

**Skagit (WRIAs 03 and 04)
Skagit Basin Three Year Work Program
2013 Update**

June 28, 2013

Narrative

The Lead Entity for the Skagit Basin, the Skagit Watershed Council, is in the process of hiring a new Executive Director and is currently without technical staff. Technical functions are being conducted in the interim by staff from other salmon recovery organizations. This narrative and the accompanying table were produced by the interim technical staff and in some instances information may be incomplete or not up to date.

Responses to Watershed Questions for Three Year Work Programs

(4-6 pages)

I. Context

1. *Provide a brief overview of the characteristics of your Chinook Salmon Recovery area.*

- The Skagit Watershed is the largest drainage flowing into Puget Sound and the third largest river on the West Coast of the continental United States. The 3,100 square mile Skagit River watershed runs for 125 miles and drains into Puget Sound 60 miles north of Seattle.
- The Baker, Cascade, Sauk and Suiattle rivers are the major tributaries of the Skagit River.
- The Skagit River Delta has faced a 73% loss of historic habitat.
- The watershed hosts six populations of Chinook, including the Upper Cascade, Suiattle, Upper Sauk, Lower Skagit, Upper Skagit, and Lower Sauk. Summer and winter run steelhead are also found in the watershed
- The Skagit Watershed Council, a non-profit which consists of 18 diverse organizations, is the lead entity. The citizen's committee is the Skagit Watershed Council Board of Directors and its members. Entities engaged include Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Swinomish and Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribes, Skagit County (including an elected official from Skagit County), Skagit Conservation District, Skagit Land Trust, and Seattle City Light.
- The Skagit Technical Work Group consists of representatives from the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit River System Cooperative (representing the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community), Puget Sound Energy, Seattle City Light, Skagit County Public Works, US Forest Service, Skagit Conservation District, and the Skagit Land Trust. Each year additional reviewers are also invited to be part of the SRFB Technical Review Committee. In 2013 this consisted of reviewers from the Upper Skagit Tribe, Stilliguamish Tribe and Wild Fish Conservancy.

2. *Describe the process for developing your 3YWP narrative and project list. Who are the stakeholders involved and what are their roles? Are harvest and hatchery managers involved in your planning group and have they had the opportunity to comment or consult on your 3YWP?*

The 2013 Skagit Basin Three-Year Work Program updates projects and programs, active and planned, targeted at the recovery of Chinook salmon populations in the Skagit watershed for the next three years (2013, 2014 and 2015). The update on habitat capital projects was completed by the Skagit Watershed Council using information provided by project sponsors in a pre-grant scoping process, current grant applications, and the status of active projects in Habitat Work Schedule and PRISM. Eric Beamer, Research Director with Skagit River System Cooperative, provided updates on

research and monitoring activities current through the spring of 2012. The actions identified are consistent with the recovery needs found in the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan (SRSC and WDFW 2005). The proposed actions also provide valuable habitat benefits to other listed and non-listed species including bull trout, steelhead, pink, chum, and coho salmon.

Until a forum exists locally for the integration of all elements of the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan, our Three-Year Work Program is limited in scope to those elements contracted and funded under the lead entity authority. This includes the Habitat Capital program, non-capital needs related to the habitat capital program, and watershed research needs not identified in harvest and hatchery programs.

II. Background/Planning Logic of the Recovery Chapter

1. What are the recovery goals for your watershed for Chinook salmon? Include information on both population goals (VSP parameters) and habitat goals.

Recovery goals are represented by number of adults returning to the basin and is based on marine survival (abundance). Skagit Chinook Recovery at maximum surplus production is 124,000 at high marine survival and 40,600 at average marine survival (the rates observed during the 1990s). The overall recovery goal is based upon the combination of the six Skagit Chinook populations at recovery (genetic diversity).

Restoration and protection actions are directed throughout the watershed occurring in each of the six locations supporting the Skagit's unique stocks (spatial diversity) as well as in areas that are used jointly by the stocks. Key habitat areas have been identified in order to target restoration efforts to most effectively and efficiently recover all six stocks (productivity). Areas that provide habitat for multiple stocks are prioritized over areas that provide habitat for single stocks (see table 1 & figure 1).

The amount of habitat projected for restoration is proportional to the amount of habitat loss that has occurred in specific areas/habitats in the watershed. For example a much greater proportion of the tidal delta habitat has been lost than habitat loss in the mainstem floodplain areas therefore the tidal delta restoration target is much greater than that of the floodplain areas. (WDFW and SRSC 2005)

Habitat protection (acquisition) is targeted in areas that have retained high ecological function.

