

FINAL

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SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN

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**City of McCleary Shoreline Master Program**

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# SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN

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## CITY OF MCCLEARY SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

### 1 INTRODUCTION

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#### 1.1 Background & Purpose

As part of a comprehensive Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update, as elaborated on in the SMP Guidelines (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 173-26), local jurisdictions are required to plan for the restoration of impaired shoreline functions. Such planning “should be designed to achieve overall improvements in shoreline ecological function over time, when compared to the status upon adoption of the master program” (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)). The purpose of this Shoreline Restoration Plan is to plan for the restoration of impaired shorelines in the City of McCleary (City or McCleary).

As defined in the SMP Guidelines, “restoration” means the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. The SMP Guidelines indicate that restoration may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures, and removal or treatment of toxic materials. However, restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions (WAC 173-26-020(31)).

Importantly, this Shoreline Restoration Plan is a **non-regulatory** component of the City’s SMP update. This Shoreline Restoration Plan represents a vision for **voluntary** restoration to be implemented over time and result in ongoing improvements to shoreline ecological functions within McCleary. While some of the opportunities identified in this Shoreline Restoration Plan may concern private property, the City does not intend to require restoration on private property or to commit private property for restoration purposes without the willing cooperation and participation of affected landowners. The Green Diamond Resource Company is the major landowner in shoreline jurisdiction; accordingly, it would be expected to be a key player in any shoreline restoration efforts in the City.

Presently, the restoration opportunities identified in this Shoreline Restoration Plan are conceptual. However, with City leadership and potential collaboration with one or more restoration partners, the conceptual restoration opportunities identified in this Shoreline Restoration Plan could be funded and implemented.

## 1.2 Uses

This Shoreline Restoration Plan could be used by agencies, interest groups, and property owners in the following ways:

- *Grant applications* – If grant applications require or recommend inclusion in a publicly vetted and approved plan, the identification of programs and projects in this Shoreline Restoration Plan may facilitate obtaining grant funding.
- *Information resource* – Appendices A and B of this Shoreline Restoration Plan identify several agencies and organizations that are actively involved in shoreline restoration, conservation, and protection in the McCleary area. These organizations could be consulted by property owners or other parties considering undertaking a restoration action.
- *Mitigation* – In situations that require off-site mitigation, this Shoreline Restoration Plan could provide ideas to maximize the regional impact of the mitigation.

## 2 GOALS, POLICIES & OBJECTIVES

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The goal of this Shoreline Restoration Plan is achieve overall improvements in shoreline ecological function over time, when compared to existing conditions.

The City's SMP includes the following related policies for shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement (i.e. restoration) projects:

- *Policy 1* – Shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects should be fostered.
- *Policy 2* – Shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects should address legitimate restoration needs and priorities and facilitate implementation of the City's approved Shoreline Restoration Plan.

The following objectives provide more detail of how the City and its restoration partners might work to achieve a net improvement in shoreline ecological functions:

- *Objective 1* – Protect natural shoreline ecological processes and functions and restore those processes and functions that have been altered.
- *Objective 2* – Maintain biodiversity and conserve unique, fragile, and valuable species and habitats.

### 3 SHORELINE IMPAIRMENTS & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

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The City recently completed an inventory and analysis of its shorelines as an element of its SMP update. The Shoreline Analysis Report for Shorelines in the City of McCleary (Shoreline Analysis Report, The Watershed Company 2014) provides a detailed look at shoreline ecosystem conditions, including climate, geology, key species and habitats, and major land use changes.

As discussed in that document, in McCleary, a portion of Wildcat Pond (the other portion is located within Grays Harbor County) and Mox Chehalis Creek qualify as Shorelines of the State. Although Mox Chehalis Creek itself is located outside the City, areas of the City within 200 feet of the creek are included as Shorelines of the State. The City's proposed shoreline jurisdiction covers 1,985 linear feet of shoreline. Figure 3-1 displays the extent of proposed shoreline jurisdiction in the City.



Figure 3-1. Proposed shoreline jurisdiction in McCleary (Wildcat Pond shoreline jurisdiction in orange, Mox Chehalis Creek shoreline jurisdiction in yellow).

Other smaller creeks that are not designated as Shorelines of the State within City limits (such as Wildcat Creek) also run through McCleary. While not designated as Shorelines of the State, the condition of these creeks, as well their associated wetlands and upland areas, is expected to be relevant to shoreline ecological functions in receiving Shorelines of the State located downstream of City limits. Therefore, smaller creeks that are not designated as Shorelines of the State within City limits are noted in this Shoreline Restoration Plan.

