Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

Item 5: Grant Round Overview

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

September 2025

Section 1: Introduction

Since 1999, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board has distributed 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 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. The partnership's goal is to bring salmon back from the brink of extinction.

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

Grant Programs

This year, the grant round included review of applications for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grant Program and Riparian Grant Program. These grant programs followed the same schedule and general process of application submittal, lead entity site visits, technical review, lead entity or regional ranking, and funding approval at the September board meeting. *Manual 18: Salmon Recovery Grants* is the guidance document for entities applying for funding through the board.

SRFB Grant Program

The SRFB Grant Program, is often referred to as "SRFB grants" or projects that go through the "regular grant round." Funding for these grants is available yearly. The board allocates the annual funds using a formula based on objective parameters of physical and biological factors in a region. The regional allocations are included in Attachment 1. In each regional allocation, funding is further allocated to lead entities. The lead entity allocations are shown in Attachment 2. The SRFB Grant Program grants are reviewed and ranked for funding by each lead entity and included in their

[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, who choose a coordinating organization for the lead entity. Each lead entity has a citizen committee to rank projects after its technical advisory committee evaluates the scientific and technical merits of projects. Consistent with state law and board policies, all projects seeking funding must be reviewed and prioritized by a lead entity to be considered by the board.

[2]Defined in Revised Code of Washington 77.85.90 (2), a regional recovery organization is an entity that is recognized in statute or by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to plan, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of a regional salmon recovery plan.

ranked lists, Attachment 4.

Funding for SRFB Grant Program is 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. Upon SRFB approval, RCO will initiate contracts. SRFB Grant Program Funding is expected to be **$20 million** this year.

Riparian Grant Program

This year is the second round of the Riparian Grant Program. Program funding is a combination of funds from the Climate Commitment Act and state capital bonds. The riparian program purpose is to enhance salmon recovery through the protection and restoration of fully functioning riparian ecosystems. RCO provides detailed information on this program in manual 18 *Appendix M: Riparian Funding Policies and Guidelines*.

Funding for the Riparian Grant Program is allocated to 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. Because of this, the lead entity allocation formulas differ slightly from the board's salmon recovery grant program allocations. The regional riparian allocations are in Attachment 1 and the lead entity riparian allocations are in Attachment 2. Riparian projects are reviewed and ranked by each lead entity and included in the ranked lists found in Attachment 4.

For this grant round, the Riparian Grant Program was funded by state capital bonds. **$21,879,072** is available for funding. This includes the 2025-27 legislative appropriation and carryover funding from 2024. The 2024 grant round was funded by the Climate Commitment Act's Natural Climate Solutions Account. Upon board approval, RCO will initiate contracts.

Funding Programs

Funding Program	Amount	Availability
Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) Grant Program	$20,000,000	Pending September 2025
Riparian Grant Program	$21,879,072	September 2025

Section 2: Grant Review Process

In the spring, project sponsors submitted 153 applications. 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.

The SRFB Review Panel is contracted by RCO and 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 federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund's technical review process requirements. The panel reviews all grant applications to ensure 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 reviewed projects both before and after the application deadline. This review helps lead entities and sponsors improve each project's benefit to fish and certainty of successful implementation. The benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its evaluation of projects is 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. Thirteen percent of applications (20 out of 153) were *cleared* at the initial review stage.

Some applications lacked information to complete the technical review and received a status of *Needs More Information*. Eighty percent of applications (122 out of 153) at the initial review stage received this status.

After initial project reviews, a team of two review panel members conducted one-hour phone calls with each lead entity to clarify comments. Final applications that 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 ten *Projects of Concern* at the final review meeting. All ten 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 thirty-two projects as *Conditioned* because the projects needed to meet specific conditions to satisfy the board's benefit, certainty, and cost-effectiveness criteria. This represents 23.8 percent of all projects. In 2024, 21.3 percent of all projects were conditioned; in 2023 there were 13.9 percent, in 2022 there were 17.2 percent, and in 2021 there were 17.1 percent conditioned. Attachment 3 contains a list of the *Conditioned* projects.

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 ranking process. This was the second year lead entities had

riparian projects included in their ranking process. Some lead entities ranked the riparian projects along with their regular salmon recovery projects and some ranked them separately. The ranked lists are in Attachment 4.

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 153 applications, 19 were withdrawn and 134 are 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 funded projects on their lists to either provide full funding to a partially funded project or a cost increase to an active project. This year, there are five cost increases receiving funding via the ranked lists.

Match Modernization

In 2023, the SRFB approved a new way to identify outside contributions to a project. Beginning with the 2025 grant round, SRFB no longer requires the standard 15 percent match for most projects. Although match is not required in a grant agreement, the sponsor is asked to identify outside funding sources used to complete the project on a dedicated page in the PRISM application called "Other Funding". The option to account for match the traditional way is still available to sponsors, as it is a requirement for some acquisition and riparian projects.

The 2025 application data were queried to obtain a snapshot of the current match and/or other funding accounted for at this time. Of the 129 new project applications (not including cost increases), twenty projects reported match (or 15.5% of new projects). There were a small number of projects (4) that required match, indicating some sponsors are opting to account for match even when not required.

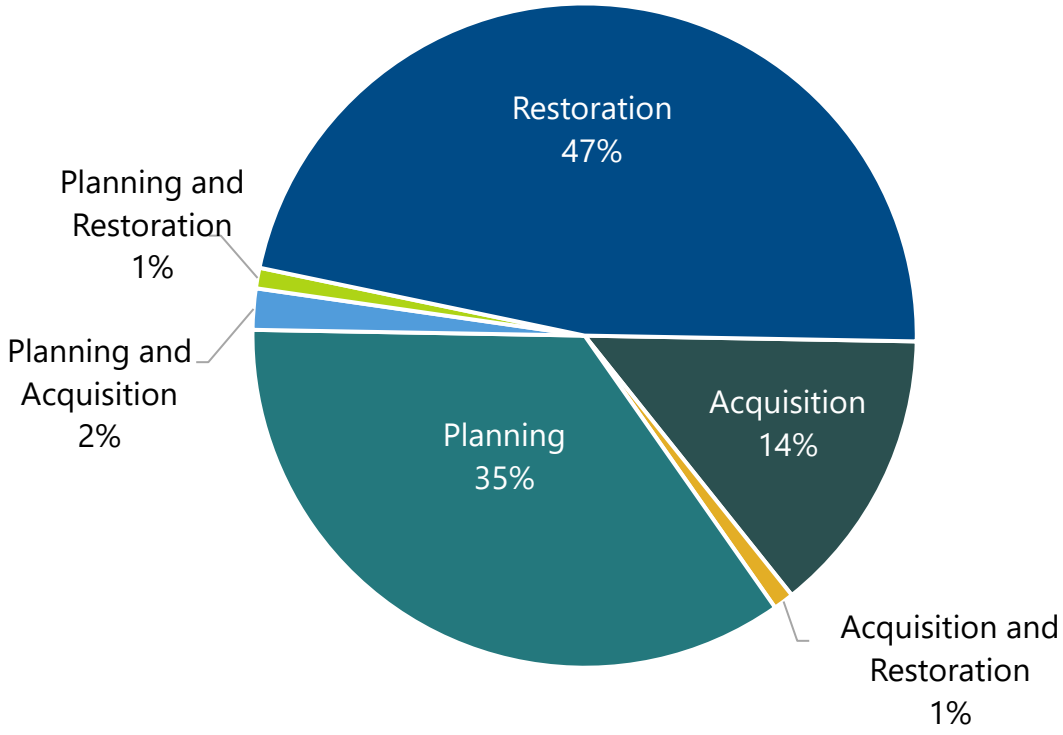
Seventy-nine projects (or 61.2%) included "other funding" in their application. The total request for funding from the 129 new projects is $48,170,444. The total documented "other funding" from those same projects is $42,721,755. So, although not all the projects included "other funding" in their applications, the total amount of

"other funding" documented is well over the previous 15% minimum match requirement.

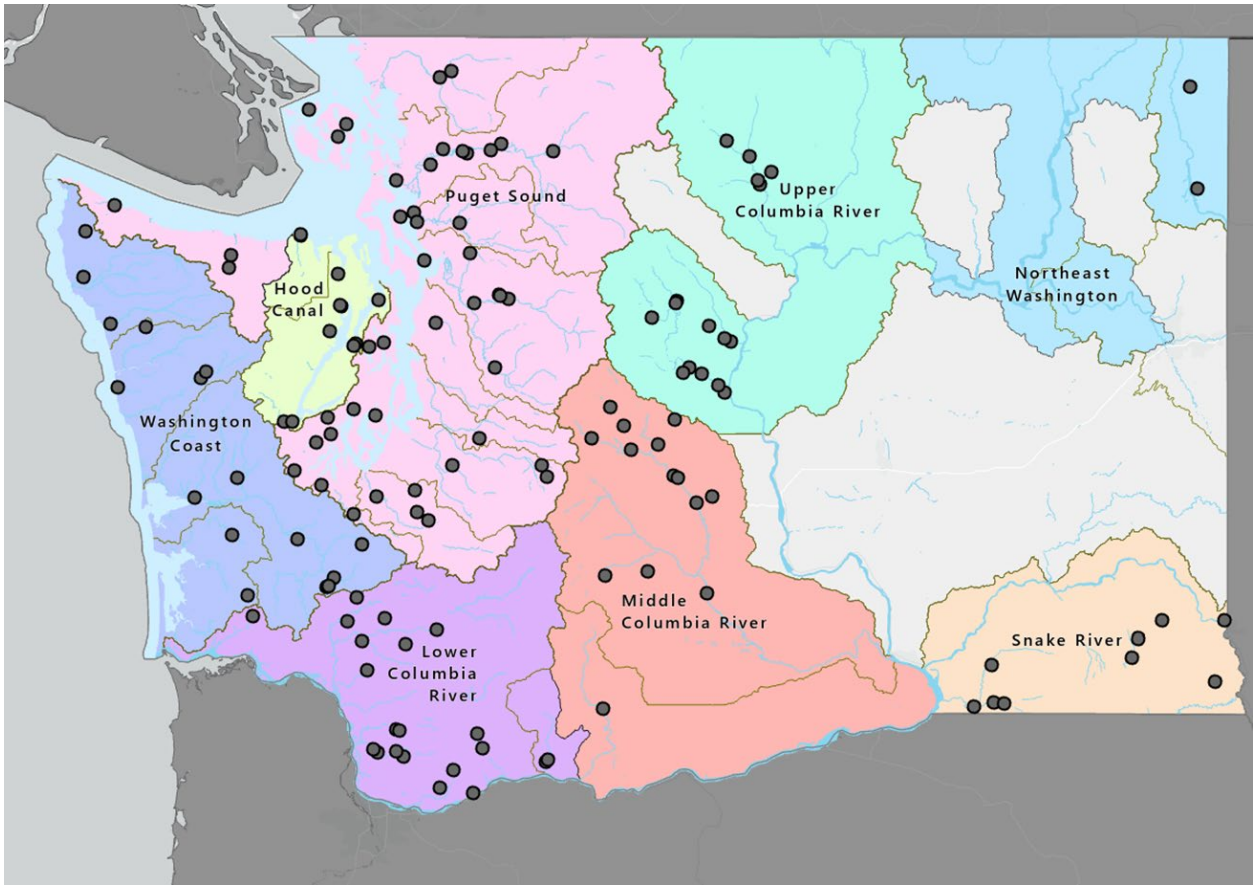
Project Review History

Process Step	Number of Projects
Initial Review	153
Projects Withdrawn after Review	19
Projects Submitted on Ranked Lists	134
Cost Increases for Projects	5
Projects of Concern at Final Review	10
Final *Projects of Concern* Submitted to Board	0
Conditioned Projects on Ranked List	32

Grant Applications by Project Type



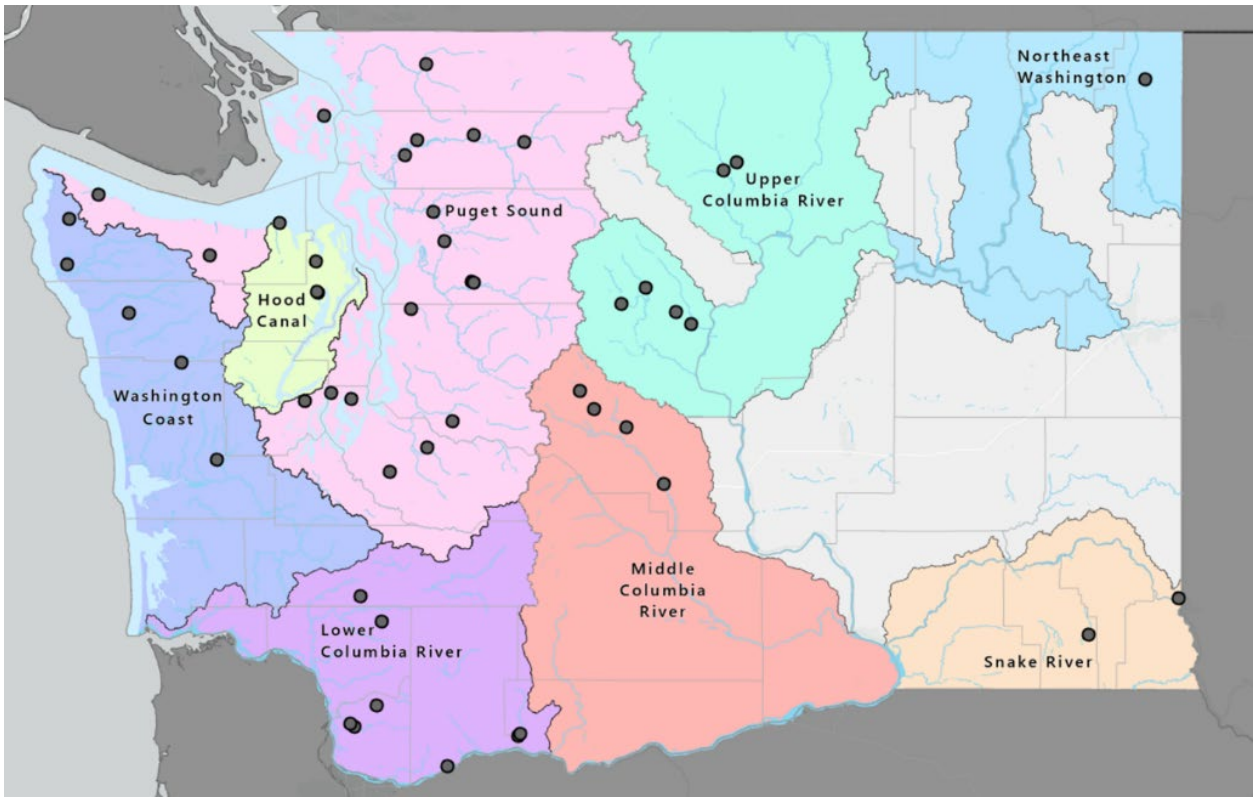
All Grant Applications by Location



Riparian Program Data

2025 was the second year for the Riparian Grant Program. Forty-nine applications were submitted and are included on the ranked lists. Most (thirty-seven) applications were for restoration projects, eight were for acquisition, one was a combination acquisition and restoration project, one was a combination acquisition and planning project, one was a combination planning and restoration project, and one was a planning (assessment) project.

Riparian Grant Program Applications by Location



Section 3: SRFB Review Panel Comments

2025 Grant Round Observations

The review panel supports RCO grants managers and the board by reviewing each grant application for consistency with the board's minimum criteria for salmon recovery benefit, certainty of success, and cost-effectiveness. This year, the panel reviewed 153 projects, which was a 38 percent decrease from the past year because there were no Targeted Investment or Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration projects.