2. What is the current strategy to accomplish the recovery goals and what assumption(s) is this strategy based on?

The Skagit Watershed Council updated its Strategic Approach in 2010 and refined target areas based on the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan (Table 1)(SWC 2010). These target areas are divided into three tiers based on their importance to Chinook salmon recovery and on the number of populations that will benefit from habitat protection and restoration actions within each area. While projects in all tiers are consistent with the Chinook Recovery Plan, projects within the Tier 1 target areas are the primary focus as they are the habitats used by all six Skagit Chinook populations.

3. What new knowledge or information has changed your strategy, assumptions or hypotheses since your recovery chapter was written?

No changes in strategy or salmon recovery approach have occurred in the last year.

4. *How is the sequencing and timing of actions or projects done in such a way as to implement the strategy as effectively as possible?*

The 2010 Strategic Approach identifies geographic areas into tiered target areas (SWC 2010). Tier 1 target areas are the highest priority as they are the habitats used by all six Skagit Chinook populations. Tier 2 target areas are those high priority areas that are used by fewer stocks of Skagit Chinook. Our restoration community is making progress in important target areas where they can in Tier 1 areas (figure 1).

III. Plan and Gaps

1. *What are the obstacles or barrier for implementing monitoring and adaptive management? Where could you use support for development of your M&AM plans?*

The Watershed Council has been engaged with Puget Sound Partnership and the Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT) in their development of a watershed-scale adaptive management framework (template) for the last four years. The RITT has used the Skagit as one of three watersheds to build an adaptive management framework for the watershed chapters of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan.

The initial iteration of the Skagit monitoring and adaptive management plan is almost complete. Support will be needed to finalize the plan, ensure consistency with the Puget Sound Framework, and to update the plan to reflect the work that has been done since the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan was written.

2. *Considering all actions affecting salmon recovery in the watershed, is the Chinook salmon resource likely to be closer to or further from, the recovery goals 10 years from now as it is today?*

Currently, we do not have a formal mechanism for answering this question.

References

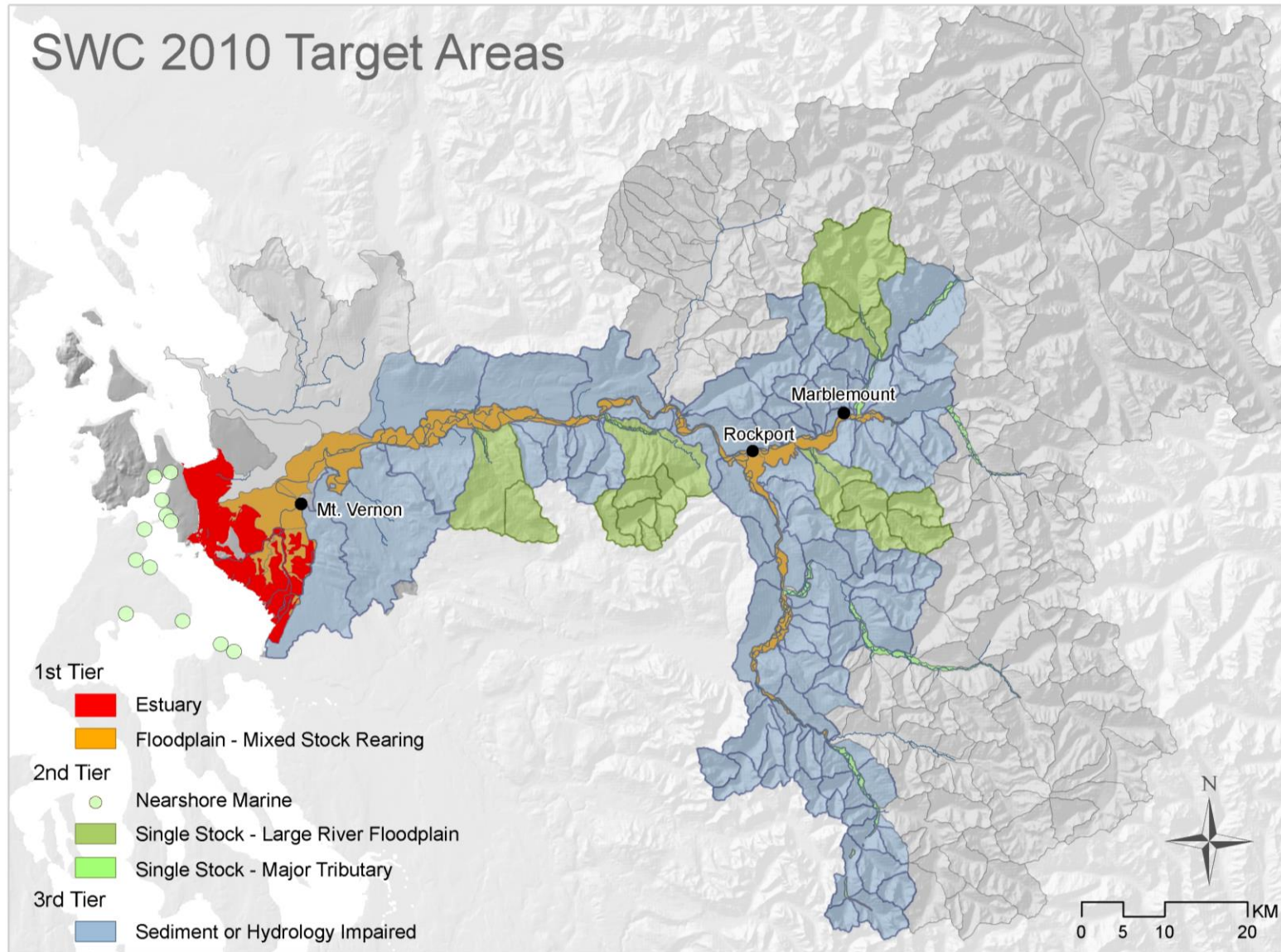
Skagit Watershed Council, 2010, Skagit Watershed Council Strategic Approach

