

Narrative for WRIA 10/12 - Pierce County Lead Entity Salmon Recovery 3-Year Work Program 2013 Update

The 3YWP updates includes a narrative to describe the progress, changes, and status of recovery implementation and your work program since the 2012 update. Where appropriate, please answer questions from both a technical and policy perspective. In some cases, answers to the questions may be simply to communicate that this information is not yet known. Where you are unable to answer a question, indicate the reason and if there is a timeframe within which you might be able to answer (e.g. potential barriers could include technical questions that are unanswered, inability to contact the source of information, lack of clarity on question, etc.)

Questions for Watershed to Answer for Three-Year Work Program Narrative:

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

Our salmon recovery area consists of two watersheds; the Puyallup/White (WRIA 10) and the Chambers/Clover (WRIA 12).

The Puyallup/White Basin is a large watershed (1,065 square miles) and the primary rivers are the Puyallup River and its major tributaries, and the White and Carbon Rivers. The lower watershed includes the highly-developed Port of Tacoma. As you move up the watershed the dominant land use becomes farmland and small urban centers. The upper watershed consists of rural centers, forest land in private ownership, wilderness areas, national forests and Mount Rainier National Park. WRIA 10 is home to White River Spring Chinook and Puyallup River Fall Chinook. The watershed also hosts three native chum stocks, coho, pink salmon, steelhead and three native populations of bull trout (ESA threatened) and occasionally sockeye.

The Chambers/Clover watershed totals 149 square miles, consisting primarily of high- density urban areas, Joint Base Lewis McChord owns property in the upper portions of the watershed which includes wetlands as well as prairies. Chambers, Clover and Spanaway Creeks are located in the watershed. There are Coho and Steelhead in this watershed, as well as winter chum with the potential for pinks and sockeye. Coho are a priority in WRIA 12 because the watershed is historically well suited to their life history needs, and because Chinook do not presently use the freshwater habitat in WRIA 12. However, the possibility of natural Chinook and steelhead production in the lower four-mile reach of Chambers Creek (from Lake Steilacoom to the WDFW weir) should be explored. It appears that a population of coho is still present in WRIA 12, though at relatively low numbers. Former analyses (Mobrand, 2001) indicates coho would make an excellent indicator species for formulating watershed action plans to address salmonid conservation and recovery needs in WRIA 12.

Chinook salmon do not use the freshwater habitat of Chambers Creek because returning adults are intercepted at Chambers Bay either by the terminal fishery or are trapped at the upper end of the bay for hatchery production. Since the ESA listing of Chinook, it has been WDFW policy to not pass any Chinook upstream, and NOAA Fisheries policy not to consider these non-native Chinook as listed under ESA. The WRIA 10/12 lead entity recommends that WDFW revisit this policy due to the quality of habitat in the lower four miles of Chambers Creek that is suitable for Chinook spawning and rearing. It is the Puyallup tribe's position that fish destined for Chamber's Creek be allowed to pass upstream. WDFW is considering terminating the Chambers Creek hatchery program due to low survival and budget issues, and presently leaves the fish ladder open for unimpeded non-Chinook salmon migration.

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

The Lead Entity Coordinator drafts the project list and narrative which are then approved by the Citizen Advisory Committee. Project sponsors contribute by updating their projects and reviewing the list for accuracy. The Resource Protection Manager from the Puyallup Tribe is on our Citizen Advisory Committee but we have not have any hatchery managers involved in our three year workplan in the past.

II. Background/Planning/Logic of the Recovery Chapter (1-2 pages):

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

The Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team (TRT) set planning targets for Puyallup River Fall Chinook at between 5,300 (at productivity of 2.3) and 18,000 (productivity of 1.0). The Pierce County Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) Phase 2 analysis estimated a potential abundance at 6,170 spawners after implementing a series of actions.

The TRT has not provided recovery targets for White River Spring Chinook. However, the Lead Entity is aware of two recovery targets or estimates that may be useful for planning purposes. An interim recovery goal from the Recovery Plan for White River Spring Chinook Salmon (Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 1996) was 1,000 or more unmarked spawners per year in three of four consecutive years, with the normal level of incidental sport, commercial and tribal harvest. The long-term recovery goal was to meet an escapement goal that reflects watershed carrying capacity subject to a full complement of directed and incidental harvest in sport, commercial and tribal fisheries. The Recovery Plan did not suggest a target number associated with long-term recovery.

The EDT Phase 2 analysis for the White River estimated 2,280 naturally spawning Chinook in the upper and lower White River combined, with continued operation of the White River hydroelectric facility. Without the hydroelectric facility in operation, the number of spawners was estimated at 3,225.

To improve habitat conditions in the Puyallup/White we need to:

- Reconnect Floodplains,
- Restore estuaries (very expensive, few opportunities, railroads an issue)
- Restore nearshore areas
- Remove fish barriers and
- Protect and restore highly productive tributaries.

In WRIA 12, projects to correct significant barriers on Clover Creek and its tributaries, and in particular allowing fish passage at Chambers Bay Dam will be high-priorities. LWD and riparian restoration projects may be high-priorities if they are cost effective. Actions that restore or replace significant ecosystem processes as identified by the nearshore assessment would also be of high-priority (these are expensive projects and railroads are an issue).

Detailed long and near-term actions are listed in our Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy, 2012.

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

Our current strategy for WRIA 10 is to support the types of projects that will help us meet our habitat goals: levee setbacks, estuarine habitat creation, and correction and/or removal of upstream and downstream migration barriers are important. Removal of artificial barriers and restoration of habitat diversity and riparian conditions in tributary streams with already good production is also a high priority.

To help meet our habitat goals, we have established near-term and long-term priorities.

Long-term high-priority projects in WRIA 10 include construction of levee setbacks, restoration of estuarine habitat, screening the Electron diversion and improved fish passage at the White River diversion dam in Buckley. However, sponsorship capacity to implement those projects is limited and requires a longer timeframe for their successful implementation so we also have near-term goals to support other important projects that protect and/or improve habitat in presently productive streams or that correct barriers to high quality habitat.

We also look for opportunities to perform studies to identify the most effective levee setback and/or estuarine projects, assess their feasibility and prepare preliminary designs are high priorities for near-term actions.

We now know that the most important actions for salmon recovery in the lower reaches of WRIA-10 are large-scale floodplain reconnections to the mainstem rivers. These will be expensive and difficult to fully implement and will occur over many years. However, efforts are underway to increase the collaboration of project partners and so provide the funding capacity to support these actions. The Lead Entity is relying upon the Levee Setback Feasibility Study to help direct this effort.

We can accomplish other important actions in the near-term that have moderate to high benefits and certainty. A project to place an effective screen on the Electron hydroelectric diversion canal is a high-priority. Estimates that half the downstream migrant juveniles enter the diversion canal and trapping returns at best, only 20% of those to the river. This loss accounts for 40% of all downstream migrant fish, and may make populations in the Upper Puyallup River unsustainable.

