

WRIA 9 2026 Funding Package

Suzanna Smith, Habitat Projects Coordinator

Matt Goehring, Salmon Recovery Manager

Iris Kemp, Technical Coordinator

Thursday May 14, 2026 | WRIA 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum

To view detailed submitted application materials, please visit:

<https://app.box.com/s/mp3tcxhln7ukefqlgchmap04izsd5t0k>

To provide comments on any project application, please email Suzanna Smith

susmith@kingcounty.gov.

Decision Item: Consider recommending for approval the 2026 WRIA 9 funding package as presented for Flood Control District Cooperative Watershed Management (CWM), Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB), and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funding.

Key Considerations for this Decision:

- *Auburn Narrows* is also competing for RCO Targeted Investment funding for \$1M in 2026. If successful, 2026 CWM funding will shift to *Nelsen Side Channel*.
- *Beaconsfield Feeder Bluff – Acquisition and Normandy Park Shoreline Restoration* will be bundled with *Marine View Park South Extension* (PRISM #26-1217) under SRFB/PSAR as a “geographic envelope¹” project.
- All SEaL awards have been increased by 10% to account for program growth and inflation.
- Status and Trends funding recommended for WDFW smolt trap and large wood surveys.
- SRFB and PSAR funding level is not yet final.

The WRIA 9 Implementation Technical Committee reviewed and recommended this funding package, at the April 15th ITC meeting, for Forum consideration. If approved by the Forum today, the Flood Control District will consider CWM grants in late summer/fall 2026 and the SRFB will consider SRFB grants for approval in September 2026.

¹ An applicant with an acquisition project must identify specific parcels. However, an applicant may propose buying multiple properties within stream reaches, estuaries, or nearshore areas if purchasing any parcel within the specified area will achieve the project’s objectives. In that case, identify a geographic envelope, including all the possible parcels that will provide similar benefits to fish and certainty of success, in the salmon proposal. These parcels should be contiguous or nearly contiguous and include similar conservation values to make them effectively interchangeable when being evaluated for funding. Clearly describe how parcels will be prioritized and pursued for acquisition. (Manual 18 RCO)

Contents

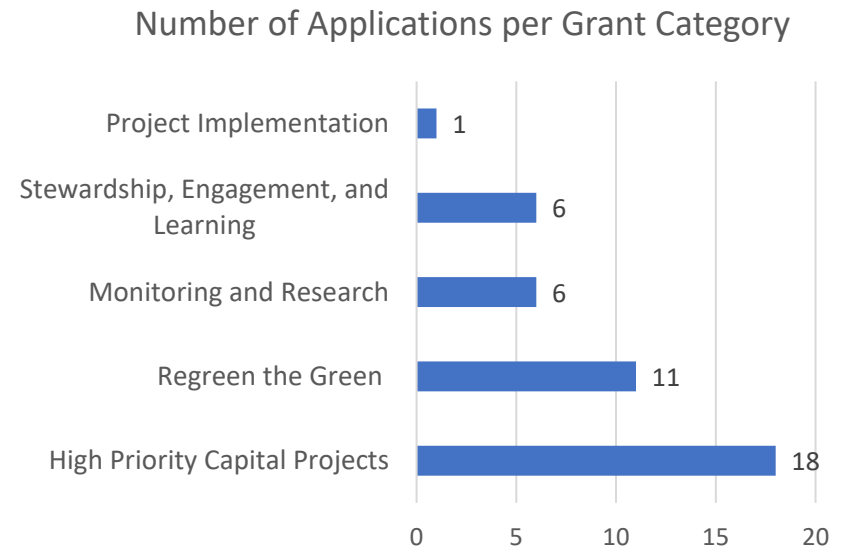
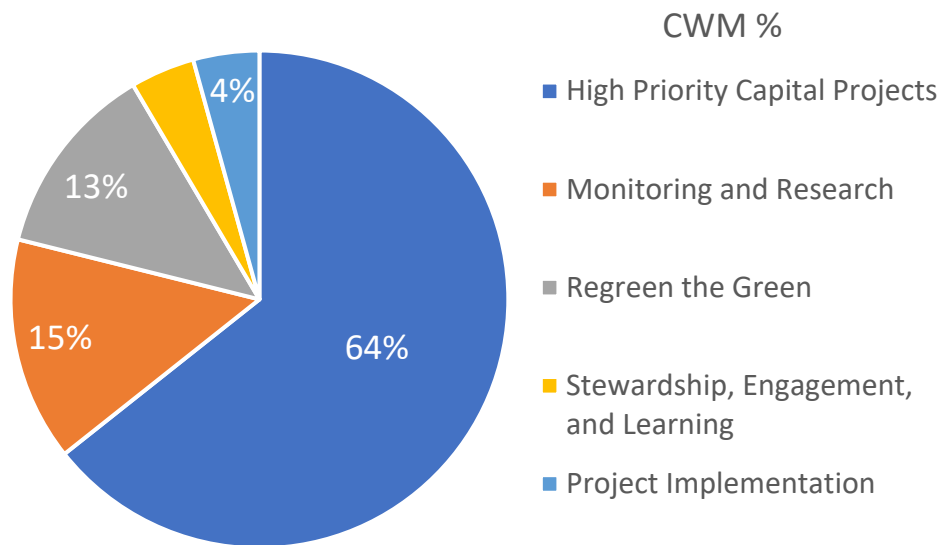
Funding Recommendations	4
Overview of WRIA 9 Funding Recommendations	4
Project Descriptions	9
High Priority Capital Projects	9
Arroyos Natural Area Shoreline Restoration Feasibility Assessment	10
Auburn Narrows Restoration – Construction	11
Beaconsfield Feeder Bluff – Acquisition	11
Des Moines Creek Estuary Restoration - Final Design	13
Duwamish Hill Preserve Phase 3	14
Intake Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project	15
Lower Springbrook Creek Restoration Phase 1	16
Lower Shinglemill LWD & BDA Final Design	17
Marine View Park South Extension	18
Mill Creek Wetland Complex Feasibility	18
North Maury Bulkhead Removal	20
Nelsen Side Channel	21
Normandy Park Culvert Replacement at The Cove	22
Normandy Park Fish Barrier Removal at the Swim Club	22
Normandy Park Shoreline Restoration	23
Soos Creek Supplemental Wood Exploration	24
Spring Beach Armoring Removal	25
Vashon Hangar Removal & Nearshore Restoration	26
WRIA 9 Capital Projects Implementation 2027	26
Monitoring and Research Grants	27
Addressing Stormwater Impacts on Chinook in Runoff-Impaired Watersheds	28
Lower Duwamish Invasive Assessment & Control	28
Assessing the value of freshwater habitats through juvenile Chinook salmon prey availability and foraging opportunities	29
Green River Screw Trap – 2027	30
Lower Green & Duwamish Large Wood Survey	31
Regreen the Green Grants	32
2026 CWM Hess Site and Expansion	34

2026 CWM Palmer Slough Phase 1	34
Burns Creek Wyman Morris	35
CWM 2026 Little Soos Creek Restoration	35
Green River and Christy Creek Planting	36
Horsehead Bend Natural Area Understory Improvements	36
Lower Green Riparian Maintenance Phase VI	37
Millcreek Riparian Corridor Restoration Project.....	38
New Revegetation at Foster Golf Links	39
SeaTac - Des Moines Creek Park invasive plant removal and replanting	40
Upper Hamm Creek and Turning Point Riparian Revegetation	40
Stewardship, Engagement, and Learning (SEaL) Grants	41
BeachNET: Engaging Communities for a Healthy Puget Sound	41
Burien Green Teens (formerly Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems (YESS - Highline))	41
Delridge Greenspace Restoration and Education	41
Environmental Heroes: Improving Watershed Health and Salmon Habitat Through Education and Outreach	41
Salmon in Schools	41
Youth Watershed Education, Stewardship, and Community Science	42

Funding Recommendations

Overview of WRIA 9 Funding Recommendations

Grant Program	CWM %	Funding Source			TOTAL
		CWM	SRFB	PSAR	
		\$4,658,862	\$295,895	\$1,100,987	\$ 6,055,744
High Priority Capital Projects	64%	\$ 2,997,087	\$ 295,895	\$ 1,100,987	\$ 4,393,969
Monitoring and Research	15%	\$ 677,909	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 677,909
Regreen the Green Fund	13%	\$ 588,782	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 588,782
Stewardship, Engagement, and Learning	4%	\$ 195,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195,084
Project Implementation	4%	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	100%	\$ 4,658,862	\$ 295,895	\$ 1,100,987	\$ 6,055,744
REMAINING AVAILABLE AMOUNT		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	



High Priority Project Implementation Fund	65%	Requested	Recommended		
			CWM	SRFB	PSAR
			\$ 2,795,317	\$ 295,895	\$ 1,100,987
Arroyos Natural Area Shoreline Restoration Feasibility Assessment		\$ 126,525	\$ 126,525		
Auburn Narrows Restoration - Construction		\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000		Alt
Beaconsfield Feeder Bluff - Acquisition		\$ 30,000			
Marine View Park South Extension		\$ 975,000		\$ 295,895	\$ 1,100,987
Normandy Park Shoreline Restoration		\$ 62,500			
Mill Creek Wetland Complex Feasibility		\$ 244,914	\$ 125,000		
Soos Creek Supplemental Wood Exploration		\$ 153,169	\$ 153,169		
Spring Beach Armoring Removal		\$ 690,000	\$ 690,000		
Duwamish Hill Preserve Phase 3		\$ 200,725	\$ -		
Lower Springbrook Creek Restoration Phase 1		\$ 434,000	\$ 120,000		
Nelsen Side Channel		\$ 1,338,000	\$ 250,732		
Des Moines Creek Estuary Restoration - Final Design		\$ 350,000	\$ 150,000		
Lower Shinglemill LWD & BDA Final Design		\$ 155,000	\$ -		
Intake Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project		\$ 214,946	\$ 214,946		
Normandy Park Culvert Replacement at The Cove		\$ 25,000	\$ 35,227		
Normandy Park Fish Barrier Removal at the Swim Club		\$ 15,000	\$ 20,488		
North Maury Bulkhead Removal		\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000		
Vashon Hangar Removal & Nearshore Restoration		\$ 270,000	\$ -		
WRIA 9 Capital Projects Implementation 2027*		\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000		
High Priority Project Implementation Fund Total	\$4,425,142	\$ 6,595,779	\$ 3,197,087	\$ 295,895	\$ 1,100,987
Remaining Funding			\$ (401,770)	\$ -	\$ -

*Included in capital for presentation purposes

Monitoring Fund	15%	Requested	Recommended
Addressing Stormwater Impacts on Chinook in Runoff-Impaired Watersheds		\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000
Assessing the value of freshwater habitats through juvenile Chinook salmon prey availability and foraging opportunities		\$ 249,494	\$ 249,494
Lower Duwamish Invasive Assessment & Control		\$ 19,050	\$ -
Tracking juvenile Chinook salmon use of the Green and Duwamish Rivers with Passive Integrated Transponder tags		\$ 150,415	\$ 150,415
WRIA 9 Status & Trends			
Green River Screw Trap - 2027		\$ 93,000	\$ 93,000
Lower Green & Duwamish Large Wood Survey		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Monitoring Fund Total	\$ 698,829	\$ 696,959	\$ 677,909
			\$ 20,920

ReGreen the Green	15%	Requested	Recommended
2026 CWM Hess Site and Expansion		\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
2026 CWM Palmer Slough Phase 1		\$ 25,000	\$ -
Burns Creek Wyman Morris		\$ 74,960	\$ 74,960
CWM 2026 Little Soos Creek Restoration		\$ 40,000	\$ -
Green River and Christy Creek Planting		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Horsehead Bend Natural Area Understory Improvements		\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Lower Green Riparian Maintenance Phase VI		\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Millcreek Riparian Corridor Restoration Project		\$ 115,000	\$ 50,000
New Revegetation at Foster Golf Links		\$ 75,000	\$ 60,000
SeaTac - Des Moines Creek Park invasive plant removal and replanting		\$ 150,000	\$ 50,000
Upper Hamm Creek and Turning Point Riparian Revegetation		\$ 73,822	\$ 73,822
Small Grant Fund Total	\$ 698,829	\$ 833,782	\$ 588,782
Remaining Funding Amount			\$ 110,047

Stewardship, Engagement, and Learning	5%	Requested	Recommended
BeachNET: engaging communities for a healthy Puget Sound - Year 3		\$ 38,016	\$ 38,016
Burien Green Teens – Year 3		\$ 23,100	\$ 23,100
Delridge Greenspace Restoration and Education - Year 3		\$ 35,638	\$ 35,638
Environmental Heroes: Improving Watershed Health and Salmon Habitat Through Education and Outreach - Year 3		\$ 59,400	\$ 59,400
Salmon in Schools - Year 3		\$ 15,771	\$ 15,771
Youth Watershed Education, Stewardship, and Community Science - Year 3		\$ 23,159	\$ 23,159
Stewardship, Engagement, and Learning Fund Total	\$ 232,943	\$ 195,084	\$ 195,084
Remaining Funding			\$ 37,859

