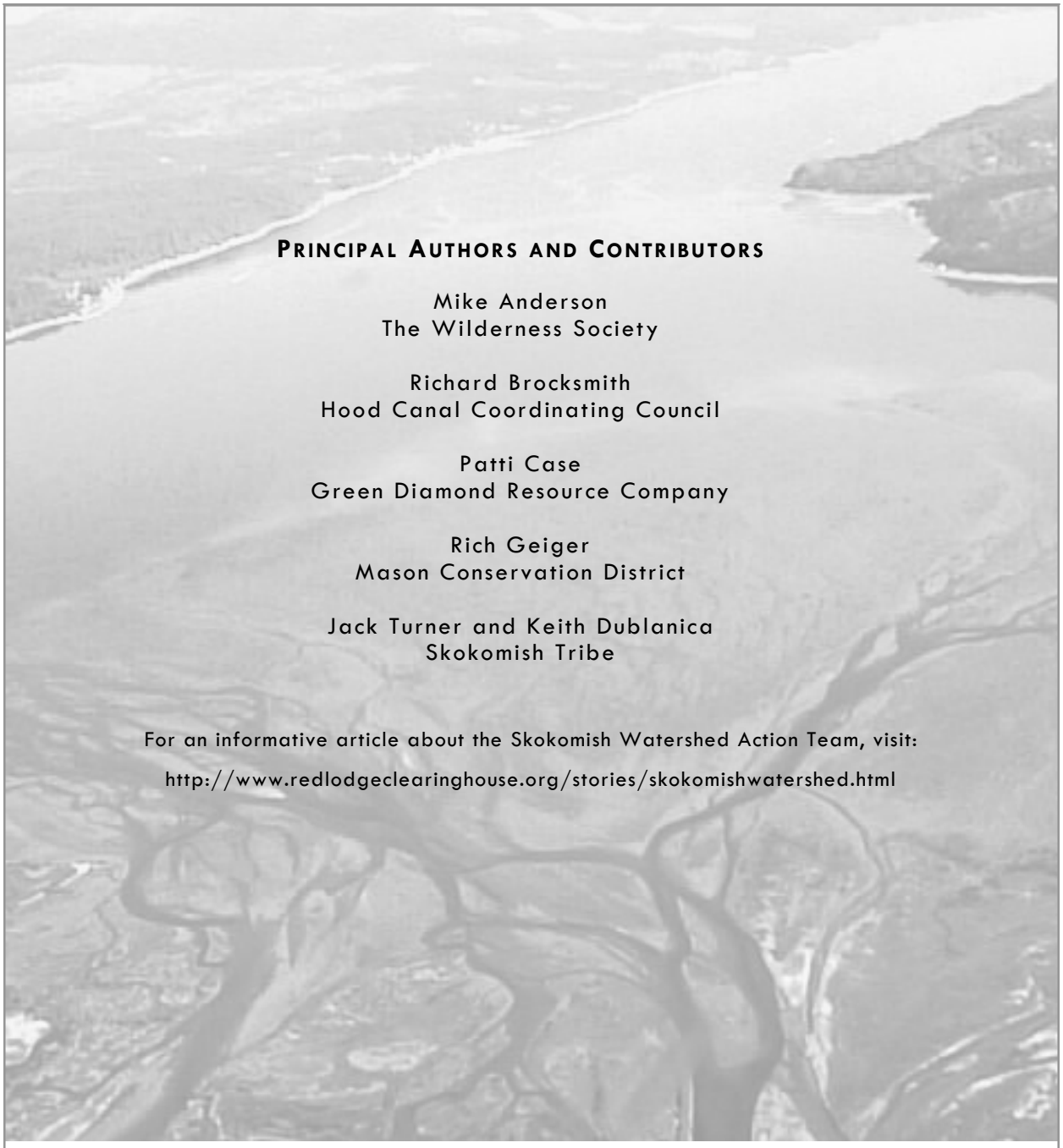

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For an informative article about the Skokomish Watershed Action Team, visit:

http://www.redlodgeclearinghouse.org/stories/skokomishwatershed.html

For the Children of Future Generations

This collaborative watershed restoration plan for the Skokomish River is dedicated to the children of future generations, so they may know the river much as their ancestors did.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary		Page 3
Introduction		Page 4
Section 1:	Skokomish River Watershed Overview	Page 5
Section 2:	Upper Skokomish Watershed Restoration Plan	Page 7
Section 3:	Lower Skokomish Watershed Restoration Plan	Page 16
Section 4:	Funding Strategy	Page 19
Conclusion		Page 21
References		Page 22
Appendix A:	SWAT Mission and Participant List	Page 25
Appendix B:	Skokomish Watershed Capital Improvement Program	Page 27

MAPS

Map 1:	Vicinity Map	Page 23
Map 2:	Upper Watershed Roads	Page 24

TABLES

Table 1:	3-Year Action Plan: Olympic National Forest Restoration Package	Page 10
Table 2:	Olympic National Forest Restoration Work Accomplishments - 1990-2003	Page 14
Table 3:	Federal Requests	Page 20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Skokomish River lies within a critical watershed for recovery of multiple species of endangered fish and wildlife, for recovery of our troubled Hood Canal marine ecosystem, and for rejuvenation of local communities threatened by significant, persistent flooding. Strong, durable partnerships have formed in the Skokomish watershed and beyond that seek to turn the tide of worsening conditions and restore the river for the benefit of future generations. The Skokomish Watershed Action Team – a diverse, informal partnership of governments, land managers, and others working collaboratively to restore a healthy Skokomish watershed – has prepared this Three-Year Action Plan to help inspire and guide restoration work.

Two key actions will determine the overall effectiveness of Skokomish watershed restoration:

1. Fixing US Forest Service roads in the upper watershed, and
2. Promptly completing a General Investigation study by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mason County, and Skokomish Indian Tribe.

Restoring the upper watershed will eliminate many of the sources of watershed degradation, including excess sedimentation and concentrated storm runoff. The General Investigation will develop an integrated restoration plan for the entire watershed, with the Corps providing critical technical oversight and expertise. While the outcome of other state and local restoration efforts rely on these two critical actions, their proper execution depends solely upon full federal support.

For the upper watershed, this three-year restoration action plan identifies projects totaling $17.8 million, with a need for federal funds totaling $**15.5 million**. Upper watershed actions focus on recovery of aquatic species and habitat protection and recovery, primarily through implementation of road treatments such as decommissioning, stabilization and drainage upgrades, and culvert replacements. The work will provide long-term benefits to the recovery of water quality in the Skokomish River and Hood Canal, fish habitat, and endangered species, including two salmon species and bull trout.

In the lower watershed, a total of approximately **$1.73 million** of federal funding is needed in the next three years (matching approximately $1.73 million in local funding) to complete the General Investigation so that a comprehensive restoration and flood protection action plan can be implemented and current restoration activities, such as the Skokomish/Nalley's estuary project, can be assured success. As this definitive study of the lower watershed moves forward, project partners will continue to implement other projects in the lower watershed, spending a total of approximately $24.5 million in the coming three years.

The Skokomish Watershed Action Team's funding strategy for this three-year action plan identifies 25 separate funding sources, such as landowners and local, state, and federal governments. The total cost for all 42 projects in the upper and lower watershed is $48.6 million, which includes the $17.23 million appropriation needed for federal support.

INTRODUCTION

The Skokomish River lies within a critical watershed for recovery of multiple species of endangered fish and wildlife, for recovery of our troubled Hood Canal marine ecosystem – the "crown jewel of Puget Sound," according to Governor Christine Gregoire – and for rejuvenation of social fabrics of local communities threatened by significant, persistent flooding and ever-increasing groundwater levels. In the past, organizations and individuals have acted independently, and sometimes with conflicting approaches, to improve their own lands or areas of responsibility, producing noticeable but as of yet inconclusive results in the effort to solve these serious problems.