As described in the Shoreline Analysis Report, riparian forest coverage is impaired throughout the subbasin as a result of past timber land use and ongoing residential and agricultural uses. Land use in the Mox Chehalis Creek floodplain primarily consists of scattered rural residential and livestock grazing lands, while the low hills are in commercial timber production (Smith and Wenger 2001). The historic lower mile of the Mox Chehalis stream path has been re-routed and filled for croplands (Smith and Wenger 2001).

Riparian corridors surrounding Wildcat Pond are well vegetated, though intersected by a number of roads including State Route 8, which runs adjacent to the north end of the waterbody. These roads restrict full floodplain and upland habitat connectivity. The riparian habitat includes forested, scrub-shrub, and emergent wetland communities, as well as evergreen trees and scrub-shrub vegetation.

Mox Chehalis Road East separates Mox Chehalis Creek from the upland shoreline jurisdiction located within the City. The presence of the road limits potential shoreline ecological functions.

Low flows are a concern in both Mox Chehalis Creek and Wildcat Creek, which are closed to further consumptive water appropriations (Grays Harbor Lead Entity 2011).

Key issues and general actions applicable to the Mox Chehalis subbasin identified in The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23 (Grays Harbor County Lead Entity 2011) that may be applicable within McCleary are listed in Table 3-1. As in their source document, the restoration actions in Table 3-1 are organized by tier. If community values support the general actions, the preference is that Tier 1 actions ordinarily would be first in line for implementation due to their potential impact in providing the greatest benefit to fish. Tiers 2 and 3 follow, although decreasingly reduced in priority due to their lesser benefit to fish.

Table 3-1. Issues and general actions identified for the Mox Chehalis subbasin that may be applicable within McCleary.

Issues	General Actions	Notes Specific to McCleary
<b>Tier 1 (higher priority, nearer term<sup>1</sup>)</b>		
Degraded riparian corridors	Control invasive species.	Applies to riparian areas and wetlands.
	Identify specific degraded riparian areas and restore or enhance; enhancement may include interplanting conifers in deciduous-dominated areas.	Applies throughout McCleary.
	Protect key properties with riparian habitat.	Applies throughout McCleary.
Low base flows	Implement activities that lead to natural aquifer recharge.	Applies throughout McCleary.
	Increase hydrologic continuity – reduce impervious surfaces.	Applies throughout McCleary.
	Reduce stormwater discharge directly to streams.	Applies throughout McCleary.
	Restore wetlands for water storage.	Applies throughout McCleary.
Fish passage	Remove or correct barrier culverts (bridges preferred).	Does not apply in shoreline jurisdiction in McCleary, but applies to partial barrier culverts on the East Fork Wildcat Creek.
<b>Tier 2 (medium priority, medium term<sup>1</sup>)</b>		
Impaired channel migration and floodplain storage	Reconnect, enhance, and restore off-channel floodplain and wetland habitat.	May apply north of Wildcat Pond and along East Fork Wildcat Creek.
Excess sediment	Abandon roads in geologically sensitive areas.	Opportunities for road abandonment could be present around Wildcat Pond.
	Upgrade logging roads to comply with 1999 Forest and Fish Agreement.	Opportunities for road abandonment could be present around Wildcat Pond.
	Use bioengineering approaches where bank stabilization is needed.	Does not apply in shoreline jurisdiction in the City, but may apply along East Fork Wildcat Creek.
<b>Tier 3 (lower priority, longer term<sup>1</sup>)</b>		
Low levels of large woody debris	Develop large woody debris supplementation plan; use logjams and single placement, using large conifers.	Does not apply in shoreline jurisdiction in the City, but may apply along East Fork Wildcat Creek.

<sup>1</sup> The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23 does not provide specific timelines for implementation.

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 Restoration Partners

Several agencies and organizations are actively involved in shoreline restoration, conservation, and protection in and around Grays Harbor County, and could be

potential restoration partners for the City. These potential partners and their local roles in shoreline protection and/or restoration are identified in Appendix A.

## **4.2 Funding Mechanisms**

A variety of funding opportunities are available to support the protection and restoration of shorelines in the City and surrounding areas of Grays Harbor County. Potential funding sources are identified in Appendix B.

## **4.3 Timeline**

Table 3-1 organized projects by priority and implementation timeline. However, the actual order of implementation may not always correspond with those priorities and timelines. Straightforward projects with available funding should be initiated immediately for the worthwhile benefits they provide. Even low-priority projects provide ecological benefits and should be conducted as opportunities arise. Finally, new information, as well as changes in ecosystem condition or land use, could affect the assessment of ecological benefits and/or feasibility of individual projects, resulting in changes to the priorities and timelines identified in Table 3-1.

## **4.4 Design & Permitting**

Table 3-1, above, identifies potential conceptual restoration projects within McCleary. The City could independently, or in coordination with one of the potential restoration partners, initiate plans to implement one or more of the potential projects.