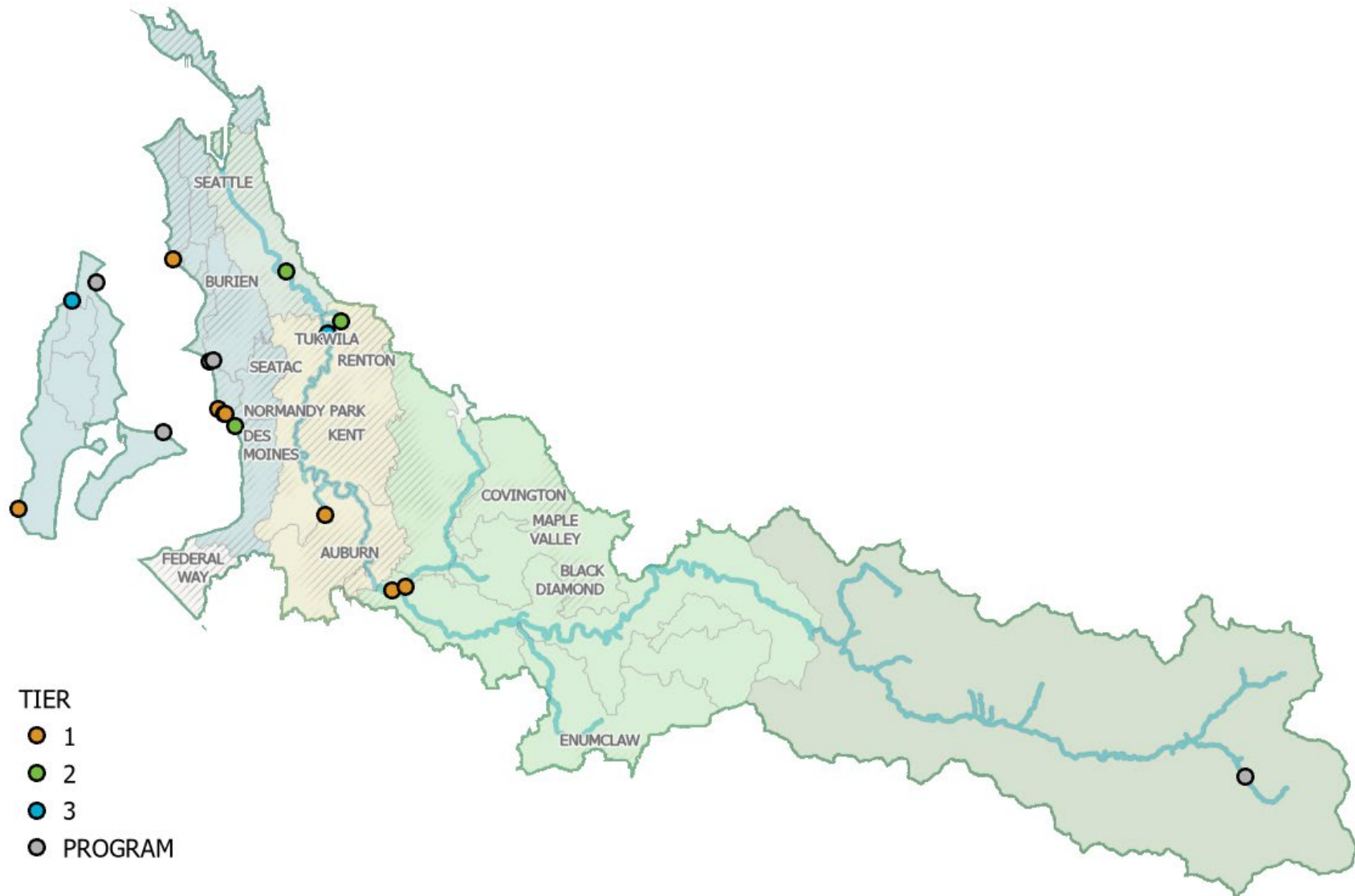
Includes a 10% increase for all projects from the 2025 amounts, except for Burien Green Teens which is adjusting from 2025 funding levels.

Project Descriptions

High Priority Capital Projects

Total number of projects: 19 projects (including Project Implementation Award Funding)

Total Funding Request: \$6,595,779 | **Total Recommended Funding Amount:** \$3,197,087



Arroyos Natural Area Shoreline Restoration Feasibility Assessment

CWM Request: \$126,525 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$126,525 (CWM)

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, in partnership with the City of Seattle Department of Parks & Recreation (SPR), will conduct a geotechnical feasibility assessment to evaluate shoreline restoration and armor removal at the City-owned Arroyos Natural Area in West Seattle. This project represents the first phase of a larger effort along approximately 700 feet of marine shoreline identified in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan (Project NS-49), and will assess slope stability, safety considerations, and overall feasibility of removing existing shoreline armoring.

The project includes consultant selection, completion of a geotechnical report, and development of materials to inform City decision-making. Findings will guide potential future phases, including geomorphic analysis, design, and implementation, and support progress toward regional nearshore habitat restoration goals.



Green / Duwamish & Central Puget Sound

Tier 1 Project: NS-49

Arroyos Park Bulkhead Removal



PROJECT FACTS

Subwatershed:
Nearshore (NS)

River mile:
City of Seattle (KI -5 - 1)

Bankside jurisdiction:
City of Seattle

Project sponsor:
Seattle Parks and Recreation

Budget:
\$2,500,000

PROJECT TYPE:

 
Planning/Design Restoration

KEY HABITAT:


Nearshore

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Remove approximately 700 feet of rip rap and timber bulkhead along the shoreline.

Primary strategy

Protect, restore and enhance marine shorelines.

Benefits:

- Habitat preservation
- Recreation opportunities
- Shoreline armor reduction

Contribution to goals metrics:

- Shoreline armor
- Shoreline conservation

PROJECT AREA MAP



MAP FORMATTING UNDERWAY

Public Lands

0 200 400 ft. N

LOCATION MAP



Seattle

Vashon/Murray Islands

KING COUNTY

WRIA 9

Incorporated Area

0 5 10 Miles

Project Area Map: Ortho2019KCNAT aerial photo Site photo: WDOE Shoreline Photo Viewer Images, 2020
KCIIT.DCE file: 2011_100202L LPRE GIS file Q:\200009\WRIA9_ProjectMaps.mxd KLINKAT

Green-Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed Salmon Habitat Plan • November 2020

PAGE 87

Auburn Narrows Restoration – Construction

CWM Request: \$1,000,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$1,000,000 (Targeted Investment) | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$1,000,000 (CWM)

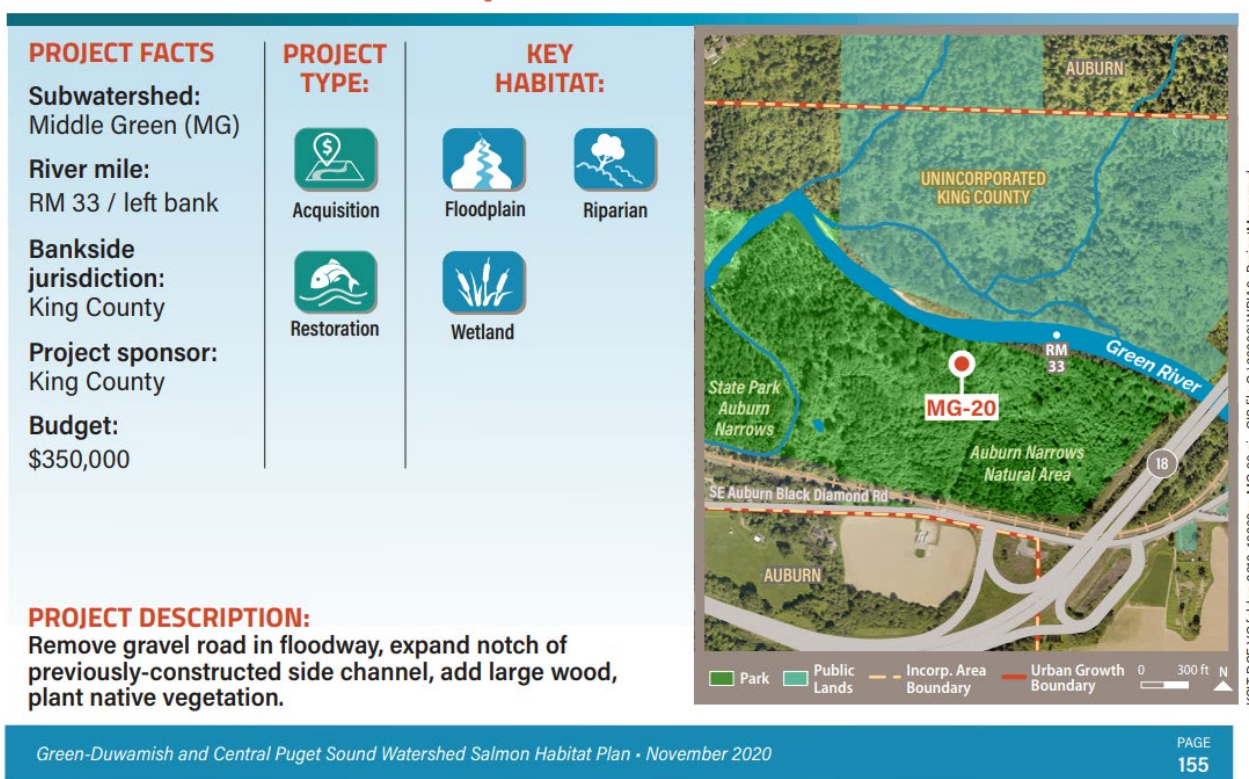
King County Water and Land Resources Division proposes to implement floodplain reconnection and habitat restoration at the Auburn Narrows Natural Area (River Mile 33, Middle Green River). The project targets a constrained river reach where historic channelization, levees, and infrastructure have reduced floodplain connectivity and limited off-channel rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook and steelhead.

The project will restore approximately 5–6 acres of floodplain and 1,500 feet of shoreline through levee removal or modification, floodplain grading, installation of engineered logjams, and addition of gravel to promote sediment deposition and channel complexity. These actions are designed to raise baseflow elevations, reconnect side channels, and improve access to low-velocity rearing habitat while maintaining flood risk balance.

This effort advances a Tier 1 WRIA 9 priority (MG-20) by restoring process-based floodplain function and increasing the quantity and quality of off-channel habitat critical for juvenile salmon survival in the Middle Green River.

Tier 2 Project: MG-20

Auburn Narrows Floodplain Restoration



Beaconsfield Feeder Bluff – Acquisition

CWM Request: \$30,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$1,396,882 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$1,396,882 (SRFB/PSAR)

The City of Normandy Park proposes to acquire the remaining six privately owned parcels at Beaconsfield on the Sound to consolidate public ownership along an ecologically significant feeder bluff and nearshore shoreline. This approximately four-acre site, designated as a Priority Action Area (NS-11) in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan, plays a critical role in sediment supply and nearshore processes that support forage fish spawning and salmonid migration and rearing.

Currently, approximately 80 percent of the shoreline is armored, limiting natural sediment transport and impairing habitat function. A prior feasibility study found that portions of the armoring could be removed without compromising bluff stability, but fragmented ownership has constrained restoration planning and implementation.

This project represents a key early phase in a long-term shoreline restoration strategy, using Cooperative Watershed Management funds to leverage secured Conservation Futures funding for appraisal and acquisition. Consolidating ownership will prevent further armoring, protect sediment processes, and position the site for future bulkhead removal and nearshore habitat restoration.

This project will be bundled with Normandy Park's Marine View Park South Extension within SRFB/PSAR.