In a signal that those days are over, strong, durable partnerships have formed in the Skokomish watershed and beyond that seek to turn the tide of worsening conditions in the watershed. These partnerships will provide for future generations through improved communication, collaboration, coordination, and implementation. Three effective partnerships demonstrate this sea change in approaches: the over-arching Skokomish Watershed Action Team (SWAT) with over two dozen participating organizations (see Appendix A); the Skokomish River General Investigation partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers co-sponsored by Mason County and the Skokomish Tribe; and the estuary restoration partnership between the Skokomish Tribe and Tacoma Power. A fourth, peripheral effort between the Skokomish Tribe, Mason County, and the local Public Utility District is addressing regional wastewater issues and opportunities. In addition, the Skokomish Tribe and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, as co-managers of fish and wildlife resources, are jointly developing a Skokomish salmon recovery plan.

While differences in approaches to management exist, there are common goals and objectives as well as a recognition of the synergy and pro-active opportunities that are derived from collaborative, consensus-based processes and outcomes. The local governments are committed to moving forward together, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in August 2006.

As outlined in this three-year plan, these processes and relationships have come together to develop a shared approach for the foreseeable future, within an appropriate structure for implementation. This ambitious, comprehensive plan lays out a series of projects supported by science and public opinion, the list of partners involved in implementing actions, priorities for implementing those actions, and a funding strategy. The plan will provide a clear road map to move us towards our end goals of recovering endangered salmonids, improving water quality, and decreasing flooding hazards.

Success, measured in varied ways, will require a strong focus and commitment from SWAT members and shared funding support from local, state, and federal sources. Public sentiment, educational outreach, and implementation of appropriate resource stewardship are necessary elements and will provide critical feedback mechanisms. Adaptive management is a part of the process that needs ongoing and assured connectivity and acknowledgement between SWAT, the General Investigation, salmon recovery planning, hydropower management, and other basin initiatives.

The Skokomish Watershed Action Team appreciates the technical assistance provided by the the Olympic National Forest staff in the team's preparation of this Three-Year Action Plan.

SKOMOMISH RIVER WATERSHED OVERVIEW

The Skokomish River, located in the southeast corner of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State, is the largest source of freshwater that empties into southern Hood Canal (see Map 1). Draining a watershed of 240 square miles, its main tributaries are the North Fork Skokomish and South Fork Skokomish rivers. About half the Skokomish basin lies within the Olympic National Forest and another 18 percent is in Olympic National Park. The remainder is owned by the City of Tacoma (6%), State of Washington (3%), Skokomish Tribe (2%), Green Diamond Resource Company (15%), and other private owners (8%). The higher elevation lands (upper watershed) are primarily in federal ownership, while lower elevation lands in the Skokomish Valley (lower watershed) are mostly private farms and tribal reservation land.

Flooding and water quality degradation have greatly harmed the economy, health, and quality of life of the Skokomish watershed and Hood Canal, and by extension the residents of the Skokomish Valley – including the Skokomish Tribe, which holds treaty rights identified in the 1855 Treaty of Point No Point and affirmed by the Supreme Court in *US v. Washington* -- and the aquatic ecosystems of Puget Sound, a National Estuary of Significance. The Skokomish River floods more frequently than any other river in Washington State, due to aggradation (filling with gravel and sediment) of the river bottom. Water quality within the Skokomish watershed has been severely compromised in recent decades due to persistent flooding exacerbated by human activities. The degraded water quality conditions contribute to the low dissolved oxygen levels in Hood Canal, resulting in fish kills. Key contributing factors to water quality degradation include:

- Delivery of fine and coarse sediment into the South Fork Skokomish River mainstem and its tributaries from road failures and surface erosion.
- Channel aggradation and decreased carrying capacity of the mainstem Skokomish River resulting from sedimentation and altered water flows.
- Water tables continue to rise, driven by aggradation which is elevating the entire river bed. This higher water table eliminates soil water-holding capacity and causes more frequent flooding.
- Delivery of fecal coliform into the Skokomish river system in the lower valley from two main sources - failing wastewater systems and livestock waste - due to rising ground water or inundation by flood waters on developed and agricultural lands.

Human activities that alter aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, combined with inherent watershed conditions, threaten the survival of fish and wildlife species. Presently, the Skokomish watershed supports three fish species listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA): bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), Puget Sound Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and Hood Canal Summer Chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*). In addition, winter steelhead (O. *mykis*) is proposed for listing while coho salmon (O. *kisutch*) is a federal candidate. The marine waters of Hood Canal support three marine mammals listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA including: Stellar sea lion, orca whales, and humpback whales. At least nine other species in these water bodies are federal species of concern. The watershed also supports three terrestrial species listed as threatened under the federal ESA: northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*

caurina), marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The Skokomish has two bodies in the upper watershed listed as degraded (Category 5) for temperature on the 2004 Clean Water Act 303(d) list. In addition, three water bodies covered by the Skokomish Fecal Coliform TMDL in the Skokomish Valley are categorized as Category 4a for fecal coliform, and the marine waters of Hood Canal are also listed.

UPPER SKOKOMISH WATERSHED RESTORATION

The Skokomish Watershed Action Team's proposal for upper Skokomish watershed restoration – estimated to cost a total of $17.8 million – is the centerpiece of this Three-Year Action Plan. The proposal is based primarily on information requested of the US Forest Service by the SWAT and is in alignment with the agency's long-term restoration plan for the upper Skokomish watershed. This section includes the following:

- an overview of the South Fork Skokomish watershed;
- the $15.5 million restoration package the SWAT proposes for implementation in the Olympic National Forest (ONF) under the Three-Year Action Plan;
- a summary of the $1.1 million in work underway on ONF lands since 2004;
- a summary of the $10.6 million in restoration work completed on ONF lands between 1990 and 2003; and
- a description of other restoration work occurring in the upper watershed.

Olympic National Forest Lands within the South Fork Skokomish Watershed

Land use within the South Fork Skokomish watershed has changed substantially over the last century and a half – from early Native American uses of seasonal encampments and villages, to homesteading and mining, to timber harvest from the 1920s to 1980s. The Shelton Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit – authorized by act of Congress – provided for accelerated timber production to supply local mills. By the 1990s, over half the entire watershed had been clearcut and density of forest roads was high – nearly 4 miles per square mile.

As discussed later in this section, extensive watershed restoration work began on the ONF in the 1990s under guidance of the Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan, Northwest Forest Plan, and other direction, which shifted management focus from intensive timber harvest and road construction to landscape-scale restoration. Between the early 1990s and 2003, the Forest Service and various partners accomplished $10.6 million of restoration work. Since 2004 additional treatments totaling $1.1 million have been initiated. Partnerships have played a critical and valuable role in successful accomplishment of this work.

Three-Year Action Plan Tiers to Olympic National Forest Restoration Goals

The Three-Year Action Plan supports ONF restoration goals aimed at recovering fish and other aquatic organisms and their habitat, improving water quality, mitigating flood hazards, and restoring healthy watershed conditions. These include:

- Control road-related runoff and sediment
- Achieve fish passage at all road crossings
- Improve stream habitat complexity and diversity
- Enhance riparian conditions
- Promote recovery of native vegetation
- Control invasive plant species

Three-Year Action Plan

The ONF portion of this upper watershed restoration plan, totaling $16.1 million dollars with **$15.5 million in federal funding needed** over three years, integrates management actions that promote holistic watershed health. The plan concentrates on actions aimed at recovery and protection of aquatic species and habitat primarily through road, in-stream, and riparian restoration treatments. To a lesser degree it also promotes terrestrial and wildlife habitat enhancement through collaborative stewardship involving commercial thinning and snag creation within these stands, and pre-commercial thinning. Monitoring the effectiveness of these restorative treatments is an important element of the plan. Each of the major components – roads, in-stream and riparian habitat, collaborative stewardship/vegetation and wildlife habitat, and monitoring – are summarized in both the narrative and Table 1 below. Specific plan elements and estimates may be modified through on-going data collection and consultations.