Another fish passage project at the White River diversion dam is also necessary to restore spring Chinook, coho, pink salmon and bull trout. The recent odd year abundance (beginning about 2003) of pink salmon have overwhelmed the existing facility, creating a migration bottleneck resulting in direct mortality of salmon at the dam.

We support projects to create intertidal and shallow subtidal habitat throughout Commencement Bay, and especially between the mouth of Hylebos Waterway and Browns Point. Because projects in the estuary and Commencement Bay tend to be relatively expensive, large-scale restoration actions there would likely not be as cost effective as similar scale restoration actions in the middle and upper watershed. Therefore, we would expect competitive estuary and bay project proposals to be highly partnered and have relatively high rates of in-kind match.

Projects to protect and/or restore presently functional salmon tributaries are near-term high-priorities. In WRIA 10, this includes South Prairie Creek and its tributaries; and the White River tributaries Boise Creek, the Greenwater River, the Clearwater River, and Huckleberry Creek.

The strategy is based on things that the Lead Entity can influence – but a broader view would also include things that are more challenging to influence, such as the Buckley Diversion Dam, improved habitat protection policies, better enforcement of riparian habitat, as well as hatchery and harvest practices.

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) has identified several data gaps that are limiting our ability to make informed decisions about key aspects of salmon recovery and habitat priorities. The highest priority data gap is information on migration timing and production of smolts in the various river and stream systems. In addition, productivity is a key issue for both the Puyallup fall and White River spring Chinook populations. Smolt trapping to help understand migration timing and production is recommended and prioritized in the following order: (1) White River, (2) South Prairie Creek, and (3) Chambers Creek.

Other priority data gaps include EDT modeling for steelhead, including possible habitat survey needs to support steelhead modeling, and salmon productivity upstream of the Electron dam. This should be evaluated through biological sampling (e.g., smolt trapping, mark and recapture, e-fish, etc.)

In WRIA 12, projects to restore passage at Chamber Bay Dam, Shera's Falls, upstream of Spanaway Lake and to restore the WRIA 12 nearshore are high priorities. Projects to restore habitat diversity (LWD) throughout

the watershed may be high priorities if they are cost effective and properly sequenced relative to other restoration needs. A project to restore flow in the seasonally dry sections of Clover Creek is a high-priority. Pierce County is conducting pilot studies/projects along Clover Creek to determine an effective means to this restoration and later will be implementing a flow restoration project.

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

Beginning in 2003 estimated returns of pink salmon grew from an average seasonal return of 19,400 (going back to 1959) to an estimated 185,000 during 2003. By 2009 the estimated return was estimated at 1.2 million. The Mud Mountain Dam on the White River is an earthen dam that is without fish passage. The fish are moved upstream of the dam with a trap and haul (truck) operation, which takes place at the Buckley Diversion Dam, managed by the Army Corps of Engineers. White River Spring Chinook perish at this location, in part because there are ineffective fish attractants to begin with; but mainly because the operation is overwhelmed by the large numbers of pink salmon. There are not enough trucks operating to move all the fish in a timely manner and many fish are killed and injured while trying to breach the diversion dam which is roughly constructed. In addition to the blockage, the diversion dam needs annual maintenance requiring dropping summer flows so low that juvenile steelhead, coho cutthroat and other fish are stranded. This problem kills Steelhead, bull trout, and White River Spring Chinook (one of the last remaining spring runs of Chinook in Puget Sound), which are listed as threatened under the endangered species act.

The listing of Steelhead is also a development since our strategy was first written.

The removal of the Tacoma Pipeline at Boise Creek is believed to have helped to normalize the flow of White River. This in turn may be increasing the abundance of White River Spring Chinook numbers. In addition we have seven levee setback projects that are in various stages of completion in WRIA 10.

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?*

Our strategy has long and near term goals, which allows us to promote projects of varying scale according to changes in economic and political environments. Our strategy is very realistic in this sense and depending on the amount of funding available in a particular year (or willing landowners, community support, able and willing project sponsors or whatever the limiting factors may be) we can either support large projects on the scale of levee setbacks, or smaller habitat protection/restoration projects and barrier removals. Our watershed has a wide variety of property owners – public, private and railroads, which also makes sequencing and timing difficult to orchestrate in a more rigid manner. Implementation is especially challenging in WRIA 12 where various property owners, water rights issues, hatchery issues, multiple jurisdictions and a BNSF railroad along the shoreline all converge.

III. Plan and Gaps (2-3 pages):

1. *What are the obstacles or barriers for implementing monitoring and adaptive management?*

The lack of funding is the biggest barrier for monitoring, which is in turn the biggest barrier for adaptive management since we are lacking some baseline information. Our Habitat Work Schedule for WRIA 10 identifies the need for smolt trapping for the Puyallup and White Rivers and South Prairie Creek; a mortality study at Mud Mountain Dam and fish tagging to track Chinook smolts in order to monitor distribution and habitat use and timing.

Where could you use support for development of your M&AM plans?

It's difficult to answer this when we have not started the process.

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 ten years from now as it is today?*

The EDT Phase 2 report emphasized the conclusion that the overall performance of naturally produced Chinook in the White-Puyallup system appears to be exceptionally poor. The estimated productivities for

Chinook produced in the Puyallup, upper White, and lower White rivers are 1.5 or less. It is important to note that these values are aggregate values of population components that have different productivities (for example, South Prairie Creek Chinook would have a productivity that exceeds 2.0).

Furthermore, it is the opinion of some that habitat restoration measures alone, even if conducted on a very extensive scale, is unlikely to achieve the fish production targets in WRIA 10 (Mobrand Biometrics, Inc., 2004). However, implementing the actions should result in significant improvements in abundance, productivity and life history diversity in the long-term. While abundance is the most visible sign of improved performance, increased abundance will be dependent upon greater life history diversity and increased productivity.

Technical and Policy Review

The RITT will provide a technical review of each 3YWP. These reviews will assess consistency of the 3YWP suites of actions with the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan strategies and goals as well as provide constructive feedback intended to advance the development of the monitoring and adaptive management work.

RITT Review Questions:

I. Consistency:

- 1. Is the plan's current strategy either substantially the same as documented in the Recovery Plan (Volume I and II of the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan plus NOAA supplement) or well supported by additional data and analysis?*
- 2. Is the sequence of actions identified in the 3YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies?*

II. Sequence/Timing:

1. Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?

Recovery Council Work Group Review Questions:

The policy review is being cut for 2013 in anticipation that the watersheds will work closely with the SRC on the five areas of focus identified at the 2012 SRC Conference: Lack of Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan; Lack of Funding; Regulatory Loopholes; Lack of Authorizing Barriers; and Permitting Issues.