Tier 1 Project: NS-11

Beaconsfield on the Sound



Des Moines Creek Estuary Restoration - Final Design

CWM Request: \$350,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$150,000 (CWM)

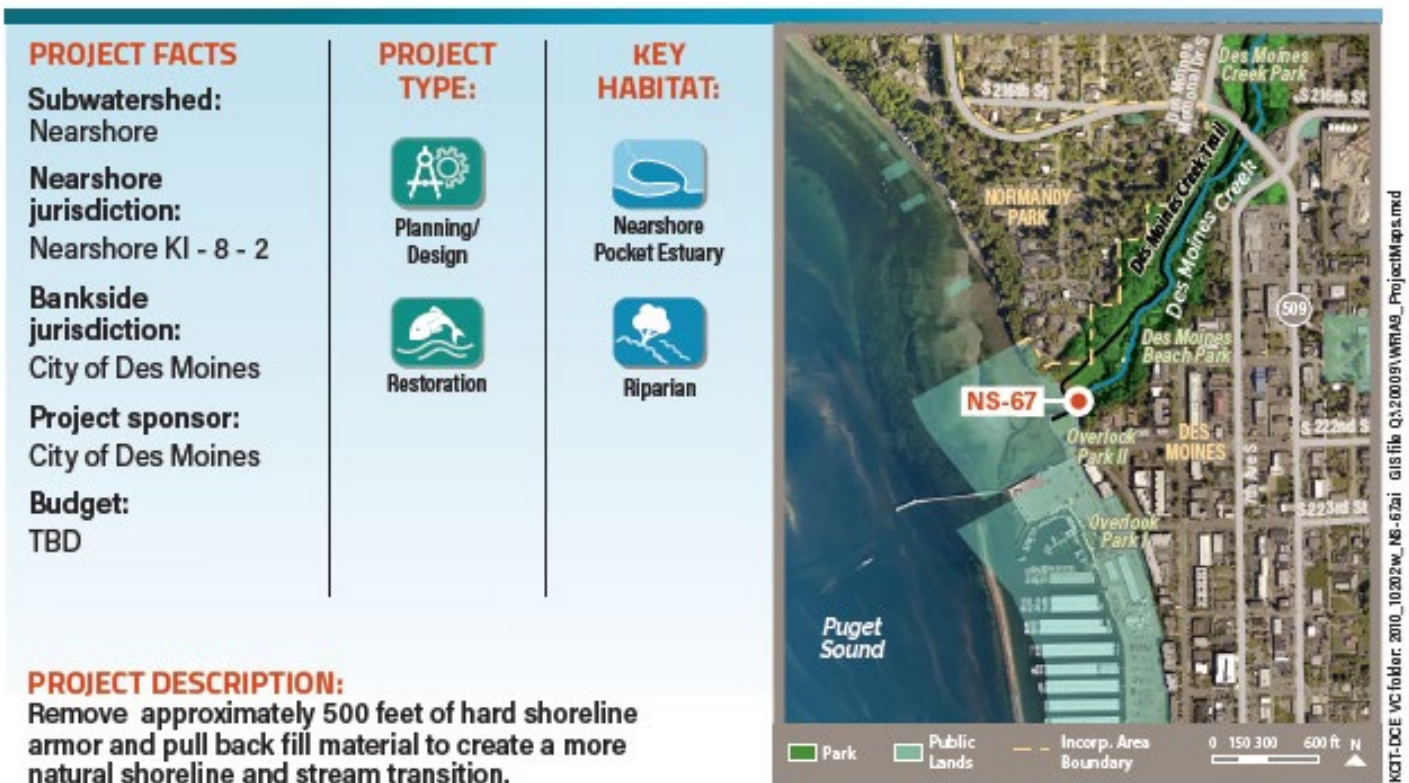
The City of Des Moines proposes to advance design of the Des Moines Creek Estuary Restoration project, a Tier 2 priority project in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan, to address chronic flooding and restore critical pocket estuary habitat at the mouth of Des Moines Creek. The lower reach of the creek is highly modified, with extensive bank armoring and sediment accumulation contributing to frequent flooding of Des Moines Beach Park and degraded instream and nearshore habitat conditions.

This project will complete engineering design and supporting analyses to restore estuarine function, reduce flood risk, and improve habitat complexity for juvenile Chinook salmon. Proposed future actions include removing shoreline armoring, reconfiguring the channel, and restoring a functional pocket estuary to provide off-channel rearing habitat in a highly constrained nearshore environment.

Advancing design will position the project for implementation, addressing both community flood risks and regional habitat recovery priorities through a multi-benefit restoration approach.

Tier 2 Project: NS-67

Des Moines Creek Estuary Restoration



CWM Request: \$200,725 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$0

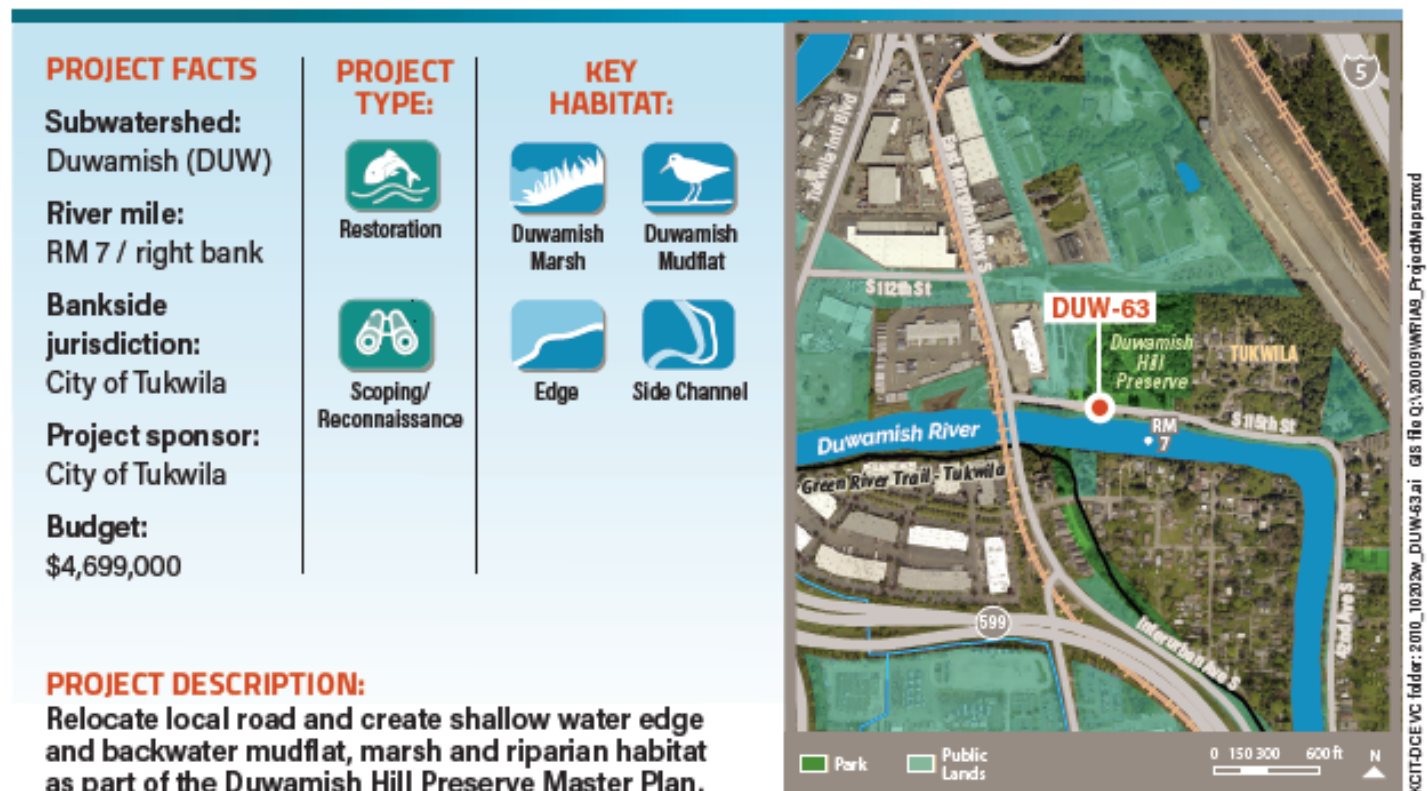
The City of Tukwila proposes to restore four newly acquired parcels at the southeastern edge of Duwamish Hill Preserve to expand riparian habitat and improve ecological function along the Duwamish River at River Mile 7. These parcels, totaling approximately 0.65 acres, were acquired to protect the Preserve from development, buffer adjacent residential areas, and support implementation of Phase III of the Duwamish Hill Preserve Master Plan.

The project will remove invasive vegetation, reestablish native plant communities, and improve habitat connectivity while developing trail and gateway design concepts that balance ecological protection with public access. Restoration actions include site assessment, invasive species removal, soil stabilization, native planting, and monitoring to ensure long-term establishment and function of the riparian buffer.

This work will enhance shading, organic inputs, and overall habitat quality for salmonids, while preparing the site for future shoreline restoration as part of a larger, multi-phase effort at Duwamish Hill Preserve.

Tier 2 Project: DUW-63

S. 115th St. Road Setback



Intake Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project

CWM Request: \$214,946 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$214,946 (CWM)

Trout Unlimited proposes to implement the Intake Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project in the Upper Green River watershed by replacing an existing culverted road crossing on U.S. Forest Service Road 52 with a 100-foot span bridge. The current crossing, consisting of three undersized culverts, restricts fish passage and limits access to upstream habitat.

The project will restore full fish passage for all species and life stages, reconnecting approximately 1.0 mile of upstream tributary habitat that historically supported Chinook, coho, and other salmonids. Design is currently at the 90% level, with final plans anticipated in 2026 and construction planned for 2027.

This project is part of the broader Snoquerra Landscape restoration effort and supports WRIA 9 fish passage goals by addressing key barriers in the Upper Green subwatershed and improving long-term habitat connectivity.

Policies

» **Fish Passage (FP) 1:** Provide efficient and safe fish passage where built infrastructure (e.g., road crossings and flood control facilities) intersects instream habitats. Fish passage design considerations should not only facilitate adult upstream migration, but also ensure juvenile salmonid access to rearing habitat provided in non-natal tributaries. Project sponsors should use WDFW Water Crossing Design Guidelines (2013) to assess feasibility and support alternative development.

Lower Springbrook Creek Restoration Phase 1

CWM Request: \$434,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$120,000 (CWM)

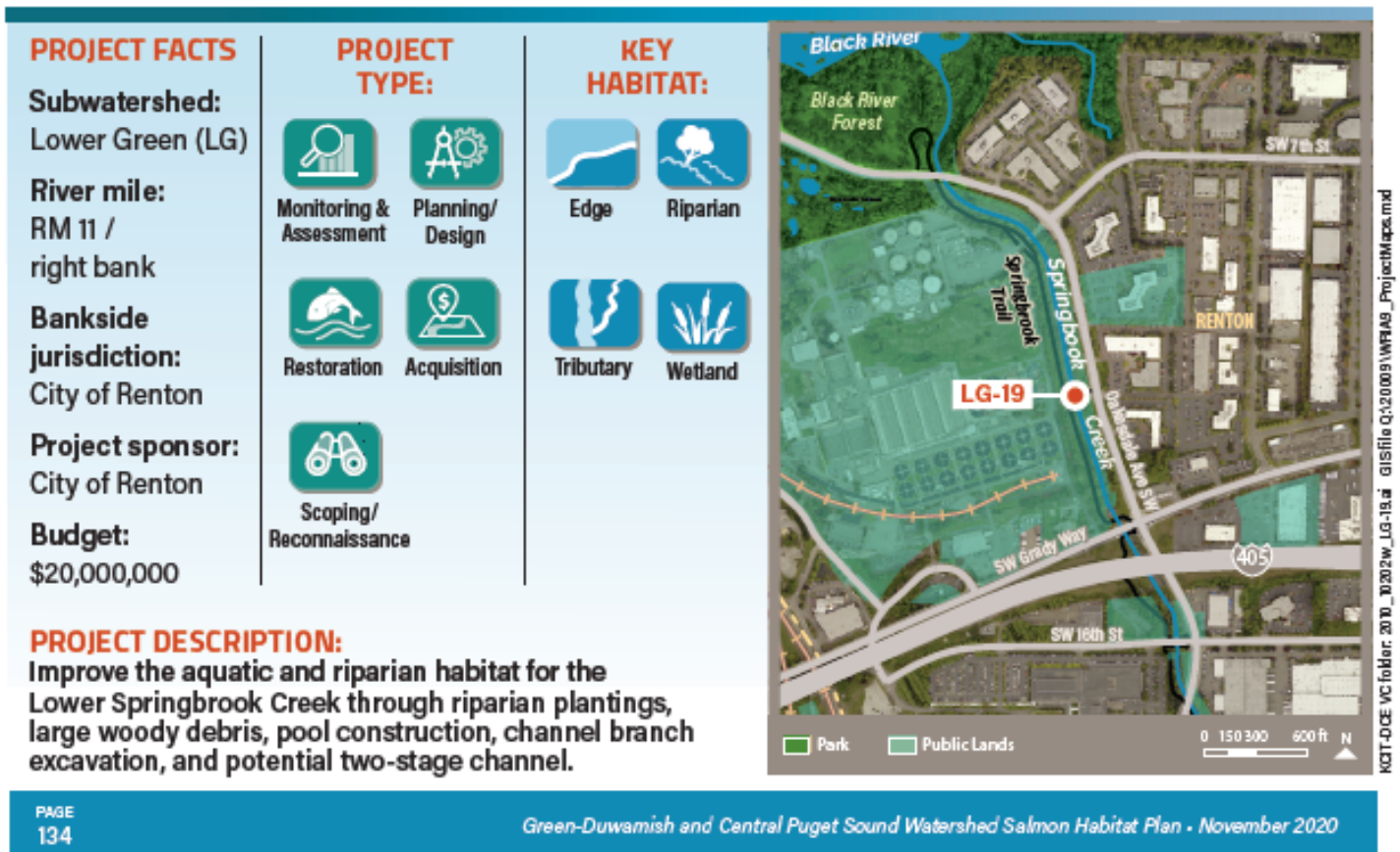
The City of Renton proposes to implement Phase 1 of the Lower Springbrook Creek Restoration project, advancing the Springbrook Creek Habitat Restoration Action Plan at two pilot sites between River Mile 0.0 and 0.6. The project focuses on improving water quality and salmon habitat in a highly constrained urban channel through invasive species removal, riparian buffer enhancement, and targeted large woody material placement to increase habitat complexity and bank stability.