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Skagit River System Cooperative, 2005, Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan

Table 1: Summary of Priority Objectives for Target Areas from the Skagit Watershed Council 2010 Strategic Approach (SWC 2010)

Tier	Target Area	Description	Geographic Locations within Watershed	Importance to Skagit Chinook Production
1	Skagit Estuary	Estuarine emergent marsh, estuarine scrub shrub. * Saltwater-freshwater mixing areas. Most productive aquatic ecosystem in watershed. Remaining brackish habitats areas are highly compressed due to dikes and levees. Key habitat features include delta distributaries and blind sloughs.	Skagit Bay including Fir Island bay front; lower end of North and South Fork Skagit River; Swinomish Channel; and associated wetlands on Padilla Bay	Critical physiological transition zone for juvenile Chinook (all life history types). Highest growth rates for juvenile Chinook in watershed (hence high ocean survival). Loss of habitat substantially reduces juvenile survival in Puget Sound and ocean.
	Riverine Tidal Delta	Riverine tidal marshes and wetlands* are the second most productive aquatic ecosystems in watershed.	North and South Fork Skagit River up to and including Cottonwood Island	Historically expansive habitat area for delta-rearing Chinook juvenile life history type. Rearing habitat areas limited due to dike and levee system.
	Floodplains (mixed population rearing)	Broad large-river floodplain areas with prominent alluvial features formed by channel migration, including secondary (islanded) channels, backwater habitats, freshwater sloughs, and oxbows. Highly productive aquatic habitats due to frequent floodplain inundation and extensive wetlands.	Floodplains of the Skagit River from Cottonwood Island to Marblemount, and the Sauk River up to Darrington.	Historically expansive rearing habitat area for distinct riverine juvenile Chinook life history type. Middle Skagit provides rearing habitat for all six independent Chinook populations in Skagit. Growth rates of juveniles equivalent to tidal freshwater habitats. Major spawning areas for fall and summer Chinook.
2	Nearshore Pocket Estuaries	Isolated and relatively small estuary habitats located along nearshore areas of Skagit Bay (WRIA 3).	Pocket estuaries in Skagit Bay that are in close proximity to the delta	Rearing habitats for fry migrant Chinook salmon emigrate from Skagit River in large numbers. Ocean survival rates extremely low (near zero) for emigrating fry that don't rear in these habitats.
	Floodplains (single population rearing)	River floodplain areas with prominent alluvial features formed by channel migration, including secondary (islanded) channels, backwater habitats, freshwater sloughs, and oxbows. Highly productive aquatic habitats due to frequent floodplain inundation and extensive wetlands. Large tributaries that currently or historically provided extensive spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook salmon.	Floodplains of the upper Skagit (above Marblemount), upper Sauk (above Darrington), Suiattle, and Cascade Rivers. Day Creek, Finney Creek, Illabot Creek, Bacon Creek	Major spawning areas for single Chinook populations. Historically expansive rearing habitat area for riverine juvenile Chinook. Important to spatial structure and life history diversity of Chinook populations according to NOAA Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) criteria.
3	Sediment and Hydrology Impaired (High Risk) Watersheds	Watersheds that have been identified as major sediment risk areas to important downstream Chinook spawning and rearing habitats. Watersheds located in unstable soils, sedimentary geology, and which possess high densities of forest roads.	Major tributaries to lower Cascade River, lower Suiattle River, and middle Skagit.	Increased risk of severe habitat degradation and reduced Chinook survival due to high risk of landslides, road failures, combined with peak flows caused by historic land management (i.e., logging) and forest road development.

