# PROJECT: 21-1427 REST, GEORGE DAVIS CREEK FISH PASSAGE CONSTRUCTION

Sponsor: Sammamish City of Program: BA Fish Barrier Removal Board Status: Application Submitted

## Parties to the Agreement

### PRIMARY SPONSOR

City of Sammamish
**Address** 801 228th Ave SE
**City** Sammamish **State** WA **Zip** 98075
**Org Type** City/Town
**Vendor #** SWV0008365-00
**UBI**
**Date Org created**
**Org Notes**

link to Organization profile
☐ Org data updated

### SECONDARY SPONSORS

No records to display

## Project Contacts

| Contact Name<br>Primary Org | Project Role | Work Phone | Work Email |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stephanie Sullivan | Project Contact | (425) 295-0560 | ssullivan@sammamish.us |
| Toby Coenen | Alt Project Contact | (425) 295-0567 | tcoenen@sammamish.us |
| Paul Beskow<br>PBS Environmental | Consultant | (425) 375-3102 | PAUL.BESKOW@PBSUSA.COM |

## Worksites & Properties

| # | Worksite Name |
|---|---|
| #1 | George Davis Creek |

| Restoration | Property Name |
|---|---|
| ✓ | 10a: Parcel no. 0777100040 (city-owned) |
| ✓ | 10b: East Lake Sammamish Parkway ROW |
| ✓ | 10b: Parcel no. 3225069305 (city-owned) |
| ✓ | 10c: Parcel no. 8653600290 (city-owned) |

## Worksite Map & Description

### Worksite #1: George Davis Creek

#### WORKSITE ADDRESS

**Street Address** 635 East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane
**City, State, Zip** Sammamish WA 98075

# Worksite Details

## Worksite #1: George Davis Creek

### SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

Traveling on I-90 E, towards Spokane. Use the right 2 lanes to take exit 15 for WA-900W/17th Ave NW (0.2 mi). Continue straight onto 17th Ave NW (0.2 mi). Continue onto NW Sammamish Rd (0.5 mi). Continue onto SE 56th St (0.2 mi). Use the left 2 lanes to turn left onto E Lake Sammamish Pkwy SE (1.2 mi). At the traffic circle, continue straight to stay on E Lake Sammamish Pkwy SE (4.2 mi). Immediately after passing Louis Thompson Road, turn left down a private driveway to access E Lake Sammamish Shore Ln NE. At the T-intersection, turn left (200 ft) and the parking area will be on this private road to the left.

#### TARGETED ESU SPECIES

| Species by ESU | Egg Present | Juvenile Present | Adult Present | Population Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coho-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia, Species of Concern | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Stable |
| Steelhead-Puget Sound, North Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, Threatened | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Declining |
| Chinook-Puget Sound, Sammamish River, Threatened | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Declining |

**Reference or source used**

Chinook, coho, steelhead, sockeye, and bull trout are all priority species with a known occurrence in Lake Sammamish according to the WDFW Priority Habitats and Species List. See https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/hp/phs/ and attached PHS report generated on 1/12/2022. Chinook: See Attachments H-1 and H-2; https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/chinook-salmon-protected and https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/species/oncorhynchus-tshawytscha-pop-15 Coho: See Attachment I; https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/assets/25/5585_06172004_123333_coho.pdf Steelhead: See Attachment K; https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/species/oncorhynchus-mykiss-steelhead-pop-37

#### TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

| Species by Non-ESU | Notes |
|---|---|
| Kokanee | Identified by the Kokanee Work Group. https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/salmon-and-trout/kokanee.aspx. See Attachment F-1. |
| Bull Trout | See Pages 63928 and 63939 of Attachment J; https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212 Documented access in Sammamish River up to Lake Sammamish. |
| Cutthroat | Designated as a “Species of Interest” by Washing Fish and Wildlife Office. Observed in George Davis Creek and lake fringe area. See Attachments L-1, L-2, and L-3; https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/species/oncorhynchus-clarki-clarki#state-record |

**Questions**

#1: Does the proposed fish passage barrier have a Fish Passage Diversion Screening Inventory Site ID? **WDFW Fish Passage Map**

Yes

#1a: What is the FPDSI ID?

Site ID No. 920111 (ELSP Crossing, See Attachment D-1), 920112 (Dam)

#2: Give street address or road name and mile post for this worksite if available.

George Davis Creek passes underneath East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE (ELSP) approximately 1,000 feet north of Louis Thompson Rd NE. This worksite includes project activities west of ELSP to the shoreline of Lake Sammamish and east of ELSP upstream of ELSP for approximately 1,000-feet.

#3: For targeted ESU species you listed in the grid above that will benefit from this project, is presence documented or presumed? (Please identify source of this information)

The Water Resource Inventory Area No. 8 (WRIA 8) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity has compiled historical observation records – only Coho Salmon has been documented within George Davis Creek (see Attachment G-2). This record also shows that Chinook Salmon have been sighted in nearby Lake Sammamish tributaries (see Attachment G-1), and it is reasonable that this stream could provide suitable Chinook habitat. Historic Steelhead Trout habitat in George Davis Creek is presumed, as shown in Attachment G-6

#4: If chinook are present, are the stocks important to Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW)? **SRKW Priority Chinook Stocks Report**

Although Chinook salmon are a target species for this project, their presence have only been observed in a handful of Lake Sammamish tributaries. Additionally, George Davis Creek empties into Lake Sammamish, which feeds Lake Washington via the Sammamish River. Lake Washington drains to the Pacific Ocean through Lake Washington Ship Canal. None of these bodies of water have been identified priority Chinook stock habitats. Therefore, this project will have no impact on stock important to SRKW.

# Project Location

### RELATED PROJECTS

**Projects in PRISM**

| PRISM Number | Project Name | Current Status | Relationship Type | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-1465 D | East Lake Sammamish Trail South Segment B | Active | Current Phase | This project addresses two of the fish passage barriers on King County property that is located on George Davis Creek between the city-owned property and East Lake Sammamish Parkway ROW. |
| 19-1632 P | George Davis Creek Fish Passage Design (King Co) | Active | Current Phase | This project is developing the final design plans, and incorporating review comments from the Technical Review Team. These revised plans will be used for construction of the project. |

**Related Project Notes**

Related project also sponsored by the City of Sammamish is 19-1627 P, Ebright Creek Fish Passage Project.