This phase will develop a Corridor Management Plan, preliminary designs, and planting specifications to guide long-term restoration across the 2.9-mile reach. Implementation at Sites 1 and 2 will serve as pilot efforts to refine vegetation management strategies and support scalable restoration approaches in similarly constrained urban environments.

The project will improve shading, water quality, and habitat conditions for salmonids while establishing a cost-effective, adaptive framework for future restoration actions along Springbrook Creek.

Tier 2 Project: LG-19

Lower Springbrook Reach Rehabilitation



Lower Shinglemill LWD & BDA Final Design

CWM Request: \$155,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$0

Vashon Maury Island Land Trust proposes to complete final design for the Lower Shinglemill Large Woody Debris (LWD) and Beaver Dam Analog (BDA) restoration project along the lower half-mile of Shinglemill Creek. The creek currently lacks wood and channel complexity due to historic land use, resulting in an entrenched, simplified channel that is disconnected from its floodplain and provides limited rearing habitat for salmonids.

This project will develop final engineering designs to install large wood structures and BDAs to reconnect the creek to its historic floodplain, increase channel braiding, and create slow-water habitat and prey resources for juvenile salmon. The design will build on prior 30% design work and include technical analysis, cost estimating, permitting, and coordination with project partners and a technical advisory committee.

Completion of final design will position the project for future implementation, advancing a process-based restoration approach that improves habitat complexity, supports climate resilience, and enhances rearing conditions for juvenile Chinook and other salmonids along Vashon's nearshore system.

Table 3.

Marine Nearshore Subwatershed Tier 3 Projects

Project No.	Project Name	Project Type	Project Description		Sponsor	River mile and Bank side/Nearshore jurisdiction	Primary Strategy (pick 1)	Jurisdiction	Goal alignment
NS-2	Myrtle Edwards Park Pocket Beach Shallow Water Habitat	- Planning/Design - Restoration - Scoping/Reconnaissance	Remove shoreline armor and restore natural beach adjacent to a previously created pocket beach.		Seattle Parks and Recreation	Nearshore KI - 4 - 1 - NAD	Protect, restore and enhance marine shorelines	City of Seattle	- Marine riparian vegetation - Shoreline armor
NS-16	Dash Point State Park Estuary Restoration and Water Quality Improvements	- Restoration - Scoping/Reconnaissance	Project will remove armoring to restore estuary and re-align creek to more sinuous route. Improve water quality in park through parking lot improvements, reduce erosion associated with stormwater runoff, creosote-treated pedestrian bridge replacement, and wetland enhancement.		Washington State Parks & Recreation	Nearshore KI - MA - 014	Protect, restore and enhance marine shorelines	City of Federal Way	LG- Off-channel habitat
NS-22	Smith Cove Shallow Water Rehabilitation	Planning/Design	Remove some level of shoreline armor and plant native vegetation along a stretch of barren riprap. The riprap leads to a protected sandy pocket beach that exists at all tidal elevations.		Seattle Parks and Recreation	Nearshore KI - 3 - 2/3 - 3 - NAD, KI - 3 - 3	Protect, restore and enhance marine shorelines	City of Seattle	- Marine riparian vegetation - Shoreline armor
NS-35	Lower Shinglemill Creek Habitat Restoration	Restoration	Add LWD into stream reach west of Cedarhurst Road.		King County	Nearshore KI - 11 - 4	Protect, restore and enhance marine shorelines	Vashon/Maury	- Marine riparian vegetation - Shoreline conservation

Marine View Park South Extension

CWM Request: \$975,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$TBD | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$1,396,882 (SRFB/PSAR)

The City of Normandy Park proposes to acquire approximately 6.5 acres of land, including nearly 400 feet of Puget Sound shoreline, as part of the Marine View Park South Extension project. This acquisition advances the City's long-term vision to connect over one mile of publicly owned shoreline from Beaconsfield south to the City of Des Moines' Beach Park, supporting protection and restoration of nearshore habitat and sediment processes critical to salmon recovery.

The project will use Cooperative Watershed Management funds to meet a required match for already secured Conservation Futures funding, which will cover the majority of acquisition costs. Securing these parcels will prevent further shoreline modification, protect intact nearshore habitat, and position the site for future restoration actions consistent with WRIA 9 priorities.

This acquisition represents a key step in a broader, phased shoreline protection and restoration strategy, enabling long-term habitat connectivity and supporting regional salmon recovery goals in the Puget Sound nearshore.

This project will be bundled with Normandy Park's Beaconsfield Feeder Bluff-Acquisition and Normandy Park Shoreline Restoration within SRFB/PSAR.

» Implement Acquisition Strategy to Protect and Restore Functioning Nearshore Habitats

Acquisition of priority marine shorelines supports conservation and restoration of critical nearshore processes and rearing habitats used by multiple stocks of juvenile Chinook – including Green/Duwamish Chinook. A number of planning efforts have identified and prioritized conservation of nearshore habitats within WRIA 9, including the Prioritization of Marine Shorelines of WRIA 9 for Juvenile Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration (2006), Vashon-Maury Island Greenprint (2007), and the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project Strategies for Nearshore Protection and Restoration in Puget Sound (2012). Although many of the highest priority sites have been specifically identified as unique projects within the Habitat Plan, WRIA 9 should support opportunistic acquisition of other functioning nearshore habitats if they become available.

Mill Creek Wetland Complex Feasibility

CWM Request: \$244,914 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$125,000 (CWM)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to implement riparian and floodplain restoration along Mill Creek (River Mile 2.3–2.5), a tributary to the Lower Green River, to improve habitat conditions and advance a Tier 1 priority restoration reach (LG-8) identified in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan. The project will restore approximately 4.85 acres of riparian wetland habitat through invasive species removal, native revegetation, and installation of habitat features to improve channel complexity and ecological function.

The project builds on successful upstream restoration efforts and applies similar methods to expand habitat connectivity and improve conditions for salmonids. Design and cost estimates are informed by comparable restoration projects and scaled to reflect site conditions, with an emphasis on efficient implementation and long-term habitat performance.

This work will enhance shading, organic inputs, and floodplain connectivity while supporting broader restoration objectives along Mill Creek and the Lower Green River system.

Mill Creek 2 Expansion

In the attached maps, the outlined blue portion on the east side represents the area we would like to revegetate at this point.

Legend

Revegetation project sites

Revegetation project phase

- Planning outreach
- Site preparation
- Planting establishment
- Maintenance and monitoring
- No phase

Small habitat restoration project (SHRP)

- Construction
- Design
- Feasibility
- Maintenance
- Green the Green priority planting areas

Riparian Sun Map

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Parcels
- Streams

42.6 Feet

727.5 Feet

EagleView Technologies, Inc., King County, King County

The information included on this map has been compiled by King County staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. King County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. This document is not intended for use as a survey product. King County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of King County.

Date: 2/21/2025

Tree Planting Viewer



King County

North Maury Bulkhead Removal

CWM Request: \$111,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$111,000 (CWM)

Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust proposes to complete final design for the North Maury Island Bulkhead Removal and Shoreline Restoration project, a priority nearshore restoration site in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan. The project area includes approximately 340 feet of armored shoreline, where existing bulkheads have disrupted sediment processes and limited nearshore habitat critical for forage fish and juvenile salmon.

This project will advance design to remove shoreline armoring and restore natural beach conditions, including sediment transport, large wood placement, and native vegetation to improve habitat complexity and ecological function. Design work will include engineering, permitting, and coordination to prepare for future implementation.

Completion of final design will position the project for construction, supporting restoration of sediment processes and nearshore habitat that are essential to salmon recovery in Puget Sound.

Policies

» **Nearshore (NS) 1:** Avoid shoreline infrastructure or stabilization except where demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect a legally-established primary structure, critical public infrastructure, or shoreline use in danger of loss or substantial damage. Support armor removal and alternative approaches to shoreline stabilization (e.g., setbacks and relocations) where feasible to reduce impacts to existing natural shoreline processes. Protection and restoration of important sediment sources (e.g., feeder bluffs) is needed to restore nearshore processes and sediment transport. Where the need for bank stabilization is supported by analysis of a geotechnical engineer, "soft" shoreline stabilization techniques (e.g., bioengineering techniques and vegetation enhancement) should be required where feasible. "Soft" stabilization measures should be designed to preserve or restore natural shoreline processes (e.g., sediment transport). "Hard" shoreline stabilization should only be allowed where soft alternatives do not provide adequate protection. Refer to WDFW Marine Shoreline Design Guidelines, Green Shores for Homes, Integrated Stream-bank Guidelines, and Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines for additional guidance.

Nelsen Side Channel

CWM Request: \$1,338,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$1,338,000 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$250,732 (CWM)

The City of Tukwila proposes to complete final design and permitting for the Nelsen Side Channel Salmon Habitat Project along the Lower Green River. The project will restore a historic side channel and reconnect approximately five acres of floodplain by integrating newly acquired property into the overall project footprint, expanding opportunities for off-channel rearing habitat and flood storage.

The project will create off-channel, low-flow habitat to provide high-flow refuge and foraging conditions for juvenile Chinook salmon, while restoring riparian forest, installing large wood, and improving overall habitat complexity. Design will also incorporate flood risk reduction elements and public access features, advancing a multi-benefit approach consistent with WRIA 9 priorities.

Completion of final design will position the project for future implementation, supporting increased habitat connectivity, improved ecological function, and long-term floodplain resilience in the Lower Green River system.

Lower Green River Subwatershed Tier 3 Projects

Proj#	Project Name	Project Type	Description		Sponsor	River mile and Bank side/ Nearshore jurisdiction	Primary Strategy (pick 1)	Jurisdiction	Goal Alignment
LG-2	Olson Creek Restoration	Restoration	Improve quality of aquatic habitat through setting back the banks, adding LW to channel, and expanding riparian vegetation along the creek. Increase amount and quality of flood refuge habitat by reconnecting southern grassy area at lower flows and restoring as a wetland. This project will build off of a KCDOT project to fix the fish passage barrier at the mouth in 2020.		King County	RM 28.45/right bank	Protect, restore and enhance in-stream flows and cold water refugia	City of Auburn	LG - Large woody debris LG - Off-channel habitat LG - Riparian Forest
LG-15	Nelsen Side Channel	Acquisition Enhancement/Planting Planning/Design Restoration	This project reconnects a segment of the former river channel that was disconnected with construction of I-405 and rerouting of the river.		City of Tukwila	RM 12.5/right bank	Protect, restore, and enhance channel complexity and edge habitat	City of Tukwila	LG - Large woody debris LG - Off-channel habitat LG - Riparian Forest

Normandy Park Culvert Replacement at The Cove

CWM Request: \$35,227 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$35,227 (CWM)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to conduct a feasibility study and preliminary investigation to evaluate correction of a fish passage barrier at The Cove in Normandy Park. The project will assess a damaged culvert identified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife that is restricting salmonid access to upstream habitat and impairing watershed connectivity.

The project will include site assessment, hydraulic and condition analysis, and evaluation of alternatives for barrier correction, such as culvert removal, replacement with a fish-passable structure, or channel regrading. The effort will also involve coordination with the private landowner to confirm feasibility and build support for future implementation.

This phase will verify barrier conditions, identify restoration potential, and position the project to advance to design and construction funding, supporting WRIA 9 goals to remove fish passage barriers and improve habitat connectivity.

Normandy Park Fish Barrier Removal at the Swim Club

CWM Request: \$20,488 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$20,488 (CWM)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for correction of a fish passage barrier at the Normandy Park Swim Club. The existing culvert is a partial barrier to fish passage, limiting access to upstream habitat and constraining ecological function within this urban watershed.

The project will evaluate site conditions, perform hydraulic analysis, and develop conceptual design alternatives to improve fish passage, such as culvert replacement or channel modifications. The effort includes coordination with the private landowner to assess feasibility and support future implementation.

This work will confirm barrier conditions, identify restoration opportunities, and position the project to advance to final design and construction, supporting WRIA 9 goals for improved habitat connectivity.