PART 2: General Guidance

Timeline*

- February – May: Development of 3YWPs
- May 15th: Watershed chapter areas submit 3YWPs to PSP

- May 15th: Full applications due for PSAR early action projects **If considering early action PSAR, please alert PSP staff*
- May – June: RITT and PSP 3YWP review
- January – June: SRFB Technical Review
- June 28th: Finalize 3YWP reviews and submit to watershed chapter areas
- Early July: RITT consistency check for early action PSAR projects
- Late July: RITT consistency check for SRFB and non-early action PSAR projects
- Late July/Early August: Funding decision on early action PSAR projects
- July – December: Meetings to discuss reviews as part of M&AM process
- August 16th: SRFB applications due to PRISM
- September 6th: Regional submission of recommendations for SRFB funding
- September 23rd-26th: SRFB review panel
- October 28th-31st: Regional area project meetings
- November 12th: Lead entities submit F1 and F2 forms
- December 4-5th: Funding decisions by SRFB

Additional SRFB deadlines available at:

http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_18.pdf

* Will be updated via email as needed.

☐ Common Concepts, Terms, and Approaches

- Evolution of 3YWP: The three-year work plan/program should be viewed as an important tool to plan, finance, and adaptively manage implementation.
- Capital and non-capital needs: Capital projects include habitat protection and restoration projects, harvest and hatchery actions, and H-Integration/Coordination actions. Non-capital programs encompass watershed needs such as monitoring, science, feasibility assessments, outreach and education, and coordination.
- Projects and programmatic actions: Lists should include specific projects where possible, but if and when necessary, watersheds can describe the approach more generally (i.e. x, y, z properties or acquisition of 300 acres). As projects/programmatic actions become clearer, please identify them individually.
- Scope of work plan/program: The three-year work plans/programs are intended to identify and reflect the pace necessary to enable your watershed to meet its 10- year implementation objectives. As they also help leverage funds from multiple funding sources, it is anticipated that they will include more projects than you expect to submit for SRFB or for the regional biennial budget request.
- Prioritization of actions: Capital and programmatic actions reflect the most important watershed priorities to start or remain on a recovery trajectory and also the likely timing/sequencing of the projects. Activities or projects can be clustered into a group to indicate where combined sets of actions or projects belong in a sequence.
- Chinook vs. multi-species priorities: The RITT will evaluate the work plans/programs against the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan, Volumes I and II, the Federal Supplement, and related technical documents and guidance. It will be important to identify those actions that benefit both Chinook and other species.