Teams of two panel members completed the initial application review process for each lead entity's portfolio of projects. All lead entities had field-based reviews of various project types, with most of the projects reviewed in the field by at least two panel members. Before returning initial evaluations to sponsors, the two-person teams sought input from the entire review panel for selected projects warranting more in-depth discussion. Some projects receiving initial *Project of Concern* designations were withdrawn before the final application deadline.

The final application reviews were completed in July and resulted in ten Project of Concer*n* designations, all of which have been withdrawn from consideration. The Projects of Concern included the following issues:

- Replacing a broken tide gate, which would not restore natural processes and potentially could have negative impacts on fish populations
- Providing inadequate designs or being out of sequence with overall planning and implementation
- Having a low benefit to fish recovery or low certainty of success because the proposed work is above the upper extent of anadromy, in a lower priority area, or impacted by site constraints
- Having high costs for project implementation relative to the anticipated benefits to fish

Project Observations

The review panel identified the following topics to highlight: 1) an update on evaluating the potential benefits and constraints of tide gates, and 2) ideas for improving riparian restoration grants.

Tide Gates–An Update on What Has Been Learned

Since the 2024 presentation on this topic to the board, additional tide gate projects were proposed, and the review panel identified a few themes around implementation including the need for clear operational agreements, increased benefit with larger accessible habitat, and variation across state agencies in evaluation and funding of these structures. Tide gates are structures fitted to culverts designed to open and drain freshwater on ebbing tides while blocking tidal flow above a certain elevation during flooding tides. They typically are used in tidal areas where land uses upstream of the culvert encroach on the natural estuary extent and are incompatible with inundation by tidal waters (often agricultural fields). Generally, they are operated to allow water exchange for a period, while limiting the peak impacts of tidal flows. Traditional flap-style tide gates close whenever the tide rises, dramatically reducing tidal exchange and fish access to upstream habitats. In recent years, "fish-friendly" or self-regulating tide gates have been implemented to improve tidal connectivity and fish passage while still providing flood protection. These typically use buoyant or mechanical devices to hold gate doors open under certain conditions, allowing partial tidal flow and improved fish movement upstream until water levels trigger closure.

As the review panel gets more familiar with research on the effectiveness of tide gates to support evaluation of tide gate proposals, it has become abundantly evident that these structures require diligent maintenance and operational adaptive management to ensure that access for salmon is provided as intended. The review panel has identified that operation and maintenance agreements can be critical in terms of getting agreement across stakeholders as to how the tide gate will be managed (e.g., minimum opening levels, minimum flow levels, minimum passage timing requirements) and clarify responsibilities in terms of making the physical adjustments needed and tracking those adjustments. How tide gates are managed, and who manages them can be complicated based on site conditions, access, and jurisdictions. Clear operation and maintenance agreements are essential to ensure maximum benefit for salmon.

Studies such as the one at Fisher Slough indicate that increasing the available estuary habitat upstream of the tide gate is another important factor in achieving a level of juvenile use similar to naturally open estuary habitats whereas simply installing a tide gate on a small, diked channel likely would yield minimal benefits to salmon. Inclusion of large areas of restored or functional habitat upstream from the tide gate should be another factor in evaluating these structures.

State agencies have different approaches for using tide gates. The Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program funds replacement of tide gates as part of setback dikes but does not fund stand-alone tide gate projects because they are not in line

with the program's focus on process-based restoration. The Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board has not funded tide gate projects to date, although there have been a few proposed. According to RCO's manual 22, corrections proposed to the barrier removal board must meet the fish passage design criteria in the *Water Crossing Design Guidelines* (Washington Administrative Code 220-660-190), and the requirements of the barrier removal board's grant program, meaning projects must provide full passage. Correction approaches identified in the manual are abandonment, installation of a bridge, or culvert designed using the stream simulation approach, listed in order of preference. Alternate design approaches, such as tide gates, will be considered in rare occasions." In general, performance of tide gates as seen by the barrier removal board does not align with its project eligibility criteria. Current policy proposed for the next biennium states "Tide gate removal is eligible for funding, but tide gate replacement is not."

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is updating guidelines for tide gates as part of a larger update to the Aquatic Habitat Guidelines. These guidelines likely will include design features and practices that can affect how well tide gates function such as door size, hinge orientation, float mechanism, sill height, and how they are managed through the seasons.

The review panel evaluates tide gates case-by-case. Panel members try to ensure that a clear operations and maintenance agreement exists to maximize fish passage opportunities and access to large areas of estuary habitat is provided. Input from the board is welcomed in terms of keeping the current flexible evaluation process for the review panel to balance landowner and salmon recovery needs or aligning policies to create consistency between multiple state agency approaches and guidelines.

Riparian Project Improvements

Following are observations from the review panel concerning the Riparian Grant Program.

- Riparian Enhancement Plans are required for all Riparian Grant Program projects, and manual 18's appendix M outlines the requirements for the plan development before and following site visits with the review panel. Unfortunately, many of the enhancement plans did not meet the minimum requirements before the site visits, making it difficult to evaluate these projects. RCO grants managers are planning to emphasize this requirement to project sponsors applying for riparian funding in upcoming grant rounds.
    - Most riparian restoration projects are opportunistic efforts on public lands or with willing private landowners. Riparian projects rarely link together along an entire stream reach or provide a continuous corridor of canopy shading to maintain cooler stream temperatures. To have

project sponsors consider their projects in a broader context, riparian enhancement plans could include an additional question about how the project contributes towards providing continuity in riparian corridors across the entire stream reach or whether a plan has been developed prioritizing riparian actions in a particular area.

- Many riparian projects are being implemented by conservation districts who generally have experience and guidance from the Natural Resources Conservation Service to implement Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and other planting programs. The guidance and plant lists from the Natural Resources Conservation Service however, are not necessarily aligned with the highest priority needs for salmon recovery. Riparian enhancement plans may need to be modified from traditional Natural Resources Conservation Service planting programs to better support salmon habitat recovery.

- Project sponsors and the review panel members are uncertain how to interpret the guidance for funding riparian restoration projects that include in-stream wood structures or other woody materials placement. About 25 percent of riparian grants in 2024 and 2025 went towards the construction of in-stream structures.

  The guidance for including in-stream wood structures as part of riparian restoration projects is outlined in manual 18's appendix M. This project type is eligible for funding only under the following circumstances (*emphasis added*):

  - The primary goal of the in-stream and floodplain elements directly supports and is necessary to attain riparian function, native plant survival, and/or natural generation.

  - Application and existing designs clearly demonstrate why current conditions or site constraints are not suitable for a planting-only project, why in-stream and floodplain work are necessary for the success of the riparian habitat elements of a project, and, if applicable, how natural regeneration represents a more efficient and effective approach to meeting plant establishment goals.

  A review of riparian grant funding in 2024 and 2025 highlights circumstances where in-stream wood structures are needed to directly support riparian restoration, such as the following situations:

  - Incised streams in eastern Washington with lowered groundwater tables

- Dry lahar/floodplain terraces, such as in the Toutle River basin, where woody material improves drought tolerance by increasing the moisture-holding capacity of the substrate

The review panel had challenges with determining the eligibility of certain projects under the instream policy framework. Ultimately, the review panel cleared the projects for riparian funding after the applicants sufficiently responded to questions and comments in the initial review. The challenge for the panel is determining when in-stream work is necessary to support riparian function, native plant survival, and/or natural generation. Example projects include:

- Projects where the majority of work and cost is in-stream habitat improvement but include significant riparian planting components.
- Projects with engineered logjams or low-tech wood structures on western Washington streams. Many western Washington riparian corridors can support the planting of multiple tree and shrub species important to salmon recovery and typically are not dependent on in-stream structures to water plants in the floodplain area unless the channel is severely incised or disconnected from the floodplain.
- A project involving beaver relocation and construction of low-tech wood structures to combat incision and raise the water table. The project will initially rely on natural seedbank for revegetation and monitor over the life of the agreement to determine if planting is necessary to restore riparian habitat.

The review panel would value any input from the board on whether funding these project types through riparian grants is appropriate or raises any concerns. The review panel plans to discuss these project types before the 2026 grant round to make sure that we are reviewing them in a consistent manner across the state.

Noteworthy Projects

Three projects were identified as noteworthy. Two of the projects included protection of large areas of undisturbed or intact functional habitat. The third project involved extensive coordination with a Burlington Northern Santa Fe project to remove a culvert and includes exceptional planted riparian buffers, supported by abundant in-stream habitat structures.

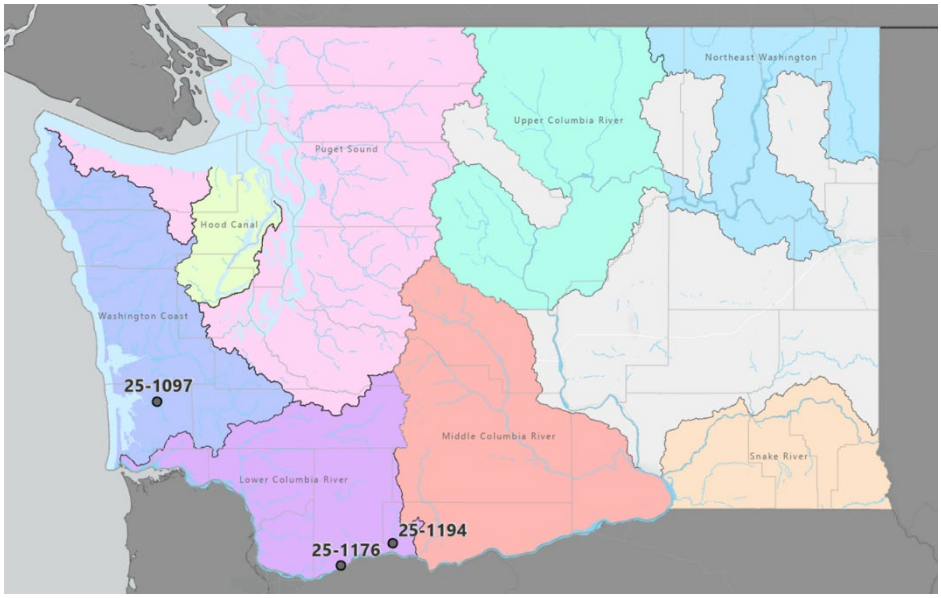
- Lower White Salmon River Conservation Acquisition River Mile 3.3-5.6: This project includes acquisition of 2.3 miles of the lower White Salmon River corridor in Skamania and Klickitat Counties upstream from the former Condit

Dam. The project protects 170.5 acres of undeveloped riparian and uplands, protecting large tracts of functional contiguous habitat. The project will benefit Endangered Species Act-listed coho, spring and fall Chinook, and chum salmon and steelhead and bull trout by protecting an excellent cold-water refuge. This property would have high potential for development if not purchased for conservation and represents a significant contribution to a protected corridor in this area. (25-1194)

- Willapa River Wetlands: This is a significant acquisition of 393 acres of relatively intact salt marsh and transition habitat in the Willapa River estuary and wetlands. There is a strong partnership between Western Rivers Conservancy, Columbia Land Trust, and the Chinook Indian Nation to protect and conserve this estuary for all salmonid species that use the estuary. Protecting this estuary will help maintain healthy conditions for downstream shellfish beds, birds, other wildlife, and native vegetation. (25-1097)

- Hardy Creek Reach 5 Floodplain Reconnection: This project in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Pierce National Wildlife Refuge along the Columbia River involves restoring floodplain function to 4.25 acres of riparian habitat and 2,500 feet of Hardy Creek. The project will install hundreds of logs and piles in a depositional alluvial fan to recharge ground water storage, increase sediment sorting, and provide floodplain refugia to fish. Riparian function also will be restored by planting 4,500 native trees, shrubs, and additional live stakes. This project has an ambitious scale, exceptional buffer widths, and multi-species benefits. The coordination of this project with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe culvert removal contributed to this being identified as a noteworthy project. (25-1176)

Map of Noteworthy Projects



Section 4: 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: 2025 Regional Allocations

Regional Allocations

Regional Organization	Percent	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation
Hood Canal Coordinating Council[3]	2.40	$480,000	$457,824
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	20.00	$4,000,000	$3,815,200
Northeast Washington[4]	1.90	$380,000	$362,444
Puget Sound Partnership[5]	38.00	$7,600,000	$7,248,880
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	8.44	$1,688,000	$1,610,014
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	10.31	$2,062,000	$1,966,736
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	9.57	$1,914,000	$1,825,573
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	9.38	$1,876,000	$1,789,329
Total	**100**	**$20,000,000**	$19,076,000

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

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

Attachment 2: Lead Entity Allocations

SRFB Allocation by Lead Entity

Lead Entity	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation	Riparian Carry-Over
Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat	$746,406	$712,892	
Green/Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	$328,772	$350,000	
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	$1,255,512	$1,123,543	
Island County Lead Entity	$241,828	$350,000	
Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$233,952	$350,000	
Klickitat Lead Entity[6]	$500,170	$1,200,000	
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	$435,234	$373,977	
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	$4,000,000	$3,447,603	$968,016
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$418,610	$359,619	
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	$719,010	$617,422	
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	$387,918	$369,738	
Pend Oreille Lead Entity	$380,000	$362,444	$453,530
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$564,452	$484,931	
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	$377,499	$360,326	

[6]The Klickitat County Lead Entity's SRFB allocation is entirely from Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board. Klickitat's riparian allocation includes $832,403 from the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and $367,597 from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board.

Lead Entity	SRFB Allocation	Riparian Allocation	Riparian Carry-Over
San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$308,602	$350,000	
Skagit Watershed Lead Entity	$1,245,197	$1,069,066	
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	$1,688,000	$1,610,014	
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	$568,219	$488,194	
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	$554,522	$476,446	
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	$2,062,000	$1,966,736	$279,300
West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery	$295,932	$350,000	
Willapa Bay Lead Entity	$402,177	$382,617	
WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board	$714,559	$613,506	$15,951
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity	$195,599	$350,000	
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	$1,375,830	$956,926	$1,086,275
Total	**$20,000,000**	**$19,076,000**	**$2,803,072**

Attachment 3: Conditioned Projects List

Salmon State Projects

Conditioned Projects=32
Project of Concern=0

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat	25-1074 Planning	Lewis County Public Works Department	Ripple Creek at Haywire Fish Passage Design
Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat	25-1078 Planning	Thurston Conservation District	Thompson Creek at River Mile 3.5 Habitat Design
Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat	25-1107 Restoration	Lewis County Public Works Department	Berwick Creek at Bishop Fish Passage Construction
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	25-1010 Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Lower Big Beef Restoration Feasibility
Kennedy-Goldsborough (WRIA 14) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	25-1076 Planning and Restoration	Mason Conservation District	WRIA 14 Riparian Restoration
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1113 Restoration	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Dyer Creek Phase 2 Restoration
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1120 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Camp Singing Wind Implementation
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1122 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Goble, Mulholland, and Coweeman 1.1-Mulholland Helicopter

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1157 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Dry Creek Habitat Restoration
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1170 Restoration	Cascade Forest Conservancy	Riparian Restoration in the Salmon Creek Watershed
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	25-1004 Planning	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha Floodplain Restoration Design McDonald Gauge
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	25-1205 Planning	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness River Planning and Design
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	25-1138 Restoration	10,000 Years Institute	Lower Dickey Riparian Restoration Project
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	25-1203 Planning	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Snoquera Low-tech Process-based Restoration Planning and Design Project
Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	25-1204 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Fish Passage Design in the Snoquera Landscape
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	25-1099 Restoration	Wild Salmon Center	Raft River Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase 3
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	25-1101 Planning	Quinault Indian Nation	Upper Quinault Sustainable Floodplains Management Design
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1021 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Walla Walla River-River Mile 32.5 Restoration
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1022 Planning	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Walla Walla River Mile 20 Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1037 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tuusi Wana Phase 2 Restoration
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1038 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District	Tumalum Creek Restoration Phase 5
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	25-1062 Restoration	Sound Salmon Solutions	Reed Sultan River Riparian Restoration
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	25-1068 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Winters Creek Riparian Enhancement Partnership
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1213 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Goodwin Side Channel Implementation
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1214 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Fulton Ditch Irrigation Efficiency Project Phase 2
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1217 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Coordinated Resource Management's Riparian Stewardship Package
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1232 Restoration	Cascadia Conservation District	Roaring Creek Floodplain Reconnection Project
Willapa Bay Lead Entity	25-1116 Planning	Pacific Conservation District	Willapa River Elk Prairie Stream Habitat Design
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1179 Planning	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Hutchinson Ranch Floodplain Conceptual Design
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1181 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Salmon Creek Fish Passage Prelim Design

Lead Entity	Project Number and Type	Grant Applicant	Project Name
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1182 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Swauk and Hurley Creeks Confluence Preliminary Design
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	25-1186 Planning	Yakima County	Blue Slough Causeway Removal Conceptual Design

Attachment 4: Lead Entity Ranked Project Lists

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council 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	25-1008 Restoration	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish River Mile 5 Side Channel Reconnection[7]	$457,050	$0	$257,050	$0	$257,050	Partially Funded
2	25-1015 Planning	Jefferson County	Dosewallips Powerlines Final Design	$223,450	$0	$223,450	$0	$223,450	
3	25-1006 Planning and Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	Lower Snow Creek Protection and Planning	$376,916	$0	$187,812	$189,104	$376,916	
4	25-1033 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Stewardship	$83,300	$0	$0	$83,300	$83,300	

[7]This project will receive $222,900 in 2023-2025 PSAR funds and is fully funded.