**Questions**

#1: Is the project on State Owned Aquatic Lands? Please contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to make a determination. **Aquatic Districts and Managers**

Yes

It is assumed that at least a portion of George Davis Creek and its confluence with Lake Sammamish is classified as “State Owned Aquatic Lands,” which would necessitate access to State-owned aquatic lands for construction and maintenance. Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Shoreline District has been contacted to provide verification and detail of State requirements for this project. Response from DNR is pending.

# Property Details

### Property: 10a: Parcel no. 0777100040 (city-owned) (Worksite #1: George Davis Creek)

✓**Restoration**

**LANDOWNER**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | City of Sammamish |
| Address | 801 228th Ave SE |
| City | Sammamish |
| State | WA Zip 98074 |
| Type | Local |

**CONTROL & TENURE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Instrument Type | Sponsor owned property (deed) |
| Timing | Existing |
| Term Length | Perpetuity |
| # Yrs | |
| Expiration Date | |
| Note | |

### Property: 10b: East Lake Sammamish Parkway ROW (Worksite #1: George Davis Creek)

✓**Restoration**

**LANDOWNER**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | City of Sammamish |
| Address | 801 228th Ave SE |
| City | Sammamish |
| State | WA Zip 98074 |
| Type | Local |

**CONTROL & TENURE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Instrument Type | Easement - Permanent |
| Timing | Existing |
| Term Length | Perpetuity |
| # Yrs | |
| Expiration Date | |
| Note | |

### Property: 10b: Parcel no. 3225069305 (city-owned) (Worksite #1: George Davis Creek)

✓ **Restoration**

**LANDOWNER**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | City of Sammamish |
| Address | 801 228th Ave SE |
| City | Sammamish |
| State | WA Zip 98074 |
| Type | Local |

**CONTROL & TENURE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Instrument Type | Sponsor owned property (deed) |
| Timing | Existing |
| Term Length | Perpetuity |
| # Yrs | |
| Expiration Date | |
| Note | |

### Property: 10c: Parcel no. 8653600290 (city-owned) (Worksite #1: George Davis Creek)

✓ **Restoration**

**LANDOWNER**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | City of Sammamish |
| Address | 801 228th Ave SE |
| City | Sammamish |
| State | WA Zip 98075 |
| Type | Local |

**CONTROL & TENURE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Instrument Type | Sponsor owned property (deed) |
| Timing | Existing |
| Term Length | Perpetuity |
| # Yrs | |
| Expiration Date | |
| Note | |

## Project Proposal

**Project Description**

The City of Sammamish will use this grant to restore the lowest one half-mile of George Davis Creek, east of Lake Sammamish. The project is located in King County near East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP) at NE 7th Court. Four fish passage barriers will be removed between Lake Sammamish the concrete dam approximately 1,140 feet upstream. The target species supported are the native kokanee salmon, although other native species such as coho, sockeye, steelhead, and cutthroat and rainbow trout will greatly benefit as well. This project will restore fish access to over 4,000 lineal feet of high-quality spawning and rearing ecosystem. During recent years, kokanee have been observed annually along the 100 feet of accessible stream, making this an exciting effort for reviving the population and runs. Since 2018, WRIA 8, the Kokanee Work Group, the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, the City of Sammamish, King County, and multiple private property owners have identified George Davis Creek as a regionally significant stream for kokanee salmon restoration and a priority for capital investment.

**Project Questions**

#1: Is the targeted structure federally owned?

No

#2: Is any part of the scope of work included in this application required as mitigation for another project or action or court injunction? E.g. FERC relicensing, Habitat Conservation Plan, legal settlement, culvert injunction, etc.

No

#3: Are there total barriers to fish passage downstream of the proposed project?

No

#4: Are there anadromous species that currently or historically use the stream where this project is proposed to occur?

Yes

#5: When was the last barrier evaluation and downstream check conducted for the proposed barrier correction worksite(s)? Please provide an overview of the barrier evaluation and downstream check results (for example: The existing culvert was evaluated in 2014 and determined to be a 33% passable slope barrier. There are no barriers downstream.)

The culvert barrier at ELSP (Worksite 10b) was evaluated in 2018 by WDFW (see Attachment D-1), and determined to be 0% passable, due to water surface slope. Two culvert barriers downstream will be removed by King County. A third culvert downstream, although currently passable, will be removed as part of Worksite 10a. The dam barrier (Worksite 10c) was evaluated in 2018 by WDFW (see Attachment D-2), and determined to be 33% passable, due to water surface drop. There are no further barrie

#6: Are you planning on using the Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP) **Streamlining Process** ? If no, please let us know why.

Yes

## Evaluation Criteria

# Project Application Report - 21-1427

#1: CONTRIBUTE TO RECOVERY PLAN How does the proposed project contribute to an approved recovery plan?

The Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 8) Salmon Recovery Lead Entity identified George Davis Creek Fish Passage and Stream Restoration as a Tier 1, or highest-priority, project in their latest 4-year Work Plan, published in 2021, shown on page 7 of Attachment E. This is a state-level coordination effort and geared toward general recovery of multiple salmon and trout species, including Chinook, Coho, Kokanee, and Sockeye Salmon, as well as Cutthroat and Steelhead Trout. A letter of support from WRIA 8 is attached.

There is ample historical documentation of the presence of these six species throughout Lake Sammamish and its tributaries, the Issaquah River that feeds Lake Sammamish, and the Sammamish River, which drains Lake Sammamish into Lake Washington and the Puget Sound, as shown on Attachments G-1 through G6. Restoration of George Davis Creek can provide nearly one-mile of potential spawning and rearing habitat for the populations that could utilize Creek habitat, as well as providing a source for gravel and sedimentation to form a delta along the fringe of Lake Sammamish, assisting the recovery of the lake-based species.

Among community salmon advocates, local jurisdictions, nearby Native American tribes, non-profits, private entities, and communities, the recovery of the Lake Sammamish Kokanee salmon population is the most pressing concern. Once numbering in the tens of thousands and distributed among several stocks and habitat areas, Kokanee in Lake Sammamish are on the verge of extinction, having had their main spawning areas reduced to three or four primary tributaries. In 2007, the Lake Sammamish Kokanee Recovery Work Group (KWG) was formed to coordinate local recovery efforts. In 2014, the KWG published the Blueprint for the Restoration and Enhancement of Lake Sammamish Kokanee Tributaries, included as Attachment F-1, a strategic plan of priority near-term habitat restoration actions for native Kokanee population recovery, based on latest science and monitoring.

