

Three-Year Work Plan Narrative for  
Lake Washington/Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8)  
May 2012

## Introduction

This document provides a brief narrative to accompany the 2012 Three-Year Work Plan project list update for the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8). Both the capital and non-capital actions listed in the Three-Year Work Plan reflect the most important known priorities for Chinook conservation and recovery in the watershed, and are based upon analyses and hypotheses described in detail in the *Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (2005)*.

The Three-Year Work Plan project list includes:

- 77 capital projects focused on protecting and restoring Chinook salmon habitat (represents a more than \$81 million funding need)
- 10 programmatic priority activities to support key outreach and education programs and incentive-based support for land use and habitat protection regulations (represents a more than \$15 million funding need)
- Three priority monitoring activities to track Chinook salmon population status and trends, project effectiveness, and watershed conditions (represents a more than \$3.5 million funding need)
- Four priority programmatic needs to support adaptive management and coordination (represents a more than \$2.2 million funding need)

Estimated costs for each action in the Three-Year Work Plan are based on the 10-Year Start List cost estimates from the WRIA 8 Plan or other recent updates. Note that not all actions on the list have cost estimates. This Three-Year Work Plan update was developed in consultation with the WRIA 8 Implementation Committee and Technical Committee and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council.

The conservation and practical rationale for the Three-Year Work Plan remains unchanged from the 2009 narrative. Refer to that narrative if more detailed information is needed (<http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/reports/default.aspx>).

### **Consistency**

1. What are the actions and/or suites of actions needed for the next three years to implement your salmon recovery chapter as part of the regional recovery effort?

The accompanying spreadsheet lists the actions needed to implement the WRIA 8 work plan in the next three years, organized by watershed sub-basin. Specific additions or deletions for 2012 are listed below and reflected on the project list:

### **Project Additions in 2012 Update** (Migratory/Nearshore/Multiple Populations)

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- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Migratory Areas (M008A)

(Cedar River Population)

- River Bend Acquisition (C219)
- Cedar River Floodplain Restoration at river mile 16 (C255)
- Madrona Park Bulkhead Removal and Shoreline Restoration (C287)
- Enhance small creek mouths in Lake Washington shoreline segments 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (C282 and C303)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Cedar River (C005A)

(Sammamish River Population)

- Riparian restoration in Friendly Village development and the equestrian center (N214)
- Restore riparian conditions along Cottage Lake Creek (N289, N290, and N291)
- Riparian revegetation between weir and Lake Sammamish (N362)
- Relocate Evans Creek (N432A)
- Kelsey Creek Restoration Phase 2 (N485/N487)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – North, Little Bear, Evans Creeks (N079A)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Bear and Cottage Lake Creeks (N013A)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Issaquah Creek (I028A)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Sammamish River (N042A)
- Riparian restoration and invasive species control – Kelsey Creek (N130A)

**Projects Modified in 2012 Update**

- Add “Lower Taylor Creek Restoration” to the description of C270 (Explore opportunities to restore small creek mouths in Section 1 of Lake Washington shoreline).
- Add “Acquire and restore undeveloped streamside property on Issaquah Creek downstream of Juniper St. and downstream of Berntsen Park (I209 and I210)” as part of Issaquah Waterways Program implementation.
- Include the King County Parks parcel immediately south of the Woodinville-Duvall Road which is part of the infested area as part of N276 (Remove invasive plants and plant riparian buffer along Bear Creek throughout Paradise Valley Conservation Area).

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- Add “Relocation and restoration of the mouth of Horse Creek Western Branch” to N339 (Sammamish River Tributary Mouth Restoration Feasibility and Restoration).
- Add stabilization efforts that address sediment movement in the Lewis Creek system to help preserve the habitat at the delta and lower reaches of the creek to the Lake Sammamish tributary delta improvements project.

**Projects Removed in 2012 Update**

- Clearwater School Restoration (N378). Project is complete and implements a top priority for Snohomish County, and includes restoring riparian areas, adding large woody debris, creating side channel enhancements.
- Evans Creek Relocation Study (N432). City of Redmond completed the study and is moving forward with the relocation of Evans Creek in 2012.

**Programmatic actions** needed for the next three years include all those on the WRIA 8 10-Year Start List of Actions (Volume 1, Chapter 9), with the highest priority actions listed in the “Non-Capital Actions” section of the Three-Year Work Plan. The WRIA 8 Summit held in December 2010 identified the following programmatic actions that were ranked by a 2009 survey of WRIA 8 partners to be of high or medium importance to salmon recovery, but have low levels of implementation. These Plan recommendations should be revisited by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council and supporting committees to identify ways to increase implementation:

- Outreach regarding the benefits of large wood in streams
- Education programs for landscape designers/contractors on sustainable design
- Programs to address illegal water withdrawals
- Incentives to protect/restore ecological function
- Outreach to property owners to protect forest cover/habitat
- Promotion of low-impact development
- Natural Yard Care education

Programmatic actions added to the Three-Year Work Plan in 2012 include:

- Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, replant treated areas with native species and regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations.
- Habitat protection and restoration: Work with public and private landowners to protect and restore riparian areas in both rural and

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urban areas of the watershed (basin wide), including targeted technical assistance and outreach and education activities.

- Outreach and Education: Increase support for salmon recovery, including promotion of programs that enable the public to see returning adult salmon and learn about salmon and river ecology, annual tour of habitat protection and restoration projects for elected officials, identifying and promoting watershed salmon recovery legislative priorities, coordinated messaging etc.
- Partner with Friends of the Cedar River Watershed to engage untapped funding sources in the development of a Salmon Recovery video series as a new chapter of the Watershed Report and as primary source material for science and civics curricula in the 13 school districts that share a footprint with WRIA 8.

The Puget Sound Partnership (PSP)/Recovery Implementation RITT review of the 2010 and 2011 WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan update noted that specific programmatic actions supporting regulations that benefit salmon (e.g., Growth Management Act and Shoreline Master Program updates) were not identified, nor were strategic opportunities being carried out to engage in Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update processes. In general, WRIA 8 lacks staff capacity to track and coordinate these processes with its 27 member jurisdictions. However, WRIA 8 programmatic efforts, including the Green Shorelines program and riparian area protection and restoration (new emphasis in 2011 and 2012), do support and compliment regulatory protections for salmon habitat. Additionally, the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council will be engaging in detailed discussions of SMP updates in 2012 to identify lessons learned from local governments that have completed the process and to better understand the nexus with salmon recovery priorities.

**Research, monitoring and evaluation actions** needed include:

- Continue habitat status and trends monitoring for the Cedar River and for wadeable streams. WRIA 8 received a grant from the EPA in 2010 to continue survey work through 2013. An interim report was presented to the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council in early 2012.
- Complete an overall WRIA 8 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework – this framework will leverage effectiveness and implementation monitoring efforts already taking place and help strategically direct future effectiveness monitoring to focus on projects with greatest uncertainty, as well as incorporate H-Integration efforts. The WRIA 8 Technical Committee began work with PSP and the RITT in 2010 to develop this framework in the context of overall Puget Sound adaptive management, but RITT guidance documents have yet to be distributed.
- Work with RITT and Puget Sound Partnership to devise methods for programmatic effectiveness monitoring.

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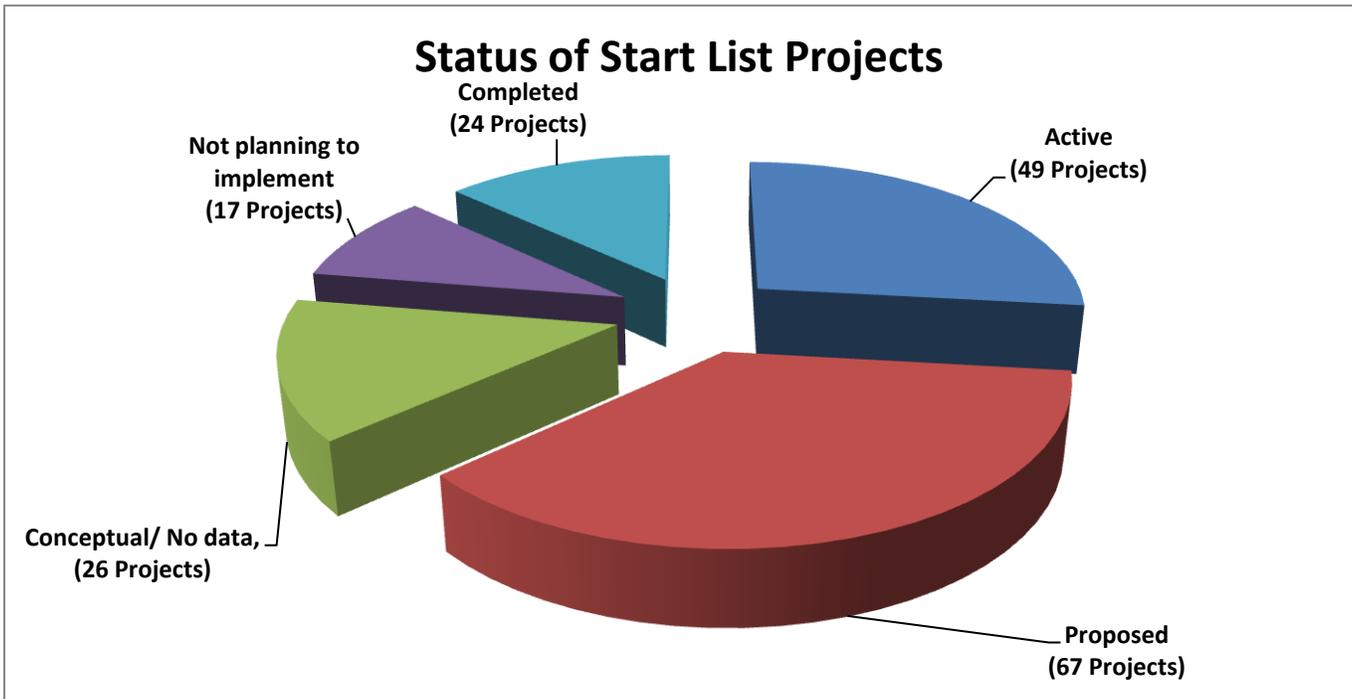
***Pace/Status***

2. What is the status of actions underway per your recovery plan chapter? Is this on pace with the goals of your recovery plan?

In December 2011, WRIA 8 completed the Five-Year Implementation Progress Report, documenting progress, successes, and challenges during the first five years of implementing the WRIA 8 Plan, and identifying priorities moving forward (see report at: <http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/planning/five-year-progress-report.aspx>). The report was distributed to all WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council members; all councilmembers from local cities and King and Snohomish counties; directors of local government departments of public works, planning, and parks; and, the chairs of local government planning and parks commissions.

In the first five years of implementing the WRIA 8 Plan, 24 projects from the 10-Year Start List have been completed, meaning we are roughly 14% of the way to meeting the 10 year project implementation goal. Of the 166 projects currently on the 10-Year Start List, 44% either have been completed (24 projects) or are funded and in progress (49 projects). An additional 40% (67 projects) have been proposed and await funding. Twenty-six projects (16%) are either conceptual project ideas that a sponsor has not developed into a proposed project, or are projects for which we lack data on their status and are assumed to be conceptual. Seventeen projects have been deemed infeasible and removed from the 10-Year Start List. The lack of capital project funding over the past five years has limited our ability to fund more of the proposed projects. (See chart below of the distribution of the 166 10-Year Start List projects).

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3. What is the general status of implementation towards your habitat restoration, habitat protection, harvest management, and hatchery management goals?