- Pace of implementation: The pace of the three-year work plan/program should reflect what it will take to achieve the 10-year objectives in the Recovery Plan, which in turn are the set of actions that were identified to achieve the recovery goals (watershed goals spreadsheet). You should also identify the non-capital needs to help build local capacity to increase the pace of implementation over time.
- Level of detail concerning projects: *Including information on total cost, funding secured and funding needed for the projects is a critical component of the project list.* The RITT does not need complete proposals or committed project sponsors to do a review. The expectation is that details will be added and updated annually as projects develop over time. Detailed project information will be required for funding requests such as SRFB, which involves a thorough technical/feasibility review process.
- Sequencing principles: The following are some biological principles and regional considerations for sequencing actions for the three-year work plans/programs:
 - o *Biological Principles*:
 - ☐ Priorities in the watershed recovery strategy (both capital and non-capital);
 - ☐ Integration of management actions across habitat restoration, habitat protection, and hatchery, harvest, and hydropower management, to the best extent possible;
 - ☐ Consistency with the Technical Review Team/RITT guidance and technical comments on your previous three-year work plan/program updates; and
 - ☐ Logical and defensible sequence of actions (e.g. downstream culvert removal before upstream restoration).
 - o *Regional Considerations*:
 - ☐ Much of our success at the Puget Sound ESU scale will depend on continued communication of this annually updated work plan/ program and the monitoring and adaptive management work. With this in mind, project/activity lists should also attempt to showcase the following characteristics:
 - Regional momentum and public support;
 - Maximized benefits for recovery; and
 - Strong community and stakeholder engagement.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
1	Capital	Acquisition	Puyallup River (Union Pacific) Setback Levee (RM 2.6-3.0) - Acquisition	Acquire up to 30 acres of floodplain and former intertidal habitat; acquisition would allow for construction of setback levee and restoration of intertidal habitat in the transition zone for juvenile rearing.	1	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine	Estuary (River Delta)	Floodplain Reconnection: Floodplain Reconnection (30.00 Acres)	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	In communication with sponsor	NRDA - Jason Latoch	8500000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Pierce County	10-LowPuy-02
2	Capital	Acquisition	South Prairie Creek Acquisition (RM 0-8)	Protect 60-120 acres of instream and riparian habitat along South Prairie Creek, primary tributary to the Carbon River and the most important salmonid spawning area in the Puyallup watershed	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Riparian, Instream, Upland		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Forterra, Pierce Co Water Programs Div	800000		10-SPrairie-02
3	Capital	Acquisition	White River Land Acquisition	Acquire ecologically important land within the White River watershed.	1	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Riparian, Upland		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	King County	6000000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County	10-White-05
4	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	West Hylebos Creek acquisition	This project completes the purchase, preservation, and restoration of the properties detailed in the recovery strategy. It brings total of this restoration action to approx. 35 acres of the most productive habitat on this fork of the Hylebos.	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Riparian, Instream, Upland	Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Land, wetland or estuarine area protected from degradation or development (40.00 Acres), Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Streambank or riparian protected (2.64 Miles), Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases - Washington: Upland protected (40.00 Acres)	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual		1500000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	10-Hylebos-04
5	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	Middle Boise Creek Acquisition (RM 1-3)	Purchase land in fee or conservation easements to facilitate the restoration of aquatic and riparian habitat in and along Boise Creek between RM 1 - 3.	1	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Stream Substrate	Riparian, Instream		Chinook	Steelhead (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Pending	King County	1575000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County	10-Boise-02
6	Capital	Restoration	Boise Creek Preliminary Design: Channel Relocation @ Golf Course	The Puyallup Tribe of Indians used this grant to complete a preliminary design for relocating Boise Creek to its historic channel within the Enumclaw Golf Course.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function	Instream	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel reconfiguration and connectivity: miles (0.36 Miles)	Chinook, Coho, Pink, Steelhead	Sockeye (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Completed	Puyallup Tribe	105059	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puyallup Tribe	08-2006
7	Capital	Restoration	Buckley Dam Fish Passage Improvements	Update fish passage facilities owned by Army COE. Project located at mile 24.3 of the White River. The project is to provide safe fish passage to all fish species, including three listed species. The dam in its current state is resulting in delay, injury and mortality of all species, particularly in odd years when pink salmon are abundant.	1			Activity Type - Fish Passage: Fish passage blockages removed or altered (1.00 Number)	Chinook, Bull Trout, Coho, Pink, Steelhead, Chum	Sockeye (Secondary Species)			80000000		12-5000
8	Capital	Restoration	Chambers Bay Estuarine and Riparian Enhancement	This goal of this project is to restore and enhance the estuarine habitat structure within Chambers Bay; as well as, to restore marine riparian corridor in and around Chambers Bay and increase salt marsh and estuarine area inside the Bay. Currently, there is a lack of riparian and habitat structure inside Chambers Bay for rearing and foraging salmonids.	1	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Nearshore (Embayments), Riparian, Estuary (River Delta)	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore: Shoreline armor removal or modification: miles (0.01 Miles), Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore - Washington: Shoreline armor removal or modification (1.00 Feet)	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring, Sand Lance, Surf Smelt, Steelhead (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Conceptual, Feasibility Pending	South Puget Sound SEG	2100000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, South Puget Sound SEG, Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration	12-Marine-01
9	Capital	Restoration	Chambers Beach Reconstruction and Riparian Enhancement	The Chambers Beach Reconstruction and Riparian Enhancement project will reconstruct natural beach profiles along Chambers Beach and provide active nourishment of degraded areas in key locations within the drift cell. Restoration efforts will also reconstruct a riparian corridor in select areas through removal of invasive species and planting of native vegetation.	unrated	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine	Riparian, Nearshore (Beaches)	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Streambank stabilization (1.50 Miles)	Chinook	Pacific Herring, Sand Lance, Surf Smelt, Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Conceptual, Feasibility Pending	South Puget Sound SEG	400000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, South Puget Sound SEG	12-ChambersBeach-01
10	Capital	Restoration	Chambers Creek Adult Trap and Juvenile Acclimation Facility Improvements	Rebuild ponds and intake, and install pollution abatement system (HSRG recommendations) to improve upstream passage for non-target wild stocks; improve acclimation for smolts and adult holding for returning Chinook; establish pollution abatement system for effluent; and improve screen to minimize impacts on wild stocks.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Instream	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore - Washington: Revegetation (1.00 Sq. Ft.)	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	3200000		12-Hatchery-01
11	Capital	Restoration	Commencement Bay - Puget Creek Estuary Restoration	Remove contaminated sediment, sediment replacement, softening of rip-rap shoreline with gravel/cobble mix, restore eelgrass beds, restore sand lance spawning.	2	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Beaches)	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore: Beach nourishment: acres (1.40 Acres)	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Pierce County, Puget Creek Restoration Society	1450000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Pierce County	12-Marine-02