The Blueprint identifies lake, river, and smaller tributary habitat recovery as a core strategy, listing George Davis Creek as a regionally significant stream, recommending removal of fish passage barriers along the lower reaches of the creek to assist spawning recovery. Fish passage and steam restoration along George Davis Creek is a project listed as consistent with the Blueprint.

#2: HABITAT AND ADDITIONAL BENEFITS Upstream and downstream habitat conditions, and how project contributes to other recovery benefits.

1. The surrounding Inglewood Basin ecosystem that George Davis Creek drains to Lake Sammamish contributes heavy concentrations of spawning-friendly gravels, which has historically supported federally threatened steelhead, as well as Coho salmon, cutthroat, and Kokanee, and is expected to again support post-construction. The Inglewood Basin Plan, included as Attachment M (Parametrix, 2010), identifies that the multiple fish passage barriers along George Davis Creek significantly impairs upstream fish access, which this project will fully resolve.

2. George Davis Creek is currently a highly defined and scoured channel in areas, or quarry stone-lined channel in others, resulting in a static creek environment that does not provide the complex hydraulics that are needed to create complex habitat features, such as hiding places for target species, respites from uphill reaches, and a dynamic underwater environment that promotes food supplies along the channel substrate.

3. WDFW classified the culvert under ELSP and the dam as significant fish-passage barrier due to excessive water surface slope and velocities, as shown on Attachments D-1 and D-2. This project would level out those grades and eliminate drops to increase salmon access.

4. Historically, this material would deposit sediment in Lake Sammamish, but an irrigation dam built during the 1930s impounds substantial amounts of the sands, gravels, and cobbles. This project proposes to eliminate this dam and downstream barriers, thus restoring access to thousands of feet of upstream fish habitat and allowing for natural deposition of granular material throughout the creek and along the lake shoreline.

5. Historical landslide events in George Davis Creek have blocked all flow downstream of East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP), so a sedimentation basin and a high-flow bypass system immediately upstream of ELSP were constructed in the 1990s. In the process, they halted this natural sediment deposition process from George Davis Creek. The project will return the creek to these natural flow volumes and patterns. This will also reduce the potential for roadway flooding.

6. Large woody material (LWM) is plentiful within the ravine and the forested riparian area is mature and will continue to replenish LWM in the stream. This project will augment existing reaches with LWM and place new LWM along new channel reaches. LWM provides protective pools and diverse habitat for aquatic species, retains channel sediment, provides bank structure, and forces channel meandering. This will increase habitat complexity and channel sinuosity.

7. Nearshore and marine structures and armoring are considered one of the primary impediments to a healthy ecosystem in King County. Removing these facilities was identified by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Fishery Department as a priority goal for the county and other local jurisdictions, as described in Attachment N. The proposed demolition work at worksite 10a includes removal of an existing wooden dock along with its supporting wooden piers, and removal of the existing masonry block shoreline armoring currently in-place. These features will be removed in preparation for channel creation, daylighting the creek, and native plantings.

8. The high-flow bypass system precludes the “low-flow” channel from receiving the stream flows and sediment transport dynamics that would otherwise be present in a natural stream channel and therefore cannot provide the benefit of a gravelly sand delta. This project will reunite and restore natural sediment transport such that a fully formed delta will develop at the mouth of the creek on Lake Sammamish, providing lake fringe habitat and benefit ESA-listed juvenile chinook salmon.

9. Invasive species such as Himalayan blackberry grow along many portions of the stream, and this project will remove these plants and modify the channels to include native tree and shrub vegetation along the stream. In areas where fish passage barriers are daylighted, native vegetation, evergreen tree canopy, and large woody debris will be provided. This project will restore riparian cover along the reach of new stream channel to create shade and reduce water temperatures and limit predation.

10. Upstream, within the ravine, openings in the forest canopy allow abundant sunlight to reach the stream channel, which increases stream temperatures and negates the cool flow benefit that this project will provide the Lake Sammamish ecosystem. This project includes native plantings as part of the dam removal to improve this cover.

11. Water quality is a concern for this stream, which has been placed on Ecology’s 303(d) list of polluted waters since the late 1980s due to bacteria and temperature impairment, included as Attachment O. Low velocities and poor canopy cover are suspected causes, which this project will address by channel regrading to eliminate pooling and improving overall riparian cover.

#3: PROJECT DESIGN Describe how well the project is designed.

Realignment of the creek mouth is proposed downstream of East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP), abandoning barrier 10a. The dam upstream, barrier 10c, will also be removed. The project complies with the requirements in WDFW's Water Crossing Design Guidelines (WCDG), which applies to barrier 10b, underneath ELSP. The City contracted with PBS Engineering & Environmental to design the project to replace this fish passage structure consistent with state and local requirements, including the WCDG.

Northwest Hydraulic Consultants (NHC) performed the Geomorphic Investigation of existing conditions and design parameters, and their report is included as Attachment P. The reference reach is located a few hundred feet upstream of ELSP for determination of passage design parameters. Field measurements at the reference reach and three other steam locations indicated a raw bankfull width of 10-feet. As discussed on pages 24-25 of the attached NHC report. It was determined that a 17-foot-wide culvert underneath ELSP was needed in accordance with WCDG Stream Simulation Design. NHC also proposed a culvert height of 11-feet, which provides the WCDG-recommended minimum 2-feet of freeboard above 100-year flow surface elevations.

The Longitudinal Profile along the lowest 2,000 feet of George Davis Creek is constrained at its mouth by the Lake Sammamish OHWM and at its upper end by ravine topography. Laterally, the private properties abutting the stream on either side provide little available width for meandering. This necessitates a straight-line gradient of 6 to 7 percent (pages 27-28 of the NHC report) along this stream reach, consistent with WCDG guidance. NHC identified creek morphology along the reference reach to be rapidly alternating cascade, pool-riffle, and step-pool morphologies, per Page 10 of the NHC report, and the proposed steam channel will simulate this, consistent with WDCG requirements

Pebble counts performed by NHC indicates a streamed substrate throughout George Davis Creek composed of a well-distributed gradation of gravels ranging from fine gravels up to large cobbles, as described in pages 25-27 of the NHC report. Visual analysis of the substrates of George Davis and nearby similar creeks indicates that a significant proportion fine sands is present among larger particles. Consistent with WCDG and WSDOT recommendations, the proposed streambed substrate gradation design will model existing particle distribution and degree of mobility, as per the NHC report.