The status of WRIA 8 habitat restoration and protection is described in the answer to #2 above. The co-managers (tribes and WDFW) are responsible for harvest and hatchery management, and while WRIA 8 acknowledges the importance of considering progress on all “H’s” to recovery, WRIA 8 does not have specific goals associated with these activities. Some progress has been made in H-integration prior to 2011 (see previous narratives), but further progress awaits development of an adaptive management framework (progress slowed in 2010 and 2011). It should be noted that the City of Issaquah and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife received \$4 million in funding through the 2012 Supplemental state budget to implement the Issaquah Integrated Fish Passage project, which will improve fish passage at the Issaquah Hatchery intake dam and allow salmon to access over 10 miles of high quality habitat in Issaquah Creek. This is a significant salmon recovery action in our watershed, which will prompt a discussion among the co-managers (WDFW and the tribes) about whether or not hatchery fish will be allowed above the dam to access available habitat and spawning grounds above the dam. This decision may have important implications for our salmon recovery efforts moving forward.

**Sequence/Timing**

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4. What are the top implementation priorities in your recovery plan in terms of specific actions or theme/suites of actions? How are these top priorities being sequenced in the next three years? What do you need to be successful in implementing these priorities?

Past PSP/RITT reviews of WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan updates recommended increased prioritization and sequencing of projects. In an effort to improve alignment of capital projects with WRIA 8 Plan priorities, the WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee and Technical Committee are currently working through a process to improve our project review and scoring criteria for use in our grant rounds and as a tool to assist in prioritizing and sequencing projects on our Three-Year Work Plan project list. In 2012, the WRIA 8 Technical Committee will be engaging in a process to further prioritize Three-Year Work Plan projects, which should inform the 2013 Three-Year Work Plan update.

Capital projects that benefit the Cedar River population are the highest priority for implementing the WRIA 8 Plan. During the next three years of implementation project priorities will continue to emphasize increasing fry colonization and juvenile rearing success by protecting and restoring areas of floodplain connectivity in and around areas that have high Chinook spawning concentrations. To be successful in implementing these top priorities we will continue to need funding and support for large-scale floodplain reconnection projects along high priority river corridors. High land values and multiple parcel ownership in most reaches mean that projects often take many grant rounds to acquire property on a scale sufficient for restoration to be effective. This is especially true in the Cedar River, where years of acquisition are enabling implementation of some large-scale restoration actions in the next three years.

Within Lake Washington, shoreline restoration actions are focused on the southern end of the lake – especially near the mouth of the Cedar River and any small creek mouth – to benefit the Cedar River fry-migrant life stage that rears in the lake, as well as migrating pre-smolts (parr). We hypothesize that restoration of shallow sandy habitat with overhanging vegetation will reduce predator efficiency, and increase juvenile survival in Lake Washington. Given the highly developed condition of the lake, most actions to date have taken place on public property. However, the ongoing Green Shorelines program promotes similar benefits on private property. We continue to conduct outreach and develop messages to inform lakeshore property owners of the options and benefits of “softer,” “greener” shoreline alternatives to bulkheads. We will also continue to coordinate with the Department of Natural Resources to promote shoreline restoration on state-owned lands around the lake.

The naturally spawning Sammamish River population continues to have low abundance and low productivity, and actions continue to be necessary in the near-term to secure this population from any increase in extinction risk. Actions are also necessary to ensure that the habitat potential exists to support recovery

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in the future as population productivity increases and the distribution expands into the Tier 2 North Lake Washington tributaries (e.g. Little Bear and North Creeks). This requires programmatic actions to maintain and restore landscape level processes at risk from development as well as capital projects to acquire functioning habitat or restore degraded habitats. These acquisitions include headwater areas in Upper Bear Creek, Cottage/Cold Creek, Little Bear Creek, and North Creek to maintain forest cover, water quality, and hydrologic processes.

The nearshore component of the WRIA 8 plan includes significant uncertainties. Actions are focused on identifying specific locations where feeder bluff connections to the nearshore environment can be restored, and restoring pocket estuaries where possible. The railroad severely constrains restoration opportunities in WRIA 8, making a feasibility study essential for WRIA 8 to implement feeder bluff projects throughout the 10-year plan horizon.

In order to be successful WRIA 8 requires stable, predictable state and federal funding support to help match local funding, as well as continued state leadership on Puget Sound and salmon recovery messages at the regional level (e.g., Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council, Puget Sound Partnership Leadership Council, STORM, etc.).

***Next Big Challenge***

5. Do these top priorities reflect a change in any way from the previous three-year work program? Have there been any significant changes in the strategy or approach for salmon recovery in your watershed? If so, how & why?

The Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Land Cover Change Analysis report was completed in July 2011. The report revealed that forest cover continues to decline and impervious area continues to increase in riparian areas throughout the watershed, although overall forest cover outside the Urban Growth Area boundary appears to be stable. An appreciable amount of forest cover loss between 2005 and 2009 was in areas vested under previous Sensitive Areas Ordinances. In light of our analyses, WRIA 8 is increasing emphasis on programmatic protection messages and private landowner stewardship of riparian areas in 2012. The WRIA 8 riparian protection and restoration strategy consists of two tracks: 1) Do what we can now to address the “thousand cuts” or actions by private property owners, and 2) Conduct additional analysis of the problem, including further investigation of the drivers of the loss of trees in riparian areas and identify vested/grandfathered development sites that could be developed in the future.

There have been no significant changes in our project implementation strategy, though the Technical Committee is considering whether changes may be warranted in the near future. As indicated previously, we are improving our grant

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review/scoring criteria to better align projects with plan priorities and assist in prioritizing projects on our Three-Year Work Plan.

6. What is the status or trends of habitat and salmon populations in your watershed?
  - a. **Habitat** status and trends monitoring (wadeable streams) began in July 2009, and is currently funded through 2013. The study is measuring flow, land use/land cover, biological indicators, and aquatic and riparian condition of 50 random stream sites throughout WRIA 8. Data are being loaded into the Washington Department of Ecology Status and Trends database and will be analyzed in future months. We continue to work on developing an overall habitat status and trends framework, including wadeable streams and rivers, land cover, water quality, and hydrologic trends.
  - b. Trends in forest cover and impervious cover in WRIA 8 (1991-2006) were recently assessed and reported at the WRIA 8 5-Year Review in December 2010. This analysis is informing our current emphasis on stewardship of riparian forest cover. In aggregate, forest cover outside the Urban Growth Area boundaries in WRIA 8 remained constant between 1991 and 2006. In a separate part of the analysis, forest cover along WRIA 8 streams declined slightly, and impervious cover increased between 2006 and 2009.  
<http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/reports/W8LandcoverChangeReport7-19-2011.pdf>
  - c. WRIA 8 has collected salmon **population** status and trend data for more than 13 years. The figures and tables at the end of this document summarize Chinook adult spawner returns and juvenile outmigrant trends for WRIA 8. Over the last 13 years, the overall trend in Chinook naturally spawning adult abundance has been increasing in the Cedar population and declining in the Sammamish population.
7. Are there new challenges associated with implementing salmon recovery actions that need additional support? If so, what are they?
  - a. **Funding.** The stability of local funding for WRIA 8 team and local staff coordination and implementation of salmon recovery actions, including habitat protection, restoration, and water quality has become a concern due to shrinking local government budgets. Stable, adequate, and predictable state and federal funding helps to keep local governments engaged and participating; messages and support for the importance of keeping the local effort going would be appreciated.

Funding for implementation of the WRIA 8 Plan has fallen short of funding goals in most categories (see graph on following page). Looking into the future, beyond 2012, there are several unknown funding scenarios, which

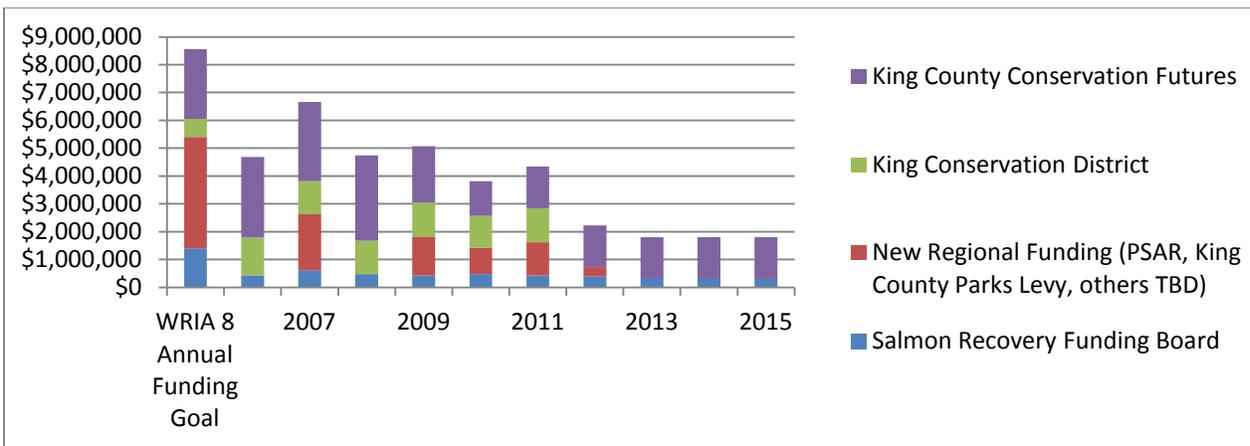
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will impact the ability to implement priority habitat projects and programmatic activities.

Capital Project Funding Status:

Given the limited and downward trend of SRFB funding, the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) program funds have been a strong boost to capital funding for implementation of habitat acquisition and restoration projects. The PSAR fund program started in the 2007-2009 biennial budget, and require an appropriation from the state legislature in each biennial budget. Although PSAR funds help supplement SRFB funding, the amount of funding has declined substantially from \$42 million in 2007-2009, to \$33 million in 2009-2011, to \$15 million in 2011-2013. Having an adequate PSAR fund program in the 2013-2015 biennial budget is crucial to habitat project implementation.

Since 2009, the King County Parks Levy has provided another local source of funding for habitat acquisition projects. Similar to PSAR, the levy is up for renewal in 2013, and approval will be important to continuing an important source of local funding.



WRIA 8 Plan annual funding goals for four primary funding sources compared to actual annual funding levels during the first five years of implementing the Plan.

Additionally, the court decision from the Mason County Conservation District assessment case caused some conservation districts with similar assessments, including King Conservation District to decide not to make assessment funds available in 2012. King Conservation District (KCD) is traditionally one of our more stable sources of local funding, and has comprised approximately 2/3 of our annual grant funding available for habitat acquisition and restoration over the last few years. The KCD funds are also our primary source for funding programmatic activities, such as our “fish in/fish out” status and trends monitoring and several critical outreach and education programs. Combined with reduced state and

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federal funding, the loss of this local funding further limits our ability to effectively implement recovery actions and slows the overall pace of implementation. WRIA 8 partners have been very successful in utilizing local funding to leverage state and federal funding. In particular, WRIA 8 utilized some of its interlocal agreement operating funds to support monitoring of habitat status and trends, which leveraged a \$1 million grant from the Environmental Protection Agency in 2009 to monitor watershed conditions for three years, through 2013.

In coordination with other watersheds in our area and across the state, we continue to explore and assess the potential of new, alternative funding mechanisms to more adequately fund salmon recovery in the future.

Capacity Funding Status for Programmatic Activities:

The WRIA 8 team is largely funded by the interlocal agreement (ILA) between the 27 participating local governments in the watershed, as well as the Lead Entity grant from the Recreation and Conservation Office. The ILA funding has not increased since 2000, and has not kept pace with staff costs. Similarly, the lead entity funding has not increased since 1999, despite additional required grant work products and tasks..