Figure 1: Tier 1, 2 and 3 target areas for habitat restoration and protection in the Skagit River basin. Note that detail of tributary Tier 2 floodplains is not visible at this scale (contained in green shaded watersheds). (SWC 2010)



Three-Year Implementation Salmon Plan for the Skagit Basin 2013-2015																									
Year 2013 reflects currently funded projects and those proposed in the current SRFB grant round																									
													Project Planning							Project Cost and Sponsor					
Project Type	Status	PRISM#	recovery plan chapter	Project Name	Brief Project Description	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Document Ref for limiting factors	HWS Habitat Type	HWS Activity Type	Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	2013 Activity to be funded	2013 Estimated Cost	2014 Activity to be funded	2014 Estimated Cost	2015 Activity to be funded	2015 Estimated Cost	Likely End Date	Likely Sponsor	Total cost of project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)
CAPITAL PROJECTS																									
Habitat Capital Projects																									
ESTUARY/RIVERINE TIDAL DELTA (TIER 1)																									
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years	04-1625, 071814	11.03.04	McGlenn Island Causeway	Improve hydraulic connection between the N. Fork of the Skagit and Swinomish Channel to improve access by juveniles to estuarine rearing habitat in Padilla Bay	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	% of improvement in freshwater connectivity and fish passage to Swinomish Channel	Chinook	Chum	Design 60% complete			Additional Modeling	\$200,000	Final Design	\$300,000	2018	SITC/ACOE	\$7,511,750	\$275,000	SRFB, PSAR, ACOE
Restoration	In Progress-Effort to Complete Incremental Implementation held up in permitting	04-1620, 101455	11.03.02	Milltown Island	Additional phase of restoration on WDFW tidal delta island funded in 2010 evaluate the hydrology and potentially model the interaction of the tide and river flows on the project site.	1	2	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	4,668 ft channel + 30 Acres	Chinook	Chum	Construction 50% completed	Construction	\$40,000	Monitoring	\$35,000	Monitoring	\$30,000	2015	SRSC	\$432,208	\$57,683	SRFB, PSCS, NOAA, ESRP
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1057	11.03	Dike District 3 Delta Channel Project	evaluate the hydrology and potentially model the interaction of the tide and river flows on the project site.	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	45 acres	Chinook	Chum	Proposed			Feasibility	\$65,000	Preliminary Design	\$60,000	2015	Skagit County, DD#3	\$125,000		SRFB
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	(13-1051), 12-1205, 091444	11.03.07	Fir Island Farm Restoration (i.e. Dry Slough Tidegate, Goose Reserve)	Restoration of tidal marsh on WDFW property currently managed as a snow goose reserve	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	130 acres	Chinook	Chum	Final Design	Engr & envirm studies		Final design	\$1,734,009	construction	\$13,800,000	2018	WDFW	\$14,730,925	\$336,855	PSAR, SRFB, ESRP
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years	09-1443, 062211	11.03.08	Cottonwood Island	Reconnection of relict side channel for rearing habitat	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	170 acres	Chinook	Coho	Preliminary design complete			Grant apps for final design, permits, construction		Final design	\$1,500,000	2018	WDFW	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	SRFB, PSAR
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1053	11.03	Skagit Forks Off-Channel Feasibility and Restoration	investigate the feasibility of reconnecting a relict channel wetland on the left bank of the river	1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	18.4 acres	Chinook	Coho	Proposed			Feasibility	\$100,000	Construction	\$62,000	2016	WDFW	\$162,000	\$25,000	SRFB
