engineering design. This project will produce a Conceptual Design for the Maulsby Mudflat and address x limiting factors for x species and x life stages.	Bahr, Amee

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

Initial Applications 2025-2027 (Sorted by County)

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Rainbow Ranch Conservation Easement	25-1051	Capitol Land Trust	Acquisition	13-Deschutes	Thurston	This project seeks to permanently protect, through acquisition of a perpetual conservation easement, approximately 35.74-acres of Eld Inlet shoreline, McLane Creek riparian habitat, wetland habitats, and associated uplands. The subject property is located at the mouth of McLane Creek and is accessed via McKenzie Road SW in Olympia. The protection of this property will expand CLTs conservation foothold in the Eld Inlet watershed, bringing CLTs conserved acres to nearly 450-acres in the lower inlet. The protection of this property will permanently protect prime soils and soils of statewide importance, open space, as well as 2,500 feet of riparian and shoreline habitat along McLane Creek and its estuary that provides fish habitat for Eld Inlet fall chum, Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia coho, Puget Sound fall chinook, native Puget Sound winter steelhead, and anadromous coastal cutthroat trout. Large numbers of juvenile salmonid smolts produced in McLane Creek use the project site and Lower Eld Inlet for feeding and transitioning to life at sea. Adult salmon use the site as a holding area until the nearby McLane Creek flows are high enough to navigate upstream. Over one hundred waterfowl, shorebird, waterbird and land bird species utilize the property's unique coastal habitat. In addition, the project site hosts a well-known elk herd, and deer and black bear that rely on the open grassland, forested uplands and unfragmented landscape that make up this headwater area.	McLaughlin, Kate

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WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Salmon Recovery Grant Program (2025)

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Middle Deschutes Project Development and Outreach	25-1060	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Planning	13-Deschutes	Thurston	SPSSEG is proposing a landowner outreach effort throughout the middle Deschutes basin (RM 17-30) to identify restoration opportunities that focus on instream habitat, floodplain reconnection, and riparian restoration. The outreach will begin with a desktop prioritization to improve efficiency and target large parcels that hold maximum benefit for restoration. This analysis will include, but is not limited to: existing riparian buffer, parcel size, stream mileage, floodplainpotential area, potential for water storage and fine sediment reduction, and proximity to other priority parcels. SPSSEG plansto coordinate with Thurston CD in a data sharing effort during this process. Additionally, any projects identified that have a riparian or agricultural component will bring in the CD as a partner. This pre-outreach step will also include acomprehensive river survey performed by SPSSEG. Once completed, SPSSEG will perform a series of outreach through mailings, phone calls and in person visits. In 2024,SPSSEG received many inquiries from private landowners in this reach experiencing land loss to erosion that have interest in restoration. These parcels will be prioritized as willing landowners and are highlighted in the attached map. The outcome of the outreach will be a prioritized list of landowners, with the highest ranking moving towards preliminary design. SPSSEG is proposing 1 preliminary design set included in a comprehensive, reach-wide report and WebMap tool as deliverables.	McLaughlin, Kate

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Spurgeon Creek at Stedman Rd Fish Barrier Design	25-1061	Thurston County Public Works Department	Planning	13-Deschutes	Thurston	Thurston County Public Works will complete predesign studies and identify a preferred alternative to restore fish passage at an unnamed Spurgeon Creek tributary crossing of Stedman Rd. SE. Installed in 1971, the existing two 24-inch diameter concrete culverts create a 33% passable velocity barrier, preventing anadromous species such as coho salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout from accessing upstream rearing habitat. In addition, one culvert is deteriorating with heavy fractures and joint offsets. Predesign studies required for the alternatives analysis may include hydrology and hydraulics analysis, geotechnical investigations, wetland delineation, and critical areas surveys. The preferred alternative will be a fish passable structure designed in accordance with the WDFW Water Crossing Design Guidelines. This is the first phase of project development. Construction would occur in future phases. Once constructed, anadromous fish would be able to access an additional 0.8 miles of rearing habitat. The replacement structure would facilitate large woody material and sediment transport downstream, improving overall stream health and wetland connectivity.	McLaughlin, Kate