The WCDG instructs that abandonment is WDFW's preferred option, but ELSP is a minor arterial roadway and a vital link in the regional transportation network. Also, George Davis Creek cannot be realigned due to private property constraints, so abandonment is not feasible. Utilizing data and recommendations provided by NHC and following the WCDG decision tree (see Attachment Q), it has been concluded that a culvert utilizing the Stream Simulation design procedure is appropriate.

#4: CLIMATE CHANGE Describe how the project addresses the anticipated effects of climate change.

Climate change is known to increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather and flooding events, which pose the greatest risk to life, property and the environment. In a high-flow situation, conveyance structures must be sized to allow flood flow through-put. NHC utilized industry-standard rainfall and flow simulation methodologies (see pages 18-20 and Appendix A in Attachment P) to over-size culvert and channel cross-sections to handle high-flows beyond the rigorous 100-year storm model requirements.

Climate change has limited the hospitable range of Lake Sammamish for fish habitat, with high temperatures in the shallower waters and limited dissolved oxygen in the deeper waters, per the Executive Summary of Attachment R1. George Davis Creek base flows are primarily aquifer-generated and within the optimum temperature range, which can provide fish refuge when the lake is not hospitable. The proposed large woody material, shrubs, trees, stream alcoves and other restoration elements are intended to protect these ideal temperatures conditions.

Opening up George Davis Creek, which would restore 8% of Kokanee salmon's historic habitat, shown ion page 7 of Attachment S, as an alternative spawning stream for target species will improve the resiliency of the population in the face of competitive species as food resources become more scarce due to climate change. Upon becoming a viable refuge for fish, this stream could offset potentially disruptive conditions in the lake or other tributaries where a season's fish brood is limited or eliminated by acting as a donor stream to recolonize the impacted tributary.

Climate change will only exacerbate each of these problems, and future population losses in Lake Sammamish and tributary streams that occur could be offset by the proposed removal of fish passage barriers, stream restoration, and conversion of George Davis into a spawning and rearing stream.

#5: COST-EFFECTIVE AND BIOLOGICAL BENEFIT Describe how the project is cost-effective in terms of cost and biological benefit.

This project will directly restore stream habitat for approximately 1,730 feet of stream length with preliminary construction costs estimated at $2,418,111, shown in Attachment C, resulting in unit cost of $1,400 per lineal feet of benefit. Comparatively, a similar project along the nearby Ebright Creek was completed for $10,930 per lineal feet of benefit. Considering that this project is removing three barriers, the City of Sammamish is proposing a very cost-effective effort.

In 2018 through 2019, the City proactively invested its own funds to develop a unified creek restoration plan that coordinated removal of the six fish passage improvement efforts with the County, streamlining the benefits at the lowest possible cost. This opportunity to conduct all six of these projects concurrently will increase efficiency and minimize the environmental impacts during the construction process, compared to addressing each barrier independently. The City's lead for this project, Stephanie Sullivan, is experienced in their workflow and the team, preparing the City to efficiently address the many unique challenges inherent in this project.

Additionally, this project will eliminate the need for the City spends thousands of dollars annually to maintain accumulated sediment collected by existing man-made facilities along George Davis Creek. This year-over-year savings drastically improves the proposed project's lifetime cost benefit.

Besides the $722,350 planning grant from RCO, the City has also received $504,700 appropriated by the legislature, $90,000 from King County Conservation District, and $300,000 received from the WRIA 8 Cooperative Watershed Management Grant.

These combined funds were effectively utilized to design an environmentally effective, financially responsible design, which is included as Attachment B. City has fully leveraged RCO-provided resources, such as their Technical Review Team (TRT) to efficiently refine the design to

#6: SPONSOR'S EXPERIENCE Describe the sponsor's experience managing this type of project and other projects where the sponsor has successfully used a similar approach.

The City has demonstrated experience in successfully completing restoration projects. Most notably, this includes two recent projects , including the Ebright Creek Fish Passage Barrier Removal (FPBR) and Stream Restoration, and the Zackuse Creek FPBR and Stream Restoration completed in 2021 and 2018, respectively. Both projects resulted in 100% fish passable crossings with high-functioning stream habitats, increases in large woody debris and native plantings, and new salmon and fish spawning and rearing habitat. Kokanee populations have been observed to be returning since 2012, per pages 5, 12, and 18 in Attachment T.

The City successfully managed grants from funds appropriated by the legislature, by King Conservation District, and the WRIA 8 Cooperative Watershed Management Grant Fund for all of the projects mentioned above and has built a track record of managing the budget to minimize exceeding cost limits and completing within the schedule to achieve the ecological benefi

#7: PROJECT READINESS Describe the level of readiness of the proposed project.

The project components at both 635 NE East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane and the proposed dam removal site are located on City-owned property. Worksite 10a will not require any landowner acknowledgements. For the remainder of the project, including proposed work for Worksite 10b east of ELSP and the access to Worksite 10c via private property, all landowners have been very willing to allow property access and are in favor of the project. Acquisition efforts for the necessary temporary construction and permanent easements are currently underway.

The preliminary design plans have been completed to a 60% design level and complies with all applicable jurisdictional guidelines. RCO's Technical Review Team (TRT) is currently reviewing the current 60%-level design plans, but submission of the near-bid-ready plans and cost estimate is pending.

The Sammamish City Council's adopted 2017-2022 Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan identifies George Davis Creek Fish Passage project design and construction starting in 2018. During the City's 2017-18 bi-annual budgeting process, $75,000 were allocated for the project. This was increased for the City's 2019-20 budget to $2,450,000, then increased again for the 2021-22 cycle to $3,050,000. Grant funding opportunities are sought to assist with completion of project construction and needed property easement/acquisition.

The City Council has supplied their full support for this project, which is shown on Attachment U. The full backing of the City governance and community assures that all needed resources will be adequately matched. Stephanie Sullivan, the City's Senior Project Engineer, has been formally committed to the project management from 2021 to 2023.