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1059	11.03	North Fork Dike Setback	Investigation into feasibility and design of dike setbacks along NF Skagit	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	400-600 acres	Chinook	Chum	Conceptual	Scoping	\$20,000	Feasibility	\$150,000	Feasibility	\$150,000	2020	Skagit County	\$20,000,000	?	SRFB, PSNER, ESRP, ACOE, Skagit County, Transportation Funds
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years	none (00-1743 phase I)	11.04.06	Deepwater Slough Phase 2	Restore and reconnect 268 ac of estuarine habitat on South Fork Skagit	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Estuary river delta	Estuary or nearshore	268 acres	Chinook		Conceptual			Grant apps for preliminary, final design		Corps 408 Feasibility Study	\$500,000	2018	WDFW	\$4,000,000		SRFB, PSAR, PSNER
																\$60,000		\$2,284,009		\$16,402,000		\$48,029,675	\$836,855		
FLOODPLAIN (multiple Chinook population rearing areas) (TIER 1)																									
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years	06-2210	10.04.03	Gilligan Floodplain	Restore function to 170 acres of side channel and floodplain habitat in the Skagit R downstream from Gilligan Creek by removing 550-1500 linear feet of a rip-rap dike	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	170 acres	Chinook	Coho	Feasibility/30% design complete					Design/ Permitting/ Construction	\$1,500,000	2017	SRSC	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	SRFB, PSAR
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	12-1209	10.04	S. Skagit Highway Realignment	Realign 1.5 miles of S. Skagit Highway to improve and reconnect habitat	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	120 acres	Chinook	Steelhead	Active	Preliminary Design				Final Design		2018	SCL,SRSC,Skagit County	\$12,336,208	\$1,108,575	PSAR, SRFB, SCL
Acquisition for Protection	Completed?	09-1448		Skagit Floodplain Habitat Acquisition Phase 2	Acquisition of floodplain properties for protection of habitat. Funded in 2009 grant round.	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Protected/Aquired/ Leased	183 acres	Chinook	Steelhead	Active	Acquisition						2013	SLT/SL	\$1,663,996	\$243,148	SRFB, PSAR
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	09-1440	10.05	Barnaby Reach Restoration	Restoration of floodplain and large side channel in upper Skagit reach. Feasibility study funded in 2009.	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	300+ acres	Chinook	Steelhead	Feasibility/Design	Design	\$285,010	Grant apps for final design, permits, construction		\$1,600,000		2016	SRSC	\$1,885,010	\$250,000	PSAR
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	13-1052	10.04.01	Davis Slough hydrologic connectivity/ Fish Passage and Flow Restoration	Improve/restore hydrologic connectivity of mainstem Skagit historic side channel	1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	4.5 acres	Chinook	Bull Trout	Construction/Feasibility & preliminary design complete	Final design; grant apps for construction	\$199,415	Construction	\$1,260,140			2014	SFEG	\$2,060,140	\$260,354	SRFB, Skagit Co.
Restoration	Completed?	10-1852		Howard Miller Steelhead Park off channel enhancement	Improve/restore hydrologic connectivity of mainstem Skagit historic side channel. Funded in 2010 SRFB grant round.	1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	11.7 acres	Chinook		Construction	Construction	\$19,053					2013	SFEG	\$227,431	\$78,192	SRFB, Skagit County
Acquisition	In progress phased implementation and funding	10-1927	7.05	Middle Skagit Tier 1 & 2 Floodplain Protection	Acquisitions in Tier 1 and 2 floodplain area targeting properties identified in previous benefit/cost assessment work. Funded 2010 grant round	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Land Protected/Aquired/ Leased	391 acres	Chinook			Acquisition	\$1,083,323					2013	SLT	\$1,083,323	\$162,500	SRFB
Acquisition	In progress phased implementation and funding		7.05	Upper Skagit Tier 1 & 2 Floodplain Protection	Acquisitions in Tier 1 and 2 floodplain area targeting properties identified in previous benefit/cost assessment work. Funded 2010 grant round	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Land Protected/Aquired/ Leased	219 acres	Chinook		Active	Acquisition	\$565,065	Acquisition				2015	SCL	\$565,065	\$84,760	SRFB, PSAR, SCL