12	Capital	Restoration	Deer Creek Channel Restoration	Deer Creek runs through Puyallup, in Pierce County, with headwaters in unincorporated Pierce County, near 106th Street E, running 3.5 miles north to the Puyallup River in the City. This proposed restoration for Deer Creek includes the restoration of a 1,500-foot section of the stream beginning just south of 12th Ave SE and west of Shaw Road in Puyallup, running northwest to the corner of 25th Street SE and 12th Ave SE.	2	Unknown	Instream	Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Streambank or riparian protected (320.00 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel reconfiguration and connectivity: miles (0.28 Miles), Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (2.00 Acres)	Coho	Coho (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	City of Puyallup			11-Deer-10
13															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID	
1	Capital	Restoration	Develop Nearshore Projects	Use comparable benefits protocols for synchronized project selection - Using existing nearshore assessments develop protocols for nearshore project identification, development and prioritization.	Unrated	Unknown	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Nearshore (Rocky Coast)		Cutthroat, Pink, Sockeye, Steelhead, Chum, Coho, Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	South Puget Sound SEG	10000		Watershed-02
14	Capital	Restoration	East Hylebos Ravine Habitat Restoration	Extends the habitat restoration actions just north of the West Milton Nature Preserve (located on the east fork). Stream bank stabilization and upland restoration in the most productive area on the East Fork of the Hylebos.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Riparian, Instream, Upland		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species)	Design Completed	Earth Corps	750000	private/public	10-Hylebos-05
15	Capital	Restoration	Electron Dam Diversion Fish Screening	Install inclined floor screen structure on flume at Electron Dam diversion to reduce juvenile mortality during out migration. Outlet of Flume located at Electron Forebay.	1	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Instream	Activity Type - Fish Screen: Fish screens installed or modified (1.00 Number)	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual, Feasibility Completed	Puyallup Tribe, South Puget Sound SEG, Puget Sound Energy	6000000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puyallup Tribe, South Puget Sound SEG,	10-UpperPuy-01
16	Capital	Restoration	Garrison Springs Restoration	Conduct feasibility study to see if Garrison Springs can be used to release juvenile Chinook from the WDFW hatchery to Puget Sound. The study would also estimate the cost of any alterations needed to permit the fish to successfully reach the Sound.	Unrated	Unknown	Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Nearshore (Beaches), Instream		Chinook	Chinook (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Puyallup Tribe, South Puget Sound SEG, Al Schmauder	5000		12-Chambers-01
17	Capital	Restoration	Implement Levee Setback Projects from Levee Setback Feasibility Study	Implement projects from the Levee Setback Feasibility Analysis for the Puyallup River Watershed (this study identified 32 levee setback sites on the Puyallup, Carbon and White Rivers for potential future restoration to reconnect the river to the floodplain).	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function	Instream, Riparian, Upland, Wetland		Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Active	King County, Pierce County, City of Orting		SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	10-Puyallup-01
18	Capital	Restoration	Improvements at the Buckley Fish Trap	Explore opportunities to improve fish passage at Buckley.	1	Unknown	Instream		Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	105000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	10-Hatchery-03
19	Capital	Restoration	Meeker Creek Riparian and Stream Restoration	The Meeker Creek Riparian and Stream Restoration Project will remove a 1,000-foot section Meeker Creek from its current manmade trapezoidal ditch and return it to a natural, meandering stream channel in the adjacent City-owned parcel. This project will improve water quality by reducing untreated stormwater loading to the creek, restore the riparian area, create shading and restore Salmon spawning habitat through designed in-channel stream features.	Mar-12	Unknown	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel reconfiguration and connectivity: miles (0.19 Miles), Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (2.30 Acres)	Chinook, Chum	Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Proposed, Land Acquisition Completed-SRFB/PSAR Grant Round 2013	City of Puyallup	998635	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Washington Department of Ecology (DOE), City of Puyallup	13-1424
20	Capital	Restoration	Middle Boise Creek Restoration Planning	King County is in the process of developing a Habitat Restoration Plan for Middle Boise Creek (RM 1-3) to identify approximately five to six habitat Restoration that could be constructed within the next ten years. A more comprehensive hydraulic model of the middle Boise Creek reach is important prior to constructing Restoration.	2				Chinook				95017	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	BoiseRstPln
21	Capital	Restoration	Narrows and Sequatchew-Stellacom Feeder Bluff Reconnection	Reconnect priority (historic) feeder bluffs along Nisqually to Point Defiance shoreline in the Tacoma Narrows and between Sequatchew Creek and Stellacom to restore lost process of sediment input. Feeder bluff reconnection could be accomplished by installing trestles under the BNSF railroad at key locations.	Unrated	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine	Riparian, Nearshore (Beaches)		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring, Sand Lance, Surf Smelt	Conceptual		10000000		12-Marine-09
22	Capital	Restoration	Olympic View Triangle - Commencement Bay	Tip of Foss and Middle waterways - salt marsh habitat - currently upland on DNR property- Eelgrass on bay side.	1	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Complete - Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan completed	Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	900000		10-CommBay-02
23	Capital	Restoration	Pacific Right Bank Levee Setback (RM 5.5 - 6.3)	This project is located on the right bank of the Lower White River in the City of Pacific, between River Mile 5.5 and 6.3. The project will reduce flood risk in a way which restores habitat and habitat forming processes. The project will remove over 4,100 linear feet of existing revetment and other artificial fill, reconnect the river to a broader portion of its floodplain, build a setback levee to limit the bounds of flood and erosion hazards in this reach, and improve the riparian buffer and wetlands.	1	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Wetland, Instream, Riparian	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Floodplain acres reconnected (10.00 Acres), Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Miles of levee removed or set back (0.78 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Number of structures placed in channel (5.00)	Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	King County DNR & Parks	20263683	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County Flood Control District	10-White-02
24	Capital	Restoration	Pocket Beach Enhancement/Nourishment Pilot: Sequatchew to Solo Point	Initiate a pilot beach restoration and marine riparian planting projects on existing pocket beaches persisting waterward of the BNSF railline between Sequatchew Creek and Solo Point to monitor and streamline beach nourishment and riparian enhancement techniques along the degraded shoreline.	1	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Beaches), Riparian		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring, Surf Smelt, Sand Lance, Steelhead	Conceptual design complete - pending proof of concept - Snohomish County	South Puget Sound SEG	200000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, South Puget Sound SEG	12-Marine-06
25	Capital	Restoration	Puget Creek Rearing Pond	An off-channel pond will be developed to provide an acclimation area for out-migrating Coho smolts and Chum fry. This area has an influx of marine water at high tide, which would benefit the out-migrating smolts/fry so they can be better situated for survival. This pond could also work in the reverse for in-migrating adult salmonids.	2	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Instream, Riparian		Coho	Chum (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Puget Creek Restoration Society	80000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	12-Marine-07
26	Capital	Restoration	Sequatchew Creek Estuary Reconnection	Restore estuarine processes to Sequatchew Creek Estuary through placement of a large rail trestle across the mouth of the estuary.	1	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine	Riparian, Estuary (River Delta), Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring, Sand Lance, Steelhead (Secondary Species), Surf Smelt	Conceptual		10000000		12-Marine-03
27															