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
5	25-1032 Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Riparian Enhancement and Knotweed Control	$292,250	$0	$0	$292,250	$292,250	
6	25-1007 Planning	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Confluence Reach Preliminary Design[8]	$339,250	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000	Partially Funded
7	25-1010 Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Lower Big Beef Restoration Feasibility[9]	$413,886	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
8	25-1014 Planning	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Johnson Creek Estuary Design	$387,200	$0	$387,200	$0	$387,200	
			Total	**$2,573,302**	**$0**	**$1,255,512**	**$564,654**	**$1,820,166**	

[8]This project will receive $50,000 in 2023-2025 PSAR funding and $66,350 of 2025-2027 PSAR funding to fully fund project.

[9]This project is funded partially with $159,858 of unallocated 2025-2027 PSAR funding and $54,428 of returned 2023-2025 PSAR funding.

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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	25-1104 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	White Creek Large Woody Debris Enhancement Phase 3	$500,170	$0	$500,170	$0	$500,170	
2	25-1105 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Schoolhouse Creek Riparian Revival	$200,000	$0	$0	$200,000	$200,000	
3	25-1194 Acquisition	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Lower White Salmon River Conservation Acquisition River Mile 3.3-5.6	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
			Total	**$1,700,170**	**$0**	**$500,170**	**$1,200,000**	**$1,700,170**	

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	25-1110 Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Lower Columbia Barrier Inventory Phase 2	$142,636	$0	$142,636	$0	$142,636	
2	25-1119 Planning	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Green River (North Fork Toutle River)-Shultz to Falls Design	$499,295	$0	$499,295	$0	$499,295	
3	25-1176 Restoration	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Hardy Creek Reach 5 Floodplain Reconnection	$1,444,842	$0	$0	$1,444,842	$1,444,842	
4	25-1192 Planning	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Wildboy Creek Phase 2 Design	$122,037	$0	$122,037	$0	$122,037	
5	25-1121 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	North Fork Toutle Old Beaver Creek Restoration	$278,152	$0	$0	$278,152	$278,152	
7	25-1157 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Dry Creek Habitat Restoration	$944,450	$0	$944,450	$0	$944,450	

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
8	25-1147 Planning	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Washougal Headwaters Reconnection Design	$323,689	$0	$323,689	$0	$323,689	
9	25-1122 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Goble Mullholland Coweeman 1.1-Mulholland Helicopter	$1,812,666	$0	$1,812,666	$0	$1,812,666	
10	25-1143 Planning	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Cedar Creek Resilience[10]	$214,120	$0	$155,227	$0	$155,227	Partially Funded
11	25-1113 Restoration	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Dyer Creek Phase 2 Restoration	$295,903	$0	$0	$295,903	$295,903	
12	25-1112 Restoration	Clark Public Utilities	Schaefer Restoration 3	$854,358	$31,141	$0	$854,358	$854,358	
13	25-1155 Restoration	Underwood Conservation District	Hollis Creek Fish Passage Project	$995,085	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate 1

[10]This project is partially funded with remaining standard allocation

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
14	25-1154 Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Upper Lacamas Creek Barrier Correction	$349,900	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate 2
15	25-1170 Restoration	Cascade Forest Conservancy	Riparian Restoration in the Salmon Creek Watershed	$334,413	$8,084	$0	$334,413	$334,413	
16	25-1120 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Camp Singing Wind Implementation	$950,413	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate 3
17	25-1149 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Cedar Creek Riparian Collaborative	$296,570	$0	$0	$296,570	$296,570	
18	25-1111 Planning	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Middle East Fork Lewis River Feasibility and Design	$280,866	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate 4
			Total	**$10,139,395**	**$39,225**	**$4,000,000**	**$3,504,238**	**$7,504,238**	

Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Region

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	25-1104 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	White Creek Large Woody Debris Enhancement Phase 3	$500,170	$0	$500,170	$0	$500,170	
2	25-1105 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Schoolhouse Creek Riparian Revival	$200,000	$0	$0	$200,000	$200,000	
3	25-1194 Acquisition	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Lower White Salmon River Conservation Acquisition River Mile 3.3-5.6	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
			Total	**$1,700,170**	**$0**	**$500,170**	**$1,200,000**	**$1,700,170**	

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	25-1187 Restoration	Yakima County	South Fork Tieton Fish Passage at Rimrock Reservoir	$500,000	$0	$500,000	$0	$500,000	
2	25-1186 Planning	Yakima County	Blue Slough Causeway Removal Conceptual Design	$190,000	$0	$190,000	$0	$190,000	
3	25-1179 Planning	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Hutchinson Ranch Floodplain Conceptual Design	$332,363	$0	$332,363	$0	$332,363	
4	25-1182 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Swauk and Hurley Creek Confluence Preliminary Design	$255,586	$0	$255,586	$0	$255,586	
5	25-1189 Planning	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	South Fork Cowiche Creek River Mile 9.6-10.3 Preliminary Design	$101,955	$0	$97,881	$0	$97,881	Partial

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	23-1220 Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Gold Creek Restoration River Mile 2-3	$500,000	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
7	25-1181 Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Salmon Creek Fish Passage Preliminary Design	$178,358	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
8	25-1173 Restoration	Kittitas County Conservation District	Cooke Creek River Mile 4.25 Passage and Screening	$482,648	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
9	25-1183 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Lower Kittitas Floodplain Restoration Early Action[11]	$780,041	$0	$0	$780,041	$780,041	
10	25-1188 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Upper Cle Elum River Riparian Restoration[12]	$424,670	$0	$0	$424,670	$424,670	

[11]#1 ranked riparian project.

[12]#2 ranked riparian project.

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
11	25-1184 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	West Fork Teanaway River Mile 7.2-8 Reforestation[13]	$134,000	$0	$0	$134,000	$134,000	
12	25-1185 Restoration	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Teanaway River Mile 5 Reforestation[14]	$205,847	$0	$0	$205,847	$205,847	
			Total	**$4,085,468**	**$100,000**	**$1,375,830**	**$1,544,558**	**$2,920,388**	

[13]#3 ranked riparian project.

[14]#4 ranked riparian project.

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille 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	25-1202 Restoration	Pend Oreille Conservation District	Skookum Creek Headgate and Fish Screen[15]	$342,000	$0	$342,000	$0	$342,000	
2	25-1245 Acquisition	Kalispel Tribe of Indians	Lower Harvey Riparian Acquisition[16]	$227,450	$0	$0	$227,450	$227,450	
			Total	**$569,450**	**$0**	**$342,000**	**$227,450**	**$569,450**	

[15]#1 ranked project for regular SRFB.

[16]#1 ranked project for riparian.

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1108 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division	Northeast Auburn Creek Rehabilitation Lower Green 5[17]	$6,750,000	$2,477,703	$328,772	$0	$328,772	Partially Funded
2	25-1030 Restoration	King County Water and Land Resources Division	Green River Watershed Riparian Restoration	$1,100,000	$0	$0	$350,000	$350,000	Partially Funded
			Total	**$7,850,000**	**$2,477,703**	**$328,772**	**$350,000**	**$678,772**	

[17]This will provide additional funding to a previously partially funded project. The project still is partially funded.

Island County 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	25-1080 Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Kristoferson Creek Beaver Marsh protection	$201,000	$150,000	$201,000	$0	$201,000	
2	25-1151 Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Upright Head Habitat Restoration[18]	$483,516	$0	$13,600	$0	$13,600	Partially Funded
3	25-1166 Planning and Acquisition	Skagit Land Trust	Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition-Skagit Land Trust[19]	$500,000	$0	$0	$248,720	$248,720	Partially Funded
			Total	**$1,184,516**	**$150,000**	**$214,600**	**$248,720**	**$463,320**	

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

[19]This project is in the Skagit Watershed 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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	24-1241 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Skookum Ranch Restoration Phase 1[20]	$1,184,000	$1,000,000	$233,952	$0	$233,952	Partially Funded
2	25-1053 Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Chapman Cove Protection	$175,875	$175,875	$0	$175,875	$175,875	
3	25-1076 Planning and Restoration	Mason Conservation District	Water Resource Inventory Area 14 Riparian Restoration	$224,956	$0	$0	$174,125	$174,125	Partially Funded
4	25-1064 Planning	Mason Conservation District	Jones Creek Fish Passage Design Project	$126,684	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
5	25-1092 Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Skookum Tributary River Mile 5.9 Reconnection	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$1,761,515**	**$1,175,875**	**$233,952**	**$350,000**	**$583,952**	

[20]This is a request to fund a partially funded project from 2024.

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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	23-1103 Restoration	Mountains to Sound Greenway	Issaquah Creek In-stream Restoration Phase 2[21]	$1,094,854	$200,000	$435,234	$0	$435,234	Partially Funded
2	25-1066 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Wildcliffe Shores Riparian Stewardship	$178,497	$0	$0	$178,497	$178,497	
			Total	**$1,273,351**	**$200,000**	**$435,234**	**$178,497**	**$613,731**	

[21]This is a cost increase for a previously funded project. The cost increase also will include $57,173 in WRIA 8's 2025-2027 unobligated PSAR funds.

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery 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	25-1031 Planning	Long Live the Kings	Lower Nisqually Oxbow Wetlands Re-Activation	$190,406	$0	$190,406	$0	$190,406	
2	25-1012 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Muck Creek Protection[22]	$774,500	$0	$158,303	$359,619	$517,922	Partially Funded
3	25-1013 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Middle Ohop Floodplain Protection	$603,476	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
4	25-1028 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Tanwax Creek Protection	$561,046	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
	25-1060 Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Middle Deschutes Project Development and Outreach[23]	$120,500	$0	$69,901	$0	$69,901	Partially Funded
			Total	**$2,249,928**	**$0**	**$418,610**	**$359,619**	**$778,229**	

[22]This project is receiving $69,901 in 2025-2027 riparian funding from the WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity and is partially funded.

[23]This project is in the WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity.

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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	25-1079 Restoration	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha Riparian Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control	$430,000	$0	$0	$430,000	$430,000	
2	25-1082 Acquisition	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness River Riparian Acquisition	$107,788	$0	$0	$107,788	$107,788	
3	25-1004 Planning	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha Floodplain Restoration Design McDonald Gauge	$350,000	$0	$350,000	$0	$350,000	
4	25-1205 Planning	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness River Planning and Design[24]	$120,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
5	25-1077 Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Hoko River Watershed Riparian Restoration[25]	$663,977	$0	$65,676	$79,634	$145,310	Partially Funded
	25-1159 Planning	Skagit River Systems Cooperative	Intensively Monitored Watershed Dunlap Causeway Reconnection Preliminary Design[26]	$600,000	$0	$303,334	$0	$303,334	Partially Funded
			Total	**$2,271,765**	**$0**	**$719,010**	**$617,422**	**$1,336,432**	

[24]This project is being funded with $120,000 unallocated 2025-2027 PSAR funds.

[25]This project is partially funded with $30,064 in unallocated 2025-2027 PSAR funds for a total award of $175,374.

[26]This project is in the Skagit Watershed 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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	25-1195 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 2.6-3.2[27]	$895,000	$0	$13,041	$400,466	$413,507	Partially Funded
3	25-1203 Planning	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Snoquera Low-Tech, Process-Based Restoration Planning and Design	$264,410	$13,000	$264,410	$0	$264,410	
4	25-1204 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Fish Passage Design in the Snoquera Landscape	$335,489	$14,000	$287,001	$0	$287,001	Partially Funded
	24-1396 Restoration	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 4.5-5.0[28]	$2,302,025	$414,000	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$3,796,924**	**$441,000**	**$564,452**	**$400,466**	**$964,918**	

[27]This project will receive $481,493 in returned 2023-2025 PSAR funds.

[28]This project was partially funded in 2024 and will receive $108,678 in 2023-2025 returned PSAR funds and is fully funded.

San Juan County Salmon Recovery 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	25-1087 Acquisition	San Juan County Conservation Land Bank	Cascade Creek Coho Preserve Addition	$521,500	$0	$171,500	$350,000	$521,500	
2	25-1151 Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Upright Head Habitat Restoration[29]	$483,516	$0	$137,102	$0	$137,102	Partially Funded
3	25-1088 Planning	San Juan Preservation Trust	San Juan County Outer Islands Landowner Willingness[30]	$85,300	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$1,090,316**	**$0**	**$308,602**	**$350,000**	**$658,602**	

[29]This project will receive $80,850 in 2025 SRFB funds from the WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board, $31,600 in 2025 SRFB funds from the Island County Lead Entity, $41,269 in 2025 SRFB funds from the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity, and $210,695 in 2025-2027 returned PSAR funds from the San Juan County Samon Recovery Lead Entity. The project is fully funded.

[30]This project will receive $85,300 in San Juan County lead entity's returned 2025-2027 PSAR funds. The project is fully funded.

Skagit Watershed 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	25-1167 Acquisition	Seattle City Light	Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition	$500,000	$0	$250,707	$179,258	$429,965	Partially Funded
2	25-1166 Planning and Acquisition	Skagit Land Trust	Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition[31]	$500,000	$0	$0	$181,244	$181,244	Partially Funded
3	25-1159 Planning	Skagit River Systems Cooperative	Intensively Monitored Watershed Dunlap Causeway Reconnection Preliminary Design[32]	$600,000	$0	$218,770	$0	$218,770	Partially Funded
4	23-1182 Planning	Skagit County	Mill Creek at South Skagit Highway Phase 1 Design[33]	$458,263	$81,213	$527,000	$0	$527,000	
5	25-1165 Restoration	Skagit County	Lower Day Slough Culvert GN31 Construction	$375,000	$0	$248,720	$0	$248,720	Partially Funded

[31]This project will receive $248,720 in 2025-2027 riparian funding from the Island County Lead Entity. This project is partially funded.