#8: GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATION Briefly describe other barrier correction or fish habitat restoration projects which have occurred since 2010 or are funded for implementation by 2025.

This George Davis Creek project combines seven projects into a joint effort by King County and the City. The City will address 1) fish passage barrier removal (FPBR) between the Lake Sammamish shoreline and East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane (ELSSL), 2) construct a new channel for the relocated stream daylight, 3) FPBR underneath East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP), 4) restoration of the existing stream east of ELSP, and 5) FPBR at the upstream dam. The County will address 6) the remainder of the FPBR under ELSSL and 7) FPBR under the East Lake Sammamish Regional Trail (ELSRT). The City is coordinating with the County to construct all projects concurrently, minimizing impact and maximizing the benefits to the ecosystem in the shortest amount of time.

This project is located in Lake Sammamish-Sammamish River Watershed (HUC-12, 171100120202). Most notably, King County's effort to renovate their ELSRT has involved replacing dozens of culverts, as shown on Slide 8 of Attachment U, many of which are along the east shore of Lake Sammamish.

Recent nearby efforts include 1) City-sponsored FPBR and stream restoration at the nearby Ebright Creek, 2) a property owner along Ebright Creek upstream of ELSP removed a second barrier in 2012, and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe installed restoration plantings along the creek, with current active monitoring, and 3) coordinating FPBR along Zackuse Creek, and 4) performing significant stream restoration work that added distinct benefits

#9: ORGANIZATION COORDINATION Does your project coordinate with another fish passage project in this watershed by sharing development, funding, or other activities?

The City of Sammamish is a close partner with a wide range of public and private entities on all three of these activity types for this George Davis Creek Restoration project.

The City's effort to remove the fish passage barriers east of East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane (ELSSL) and at East Lake Sammamish Parkway bookends King County's fish passage project for the same project underneath both ELSSL and the county's East Lake Sammamish Regional Trail renovation project. The development project for all four barriers to be replaces simultaneously has required substantial coordination of design approach development. The initial decision to do this project was a joint effort by both the City and County.

The development of the George Davis Creek design was also in conjunction with Mr. Pereyra's private property improvement.

The funding of this project is shared among the multiple other fish passage and stream restoration project efforts throughout the City and come out of the same budget. Any savings can be leveraged on another project.

Additionally, Trout Unlimited has remote stream incubators on Zackuse, a closeby Lake Sammamish tributary, which are anticipated to be leveraged with George Davis Creek after completion. Additionally, Dr. Pereyra has a rearing pond on his property and is in the process of granting land to the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, which will provide a level of management resilience for George Davis Creek post construction.

## Restoration Metrics

# Project Application Report - 21-1427

**Worksite: George Davis Creek (#1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Type Of Monitoring (C.0.d.1) | Implementation Monitoring |
| Monitoring Location (C.0.d.2) | Downstream<br>Onsite<br>Upstream |

**FISH PASSAGE IMPROVEMENT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles Of Stream Made Accessible (FBRB) | 0.48 |
| Miles Of Stream Made Accessible (SRFB) (C.2.b.1) | 0.48 |
| Habitat made accessible (2489) | Upon completion of both projects, approximately 4,000 feet of stream habitat will be made available for spawning and rearing habitat. The lower portion is highly urbanized, with well-defined channels and the upper portion is gravelly and suitable for spawning and the natural riparian corridor is intact. WDFW prepared two Barrier Reports – #920111 with a PI of 16.07 and #920112 with a PI of 10.82. Using the highest PI, this project has a Priority Index of 16.07. |
| Additional barriers (2490) | This joint project between the City and King County will remove all four fish passage barriers that inhibit salmon passability. The City will concurrently remove an irrigation diversion dam located 2,000 feet upstream of Lake Sammamish. Upon successful removal of all five (5) culverts and barriers, no further fish passage barriers will remain along George Davis Creek up to NE 6th Street. |
| Method used to determine miles opened (2496) | Walking the entire length of ravine and visual determination of potential salmonid habitat. |
| Type Of Barrier (C.2.b.3) | Culvert<br>Wood Or Concrete Dam |
| Number of blockages / impediments / barriers impeding passage (C.2.b.4) | 5 |
| Describe the current barrier (2486) | One (1) square wood/concrete culvert is functioning, three (3) round concrete and corrugated metal culverts are functioning, and all culverts date to the 1990s. One (1) concrete dam from the 1930s with a rectangular weir opening and is functioning. |
| Passage problem (2487) | Water surface drop<br>Slope |
| Passability (2488) | 0% (Complete)<br>33% (Partial) |

**Culvert installed or improved (C.2.f.1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost for Culvert installed or improved | $1,663,481<br>**Note:** Barrier 10b, 60% level estimate, final application to be updated based on final design |
| Number of culverts (C.2.f.2) | 1 |
| Miles of stream made accessible by culvert installation/repair (C.2.f.3) | 0.37 |
| Correction option (2491) | Stream simulation |

**Fish passage blockages removed or altered (C.2.c.1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost for Fish passage blockages removed or altered | $64,400<br>**Note:** Barrier 10c |
| Number of Blockages/Impediments/Barriers Removed/Altered (C.2.c.2) | 1 |

**INSTREAM HABITAT PROJECT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Miles Of Instream Habitat Treated (C.4.b) | 0.08 |

**Channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost for Channel reconfiguration and connectivity | $531,530 |
| Type of change to channel configuration and connectivity (C.4.c.2) | Channel Bed Restored<br>Meanders Added |
| Miles of Stream Treated for channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.3) | 0.24 |
| Miles of Off-Channel Stream Created or Connected (C.4.c.4) | 0 |
| Instream Pools Created/Added (C.4.c.6) | 0 |
| **Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1)** | |
| Total cost for Channel structure placement | $127,650 |
| Material Used For Channel Structure (C.4.d.2) | Logs Fastened Together (Logjam)<br>Stumps With Roots Attached (Rootwads) |
| Miles of Stream Treated for channel structure placement (C.4.d.3) | 0.32 |
| Pools Created through channel structure placement (C.4.d.5) | 0 |
| Number of structures placed in channel (C.4.d.7) | 74 |
| **Plant removal/control (C.4.g.1)** | |
| Total cost for Plant removal/control | $31,050 |
| Miles of Stream Treated for plant removal/control (C.4.g.3) | 0.08 |
| Acres of Streambed Treated for plant removal/control (C.4.g.4) | 0 |
| Species Of Plants Removed/Controlled (C.4.g.2) | Himalayan blackberry, Rubus bifrons (syn. Rubus armeniacus), Rosaceae Family |