This restoration package represents an aggressive approach to completing important work in the upper watershed, utilizing both Forest Service staff and additional personnel hired under contract. Costs include all phases of planning, survey, design, contract preparation, and a portion of contract administration, post-construction invasive species and revegetation treatments, and monitoring. Implementation of the work identified will begin in Year 1, with all work either completed or under contract by Year 3. For work not completed by the end of Year 3, the Forest Service will address additional costs needed to complete contract administration, treatments such as control of invasive plant species and revegetation of decommissioned roads, and monitoring. The SWAT acknowledges that prioritization strategies may shift based on changed watershed conditions or future assessments.

1. Roads: $15,118,050

The plan concentrates on actions aimed at recovery and protection of aquatic species and habitat, primarily through implementation of road treatments such as decommissioning, high intensity treatments of Level 1 roads, stabilization and drainage upgrades, and large culvert replacements. In addition, it incorporates treatments such as control of invasive plant species and reestablishment of vegetation that integrate multiple objectives including erosion control, recovery of native plant species, and enhancement of elk and deer forage where suitable. Such treatments will likely occur in conjunction with decommissioning, trail conversion, and high intensity Level 1 (closed to vehicular traffic) road treatments. Restorative work associated with roads totals $15,118,050.

> *Road Decommission*: involves different levels of treatment. The overall objective is to reduce road-related erosion or mass wasting and associated sediment delivery into aquatic systems. Treatments typically include: removal of unstable landings and sidecast material; reestablishment of hillslope hydrology through removal of culverts and road fill, installation of cross ditches in the road bed, and construction of drainage swales; armoring of drainage features where appropriate to prevent erosion; in-sloping or out-sloping of the road bed; and construction of a road barrier entrance.

High Intensity Level 1 Road Treatments: High intensity road treatments are targeted for Level 1 maintenance roads that will be closed but remain on the transportation system and are determined to be high risk to aquatic resources. These roads are needed in the future, primarily to access stands for vegetative treatments. The overall objective for this treatment is similar to decommissioning.

Road Decommission/Convert to Trail: will involve decommissioning of the road and conversion to a trail. Treatments incorporate decommissioning treatments and construction to a trail to the specified trail management objective standards.

Road Stabilization and Drainage Upgrade: will concentrate on maintenance treatments of roads which have been deferred due to lack of funding. Roads targeted are those that are to remain on the transportation system. Typical treatments include but are not limited to: removal of unstable landings and fill slopes, cleaning culvert inlets, culvert replacement, maintenance or installation of culvert down drains, road surface shaping and/or blading, road surfacing, ditch cleaning, maintenance or construction of new catch basins, waterbars, and cross drains, armoring of drainage features, and repair or installation of new retaining walls or buttresses.

Individual Culvert Replacement Sites: will target individual sites with large culverts or any size culvert with a large road fill that needs replacement, with consideration given to those sites in need of resident fish passage barrier correction. It is anticipated that of the 10 sites, roughly half will remove fish barriers.

Annual Road Maintenance: treatments will be implemented on an annual basis to roads that are to remain on the transportation system. Work is similar to that described under road stabilization and drainage upgrade. It is work that is needed to keep roads in their identified maintenance standard.

2. In-stream and Riparian Habitat: $725,000

In addition to roads, work within this package having aquatic species and habitat emphasis includes in-stream large wood placement and riparian enhancement treatments such as conifer plantings, conifer release, and control of invasive species. Conducted with multiple partners including the Skokomish Tribe, US Forest Service, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Mason Conservation District, among others, this project will seek to restore large woody debris to 4 miles of the South Fork Skokomish and its lower tributaries, while surveying and enhancing the quality of riparian areas along 12 miles of shoreline. The entire project is estimated to cost $725,000, with $140,000 being requested from the federal government through a FY2008 appropriation. Of the $140,000, $40,000 is for the Forest Service to conduct NEPA/ESA consultation, while $100,000 is for riparian enhancement. $585,000 is already in hand or has been applied for by the partners.

3. Collaborative Stewardship/Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat: $91,950

Work that focuses on recovery of terrestrial and wildlife habitat is packaged under the stewardship component. Treatments include commercial thinning incorporating snag creation of varying size and species diversity within these stands, and pre-commercial thinning. Commercial thinning will involve implementation per stewardship contracting – an authority given to the Forest Service which promotes community involvement and allows the use of timber receipts to be used for restoration work such as road decommissioning. Cost for these efforts is estimated to be $91,950.

4. Multi-Party Restoration Monitoring: $150,000

The SWAT will pull together a multi-party team of monitoring experts to continue to leverage voluntary and paid workforce and monitoring results for our shared interests. Monitoring will focus on various road, in-stream, riparian, and vegetative treatments to determine their effectiveness and demonstrate the benefits of this important work. It is anticipated that monitoring will cost around $150,000.

TABLE 1
3-YEAR ACTION PLAN: OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION PACKAGE

RESTORATION TREATMENT CATEGORY	# MILES, SITES, OR ACRES	TOTAL COST
Roads *Aim: Reduce road-related runoff, sediment and landslides. Restore resident fish passage.*		***$15,118,050***
Road Decommission	49 miles	$6,950,000
High Intensity Level 1 Road Treatments	14.5 miles	$2,000,000
Road Decommission/Convert to Trail	7 miles	$1,083,400
Road Stabilization & Drainage Upgrade	149 miles	$2,128,400
Individual Culvert Replacement Sites	10 sites	$2,480,000
Annual Road Maintenance	149 miles	$476,250
In-stream and Riparian Habitat *Aim: Improve stream habitat complexity, enhance riparian conditions.*		***$725,000***
In-stream Large Woody Debris Placement	4 miles	$575,000
Riparian Enhancement	12 miles	$150,000
Collaborative Stewardship/Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat *Aim: Implement new collaborative stewardship project, use restoration credits to implement restoration work.*		***$91,950***
Collaborative Stewardship Project– Commercial Thin	69 acres	$40,000
Wildlife Tree Enhancement – Snag Creation	69 acres	$20,700
Pre-Commercial Thinning	125 acres	$31,500
Restoration Monitoring *Aim: Conduct multi-party monitoring to determine effectiveness of integrated restoration treatments.*		***$150,000***
TOTAL FOR UPPER WATERSHED WORK:		**$16,085,000**
MINUS FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES FOR IN-STREAM PROJECT:		**$585,000**
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS REQUEST:		**$15,500,000**

Three-Year Action Plan Focus: Roads on the Olympic National Forest

The majority of roads on the ONF within the upper South Fork Skokomish River watershed have many segments that pose a substantial risk to aquatic resources. According to the Forest Service, 70% of South Fork roads are high risk, while 20% are moderate risk and 10% are low risk. These roads are in need of treatments – ranging from full decommissioning to improved maintenance – that minimize surface or mass wasting events that result in direct delivery of road-related coarse and fine sediment to aquatic systems. Factors associated with roads that may be primary causes or contributing mechanisms of landslides, debris flows, or other severe erosion during storm events include: drainage concentration and diversion; loose road fill on steep slopes; road fill on steep slopes that are retained by stumps and/or logs, or include deteriorating organic debris; groundwater seepage (natural or road-induced); aging culverts; and culverts too small in size or susceptible to plugging.