[32]This project will receive $303,334 in 2025 SRFB funding from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and $77,895 in the Skagit Watershed Lead Entity's 2025-2027 unobligated PSAR funds. This project is fully funded.

[33]This is a cost increase for a project funded in 2023.

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	25-1161 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Collaborative Riparian Maintenance and Plant Skagit Sloughs	$448,305	$0	$0	$372,183	$372,183	Partially Funded
7	25-1160 Restoration	Skagit River Systems Cooperative	Riparian Maintenance-Nookachamps Skiyou Savage	$228,400	$0	$0	$91,334	$91,334	Partially Funded
8	25-1168 Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Riparian Maintenance Marblemount and Day Creek	$95,047	$0	$0	$95,047	$95,047	
9	25-1169 Restoration	Skagit River Systems Cooperative	Collaborative Riparian Stewardship-Hansen	$150,000	$0	$0	$150,000	$150,000	
			Total	**$3,355,015**	**$81,213**	**$1,245,197**	**$1,069,066**	**$2,314,263**	

Snohomish 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	25-1055 Acquisition	Tulalip Tribes	Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 3[34]	$598,054	$0	$568,219	$0	$568,219	Partially Funded
2	25-1050 Planning	King County	Southeast Fish Hatchery Road Habitat Preliminary Design[35]	$400,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
3	25-1056 Restoration	Tulalip Tribes	Pilchuck Riparian Enhancement	$190,386	$0	$0	$190,386	$190,386	
4	25-1057 Planning	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cadman Site Conceptual Design[36]	$256,890	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
5	25-1068 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Winters Creek Riparian Enhancement Partnership	$484,932	$0	$0	$297,808	$297,808	Partially Funded

[34]This project is receiving $29,835 in 2025-2027 PSAR funds from the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity.

[35]This project will receive $400,000 in 2025-2027 PSAR funds from the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity.

[36]This project will receive $196,865 of 2025-2027 PSAR funds from the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity and is partially funded.

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	25-1062 Restoration	Sound Salmon Solutions	Reed-Sultan River Riparian Restoration	$282,799	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$2,213,061**	**$0**	**$568,219**	**$488,194**	**$1,056,413**	

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery 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	25-1252 Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Leque Island Enhancements Phase 1[37]	$349,999	$0	$349,999	$0	$349,999	
2	25-1040 Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Leque Island Tidal Channel Enhancement Feasibility[38]	$417,780	$0	$0	$0	$417,780	
3	25-1042 Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Lower South Fork Stillaguamish Riparian Stewardship[39]	$428,226	$0	$163,254	$0	$428,226	
4	25-1055 Acquisition	Tulalip Tribes	Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 3[40]	$598,054	$0	$0	$0	$29,835	Partially Funded
5	25-1050 Planning	King County	Southeast Fish Hatchery Road Habitat Preliminary Design[41]	$400,000	$0	$0	$0	$400,000	
6	25-1057 Planning	Washington Department of	Cadman Site Conceptual Design[42]	$256,890	$0	$0	$0	$196,865	Partially Funded

[37]This project will receive $417,780 in Stillaguamish's unobligated 2025-2027 PSAR funds and is fully funded.

[38]This project will receive $264,972 in Stillaguamish's unobligated 2025-2027 PSAR funds and is fully funded.

[39]This project is in the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity and will receive $29,835 in Stillaguamish's unobligated 2025-2027 PSAR funds.

[40]This project is in the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity and will receive $400,000 in Stillaguamish's unobligated 2025-2027 PSAR funds.

[41]This project is in the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity and will receive $196,865 in Stillaguamish's unobligated 2025-2027 PSAR funds.

[42]This project is in the San Juan County Salmon Recovery 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
		Natural Resources							
7	25-1151 Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Upright Head Habitat Restoration	$483,516	$0	$41,269	$0	$41,269	Partially Funded
			Total	**$2,934,465**	**$0**	**$554,522**	**$0**	**$1,863,974**	

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

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	25-1084 Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Rocky Creek Estuary and Riparian Protection Phase 3	$257,377	$0	$0	$257,377	$257,377	
2	25-1089 Restoration	Kitsap County	Dyes Inlet Lagoon Bulkhead Removal	$297,440	$0	$295,932	$0	$295,932	Partially Funded
3	25-1085 Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Nelyaly Creek Protection	$273,500	$0	$0	$92,623	$92,623	Partially Funded
4	25-1039 Restoration	Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group	Smith Bulkhead Removal and Restoration	$163,596	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$991,913**	**$0**	**$295,932**	**$350,000**	**$645,932**	

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

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	25-1145 Planning	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Lower Nooksack Conceptual Restoration Design Phase 1	$500,000	$0	$500,000	$0	$500,000	
2	22-1364 Restoration	Lummi Nation	South Fork Nooksack River Cavanaugh Island Phase 2 Restoration[43]	$950,771	$167,800	$133,709	$0	$133,709	Partially Funded
3	25-1146 Acquisition and Restoration	Whatcom Land Trust	Lower Kenney Creek Addition	$539,200	$0	$0	$539,200	$539,200	
	25-1151 Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Upright Head Habitat Restoration[44]	$483,516	$0	$80,850	$0	$80,850	Partially Funded
			Total	**$2,473,487**	**$167,800**	**$714,559**	**$539,200**	**$1,253,759**	

[43]This is a cost increase for a project funded in 2022.

[44]This project is in San Juan County Salmon 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	Total Proposed Award	Alternate or Partially Funded
1	25-1051 Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Rainbow Ranch Conservation Easement	$145,000	$742,775	$145,000	$0	$145,000	
2	25-1060 Planning	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Middle Deschutes Project Development and Outreach[45]	$120,500	$0	$50,599	$0	$50,599	Partially Funded
	25-1012 Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Muck Creek Protection[46]	$774,500	$0	$0	$69,901	$69,901	Partially Funded
			Total	**$1,040,000**	**$742,775**	**$195,599**	**$69,901**	**$265,500**	

[45]This project is receiving $69 901 in regular SRFB funding from the Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity.

[46]This project is in the Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity.

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

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	25-1021 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Walla Walla River Mile 32.5 Restoration	$750,000	$112,500	$750,000	$0	$750,000	
2	25-1024 Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc.	Walla Walla River Bridge 2 Bridge Phase 3B Restoration	$397,432	$0	$397,432	$0	$397,432	
3	25-1026 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District	Pataha Creek Beaver Dam Analogs	$146,575	$5,000	$146,575	$0	$146,575	
4	25-1038 Restoration	Pomeroy Conservation District	Tumalum Creek Restoration Phase 5	$109,997	$20,000	$109,997	$0	$109,997	
5	25-1019 Restoration	Asotin County Conservation District	Mill Creek (Anatone) Project Area 74 Restoration	$150,000	$28,000	$150,000	$0	$150,000	
6	25-1037 Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tuusi Wana Phase 2 Restoration	$650,000	$112,125	$133,996	$0	$133,996	Partially Funded

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	25-1022 Planning	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Walla Walla River Mile 20 Design	$150,574	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
8	25-1096 Planning	Asotin County Conservation District	Asotin County Riparian Assessment[47]	$161,000	$0	$0	$161,000	$161,000	
9	25-1095 Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon Big Four Riparian[48]	$644,007	$0	$0	$644,007	$644,007	
			Total	**$3,159,585**	**$277,625**	**$1,688,000**	**$805,007**	**$2,493,007**	

[47] #1 riparian project

[48] #2 riparian project

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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	25-1231 Planning	Cascadia Conservation District	Wenatchee and Okanogan Thermal Infrared Surveys	$200,000	$258,000	$200,000	$0	$200,000	
2	25-1219 Planning and Restoration	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation	Upper Methow Salmon Cassel Final Design and Implementation	$464,825	$0	$464,825	$0	$464,825	
3	25-1224 Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Lower Peshastin Creek Protection River Mile 2.5-3.5	$445,000	$436,000	$445,000	$0	$445,000	
4	25-1216 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Lower Chiwawa Area D Final Design	$56,084	$0	$56,084	$0	$56,084	
5	25-1214 Planning	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Fulton Ditch Irrigation Efficiency Phase 2	$225,000	$0	$225,000	$0	$225,000	

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	25-1213 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Goodwin Side Channel Implementation	$500,000	$0	$500,000	$0	$500,000	
7	25-1215 Planning	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Entiat 1D Habitat Enhancement Final Design	$260,345	$0	$171,091	$0	$171,091	Partially Funded
8	25-1212 Planning	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Wenatchee River Mile 2.75-4.5 Feasibility and Conceptual Design	$150,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
9	25-1232 Restoration	Cascadia Conservation District	Roaring Creek Floodplain Reconnection	$470,000	$550,000	$0	$470,000	$470,000	
10	25-1218 Restoration	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation	Sugar Reach Riparian Restoration	$360,000	$0	$0	$360,000	$360,000	

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
11	25-1210 Acquisition	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Nason Creek River Mile 10-10.5 Acquisition	$783,296	$0	$0	$783,296	$783,296	
12	25-1225 Restoration	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Beaver Creek Low-Tech Restoration	$100,000	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000	
13	25-1228 Restoration	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Wenatchee Entiat Beaver Project Low-Tech Restoration	$349,916	$0	$0	$349,916	$349,916	
14	25-1217 Restoration	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	CRM Riparian Stewardship Package	$600,000	$0	$0	$182,824	$182,824	Partially Funded
			Total	**$4,964,466**	**$1,244,000**	**$2,062,000**	**$2,246,036**	**$4,308,036**	

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat

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	25-1078 Planning	Thurston Conservation District	Thompson Creek at River Mile 3.5 Habitat Design	$253,000	$12,000	$253,000	$0	$253,000	
2	25-1075 Restoration	Lewis Conservation District	Ripple Creek at Romerman Fish Passage Design-Build	$185,556	$0	$185,556	$0	$185,556	
3	25-1074 Planning	Lewis County Public Works Department	Ripple Creek at Haywire Fish Passage Design	$159,632	$638,528	$159,632	$0	$159,632	
4	25-1107 Restoration	Lewis County Public Works Department	Berwick Creek at Bishop Fish Passage Construction	$314,192	$1,306,213	$148,218	$0	$148,218	Partially Funded
5	25-1086 Planning	Thurston County Public Works Department	Independence Creek Tributary at Backman Road Fish Passage Design	$135,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate

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
	25-1115 Restoration	Grays Harbor Conservation District	West Fork Satsop River Mile 3 Riparian Restoration	$356,192	$0	$0	$356,192	$356,192	
			Total	**$1,403,572**	**$1,956,741**	**$746,406**	**$356,192**	**$1,102,598**	

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	23-1148 Restoration	Wild Salmon Center	Goodman Creek Large Woody Material Placement Phase 2[49]	$317,537	$56,037	$350,104	$0	$350,104	
2	25-1129 Planning	Hoh Indian Tribe	Ruby Creek (Oil City Road Mile Post 8.73)[50]	$195,000	$0	$37,814	$0	$37,814	Partially Funded

[49]This is a cost increase for a project funded in 2023.

[50]This project will receive $102,177 in 2025 SRFB funds from the Willapa Bay Lead Entity and will be partially funded.

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
3	24-1607 Restoration	10 000 Years Institute	Calawah Prioritized Watershed Restoration Riparian Protection and Restoration[51]	$339,978	$47,200	$0	$50,658	$50,658	Partially Funded
4	24-1608 Restoration	Clallam Conservation District	Quillayute River Watershed Riparian Restoration[52]	$260,786	$0	$0	$50,658	$50,658	Partially Funded
5	25-1137 Restoration	Clallam Conservation District	Big River Watershed Riparian Restoration	$303,551	$0	$0	$268,423	$268,423	Partially Funded
6	25-1138 Restoration	10 000 Years Institute	Lower Dickey Riparian Restoration Project	$183,471	$0	$0	$0	$0	Alternate
			Total	**$1,600,323**	**$103,237**	**$387,918**	**$369,738**	**$757,656**	

[51]This request is to fully fund to a project partially funded in 2024.

[52]This request is to fully fund to a project partially funded in 2024.

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	25-1102 Restoration	Quinault Indian Nation	Upper Quinault River Riparian Restoration	$235,955	$0	$0	$235,955	$235,955	
2	25-1103 Restoration	10 000 Years Institute	Snahapish River Invasive Plant Control Phase 4	$86,060	$0	$0	$86,060	$86,060	
3	25-1101 Planning	Quinault Indian Nation	Upper Quinault Sustainable Floodplains Management Design	$358,816	$0	$127,897	$0	$127,897	Partially Funded
4	25-1099 Restoration	Wild Salmon Center	Raft River Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase 3	$509,532	$0	$249,602	$0	$249,602	Partially Funded
			Total	**$1,190,363**	**$0**	**$377,499**	**$322,015**	**$699,514**	

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	25-1116 Planning	Pacific Conservation District	Willapa River Elk Prairie Stream Habitat Design	$300,000	$0	$300,000	$0	$300,000	

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	24-1769 Restoration	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group	Rue Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration[53]	$214,253	$0	$0	$77,450	$77,450	Partially Funded
3	25-1129 Planning	Hoh Indian Tribe	Ruby Creek (Oil City Road Mile Post 8.73)[54]	$195,000	$0	$102,177	$0	$102,177	Partially Funded
			Total	**$709,253**	**$0**	**$402,177**	**$77,450**	**$479,627**	

[53]This is a cost increase for a project funded in 2024.

[54]This project is in the North Pacific Coast Lead Entity.

Attachment 5: Project Descriptions

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Mason Conservation District **Grant Requested: $257,050**
Reconnecting Skokomish River Side Channel

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to reconnect 1.7 miles of abandoned side channel to the Skokomish River, creating forty-five acres of high-quality habitat. Reconnecting the historic side channel will increase the habitat available to rearing salmon species, provide a place to rest during floods, decrease flood impacts, improve floodplain functions, and reduce fish stranding potential. The project builds on several completed projects including side channel construction, creation of overflow channels in the floodplain, and placement of large woody materials to slow the river. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon, and steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1008.

Jefferson County **Grant Requested: $223,450**
Completing Dosewallips Powerlines Final Design

The Jefferson County Public Health Department will use this grant to complete a final design for a project to restore part of the Powerlines Reach in the lower Dosewallips River. The goal of the project is to restore floodplain functions and increase the quantity, complexity, and diversity of spawning and rearing habitat for salmon. The project would place logjams and shoreline plants on twenty-nine acres and more than a half-mile of river and side channels. 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 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 and bull 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 project (25-1015).

Jefferson Land Trust **Grant Requested: $376,916**
Conserving Lower Snow Creek

The Jefferson Land Trust will use this grant to buy 6.7 acres south of Discovery Bay in the Snow Creek watershed in Jefferson County. In addition, the land trust will reach out to eight nearby landowners along Snow Creek just west of U.S. Route 101 to gage their interest and willingness to protect their land permanently and restore their section of Snow Creek. The land trust will work with regional partners to identify the most beneficial acquisitions and restoration plans to fit with restoration efforts planned for the entire watershed. 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1006.

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $83,300**
Maintaining Plantings Along Summer Chum Streams

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to maintain plantings along streams with summer chum salmon. The enhancement group also will add to the plantings and manage weeds there. Planting trees and bushes along streams 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 chum salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are 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 project 25-1033.

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $292,250**
Controlling Knotweed and Planting the Banks of Summer Chum Streams

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to replant the banks of nine streams used by summer chum salmon, emphasizing planting conifers and fast-growing, shade-producing trees and shrubs. The enhancement group also will survey and treat invasive knotweed. Knotweed is a highly invasive plant that displaces native plant communities, accelerates bank erosion, and degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging the stream. 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 streams are used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook and chum salmon, 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 project 25-1032.