Policies

» **Fish Passage (FP) 1:** Provide efficient and safe fish passage where built infrastructure (e.g., road crossings and flood control facilities) intersects instream habitats. Fish passage design considerations should not only facilitate adult upstream migration, but also ensure juvenile salmonid access to rearing habitat provided in non-natal tributaries. Project sponsors should use WDFW Water Crossing Design Guidelines (2013) to assess feasibility and support alternative development.

Normandy Park Shoreline Restoration

CWM Request: \$62,500 | **SRFB Request:** \$1,396,882 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$1,396,882 (SRFB/PSAR)

The City of Normandy Park proposes to demolish structures and remove hardscape on recently acquired shoreline parcels totaling approximately 600 feet of Puget Sound shoreline. This project represents a critical early phase in a larger shoreline acquisition and restoration effort adjacent to Marine View Park, where existing development currently limits natural coastal processes and habitat function.

Demolition of residential structures, bulkheads, and associated hardscape will allow the site to transition back to open space and enable future restoration of feeder bluff processes, including natural erosion, sediment input, and recovery of intertidal and nearshore habitat. The project supports a Tier 1 action area in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan and advances long-term goals for forage fish spawning and juvenile salmon rearing habitat.

This phase removes key barriers to full shoreline restoration and positions the site for future armoring removal and habitat enhancement as part of a broader nearshore recovery strategy.

This project will be bundled with Normandy Park's Marine View Park South Extension within SRFB/PSAR.

» Implement Acquisition Strategy to Protect and Restore Functioning Nearshore Habitats

Acquisition of priority marine shorelines supports conservation and restoration of critical nearshore processes and rearing habitats used by multiple stocks of juvenile Chinook – including Green/Duwamish Chinook. A number of planning efforts have identified and prioritized conservation of nearshore habitats within WRIA 9, including the Prioritization of Marine Shorelines of WRIA 9 for Juvenile Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration (2006), Vashon-Maury Island Greenprint (2007), and the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project Strategies for Nearshore Protection and Restoration in Puget Sound (2012). Although many of the highest priority sites have been specifically identified as unique projects within the Habitat Plan, WRIA 9 should support opportunistic acquisition of other functioning nearshore habitats if they become available.

Although the bulk of the acquisition opportunities for functioning habitats are located on Vashon-Maury Islands, additional opportunities exist on the mainland nearshore. Successful implementation of a nearshore acquisition strategy requires consistent outreach to landowners and operational flexibility to capitalize on acquisition opportunities before they are lost. The sale of properties previously unavailable for decades frequently can represent a once in a generational opportunity to protect a priority stretch of marine shoreline. Individual acquisition opportunities should be evaluated based on ecological value/potential of nearshore habitat and risk of development. Available funding sources to support acquisition include King County Conservation Futures, King County Flood Control District Cooperative Watershed Management Program and Coastal Erosion Program, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program, and various Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grant programs.

Soos Creek Supplemental Wood Exploration

CWM Request: \$153,169 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$153,169 (CWM)

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to update a prior feasibility study and develop a conceptual design to explore large woody debris (LWD) placement and riparian restoration along the lower mile of Soos Creek within the King County-owned Hatchery Natural Area. This reach provides important spawning and rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon but currently lacks sufficient instream wood and coniferous riparian cover to support channel complexity and habitat function.

The project will reassess earlier feasibility findings under current site conditions and advance a conceptual design that includes wood placement strategies, riparian planting, cost estimates, permitting considerations, and construction approaches such as helicopter-assisted log placement. The work will also include hydraulic modeling and coordination with King County and technical partners to evaluate constraints and refine restoration alternatives.

Completion of this phase will confirm project feasibility and position the site for future final design and implementation, supporting WRIA 9 goals to improve channel complexity, floodplain function, and habitat conditions for salmonids in the Middle Green subwatershed.



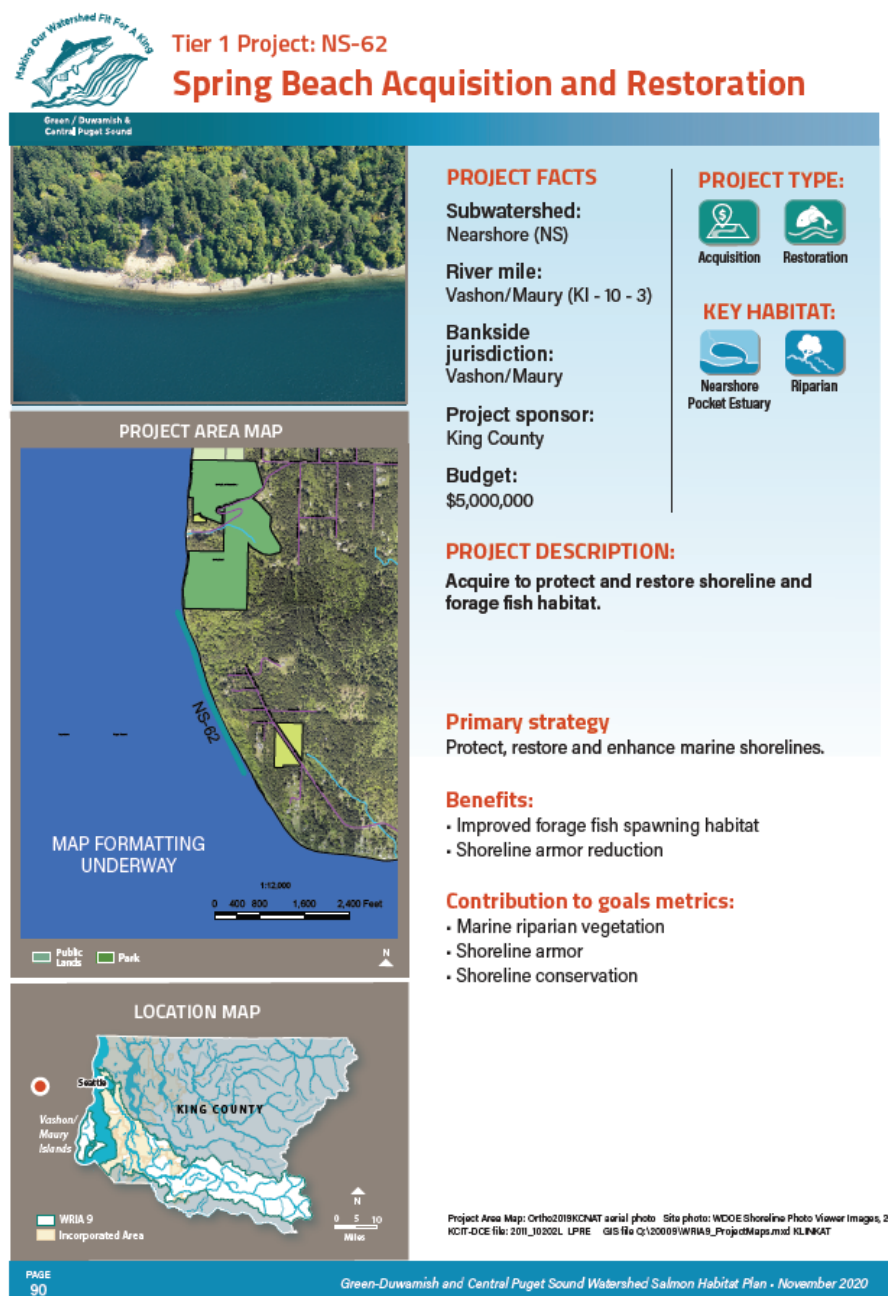
Spring Beach Armoring Removal

CWM Request: \$690,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$690,000 (CWM)

King County Water and Land Resources Division proposes to complete final design and permitting for the Spring Beach Armoring Removal project, a Tier 1 nearshore project (NS-62) in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan. The project will restore approximately 180 feet of marine shoreline by removing creosote bulkheads and shoreline armoring, as well as associated residential structures, to reestablish natural feeder bluff processes and improve nearshore habitat conditions.

This phase will advance the project to a shovel-ready stage through engineering design, permitting, and coordination, supporting future implementation using barge-based construction methods to remove structures and restore the site. Restoration actions will improve sediment supply, reduce contamination from creosote materials, and enhance forage fish spawning and juvenile salmon rearing habitat.

Completion of final design and permitting will position the project for construction and support long-term recovery of nearshore processes and habitat in this priority reach of Puget Sound.



Vashon Hangar Removal & Nearshore Restoration

CWM Request: \$270,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$0

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to implement the Vashon Hangar Removal and Nearshore Restoration project on the northeast shore of Vashon Island by removing a derelict seaplane hangar and restoring natural shoreline processes. The existing structure, including concrete walls, ramps, and eroding fill, disrupts sediment transport, narrows the beach, and degrades nearshore habitat critical for forage fish and juvenile salmon.

The project will remove the hangar and associated debris and restore approximately 275 feet of shoreline to a natural condition, allowing beach processes to reestablish and supporting sediment deposition, habitat complexity, and prey production. Restoration will also enhance upper beach conditions and native vegetation to improve shoreline stability and ecological function.

This effort advances process-based nearshore restoration and supports WRIA 9 goals to improve sediment dynamics, forage fish spawning habitat, and juvenile salmon rearing conditions along Vashon's shoreline.

Policies

» **Nearshore (NS) 1:** Avoid shoreline infrastructure or stabilization except where demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect a legally-established primary structure, critical public infrastructure, or shoreline use in danger of loss or substantial damage. Support armor removal and alternative approaches to shoreline stabilization (e.g., setbacks and relocations) where feasible to reduce impacts to existing natural shoreline processes. Protection and restoration of important sediment sources (e.g., feeder bluffs) is needed to restore nearshore processes and sediment transport. Where the need for bank stabilization is supported by analysis of a geotechnical engineer, "soft" shoreline stabilization techniques (e.g., bioengineering techniques and vegetation enhancement) should be required where feasible. "Soft" stabilization measures should be designed to preserve or restore natural shoreline processes (e.g., sediment transport). "Hard" shoreline stabilization should only be allowed where soft alternatives do not provide adequate protection. Refer to WDFW Marine Shoreline Design Guidelines, Green Shores for Homes, Integrated Stream-bank Guidelines, and Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines for additional guidance.

WRIA 9 Capital Projects Implementation 2027

CWM Request: \$200,000 | **SRFB Request:** \$0 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$200,000 (CWM)

King County Water and Land Resources Division seeks funding to provide coordination, technical support, and program management to advance projects and priorities identified in the 2021 WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan. This programmatic effort supports development of funding strategies, grant program administration, project development, and technical assistance to project sponsors across the Green/Duwamish watershed.

Key tasks include managing WRIA-led grant programs, supporting project sponsors with grant writing and technical review, advancing priority habitat projects, and maintaining tracking tools and reporting systems to monitor progress toward salmon recovery goals. The program also supports status and trends monitoring, data collection, and analysis to inform adaptive management and improve implementation effectiveness.

This work provides the capacity, coordination, and technical foundation necessary to deliver capital habitat projects and achieve watershed-scale recovery outcomes consistent with WRIA 9 priorities.

Monitoring and Research Grants

Total number of grant applications: 6 applications (2 non-compete Status and Trends)

Total Funding Request: \$696,959 | **Total Recommended Funding Amount:** \$677,909

Tracking Juvenile Chinook Salmon Use of the Duwamish River with Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tags

CWM Request: \$150,415 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$150,415

University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences proposes implementing a monitoring project to track juvenile Chinook salmon use of nearshore habitats in the Green/Duwamish watershed. The project will build on prior monitoring efforts to better understand how juvenile Chinook utilize restored and reference sites, with a focus on habitat use, timing, and growth during early marine residence.

The project will use beach seining and related field methods to collect data across multiple nearshore locations, paired with environmental measurements to assess habitat conditions influencing salmon presence and performance. Data will be analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness of restoration actions and inform adaptive management and future project design.

This effort supports WRIA 9 monitoring priorities by filling key data gaps on nearshore habitat use and providing information critical to improving restoration outcomes and advancing Chinook recovery in Puget Sound.