Watershed processes of concern associated with current road conditions include: increased sediment supply from landslides (particularly debris flows); increased sediment supply from surface erosion; increase in water supplied to channels during runoff from the road drainage network; exacerbation of the effects of floods during extreme runoff; alteration of aquatic habitat (particularly fish habitat) by inundation with coarse sediment (pool filling), scour (loss or displacement of streambed materials and spawning gravels), and removal of wood and/or riparian vegetation; and chronic effects to habitat such as eroded and undercut banks becoming chronic, long-term sources of bank instability, and sediment supply.

Road management on Forest Service lands – essentially remediation of road conditions that threaten aquatic resources – continues to be a primary focus in addressing protection and recovery of water quality and fish habitat within the South Fork Skokomish. Management tools developed by the ONF in partnership with the public since the mid 1990s support the current recovery strategy that emphasizes roads, and are listed below.

- The ***1995 Skokomish River Watershed Analysis*** conducted by the Forest Service, Skokomish Tribe, and other partners recommends reducing sediment input rates as one of seven restoration activities. The primary method of restoration identified to address this issue is to decommission or modify roads that are chronic sources of sediment to the channel. According to the analysis, roads are the primary cause of surface erosion in the watershed.

- The ***2000 Road Management Strategy*** assessed risk to aquatic resources based upon five factors: high geologic hazard, proximity to fish habitat, number of stream crossings, upslope hazard, and riparian zones. Assessment results for aquatic risk of the roughly 223 road miles remaining in the South Fork are distributed as follows: 70% are high risk, 20% are moderate risk, and 10% are low risk.

- The ***2003 Access and Travel Management Plan/2007 Update*** describes the proposed future road system and is useful in prioritizing road activities. The purpose of the ATM plan is to provide an initial indication of what management categories are appropriate for roads on the Forest, and to inform future road management decisions. Because the ATM plan is not a decision document, site specific decisions on roads occur through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, and incorporate the appropriate level of public involvement and consultation with the Skokomish Tribe as to cultural related concerns, such as access to hunting and gathering grounds.

  The 2003 ATM results for the 223 miles of road recommend about 75% (172 miles) remain as part of the transportation system in varying levels of maintenance, and recommend the other 25% (51 miles) for decommissioning or decommissioning and conversion to trail. The ONF conducted a review of the 2003 ATM in January 2007. Results of the 2007 ATM review recommend that of the 223 miles of road 73% (164 miles) remain as part of the transportation system and 27% (59 miles) be decommissioned or converted to trail.

- The ***2004 South Fork Skokomish Restoration Summary*** captures the $10.6 million in restoration work completed between 1990 and 2003 and identifies $11.6 million of additional priority restoration work.

- The ***2007 Draft South Fork Skokomish Aquatic Restoration Strategy***, an effort the ONF is finalizing in collaboration with the SWAT, provides a prioritization strategy for protection, improvement and recovery of watershed conditions, with emphasis on water quality, fish, and riparian habitats. The plan demonstrates alignment with larger scale efforts including: ONF forest-wide management strategies; Region 6 Forest Service Aquatic Restoration Strategy; federal Endangered Species Act salmon and trout recovery plans; water cleanup plans under the Clean Water Act; Hood Canal Dissolved Oxygen Program; and the Puget Sound Partnership.

Three-Year Action Plan: Expected Benefits from Road Treatments

The plan targets roads that have the potential to deliver sediment to stream channels that support resident and/or anadromous fish species in the South Fork Skokomish River and its major tributaries, including: Vance, Lebar, Brown, Church, Pine, Cedar, Rock, and Steel creeks (see Map 2). Planned treatments on specific road segments may change through ongoing data collection and consultations. This work will provide long-term benefits to water quality and fish habitat within the project area and also throughout the river system downstream of the project through the restoration of the natural sediment regime within the upper watershed.

Work will benefit recovery of two Category 5 waters listed for temperature (Listing 35267 and 7663) within the upper South Fork Skokomish watershed and three Category 4a waters (Listing 16734,

7662 and 7661) listed for fecal coliform downstream of the project area within the Skokomish River Valley. This work will also facilitate protection of unlisted waters.

Work under this plan will have direct influence on protection of three fish species listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA): bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), Puget Sound chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and Hood Canal summer chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*). In addition, winter steelhead is proposed for listing. Project work directly influences adult bull trout habitat and winter steelhead spawning/rearing habitat. Chinook and summer chum are present lower in the watershed and would benefit indirectly from the reduction of road-related sediment.

$1.1 Million in Restoration Work Initiated Since 2004

Since 2004, the ONF has initiated work on three projects totaling roughly $**1.1 million**, as described below. The SWAT has supported Forest Service projects that restore aquatic and terrestrial habitat and species using a holistic watershed approach. The team has been instrumental in helping the Forest Service secure funds to complete critical restoration work through collaboration on stewardship projects, coordination of grant opportunities, and submission of letters of support for several grant proposals.

1. **Flat Stewardship Project: $825,000**

   The SWAT supported the ONF's first stewardship contract, awarded in June 2006. Under this contract, the following work is scheduled for completion: 200 acres of commercial thinning, 60 acres of pre-commercial thinning, and four miles of road decommissioning in the Lebar Creek drainage. Through the stewardship contract, $250,000 in conservation credits from timber generated from the commercial thin has been put toward implementation of the road decommissioning work. Additional funds obtained from state and federal sources total $420,000 to date. The SWAT is currently seeking an additional $155,000 to complete all work under this contract. In addition, the Washington Native Plant Society has completed 52 person-days of volunteer monitoring (vegetative diversity and invasive species surveys) on roads in the Flat project.

2. **Brown Creek Road Decommissioning: $230,000**

   The Forest Service is currently underway with planning and design of 4 miles of road decommissioning work in the Brown Creek drainage. With the support of SWAT the Forest Service received nearly $230,000 to complete this project.

3. **Pine Creek Stewardship Project: $50,000**

   SWAT is assisting the Forest Service in development of the Pine Creek Stewardship Project in Fiscal Year 2007. The project will involve up to 69 acres of commercial thinning and stewardship conservation credits estimated between $30,000 and $50,000 that will be used to complete road decommissioning.

4. Nutrient Enhancement: $25,000

The Forest Service has implemented placement of salmon carcasses within 13 miles of anadromous stream channel in both 2004 and 2005. Given an annual average cost of $12,500, the total cost for both years is around $25,000.

$10.6 Million in Restoration Accomplishments - 1990-2003

Investment in watershed restoration work implemented within the South Fork Skokomish since 1990 is estimated to be roughly $**10.6 million**. Table 2 provides restoration accomplishments by treatment category and their associated costs. Restoration work associated with roads – including road decommissioning, stabilization and drainage upgrades, and upslope work – accounts for the majority of this investment, costing roughly $7,572,500, or 71 percent of the total. In-stream, riparian enhancement, floodplain restoration and nutrient enhancement costs combined equal less than $765,000, or around 8 percent of the total cost. Vegetation restoration work – including pre-commercial thinning, commercial thinning, aerial fertilization, and noxious weed control – combined total about $2,253,000, roughly 21 percent of the total. These figures do not include or consider the revenue generated from commercial thinning.