To supplement the WRIA 8 staff funding, WRIA 8 also utilizes a portion of PSAR funds (approximately 5-6% of the WRIA 8 allocation) as operating/capacity funding to advance our programmatic priorities, including watershed-wide salmon recovery outreach and education through our Salmon SEEson program, Green Shorelines, and outreach and education on riparian area protection and restoration. Having a PSAR program in 2013-2015 is crucial for keeping these successful programs functioning and to moving projects forward.

In 2014, staff costs are expected to exceed current operating funds from the ILA and lead entity grant. Additional funding for staff capacity will need to be identified to maintain or increase the current level of Plan implementation

- b. In 2011, the Treaty Tribes of Puget Sound and the Coast released a paper titled "Treaty Rights at Risk – Ongoing habitat loss, the decline of the salmon resource, and recommendations for change," which states their concern that their treaty rights to harvest fish are not being upheld due to the continued loss of salmon habitat. The paper served to prompt action by federal, state, local and tribal governments and policy makers to reverse the downward slide of our salmon and their habitat. Part of this effort requires strengthening and enforcing local land use regulations. This requires state and federal support and assistance to local governments in the form of funding, guidance, and enforcement. Currently, the federal

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government and the tribes are developing an approach to address habitat protection concerns.

- c. The Population Recovery Approach (PRA) document proposed by NOAA-Fisheries in December 2010 presents potential major hurdles to salmon recovery efforts in WRIA 8. The WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council provided comments on our view of its technical and policy deficiencies in February 2011, and had Will Stelle, NOAA Regional Administrator come to the Salmon Recovery Council to discuss the purpose of the PRA, how it will be used by NOAA, and to better understand WRIA 8's concerns with the document's use of data, its conclusions, and implications for recovery in WRIA 8. At this time it continues to be unclear how the PRA may affect recovery in WRIA 8. The WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council continues to consider this a potential concern for salmon recovery implementation in our watershed.
- d. King County has encountered significant challenges to the restoration of natural river processes in the Cedar River, primarily related to recreational safety and the placement of large wood. These challenges will increase risk management for projects and continue to limit efforts at process-based restoration until a satisfactory balance is achieved. Continued support for the restoration of natural river processes, clearly articulated by the Puget Sound Partnership, NOAA-Fisheries, WDFW and other state and federal agencies, is needed to maintain an appropriate balance in the discussion.
- e. The results of the WRIA 8 Land Cover Change Analysis prompted WRIA 8 to engage in a new strategy to improve riparian area protection and restoration. Much of this effort will be focused on developing messages and approaches for engaging private landowners in restoring and protecting their riparian areas. We will also focus on developing effective partnerships between community groups, non-profits, and local governments to better coordinate and leverage each other's efforts and resources to do this work. Funding and regulatory support for these efforts will be important to their success.
- f. Detailed analyses of programmatic effectiveness are likely beyond the capacity of the WRIA to implement and would benefit from initiatives managed by an outside agency or university. However, a programmatic survey and subsequent analyses suggest areas of future emphasis in WRIA 8 (Figure 4).
- g. The WRIA 8 H-Integration process has not resulted in consensus on the role of hatchery-origin spawners on the Sammamish spawning grounds. Adaptive management actions or actions to test alternate hypotheses, if any, will require co-manager approval and likely require input from the

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- RITT and PSP. WRIA 8 lacks staff capacity to move this forward. It should be noted that the improving fish passage at the Issaquah Hatchery Intake Dam on Issaquah Creek is a significant salmon recovery action in our watershed, which will prompt a Co-Manager (tribes and WDFW) discussion of whether or not hatchery fish will be allowed above the dam to access available habitat and spawning grounds above the dam. This decision may have important implications for our salmon recovery efforts moving forward.
- h. Salmon recovery is a critical component of Puget Sound recovery, and implementing the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan should be identified as a priority in the 2012 update to the Action Agenda. Although drafts of the Action Agenda update include habitat protection as one of three priority strategies, habitat restoration should be included. The protection of remaining high quality habitat is essential for recovery, but cannot be decoupled from habitat restoration efforts. As the regional organization responsible for salmon recovery, the Puget Sound Partnership needs to clearly identify and support this priority.

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**Figures and Tables**

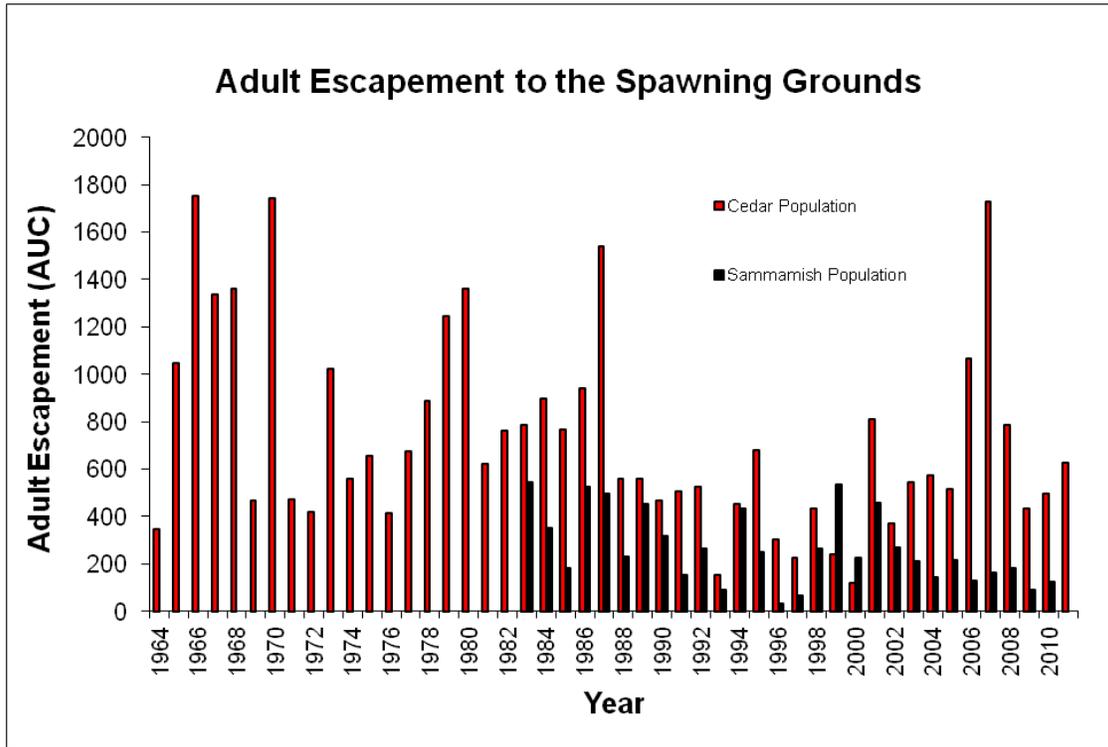


Figure 1. WRIA 8 Adult Escapement (Area Under the Curve estimation method).

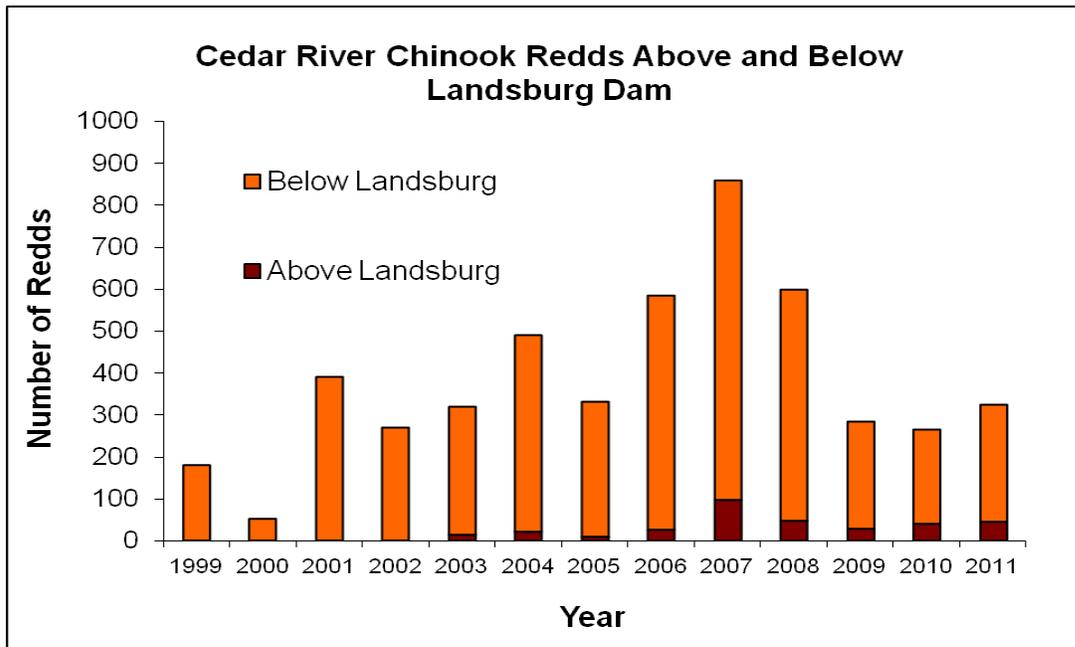


Figure 2. Cedar River Chinook Redds, 1999-2010.

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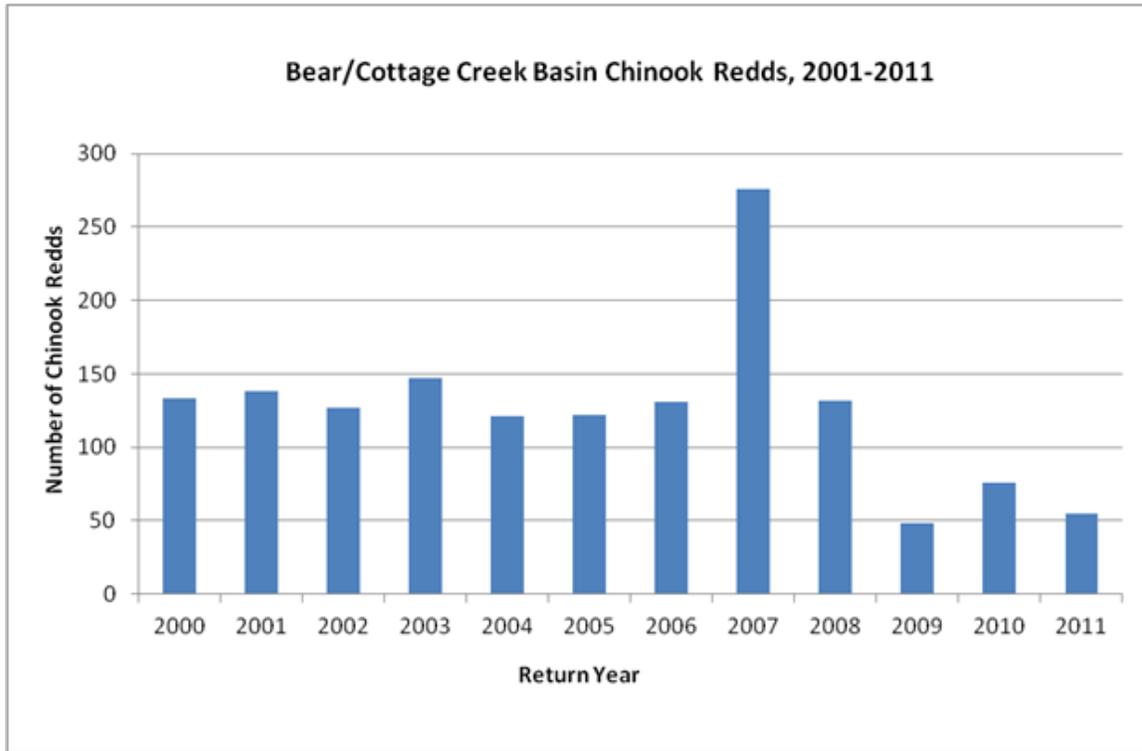


Figure 3. Bear/Cottage Creek Basin Chinook Redds, 2001-2009.