## Overall Project Metrics

**COMPLETION DATE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Projected date of completion | 12/31/2023 |

**PRIORITY WATERSHED**

| | |
|---|---|
| Select the priority watershed the proposed project is located. If N/A select None. | None |
| Watershed Priority | N/A |

## Restoration Cost Estimates

### Worksite #1: George Davis Creek

| Category | Work Type | Estimated Cost | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish Passage Improvement | Culvert installed or improved (C.2.f.1) | $1,663,481 | Barrier 10b, 60% level estimate, final application to be updated based on final design |
| | Fish passage blockages removed or altered (C.2.c.1) | $64,400 | Barrier 10c |
| Instream Habitat Project | Channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.1) | $531,530 | |
| | Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1) | $127,650 | |
| | Plant removal/control (C.4.g.1) | $31,050 | |
| | Subtotal: | $2,418,111 | |
| | Total Estimate For Worksite: | $2,418,111 | |

### Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Estimated Costs: | $2,418,111 |
| Total Estimated Restoration Costs: | $2,418,111 |

## Cost Summary

| | Estimated Cost | Project % | Admin/AA&E % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Restoration Costs | | | |
| Restoration | $2,418,111 | | |
| SUBTOTAL | $2,418,111 | 100.00 % | |
| Total Cost Estimate | $2,418,111 | 100.00 % | |

## Funding Request and Match

**FUNDING PROGRAM**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BA Fish Barrier Removal Board | $850,000 | 35.15 % |

**SPONSOR MATCH**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Other Monetary Funding | Appropriation - Local | |
| Amount | | $150,000.00 |
| Funding Organization | | City of Sammamish |
| Other Monetary Funding | Appropriation - Local | |
| Amount | | $540,000.00 |
| Funding Organization | | King County Flood Control District |
| Other Monetary Funding | Appropriation - Local | |
| Amount | | $504,700.00 |
| Funding Organization | | Washington State Department of |

Commerce

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Monetary Funding | Grant - Conservation Futures | | |
| Amount | | | $73,411.00 |
| Funding Organization | | | King Conservation District |
| Grant Program | | | Budget Appropriation |
| Other Monetary Funding | Grant - Local | | |
| Amount | | | $300,000.00 |
| Funding Organization | | | King County Flood Control District |
| Grant Program | | | Cooperative Watershed Management |
| | Match Total: | $1,568,111 | 64.85 % |
| | Total Funding Request (Funding + Match): | $2,418,111 | 100.00 % |

## Cultural Resources

**Worksite #1: George Davis Creek**

#1: Provide a description of the project actions at this worksite (acquisition, development and/or restoration activities that will occur as a part of this project)

This project will remove three fish passage barriers and modify a high flow bypass that has diverted surface water from a fish critical stream. This project will support community efforts to improve Kokanee and Chinook salmon populations in Lake Sammamish, spearheaded by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council and the King County Kokanee Recover Work Group. King County is a critical partner in restoring fish passage along this creek.

The objective for these combined barrier removal and stream restoration projects are to restore fish access to over 4,000 feet of high-quality salmon spawning and rearing habitat. This project is expected to cease current detention of transported sediment and mobile aggregate down George Davis Creek from the contributing basin and return it to close-to-historical riparian channel dynamics, likely resulting in creation of a sediment delta at the mouth of George Davis Creek. While the target species for this project is the Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon, this delta will provide habitat for additional fish species of interest, such as the Lake Sammamish Chinook salmon.

Reviving salmon habitats will be achieved by restoring the full complement of streambed processes and floodplain function through the project area. By realigning the stream, coordinating creek cross-sections, profiles, and salmon refuge elements, and working with private property owners, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and King County, the City is ensur

#2: Describe all ground disturbing activities (length, width and depth of disturbance and equipment utilized) that will take place in the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Include the location of any construction staging or access roads associated with your project that will involve ground disturbance.

Ground disturbing activities at Worksite 10a are shown on Sheet C301 of Attachment B and include demolition of all existing residential property buildings, hard surfacing, underground utilities, and an existing septic sewer system within a 220-foot-long by 50-foot-wide parcel. An existing wooden dock, approximately 80-feet long by 15-feet-wide, with wooden support piers will also be removed. Depths of demolition for this Worksite will not exceed proposed channel excavation.

Ground disturbing activities at Worksite 10b are shown on Sheets C302 of Attachment B and include excavation of 70-foot-long by 40-foot-wide area of NE 7th Court, 150-foot-long by 45-foot-wide portion of East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP) for the proposed box culvert, soldier piles, headwall, and stream channel within this Worksite.

Ground disturbing activities at Worksite 10c are shown on Sheets C304 of Attachment B and include relocation of a 40-foot-wide by 10-foot-long area of existing impounded sediment behind existing concrete dam. Removal of a 40-foot-wide by 18-foot-long by 6-foot-tall existing concrete dam to up to 2-feet below ground surface. Construction of temporary access paths from ELSP to the dam removal location will also be required.

#3: Describe any planned ground disturbing pre-construction/restoration work. This includes geo-technical investigation, fencing, demolition, decommissioning roads, etc.

All required geotechnical work has been completed and no further pre-construction or restoration work is planned.

#4: Describe the existing project area conditions. The description should include existing conditions, current and historic land uses and previous excavation/fill (if depths and extent is known, please describe).

Beginning at the mouth of George Davis Creek at Lake Sammamish, the proposed stream channel footprint is within King County Parcel No. 077710-0040 (635 East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane). This site is currently a residential property, occupied by a single-family home and an additional dwelling unit, as well as a lakeside dock, all of which will be removed. The last major ground disturbance was in the 1960's when the house was built on the natural shoreline of Lake Sammamish.

For both this property and the proposed work in East Lake Sammamish Parkway (ELSP) and to the east, the Shoreline and adjacent areas were inhabited by homesteaders in the 1800's. Prior to that time, there is the possibility that the Snoqualmie Tribe lived near the shoreline. Other development in the project area includes younger (1970's) residential construction, as well as construction of the railroad and ELSP in the late 1800's/early 1900's. There is likely fill in the area, but the amount is unknown.