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
1	Capital	Restoration	Sequalitchew Creek Estuary-Beach and Riparian Restoration	Remove derelict creosote pilings and bulkhead structures, restore natural beach profile, remove invasive plants and restore native, marine riparian corridor at the mouth of Sequalitchew Creek on the WRIA 12 shoreline, Northeast of the Nisqually reach.	2	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Wetland		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring	Conceptual	South Puget Sound SEG	350000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, South Puget Sound SEG	12-Marine-04
28	Capital	Restoration	Setback Levee 24th St (White River RM 2.3-3.7), Prelim Design	This project studied the feasibility of several options to provide flood control and/or habitat benefits on the White River in the area near 24th Street East, between RM 2.3 and 3.7 (left bank). The City of Sumner currently owns over 100 acres of the project site; several isolated parcels are not owned by the City. design/permitting/administration). A preliminary design (30%) for the 5,280', 10 ac side channel was also funded by this project.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Riparian, Instream, Upland, Wetland	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel reconfiguration and connectivity: off-channel stream created (1.00 Miles)	Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Pierce County, City of Puyallup, City of Sumner	171802.52	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration	09-1618
29	Capital	Restoration	Sheras Falls Barrier Removal	A fish barrier consisting of a drop of approximately 3 feet occurs near a private bridge about 650 feet upstream from the mouth of Clover Creek (outlet to Steilacoom Lake). The creek is asphalt and lined in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. The drop appears to occur at the downstream end of the asphalt treatment.	1			Activity Type - Fish Passage: Fish passage blockages removed or altered (1.00 Number)			In negotiations with property owner as of June 2013.	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	150000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Pierce Co Water Programs Div	2012-3-20
30	Capital	Restoration	SPC Riparian Restoration Planning Project	This project will complete engineering for removal of manmade structures at the former Inglin Dairy property, now part of the South Prairie Creek Reserve.	Unrated							Pierce Co Conservation Dist	30000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Pierce Co Conservation Dist	SPCRiparian2012
31	Capital	Restoration	Swan Creek Restoration channel geometry at Pioneer Way	Restore channel geometry in Swan Creek at Pioneer Way. There is high potential for restoration according to modelling by EDT - Sediment detention pond upstream.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Instream, Riparian		Coho	Chum (Secondary Species)	Conceptual		400000		10-LowPuy-01
32	Capital	Restoration	Titlow Estuary Restoration - Construction	Restore Titlow Lagoon to a connected and productive estuary. Construction efforts include: Replace a culvert/tidegate through BNSF RR with a large-span rail bridge to connect habitat and fish passage between Titlow Lagoon and Puget Sound; Remove a 50-meter pool and parking lot on the footprint of the historic Lagoon/saltwater wetland; Expand existing lagoon and install woody habitat structure; Removal invasive plants and restoration riparian and salt marsh habitat; Removal of a house, sea wall, and rip rap bulkhead		Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine	Nearshore (Embayments), Estuary (River Delta), Riparian, Wetland	Activity Type - Fish Passage: Culvert improvements/upgrades (1.00 Number)	Chinook, Chum, Pink	Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Completed	People for Puget Sound, South Puget Sound SEG, Metro Parks Tacoma	7000000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Estuary Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	12-Marine-11
33	Capital	Restoration	Titlow Estuary Restoration-Design Development	This project will develop design and permits documents for replacement of a culvert/tidegate through BNSF railroad with a large-span rail bridge to improve connectivity and fish passage between Titlow Lagoon and Puget Sound. Project efforts will also develop design and permit documents for removal of pool and parking lot infrastructure on the footprint of the historic Lagoon/saltwater wetland, and removal of a house, sea wall, and rip rap bulkhead from the shoreline.	2	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Active-Funded	People for Puget Sound, South Puget Sound SEG	92065	Estuary Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	12-Marine-12
34	Capital	Restoration	Titlow Pocket Estuary Feasibility Study	Complete a feasibility study for the replacement of the culvert/tidegate through BNSF railroad to improve connectivity and fish passage between Titlow lagoon and Puget Sound, beach cleanup/ enhancement. Puget Sound is one of the largest estuaries in the United States, and the diverse but highly threatened ecosystem it supports is the foundation for the economic and social identity of the region.		Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Embayments), Estuary (River Delta), Riparian		Chinook, Chum, Pink	Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Complete	South Puget Sound SEG	56860	Nat Fish & Wildlife Foundation	12-Marine-10
35	Capital	Restoration	TransCanada Levee (RM9.0-9.3)-Final Design, Construction	The TransCanada Levee Modification Project will modify the TransCanada Levee according to the recommendations in the TransCanada Levee Setback Feasibility Study completed by King County in 2011.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity	Instream, Riparian, Wetland, Upland	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Total riparian area treated: streambank treated (0.40 Miles)	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Completed	King County DNR & Parks	3100000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County DNR & Parks	10-White-04
36	Capital	Restoration	Update Regional Culvert Study	Re-evaluate the system to check on work done since the original study was completed - function of those removed and make sure there are not any new ones.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Instream		Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	SRFB/PSAR Grant round 2013	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	320000		Watershed-04
37	Capital	Restoration	Upper White Road Decommissioning	This project would plan and implement road decommissioning in floodplains throughout the upper White River (Greenwater River/ Huckleberry Creek/West Fork White River). This project would involve creating an access/travel management plan as well as on-the-ground work (include removing culverts, pulling back unstable fill, recontouring slopes, outcropping, water-barring, road-bed ripping, and revegetating).	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Stream Substrate	Riparian, Wetland, Upland		Chinook, Bull Trout, Steelhead	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Puyallup Tribe, South Puget Sound SEG, US Forest Service	1500000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, South Puget Sound SEG	10-UpperWhite-01
38	Capital	Restoration	White River Knotweed Control Project Phase 1	Knotweed is a highly destructive and exceedingly robust non-native invasive perennial that is spreading aggressively throughout the White River basin. The plant currently thrives along the riverbanks and adjacent roadsides of the basin. In addition to its rapid growth and ability to take advantage of floods to spread even further, knotweed has an extensive underground root network that makes it exceedingly difficult to kill.	unrated	Biological Processes	Instream, Riparian, Wetland, Upland, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Plant removal/control (270.00 Acres)	Bull Trout, Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Steelhead	Sockeye (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	87262		11-1500
39	Capital	Restoration	White River Restoration Assessment	Evaluate historic and current reaches of the White River important for salmon habitat and identify 10 priority habitat restoration actions that can be implemented within 10 years.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream, Riparian		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	King County	75000		Watershed-03
40	Non-Capital	Coordination	State/Local/NOAA TRT Technical Support	Provide access to state and local agency resources for better coordination and integration of plan components. Also to ensure the support of NOAA's TRT remains constant to help with the salmon recovery efforts.	Unrated	Unknown	Wetland, Upland, Riparian, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Instream		Steelhead, Sockeye, Pink, Cutthroat, Coho, Chum, Chinook, Bull Trout	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Pierce County	250000		Watershed-05
41															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
1	Non-Capital	Enforcement	Bay Watcher (CHB)	Weekly on the water patrols cover entire Commencement Bay shoreline. Also, weekly foot patrol to specific hot spots or outfalls.	Unrated	Unknown	Nearshore (Embayments)		Coho, Pink, Sockeye, Bull Trout	Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Funded and Active	Citizens for a Healthy Bay	60000	10-Education-01
42	Non-Capital	Enforcement	Pollution Hotline (CHB)	Consolidated citizen/agency hotline for reporting potential toxic problems. Follow up and correction of issues/results from the calls.	Unrated	Unknown	Estuary (River Delta), Instream, Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Nearshore (Rocky		Chinook, Chum, Bull Trout, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Sockeye, Steelhead, Rainbow, Kokanee	Steller Sea Lion, Surf Smelt, Umatilla Dace, Van Dyke's Salamander, Walleye Pollock, Western Toad, Anchovy, Bald Eagle, Cascade Torrent	Funded and Active	Citizens for a Healthy Bay	30000	Education-02
43	Non-Capital	Feasibility	Chambers Estuary Restoration Planning Project	This project will conduct preliminary planning for the restoration of Chambers Estuary, primarily through acquisition of part or all of the "Abitibi" site. Eventual project outcomes include;	1						Pierce Co Conservation Dist	50000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	ChambersEstuary
44	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Fish Tagging for Chinook Tracking	Fish tagging to track Chinook - trapping and tagging salmonid smolts for monitoring distribution and habitat usage and timing (POST tag) adaptive management [Increase telemetry and hydro-acoustic tagging of Chinook and Steelhead in system]	Unrated	Unknown	Instream, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Estuary (River Delta)		Chinook	Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual		90000	Monitoring-06
45	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Mud Moutain Dam Mortality Study	Assess the survival of adult and juvenile fish through Mud Moutain dam.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	US Army Corps of Engineers	250000	Monitoring-05
46	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Nearshore Restoration Project Effectiveness Monitoring	Develop and implement a nearshore effectiveness monitoring plan for future Restoration.	Unrated	Unknown	Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Nearshore (Rocky Coast)		Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Steelhead, Sockeye	Bald Eagle, Surf Smelt	Conceptual	South Puget Sound SEG	300000	Monitoring-07
47	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Smolt Trapping- Chambers Creek	Operate smolt trap on Chambers Creek - \$150,000 per year - includes manning site; monitoring also includes counting and identifying returning adult salmon.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream		Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	450000	Monitoring-04
48	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Smolt Trapping- Puyallup River	Operate smolt trap on the Puyallup River - \$150,000 per year - includes manning site.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream		Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Puyallup Tribe	450000	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board Monitoring-01
49	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Smolt Trapping- South Prairie Creek	Operate smolt trap on South Prairie Creek - \$150,000 per year - includes man on site.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream		Chinook, Coho, Chum, Steelhead, Pink, Bull Trout	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Muckleshoot Tribe, Puyallup Tribe	450000	Monitoring-03
50	Non-Capital	Monitoring	Smolt Trapping- White River	Operate smolt trap on the White River - \$150,000 per year - includes manning on site (Initiate long-term screw trapping of White River)	Unrated	Unknown	Instream		Chinook, Coho, Chum, Bull Trout, Pink, Sockeye, Steelhead	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Muckleshoot Tribe, Puyallup Tribe	450000	Monitoring-02
51	Non-Capital	Outreach and Education	Communications/ Public Outreach Support	This project includes technical help to coordinate public education and outreach between the numerous agencies and organizations working in the watersheds. A significant effort would be placed in web-based access to actions, opportunities and goals.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream, Estuary (River Delta), Nearshore (Beaches), Nearshore (Embayments), Nearshore (Rocky Coast)		Chinook, Chum, Coho, Bull Trout	Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	Pierce County	80000	10-Education-02
52	Non-Capital	Outreach and Education	Salmon Recovery Outreach	Create outreach function targeted at salmon recovery. Salmon Homecoming Celebration Planned for September 2013. Salmon Film series planned for November 2, 2013 sponsored by PRWC and PCD.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream, Riparian, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline		Bull Trout, Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Sockeye, Steelhead	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	South Puget Sound SEG	120000	10-Education-03
53	Non-Capital	Outreach and Education	White River Watershed Stewardship Program	Enforcement, education, engineering (according to Forest Plan) dos and don'ts on recreation in habitat areas. Providing aquatic conservation education services to Forest recreators alongs sensitive stream sources.	Unrated	Unknown	Wetland, Upland, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Riparian, Instream		Bull Trout, Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Steelhead	Sockeye (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	US Forest Service	90000	10-Education-04
54	Capital	Acquisition	Alward Road Acquisition and Planning	Pierce County owns several parcels along Alward Road and would like to purchase more properties in order to setback the existing levee and improve fish habitat. A groundwater channel t would be an interim habitat improvement measure until we own enough property to set the levee back.	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Instream		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	SRFB/PSAR Application 2013	Pierce County SWM	TBD	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board 10-Alward Rd-13
55	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	Matlock Farms Development Rights Purchase and In Stream Restoration	The goal of this project is to conserve this 155 acre property with 3,000 linear feet of Puyallup River frontage along the property. Ball Creek cuts through the property.	2		Riparian	Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Land, wetland or estuarine area protected from degradation or development (155.00 Acres), Activity Type - Acquisition/Easements/Leases - Washington: Upland protected (155.00	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	SRFB/PSAR Application 2013	Forterra	1194000	10-LowPuy-11
56														