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Brood Year	Estimated Migration			% Migration		Est. Females	PED	Production/Female			Survival Rates		
	Fry	Parr	Total	Fry	Parr			Fry	Parr	Total	Fry	Parr	Total
1998	67,293	12,811	80,104	84.0%	16.0%	173	778,500	389	74	463	8.6%	1.6%	10.3%
1999	45,906	18,817	64,723	70.9%	29.1%	180	810,000	255	105	360	5.7%	2.3%	8.0%
2000	10,994	21,157	32,151	34.2%	65.8%	53	238,500	207	399	607	4.6%	8.9%	13.5%
2001	79,813	39,326	119,139	67.0%	33.0%	398	1,791,000	201	99	299	4.5%	2.2%	6.7%
2002	194,135	41,262	235,397	82.5%	17.5%	281	1,264,500	691	147	838	15.4%	3.3%	18.6%
2003	65,875	54,929	120,804	54.5%	45.5%	337	1,516,500	195	163	358	4.3%	3.6%	8.0%
2004	74,292	60,006	134,298	55.3%	44.7%	511	2,299,500	145	117	263	3.2%	2.6%	5.8%
2005	98,085	19,474	117,559	83.4%	16.6%	339	1,525,500	289	57	347	6.4%	1.3%	7.7%
2006	107,796	14,613	122,409	88.1%	11.9%	587	2,641,500	184	25	209	4.1%	0.6%	4.7%
2007	694,264	78,915	773,179	89.8%	10.2%	899	4,045,500	772	88	860	17.2%	2.0%	19.1%
2008	124,655	14,883	139,538	89.3%	10.7%	599	2,695,500	208	25	233	4.6%	0.6%	5.2%
2009	115,474	36,916	152,390	76.0%	24.0%	285	1,282,500	405	130	535	9.0%	2.9%	11.9%
2010	153,126	34,680	187,806	82.0%	18.0%	266	1,197,000	576	130	706	12.8%	2.9%	15.7%

Table 1. Production, productivity (production per female), and survival of Chinook fry and parr among brood years. Fry migration was assumed to be January 1 to April 15. Parr migration was assumed to be April 16 through July 13. Productivity was calculated from potential egg deposition (PED) for returning spawners. Data are Cedar River broods 1998 to 2010. (Table from Kiyohara and Zimmerman 2012.)

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Brood Year	Estimated Migration			% Migration		Est. Females	PED	Production/Female			Survival Rates		
	Fry	Parr	Total	Fry	Parr			Fry	Parr	Total	Fry	Parr	Total
2000	419	10,087	10,506	4.0%	96.0%	133	598,500	3	76	79	0.1%	1.7%	1.8%
2001	5,427	15,891	21,318	25.5%	74.5%	138	621,000	39	115	154	0.9%	2.6%	3.4%
2002	645	16,636	17,281	3.7%	96.3%	127	571,500	5	131	136	0.1%	2.9%	3.0%
2003	2,089	21,558	23,647	8.8%	91.2%	147	661,500	14	147	161	0.3%	3.3%	3.6%
2004	1,178	8,092	9,270	12.7%	87.3%	121	544,500	10	67	77	0.2%	1.5%	1.7%
2005	5,764	16,598	22,362	25.8%	74.2%	122	549,000	47	136	183	1.0%	3.0%	4.1%
2006	3,452	13,077	16,529	20.9%	79.1%	131	589,500	26	100	126	0.6%	2.2%	2.8%
2007	1,163	11,543	12,706	9.2%	90.8%	276	1,242,000	4	46	50	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%
2008	14,243	50,959	65,202	21.8%	78.2%	132	594,000	108	386	494	2.4%	8.6%	11.0%
2009	1,530	7,655	9,185	16.7%	83.3%	48	216,000	32	159	191	0.7%	3.5%	4.3%
2010	901	16,862	17,763	5.1%	94.9%	60	270,000	15	281	296	0.3%	6.2%	6.6%

Table 2. Production, productivity (production per female), and survival of natural-origin Chinook in Bear Creek. Fry are assumed to have migrated between February 1 and April 8. Parr are assumed to have migrated between April 9 and June 30. Data are 2000 to 2010 brood years. (Table from Kiyohara and Zimmerman 2012.)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1	<b>2012 Three-Year Work Plan - WRIA 8 Watershed Implementation Priorities</b> <b>New Projects Highlighted (Yellow = 2010; Green = 2011; Blue = 2012)</b> <b>Completed Projects to be Removed (Red)</b>																						
2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
3	<b>Cedar</b>																						
4	<b>Capital Projects</b>																						
5	<b>Cedar River - Restore Floodplain Connectivity to Increase In-Stream Juvenile Rearing Productivity</b>																						
6	Acquisition and Restoration	Cedar Reach 3	Protect and improve riparian habitat in future redevelopment	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Streambank or Riparian Protected (19 acres, 4500 linear feet)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ -	restoration			\$ -	2014	SPU, CLC, Renton			SRFB/ PSAR	C206
7	Acquisition	Acquisition and Habitat Protection Upstream of Ron Regis park: Reach 4	Protect Habitat in Reach 4: Protect existing riparian habitat, instream habitat conditions and extensive LWD in reach. Most of reach already in public ownership or protected by regulations (e.g. steep slopes). Targeted parcel is adjacent to landslide reach immediately upstream of Ron Regis park. (C213)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Streambank or Riparian Protected (0.10 Miles)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	NA	\$ -	acquisition	\$ 200,000	NA	\$ -	2013	King Cour	\$ 200,000	\$ 50,000	KCD , King County SWM	C213
8	Restoration	Study Options to Protect Habitat in Reach 4 and Reduce Flooding and Erosion in Ron Regis park	Study Options to Protect Habitat in Reach 4 and Reduce Flooding and Erosion in Ron Regis Park: It is unclear how much further river is going to erode bank and migrate into Ron Regis park in landslide area. Eventually there will be a conflict with park uses. Explore using LWD and levee setback to prevent excessive erosion and flood damage to public lands associated with Ron Regis Park while protecting natural habitat forming processes in reach. Study should include lower Madsen Creek. (C214)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris (0 Feet)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	NA	\$ -	Feasibility study to evaluate options	\$ 40,000	NA	\$ -	2013	Renton / King County	\$ 40,000	\$ -		C214
9	Acquisition for Restoration	River Bend Floodplain Acquisition (formerly River Bend Mobile Home Buyout)	Purchase property underlying 19 mobile homes nearest river, recontour existing revetment to reduce erosion, flood damage and improve flood conveyance and habitat. Alternatively, purchase all property and remove all mobile homes and the revetment and the downstream levee to create a continuously unarmored left bank from RM 6.5 (outlet of Cavanaugh Pond) to RM 9.5 (Cedar Mtn. Bridge).	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian																
10	Acquisition	Jones Reach Acquisition and Habitat Protection - C228b	Jones Reach: 20.8 acres, 13 parcels ( of total 29 acres, 16 parcels) targeted for protection. Left bank of river already protected. Acquiring parcels on right bank of the river would allow both banks of the river to be protected. (C228)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (20.8 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ 1,000,000	acquisition	\$ 1,400,000	acquisition	\$ 1,400,000	2013	King County (City of Seattle partnership)	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 1,000,000	KCD , King County SWM	C228B
11	Acquisition	Bucks Curve Buyout	Bucks Curve Buyout: Continue buying out structures to build on previous restoration efforts in vicinity of RM 6.2 to RM 6.4. Once sufficient land acquired, remove or setback existing levee, and revegetate floodplain. In best alternative, a portion of SE Jones Road could be relocated northward. (C215A)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (37 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ 800,000	acquisition	\$ 800,000	acquisition	\$ 800,000	2013	King County / City of Seattle	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 750,000	KCD , King County SWM	C215A
12	Restoration	Bucks Curve Levee Setback/Removal	Bucks Curve Levee Setback / Removal: Once sufficient land acquired, remove or setback existing levee, and revegetate floodplain. In best alternative, a portion of SE Jones Road could be relocated northward. (C215B)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream: Channel Reconfiguration (Includes Channel Roughening), Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris, Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	NA	\$ -	NA	\$ -	NA	\$ -	2013	King County / Corps of Engineers	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	KC Surface Water Mgmt CIP	C215B
13	Restoration	Cedar River Rainbow Bend Restoration (C236-B)	(Name change from Cedar Grove Road - Rainbow Bend Levee Removal). Conduct further levee modification work to maximize channel-floodplain interactions. (C235)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream: Channel Reconfiguration (Includes Channel Roughening), Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris, Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Design	NA	\$ -	NA	\$ -	Design	\$ 50,000	2010	King County / Seattle Public Utilities	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	King County SWM, Corps	C235B
14	Acquisition	Lower Lions Stream Reach Acquisition	30 acres (12 parcels) includes a large area of riparian forested floodplain between the Cedar River and SE 188th Street. Enhances side channel that was constructed in the area, allows expansion, and completion of side channel. (C239)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (39 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$540,000	Acquisition	\$540,000	Acquisition	\$540,000	2010	King County	\$1,620,000		Conservation Futures, King County SWM	C239