Mason Conservation District **Grant Requested: $200,000**
Designing Restoration of the Skokomish River Confluence Reach

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to develop permit-ready designs for a project to restore the Confluence Reach of the Skokomish River. Previously, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers identified five high-priority restoration projects that include improving fish passage, connecting floodplains, and improving habitat quality. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1007.

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $413,886**
Studying Restoration Projects for Lower Big Beef Creek and Estuary

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to study the feasibility of restoration actions in Big Beef Creek's lower mile and estuary. The actions are meant to increase spawning and rearing habitat. The group will look at four elements limiting habitat: the fill and armor associated with the Seabeck Highway causeway and bridge, a channel-spanning weir in the Big Beef Creek estuary, a spawning channel that is ten feet below Big Beef Creek, and a remnant University of Washington research facility, hatchery buildings, and access roads in the estuary floodplain. Addressing these elements could recreate the historic opening to Hood Canal and allow restoration of the estuary and lower river channel. 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, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1010.

Great Peninsula Conservancy **Grant Requested: $387,200**
Designing Restoration of Johnson Creek Estuary

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a project to restore an important pocket estuary at the mouth of Johnson Creek. The non-functioning estuary is behind a rock bulkhead and has been altered into a series of

freshwater ponds fed by Johnson Creek and artesian wells. The restored site will provide rearing and feeding habitat for juvenile fish. The creek is used by Chinook and chum 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 project 25-1014.

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat Lead Entity

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Grant Requested: $200,000
Planting the Banks of Schoolhouse Creek

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to improve the habitat along nearly a quarter-mile and 1.5 acres of Schoolhouse Creek, a fish-bearing tributary of the White Salmon River. The Yakama Nation will place beaver dam analogs and unanchored wood structures in the stream to realign the valley and stream channel and increase connectivity across the valley bottom. 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. 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. In addition, The Yakama Nation will manage invasive reed canary grass, Himalayan blackberry, and Scotch broom infestations and replant the area with more than four thousand native 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 work will encourage the reestablishment of native shrubs, trees, plants, and grasses. This project will improve the quality and quantity of habitat for steelhead and bull trout and 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 project 25-1105.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Conserving the Lower White Salmon River **Grant Requested: $1,000,000**

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to buy 2.3 miles of the lower White Salmon River in Skamania and Klickitat Counties, upstream of the former Condit Dam. The purchase will protect intact, high-quality habitat critical for salmon, steelhead, and other species. The Yakama Nation will buy 170.5 acres of undeveloped land and 4.6 miles of streambank. Condit Dam was removed in 2012, restoring up to thirty-three miles of habitat. The White Salmon River provides cold-water refuge for fish. The land primarily is rural but experiencing significant development pressure. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout and by Chinook and chum, 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 project 25-1194.

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership **Grant Requested: $142,636**
Inventorying Barriers to Fish Passage in the Lower Columbia River

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to continue its work to inventory barriers on the lower Columbia River. The partnership will assess barriers onsite to reduce uncertainties and adjust data to improve the effectiveness of a modeling tool at prioritizing barriers for correction. The river is used by steelhead trout and coho, chum, and Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1110.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $499,295**
Designing Restoration of the Green River

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to design restoration projects in the upper Green River and the Toutle River subbasin of the lower Columbia River. The projects are meant to increase spawning and winter rearing habitat in the headwater reaches of the Green River. The river is a gene bank for wild steelhead trout. It 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. This grant is from the state salmon grant program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1119.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $1,444,842**
Reconnecting the Hardy Creek Floodplain

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to restore floodplain function to 4.25 acres and nearly a half-mile of Reach 5 of Hardy Creek, in the Pierce National Wildlife Refuge in Skamania County. The Tribe will install hundreds of logs and piles in the alluvial fan and more than forty-five hundred native trees and shrubs in the Hardy Creek floodplain. Adding 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 shrubs 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 and bull trout, and 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 project 25-1176.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $122,037**
Designing Restoration of Wildboy Creek

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design for a project to place logjams in one mile of Wildboy Creek, a tributary to the West Fork Washougal River, to increase floodplain connectivity, rebuild incised channels, and restore habitat complexity The project area is near the Texas Creek confluence. 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 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 project 25-1192.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $278,152**
Restoring Old Beaver Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to expand a current project by restoring 1.5 miles of Old Beaver Creek a neighboring tributary of Bear Creek. The enhancement group has been installing habitat structures and planting plants along

Bear Creek to improve 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 project 25-1121.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation — Grant Requested: $944,450
Designing Restoration of Dry Creek

Yakama Nation Fisheries will use this grant to develop a preliminary design for two miles of Dry Creek. The design calls for the placement of wood structures in the creek and along its banks and removal of a spoil pile in the floodplain. 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 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 project 25-1157.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe — Grant Requested: $323,689
Designing Steelhead Access in the Washougal River

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe will use this grant to create a preliminary design for a project to restore historic steelhead access over Punchbowl Falls and increase habitat complexity in 6.5 miles of the Washougal River in Skamania County. The catastrophic Yacolt Burn (1902) and the Rock Creek Fire (1927), followed by thirty years of extensive logging, splash damming, and stream cleaning efforts resulted in simplified, degraded, and incised stream channels in the Washougal River watershed and a recent loss of an historic logjam that helped steelhead pass over Punchbowl Falls. The Tribe will evaluate historic photos and documentation to design a logjam that mimics the previous natural logjam and will allow water to collect behind the falls and re-establish passage. The project also calls for placing logjams upstream of the falls to reduce the flow of sediment, reconnect floodplains, bury exposed bedrock channels, and increase the quantity and quality of spawning and rearing habitat. This project will restore fish passage and enhance spawning and rearing conditions in the headwaters of the Washougal River. The river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1147.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $1,812,666
Placing Logs by Helicopter in Mulholland Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place logs in 1.2 miles of Mulholland Creek using helicopters. Adding logs to the water slows the water, which reduces erosion and allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. This project is part of a larger, watershed-scale restoration strategy in the Coweeman River watershed. 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, as well as by sea-run cutthroat trout, Pacific lamprey, and beaver. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1122.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $214,120
Designing Restoration of Cedar Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to produce permit-ready designs for a project to improve rearing habitat in Cedar Creek. The project would restore 2.7 miles of Cedar Creek and a half-mile of tributaries. Additionally, the enhancement group will design fish passage improvements in John and Doty Creeks. 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 project 25-1143.

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership — Grant Requested: $295,903
Continuing Restoration of Dyer Creek

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to plant about one thousand feet of Dyer Creek and place large woody materials in 4.2 acres of adjacent wetland. Dyer Creek is a tributary to the East Fork Lewis River. 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 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 work will rehabilitate degraded conditions along Dyer Creek in the valley bottom. The creek is an incised, single thread channel

with little woody material in the floodplain and dominated by reed canary grass. The creek is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as by Pacific lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1113.

Clark Public Utilities **Grant Requested: $854,358**
Restoring the East Fork Lewis River Floodplain

Clark Public Utilities will use this grant to remove invasive weeds and plant fifty thousand native trees and shrubs in a wetland complex in the lower East Fork Lewis River floodplain. The site has water that is too warm for salmon, few shade-providing trees, abundant invasive weeds, and pollution from run-off. The work will be done on forty-three acres along nearly one mile of stream and off-channel of the East Fork Lewis River, a few miles from La Center. 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. This effort fills a gap between restoration completed upstream recently by Clark Public Utilities and downstream by Clark County and the Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership. The land is owned by Clark County and preserved by its Legacy Lands program. The area 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 project 25-1112.

Underwood Conservation District **Grant Requested: $995,085**
Restoring Fish Passage in Hollis Creek

The Underwood Conservation District will use this grant to remove a culvert blocking fish passage in Hollis Creek, a tributary of the Wind River, in Skamania County. 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 will be replaced with a larger one. The work will restore access to 1.2 miles of high-quality spawning and rearing habitat. The Wind River is the only watershed in the Columbia River basin managed specifically for wild steelhead, making any restoration efforts there critical for maintaining and increasing healthy steelhead populations. Steelhead 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 project 25-1155.

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership — Grant Requested: $349,900
Designing Fish Passage in Upper Lacamas Creek

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to produce preliminary designs for correcting two barriers to fish passage in Lacamas Creek in Lewis County. The barriers block access to about seven miles of habitat. The completed preliminary design package will include engineering designs, a design report, a cost estimate, wetland delineations, a cultural assessment, geotechnical surveys, baseline surveys, a hydraulic analysis, and design alternatives. The information will be used by Lewis County to apply for construction and final design funding. The river is used by Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, and steelhead trout, all of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1154.

Cascade Forest Conservancy — Grant Requested: $334,413
Restoring the Salmon Creek Watershed

The Cascade Forest Conservancy will use this grant to restore sixteen miles of streams in four areas in the Salmon Creek watershed. Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, is a drinking water source for Vader and Castle Rock and supports significant fish populations. Land use impacts, including logging, farming, and residential development, have led to degradation of streambanks, increased erosion, impaired water quality, and disconnected waterways from their wider floodplains and therefore less likely to retain water into the dry season when wildfire threats increase. The restoration work will focus on replanting streambanks, reconnecting floodplains, reducing erosion, and creating more varied habitat types. The conservancy will place structures to replicate beaver dams and post-assisted log structures in the streams and fall trees into the stream. 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. It also changes the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. Finally, it can stabilize water levels, which helps during droughts. The conservancy also will plant the streambanks. 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 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 project 25-1170.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $950,413
Restoring Camp Singing Wind

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore Camp Singing Wind, which contains about one mile of Salmon Creek, four spring-fed tributaries, and a large connected wetland. Salmon Creek is one of the largest tributaries of the Cowlitz River downstream of the reservoirs. A history of logging, farming, and increasing residential development has stripped the river of its large logs, reduce the water quality, and degraded spawning and rearing habitat. 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 project 25-1120.

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $296,570
Planting the Banks of Cedar Creek

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to control invasive plants and plant native plants on eleven acres along Cedar Creek in the North Fork Lewis River basin. 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 Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, and by 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 project 25-1149.

Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership — Grant Requested: $280,866
Assessing and Designing Restoration of the East Fork Lewis River

The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership will use this grant to assess the East Fork Lewis River and develop conception designs for two restoration projects. The partnership will assess physical and biological conditions on the East Fork Lewis River and its tributary, Rock Creek. The partnership also will look at water temperatures and existing reports to target eight sites for surveys. Then, the partnership will assess those eight sites and develop conceptual design plans for restoration of the top two sites. Additionally, the partnership will provide updated descriptions of habitat conditions in the basin and create a list of potential projects for other organizations to use. 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 project 25-1111.

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Klickitat County Lead Entity

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation **Grant Requested: $500,170**
Enhancing White Creek with Large Woody Debris

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to place wood via helicopter, restoring channel complexity and habitat diversity in White Creek. This project will complete a multi-year effort to replenish wood along nine miles of the creek, tributary of the Klickitat River, which provides essential spawning and rearing habitat. 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 river is used by steelhead trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. This grant is from the state salmon grant program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1104.

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

Yakima County **Grant Requested: $500,000**
Restoring Fish Passage in the South Fork Tieton River at Rimrock Reservoir

Yakima County, in partnership with state and federal agencies, will use this grant to restore year-round fish passage between Rimrock Reservoir and the South Fork Tieton River. The County will excavate a channel to provide access to the river while the reservoir is low and correct a human-made forty-foot waterfall that blocks bull trout, kokanee salmon, and rainbow trout from accessing spawning grounds in the river. The river and reservoir are used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1187.

Yakima County **Grant Requested: $190,000**
Designing a Causeway Removal on Blue Slough

Yakima County, in partnership with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, will use this grant to create a conceptual design for a project that will excavate causeways along Blue Slough, a 5.6-mile side channel of the Yakima River in Yakima to improve habitat and fish passage. Work will

include establishing restoration criteria, conducting a cultural resources survey and wetland delineations, prioritizing barriers, identifying up to four projects, and designing the preferred project. Currently, a number of causeways separate water from Sportsman State Park to its confluence near Union Gap at Thorp Road. The goal of the project is to make progress towards a future floodplain restoration project that will reduce the severity of floods and help maintain consistent water flow through the side channel year-round, making Blue Slough a more suitable habitat for rearing and spawning. The river is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1186.

Kittitas Conservation Trust **Grant Requested: $332,363**
Designing Restoration at Hutchinson Ranch

The Kittitas Conservation Trust will use this grant to assess habitat and develop conceptual designs and a plan for improving the Yakima River floodplain at the newly acquired Hutchinson Ranch River Conservancy. The trust will determine the feasibility of connecting the Yakima River with its historic floodplain, creating side-channel habitat, improving riverbank habitat, and reducing flood risk to the community of Thorp. The future restoration project will improve habitat for steelhead and bull trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and for coho and Chinook salmon, native trout, and lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1179.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $255,586**
Designing Restoration of the Confluence of Swauk and Hurley Creeks

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete an assessment of restoration projects and a preliminary design of a preferred project to restore the confluence of Hurley and Swauk Creeks and their floodplains. The future restoration likely will involve moving Forest Service Road 9711, placing wood in the creeks, grading and changing the creek channels to reconnect floodplains, and planting the creek banks. The long-term restoration goal is to improve spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and for rainbow and cutthroat trout, and Chinook and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1182.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Grant Requested: $101,955
Designing Floodplain Reconnection of South Fork Cowiche Creek

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to complete preliminary designs for a floodplain reconnection project in South Fork Cowiche Creek in the Oak Creek Wildlife Area. This portion of the creek has simplified and incised channels and is disconnected from its floodplain and side channels. The goal of the restoration project is to add woody materials to increase connectivity and open access to new habitats for rearing and spawning. 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 steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1189.

Kittitas Conservation Trust Grant Awarded: $500,000
Restoring Gold Creek

The Kittitas Conservation Trust will use this grant to place twenty-eight logjams in Gold Creek, east of Snoqualmie Pass. Adding logjams to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion. Finally, logjams change the flow of the water, creating pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. This project is part of a larger restoration effort to restore habitat complexity in the creek to that found in the historic old-growth forest of the Gold Creek Valley. The larger project is aimed at reducing the duration and extent of summer dewatering and improving fish access to spawning and rearing habitats upstream. The creek is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 23-1220.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Grant Requested: $178,358
Designing Fish Passage on Salmon Creek

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete preliminary designs of a critical fish passage project on Salmon Creek in the upper Yakima River watershed. The design will include a culvert replacement and removal or replacement of a partially passable culvert to restore access to forty acres of cold-water habitat upstream of the project. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams

under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The enhancement group will begin the permitting process by performing a cultural resources review. The creek is used by steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1181.

Kittitas County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $482,648**
Improving Fish Passage on Cooke Creek

The Kittitas County Conservation District will use this grant to install a fish screen for diverted irrigation water, removing barriers to fish passage in Cooke Creek. The conservation district also will upgrade farm irrigation and restore access to upstream 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 project 25-1173.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $780,041**
Planting the Lower Kittitas River Floodplain

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant plant trees on 16.4 acres of new Kittitas River floodplain, five miles south of Ellensburg. 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 steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon; by rainbow trout; and by Pacific lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1183.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation **Grant Requested: $424,670**
Planting the Banks of the Upper Cle Elum River

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to plant and place large woody materials in the Cle Elum River floodplain, in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, upstream of Cle Elum Reservoir. 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 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 sockeye salmon. The work also will benefit bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, steelhead trout, and Chinook and coho salmon upon their reintroduction to the watershed. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1188.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $134,000
Planting Trees along the West Fork Teanaway River

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant trees along about a half-mile of the West Fork Teanaway River, where it was burned in the Jolly Mountain Fire. This stretch of the river suffers from water that is too warm for salmon. Planting trees 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 enhancement group will plant five thousand saplings on twenty acres of riverbanks and 1,250 saplings on five acres of upper slopes. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by resident rainbow and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1184.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $205,847
Reestablishing a Forest Along the Teanaway River

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to plant trees on 2.4 acres on the left bank of the Teanaway River, northeast of Cle Elum. A significant tributary to the upper Yakima River, the Teanaway is an important producer of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, yet suffers from high water temperatures. The enhancement group will plant 1,800 native trees and maintain them for two years. Planting trees 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 and bull 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 project 25-1185.