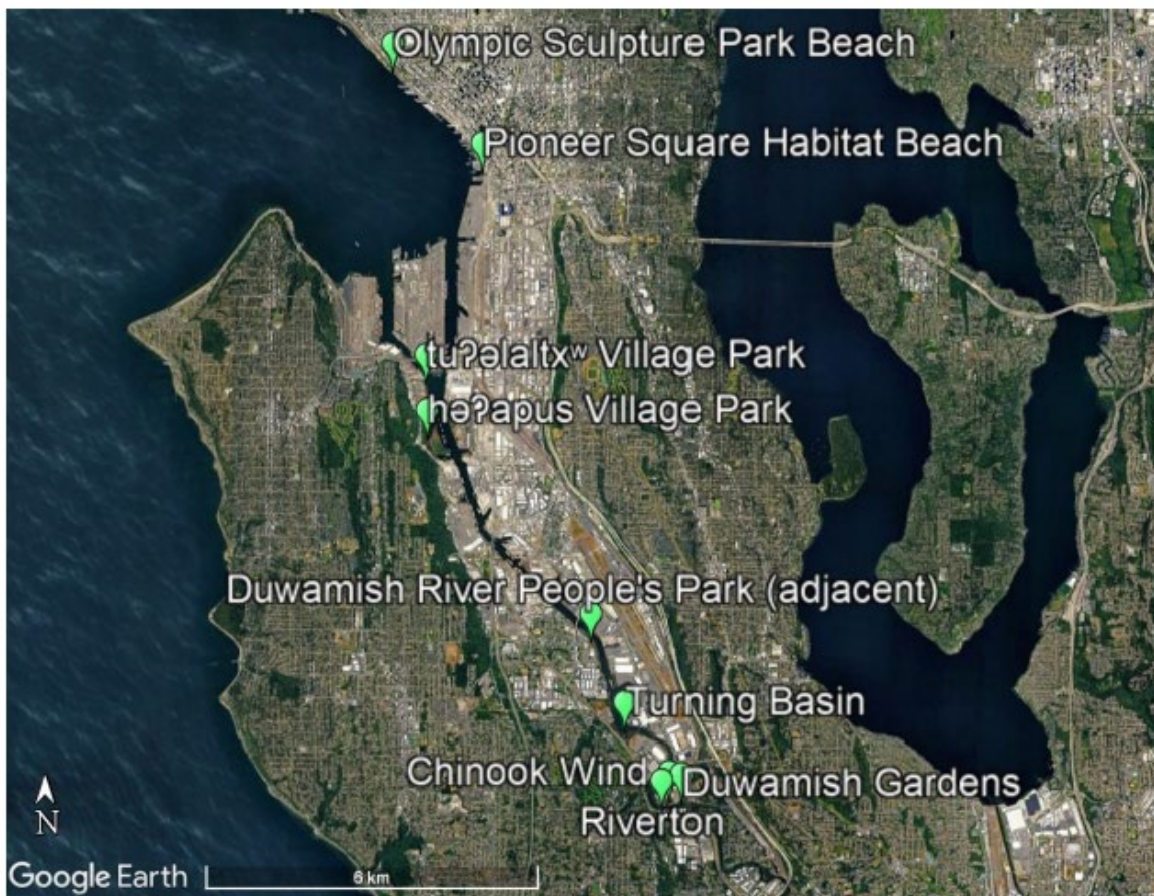


Figure 1. Map of proposed study sites in the lower Duwamish River estuary and nearshore Elliott Bay.

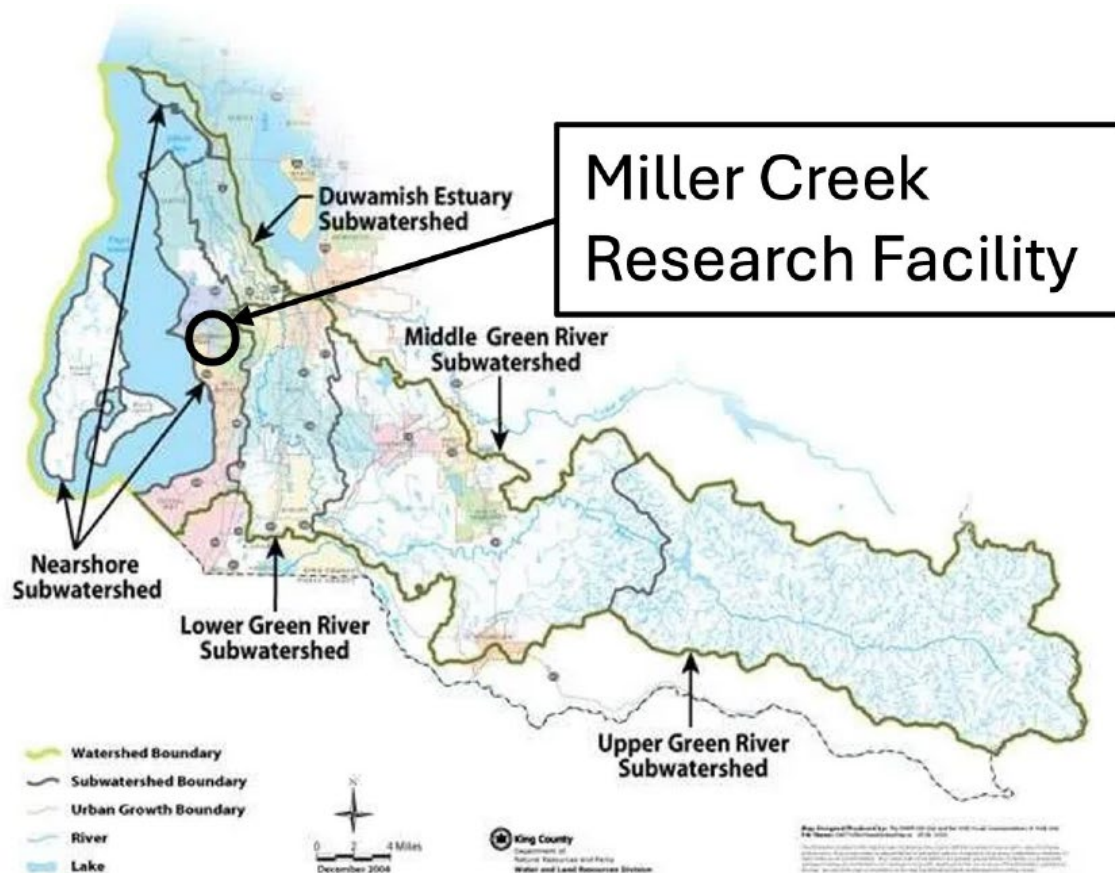
Addressing Stormwater Impacts on Chinook in Runoff-Impaired Watersheds

CWM Request: \$165,000 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$165,000

Washington State University proposes to conduct a two-year research study to evaluate the impacts of stormwater runoff on early life stages (ELS) and juvenile Chinook salmon in runoff-impaired watersheds. The project addresses a critical knowledge gap by quantifying sublethal effects of real-world roadway runoff exposure on growth, development, and physiological function from embryo through smolt stages, using continuous exposure to stream water from Miller Creek.

The study will assess survival, growth, and developmental outcomes under runoff exposure and evaluate how these effects influence smoltification and life-history performance. In the second year, the project will test the effectiveness of a bioretention-based filtration treatment to improve water quality and reduce toxicity, linking stormwater management strategies to biological outcomes for Chinook salmon.

This work will generate species- and life-stage-specific toxicity data to inform ecological risk assessment, stormwater management, and regulatory thresholds, supporting recovery of ESA-listed Chinook salmon in Puget Sound watersheds.



Lower Duwamish Invasive Assessment & Control

CWM Request: \$19,050 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$0

EarthCorps proposes to conduct a research and assessment project to improve invasive species management along the Lower Duwamish River (River Miles 0–11). The project includes two primary components: evaluating selective control techniques for non-indigenous cattails at Salmon Cove Park and conducting a comprehensive mapping and assessment of invasive species, including perennial pepperweed and non-native cattails, throughout the lower river corridor.

The project will test and compare treatment methods—including manual removal, cut-and-dab herbicide application, and foliar herbicide—to identify effective, cost-efficient approaches that minimize impacts to native vegetation in

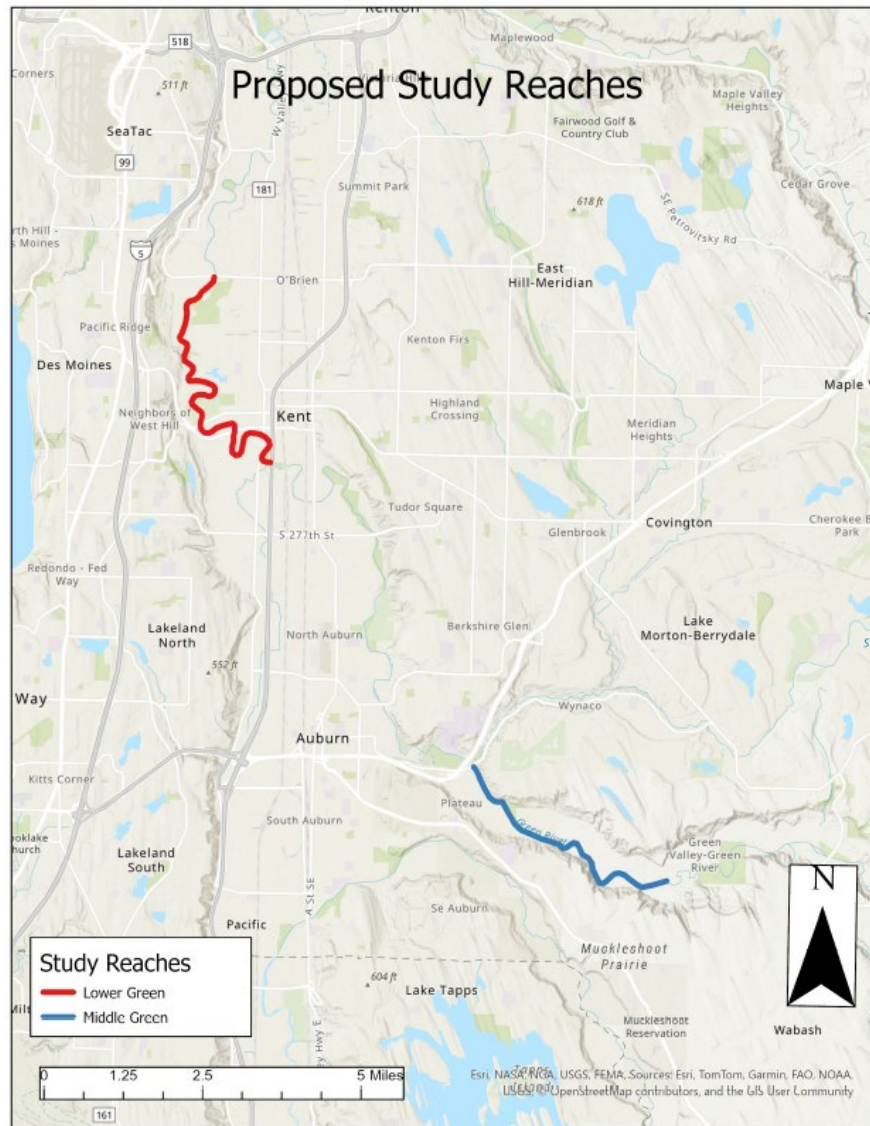
This effort addresses key data gaps in invasive species control and distribution, providing actionable information to improve revegetation success, protect native plant communities, and enhance riparian and nearshore habitat for juvenile salmon in the Lower Duwamish.



King County Water and Land Resources Division proposes to conduct a research study to evaluate how freshwater habitats influence juvenile Chinook salmon growth through prey availability and foraging opportunities. While previous research has focused on physical habitat characteristics, this project will investigate how those habitats affect invertebrate prey resources and juvenile Chinook diets—key drivers of growth and survival.

The study will compare prey availability and Chinook diets across multiple river-floodplain habitat types in the lower and middle Green River during the spring rearing period (February–June). Sampling will occur across habitat types and over time to assess variability in prey resources, diet composition, and environmental conditions. The project builds on prior habitat use and PIT tag data and is part of a coordinated effort across WRIAs 7, 8, and 9 to improve understanding of salmon foraging success across watersheds.

Results will provide critical information on how food web dynamics vary across habitats and influence juvenile Chinook growth, informing restoration design, habitat prioritization, and broader salmon recovery strategies.



Green River Screw Trap – 2027

CWM Request: \$93,000 | **TOTAL Recommended Funding:** \$93,000

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife proposes to operate a rotary screw trap on the Green River to monitor juvenile Chinook salmon outmigration, providing critical data on abundance, migration timing, and life-history characteristics in WRIA 9. This long-term monitoring effort supports evaluation of salmon recovery progress and effectiveness of habitat restoration actions.

The project will conduct seasonal trap operations to capture, measure, and release juvenile salmonids, generating data used to estimate population metrics and inform regional status and trends analyses. The work includes coordination with basin-wide monitoring programs to improve understanding of Chinook production and survival across life stages.

This effort represents a core component of WRIA 9’s monitoring framework, providing consistent, long-term data essential for adaptive management and prioritization of restoration investments.