The final site, the old concrete irrigation dam further upstream is thought to have been constructed sometime after the 1930s, per documentation of the proposed activity. Otherwise, the nearby vicinity of this worksite appears relatively close to unmodified condition.

#5: Will a federal permit be required to complete the scope of work on the project areas located within this worksite?

Yes

#5a: List the agency that will be issuing the permit and the date you anticipate applying for and receiving the permit. Will the federal permit cover ALL proposed ground disturbing activities included in the project?

JARPA - United States Army Corps of Engineers; Application Review Underway; covers all ground disturbance. See Attachment W-1 for anticipated project approval schedule.

#6: Are you utilizing Federal Funding to complete the scope of work? This includes funds that are being shown as match or not.

No

#7: Do you have knowledge of any previous cultural resource review within the project boundaries during the past 10 years?

Yes

#7a: Summarize the previous cultural resource review; including lead agency and date of review, reference name and numbers, etc. If RCO, include the prior phase grant number. NOTE: Do not provide any site-specific information considered confidential. Attach previous surveys or other reference documents.

The Cultural Resources Report, included as Attachment V, was performed on behalf of the City of Sammamish and was completed on October 11, 2019.

#8: Is the worksite located within an existing park, wildlife refuge, natural area preserve, or other recreation or habitat site?

No

#9: Are there any structures over 45 years of age within this worksite? This includes structures such as buildings, tidegates, dikes, residential structures, bridges, rail grades, park infrastructure, etc.

Yes

#9a: List the structure(s) and the properties that they are located within the project area. Identify which structures will be removed or altered as part of this proposal. Attach at least one photo of each structure. The photo must be labeled so that the structure may be geographically located within your project area.

Upstream Dam: An existing irrigation dam is located approximately 2,000 feet upstream of the creek's mouth at Lake Sammamish. Changes to land use eliminates the need for this structure, and it is identified as a water surface drop fish passage barrier, so will be removed as part of this project. This element is shown in the attached photos. It will be removed.

Original Home: The existing home on parcel number 0777100040 was constructed in 1955 and renovated in 1991, according to the King County Assessor's Office. It will be removed.

## Project Permits

| Permits and Reviews | Issuing Organization | Applied Date | Received Date | Expiration Date | Permit # |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building Permit | City/County | | | | |
| | | **Note:** Demo of home on lakefront property, to be applied closer to construction | | | |
| Clear & Grade Permit | City/County | | | | |
| | | **Note:** To be applied for in Spring/Summer 2022 | | | |
| Hydraulics Project Approval [HPA] | Dept of Fish & Wildlife | | | | |
| | | **Note:** To be applied for in Spring/Summer 2022 | | | |
| Nationwide Permit | Army Corps of Eng. | 06/24/2020 | | | NWS-2020-594 |
| SEPA | Local or State | | | | |
| | | **Note:** To be applied for in Spring/Summer 2022, concurrent with other City permits | | | |
| Shoreline Permit | City/County | | | | |
| | | **Note:** Completed preliminary discussions, project activities are likely to be granted a shoreline exemption. To be applied for in Spring/Summer 2022, concurrent with other City permits. | | | |
| Other Required Permits | | 12/08/2021 | | | SUPS22-0003 |
| | | **Note:** King County Special Use Permit for temporary access on County trail during construction | | | |
| Other Required Permits | | | | | |
| | | **Note:** Public Agency and Utility Exception Permit | | | |

## Attachments

| Required Attachments | 6 out of 6 done |
|---|---|
| Applicant Resolution/Authorizations | ✓ |
| Cost Estimate | ✓ |
| Landowner acknowledgement form | ✓ |
| Map: Restoration Worksite | ✓ |
| Photo | ✓ |
| WDFW barrier & screening forms | ✓ |

**PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)**

Photos (JPG, GIF)


# 496619


# 496620


# 496623


# 496628


# 496629

**PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS**

Project Documents and Photos

# Project Application Report - 21-1427

| File Type | Attach Date | Attachment Type | Title | Person | File Name, Number Associations | Shared |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Project Application Report - 21-1427

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | High Flow Bypass During Storm Event.jpg | StephanieS | 20200210_113851.jpg, 496942 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | High Flow Bypass System Outfall to Lake Sammamish.jpg | StephanieS | 25.jpg, 496941 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Landowner acknowledgement form | Landowner Acknowledgement.txt | StephanieS | Landowner Acknowledgement.txt, 496939 | |
| | 01/12/2022 | Permit | 20200617-JARPA Application.pdf | StephanieS | 20200617-JARPA.pdf, 496917 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Design document | NHC_George_Davis_Hydraulic_Report_Ap | StephanieS | NHC_George_Davis_Hydraulic_Repor… 496889 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Design document | Alternatives Analysis 2019.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GeorgeDavis-AltAnalysisReport_20190116.pdf, 496885 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | WDFW barrier & screening forms | PHS Report 2022-01-12.pdf | StephanieS | PHS Report 2022-01-12.pdf, 496761 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Design document | ReducedGeorge Davis 60 Plans.pdf.PDF | ElizabethB | ReducedGeorge Davis 60 Plans.pdf.pdf, 496689 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Design document | NHC_George_Davis_Hydraulic_Report_R2 (1).PDF | ElizabethB | NHC_George_Davis_Hydraulic_Repor… (1).pdf, 496688 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Cost Estimate | George Davis 60% Engr Estimate.pdf (1).PDF | ElizabethB | George Davis 60% Engr Estimate.pdf (1).pdf, 496687 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Map: Restoration Worksite | Map - Restoration Sites.pdf | StephanieS | Map - Restoration Sites.pdf, 496675 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | Downstream Side of Dam.JPEG | StephanieS | IMG_1315.jpeg, 496629 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | Dock to be Removed.JPEG | StephanieS | IMG_1277.jpeg, 496628 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | Upstream Side of ELSP.jpg | StephanieS | 1215151244c_Burst01_resized.jpg, 496623 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | Downstream Side of ELSP.jpg | StephanieS | 1215151244h_Burst01_resized.jpg, 496620 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Photo | 629 East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane.jpg | StephanieS | Under Titcomb Home.jpg, 496619 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Cultural Resource Screening Report | Attach_V-CulturalResourcesReport_2019-10-11.pdf | StephanieS | CulturalResourcesReport_2019-10-11.pdf, 496617 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_O-ECY_303d_Listing.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_O-ECY_303d_Listing.pdf, 496587 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Project plan document | Attach_U-KingCo-ELSTrailPresentation.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_U-KingCo-ELSTrailPresentation.pdf, 496585 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Project plan document | Attach_T-KokaneeEscapement_2011_2012_2013 | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_T-KokaneeEscapement_2011_2012_20… 496584 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Project plan document | Attach_S-EcologicalAssess_2016.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_S-EcologicalAssess_2016.pdf, 496582 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Project plan document | Attach_R-KingCo_LakeSamm_ClimateChange.pd | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_R-KingCo_LakeSamm_ClimateChange.… 496581 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Project plan document | Attach_Q-WCDG_CrossingDecisionTree.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_Q-WCDG_CrossingDecisionTree.pdf, 496580 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Design document | Attach_P-NHC-DRAFT_HHReport.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_P-NHC-DRAFT_HHReport.pdf, 496579 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_N-Muckleshoot_StateOfWatershed.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_N-Muckleshoot_StateOfWatershed.pdf, 496578 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Map: Multi-site and geographic envelope | Attach_M-InglewoodBasinPlan.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_M-InglewoodBasinPlan.pdf, 496577 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_L3-WDFW_Cutthroat_Status.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_L3-WDFW_Cutthroat_Status.pdf, 496576 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_L2-USFWS_CutthroatESU_Summary.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_L2-USFWS_CutthroatESU_Summary.pdf, 496575 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_L1-NOAA_CutthroatESU_Map.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_L1-NOAA_CutthroatESU_Map.pdf, 496574 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_K-NOAA_SteelheadESU_Status.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_K-NOAA_SteelheadESU_Status.pdf, 496573 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_I-NOAA_CohoESU_Status.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_I-NOAA_CohoESU_Status.pdf, 496572 | ✓ |