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Pend Oreille Lead Entity

Pend Oreille Conservation District **Grant Requested: $342,000**
Screening Fish From the Skookum Creek Irrigation Ditch

The Pend Orielle Conservation District will use this grant to design and build a fish-safe diversion structure for the Skookum Creek irrigation ditch and modernize a section of the ditch that is leaking and wasting water. The one-hundred-year-old irrigation ditch provides water to at least eight properties. Its headgate is severely outdated with no fish screening, resulting in significant wasted water and fish stranding. The creek is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by west slope cutthroat trout and mountain whitefish. This grant is from the state salmon grant program Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1202.

Kalispel Tribe of Indians **Grant Requested: $227,450**
Conserving the Banks of Harvey Creek

The Kalispel Tribe of Indians will use this grant to buy about thirty-seven acres along Harvey Creek, a large tributary to Sullivan Lake in the northeastern corner of Washington. The creek is in a remote location dominated by public land and dense forest, making it resilient to climate change and an important source of cold water for the Sullivan Lake and Sullivan Creek watersheds. A 1.5-mile reach flows along Sullivan Lake Road into Sullivan Lake and is mostly privately owned. Buying this piece of timber company property will preserve the intact forest and allow restoration of the portion of creek habitat that has been degraded. The river is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by westslope cutthroat trout. This grant is from the state riparian program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1245.

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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

King County **Grant Awarded: $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 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 newly oriented 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 native trees and shrubs along a waterway shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The plants provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the roots of the plants keep sediment from entering the water, where it can smother spawning gravel and reduce the flow of oxygenated water. 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. This project previously was funded partially and this grant provides more funding, but the project still is not fully funded. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 24-1108.

King County **Grant Requested: $1,100,000**
Replanting the Banks of Stonequarry and North Fork Newaukum Creeks

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to plant 150,000

trees and shrubs on forty-nine acres along Stonequarry and North Fork Newaukum Creeks, tributaries of Newaukum Creek. These waterbodies are devoid of trees and shrubs, which has allowed too much sunlight to reach the water, warming the water to levels that exceed state water quality standards and are deadly for salmon. 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 steelhead and bull trout, and Chinook salmon, 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 project 25-1030.

Island County Lead Entity

Whidbey Camano Land Trust **Grant Requested: $201,000**
Conserving the Kristoferson Creek Beaver Marsh

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement (also called a conservation easement) for seventy-three acres, including a portion of Kristoferson Creek and nearly a half-mile of the creek's tributaries. The purchase will prevent development and logging along the creek. Kristoferson Creek is Camano Island's largest salmon bearing stream, and 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. This grant is from the state salmon grant program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1080.

Kennedy-Goldsborough Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

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

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to begin restoring Skookum Creek. The salmon enhancement group will improve up to a quarter-mile of stream channel in a thirty-acre area, remove a barrier to fish passage, place woody materials in the creek, realign and enhance incised stream channels, plant the creek banks, and increase side channels. 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 is used by coho and chum salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 24-1241.

Capitol Land Trust **Grant Requested: $175,875**
Buying Land in Chapman Cove for Protection

The Capitol Land Trust will use this grant to buy nearly thirty acres of undeveloped shoreline on the Campbell Creek-Uncle John Creek estuary in Chapman Cove in Oakland Bay. The purchase includes a mile of shoreline, 23.4 acres of wetlands, and 6.5 acres of uplands. This small estuary serves as a nursery for Chinook salmon and other salmon species. 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 is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1053.

Mason Conservation District **Grant Requested: $224,956**
Removing Knotweed Along Mason County Creeks

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to treat knotweed on 10.6 acres in the watersheds of Cranberry, Deer, Goldsborough, Mill, and Skookum Creeks and survey seventy-one miles of Schumacher and Sherwood Creeks for knotweed infestations. Knotweed is a highly invasive species that alters native plant communities, prohibits forest establishment, accelerates bank erosion, and degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging streams. In addition, the conservation district will maintain trees and plants on another 11.6 acres. Maintenance includes clearing competing vegetation from around the plants, removing plant protectors, adding plants where needed, and controlling invasive plants. The creeks are used by steelhead trout, 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 project 25-1076.

Mason Conservation District **Grant Requested: $126,684**
Designing Fish Passage on Jones Creek

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to design three projects to improve

fish passage in the Jones Creek watershed. This watershed has high-quality habitat and several culverts blocking or limiting passage to more than three miles of spawning and rearing habitat. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The conservation district will work with landowners, assess undocumented culverts, determine the replacement priorities, and design three replacement projects with the goal of restoring fish access to spawning and rearing areas and improving creekbank habitat. The creek is used by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1064.

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $50,000**
Designing Fish Passage in Skookum Creek Tributary

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to design fish access to more than a half-mile of habitat in the Skookum Creek watershed. There are no Endangered Species Act listed species in this reach; however, reconnections may result in increased rearing habitat for steelhead trout, 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 project 25-1092.

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

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust **Grant Requested: $1,094,854**
Continuing Restoration of Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish State Park

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust will use this grant to complete designs and restore about 1.25 miles of Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish State Park. The creek is incised and has a single channel and no places for fish to rest during high water flows. The restoration project is meant to restore natural habitat-forming processes by connecting the creek to its floodplain, increasing off-channel habitat, placing large woody materials in the stream to improve habitat diversity, and plant the creek banks and a wetland. 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. This project continues the work underway between the Greenway Trust, the State Parks and Recreation Commission, and other partners, and builds upon more than fifteen years of habitat restoration in the park The creek is used by Chinook salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 23-1103.

Adopt A Stream Foundation **Grant Requested: $178,497**
Expanding Planting on the Banks of the Sammamish River

The Adopt A Stream Foundation will use this grant to plant trees along the Sammamish River and maintain recently restored areas. The foundation has restored more than nine hundred feet of Sammamish River bank in Kenmore since 2018. The foundation will plant an additional 2.4 acres, monitor plant health, and control invasive species. 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 grant will support the volunteers who regularly work at the site as well as ongoing outreach to residents about restoration efforts. The riverbanks have been dominated by reed canary grass and other invasives and the river exceeded state standards for temperature, dissolved oxygen, and bacteria. With the expansion, the foundation will have restored 7.6 acres of forest along the Sammamish River. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook salmon, 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 sockeye salmon and resident cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1066.

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

Long Live the Kings **Grant Requested: $190,406**
Studying Reconnecting Off-Channel Habitats to the Nisqually Rive

Long Live the Kings, in partnership with Joint Base Lewis McChord and the Nisqually Indian Tribe, will use this grant to complete a feasibility study and cost analysis to better understand how best to restore two sites along the lower Nisqually River between north Yelm and the Nisqually Indian Reservation. The area is home to historic off-channel oxbow wetlands with potentially valuable habitat for juvenile salmon but has been harmed by roads and development. The feasibility study and cost analysis will assess potential restoration impacts on re-connectivity and fish passage at each project site and develop design concepts for restoration. This project represents the first step

toward restoring high-quality habitat at these two sites. 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, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1031.

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $774,500**
Conserving Muck Creek

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to buy seventy acres of forested wetlands in the Muck Creek floodplain and one-third mile of seasonal tributaries that drain into Muck Creek. The creek is one stream in a system with limited flow and the land is one of three properties with forested wetlands that drain to this part of the creek. The land is for sale for residential development. Conserving this land will ensure future use of the land for fish and other wildlife 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 project 25-1012.

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $603,476**
Protecting the Middle Ohop Floodplain

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to buy 5.6 acres in the Ohop Valley containing about a quarter-mile of seasonal Ohop Creek tributaries. Runoff from State Route 161 and drainage from upstream in the Ohop Valley travel across this property and empty into Ohop Creek through pipes under a county road, routinely flooding the field on this property. Buying the land will allow future restoration projects. 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 project 25-1013.

Nisqually Land Trust **Grant Requested: $561,046**
Conserving Tanwax Creek

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to conserve more than one mile of Tanwax Creek shoreline using voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements, which eliminate development rights. One easement will conserve more than thirty-eight acres along the creek, including nearly one mile of shoreline, creek banks, and a three-acre wetland. The other will conserve thirteen acres including shorelines and three acres of forested wetlands. Securing these easements will allow restoration of 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 project 25-1028.

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $430,000**
Controlling Noxious Weeds in the Elwha River Watershed

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to continue planting trees and shrubs in the former Mills and Aldwell reservoirs on the Elwha River. 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 Tribe also will control noxious weeds along seventy miles of river in the lower Elwha River watershed and up to 3,176 acres of floodplains in the lower and middle Elwha River and adjacent tributaries. 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; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum, pink, and sockeye salmon and Pacific lamprey. This grant is funded by the state riparian program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1079.

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe **Grant Requested: $107,788**
Conserving the Dungeness River

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to buy up to thirty-two acres along the lower Dungeness River next to other Tribal land. The land includes the river and its forested channel networks. Purchasing the land would bring the total area of conserved land along the lower Dungeness River to two hundred acres. The river is used by Chinook and chum salmon and steelhead and bull 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. This grant is from the state riparian program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1082.

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe — Grant Requested: $350,000
Designing Floodplain Restoration on the Elwha River

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to conduct geomorphic, hydrologic, and hydraulic analyses on nearly two miles of the Elwha River and its floodplain. The analysis will support engineering designs for restoration of a reach that runs upstream of the State Route 101 bridge to the boundary of Olympic National Park. This reach suffers from a lack of woody materials, channel incision, and a dike protecting a county road. 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; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum and pink salmon. This grant is from the state salmon grant program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1004.

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe — Grant Requested: $120,000
Designing Restoration of the Dungeness River

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to evaluate ways to increase the flow of water in the lower three miles of the Dungeness River and develop a preliminary design to implement a restoration project. The degraded habitat throughout this reach of the river is worsened by increasingly low flows during drought years, requiring manual efforts to move fish passage through the reach. The river is used by Chinook and chum 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1205.

North Olympic Salmon Coalition — Grant Requested: $663,977
Restoring the Hoko River Watershed

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to plant trees and shrubs on thirty-seven acres of abandoned pastureland next to the lower Hoko River and estuary and the lower reaches of the Little Hoko River. Historic land uses have led to simplified channel systems that lack large woody materials and water that is too warm for salmon. 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 North Olympic Salmon Coalition is partnering with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Makah Tribe, and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission on this project. The river is used by Chinook,

coho, and chum salmon; steelhead and cutthroat trout; and Pacific lamprey. This grant is funded by the state riparian program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1077.

Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $895,000**
Placing Wood and Plants in South Prairie Creek

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to place five wood structures in South Prairie 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. The enhancement group also will remove invasive plants and replant thirty-seven acres along 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. The creek is used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook salmon, 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 chum and pink salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1195.

Washington Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: $264,410**
Planning Restoration of the Snoquera Landscape

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to produce design plans for at least eight projects along seven miles of high-priority salmon habitat in the upper White River in the Snoquera Landscape near Mount Rainier in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The department will analyze existing data, conduct field surveys to categorize site conditions, and produce design plans. When implemented, the projects will improve habitat, increase floodplain connectivity, and promote cool-water and resting areas for salmon. 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; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by pink salmon and resident trout species. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1203.

Trout Unlimited Incorporated — Grant Requested: $335,489
Designing Fish Passage in the Snoquera Landscape

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to address four barriers to fish passage, restoring access to more than two miles of habitat in tributaries to the Greenwater River and Huckleberry Creek. This project is part of a larger overall effort to restore habitat across the 191,000-acre Snoquera Landscape near Mount Rainier in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Trout Unlimited will develop conceptual designs and complete geotechnical and cultural resource site investigations to replace four culverts in Twenty-eight Mile Creek, George Creek, and an unnamed tributary to Huckleberry 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 creeks are 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; 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 project 25-1204.

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group — Grant Awarded: $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 in a relic channel, 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 project 24-1396.

San Juan County Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

San Juan County Conservation Land Bank **Grant Requested: $521,500**
Expanding the Coho Preserve

The San Juan Conservation Land Bank will use this grant to buy seven acres to expand the Coho Preserve by six acres and extend protection to the eastern banks of lower Cascade Creek, a significant salmon-bearing stream in San Juan County. The purchase will protect critical salmon habitat on Orcas Island and ensure that high-quality habitat along a quarter-mile of creek, marine shoreline, and an acre of tidelands in Buck Bay stays intact and protected from residential development. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon and coastal cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1087.

Friends of the San Juans **Grant Requested: $483,516**
Removing Shoreline Armor on Lopez Island

The Friends of the San Juans, in partnership with the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank and the Washington State Department of Transportation, will use this grant to remove eighty-five feet of rock revetment on the beach, a derelict concrete boat ramp, and most of the revetment along a decommissioned road at Upright Head on Lopez Island. The friends group also will move infrastructure, regrade and replant the slope, and add sand to the beach. The work will restore spawning habitat for forage fish, a key food for imperiled salmon species. The friends group also will install interpretive signs to educate visitors on the ecological importance of the site and restoration efforts. 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 project 25-1151.

San Juan Preservation Trust **Grant Requested: $85,300**
Finding San Juan Outer Islands for Conservation

San Juan Preservation Trust will use this grant to reach out to eight landowners who own high-priority beach habitat to see if they are willing to move forward with selling their land or the development rights. The land trust will focus on islands without ferry service. The land trust will create maps, complete title review, and conduct field assessments. In addition, the Friends of the San Juans will survey seasonal spawning

areas at four of the properties with pocket beaches. 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 is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1088.

Skagit Watershed Council

Seattle City Light **Grant Requested: $500,000**
Conserving Skagit River Watershed Habitat

Seattle City Light will use this grant to conserve twenty acres of high-quality habitat for Chinook salmon in the Skagit River watershed through cooperative land acquisition. Seattle City Light will focus on the floodplains of the Cascade, Sauk, and Skagit Rivers, and their major tributaries. The watershed is used by Chinook salmon and bull 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 project 25-1167.

Skagit Land Trust **Grant Requested: $500,000**
Conserving Skagit River Watershed Habitat

The Skagit Land Trust will use this grant to protect about twenty acres of high-quality habitat for Chinook salmon by buying land or land preservation agreements (also called conservation easements) from willing sellers. The land trust will follow the 2023 Skagit Watershed Council Protection Strategy Update. The watershed is used by Chinook salmon and bull 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 project 25-1166.

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $600,000**
Designing the Dunlap Causeway Reconnection

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to develop preliminary designs for a distributary channel that will reconnect the North Fork Skagit River and Swinomish Navigation Channel via Dunlap Bay. The new channel will create a safe route for juvenile Chinook and other salmon to move past the McGlinn jetty. It also will improve access to more than six thousand acres of estuarine habitat in the Swinomish Navigation Channel and Padilla Bay to the north. The area 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, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit

RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1159.

Skagit County **Grant Request: $458,263**
Mill Creek at South Skagit Highway Phase 1 Design

Skagit County will use this grant to complete preliminary designs for a channel alignment for Mill Creek and conceptual designs for crossing structures on South Skagit Highway at Mill and Savage Creeks. South Skagit Highway at Mill Creek and Savage Slough disconnect the Skagit River from sixty-two acres of its floodplain, isolate more than five acres of wetlands, and impair nearly twenty-two acres of slough and wetland habitat. Conditions have resulted in sediment filling in crossings. This design work will look at solutions beyond dredging, including moving the road out of the floodplain. This work will include engagement with landowners and a funding analysis. The creeks and slough are 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 project 23-1182.