TABLE 2
OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1990-2003)

RESTORATION CATEGORY	ACCOMPLISHMENTS		COST
	MILES	ACRES	
Road Decommissioning	106		$5,088,000
Road Drainage/Stabilization	108		$1,620,000
Soil (Upland) Stabilization	247		$864,500
Instream Restoration	1.6		$200,000
Riparian Enhancement	2		$175,000
Floodplain Restoration	0.25		$265,000
Nutrient Enhancement	26		$125,000
Pre-commercial Thinning		4,770	$1,288,000
Commercial Thinning		1,250	$625,000
Aerial Fertilization		1,370	$315,000
Invasive Species Control		100	$25,000
TOTAL:	N/A	4,770	**$10,590,500**

Other Restoration Work

While the federal government manages most of the upper Skokomish watershed, significant restoration opportunities also exist on private lands. Green Diamond Resource Company owns and manages 23,000 acres of timberland in the upper Skokomish watershed (15% of watershed ownership). Green Diamond's watershed restoration efforts currently focus on minimizing sediment from the road system and restoring fish passage in McTaggert Creek. Since the mid-1990s, Green Diamond has spent $750,000 on road upgrades and decommissioning as part of a strategy to disconnect roads from watercourses and restore fish passage throughout its ownership in the Skokomish watershed. Green Diamond's Habitat Conservation Plan is the first in the nation to integrate endangered species and water quality issues. Green Diamond is exploring alternative techniques to restore anadromous fish passage to McTaggert Creek, where a large culvert under a public road currently blocks access to 2.6 miles of potential spawning habitat. The cost of this restoration project is still undetermined.

Important river restoration work is also occurring in the North Fork Skokomish watershed. Tacoma Power plans to begin construction of a new valve at the base of Cushman No. 2 Dam in the summer of 2007, at an estimated cost of $1.5 million. The valve will allow significant increases in water flows into the North Fork Skokomish River to improve fish and wildlife habitat. The amount and timing of increased flows are yet to be determined. Restoration of North Fork flows is critical to achieving ecological and social sustainability in the watershed.

In addition to projects with a riparian focus, the Skokomish Tribe, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service are addressing upland wildlife management for species of cultural concern to the Tribe that span sub-basins and jurisdictions, including a $200,000 elk enhancement project. Efforts like this help to break down obstacles and barriers between entities that may have had perceived differences, but in fact have shared goals and objectives.

LOWER SKOKOMISH WATERSHED RESTORATION

As mentioned in the overview of the Skokomish Watershed, the lower Skokomish Valley is frequently flooded and the lower Skokomish River is aggrading. These problems contribute directly to the decline in endangered salmon and trout populations and to the decline in Hood Canal's water quality.

Important points regarding the current situation in the Skokomish Valley include:

- The restoration of endangered salmon populations in Puget Sound and the reversal of low Hood Canal dissolved oxygen levels depend upon the ecological restoration of the Skokomish watershed.

- The Skokomish River is currently the most frequently flooded river in Washington State. This flooding directly harms endangered salmon populations and flushes excess nutrients and harmful bacteria into Hood Canal.

- Sediment buildup in the Skokomish River not only increases the frequency of flooding during the rainy season, it also blocks the river channel to migration and spawning by endangered salmon and trout populations during the late summer and early fall. The bed of the Skokomish River's South Fork has gone completely dry for a period of weeks or months every year since 2003.

- If actions are not taken to restore the lower Skokomish River, the US Army Corps of Engineers has determined the condition of the river will only continue to degrade.

While most necessary actions in the upper watershed are clear, this is not the case in the Skokomish Valley. Some solutions considered in the past pit natural resource restoration directly against the future of the valley residents and local industries. Due to the very complicated nature of this restoration, Mason County and the Skokomish Tribe requested the US Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the problem and recommend solutions.

The co-sponsored Skokomish River Basin Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Damage Reduction General Investigation (GI) consists of a feasibility study and an environmental impact statement. The GI will carefully examine restoration alternatives to find those that will result in successful watershed restoration while helping provide a sustainable future of opportunities for the local community and industries. The project took a major step forward in July 2006 with the signing of a feasibility cost-share agreement and project management plan.

Full Funding for the Skokomish General Investigation Is Needed

The funding needed for the first year, FY 2007, was $1,077,000, but there is no federal budget for the GI this year and no funding is proposed in the President's FY 2008 budget. Consequently, the GI has been delayed from the outset and may not be completed on schedule. In the next three years, a total of approximately $3,467,000 is needed to complete the GI, with **$1,733,474 needed in federal contributions**, which will provide the scientific basis to move forward with

implementation of key restoration projects in the Skokomish Valley. Of this amount, **$751,751 in federal appropriation is needed in FY2008.**

The Corps was originally scheduled to examine alternatives, develop a plan, and complete the feasibility report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) within a three-year period. The Corps, Mason County, and the Skokomish Tribe remain committed to conduct this study as rapidly as possible.

Important points regarding this effort are:

- *Delaying the GI will likely increase costs to restore the Lower Skokomish River*. Previous comprehensive flood control and restoration studies were done in the mid 1990s and later by the Corps, Mason County, the Skokomish Tribe, and other agencies. However, the Skokomish is rapidly aggrading and the river's characteristics are changing quickly. As a result, much of the information developed for these previous studies is no longer valid. Given the recent rate of these river changes, information developed for the GI that is excessively delayed due to insufficient funding will again become obsolete before the restoration plan can be completed. We must break this historic cycle of failed planning efforts.

- *Given the complexity of this restoration, the Corps is the best agency to plan this effort*. There are many complicated issues that must be resolved before beginning a large-scale restoration project. These include but are not limited to the continued operation of the Cushman Dam by Tacoma Public Utilities, the safety of the public traveling on US Highway 101 and county roads in the Skokomish Valley, and the future safety of county and tribal residents in the Skokomish Valley against flood events and possible changes in the river's location. In addition to this, many locations in the Skokomish Valley are of great cultural significance to the Skokomish Tribe. Any planning for restoration projects must include a thorough cultural review addressed by both the Tribal Historic Preservation Office and State Historic Preservation Office. Actual construction must be carefully supervised to preserve these cultural resources. The Corps has the proper expertise and comprehensive planning methodology required for this effort.

Restoration Projects Will Be Initiated As Soon As They Are Identified

The strategy for restoring the lower Skokomish is to take action as soon as clear courses are identified. There are already some major restoration projects currently underway in the Skokomish Valley, along with many smaller projects underway on private and tribal properties. However, due to the ongoing and rapid degradation of both the river and the estuary, it remains clear that much more work must be done to save both the endangered salmon populations and improve Hood Canal water quality. For that reason, the Skokomish Tribe, Mason County, and other stakeholders have decided to carry out meaningful restoration projects as soon as they are identified.

Important points regarding this policy include:

- *Mason County, Tacoma Power, and the Skokomish Tribe have already undertaken significant efforts to restore the Skokomish River*. In the spring of 2007, the Mason Conservation District in partnership with Tacoma Power and the Skokomish Tribe, with significant support from the Puget Sound Nearshore Program, will begin restoration of the western portion of the Skokomish River Estuary (Phase One). The project will include removal of 5,000 lineal feet of dike which will restore tidal inundation to 108 acres of Tacoma Power property. The project will also include the construction of a concrete boardwalk that will provide access for tribal fishing, maintenance of electrical transmission lines, and managed recreational access by the general public. These three partners have also begun scoping the restoration opportunities of the central portion of the Skokomish estuary more commonly known as Nalley Island through an additional Corps Adjacent Waters Program. A similar dike removal project is anticipated to take place there during the summer of 2008.

- *Previous technical assistance by the Corps on Skokomish Estuary projects has resulted in the award of over $1.5M in project grant funding*. The Corps worked with the Skokomish Tribe and Tacoma Public Utilities to plan a dike removal in this Skokomish Estuary as a Section 544 project. It was later determined the Corps could not carry out the project due to real estate technicalities. However, the project research report was presented to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Coastal Wetland Alliance in subsequent grant applications. Washington State awarded a grant for $990,000 and the Coastal Wetland Alliance awarded a grant for $680,000 to this project based on the preliminary work of the Corps.