# Project Application Report - 21-1427

| File Type | Attach Date | Attachment Type | Title | Person | File Name, Number Associations | Shared |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | NOAA_CohoESU_Status.pdf, 496572 | |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_H2-NOAA-ChinookESU_Review.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_H2-NOAA-ChinookESU_Review.pdf, 496571 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_H1-NOAA_ChinookESU_Map.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_H1-NOAA_ChinookESU_Map.pdf, 496570 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_G6b-WRIA8-SteelheadDistData.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G6b-WRIA8-SteelheadDistData.pdf, 496569 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_G6a-WRIA8-SteelheadDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G6a-WRIA8-SteelheadDist.pdf, 496568 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_G5-WRIA8_CutthroatDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G5-WRIA8_CutthroatDist.pdf, 496566 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_G4-WRIA8_SockeyeDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G4-WRIA8_SockeyeDist.pdf, 496565 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_G3-WRIA8_KokaneeDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G3-WRIA8_KokaneeDist.pdf, 496564 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | G2-WRIA8_CohoDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G2-WRIA8_CohoDist.pdf, 496563 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | G1-WRIA8_ChinookDist.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_G1-WRIA8_ChinookDist.pdf, 496562 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_F2-KWG_KokaneeProjectMap_2019.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_F2-KWG_KokaneeProjectMap_2019.pdf, 496561 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_F1-KWG_Blueprint.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_F1-KWG_Blueprint.pdf, 496560 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Stewardship plan | Attach_E-WRIA8_WorkPlan_2021.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_E-WRIA8_WorkPlan_2021.pdf, 496559 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | WDFW barrier & screening forms | Attach_D2-WDFW_BarrierReport_920112_Dam.p | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_D2-WDFW_BarrierReport_920112_Dam.… 496558 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | WDFW barrier & screening forms | Attach_D1-WDFW_BarrierReport_920111_ELSP. | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_D1-WDFW_BarrierReport_920111_ELS… 496557 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Cost Estimate | Attach_C-60pct-EngrEstimate.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_C-60pct-EngrEstimate.pdf, 496556 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Map: Multi-site and geographic envelope | Attach_A2-InglewoodBasin_Map.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_A2-InglewoodBasin_Map.pdf, 496555 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Map: Restoration Worksite | Attach_A1-SiteMap.pdf | StephanieS | 45015-004_GDC-FBRB_Attach_A1-SiteMap.pdf, 496554 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Cost Estimate | Attach_C-1_FBRB-CostEstimateSpreadsheet.xlsx | StephanieS | FBRB_2021-Instructions-CostEstimateSpreadsheet.xlsx, 496535 | ✓ |
| | 01/12/2022 | Applicant Resolution/Authorizations | Attach_X-1-R2019-842 - GD Creek Grant Acceptance.doc.pdf | StephanieS | R2019-842 - GD Creek Grant Acceptance.doc.pdf, 496519 | ✓ |
| | 01/07/2022 | Letters of Support | Attach_X-2-WRIA8_Support_Sammamish_FBRB.pdf | StephanieS | WRIA8_Support_Sammamish_FBRB.… 495965 | ✓ |

## RCO Staff Scores

| Criteria | Score | | Score Range | Basis | Applicant Challenge | RCO Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accessibility Weighted Habitat | | * | 0.0 to 10.0 | | | |
| Chinook Benefit SRKW | | * | 0.0 to 8.0 | | | |
| Downstream Barriers | | * | 0.0 to 10.0 | | | |
| FBRB Priority Watershed | | * | 0.0 to 20.0 | | | |
| Miles Made Accessible | | * | 0.0 to 15.0 | | | |
| Passability of Barrier | | * | 0.0 to 10.0 | | | |
| Species Benefiting | | * | 0.0 to 7.0 | | | |

## Application Status

Application Due Date: 01/13/2022

| Status Name | Status Date | Submitted By | Submission Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Application Submitted | 01/12/2022 | Stephanie Sullivan | |
| Preapplication | 11/17/2021 | | |

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information in this application is true and correct. Further, all application requirements due on the application due date have been fully completed to the best of my ability. I understand that if this application is found to be incomplete, it will be rejected by RCO. I understand that I may be required to submit additional documents before evaluation or approval of this project and I agree to provide them. (Stephanie Sullivan, 01/12/2022)

Date of last change: 01/12/2022