Skagit County **Grant Requested: $375,000**
Replacing Fish-Blocking Culverts in Lower Day Slough

Skagit County will use this grant to replace four culverts on Lower Day Slough with a bridge to open fish migration routes. 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 also will install streambed sediment and replant the area. This work completes the last significant barrier on Lower Day Slough, completing years of work that the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group began in 2014. The slough 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; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1165.

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $500,000**
Planting and Maintaining Skagit River Sloughs

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore the banks of sloughs along the Skagit River. The goal is to target challenges that have hampered the progress of restoration or natural succession so the native plant communities can become self-sustaining. Altogether, the enhancement group will control weeds on 101 acres and plant up to sixty-six acres. 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. At House Slough, the enhancement group will clear blackberries and plant native shrubs and trees to enhance the twenty-two-year-old buffer. At Pressentin Park, the enhancement group will manage a Scotch broom infestation and replant. At Youngs Slough, the enhancement group will plant trees in the forest to accelerate succession of this previously logged forest, where massive red cedar once stood. Finally, at both House Slough and Youngs Slough, the enhancement group will install fencing to keep elk out of the water. The waterways are used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook salmon, 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 project 25-1161.

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $228,400**
Controlling Weeds Along Nookachamps Creek

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to control competing plants and invasive species on 107 acres along Nookachamps Creek. The cooperative also will plant a half-acre between the existing planting and Nookachamps 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 creek is used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook salmon, 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 project 25-1160.

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $95,047**
Controlling Weeds Along Marblemount and Day Creek

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to control weeds at restoration sites at Marblemount and along Day Creek. The enhancement group will maintain 44.5 acres in four years to diminish the impact of invasive plants on native plant communities. Plantings along waterways 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 enhancement group will control weeds on the thirty-seven acres at Marblemount and on 7.5 acres along Day Creek. In addition,

the enhancement group will plant twelve hundred plants at Day Creek in open areas and areas where weeds are removed. The areas are used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook salmon, 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 project 25-1168.

Skagit River System Cooperative **Grant Requested: $150,000**
Maintaining Plantings Along Hansen Creek

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to remove competing plants and control invasive species on seventy-five acres along Hansen Creek. Plantings 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 and bull trout and Chinook 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 project 25-1169.

Snohomish Basin Lead Entity

Tulalip Tribes **Grant Requested: $598,054**
Conserving Snohomish River Floodplain

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to buy 214 acres in the Pilchuck, Skykomish, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie River watersheds. The long-term goal is to create a corridor of protected lands along the Snohomish River and its major tributaries, where floodplain and river processes are allowed to function naturally. 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, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1055.

King County **Grant Requested: $400,000**
Designing Restoration of Southeast Fish Hatchery Road Habitat

King County will use this grant to complete a conceptual design and begin a preliminary design for a project that will increase floodplain connection, naturalize the riverbank, and restore the right bank of the Snoqualmie River, 1.5 miles downstream from Snoqualmie Falls. The design will focus on removal of human-made constraints such as

abandoned bridge abutments and a paved road, installation of large woody materials at the river's confluence to slow the river and create new habitat, removal of non-native plants, and movement of earth to increase access to a wetland-pond complex. The work will create a mosaic of connected habitats for young fish to use as they grow. 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, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1050.

Tulalip Tribes **Grant Requested: $190,386**
Improving the Banks and Floodplain of the Pilchuck River

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to control invasive plants, such as knotweed, and plant native trees and shrubs along ten acres of the banks and floodplain of the Pilchuck River next to the Holy Cross Catholic Church in Lochslo. Knotweed is a highly invasive plant that displaces native plant communities, accelerates bank erosion, and degrades salmon spawning habitat by clogging the stream. 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 Tribes acquired the land recently and a large levee removal and channel enhancement project is being planned for the site. The river is used by bull trout and Chinook salmon, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead trout and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1056.

Washington Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: $256,890**
Designing Restoration of the Lower Skykomish River

The Department of Natural Resources and the City of Monroe will use this grant to complete a conceptual design for the 224-acre Cadman site in the lower Skykomish River. This site includes 1.5 miles of the Skykomish River, 1.7 miles of side channels, and nearly fifty-two acres of waterbodies, making it an ideal area for rearing and spawning. The partners will assess baseline habitat conditions, water quality, fish use, riverbank and floodplain condition, and potential restoration actions, and develop conceptual designs for at least three projects. 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 project 25-1057.

Adopt A Stream Foundation **Grant Requested: $484,932**
Planting a Wetland Fed by Winters Creek

The Adopt A Stream Foundation will use this grant to remove invasive plants and replant a wetland fed by Winters Creek. The foundation will plant native plants on 5.4 acres of reed canary grass-choked oxbow wetland. The foundation also will control invasive plants and replant an additional nearly fifteen acres of forested area surrounding the wetland. 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 wetland, which connects to the Sultan River, is important off-channel habitat for the numerous salmon species. The area is used by bull trout and Chinook salmon, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1068.

Sound Salmon Solutions **Grant Requested: $282,799**
Replanting the Banks of the Sultan River

Sound Salmon will use this grant to control invasive plants, such as blackberry and other noxious weeds, and replant nearly six acres along the Sultan River and its side channel. 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. Sound Salmon also will monitor the plantings for three years. 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; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum, pink, and sockeye salmon and rainbow trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1062.

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **Grant Requested: $349,999**
Enhancing Tidal Channels on Leque Island

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will use this grant to excavate tidal channels on Leque Island at the north end of Port Susan Bay. The Tribe will place the channel spoils in mounds and berms to encourage establishment of native marsh plants. This project

builds upon previous restoration work where levees were removed, tidal channels excavated, a berm and walking trail were built. However, after five years, juvenile Chinook salmon numbers are lower than expected, and native marsh plants have grown on only 20 percent of the site. The river is used by bull trout and Chinook salmon, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1252.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **Grant Requested: $417,780**
Assessing Leque Island Tidal Channel Enhancements

The Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to develop a hydraulic model and assess alternatives to improve estuary habitat at Leque Island in Port Susan Bay. In 2019, the Department of Fish and Wildlife removed dikes surrounding the island to allow tides to restore the marsh habitat. It also built a spur dike to protect infrastructure. After five years, juvenile salmon accessing the area is lower than expected and native marsh plants grew on only 20 percent of the site. The partners are exploring three locations to widen the channel outlets to more closely reflect a natural system. They will examine alternative breach design impacts and seek a preferred alternative to improve marsh access for juvenile salmon and drainage within the site. Leque Island is a unique location with juvenile Chinook salmon originating from Skagit, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish Rivers. The area is used by Chinook salmon and bull 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 Pacific herring and surf smelt. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1040.

West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery

Great Peninsula Conservancy **Grant Requested: $257,377**
Conserving the Rocky Creek Estuary

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to buy about seven acres of a coastal inlet estuary at the head of Rocky Bay in Pierce County. The purchase will protect an intact shoreline, estuary, and stream channel processes, which provide critical areas for fish to grow, rest, hide from predators, and transition to and from saltwater. The site includes an active channel migration zone for Rocky Creek, a stream and wetland complex that has seen a significant investment in restoration projects in past decades. The creek is used by steelhead trout and Chinook, coho, and chum 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 project 25-1084.

Kitsap County **Grant Requested: $297,440**
Restoring Dyes Inlet Lagoon through Bulkhead Removal

Kitsap County will use this grant to remove a bulkhead and restore part of the Dyes Inlet embayment. Bulkheads are built on shorelines to prevent erosion. They damage salmon habitat by disrupting the natural erosion that supplies sand and gravel to beaches, where salmon and the animals they eat live. The County also will replace a 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. This project will increase tidal inundation and cross-shore connectivity, ultimately increasing embayment habitat for salmon and trout. 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, and by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1089.

Great Peninsula Conservancy **Grant Requested: $273,500**
Conserving Nelyaly Creek

The Great Peninsula Conservancy will use this grant to buy twenty-one acres of undeveloped land in the lower reaches of Nelyaly Creek on the Gig Harbor peninsula. The project will protect nearly a half-mile of stream, including a quarter-mile of Nelyaly Creek, along with the creekbank, wetlands, and floodplains. The creek is used by coho and chum salmon, 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 project 25-1085.

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $163,596**
Removing a Bainbridge Island Bulkhead

The Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete a design and remove armoring, a patio, and a boat ramp from a private waterfront home on Bainbridge Island. Armor is a barrier, such as seawalls, large boulders, or riprap, placed on shorelines to prevent erosion. It damages salmon habitat because it disrupts the natural erosion that supplies sand and gravel to beaches, where salmon and the animals they eat live. The 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1039.

WRIA 1 Watershed Management Board

Nooksack Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $500,000**
Designing and Planning Restoration for the Lower Nooksack

This Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to complete planning for restoration of thirty miles of the Nooksack River from Deming to Ferndale in Whatcom County, and develop a conceptual design for a project reach in that area. The overall goal of the work is to restore upstream migration, holding, and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon in the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Nooksack River. The river lacks habitat diversity. The river is used by Chinook salmon steelhead and bull 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 sockeye salmon and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1145.

Lummi Nation **Grant Requested: $950,771**
Continuing Restoration of the South Fork Nooksack River at Cavanaugh Island

The Lummi Nation will use this grant to place logjams in the South Fork Nooksack River and its side channel, west of State Route 9, in Skagit County. The Tribe will place fourteen logjams and four habitat structures in the river. 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 Tribe also will plant more than seven acres of riverbank. 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 bull trout; and by chum, pink, and sockeye salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 22-1364.

Whatcom Land Trust **Grant Requested: $539,200**
Conserving Lower Kenney Creek

The Whatcom Land Trust will use this grant to buy 2.7 acres including about 215 feet of shoreline along lower Kenney Creek, a salmon-bearing tributary of the North Fork Nooksack River. Additionally, the land trust will remove all structures within one hundred feet of the creek. This project is part of a greater effort to restore fish passage at the mouth of the creek The creek is used by Chinook, coho, and chum 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 project 25-1146.

WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity

Capitol Land Trust **Grant Requested: $145,000**
Conserving Rainbow Ranch on Eld Inlet

The Capitol Land Trust will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement (also called a conservation easement) to conserve nearly thirty-six acres of Eld Inlet shoreline, McLane Creek banks, wetlands, and uplands. The property is at the mouth of McLane Creek in Olympia. The protection of this property will expand the land conserved by the land trust in Eld Inlet to nearly 450 acres. Permanent protection of this property will protect prime soils and soils of statewide importance, open space, as well as nearly a half-mile of shoreline along McLane Creek and its estuary. Large numbers of juvenile fish born in McLane Creek use the area 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 for them to swim upstream to spawn. The creek is used by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; by coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern; and by chum salmon and coastal cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1051.

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **Grant Requested: $120,500**
Connecting with Landowners to Restore the Middle Deschutes River Basin

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to reach out to landowners interested in restoration in the middle Deschutes River basin. The goal is to improve river habitat, floodplain connection, and riverbank buffers. The enhancement group will begin with a comprehensive river survey and an evaluation of streamside buffers, parcel size, stream mileage, floodplain potential area, potential for water storage

and fine sediment reduction, and proximity to other priority land. Then the enhancement group will reach out to landowners and develop a list of prioritized landowners, a report, a web mapping tool, and a preliminary design for one property. In 2024, the enhancement group received many inquiries from landowners who lost land from 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 coho salmon, which is a federal species of concern. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1060.

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Restoring the Walla Walla River **Grant Requested: $750,000**

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will use this grant to remove armoring and replant the banks of the Walla Walla River, near the Frenchtown historic site. Armor is a barrier, such as seawalls, large boulders, or riprap, placed on shorelines to prevent erosion. It damages salmon habitat because it disrupts the natural erosion that supplies sand and gravel to beaches, where salmon and the animals they eat live. 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 and bull 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 project 25-1021.

Tri-State Steelheaders Incorporated **Grant Requested: $397,432**
Placing Logs in the Walla Walla River

The Tri-State Steelheaders will use this grant to continue to place logs and log structures along 1,000 feet of the Walla Walla River near Lowden. Adding 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 group 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. This project is part of a larger project to restore nearly two miles of the river. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act,; and by margined sculpin, leopard dace, and river lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1024.

Pomeroy Conservation District **Grant Requested: $146,575**
Adding Wood Structures in Pataha Creek

The Pomeroy Conservation District will use this grant to enhance existing wood structures and add up to thirty more along 2.6 miles of Pataha Creek to improve fish habitat. Pataha Creek suffers from channel instability, not enough water and water that is too warm, has too much sediment, and doesn't have enough habitat diversity. In 2015 and 2020, post-assisted log structures and beaver dam analogs were installed on private property in the upper creek to encourage beavers to build dams. 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. Adding log 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. Recently, the landowner acquired more than a mile of stream and is interested in restoring the area. 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 project 25-1026.

Pomeroy Conservation District **Grant Requested: $109,997**
Continuing Restoration of Tumalum Creek

The Pomeroy Conservation District will use this grant to add wood structures to Tumalum Creek, a tributary to the Tucannon River in southeastern Washington. The creek historically provided critical habitat for steelhead trout. However, past land uses, such as grazing on the creek banks and the removal of beaver, degraded the creek's habitat. Since 2019, the conservation district has installed beaver dam analogs and post-assisted log structures to improve habitat. 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. Adding post-assisted log 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. With this grant, the conservation district will adapt the existing structures and add new ones to expand floodplain connectivity and further enhance habitat complexity. The river is used by steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1038.

Asotin County Conservation District **Grant Requested: $150,000**
Restoring Mill Creek

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to install wood habitat structures in 1.1 miles of Mill Creek, south of Anatone, along State Route 129. 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 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 project 25-1019.

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 log structures in a half mile of the Touchet River and plant its banks. Habitat conditions have been degraded by bare riverbanks, nearby agriculture, and erosion. Adding 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 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 project 25-1037.

Walla Walla County Conservation District — Grant Requested: $150,574
Designing Restoration of the Walla Walla River

The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to create a preliminary design for a project that will place logjams and possibly set back levees along just more than a mile of the Walla Walla River, below its confluence with the Touchet River. 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 river is used by steelhead and bull 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 project 25-1022.

Asotin County Conservation District — Grant Requested: $161,000
Developing Restoration Plans for Asotin County Shorelines

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to assess shoreline habitat conditions of tributaries to the Snake and Grande Ronde Rivers in Asotin County and develop restoration plans. The conservation district will evaluate Snake River tributaries including Alpowa, Asotin, Couse, George, and Tenmile Creeks, and Grande Ronde River tributaries including Buford, Cottonwood, Cougar, Joseph, Rattlesnake, Shumaker, and Wenatchee Creeks. The conservation district will develop restoration plans for each project area that will identify the actions needed. The tributaries are used by steelhead and bull trout and Chinook 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 project 25-1096.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife — Grant Requested: $644,007
Restoring Habitat Along the Tucannon River

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will coordinate with the Nez Perce Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to use this grant to restore shoreline habitat along 2.5 miles of the Tucannon River, focusing on reconnecting the floodplain and improving river function to increase spawning and rearing habitat. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout and by Chinook 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 project 25-1095.