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
15	Acquisition	218th Place Side Channel Protection and Enhancement	218th Place Side Channel: Protect 5 acres, 1 parcel, rural residential, riverfront. Once acquired there are opportunities for habitat enhancement in floodplain and off-channel areas. (Related to C242 to enhance 218th side channel once protected. C242 is not on start list.) (C244)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (5 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead		NA	\$ -	NA	\$ -	acquisition	\$ 500,000	2012	King County	\$500,000	\$ -		C244
16	Acquisition	Mouth of Taylor Creek Reach Acquisition	Mouth of Taylor Creek Reach: Acquire approximately 40 acres of forested riparian floodplain associated with both the Cedar mainstem and the lower reach of Taylor Creek. The target parcels include approximately 1,000 feet of mainstem channel, nearly 1,300 feet of the lowermost reach and mouth of Taylor Creek, and one of the largest remaining floodplain wetlands adjacent to the mainstem. Some of the acquisitions will facilitate future levee removal and/or modification projects (Getchman and Rhode Levees). Completes acquisition by 2009, with restoration by 2012. (C245)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Wetland	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (40 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$ 1,000,000	acquisition	\$ 1,250,000	acquisition	\$ 1,250,000	2010	King County	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 1,350,000	FEMA, Open Space Bond, King County SWM, Conservation Futures	C245
17	Acquisition	Belmondo Reach Acquisition	Belmondo Reach: 71 acres, 10 parcels, rural residential, riverfront. No levees in reach, numerous side channels, braided reach. Located between WPA and Cummings levees. Reach includes Trib 0316 confluence area. Area is just downstream of Cedar Grove Road / Rainbow Bend acquisition and meander bend restoration. (C232)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (71 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$ 500,000	acquisition	\$ 800,000	acquisition	\$ 1,800,000	2010	King County	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	Seattle HCP, Conservation Futures, King County SWM	C232
18	Acquisition	Elliot Bridge Habitat Acquisitions	Acquisition of high habitat value properties (7 parcels, 6.7 acres) in the Elliot Bridge reach. These acquisitions will supplement flood buy-outs in the reach and will facilitate early removal and setback of the levee. (C216-B)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (6.7 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$500,000	acquisition	\$500,000			2010	King County	\$1,676,000	\$676,000	KCD, King County SWM	C216 B
19	Acquisition	Royal Arch Reach Acquisitions	Acquisition of parcels in the Royal Arch Reach (RM 13.19 to 14.19) of the Cedar River mainstem. Potential habitat restoration opportunities include restoration of a historic side channel for high flow refuge for juveniles, and spawning and rearing habitat.	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (24.76 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$500,000	acquisition	\$500,000	Acquisition		2011		\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	SPU HCP	C247
20	Acquisition	Dorre Don Meanders Reach Acquisition	Dorre Don Meanders Reach: Protect 71 acres, 14 parcels, rural residential, riverfront with flooding issues. Includes an extensive floodplain riparian forest, numerous valley floor spring-fed features including side channel, stream, and oxbow habitats. (C253)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (71 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	underway	Acquisition	\$ 1,000,000	acquisition	\$ 1,500,000	Acquisition	\$ 1,500,000	2011	King County / City of Seattle	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	Conservation Futures, King County SWM	C253
21	Restoration	Cedar River Floodplain Restoration at river mile 16	Restore floodplain habitat on left bank of the Cedar River at river mile 16. Native vegetation and large wood installation will create needed rearing habitat for juvenile salmon. Minor riparian re-grading may occur if necessary to engage floodplain benches. Property is surrounded by King County property. (C255)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead									Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group				C255
22	<b>Cedar River - Protect and Restore Hydrologic Processes to Support Egg Incubation and Pre-Spawning Migrant Life Stages</b>																						
23	Restoration	Enhance Flows at Lower Rock Creek	Lower Rock Creek Flows: Enhance Flows for Pre-Spawning Migrants: Work with the City of Kent in establishing instream flows that are protective of Chinook through their HCP process. (C351)	Tier 2	Stream flow, Water quality	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Instream flow: water flow returned to stream	Chinook		feasibility pending		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				Kent	\$ -	\$ -		C351
24	<b>Cedar River - Restore LWD to Increase In-Stream Juvenile Rearing Productivity</b>																						
25	Restoration	LWD over Landsburg Dam	Explore feasibility of passing large woody debris over Landsburg Dam. (C260)	Tier 1	Channel structure and complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Instream: large woody debris	Chinook		feasibility pending	0	\$ -	Feasibility Study	\$ 25,000	NA		ongoing	City of Seattle	\$ -	\$ -		C260
26	<b>Cedar River - Restore Riparian Function to Increase In-Stream Juvenile Rearing Productivity</b>																						
27	Restoration	City of Renton Riparian Restoration	Riparian restoration in City of Renton-owned parkland upstream of I-405 bridge on left bank. Define area and then restore (C209/C210)	Tier 1	Riparian areas and LWD recruitment, Floodplain connectivity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Riparian	Chinook		feasibility pending	NA	\$ -	riparian restoration	\$ 81,000	NA		2010	Renton	\$ 81,000	\$ 21,000	Local Governments	C209 / C210
28	Restoration	Cedar River riparian restoration and invasive species control	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species in the Cedar River consistent with land use actions C5 and C7. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to projects C203, C205, C206, C212, C217, C221, C248, C251, and C253 in the Cedar River consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for the Cedar River in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead													C005A
29	<b>Subtotal - Capital - Cedar</b>												\$ 5,840,000	\$ 7,636,000	\$ 7,840,000	\$ 22,857,000	\$ 7,037,000						

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
30	<b>Migratory</b>																						
31	<b>Capital projects</b>																						
32	<b>Lakes - Restore Shoreline Complexity to Increase Juvenile Rearing and Migratory Survival</b>																						
33	Restoration	Small Creek Mouth and Shoreline Restoration in Lake Washington shoreline segments 1 and 2	Restore small creek mouths or restore shorelines (remove bulkheads, reduce armoring, reduce number of docks, or restore vegetation). Work with private landowners (including homeowner demonstration project) or on public lands throughout section 1 and 2. (C267, C269 - South Lake Washington Habitat Design and Restoration, C270 - Lower Taylor Creek Restoration, and C271- Mapes Creek daylighting demonstration site).	Tier 1	Shoreline complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Lakeshore	Instream: channel reconfiguration, Riparian: planting, Lakeshore: armor modification/ removal, modify/ remove overwater structure	Chinook		feasibility pending	Design/Construction	\$ 1,500,000		Design/Construction	\$ 1,000,000		2015	Seattle	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	Renton, or Seattle and Corps	C267, C269 - C271
34	Restoration	Enhance small creek mouths in Lake Washington shoreline segments 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	This project supports restoration work on tributary stream mouths in Lake Washington, beyond the highest priority areas in the southern portion of the Lake (segments 1 and 2). For example, in 2012 Adopt A Stream Foundation is interested in implementing a project to restore the mouth of tributary #0056 in Kenmore, which supports implementation of land use priority N63 in lakeshore segment 4.	Tier 1	Shoreline complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Lakeshore, riparian	Shoreline restoration	Chinook														C282 & C303
35	Restoration	Madrona Park Bulkhead Removal and Shoreline Restoration	Friends of the Cedar River Watershed, in partnership with Seattle Parks, Friends of Madrona Woods, and GAYNOR, Inc., would expand the current re-vegetated shoreline restorations at Madrona Park to the north. The project would support a priority project for the City of Seattle and maximize resources previously invested in the Madrona Creek daylighting and shoreline project. This project would be a 400 lineal foot shoreline restoration extension continuing north from the current 400+ Shoreline Restoration done as part of Madrona Park Creek day-lighting and new mouth estuary at Lake Washington. (C287)	Tier 1	Shoreline complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Lakeshore; riparian	Bulkead removal and re-vegetated shoreline	Chinook										Seattle Parks; Friends of the Cedar River Watershed				C287
36	Restoration	Lake Washington Shoreline Restoration	Lake Washington Shoreline Restoration: Remove bulkheads and place gravels. C288A (Chism Beach Park); C288B (Beaux Arts Shoreline); C288C (Luther Burbank Park - Phase II); C288D (Clyde Beach Park); C288E (Meydenbauer Bay Park); C285 (Newcastle Beach Park)	Tier 1	Shoreline complexity		Lakeshore												City of Bellevue				C288a; c285
37	Restoration	South Lake Washington DNR Shoreline Restoration	Shoreline restoration of WA Department of Natural Resources property. Remove a portion of flume (along lakeside), create shallow water habitat, protect existing cove, and plant overhanging riparian vegetation.	Tier 1	Reduced habitat complexity; Shoreline complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore: Restore elevation (1 Each), Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (8 Acres)	Chinook		feasibility pending	Design			Construction			2015	Dept. of Natural Resources			SRFB/PSAR	C266
38	Restoration	Migratory Areas riparian restoration and invasive species control	Protect priority shoreline habitat from priority invasive species in the Migratory Corridors(Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish, Ship Canal, and marine nearshore) consistent with land use actions C27, N13, M8 and M9. Control priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority shoreline habitats. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to projects C264, C266, C272, C273, C275, C277, C280, C281, C297, C298, C302, M208, M211, M213, M215, M218, M219, M224, M226, M228, M232, M237, M238, M247, and M248 in Migratory Areas consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for Migratory Areas in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian areas; shorelines	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead													M008A
39	<b>Ship Canal Lake Union Locks - Improve Survival of Migrating Adults and Juveniles</b>																						
40	Restoration	Operational Improvements to Locks	Operational Improvements to Improve Juvenile and Adult Chinook Survival (eg Add/Replace strobe lights to locks to deter smolts and prevent entrainment.) (M204)	Tier 1	Fish Passage	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Estuary	Fish passage	Chinook		Operational Improvements	\$ 150,000	0	\$ -				Ongoing	Corps	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	Corps	M204
41	<b>Estuary and Nearshore - Improve Juvenile Rearing Habitat</b>																						
42	Restoration	Feeder Bluff Restoration Feasibility Study and pilot restoration projects	Nearshore feasibility assessment to develop multiple beach nourishment designs for restoration (M2 & M3)	Tier 1	Sediment supply	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Nearshore	Beach nourishment	Chinook		Feasibility assessment	\$100,000						2010	King County	\$300,000	\$150,000	WDFW; SRFB/PSAR, KCD; ESRP	M2/M3

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
43	Restoration	Big Gulch Pocket Estuary Restoration	Big Gulch Pocket Estuary: Design and restoration of pocket estuary and culvert improvements to restore system connectivity and improve sediment transport into the nearshore. (M222)	Tier 1	Passage; Reduced Habitat Capacity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Estuary River Delta	Activity Type - Estuary or Nearshore: Culvert Replacement - Estuary/Nearshore (1 Each), Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (1.10 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Steelhead		Feasibility and Design	\$ 100,000	Restoration	\$ 1,900,000		\$ -	2012	Mukilteo	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,900,000	Local Governments / Grants/ Mitigation	M222
44	Restoration	Willow Creek Daylighting	Daylight Willow Creek along much of its length downstream of Edmonds Marsh to create an open channel. Willow Creek would be moved out of the existing pipe from the marsh to the Sound into a daylighted channel. The creek would pass under a new bridge culvert (trestle) that is being placed beneath existing and future BNSF rail lines near Pt. Edwards and enter the Sound near or through Marina Beach Park. (M233)	Tier 1			Riparian; nearshore	Stream restoration and nearshore connectivity	Chinook	Coho, cutthroat									People for Puget Sound				M233
45	<b>Subtotal - Capital - Migratory</b>																						
46	<b>Sammamish - North Lake Washington Tributaries</b>																						
47	<b>Capital Projects</b>																						
48	<b>NLW Tribs - Channel Complexity and Large Woody Debris to support juvenile rearing and fry colonization life stages</b>																						
49	Restoration	Lower Bear Creek Restoration	Lower Bear Creek Restoration: Provide an enhanced channel alternative to the ditched and leveed lower 3,000 feet of Bear Creek, including a new refuge confluence with the Sammamish River. Add LWD, restore riparian conditions. (N201)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Channel Reconfiguration (Includes Channel Roughening) (0.50 Miles), Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Completed	Construction	\$ 1,000,000	Construction	\$ 9,000,000	Monitoring	\$ 25,000	2010	Redmond	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 850,000	and permitting 2006-2010, constructio	N201
50	Restoration	Evaluate Locations for LWD Additions	Evaluate locations for LWD addition. Focus on Reach 6, which has the highest restoration potential but does not presently include any projects. (N242)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel structure - Large woody debris (1750 Feet)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Pending	Feasibility Study	\$ 50,000	Construction	\$ 150,000	Construction	\$ 150,000	2013	King County	\$ 350,000	\$ 100,000	Local governments	N242
51	Restoration	Evans/Bear Creek Restoration	Evans/Bear Creek Restoration: In-channel restoration is needed in Bear Creek and Evans Creek through the former dairy farm at the confluence; RM 1.25 to RM 2.5 on Bear Creek and RM 1.2 to RM 4.6 on Evans Creek (Same as Keller Farm). Reconfigure channel where it has been widened due to past farm practices, enhance riparian area, add LWD, replant. (N208/N211)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream: Channel Reconfiguration (Includes Channel Roughening) (4.65 Miles), Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris (4500 Feet), Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting (5 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ 2,000,000		\$ -	Restoration	\$ 1,000,000	2010	Redmond / WSDOT	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	Private / WSDOT	N208 / N211
52	Restoration	Evans Creek Relocation Study	Study feasibility of relocating Evans Creek to the North, away from industrial area. Potential project elements would include increasing buffer, connecting wetlands to the creek, adding stormwater facilities to improve water quality, adding LWD to increase channel complexity. Some of the property where creek would be relocated is owned by City of Redmond	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Channel reconfiguration; riparian area restoration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Study complete								City of Redmond				N432
53	Restoration	Evans Creek Relocation	The City of Redmond completed the Evans Creek Relocation study (N432) and is moving ahead with relocating Evans Creek in 2012. As a result, project N433 from the Comprehensive Plan project list (Restore Evans Creek in-place) will not be implemented.	1	Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian Area, instream	Instream: Channel Reconfiguration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Active								City of Redmond				N432A
54	Acquisition	Protect headwaters of Cottage Creek and Bear Creek	Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. (N277)	Tier 1			Riparian, instream		Chinook										Snohomish County				N277