Acquisition	In progress phased implementation and funding	11-1536, 111683	7.05	Skagit Tier 1 and Tier 2 Floodplain Acquisition II	Acquisitions in Tier 1 and 2 floodplain area targeting properties identified in previous benefit/cost assessment work. Funded 2011 grant round	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Land Protected/Aquired/ Leased	193 acres	Chinook		Active	Acquisition		Acquisition		Acquisition	\$1,475,080	2015	SLT/SL	\$1,475,080	\$221,262	SRFB, PSAR, SCL
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	11-1534		Robinson Park Orphan rock removal restoration	Removal of riprap in mainstem side channel and riparian restoration. Funded 2011 SRFB round.	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream/Floodplain Restoration	250 ft of hardened bank removal/-10 acres of floodplain restoration	Chinook		Active	Construction	\$120,000					2013	Skagit County	\$120,000	\$18,000	SRFB
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	11-1555	10.09	Hobbit Corners Floodplain Restoration	Riparian restoration of	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	20 acres; 30 logs	Chinook		Active	Construction		Maintenance, invasive control				2016	SFEG	\$162,308	\$24,346	SRFB
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Ross Island Inlet Side Channel Restoration	Removal of rip rap and restoration of riparian vegetation on ~40 acres of floodplain between Kosbab Slough and an unnamed Slough. Project identified in middle Skagit asmt.	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	40 acres	Chinook		Conceptual					Feasibility assessment	\$150,000	2017	SFEG	\$550,000	\$60,000	SRFB
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years	12-1207		Lower Day Creek Slough Habitat Enhancement	Upgrade 2 farm access roads over slough chnis; riparian plantings	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	1.7 ac habitat; 28 acres riparian	Chinook	Steelhead	Active	Design, permits, planting		Planting, maintenance		Planting, maintenance	\$102,607	2016	SFEG	\$348,088	\$216,345	SRFB, PSE
Restoration	In progress	12-211		Upper Skiyou Slough floodplain restoration	Riparian restoration of portion of 220 ac USFS floodplain parcel;	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	26 acres riparian	Chinook	Bull Trout	Active	Site prep, planning		Planting, maintenance		Planting, maintenance		2017	SRSC, USFS, SFEG	\$253,380	\$38,007	SRFB, PSE
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1054		Skagit Riparian Stewardship Project	restore habitat and water quality for Chinook salmon and other species by actively restoring native riparian and floodplain forest vegetation	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	30 acres riparian	Chinook		Proposed		Construction		\$100,000	Construction	\$198,069	2016	SFEG, SRSC	\$351,000	\$52,931	SRFB
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1055		Pressentin Park Channel Feasibility and Preliminary Design	Side Channel Feasibility analysis and preliminary design project will evaluate options for restoring and enhancing historic and existing side channel habitat	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	40 acres	Chinook		Proposed		Feasibility assessment			Preliminary Design	\$199,913	2016	SFEG	\$199,913		SRFB
Acquisition	Added in 2013	13-1056		Skagit Watershed Habitat Protection	Acquisition of floodplain properties for protection of habitat.	1	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Floodplain Restoration	30 acres	Chinook		Proposed		Acquisition	\$20,000	Acquisition	\$982,999			SCL	\$1,156,470	\$173,471	SRFB
																\$2,271,866		\$1,260,140		\$4,608,668		\$25,937,412	\$3,191,891		
NEARSHORE (TIER 2)																									
Restoration	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described			Turners Bay	Restore connectivity to pocket estuary by removing road fill	2	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Nearshore embayments	Estuary or nearshore	7.8 acres	Chinook	Bull Trout	Construction complete	Monitoring	needs funding					2012	SRSC	\$904,394		SRFB, PSNERP