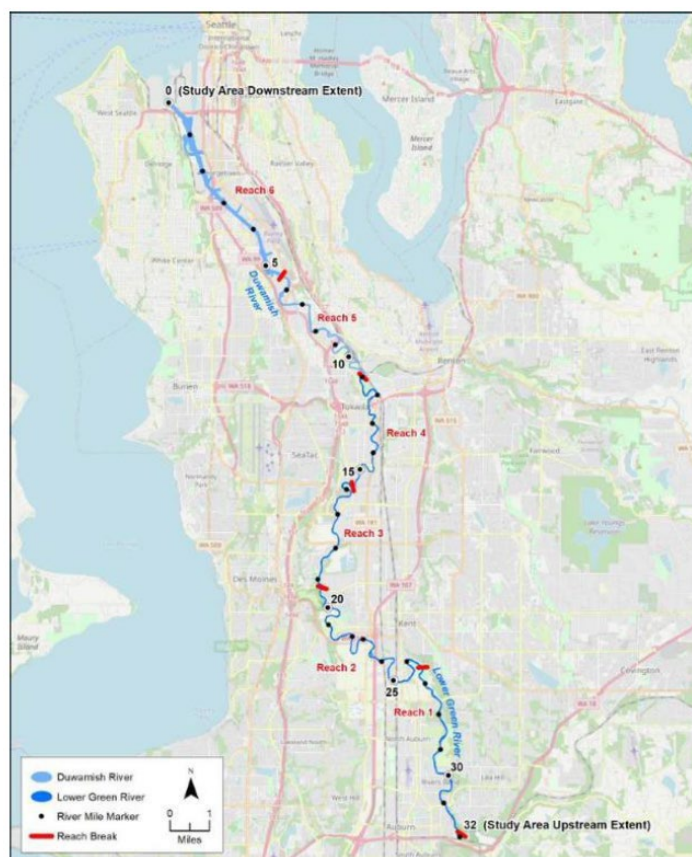
Lower Green & Duwamish Large Wood Survey

CWM Request: \$20,000 | TOTAL Recommended Funding: \$20,000

King County Water and Land Resources Division proposes to conduct a basin-wide survey and assessment of large wood conditions in the Green/Duwamish watershed to inform habitat restoration planning and prioritization. Large wood is a key driver of channel complexity and salmon habitat, but existing data are limited or outdated across much of WRIA 9.

The project will compile existing datasets and conduct field surveys to quantify large wood abundance, distribution, and recruitment potential across priority reaches. The effort will also assess geomorphic and riparian conditions to identify opportunities for wood placement and restoration actions that improve habitat complexity and floodplain connectivity.

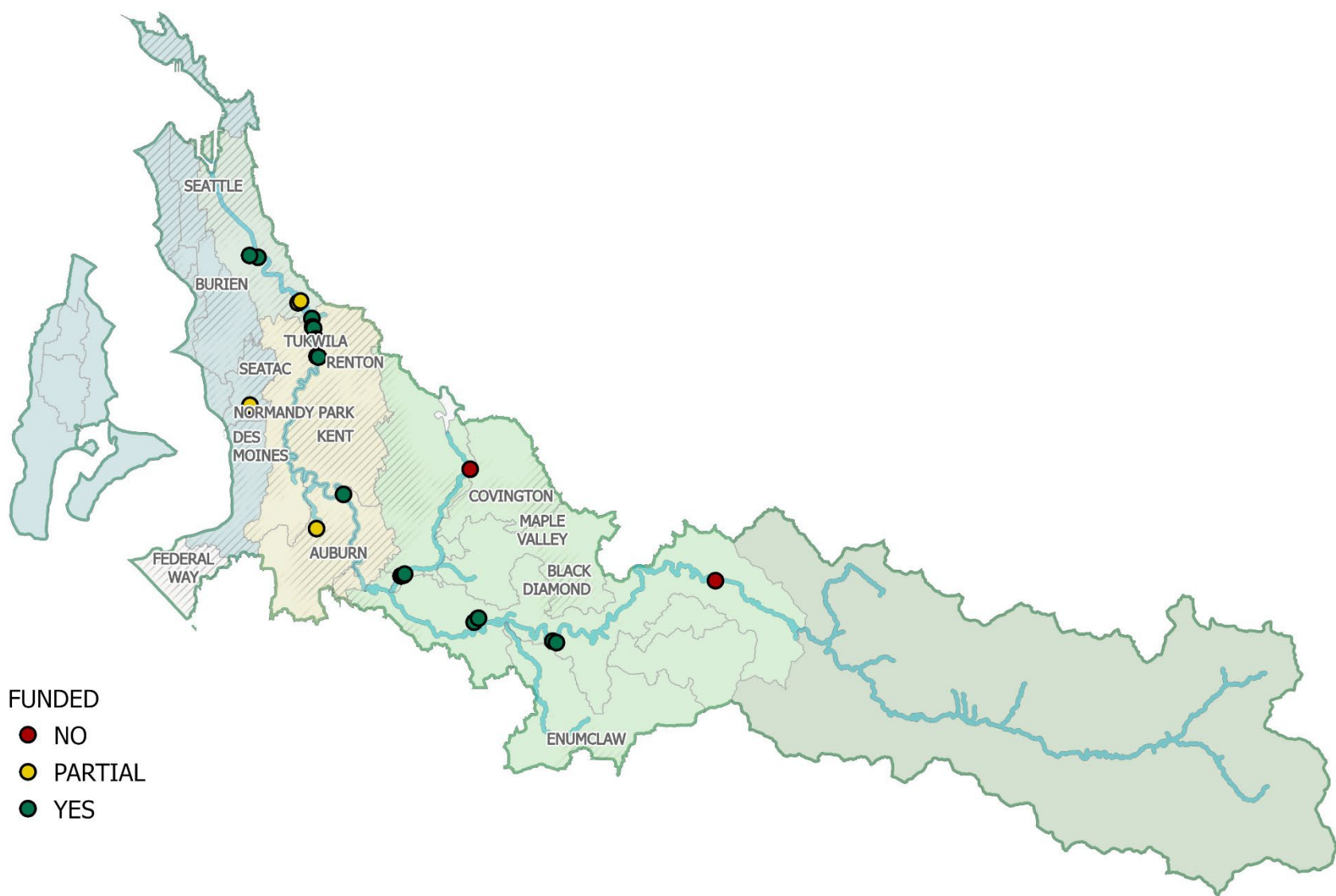
Results will support strategic investment in large wood restoration by identifying high-priority locations and informing design of future projects, advancing WRIA 9 goals to improve habitat conditions for Chinook and other salmonids.



Regreen the Green Grants

Total number of grant applications: 11 applications (25 sites)

Total Funding Request: \$833,782 | Total Recommended Funding Amount: \$588,782



Project Name	Type of Revegetation	NEW acres planted	Linear feet to be planted	Average buffer width	Smallest buffer width	Largest buffer width	Estimated cost per acre	Estimated trees and shrubs	Acres maintained
<i>Hess Site and Expansion</i>	Both	1	1316	98	37	154	\$ 25,000	200 trees, 260 shrubs	1
<i>Little Soos Creek Restoration</i>	Both	1.51	295.65	123.05	92.65	149.1	\$ 20,931	400 trees, 245 shrubs	0.41
<i>Green River and Christy Creek</i>	Both	0.3	505	22.5	14	32.5	\$ 144,500	145 trees, 310 shrubs	0.022
<i>Lower Green Riparian Maintenance Phase VI</i>	Both	1.5	2800	63.5	47.5	97.5	\$ 8,375	2,450 trees, 6,500 shrubs	3
<i>Millcreek Riparian Corridor Restoration</i>	Both	2	1227	150	50	150	\$ 32,857	4,200 trees, 2,000 shrubs	3
<i>Upper Hamm Creek and Turning Point Riparian Revegetation</i>	Both	0.35	1250	32.5	25	40	\$ 23,664	1,750 trees, 630 shrubs	2.95
<i>Palmer Slough Phase 1</i>	Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	\$ 25,000	na	1
<i>Burns Creek Wyman Morris</i>	New	2	1,320	87.5	50	110	\$ 37,460	1280 trees, 925 shrubs	na
<i>Horsehead Bend Natural Area</i>	New	6	2300	144	71	243	\$ 25,000	11,830 trees, 6,275 shrubs	na
<i>New Revegetation at Foster Golf Links</i>	New	2	1,350	54	32	76	\$ 37,500	500 trees, 200 shrubs	na
<i>SeaTac - Des Moines Creek Park</i>	New	2	500	200	200	200	\$ 75,000	268 trees, 1,094 shrubs	na
Totals		18.66 acres	12,864 ft	98 ft	62 ft	125 ft	\$41,390/acre	23,023 trees, 18,439 shrubs	11.38 acres

2026 CWM Hess Site and Expansion

CWM Request: \$40,000 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$40,000

Green River Coalition proposes to continue restoration and expand revegetation efforts at the King County-owned Hess site and adjacent areas along Big Soos Creek in the Middle Green subwatershed. The project will restore approximately 1 acre across the north and south sides of the creek while maintaining previously planted areas to improve habitat function, water quality, and stream temperature in a key Chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing reach.

The project includes invasive species removal, native planting (approximately 200 trees and 260 shrubs), and ongoing maintenance to support plant survival and reduce invasive cover. Work will expand restoration into new areas while continuing stewardship of earlier plantings, creating a more contiguous riparian corridor and improving bank stability, shading, and habitat complexity.

This effort builds on prior investments at the Hess site and advances riparian restoration along Big Soos Creek, improving ecological function and supporting salmon habitat connectivity within the Green River watershed.

2026 CWM Palmer Slough Phase 1

CWM Request: \$25,000 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$0

Green River Coalition proposes to continue restoration and maintenance work at the Palmer Slough Phase 1 site, a stream entering the Green River at river mile 58. The project builds on prior planting and invasive suppression efforts and focuses on maintaining the previously restored area while expanding work closer to the Green River to clear invasives, support existing native vegetation, and improve plant survival.

This phase emphasizes weed removal, erosion control, and stewardship of earlier restoration investments, while also collecting quantifiable data on plant survival and invasive suppression to inform future work. The site provides valuable resting and feeding habitat for salmon, and continued establishment of native riparian vegetation will improve soil stability, enhance shading, and support overall habitat function.

The project is part of a larger, multi-phase restoration effort at Palmer Slough. Continued maintenance is intended to protect prior investments, prevent reinvasion, and support long-term native plant establishment in coordination with Tacoma Water and other restoration partners.

Burns Creek Wyman Morris

CWM Request: \$74,960 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$74,960

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to restore riparian habitat along 1,300 linear feet of Burns Creek across approximately 2 acres on two private properties (Wyman and Morris) in Auburn. Both sites are heavily dominated by invasive species—primarily Himalayan blackberry and reed canary grass—with limited native understory and declining overstory conditions, reducing habitat quality for salmon.

The project will remove invasive vegetation using an integrated pest management approach and install approximately 2,000 native trees and shrubs to reestablish riparian buffers ranging from 50 to 110 feet wide on both banks. Planting will focus on conifer establishment, understory reintroduction, and succession planting to improve shading, biodiversity, and long-term habitat function, particularly in areas lacking evergreen canopy.

Burns Creek provides important off-channel refuge habitat for juvenile Chinook, and this project will improve water quality, temperature regulation, and habitat complexity while advancing a longer-term effort to reconnect and restore riparian corridors across privately owned lands in the subbasin.



Looking north from the driveway at the Morris Property. Much of the foreground is the neighbor's property, but the floodwaters do get into Morris's. February 2026.

CWM 2026 Little Soos Creek Restoration

CWM Request: \$40,000 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$0

Green River Coalition proposes implementing riparian restoration and maintenance at multiple sites along Little Soos Creek, a tributary to the Green River that provides important salmon habitat. The project focuses on areas with relatively low invasive pressure but gaps in native understory and areas needing supplemental planting and continued stewardship to improve riparian function.

The project will conduct site assessments, invasive species removal, and native planting, along with ongoing maintenance to support plant survival and reduce invasive cover. Work will be coordinated with private landowners and volunteers, with an emphasis on education and long-term stewardship to sustain restoration outcomes beyond the grant period.

This effort builds on prior restoration work and supports continued improvement of riparian conditions, water quality, and habitat complexity for salmonids in the Little Soos Creek watershed.