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
55	Restoration	Cottage Creek Restoration	Cottage Creek: Explore opportunities to improve floodplain connection in reach by removing riprap or artificial constrictions. (N282)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Activity Type WRIA 8: Armor modification/removal (2750 Linear Feet)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Pending	Restoration	\$ -		\$ -	Restoration	\$ 180,000	2010	King County	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	Local governments	N282
56	Restoration	North Creek School (now called Clearwater School) Restoration	Continue North Creek School Project: Work with school to do additional riparian restoration, large woody debris addition and side channel enhancements on their property. This project has been one of Snohomish county's top priorities in recent years. (N378)	Tier 2	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Instream: Channel Reconfiguration (Includes Channel Roughening), Activity Type - Instream: Large Woody Debris, Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Construction	Restoration	\$240,360	Restoration	\$134,350			2011	Snohomish County	\$ 374,710	\$134,350	Local government, NFW	N378
57	NLW Tribs - Hydrologic processes to support egg incubation, juvenile rearing, and adult migration																						
58	Acquisition	Bear Creek Forest Cover Protection	Bear Creek Forest Cover Protection: Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. Particularly forested area south of Puget Power Trail and at corner of 116th and Avondale Road. (N216)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, Water Quality	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian	Activity Types - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Upland protected (24 Acres)	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species)		Acquisition	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2010	King County	\$ 800,000	\$ 200,000	Local governments	N216
59	Acquisition	Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks Forested Wetland Protection	Forest Cover, Wetland Protection: Protect large, undeveloped forested wetland on both Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks. Approximately 100 acres including 10 parcels. Also listed under Great Dane Creek Reach 1. (N422)	Tier 2	Water Quality, Reduced Habitat Capacity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Wetland	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (100 Acres)	Chinook			Acquisition	\$ -	Acquisition	\$ 500,000	Acquisition	\$ 500,000	2009	Snohomish County	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000	Local governments	N422
60	Acquisition	Little Bear Reach Riparian Wetland Protection	Protect Riparian Wetland in Little Bear Reach 10: Protect undeveloped, forested wetlands (second growth forest) in reach covering approximately 55 acres and 12 parcels owned by two landowners. Enhance with large woody debris. (N424)	Tier 2	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, Water Quality, Reduced Habitat Capacity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Wetland	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (110 Acres)	Chinook		Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ 500,000	Acquisition	\$ 750,000	Acquisition	\$ 750,000	2010	Snohomish County	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 250,000		N424
61	Acquisition	Little Bear Creek Forested Headwater Wetlands Protection	Little Bear Forest Cover Protection: Protect forested, headwater wetlands from corner of 51st and 180th upstream approximately 2 miles along Little Bear Creek through conservation easements and acquisition. Includes three wetland complexes totaling over 200 acres: 4 parcels along 180th St. on mainstem; ~7 parcels along Trout Stream from 180th to Interurban Blvd.; and 5 parcels north of 164th Street to 156th Street. (N429)	Tier 2	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, Water Quality	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Wetland	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (200 Acres)	Chinook			Acquisition	\$ -	Acquisition	\$ 500,000	Acquisition	\$ 1,000,000	2011	Snohomish County	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 500,000	Local Governments	N429
62	Restoration Projects	Little Bear Creek Reach 2- Fish Passage 132 Ave NE (N401) and Fish passage 134th Ave NE (N402) with riparian restoration (N403)	Fish Passage Benefiting Chinook: 132nd Avenue NE (a low flow blockage), RM 0.45, and 134th Ave NE (3 cement pipes, broken), RM 0.5, City of Woodinville; Restore Riparian Vegetation up to H 522 and add large wood.	Tier 2	Degraded Habitat- Fish Passage; Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Passage: Fish passage blockages removed or altered (4); Riparian Habitat - plantings of native vegetation; Large Wood - placement	Chinook		Feasibility Pending							12/31/2005	Woodinville City of	300000		N401, N402, N403	
63	Restoration	Kelsey Creek Fish Passage and Channel Restoration - Reach 3 (N473)	N473 Fish Passage: Reduce jump height at concrete weirs using artificial riffle or other "safer" engineering. With N454/N458 - Installation of LWD, design and install LWD to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03 through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek. With N457/N459 - Restoration of Riparian Areas: Identify and implement opportunities to plant native coniferous trees in the riparian zones throughout the subarea. First priority should be the mainstem of Kelsey Creek.	Tier 2	Fish Passage, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Riparian	Activity Type - Fish Passage: Fish passage blockages removed or altered (9 Each)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Design & permits	Design						2014	City of Bellevue			Bellevue, KCD	N473
64	Restoration	Kelsey Creek Restoration Phase 2	Restore downstream reach of Kelsey Creek at 13th Place in Bellevue, building off of Phase 1 restoration in 2011. Project includes bank stabilization via bioengineering and LWD installation. Spawning and rearing habitat will be created with the building of log jams, adding stream complexities and spawning gravels. Participating parcels are not yet determined.	Tier 2	Riparian Areas	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian Areas; instream	Riparian Areas	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye									Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group				N485 & N487

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
65	Restoration	North Creek Reach 5- Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements	Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements: Work with Landowners in Reach 5 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek. □ Project overlaps with Snohomish County North Creek Drainage Needs Report Project proposal.	Tier 2	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and Complexity, Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary Species), Coho (Secondary Species), Sockeye (Secondary Species), Steelhead (Secondary Species)	Feasibility Pending							12/31/2015	Snohomish County of				N379, N384
66	Acquisition	Reach 6 Protection through Acquisition	North Creek- Protect remaining forest cover and wetlands through CAOs, regulations, BMPs, and incentives and acquisition where regulations and incentives are not sufficient. There are undeveloped forested areas and wetlands in the following reaches: Lower North reaches 4,3,2 and upper North reaches 10,9,8,7 (listed in EDT priority). (N385)	Tier 2	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, Stream Flow, Water Quality	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting	Chinook			Acquisition								\$ 2,000,000			N385
<b>67 NLW Tribs River - Restore Riparian Function to Support Juvenile Rearing and Fry Colonization</b>																							
68	Restoration	NLW Tribs Riparian Restoration	Riparian restoration in reach. Most of the reach is publicly owned, but need to remove invasive plants and replant with native vegetation. (N206)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (12 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Design Completed		\$ -		\$ -	Restoration	\$ 25,000	2010	Redmond	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,500		N206
69	Restoration	Riparian restoration in Friendly Village development along Cottage Lake Creek	Adopt-A-Stream Foundation completed some buffer restoration at the "Little Bit" equestrian center in 2011. The City of Redmond and/or Adopt-A-Stream Foundation will work to enhance riparian buffers at Friendly Village within a 3-year timeframe. In coordination with the City of Redmond, Adopt A Stream is currently developing a restoration strategy with the owners of Friendly Village in Redmond.	Tier 1	'Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Riparian restoration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye									Adopt-A-Stream Foundation; City of Redmond				N214
70	Restoration	Restore riparian conditions along Cottage Lake Creek	Work with private landowners to create a riparian buffer around known Chinook redds on Cottage Lake Creek, just upstream of the Avondale Way road crossing. Install fencing to limit livestock access to creek, determine feasibility of livestock stream crossing.	Tier 1	Riparian areas	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian area	Restore riparian areas and install livestock fencing	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye									Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group				N289; N290; N291
71	Restoration	Riparian restoration and invasive species control (North, Little Bear, Evans Cks)	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive riparian weeds in the Sammamish River consistent with land use actions N40, N42, and N43. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to, projects N334, N339, N341, N343, N344, N346, N348, N349, N350, N351, N356, N358, N361, and N362 in the Sammamish River consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for the Sammamish River in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1 & 2	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														N079A
72	Restoration	Riparian restoration and invasive species control - Bear/Cottage Lake Creeks	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species in Bear and Cottage Lake Creeks consistent with land use action N13. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to projects N206, N211, N214, N221, N228, N236, N250, N251, N261, N262, N276, N281, N289, N298, N300, N307, N316, and N324 consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for these tributary creeks in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														N013A
73	Restoration	Riparian restoration and invasive species control - Kelsey Creek	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species in Kelsey Creek consistent with land use action N130. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to projects N442, NN455, N457, N459, N464, N470, N478, N487, N494, N502, and N512 consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for Kelsey Creek in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 2	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														N130A