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board

Cascadia Conservation District **Grant Requested: $200,000**
Mapping Water Temperatures in Wenatchee and Okanogan River Watersheds

The Cascadia Conservation District will use this grant to survey and map water temperatures in the watersheds of the Wenatchee and Okanogan Rivers. The conservation district will identify and map all cold- and warm-water features and the river's temperature profile and provide a detailed geospatial thermal infrared mosaic map, along with color photographs for public use. Information about the water temperatures will help scientist decide where projects are most needed, which will have the most benefit, where unique cold-water resting places are, where warm water is being introduced into streams, and where proposed projects might inadvertently mix cold and warm water. The watersheds are used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1231.

Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation **Grant Requested: $464,825**
Enhancing Cold-Water Refuges in the Upper Methow River's Fawn Reach

The Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation will use this grant to build nine to scour pools and provide complex cover next to an area fed by cold groundwater and create two alcoves along seasonally connected floodplain channels. The project will improve cold-water areas in the upper Methow River's Fawn Reach by creating stable pools and backwater habitats to give fish a place to rest and hide from predators. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. This grant is from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grant Program. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1219.

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **Grant Requested: $445,000**
Conserving Lower Peshastin Creek

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to conserve more than thirty-seven acres along lower Peshastin Creek. The land trust will buy the fee interest in the 22.2-

acre Snider property, with a full half-mile on each side of Peshastin Creek, and a voluntary land preservation agreement (also called a conservation easement) for fifteen acres of the Mountain Valley property with another half-mile of one side of the creek just downstream. The land includes forested floodplains with high ecological integrity. The purchase will prevent degradation and facilitate restoration in this important reach. The creek is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1224.

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $56,084**
Completing Designs for Restoration of the Lower Chiwawa River

Chelan County will use this grant to prepare construction-ready designs, complete environmental compliance tasks, and prepare bid documents for a project to improve to improve about 1.4 miles of the lower Chiwawa River area. The future restoration project will create up to a quarter-mile of side channel habitat, enhance habitats near two cold-water tributary confluences, reduce dispersed camping sites, decommission about 1,000 feet of forest roads, and enhance vegetation along fifteen acres of streambank. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1216.

Trout Unlimited Incorporated **Grant Requested: $225,000**
Planning Upgrades to Fulton Ditch Irrigation

Trout Unlimited, along with the Fulton Ditch Company, will use this grant to continue designing and get permits for a project to convert an open-air irrigation system to one that runs in pipes. The current system has the potential to divert about twenty-two cubic feet per second of water from the Chewuch River, nearly half the river's flow, if the tarped sections of the ditch continue to degrade. The project would move the diversion four miles downstream to the Methow River and pump water to customers on-demand. This will keep more water in the river 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 and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1214.

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $500,000
Restoring the Wenatchee River's Goodwin Side Channel

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to restore the Goodwin side channel of the Wenatchee River. The enhancement group will connect the floodplain to the side channel and plant the 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 river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act; and by coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1213.

Chelan County — Grant Requested: $260,345
Completing Designs for Restoration of the Entiat River

Chelan County will use this grant to create a final design and complete hydraulic modeling, a wetland delineation survey, and cultural resource surveys for a project on the lower Entiat River. Because of the confined river channel and limited floodplain habitats, this section of the river lacks the ability to create habitat through natural processes alone. The future restoration project will improve side channel connectivity, habitat quality and complexity, riverbank plantings, and water temperatures. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1215.

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $150,000
Designing Restoration of the Lower Wenatchee River

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to create a conceptual design that will provide a blueprint for habitat restoration of nearly two miles of the lower Wenatchee River. U.S. Route 2 borders the river and bisects the floodplain in this area. The enhancement group will investigate the feasibility and cost effectiveness of providing water and fish access to the disconnected floodplain. The enhancement group will collect groundwater and topographic data, conduct a geotechnical analysis and a feasibility and alternatives study, and work on a reach-scale conceptual design and a project-scale conceptual design. The restoration project is

expected to address riverbank plantings, floodplain connectivity, and side-channel habitat. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1212.

Cascadia Conservation District **Grant Requested: $470,000**
Reconnecting Roaring Creek Floodplain

The Cascadia Conservation District will use this grant to reconnect 1.4 miles of Roaring Creek to its forty-acre floodplain. Historic grazing, logging, fires, and loss of beavers have resulted in an eroded channel, floodplain disconnection, reduced water flows, and simplification of the creek network. The conservation district plans to recover the streambed, reconnect the floodplain, raise the groundwater tables, and add woody material to the system to increase habitat complexity and off-channel habitat. 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 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 project 25-1232.

Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation **Grant Requested: $360,000**
Planting the Banks of the Methow River

The Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation will use this grant to plant 17.6 acres of native trees and shrubs along the Sugar Reach of the Methow River, just north of the river's confluence with the Twisp River. 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 steelhead and bull trout and by Chinook 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 project 25-1218.

Chelan County **Grant Requested: $783,296**
Conserving Nason Creek

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department and Chelan Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy fifteen acres of waterfront along Nason Creek and plant its banks. The partners will treat noxious weeds on a half-acre and plant trees and shrubs on nearly 2.5 acres. 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 purchase is the first step in an extensive restoration project aimed at reversing the trend of dramatic warming of the creek. The creek is used by steelhead and bull trout and by Chinook 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 project 25-1210.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation **Grant Requested: $100,000**
Reconnecting Beaver Creek Floodplain

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to restore habitat and reconnect the floodplain along nearly one mile of Beaver Creek. The creek has an incised channel and has disconnected from its floodplain due to a history of cattle grazing, logging, fires, construction, and recreation use. The Tribe will place two hundred root wads and log structures in the creek and plant trees along its banks to improve habitat for fish. 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. Planting trees along a creek shades the water, keeping it cool for fish. The trees also drop branches and leaves into the water, which provide food for the insects that salmon eat. Finally, the tree roots keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek 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 project 25-1225.

Trout Unlimited Incorporated **Grant Requested: $349,916**
Helping Beavers in Chelan and Douglas Counties

Trout Unlimited will use this grant to work with landowners to allow beavers and the

habitat they create to remain in place on twenty properties in Chelan and Douglas County watersheds. In addition, Trout Unlimited will use low-tech restoration to improve habitat. The work will restore up to 21 miles of stream. Beaver 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. The river is used by Chinook salmon, which is a species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead and bull trout, which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the Act. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1228.

Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group — Grant Requested: $600,000
Maintaining Upper Columbia River Habitat

The Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, in partnership with the Cascadia Conservation District and Trout Unlimited, will use this grant to restore habitat at twenty-six restoration sites in the watersheds of the Wenatchee and Entiat Rivers and in two tributaries of the Columbia River. The group will manage invasive plant species and noxious weeds, replace unsuccessful plantings, place wood structures in streams, and water plants. Additionally, they will maintain beaver dam analogs and post-assisted log structures in the waterways and will remove nuisance beavers. Beaver dam analogs are wood structures that mimic beaver dams and post-assisted log structures are structures made of posts that simulate logjams. Both slow the water, allowing deep, cool pools to form, reducing erosion, and allowing small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Young salmon can rest, eat, and grow in those pools, getting larger and healthier before continuing their migration. They also help stabilize water levels, which helps during droughts. Finally, they change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The river is used by steelhead and bull trout and by Chinook 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 project 25-1217.

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Chehalis Basin Collaborative for Salmon Habitat

Thurston Conservation District **Grant Requested: $253,000**
Designing Restoration of Thompson Creek

The Thurston Conservation District will use this grant to complete designs for a project to restore Thompson Creek, near the border of Thurston and Lewis Counties. The restoration includes controlling weeds and planting eleven acres along the creek's banks, placing large woody materials in more than one-third mile of the creek, and reconnecting the floodplain. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, 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. 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 project is aimed at restoring rearing and spawning habitat for steelhead trout and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1078.

Lewis Conservation District **Grant Requested: $185,556**
Designing and Building Fish Passage in Ripple Creek

The Lewis Conservation District will use this grant to design and then replace a fish-blocking culvert with a bridge to open habitat for coho salmon and steelhead trout. 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 under Romerman Road in Ripple Creek in Chehalis. Lewis County is working on replacing the downstream barriers and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation are working with landowners upstream to replace the remaining barriers. This is part of a larger effort to replace culverts in the Stearns Creek basin. The creek is used by steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1075.

Lewis County **Grant Requested: $159,632**
Designing Corrections to Barriers Blocking Fish in Ripple Creek

The Lewis County Public Works Department will use this grant to complete designs for a

project to replace two fish passage barriers in Ripple Creek under Haywire Road. The new fish passage structures will restore access to more than one mile of habitat for coho salmon and winter steelhead trout and improve access to 7.8 miles of potential habitat for coho and 6.6 miles of potential habitat for steelhead. The project also calls for installation of large woody material, streambed material, meander bars, and meandering low flow notches as well as the removal of constrictions that will increase floodplain connections. 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1074.

Lewis County **Grant Requested: $314,192**
Restoring Fish Passage in Berwick Creek

The Lewis County Public Works Department will use this grant improve fish passage, control invasive plants, and replant the banks of Berwick Creek. The department will replace two undersized culverts in the creek that are restricting fish passage. 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 culverts would improve access to 8.3 miles of habitat for coho salmon and 6.6 miles of potential habitat for steelhead trout. The County also will place large woody material and streambed gravels in the creek. Adding woody materials, such as tree root wads and logs, 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. Finally, the County will remove invasive plants and replant about eight hundred feet of the creek's banks. 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. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1107.

Thurston County **Grant Requested: $135,000**
Designing a Fish Passage Project in Independence Creek

The Thurston County Public Works Department will use this grant to complete pre-

design studies and identify a preferred alternative to removing a culvert and restoring fish passage in unnamed tributary of Independence Creek. Installed under Backman Road in 1970, the culvert is too high and partially blocks some fish from reaching upstream habitat. In addition, fine sediments are building up on both ends of the culvert and a large plunge pool is forming on the downstream end because of the high velocity of water rushing through. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. Pre-design work may include hydrology and hydraulics analysis, geotechnical investigations, wetland delineation, and critical areas surveys. The creek is used by coho salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by sea-run cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1086.

Grays Harbor Conservation District **Grant Requested: $356,192**
Restoring the Banks of the West Fork Satsop River

The Grays Harbor Conservation District will use this grant to restore and maintain nearly one mile of habitat along the banks of the West Fork Satsop River. The conservation district will mow grasses and apply mulch to reduce weeds and promote tree and shrub establishment on 12.6 acres. The conservation district also will install 2,350 native trees and shrubs on 5.6 acres of pasture grasses, reed canary grass, and blackberry. This work will be followed up with stewardship mowing and mulching. Currently the area lacks trees and shrubs along the riverbanks. 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 and bull trout, all of which are 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 project 25-1115.

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition **Grant Requested: $317,537**
Placing Logjams in Goodman Creek

The Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition will use this grant to design and implement a project to place logjams and large pieces of wood in about 1.5 miles of Goodman Creek, on the west Olympic Peninsula. Adding wood and logjams to the creek creates places for fish to rest, feed, and hide from predators. It also slows the water, which reduces erosion and

allows small rocks to settle to the bottom, creating areas for salmon to spawn. Finally, logjams change the flow of the water, creating riffles and pools, which give salmon more varied habitat. The salmon coalition also will plant trees along the creek banks. 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, tree roots keep soil from entering the water, where it can smother fish spawning gravel. The creek is used by Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 23-1148.

Hoh Indian Tribe **Grant Requested: $195,000**
Designing Restoration of Fish Passage in Ruby Creek

The Hoh Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop preliminary designs to remove a fish-blocking culvert in Ruby Creek, a tributary of the Hoh River. 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 was installed in 2021 as an emergency repair when Oil City Road washed out in a flood. The culvert completely blocks fish because it is too high. It has not been fish-passable since before 1998 when it was installed. Replacing the culvert will restore fish access to more than one mile of habitat and reduce the chances of the road washing out again. The creek is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by coho salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1129.

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

The 10,000 Years Institute will use this grant to treat invasive plants along forty-six miles of road along the Calawah River, along 128 miles of the river, along the lower end of its large tributaries, and on about four hundred 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. The invasive plants increase erosion, clog waterways, and prevent native species from growing. This project will partner with another to plant native species including trees in the treated areas. Trees shade 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. 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 the 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 project 24-1607.

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 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 project 24-1608.

Clallam Conservation District **Grant Requested: $303,551**
Restoring Riverbanks in the Big River Watershed

The Clallam Conservation District will use this grant to restore and maintain riverbank habitat in the Big River watershed and provide outreach to landowners. The conservation district will target areas that lack trees along its waterways and those dominated by reed canary grass and Himalayan blackberry, which inhibit 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 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, and by chum and sockeye salmon, and cutthroat trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1137.

10,000 Years Institute **Grant Requested: $183,471**
Restoring the Banks of the Dickey River

The 10,000 Years Institute will use this grant to treat invasive plants along the lower five miles of the Dickey River. The river once was known for Chinook, coho and chum salmon

and steelhead trout, but in recent decades, those fish populations have decreased in numbers because of water that is too warm, has too little dissolved oxygen, not enough large woody material, and too much sediment. The Quileute Tribe removed the worst reported knotweed population there recently, but the area since has been overrun by invasive reed canarygrass and recently introduced spotted jewelweed. The institute will treat knotweed, reed canarygrass, Scotch broom, spotted jewelweed, and twenty-one other plant species and then replant the area with willow 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 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 chum salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1138.

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

Quinault Indian Nation **Grant Requested: $235,955**
Restoring the Banks of the Upper Quinault River

The Quinault Indian Nation will use this grant to remove invasive plants and maintain more than 925 acres along the upper Quinault River for the next three years. Crews will add plants where needed and plant an additional nearly 139 acres, 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 bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook and sockeye salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1102.

10,000 Years Institute **Grant Requested: $86,060**
Continuing to Control Invasive Plants on the Banks of the Snahapish River

The 10,000 Years Institute will use this grant to control reed canarygrass and other non-native plants along the banks of the Snahapish River to protect rare, high-quality fish habitat and restore natural river processes. 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 cutthroat trout and Pacific lamprey. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1103.

Quinault Indian Nation **Grant Requested: $358,816**
Designing Fixes to Road Failures in the Upper Quinault River Floodplain

The Quinault Indian Nation will use this grant to develop conceptual designs for projects to fix road failures in the upper Quinault River floodplain. In the past two years alone, the South Shore Road was washed out, the North Shore Road culvert failed, and Big Creek washed out a highway. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. These road failures impact the Tribe's goals for salmon recovery and comprehensive alternatives need to be developed. The Tribe will coordinate with landowners, seek public input, and deliver conceptual designs to road managers. The river is used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon and steelhead trout. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1101.

Wild Salmon Center **Grant Requested: $509,532**
Opening Fish Passage in a Raft River Tributary

The Wild Salmon Center will use this grant to replace an undersized culvert that blocks fish passage in an unnamed tributary to the Raft River, opening access to nearly a quarter-mile of spawning and rearing habitat, including seventeen acres of forested wetlands. Culverts are pipes or other structures that carry streams under roads and block fish passage when they are too small or too high. The tributary and river are used by bull trout, which is a species listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and by steelhead, resident, and sea-run cutthroat trout, and coho salmon. Visit RCO's online Project Snapshot for more information and photographs of project 25-1099.

Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Pacific Conservation District **Grant Requested: $300,000**
Designing Improvements to Habitat in the Upper Willapa River

The Pacific Conservation District will use this grant to conduct analysis, complete designs, and prepare permit applications for a project to restore habitat in at least two miles of the upper Willapa River. Multiple landowners have expressed interest in improving the river and its banks for the long-term health of the river and alignment with their land-use practices. The district already is working with landowners to plant trees and shrubs along the banks and to install livestock exclusion fencing. 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 project 25-1116.

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 project 24-1769.