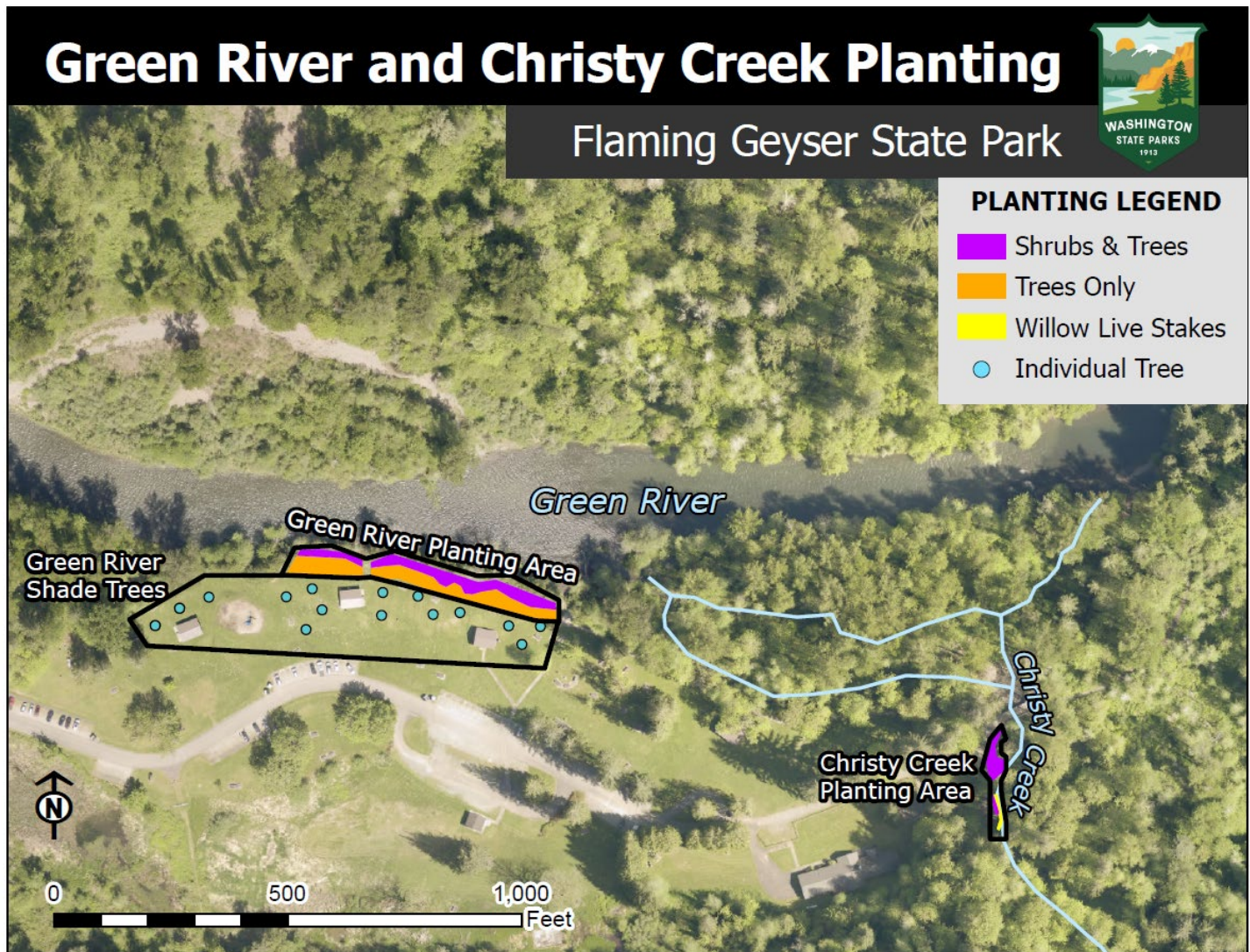
Green River and Christy Creek Planting

CWM Request: \$50,000 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$50,000

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission proposes to implement riparian revegetation at Flaming Geyser State Park along the Green River and Christy Creek, restoring approximately 13,000 square feet of riparian habitat. The project focuses on increasing canopy cover and improving riparian function within the Channel Migration Zone, supporting WRIA 9 goals for shade and habitat enhancement.

The project will install native trees, shrubs, and live stakes across both sites, including targeted planting at Christy Creek and larger-scale planting along the Green River. Work will also include invasive species control, temporary fencing to protect plantings, and two years of maintenance to support plant survival and establishment.

This effort will increase riparian canopy toward approximately 40% cover, improve water temperature conditions, and enhance habitat complexity for salmonids while advancing basin-wide riparian revegetation priorities.



Horsehead Bend Natural Area Understory Improvements

CWM Request: \$150,000 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$150,000

King County Water and Land Resources Division proposes implementing Phase 3 of the Horsehead Bend Natural Area restoration project, restoring approximately 6 acres of riparian forest and 2,300 linear feet of shoreline along the Lower

Green River. The site currently contains a mature cottonwood overstory but is heavily impacted by invasive species in the understory, limiting native regeneration and long-term riparian function.

The project will conduct intensive site preparation, invasive species control, and large-scale planting—approximately 11,800 native trees, shrubs, and live stakes—to reestablish a diverse, multi-layered riparian forest. Planting will emphasize conifer establishment to accelerate transition toward a structurally complex forest that improves shading, water quality, and long-term large wood recruitment.

This phase builds on prior restoration at Horsehead Bend and expands efforts upstream to strengthen corridor-scale habitat function, reduce elevated water temperatures, and improve conditions for ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Lower Green River.



From the existing riparian buffer, looking across the Green River towards North Green River Park

Lower Green Riparian Maintenance Phase VI

CWM Request: \$40,000 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$40,000

Seattle Parks Foundation, sponsoring DirtCorps, Nicoterra, and City of Tukwila, proposes to continue multi-site riparian maintenance and adaptive management along Priority 1 reaches of the Lower Green River. Building on earlier phases, the project focuses on sustaining and improving previously restored riparian areas in a highly urbanized environment where ongoing disturbance, invasive pressure, and flood impacts threaten plant survival and habitat function.

The project will implement invasive species control, supplemental planting, irrigation, and maintenance using professional crews and workforce development programs, including paid adult and youth job training. Restoration methods emphasize manual weed management, high-density planting, and site-specific adaptive management to maintain approximately 80% plant survival and ensure long-term establishment of native vegetation.

This effort protects prior restoration investments, maintains riparian canopy development, and supports continued improvements in water quality, habitat complexity, and salmon rearing conditions along the Lower Green River.

Millcreek Riparian Corridor Restoration Project

CWM Request: \$115,000 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$50,000

Free The Green proposes to implement riparian restoration along Mill Creek in Auburn, restoring approximately 3.5 acres of degraded riparian corridor in a priority Lower Green River tributary. The site currently exhibits limited canopy cover, invasive species dominance, and elevated water temperatures, impairing habitat conditions for salmonids.

The project will remove invasive species and install **4,800 native trees and shrubs** to expand riparian buffer width, increase shading, stabilize streambanks, and improve water quality and habitat complexity. Work builds from prior restoration efforts at the site and includes a multi-year maintenance and monitoring program to support plant establishment and long-term canopy development.

This effort advances WRIA 9 riparian revegetation priorities by improving thermal conditions, enhancing habitat for Chinook and steelhead, and strengthening community-based stewardship in a high-need tributary of the Lower Green River.



New Revegetation at Foster Golf Links

CWM Request: \$75,096 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$60,000

Seattle Parks Foundation, sponsoring DirtCorps, Nicoterra, and City of Tukwila, proposes to implement riparian restoration and enhancement across more than 2 acres of forested benches along the Duwamish River at Foster Golf Links (River Mile 10). The project targets areas identified as Critical and High priority in the WRIA 9 riparian sun/shade map that were recently impacted by December 2025 flooding and currently exhibit invasive species presence, shoreline erosion, and limited canopy cover.

The project will replace invasive vegetation with dense native plantings, including conifers and mixed tree and shrub species, to increase shading and improve riparian function. Restoration actions include invasive removal and monitoring, installation of emergent vegetation in a seasonal drainage area, and shoreline stabilization using bioengineering techniques such as willow staking and fascines. Work will be coordinated with the City of Tukwila and golf course staff to integrate restoration with site management and reduce long-term maintenance needs.

This effort advances WRIA 9 habitat goals by restoring over 2 acres of priority riparian forest, increasing shade and habitat complexity, and supporting juvenile salmon habitat along a highly urbanized reach of the Duwamish River. The project also incorporates workforce development and public engagement through paid job training crews and community coordination.



Low elevation swale draining NW corner of course to river. Propose removing invasives and replacing with emergent and Facw plants to increase effectiveness at filtration and improve wetland functions.

Zoned: Critical

SeaTac - Des Moines Creek Park invasive plant removal and replanting

CWM Request: \$150,000 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$50,000

The City of SeaTac proposes to implement invasive species removal and native revegetation within the riparian buffer of Des Moines Creek at SeaTac Des Moines Creek Park. The project targets areas with moderate invasive cover and insufficient native canopy, where restoration is needed to improve riparian function, water quality, and habitat conditions for salmon.

The project will remove invasive vegetation and install native trees and shrubs across the site, including approximately 268 trees and over 1,000 shrubs, supported by contracted restoration crews and community volunteer engagement. Restoration activities will improve shading, stabilize soils, and enhance riparian and nearshore habitat conditions along this urban creek corridor.

This effort builds on ongoing basin-wide coordination through the Des Moines Creek Basin Committee and supports long-term vegetation management, habitat restoration, and water quality improvements in the Des Moines Creek watershed.

Upper Hamm Creek and Turning Point Riparian Revegetation

CWM Request: \$73,822 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$73,822

EarthCorps proposes to implement riparian revegetation and invasive species control at Upper Hamm Creek and Salmon Cove Park to improve water quality and habitat conditions for salmon in the Duwamish watershed. These sites include approximately 3.3 acres of riparian and nearshore habitat that are currently impacted by invasive vegetation, past disturbance, and limited native plant cover.

The project will remove invasive species and install approximately 1,750 native trees and shrubs across both sites to enhance riparian function, increase shading, stabilize soils, and improve nearshore and stream habitat conditions. Work will build on prior restoration efforts at Salmon Cove Park and connect to relatively intact upstream habitat along Upper Hamm Creek, improving habitat continuity and ecological function.

This effort will improve water quality, increase riparian canopy cover, and support juvenile salmon rearing conditions while advancing restoration priorities in a highly urbanized portion of the Duwamish River system.



Stewardship, Engagement, and Learning (SEaL) Grants

Total number of Year 3 applications: 6 | Total Recommended Funding Amount: \$195,084

BeachNET: Engaging Communities for a Healthy Puget Sound

CWM Request: \$38,016 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$38,016

Vashon Nature Center proposes to expand its BeachNET (Beach Nearshore Ecology Team) program, engaging community members and students in nearshore monitoring, salmon and trout observation, and kelp bed ecology on Vashon Island. Building on an established program serving over 150 community participants and 600 students annually, the project will deepen community science, expand participation to off-island youth, and integrate climate change education and career-connected learning opportunities. This effort strengthens watershed stewardship, supports nearshore habitat monitoring, and increases equitable access to environmental education across WRIA 9.

Burien Green Teens (formerly Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems (YESS - Highline))

CWM Request: \$23,100 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$23,100

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust proposes to continue the Burien Green Teens program, a career-connected internship that engages youth in ecological restoration and environmental education at Salmon Creek Ravine. Over two years, the program will support 12 interns and 2 assistant leaders through hands-on restoration work, professional mentorship, and training in environmental careers. The program prioritizes equitable access by serving youth from underrepresented communities and providing stipends, meals, and gear. Restoration activities improve riparian habitat conditions while advancing WRIA 9 goals for stewardship, workforce development, and salmon habitat restoration.

Delridge Greenspace Restoration and Education

CWM Request: \$35,638 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$35,638

Delridge Neighborhoods Development Association proposes to expand environmental education and stewardship programming at Delridge Wetland Park, building on a recently completed wetland restoration and outdoor classroom. The project will engage elementary and middle school students through hands-on curriculum focused on watershed processes, ecosystem function, and stormwater impacts, while also supporting public volunteer events and youth internship opportunities. Through continued restoration stewardship and education, the project strengthens community connections to urban wetlands and advances equitable access to environmental learning and habitat restoration.

Environmental Heroes: Improving Watershed Health and Salmon Habitat Through Education and Outreach

CWM Request: \$59,400 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$59,400

Environmental Science Center proposes to deliver experiential watershed and salmon education programs to students, teachers, and community members across WRIA 9. Through in-school field studies and outdoor learning experiences, the program will reach thousands of K–8 students annually, connecting them to local streams and nearshore habitats while promoting stewardship actions. Teacher training and public outreach events will further expand program impact, supporting community-wide understanding of watershed health and salmon conservation. This effort advances WRIA 9 education and stewardship goals by fostering long-term engagement in habitat protection.

Salmon in Schools

CWM Request: \$15,771 | Recommended Funding Amount: \$15,771

Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group proposes to expand the Salmon in Schools program, engaging middle and high school students in hands-on habitat restoration and watershed education. The program will grow to include additional

schools while continuing support for existing partnerships, providing opportunities for students to participate in invasive removal, planting, and stewardship activities. By connecting students to local restoration efforts and empowering them as community leaders, the project builds long-term stewardship capacity and supports improved habitat conditions in the Green/Duwamish watershed.

Youth Watershed Education, Stewardship, and Community Science

CWM Request: \$23,159 | **Recommended Funding Amount:** \$23,159

Nature Vision proposes to engage students from diverse and low-income schools in watershed education, restoration, and community science within the Green/Duwamish watershed. Students will participate in classroom lessons, field-based restoration activities, and data collection efforts to monitor water quality and habitat conditions. Through “Blue Team” projects and community science participation, students will develop an understanding of watershed processes and contribute to long-term ecological monitoring efforts. This program supports salmon habitat restoration while building environmental literacy and stewardship among youth.