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
74	Acquisition	Reach 9- Bear Creek Waterways Program (N239)	Continue Bear Creek Waterways program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes Reach D. Change in feasibility with a willing seller of a large parcel.	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Streambank or Riparian Protected (62 acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	negotiations underway	Acquisition		Acquisition	\$1,350,000			2012	King County	\$1,350,000	\$900,000	KCD, CFT, SRFB/PSAR	N239
75	Acquisition	Bear Creek Waterways Program	Continue Bear Creek Waterways program to protect best remaining habitat. Includes "Reach D" and Reach E. In particular, forested riparian parcels contiguous to already protected properties. Also protect undeveloped properties that can be restored. (N232, N303, N293, N286)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian, Wetland	Activity Types - Acquisition/Easements/Leases : Upland protected (84 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye		Acquisition	\$ -	Acquisition	\$ 500,000		\$ -	0	King County	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000		N232, 303, N293, N286
76	Restoration	Horse Farm Restoration (Bear Creek)	Restoration needed on Horse Farm property on NE 140th St. Reduce fine sediments, restore riparian areas. Pursue farm plan to address impacts to Bear Creek. (N228)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, Excessive Sediment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian	Activity Types- Agriculture BMP, Erosion control structures, riparian planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Pending		\$ -	Restoration	\$ 25,000		\$ -	0	King Conservation District, King	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,500		N228
77	Restoration	Paradise Valley Conservation Area Restoration (Bear Creek)	Remove invasive plants and plant riparian buffer along Bear Creek throughout Paradise Valley Conservation Area, as well as infested areas on public property immediately south of Woodinville-Duvall Road. (N276)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type- Riparian Habitat: plant removal/control and riparian planting	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye	Feasibility Pending		\$ 50,000		\$ -		\$ -	0	Snohomish	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000		N276
78	Subtotal - Capital - NLW Tribs.																						
79	Sammamish River - Protect and Restore Floodplain Connectivity to Support Juvenile Rearing and Adult Migration																						
80	Restoration	Swamp Creek Regional Park Wetland and Stream Restoration (N335)	Swamp Creek Regional Park Wetland and Stream Restoration: As identified in the Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, restore large, publicly owned wetland complex at the confluence of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River, creating a diversity of wetland elevations and habitats in the floodplain.	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, High Water Temperatures	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Riparian (1 acre), Wetland (28 acres)	Instream, Riparian, Wetland	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Design underway	permits			Construction							Kenmore, SRFB/PSAR, KCD	N335
81	Restoration	Sammamish River Reach 2- Wetland Restoration on Right Bank in Bothell and Riparian Wetlands adjacent to 102nd Avenue bridge (N337/N338)	Wetland Restoration on Right Bank in Bothell: Restore historic wetlands on right bank downstream of 102nd Avenue bridge to be seasonally inundated wetlands with small channels connecting them to the river. (N337). Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands and remnant side channels adjacent to 102nd Avenue bridge on left bank (N338)		Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity and Function		Riparian, Wetlands		Chinook		Feasibility Pending							12/31/2015	Bothell City of				N337, N338
82	Restoration	Transition Zone Restoration	Restore Transition Zone: Restoration of the left meander (Marymoor meander) below the weir as either the main channel or a seasonal channel with wetlands is recommended. Reroute tributary 0141 into wetland. Enhance or create pools at small tributary outlets, at meander bends downstream of the transition zone, and just downstream of the weir. Restoration elements could include excavation of new channel, creation of pools, and an overflow bench with wetland vegetation; removal of non-native vegetation; placement of gravel substrate in new channel; connection to capture hyporehic flows; and revegetation of riparian and wetland areas with native plants. (N358)	Tier 1	Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment, High Water Temperatures, Reduced Access to Spawning Habitat - Fish Passage/Anthropogenic/Natural Barriers	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting (1 Acres), Activity Type - Wetlands: Upland wetland - wetland restoration (28 Acres)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending	Design	\$ 270,000	Construction	\$ 1,800,000		\$ -	2011	King County	\$ 2,070,000	\$ 1,270,000	King County Surface Water Mgmt and River Improvement Fund, Army Corps	N358
83	Restoration	Lower Bear Creek Confluence Restoration	Lower Bear Creek Confluence Restoration. Regrade banks, create flood benches at or below high-water mark, and plant banks and benches with native vegetation. Particular focus should be given to the upper river (RM 11 to RM 13.6) and downstream of the major tributaries. An emerging bench/wetland would provide juvenile salmonid shallow rearing habitat. (N356)	Tier 1	Regulatory Mechanisms	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian		Chinook		Feasibility Completed								Redmond				
84	Restoration	Sammamish River Restoration	Re-grade banks, create flood benches at or below high-water mark, and plant banks and benches with native vegetation. Particular focus should be given to the upper river (RM 11 to RM 13.6) and downstream of the major tributaries. An emerging bench/ wetland would provide juvenile salmonid shallow rearing habitat. (N356)	Tier 1	Floodplain connectivity and function		Floodplain, riparian	Regrade banks and restore riparian vegetation	Chinook										City of Sammamish				N356
85	Restoration	Sammamish River Tributary Mouth Restoration Feasibility and Restoration	Sammamish River Tributary Mouth Restoration Feasibility and Restoration: Feasibility and design study for each of the tributary mouths in the Sammamish River. Implement restoration projects. Includes Bear, Little Bear, North, and Swamp Creeks, as well as Willows (trib 0102), Peters (trib 0104), and tribs 0057A, 0068, 0069, 0095, 0095A, 0095B, and mouth of Horse Creek Western Branch. (N201, N339, N346, N357)	Tier 1	Floodplain connectivity and function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream, Riparian, Wetland	Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel reconfiguration and connectivity (0.50 Miles), Activity Type - Instream Habitat: Channel structure Large woody debris (3000 Feet)	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead	Feasibility Pending		\$ -	Feasibility and Design	\$ 150,000		\$ -	2015	King County	\$ 150,000	\$ 50,000	Local Government	N201, N339, N346, N357

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
86	Restoration	Riparian revegetation on Tosh Creek, tributary to the Sammamish River, between weir and Lake Sammamish	Enhance tributary 08-0141 (Tosh Creek Realignment and Culvert Replacement), including some revegetation near the Sammamish River in this area.	Tier 1	Riparian Areas	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, instream	Channel reconfiguration; riparian area restoration	Chinook	Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead									City of Redmond				N362
87	Restoration	Sammamish River riparian restoration and invasive species control	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive riparian weeds in the Sammamish River consistent with land use actions N40, N42, and N43. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to, projects N334, N339, N341, N343, N344, N346, N348, N349, N350, N351, N356, N358, N361, and N362 in the Sammamish River consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for the Sammamish River in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														N042A
88	Subtotal - Capital																						
													\$ 270,000		\$ 1,950,000		\$ -			\$ 2,220,000	\$ 1,320,000		
89	Sammamish - Issaquah																						
90	Issaquah Tribs - Protect and Restore Channel Complexity to Support Juvenile Rearing and Pre-Spawning Migrants																						
91	Restoration	Sammamish State Park Restoration	Sammamish State Park Restoration: Revisions of the State's Plan for the park emphasis restoration of the wetlands, streams and lakeshore areas. EDT modeling results suggest park restoration in Reach 1 has highest restoration potential to affect VSP attributes, but based on an aggressive approach. Opportunity to work with State and consultants on restoration actions. (I204)	Tier 1	Regulatory Mechanisms	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: Planting and native plant establishment	Chinook		Feasibility Completed	Restoration	\$ 50,000	Restoration	\$ 50,000	Restoration	\$ 50,000	2010	Washington State Parks	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	Washington State Parks / Local Govts	I204
92	Restoration	Pickering Place Channel and Riparian Restoration	Pickering Place Channel and Riparian Restoration. Stream restoration along 1,800 feet of west bank Issaquah Creek. Restoration could include removal of hardened banks and floodplain, side channel, and riparian enhancements. (I207)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration: Channel Connectivity/Rehabilitation/Creation - Floodplain Restoration (1800 Linear Feet), Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting (8,20 Acres)	Chinook		Feasibility Pending	Restoration		Restoration		Restoration		2010	Issaquah	\$500,000		Local Governments	I207
93	Acquisition and Restoration	Bush Lane Acquisition and Restoration	Bush Lane Acquisition and restoration. When combined with Pickering Place could create a large protected/restored section of Issaquah Creek on both banks and some of lower NF Issaquah. Stream, riparian, and floodplain restoration on 1,200 feet of Issaquah Creek east bank. Stream/buffer enhancements can be combined with other public use of upland area of site, such as active recreation. (I206 & I208)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Channel Structure and Complexity	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream, Wetland	Floodplain Restoration: Channel Connectivity/Rehabilitation/Creation - Floodplain Restoration (1200 Linear Feet), Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland	Chinook		Feasibility Pending							2010	Issaquah			Local Governments	I206, I208, I274, I270
94	Restoration	Restoration at confluence of Issaquah Creek and E Fork Issaquah Creek	Project concepts developed by Kokanee Work Group for multiple species benefit: • I211A) Cybill-Madeleine Park Habitat Enhancement – Regrade banks, add large wood and other pool-forming features, create side-channel habitat • I211B) E Fork Issaquah Creek Confluence restoration – Remove armoring and re-grade right bank to increase connection to floodplain. Add large wood and plant native riparian species	Tier 1	instream habitat complexity (LWD, pools, spawning gravel)				Chinook	kokanee (only in conjunction with a program to reestablish kokanee; historically Issaquah Crk had the early-run, which is now considered extinct). Coho, steelhead, cutthroat	City of Issaquah is finalizing the master site plan for this park and has applied for KCD funding for future phases.							2010	City of Issaquah			I211A; I211B	
95	Restoration	Juniper Acres Restoration	Juniper Acres Restoration. A small 2-acre parcel recently acquired. When combined with Issaquah Park and other City owned parcels, represents good restoration potential in urban reaches. (I212)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream, Wetland	Activity Type - Floodplain Restoration: Channel Connectivity/Rehabilitation/Creation - Floodplain Restoration (550 Linear Feet)	Chinook		Feasibility Completed	Restoration						2010	Issaquah	\$150,000		Local Governments	I212

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
96	Protection	Additional South Issaquah Creek Greenway Acquisitions	Additional South Issaquah Creek Greenway Acquisitions: Large parcels adjacent to the South Issaquah Creek Greenway offer additional potential for open space preservation, riparian and wetland enhancements, instream restoration, and side channels. Includes Mohl Property, located immediately downstream of Sycamore Drive on west bank; and other properties. (1225)	Tier 1	LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian, Instream, Wetland	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (19 Acres)	Chinook			Acquisition	\$ -		\$ -	Acquisition	\$ 750,000	2010	Issaquah	\$ 750,000	\$ 375,000	Local Governments/ KCD	1225
97	Restoration	Squak Valley Park Restoration	Squak Valley Park Restoration. Improve habitat complexity and riparian forest, create off-channel areas connected to the stream, large woody debris placement. Levee removal (all or parts - unknown). Right bank Issaquah - 8. (1226)	Tier 1	Floodplain Connectivity & Function, Channel Structure and Complexity, Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian, Instream, Wetland	Activity Type - Estuarine & Nearshore Channel modification / creation (1250 Yards). Activity Type - Instream Habitat Channel structure - Large woody debris (1250 Feet). Activity Types - Acquisition/Easements/Leases: Upland protected (1.90 Acres)	Chinook		Feasibility Completed	Restoration						2010	Issaquah	\$700,000		Local governments	1226 B