Acquisition for Protection	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described			Kiket Island Conservatn Acquisition	Protection of 2+ miles of shoreline, 96 ac upland peninsula island, 3.4 ac pocket estuary	2	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Nearshore (Rocky Coast)	Nearshore or Estuarine Areas Protected	44.9 acres	Chinook	Bull Trout	Acquisition complete							2012	WSP, Swinomish Tribe	\$15,060,000	\$1,000,000	PSAR, CELCP, NCWCG, WWRP, ESRP						
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding	13-1508	12.03.11	Similk Beach Estuary Restoration and Acquisition	Restore intertidal pocket estuary by replacing road fill w/bridge	2	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments)	Estuary or nearshore	18 acres	Chinook		Proposed		Feasibility	\$205,000	Acquisition	\$900,000	2015	Skagit County Public Works	\$1,100,000	\$165,000	SRFB							
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding			Dugualla Heights Lagoon Restoration	Restore tidal lagoon to provide access for juvenile Chinook in WRIA 6; joint WRIA funding considered. Feasibility & design work funded through WRIA 6; construction funded jointly w/WRIA 6 2011 SRFB grant round	2	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments)	Estuary or nearshore	25 acres	Chinook		Active		Construction				2015	WCLT	\$1,755,716	\$241,557	SRFB, PSAR							
TOTAL NEARSHORE TIER 2																					\$0		\$205,000		\$900,000				\$2,855,716	\$1,406,557	
FLOODPLAIN (single Chinook population rearing areas) (TIER 2)																															
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding			Day Creek Habitat Restoration	Instream & floodplain restoration in lower Day Creek funded in two phases but designed & constructed simultaneously. Includes design and installation of LWD jams in chinook tributary	2	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	4.7 miles stream; 21 ac riparian	Chinook		Active	Riparian planting & maintenance			Construction		2015	SFEG	\$407,160	\$61,100	SRFB, PSAR, DOE							
Combination	In progress phased implementation and funding	10-1856		Hansen Creek Reach 5 Acquisition & Restoration (previously titled Martinez Acquisition and Restoration)	Acquisition and restoration of key floodplain parcels on Hansen and Red Creeks and associated wetlands; potential for additional restoration in coordination with mgmt plan in area	2	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	88.5 ac acquired; 10 ac riparian; 0.25 mi instream; 30% design	Chinook	coho	Active, funded 2010	Grant apps for acquisition; design; construction	\$395,000	Add'l acquisition, restoration, design	\$475,000	Add'l acquisition, restoration, design	\$500,000	2019	SRSC	\$1,941,528	\$423,752	SRFB, Skagit Co., PSE						
Restoration	Added in 2013	13-1060		Hansen Creek Reach 5 Restoration Feasibility	Skagit County has completed a conceptual plan to move Hansen Creek from its currently occupied, straightened channel location, to a more meandering channel to the west of the current location	2	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Floodplain Restoration	Area encompassed 72 acres, stream impacted 2.46 acres	Chinook	coho	Final Design and permitting			Final design	\$288,400		2016	Skagit County Public Works	\$288,400	\$43,260	SRFB							
Restoration	In progress phased implementation and funding			Illabot Creek alluvial fan restoration	Remove dikes, restore Illabot Creek alluvial fan, and relocate Illabot Creek to historic channel; phase 1 construction funded 2011	2	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	440' of channel bank	Chinook	Steelhead	Active, funded 2011	Construction phase 1	\$450,000	Grant applications phase 2		Final design and construction Phase 2	\$4,000,000	2016	SRSC	\$3,800,000	\$650,000	SRFB, PSAR						
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Finney Riparian	Conifer plantings in hardwood dominated riparian in important chinook tributary	2	3	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Riparian	Riparian		Chinook	Steelhead	Conceptual			Grant apps for construction		Site Planning	\$175,000	2017	SFEG	\$175,000	\$0	PSAR						
Restoration	In progress	11-1521	10.11.05	Downey Creek Crossing	Construction two new bridges over Downey Creek at Suiattle River road to restore historic channel and minimize impacts to 3 ac alluvial fan	2	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	3 acres of alluvial fan	Suiattle Spring Chinook	Bull Trout	Active; funded 2011			Construction	\$1,461,000		2014	SRSC/USFS	\$983,000	\$478,000	SRFB, PSAR							
Restoration	In progress	11-1563		Suiattle Riprap Removal	Removal of riprap to improve edge habitat in Suiattle River	2	1	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream	900 feet	Chinook		Active; funded 2011	Construction		Construction			2014	SRSC/USFS	\$292,675	\$43,091	SRFB, PSAR							
TOTAL FLOODPLAIN TIER 2																					\$845,000			\$4,675,000			\$7,887,763	\$1,699,203			
SEDIMENT & HYDROLOGY IMPAIRED Watersheds (restoration actions in spawning habitat) (Tier 3)																															
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Lower Cascade Roads	Deconstruction of 1.1 miles of forest road in the Boulder Creek drainage	3	4	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Uplands	Sediment Reduction	1.1 miles	Chinook	Steelhead	Conceptual				Construction	\$50,000	2016	SCL	\$50,000	\$7,500	SRFB							