- *Projects identified during the General Investigation may be pursued using funds from other Corps programs and other grant funds as noted above*. The Skokomish Tribe, Mason County, Tacoma Public Utilities, and other stakeholders with shared interests in the basin have stated the importance of reaching agreement and implementing restoration projects in the Skokomish Valley as soon as possible.

FUNDING STRATEGY

Restoration of the Skokomish River watershed will require significant funding from a variety of sources. The Skokomish Watershed Action Team's three-year action and funding plans will be driven by the shared projects developed as the Skokomish Watershed Capital Improvement Program (CIP), attached as Appendix B. Nine projects have been funded and are either complete or slated for completion in 2007, for a total dollar value of $3.5 million. Thirty-three other projects are ongoing or planned for implementation in 2007 through 2010 in the upper and lower watersheds for a total dollar value of $48.6 million. Of those 33 projects planned, many are fairly simple, one-time efforts; some are more complex, phased efforts; and a few are more appropriately categorized as complex, multiple-action programs. Each has or will have its own funding plan, project lead and partners, regulatory permit approach, and timeline. Though not yet tabulated as federal, state, or local dollars, we can show that significant funding sources are being provided from all levels of governments and volunteer organizations.

We have identified over 25 separate funding sources for this watershed CIP. These funding sources have a broad range of origin, including:

- landowner volunteers;
- local funds from Mason County, Skokomish Tribe, and Mason Conservation District;
- Washington State funds from legislative appropriations, Department of Transportation, Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puget Sound Partnership, Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program, Hood Canal Rehabilitation Program, Landowner Incentive Program, and Parks and Recreation;
- federal agency grants or pass through programs such as Environmental Protection Agency's 319 grant, Targeted Watersheds, Title II, Flood Control Assistance Account Program, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resource Conservation Service, UW Seagrant, US Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers and Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters, Federal Highway Administration, Coastal Wetlands, congressional appropriations, and Bureau of Indian Affairs;
- private or quasi-private organizations such as Green Diamond Resources, Tacoma Power, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, among others.

One more unique funding source is the timber receipts from US Forest Service Stewardship Sales. Each of these resources' contributions to our CIP is noted in Appendix B, with more details available from each project sponsor.

Our analysis shows that two key SWAT programs will require direct federal appropriations to move ahead with activities that are in our shared local, state, and federal interest. As outlined in the sections above, both the US Forest Service and the US Army Corps of Engineers are critical partners in the upper and lower watershed CIP, respectively. Upper watershed reviews have identified approximately 220 miles of road for decommissioning, conversion to trail, stabilization and drainage upgrade, and maintenance, as well as culvert replacement, stewardship planning and implementation, nutrient enhancement, large woody debris and riparian enhancements, and

flow augmentation. This portion of the CIP can be accomplished with $17.8 million over three years. Excluding Stewardship Timber Sale receipts, Tacoma Power projects, and federal and state grants already in hand, the remaining $15.5 million is requested for a direct federal appropriation, as shown in Table 3 below. According to the CIP, FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010 would require $4.663 million, $5.418 million, and $5.418 million, respectively. The majority of survey and permitting work should be done in 2007 and 2008 with significant on-the-ground activity occurring 2008 to 2010.

In the lower watershed, the partners in the Skokomish General Investigation (GI) have developed a program and timeline. Financial support will be provided from a 50% federal and 50% local match, with the local match split evenly between Mason County and the Skokomish Tribe. The majority of their work will commence as soon as funds are obtained, so the three-year request over the lifetime of the GI will begin high but decrease. According to the CIP, FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010 would require $751,751, $546,179, and $435,544K, respectively. These per-year dollar amounts are estimates.

Remaining lower watershed work will continue while the GI is underway, with partners identifying projects and funding programs for a total dollar value of $24.5 million, excluding the amounts for the GI.

TABLE 3
FEDERAL REQUESTS

ORGANIZATIONS	FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR		
	2008	2009	2010
US Forest Service	$4,663,745	$5,418,128	$5,418,127
US Corps of Engineers	$751,751	$546,179	$435,544
TOTAL:	**$5,415,496**	**$5,964,307**	**$5,853,671**

CONCLUSION

Strong, durable partnerships have formed in the Skokomish watershed and beyond that seek to turn the tide of worsening conditions through improved communication, collaboration, coordination, and implementation.

In the past 15 years, the Forest Service, Green Diamond Resources Company, Skokomish Tribe, and other partners in the upper watershed, have accomplished more than $12.5 million of restoration work. This three-year action plan, developed through a collaboration of over two dozen SWAT members, identifies further restoration activities in the upper and lower watersheds totaling $48.6 million, with a small proportion of those funds expended in the last year for planning.

To implement this work plan, $15.5 million is needed from the federal government to implement high priority actions in the upper watershed. In the lower watershed, funding for the federal match of $1.73 million for the Skokomish General Investigation is essential to provide ecosystem and flood relief to both fish and valley residents, including the Skokomish Tribe.

Combined, this unique, holistic watershed approach aims at ultimately contributing to long-term recovery to Hood Canal, as well as restoring the Skokomish watershed. Achieving success will require additional information and support gleaned from various studies, funding programs, and additional partnerships and agreements, including those needed to protect the Skokomish Tribe's treaty rights both in the watershed and Hood Canal.

The collective and collaborative opportunities and activities outlined in this plan are catalysts to help heal a damaged watershed and benefit future generations.