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
98	Acquisition	Issaquah Waterways Acquisition and Restoration and Carey/Holder/Issaquah Creek Confluence	Issaquah Waterways Acquisition and Restoration (I249) and Carey/Holder/Issaquah Creek Confluence (I248, I250, I252): Middle Issaquah Reach 12 acquisition and restoration and the confluence of Issaquah, Carey and Holder Creeks. Acquisition in fee or conservation easement to restore or expand riparian buffers. Removal of invasives. Plan includes increased fenced buffers (100 ft for named tributaries and 50 ft. for unnamed tributaries), and restricted access to the riparian corridors. (I248, I249, I250, I252)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Activity Type - Riparian: Revegetation Planting (120 Acres)	Chinook		Feasibility Pending	Acquisition	\$ -	Acquire conservation easement	\$ 350,000	Acquire Conservation Easement	\$ 350,000	2009	King County	\$ 700,000	\$ 350,000	Local Governments/ KCD/Conservation Futures	I250
99	Acquisition	Issaquah Waterways Acquisition and Restoration	Acquire and restore undeveloped streamside property on Issaquah Creek downstream of Juniper St. and downstream of Berntsen Park (I209 and I210)	Tier 1	Riparian Vegetation	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian																
100	<b>Issaquah - Protect and Restore Riparian Function to Support Juvenile Rearing and Spawning Migrants</b>																						
101	Acquisition	Wildwood Acquisition	Wildwood Acquisition: Acquisition of the left bank property opposite recent acquisition of one of the few remaining large undeveloped parcels (8 acres - Johnson property) on lower Issaquah Creek. (I222)	Tier 1	Riparian Areas & LWD Recruitment	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Upland, Riparian	Activity Type - Land Protected, Acquired, or Leased: Upland Protected (0.30 Acres)	Chinook			\$ -			\$ -	Acquisition	\$ 300,000	2009	Issaquah	\$ 300,000	\$ 150,000	Local Governments	I222
102	Restoration	Issaquah Creek riparian restoration and invasive species control	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species in Issaquah Creek consistent with land use actions I24, I28, and I30. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations. Implement planting with native species in treated areas. Includes, but is not limited to projects I202, I209, I211, I212, I213, I219, I220, I223, I224, I226, I227, I228, I232, I236, I239, I243, I246, I248, I266, I272, I277, I278, and I280 in Issaquah Creek consistent with the restoration technical hypotheses for Issaquah Creek in Plan Volume II (Other non-numbered projects also eligible).	Tier 1	Riparian areas; invasive species	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														I028A
103	<b>Issaquah - Protect and Restore Water Quality to Support Egg Incubation, Juvenile Rearing, and Pre-Spawning Migrants</b>																						
104	no projects																						
105	<b>Issaquah - Hatchery Capital Projects</b>																						
106	Hatchery	Issaquah Integrated Fish Passage	Issaquah Integrated Fish Passage. Allow unhindered adult passage of Chinook and coho. Open up over 10 miles of habitat. (was "Issaquah Hatchery Dam Passage") (I221)	Tier 1	Reduced Access to Spawning Habitat - Fish Passage/Anthropogenic/Natural Barriers	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Instream	Activity Type - Fish Passage: Fishways (Ladders, Chutes or Pools) - Fish Passage (1 Each)	Chinook	Coho	Design Completed; project construction funded in 2012 Supplemental Budget	Feasibility		Design		Construction		2013	Issaquah, Corps of Engineers, and WDFW	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	Local Governments, Army Corps of Engineers, WDFW	
107	<b>Subtotal - Capital - Issaquah</b>												\$ 50,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 3,425,000						
108	<b>TOTAL - Capital Projects</b>												\$ 13,650,360	\$ 26,795,350	\$ 14,920,000	\$ 81,641,710	\$ 24,156,350						
109	<b>Non-Capital</b>																						
110	<b>Non-capital needs for Adaptive Management and Coordination</b>																						
111	Future Habitat Project Development	5-6% Capacity Funds	Assistance to site-specific projects or addressing barriers to implementation of projects or programs. Identifying priorities for programmatic actions.	All					Chinook			facilitation, project or program development, workshops,	\$53,885	facilitation, project or program development, workshops,	\$53,885	facilitation, project or program development, workshops,	\$53,885	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders	\$161,655	\$0	PSAR Capacity Funds	
112	Watershed Plan Implementation & Coordination	Salmon Recovery Coordination	Salmon Recovery Coordination/ Adaptive Management Framework and Plan Implementation tracking	All					Chinook			Staffing, facilitation, database development, tracking, reporting	\$100,000	Staffing, facilitation, database development	\$100,000	Staffing, facilitation, database development	\$100,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders	\$300,000	\$50,000	Local govts	
113	Watershed Plan Implementation & Coordination	Habitat, Hatchery, and Harvest Integration	Enhanced Integration of Habitat, Hatchery, and Harvest Management Actions	All					Chinook			Implement recommendations from regional H-Integration Leadership Group	\$50,000	Implement recommendations from regional H-Integration Leadership Group	\$50,000	Implement recommendations from regional H-Integration Leadership Group	\$50,000	Ongoing	Co-Managers and Multiple Stakeholders	\$150,000	\$0		
114	Watershed Plan Implementation & Coordination	Lead Entity Coordination & Administrative Support of Watershed Committees	Lead entity coordination* & Administrative Support and coordination of the watershed committees / Completion and periodic revisions to the watershed salmon plan	All					Chinook			Staffing (3.5 FTE)	\$561,000	Staffing (3.5 FTE)	\$561,000	Staffing (3.5 FTE)	\$561,000	Ongoing	Local gov't. & Lead entity	\$1,683,000	\$1,683,000	ILA Local govts & LE grant	
115	<b>Sub-total - Non-capital needs for Adaptive Management and Coordination</b>												\$764,885	\$764,885	\$764,885	\$2,294,655	\$1,733,000						

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
116	Non-capital needs for WRIA 8 Plan Programmatic Recommendations (For a more detailed list of the programmatic recommendations, associated limiting factor, and cost estimates, see Attachment B: WRIA 8 Programmatic Actions List)																						
117	Habitat Restoration	Invasive species control in all watershed sub-basins	Protect priority riparian habitat from knotweed and other priority invasive species. Control invasive knotweed and other priority invasive species on a coordinated basis in priority riparian habitats and all areas upstream of them. After initial control is achieved, replant treated areas with native species and regularly monitor, detect and rapidly respond to any new infestations.	Tier 1-3	Riparian Vegetation,	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian Areas	Invasive species control; riparian restoration	Chinook														
118	Habitat Restoration; Outreach and education	Riparian area protection and restoration	Habitat protection and restoration: Work with public and private landowners to protect and restore riparian areas in both rural and urban areas of the watershed (basin wide), including targeted technical assistance and outreach and education activities.	Tier 1-3	Riparian Vegetation,	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan	Riparian Areas	Riparian protection and restoration	Chinook														
119	Outreach and education	Increase Awareness and Support for Salmon Recovery	Outreach and Education: Increase support for salmon recovery, including promotion of programs that enable the public to see returning adult salmon and learn about salmon and river ecology, annual tour of habitat protection and restoration projects for elected officials, identifying and promoting watershed salmon recovery legislative priorities, coordinated messaging, etc.  Examples of Programs: Salmon SEESon Stewardship - Encourage community stewardship (e.g. C721 with C719/C731 but basinwide) Streamside Landowner Education workshops for education, stewardship and BMP implementation Promote tree cover value (C720/N719/N735/I715) Stormwater actions - basinwide Natural Yard Care - basinwide Protection of nearshore	Tier 1	Hydrology, Water and Sediment Quality, Floodplain Connectivity, Riparian Vegetation, Sediment Processes, Shoreline Complexity, Passage	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan			Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$5,715,000	\$476,250	Local govts and other sources	
120	Habitat Protection	Integration of regulatory flexibility to benefit salmon	(No examples proposed)	Tier 1	Hydrology, Water and Sediment Quality, Floodplain Connectivity, Riparian Vegetation, Sediment Processes, Shoreline Complexity, Passage	Chapter 4 (Volume I) WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan			Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$56,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$56,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$56,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$175,000	\$130,500	Local govts and other sources	
121	Habitat Protection	Incentive programs	Examples of Programs: Incentives to restore ecosystem function (C007) Riparian - Negotiate for enhancement of riparian buffers (C006)	Tier 1	"				Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$266,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$266,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$266,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$798,000	\$396,000	Local govts and other sources	
122	Outreach and education	Telling Salmon Recovery Story	Partner with Friends of the Cedar River Watershed to engage untapped funding sources in the development of a Salmon Recovery video series as a new chapter of the Watershed Report and as primary source material for science and civics curricula in the 13 school districts in WRIA 8.	Tier 1	Hydrology, Water and Sediment Quality, Floodplain Connectivity, Riparian Vegetation, Sediment Processes, Shoreline Complexity, Passage																		
123	Habitat Protection	Innovative approaches to stormwater and shoreline management	Examples of programs: Green Shorelines C729/C730, I730, C030/C033, I056/N051/N057: Outreach to encourage lakeshore restoration. Activities could include workshops, media campaign, permitting or financial incentives, technical assistance, lakeshore design criteria, or demonstration projects. Technical assistance for stormwater pollution abatement	Tier 1	"				Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$268,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$268,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$268,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$804,000	\$402,000	Local govt and other sources	
124	Habitat Protection	Increase Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Examples of Programs: Septic tank maintenance. Encourage commercial car wash and alternatives for charity car washes, and car maintenance.	Tier 1	"				Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$181,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$181,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$181,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$543,000	\$363,000	Local govts and other sources	

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2	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority Tier	Primary Limiting Factors Addressed	Reference Document for limiting factor	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting	Current Project Status	Year 1 Activity to be funded	Year 1 Estimated Budget	Year 2 Activity to be funded	Year 2 Estimated Budget	Year 3 Activity to be funded	Year 3 Estimated Budget	Likely end date	Likely sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	Project ID
125	Habitat Protection	Support existing regulations that benefit salmon	No examples proposed	Tier 1	"				Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$453,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$453,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$453,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$1,359,000	\$903,750	Local govts and other sources	
126	Outreach and education	Outreach and education		Tier 1	"				Chinook			Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Staffing, materials, and mix of other resources	\$1,905,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders and WRIA 8	\$5,715,000	\$476,250	Local govts and other sources	
127	Sub-total - Non-capital needs for Programmatic Recommendations														\$5,034,000	\$5,034,000	\$5,034,000		\$15,109,000	\$3,147,750			
128	Monitoring																						
129	Monitoring	Evaluating Cumulative Effectiveness	Evaluating Cumulative Effectiveness of Actions (Habitat)	All		Chapter 6 Volume I WRIA 8 Plan			Chinook			Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$200,000	Staffing, data acquisition and materials, field work, reporting	\$150,000	Staffing, data acquisition and materials, field work, reporting	\$150,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders	\$500,000	\$300,000	Local govts	
130	Monitoring	Stock Monitoring Support	Stock monitoring support (Fish In/Out)	All		Chapter 6 Volume I WRIA 8 Plan			Chinook			Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$461,034	Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$461,034	Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$461,034	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders	\$1,383,102	\$1,081,305	Local govts, WDFW	
131	Monitoring	Project Effectiveness	Evaluate projects to determine the benefit to Chinook of specific features of restoration projects	All		Chapter 6 Volume I WRIA 8 Plan			Chinook			Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$600,000	Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$600,000	Staffing, site selection/reconnaissance and materials, field work, reporting	\$600,000	Ongoing	Multiple stakeholders	\$1,800,000	\$600,000	Local govts, WDFW	
132	Sub-total - Non-capital needs for Monitoring														\$1,261,034	\$1,211,034	\$1,211,034		\$3,683,102	\$1,981,305			
133																							
134	<b>Total Non-Capital Need</b>												<b>Total year 1 need</b>	<b>Total year 2 need</b>	<b>Total year 3 need</b>		<b>Total Programmatic non-capital need</b>						
135													\$6,295,034	\$6,245,034	\$6,245,034	\$6,245,034	\$18,792,102	\$5,129,055					
136	* In the recent past, WRIA 8 received \$60,000/year for lead entity coordination. The \$75,000 figure is an estimate received from Evergreen Funding.																						
137	<b>Priority projects and programs benefitting non-listed species</b>																						
137	Restoration	Lake Sammamish tributary delta improvements (Project Number TBD)	Improve natural delta formation processes along stream tributaries to Lake Sammamish to improve habitat for juvenile Chinook as well as Kokanee salmon. Projects (A,B,C) were investigated for maximum Chinook and Kokanee benefits and feasibility and approved by Kokanee Work Group in 2010: • A) Lewis Creek Delta Restoration and Upstream Sediment Stabilization; • B) Zaccuse Creek Trail Culvert Removal; • C) Laughing Jacobs Creek: Sammamish State Park Channel Route	Tier 1	A) fish passage barrier; non-natal stream mouth and shoreline rearing areas (juvenile Chinook). B) fish passage barrier (kokanee). C) kokanee spawning habitat - substrate, instream habitat complexity and riparian cover; Chinook shoreline and non-natal stream rearing area.	Tabor...; AMEC 2011	kokanee spawning habitat; Chinook rearing habitat		kokanee, Chinook	coho, cutthroat		Conceptual designs completed by AMEC for Kokanee Work Group							A) City of Sammamish; B) City of Sammamish; C) WA State Parks			TBD A,B,C	
138	Acquisition/Restoration	Ebright Creek Enhancement and Acquisition (new for 2011: I310A and I310B)	Ebright Creek: Enhance mouth and protect lower reaches of Ebright Creek on East shore of Lake Sammamish. If property on lower reaches of creek is acquired there could be educational outreach opportunities on the site. (I-310) Description to include I310A Ebright Creek Wetland Enhancement and I310B Ebright Creek Fish Passage Restoration (NOTE: Projects considered by WRIA 8 Technical Committee to have benefits to juvenile Chinook at creek mouth	Tier 1	Loss of Habitat, Reduced Habitat Capacity	Chapter 9 Volume 1 WRIA 8 Plan	Riparian, Instream	Activity Type WRIA 8: Restore Creek Mouths/Pocket Estuaries (1)	Chinook		Feasibility Pending			Acquisition	\$ 300,000			2010	City of Sammamish	\$ 300,000	\$ 150,000	Local Governments	I310A; I310B