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of Funds (PSAR, SFRB, other)	Project ID
1	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	Big Dog Floodplain Acquisition/Restoration	This project will acquire 36 acres of prime South Prairie Creek floodplain habitat for salmon conservation. Large Japanese Knotweed monocultures on the property will be eradicated and the property will be fully restored as forested riparian habitat. This property ranked #4 on the CLC South Prairie Creek Action Plan (2002).	1					Actively being pursued	Puyallup Tribe of Indians	150,000		SPC2013b
57	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	Countyline (White River) Levee Setback Project (RM 5.0-6.3)	The proposed project is a combination of property acquisition and levee modifications along the left bank of the lower White River at approximately river mile 5.2. The project will reconnect the White River to its floodplain by modifying an existing levee and establishing a buffer that more closely matches the floodplain terrace, and includes a setback levee.	1	Unknown	Riparian, Upland, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Wetland	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Floodplain acres reconnected (84.60 Acres), Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Miles of levee removed or set back (1.10 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Number of structures placed in channel (3.00)	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Active	King County DNR & Parks	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County DNR & Parks	10-White-03
58	Capital	Acquisition/Restoration	Marine View Drive Acquisition and Nearshore restoration	In Commencement Bay in front of Marine View Drive. Create intertidal habitat adjacent to the Trustee's area. Foss Log storage - \$50K per acre. This project proposes the acquisition of ~17 acres of nearshore and upland feeder streams along ~0.75 miles of the northeast shoreline of Commencement Bay.	1	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and Nearshore Marine, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Embayments), Upland, Riparian		Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring	The 17 acres have been acquired, two overwater structures have been removed.	Port of Tacoma	1000000	10-CommBay-01
59	Capital	Restoration	Boise Creek fish passage (above golf course) - 35% Design	This project would design fish passage at the cascades above the golf course on Boise Creek (RM 4.5). The Puyallup Tribe is proposing to obtain funding for the design and 35% engineering to both relocate Boise Creek into its former channel.	1	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Instream, Riparian, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline	Activity Type - Fish Passage: Fish ladder installed/improved (1.00 Number), Analyses and Reports : Biological Analysis (1.00 Each)	Chinook, Steelhead	Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Pending	King County, Puyallup Tribe	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County, Puyallup Tribe	10-Boise-03
60	Capital	Restoration	Calistoga Oxbow Levee & Access Road Culvert Replacement (RM 21.2)	The goal of this proposed project is to replace two culverts on an oxbow of the Puyallup River near the Calistoga Bridge: one on the levee and another on the access road. This project is located near RM 21.2 and near the Calistoga Bridge Orting; its intent is to increase backwater rearing habitat and reconnect historic oxbows to the main river channel.	1	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Instream, Riparian, Wetland	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore - Washington: Culvert modification - Culvert Removal (2.00 Number), Floodplain Reconnection: Floodplain Reconnection (10.00 Acres)	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	South Puget Sound SEG	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington Department of Ecology	05-1488
61	Capital	Restoration	Calistoga Setback Levee-Construction (RM 20.0-21.2)	The Calistoga Setback Levee Project in Orting on the Puyallup River between RM 19.3 and 21.5 will set back 6,500 feet of right (east) bank levee and reconnect 53 acres of floodplain to the Puyallup River.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function	Instream, Riparian, Wetland	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Floodplain acres reconnected (53.00 Acres)	Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Active-pending permits	City of Orting	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration, City of Orting	10-1863
62	Capital	Restoration	Clarks Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration	The City of Puyallup's Clarks Creek Riparian Planting project resulted in habitat and water quality improvements to Clarks Creek.	2	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (0.33 Acres), Activity Type - Riparian Habitat - Washington: Fencing (850.00 Feet), Activity Type - Upland Habitat: Total road treated (0.23 Miles)	Coho, Pink	Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Complete	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington Department of Ecology	11-Clarks-10
63	Capital	Restoration	Clearwater River Road Removal (Phase 2)	The project seeks to improve floodplain function and connectivity through removal of non-native road fill impinging upon the Clearwater River along a section of the 6000 forest road set for decommissioning. This phase 2 approach will support previously funded work (in process) to add large wood structure to the Clearwater River to partition flood flows into the floodplain, encourage deposition and sorting of sediment, and create instream complexity in the Clearwater River.	1	Biological Processes, Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function	Instream	Floodplain Reconnection: Floodplain Reconnection (10.00 Acres)	Chinook, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Rainbow, Steelhead	Chum (Secondary Species)	Active	South Puget Sound SEG	Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	11-1463
64	Capital	Restoration	Greenwater River ELJ Phase II (RM 4.5-5.3)	The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group used this grant, as well as the Greenwater ELJ and Road Decommissioning Project (06-2223), to place five engineered logjams in the Greenwater River upstream of the U.S. Forest Service Road 7010 bridge in the Greenwater River, which forms the border between Pierce and King Counties. Additionally the project removed 4,500 linear feet of the decommissioned FR 70 from the floodplain.	1	Biological Processes, Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Riparian, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Upland, Instream	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Channel Connectivity/Rehabilitation/Creation - Floodplain Restoration (1320.00 Linear Feet), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Number of structures placed in channel (8.00 Number)	Bull Trout, Chinook, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Rainbow, Steelhead	Chum (Secondary Species)	Complete	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration, PRISM Match	07-1867
65	Capital	Restoration	Greenwater River ELJ Phase III (RM 3.0-4.5)	This grant serve as a third phase to two projects completed in 2010 and 2011. The phase I and phase II projects collectively installed 13 mid-channel engineered log jams and removed nearly a mile of forest road from the floodplain. This project proposes to install 5 additional jams downstream of the phase I and phase II project sites.	1	Biological Processes, Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function	Instream	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel structure placement: miles of stream treated (1.00 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Number of structures placed in channel (5.00 Number)	Bull Trout, Chinook, Coho, Cutthroat, Pink, Rainbow, Steelhead		Active	South Puget Sound SEG	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	12-1288
66	Capital	Restoration	Puyallup River Setback Levee at Fennel Creek - Design	Pierce County is proposing to construct a setback levee or revetment along McCutcheon Rd on the middle Puyallup River at the mouth of Fennel Creek (RM 15.2 to 15.8), in order to reconnect 54 acres of floodplain to the river, and revegetate the floodplain. Pierce County currently owns 44 acres of the site. Under a separate grant, Pierce County is acquiring up to 19 additional acres.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Upland, Rivers/Streams/Shoreline, Riparian	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore: Berm or dike removal or modification: acres (54.00 Acres), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel structure placement: miles of stream treated (0.66 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat - Washington: Channel structure - Off-	Bull Trout, Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Complete	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration, PRISM Match	10-PuyFennel-01
67	Capital	Restoration	Puyallup SFork Restoration Phase I Construction	The modified plan includes construction of 1,900 Lin-Ft of the left overbank major side channel at the south end of the South Fork Restoration project site. The overbank channel inlet will begin at about river mile 18.4, left bank side (about 525 Ft upstream of the river channel bend) and confluence in at the river channel near river mile 17.9, left bank side (about 1,600 Ft downstream of the river channel bend).	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Instream, Upland, Wetland, Riparian	Floodplain Reconnection: Floodplain Reconnection (45.00 Acres)	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Active	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board	10-LowPuy-08
68	Capital	Restoration	Salmon Creek Culvert Replacement	This fish passage project replaced two undersized culverts on Salmon Creek, tributary to White (Stuck) River and located in Sumner, Washington. Design for this project included replacing an existing 36-inch concrete culvert (Parker Road) and a 54-inch corrugated metal pipe culvert (Sumner Watershed) with two 8 x 16-foot concrete box culverts.	1	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Water Quality, Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage	Instream	Activity Type - Fish Passage: Culvert improvements/upgrades (2.00 Number), Activity Type - Fish Passage: Miles upstream made accessible (1.00 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Number of structures placed in channel (2.00 Number), Activity Type - Riparian Habitat:	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species)	Conceptual	City of Sumner	City of Sumner	10-1858
69	Capital	Restoration	Sequalitchew Watershed Restoration Planning	Initiate stakeholder coordination for long-term watershed recovery of Sequalitchew Creek.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Instream, Nearshore (Embayments), Estuary (River Delta)		Coho	Chinook (Secondary Species), Chum (Secondary Species), Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Active	South Puget Sound SEG		12-Watershed-01
70	Capital	Restoration	South Prairie Creek Riparian Knotweed Restoration 2013	This project will restore approximately 10 acres of riparian forest habitat along South Prairie Creek, in areas previously infested with Japanese knotweed. In addition the project will refine existing GIS data related to presence of knotweed throughout the basin, and work crews will work to bring an additional 30 acres of knotweed into a "controlled" status.	Unrated	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment, Degraded Habitat-Stream Substrate	Riparian	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Floodplain Plant Removal/Control (30.00 Acres), Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Floodplain Planting (40.00 Acres)	Coho	Chinook (Secondary Species)	Active		SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Pierce Co Conservation Dist, ALEA - Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Washington	13-1417
71														