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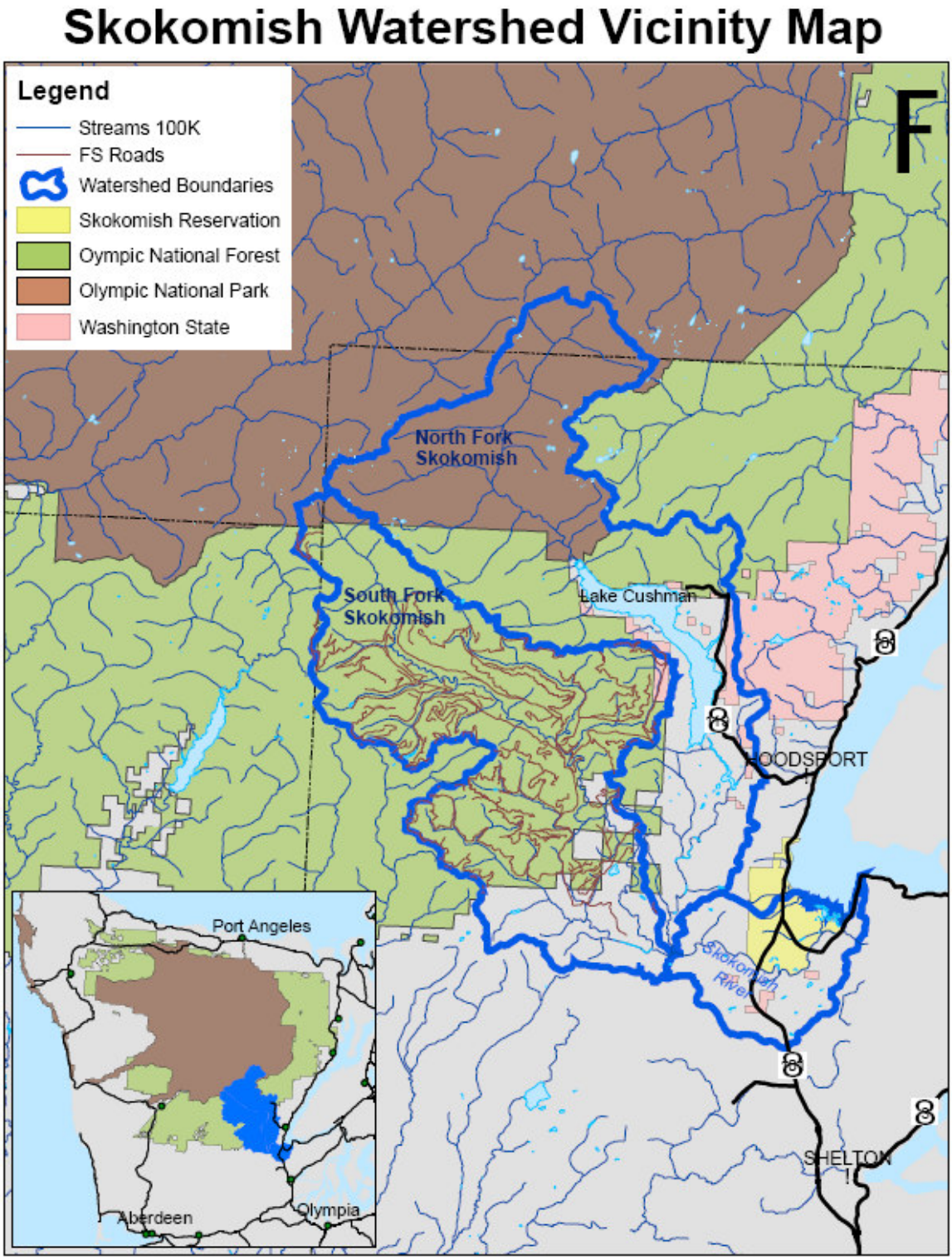
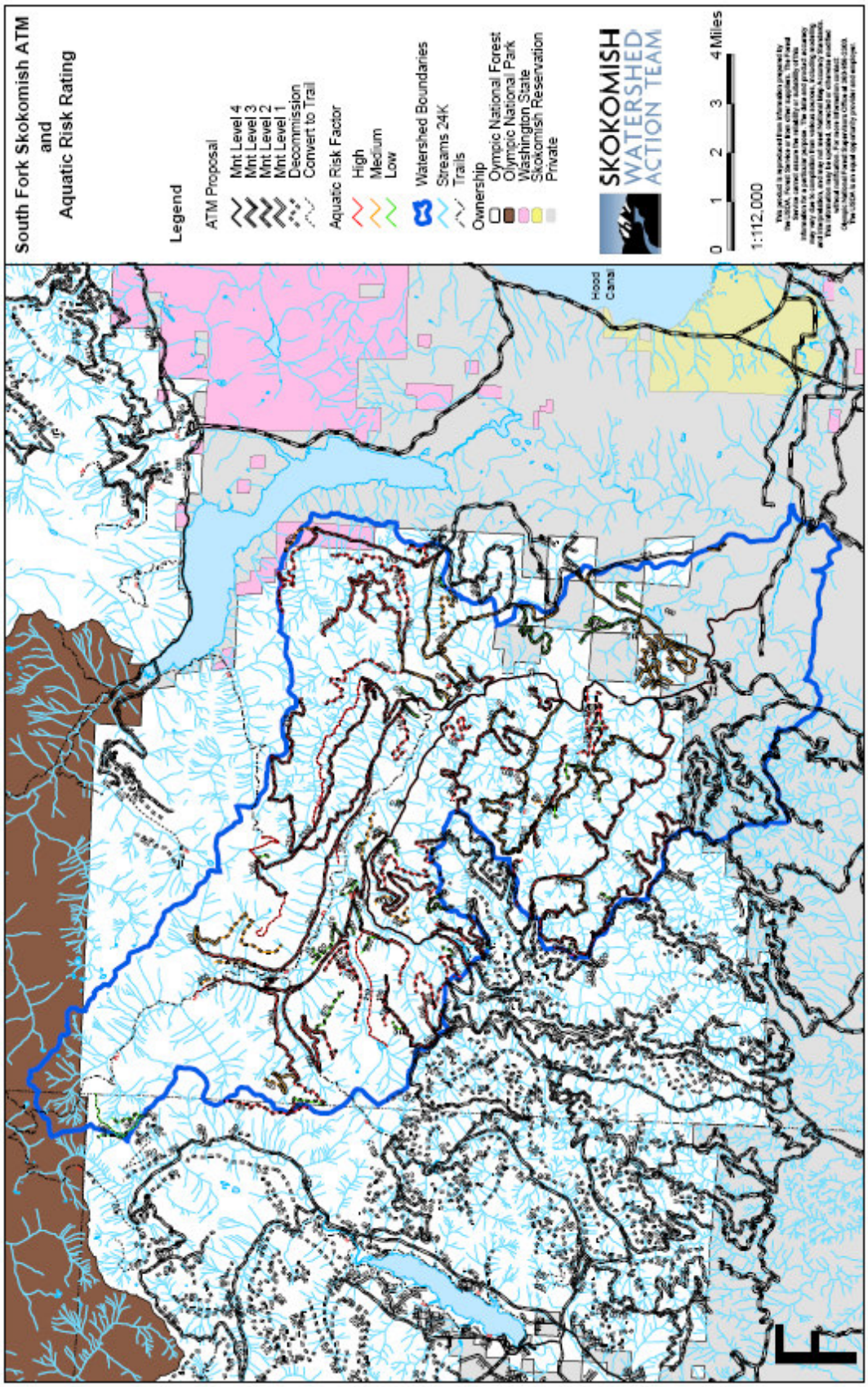
MAP 1
VICINITY MAP



MAP 2
UPPER WATERSHED ROADS



APPENDIX A

SWAT MISSION STATEMENT AND PARTICIPANT LIST

SKOKOMISH WATERSHED ACTION TEAM

Mission Statement

The Skokomish Watershed Action Team will work towards common ecological and economic goals in the Skokomish River watershed through collaborative basin restoration projects.

Principles and Goals

- The group will recognize and support projects throughout the basin.
- We will concentrate our action on Forest Service lands above the floodplain while ensuring collaboration throughout the basin.
- Forest Service employees participate in the group in an ex-officio, informational role.
- The group recognizes and respects the sovereign rights of the Skokomish Tribe.
- The group further recognizes and respects the land management rights and responsibilities of the US Forest Service and other basin landowners; our job is to work within tribal sovereignty and other landowner responsibilities to accomplish common goals.
- We will work to enhance the economic and environmental sustainability of the Skokomish watershed recognizing best available science, technology, community values and other means as appropriate.
- The group will seek, coordinate and disseminate information about ongoing restorations projects in the basin.
- The group will examine all appropriate funding mechanisms to accomplish restoration projects.
- We will maintain a broad perspective as to how Skokomish basin projects affect Hood Canal and the Olympic Peninsula, and vice-versa.
- The group will be inclusive of all interested parties; we will identify common ground, using a consensus-based process.
- The group at all times will respect individuals and the interests they represent. No interest group will be penalized if they don't agree on any given decision; no one interest group may veto a project.
- The collaborative group will work with the US Forest Service and other landowners to identify, review, fund and accomplish appropriate restoration projects.
- The group will work with basin landowners to identify appropriate monitoring methods and funding.