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Sauk Roads	Sediment reduction work on remaining 25/50 miles of USFS roads in Sauk Prarie and Dan Ck areas identified in recovery plan	3	4	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Uplands	Sediment Reduction	25 miles of roads	Chinook	Steelhead	Conceptual				Construction	\$500,000	2016	SRSC/USFS	\$500,000	\$75,000	SRFB							
Restoration	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Upper Sauk Erosion Control	Reduction of road sediment from USFS road in upper Sauk R.	3	4	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Uplands	Sediment Reduction	7 Miles	Chinook	Steelhead	Conceptual				Construction	\$400,000	2016	SRSC/USFS	\$400,000	\$60,000	SRFB							
TOTAL IMPAIRED WATERSHEDS Tier 3																					\$0		\$0	\$950,000			\$950,000	\$142,500			
Hatchery Capital Projects																															
Harvest Capital Projects																															
Hydropower Capital Projects																															
TOTAL FUNDS CAPITAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS															2013 =	\$3,176,866	2014 =	\$3,749,149	2015 =	\$27,535,668	\$85,660,566	\$7,277,006									
Restoration Type & Performance																															
Primary Limiting Factor																															
1 - Degraded floodplain and in-river channel structure																															
2 - Degraded nearshore and estuarine conditions and loss of assoc																															
3 - Riparian area degradation and loss of in-river large woody deb																															
4 - Excessive sediments in spawning gravels																															
5 - Degraded water quality and temperature																															
Acquisition																															
AP- Acquisition for protection																															
AR- Acquisition for restoration																															
R - Restoration																															
NON-CAPITAL PROGRAMS																															
Outreach & Education																															
Habitat protection																															
Harvest Management support																															
Stock Monitoring Support																															
Instream Flow protection																															
Project Planning																															
Project Cost and Sponsor																															
Project Type				Project Name	Brief Project Description	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Document Ref for limiting factors	HWS Habitat Type	HWS Activity Type	Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	2013 Activity to be funded	2013 Estimated Cost	2014 Activity to be funded	2014 Estimated Cost	2015 Activity to be funded	2015 Estimated Cost	Likely End Date	Likely Sponsor	Total cost of project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)						
Planning	Added in 2013			Acquisition Strategy Update													Planning	\$47,100				SWC	\$47,100	\$7,100	SRFB						
Planning	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Sediment Impaired Watersheds	Update of 10+ year old assessment of Skagit River sub-basins following road sediment reduction work and new road inventories									Conceptual		\$120,000	Data Collection		Data Collection		2014		\$120,000	\$120,000							
Planning	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described			Middle Skagit Project Development	Assessment completed July 2011. Assessment, identify restoration actions, develop reach-specific plans	1								Completed							2011	SWC	\$196,000	\$30,000	Skagit Co., SCL						
Planning	Proposed for funding within next 3 years			Skagit Delta Hydraulic Model	Placeholder for extending FVCOM 3D hydraulic modeling across the entire geomorphic delta of the Skagit River to evaluate synergy between proposed projects and their affects on geomorphic evolution across the delta, especially in relation to flood dynamics.									Conceptual		\$350,000	Data Collection & Analysis		Data Collection & Analysis		2015	FFF	\$350,000	\$50,000							

Monitoring	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described		Edgewater constructed off-channel	Fish monitoring post-construction (2012)	1	Loss of habitat	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan	Instream	Instream		Chinook		Monitoring						2012	SRSC	\$30,730	\$30,730	SWC
Monitoring	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described		project eff monitoring framework	Reported completed 30 March 2009. Habitat Monitoring Strategy for the Tidal Skagit Delta: Integrating Landscape and Site-scale Perspectives, W. G. Hood, SRSC				Planning	Estuary or nearshore														
	Removed from 2013 list for reasons described		Skagit delta habitat monitoring strategy	Being removed from list as redundant with new reporting above.																	\$0		
Turners Bay???																							
15.6 All Life Stages																							
Monitoring			Habitat status and trends monitoring	Listed here as a critical monitoring gap as tracking the existing available habitat is an important need for recovery plan implementation	1		Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan						Conceptual								?		
TOTAL MONITORING														\$800,000	\$590,000	\$590,000	\$341,460	\$61,460					
TOTAL NON-CAPITAL NEED:														\$1,621,315	#REF!	#REF!	\$3,232,325	\$261,460					
TOTAL CAPITAL & NON-CAPITAL NEED:														\$4,798,181	#REF!	#REF!	\$88,892,891	\$7,538,466					