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Summary	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
1	Capital	Restoration	TransCanada Levee Setback Feasibility and Design	The purpose of the TransCanada Levee Setback Feasibility Study was to analyze alternatives for modification of the TransCanada Levee and select a preferred alternative for restoring process and function within a channelized section of the Lower White River, while preventing an increase in flood hazard from inundation or channel migration outside the study area.	1	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Instream, Riparian	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration - Washington: Miles of levee removed or set back (0.30 Miles)	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Bull Trout (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary)	Conceptual, Feasibility Completed	King County DNR & Parks	83026.63	SRFB - Salmon Recovery Funding Board, King County DNR & Parks	08-2009
72	Capital	Restoration	White River Corridor (Pacific) Phase 1: Abernethy	Acquire 13 acres of wetland and agricultural lands to allow wetland restoration and side-channel reconnection to the mainstem White River.	Unrated						Complete	King County		(1) Conservation Futures Trust (proposed - determined early summer '09) (2) KC Parks Levy (proposed - determined early summer '09)	(1) \$225,000.00 (2) \$112,500.00 (3) \$712,500.00
73	Non-Capital	Coordination	Create South Puget Sound Regional Organization	Create South Puget Sound Regional Organization to develop, coordinate, and implement South Sound Salmon Recovery Plan.	Unrated	Unknown	Instream wetland, riparian		Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary Species)	Complete (created)	South Puget Sound SEG	160000	\$50,000	Watershed-01
74	Capital	Restoration	Chambers Creek Dam Feasibility Study	Explore ownership and water rights and other issues surrounding the possible removal of Chambers Creek Dam.	1	In addition, the WRIA 10/12 Lead Entity strategy states that in Chambers Creek, The single 'most important action to accomplish this [natural Chinook and Steelhead production] would be to allow passage of fish beyond, and eventual removal of, the Chambers Bay Dam.	Instream, Nearshore (Embayments), Estuary (River Delta)	Barrier removal	Coho, Winter Chum, Steelhead, Chinook		Active - ownership and water rights have been determined.	Pierce County PWU			12-Chambers Dam-13
75	Capital	Restoration	Remove Creosote Pilings on Chambers	Remove 500 derelict creosote pilings along the 2.5 miles of shoreline at the increasingly popular park. This project removes 30 to 40 tons of creosote from the shoreline environment. Creosote is a heavy, oily liquid made from coal tar or wood tar and used as a wood preservative. Removal of the pilings will help restore intertidal and near shore habitats and improve overall water quality.	Unrated		Nearshore	Habitat Restoration	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Pink (Secondary Species), Pacific Herring, Sand Lance, Surf Smelt, Steelhead	Active - some funding has been secured, removal will be taking place this summer.				12-Chambers Beach-13
76															
77	Newly added projects (YELLOW)														
78	Active projects (funded) (GREEN)														
79	Completed projects (BLUE)														
80	New information/updates to existing projects (ORANGE)														