SKOKOMISH WATERSHED ACTION TEAM PARTICIPANT LIST

** indicates Steering Committee Members*

PARTICIPANTS

Jayni Kamin, local landowner
Emmett Dobey, Mason County*
Rick Hirschberg, Mason County Public Works
Charles Toal, Washington Department of Ecology
Chris Hempleton, Washington Department of Ecology
Sara Crumb, Congressman Norm Dicks
Jack Turner, Skokomish Tribe*
Marty Ereth, Skokomish Tribe
Keith Dublanica, Skokomish Tribe
Lief Horwitz, United States Geological Survey
Rich Geiger, Mason Conservation District*
Shannon Kirby, Mason Conservation District*
John Bolender, Mason Conservation District
Patti Case, Green Diamond Resource Group*
Keith Simmons, Green Diamond Resource Group
Bob Dick, American Forest Resource Council*
Bonnie Phillips, Olympic Forest Coalition*
Kevin Geraghty, Olympic Forest Coalition
Brent Davis, Ecotrust
Derek Churchill, Conservation Northwest
Michael Marsh, Washington Native Plant Society
Jim Davis, Olympic Coast Alliance
Marissa Cacciari-Roy, Olympic Coast Alliance
Richard Brocksmith, Hood Canal Coordinating Council*
Wayne Marion, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Joe La Tourrette, Pacific Coast Joint Venture
Mike Anderson, The Wilderness Society*
Michelle Ackermann, The Wilderness Society
Jennifer Stephens, The Wilderness Society
Cynthia Wilkerson, The Wilderness Society
Neil Werner, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
Lee Boad, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
Dusty Watz, JX Construction, LLC
Shelley Spalding, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ryan Dicks, Cascade Land Conservancy
Joe Sambataro, Cascade Land Conservancy
Mark Wicke, Tacoma Power
Debbie Young, Tacoma Power

EX-OFFICIO PARTICIPANTS

Robin Stoddard, Olympic National Forest, U.S. Forest Service
Kathy O'Halloran, Olympic National Forest, U.S. Forest Service
Dean Yoshina, Hood Canal Ranger District, U.S. Forest Service
Allen Gibbs, Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Forest Service

APPENDIX B

SKOKOMISH WATERSHED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (2.4.07)

**Note that this CIP does not obligate organizations to provide funds.*

Part A PREVIOUS PROJECTS								
ID	Primary Funding	Project Lead	Project	Funding by Calendar Year				
				2003-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
UPPER WATERSHED								
1	Stewardship	USFS, HCSEG	LeBar Road Restoration	$638,000				
	Receipts and SRFB	& SWAT						
2	SRFB and Title 2	USFS, HCSEG	Brown Creek Road Restoration	$226,000				
		& SWAT						
LOWER WATERSHED								
3	State appropriation, FCAP, NFWF,USFWS	WSDOT, HCSEG	S'kabob Creek Bridge Replacement SR106	$1,750,000				
4	SRFB and County	Skokomish &	Floodplain Conservation	$300,000				
		Mason Co.	-Purdy wetlands, Bourgalt Road					
5	WA State and appropriation	Skok Tribe	Skokomish Stormwater Management Project Phase 1	$350,000				
6	NRCS & Mason CD	Mason CD	Lower Valley BMP Construction	$160,000				
7	NRCS	Mason CD	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	$60,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
8	UW Seagrant	Skok Tribe	Estuary Clam Seeding	$10,000				
9	WDFW	Landowner	Large Woody Debris Bank Protection	$50,000				
			Total:	**$3,544,000**				

SKOKOMISH WATERSHED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (2.4.07)

**Note that this CIP does not obligate organizations to provide funds.*

Part B								
ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS								
ID	Primary Funding	Project Lead	Project	Funding by Calendar Year				
				2003-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
UPPER WATERSHED								
10	Federal Request, Stewardship Receipts, EPA	USFS & SWAT	Roads Decommissioning & High Intensity Level 1 Road Treatments	$633,810	$2,685,000	$3,132,500	$3,132,500	
11	Federal Request, Stewardship Receipts, EPA	USFS & SWAT	Roads Decommissioning-Convert to Trail		$325,020	$379,190	$379,190	
12	Federal Request, Stewardship Receipts, EPA, PSP	USFS & SWAT	Road Stabilization & Drainage Upgrade	$303,690	$638,460	$744,970	$744,970	
13	Federal Request	USFS & SWAT	Culvert Replacement	$803,100	$744,000	$868,000	$868,000	
14	Federal Request	USFS & SWAT	Annual Road Maintenance	$133,000	$142,875	$166,688	$166,687	
15	Federal Request	USFS & SWAT	Collaborative Stewardship/Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat		$18,390	$36,780	$36,780	
16	Federal Request	USFS & SWAT	Multi-Party Restoration Monitoring		$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	
17	SRFB, PSP, USFS, USFWS, Federal Request	Skok Tribe & HCSEG & USFS	Large Woody Debris and Riparian Habitat Enhancement	$197,600	$455,000	$40,000	$40,000	
18	USFS	USFS, WCC	South Fork Nutrient Enhancement	$79,500	$16,000	$16,000	$16,000	$16,000
19	Green Diamond & Tacoma Power	GD & TP	Gibbons/McTaggert Creek Fish Passage			?		
20	Tacoma Power	TP	Flow Improvements with Cone Valve		$1,500,000			
21	Tacoma Power	TP	Activities to be implemented under FERC license					
22	USFWS, Fish Commission	Skok Tribe, USFS	Elk Enhancement	$25,000	$200,000			

SKOKOMISH WATERSHED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (2.4.07)

**Note that this CIP does not obligate organizations to provide funds.*

Part B								
ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS								
ID	Primary Funding	Project Lead	Project	Funding by Calendar Year				
				2003-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
LOWER WATERSHED								
23	Federal	USACE	USACE Skokomish General Investigation	$135,000	$138,000	$751,751	$546,179	$435,544
24	Mason County &	Mason County	Local Match for USACE GI	$346,000	$138,000	$751,751	$546,179	$435,544
	Skok Tribe & SRFB	& Skok Tribe						
25	BOR	Skok Tribe	Floodplain Geomorphic Mapping	$60,000	$100,000			
26	WA State, EPA, HCRP	Skok Tribe	Skokomish Stormwater Management Project Phase 2	$265,000	?			
27	WA State, HCRP, EPA?	Skok Tribe	Septic Inventory/Repair	$331,000	$107,034			
28	EPA, Seagrant	Seagrant	Septic Social Program		$100,000			
29	EPA	Skok Tribe	Mussel Rafts		$193,293	$20,000	$20,000	
30	WA State, Parks	Tribe, County, PUD	Hoodsport/Skokomish Wastewater Planning	$187,000	?			
31	WA State	Mason County	Webb Hill Stormwater Nutrient Assessment	$70,000				
32	State appropriation, FHA, FCAP	WSDOT	Purdy Creek Bridge Study and Replacement	$688,207	$647,796	$5,104,462	$5,210,390	$389,658
33	USFWS, Tribe	Skok Tribe	Skokomish River Road Partial Removal		$30,000			
34	USFWS, Tribe	Skok Tribe	Bourgalt Road Partial Removal		$30,000			
35	WA ESRP,SRFB & Coastal Wetland, BIA?	TP & Skok Tribe, MCD	Nalley Dike Removal, Phase One	$1,140,000	$820,000			
36	SRFB, PSP, PSAW(544)	TP & Skok Tribe, MCD	Nalley Dike Removal, Phase Two	$255,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000		
37	PSP, Skok Tribe	Skok Tribe	Lower S'kabob Creek Restoration		$60,000			
38	WDFW	Landowners	Landowner Incentive Restoration		$250,000			
39	PSP, SRFB, NFWF, EPA	CLC	Floodplain Protection/Land Purchases	$782,000	$1,700,000			
40	PSP, NRCS	Multiple	Car-body Levee Setback		$900,000			
41	EPA, non-federal	Mason CD	Farm Plans Cost Share		$100,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
42	NRCS	Mason CD	Environment Quality Improvement Program		$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
43	NRCS	Landowner	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program		$50,000			
44	NRCS, local	Mason CD	Lower Valley BMP Construction		$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	
			Totals:	**$6,434,907**	**$14,413,868**	**$14,402,092**	**$11,996,875**	**$1,316,746**
							CIP Planned Total:	**$48,564,488**

SKOKOMISH
WATERSHED
ACTION TEAM