Depending on the scale and type of project, qualified professionals, such as biologists or engineers, may need to assist in project design and implementation. Additionally, permits or approvals from several government agencies may be required prior to commencing a restoration project. Permits or approvals may be required from the City, the Washington State Department of Ecology, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and/or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

## **4.5 Monitoring**

Monitoring of a restoration project after it is installed is important to its success. Accordingly, the SMP requires a minimum of three years of monitoring to be included in restoration proposals. The plan for monitoring should include the methods, duration, and frequency of data collection and reporting. The goals, objectives, and performance standards are the basis for the monitoring plan and are the measure against which

success is determined. Thus, a well-conceived and executed monitoring plan is essential to determine the progress of restoration project and whether implementation of a contingency plan is necessary.

#### **4.6 Outreach & Education**

Land use activities on privately owned lands outside of shoreline jurisdiction can play a significant role in hydrologic, water quality, and geomorphic functions and processes of a watershed. As a result, private landowners play an extremely important role in the condition of shoreline ecological functions. Outreach and education measures that help inform and engage the public to take actions that limit degradation and/or improve shoreline functions are essential to effectively maintain and restore conditions in a watershed. Several agencies and non-governmental organizations (see Appendix A) are actively involved in public outreach and education measures in the McCleary area.

#### **4.7 Tracking**

The SMP Guidelines require that shoreline restoration plans "...provide for mechanisms or strategies to ensure that restoration projects and programs will be implemented according to plans and to appropriately review the effectiveness of the projects and programs in meeting the overall restoration goals" (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)(vi)).

The Habitat Work Schedule provides the primary mechanism to track development and implementation of salmon habitat conservation projects. The Lead Entities in the county continue to develop their use of the Habitat Work Schedule. The Habitat Work Schedule has the potential to track restoration actions and funding. The state's Project Information System (PRISM) database also provides a means of tracking proposed and funded projects. Finally, the Washington State Conservation Commission's Conservation Practice Data System provides a database that tracks projects and conservation practices on private lands. Together, these databases provide an overall view of proposed, active, and recently completed projects.



## 5 REFERENCES

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- Grays Harbor County Lead Entity. 2011. The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23.
- Smith, C., and M. Wenger. 2001. Salmon and Steelhead Limiting Factors Chehalis Basin and Nearby Drainages Water Resource Areas 22 and 23. Washington State Conservation Commission.
- The Watershed Company. 2014. Shoreline Analysis Report for the Shorelines in the City of McCleary.



# RESTORATION PARTNERS

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## SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN APPENDIX A

Several agencies and organizations are actively involved in shoreline restoration, conservation, and protection in and around Grays Harbor County, and could be potential restoration partners for the City. These potential partners and their local roles in shoreline protection and/or restoration are identified below.

## 1 REGIONAL AGENCIES & QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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### 1.1 [Chehalis Basin Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery](#)

The Chehalis Basin Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery (Lead Entity) consists of a committee of people representing counties, cities, conservation districts, tribes, environmental groups, business interests, landowners, citizens, volunteer groups, Regional Fish Enhancement Groups and other habitat interests. The Lead Entity is responsible for evaluating and submitting habitat project applications to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for funding consideration. The organization consists of the Habitat Work Group, a Local Review Team Subcommittee, a Citizen Advisory Group Subcommittee, a Lead Entity Coordinator, and the Contracting Agent.

**Key Documents:**

- [The Chehalis Basin Lead Entity Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23 \(2011\)](#)  
Sets out specific strategies for restoring habitat for each of the 13 subbasins in Water Resource Inventory Areas 22 and 23, noting issues and identifying general recovery actions.
- [Water Resource Inventory Area 22 Fish Passage Inventory within Grays Harbor County Final Report – Volume I \(2007\)](#)  
The Mason Conservation District conducted a fish passage inventory for streams in Water Resource Inventory Area 22 within Grays Harbor County. The study area included all tributaries to the north banks of both Grays Harbor and the Chehalis River, west of Middle Satsop Road. Many of the barriers identified in

this assessment have been corrected since 2007; however, the list still provides a valuable resource for identifying potential opportunities to improve fish passage.

## 1.2 [Chehalis Basin Partnership](#)

The Chehalis Basin Partnership (CBP) was formed in 1998 under RCW 90.82, the Watershed Management Act, to provide a framework for local citizens, interest groups, and government organizations to work collaboratively to identify and solve water-related issues. Grays Harbor County is the lead agency and fiscal agent for the CBP.

The CBP's membership includes cities, counties, tribes, water purveyors, state agencies, federal agencies, and citizen stakeholders. The CBP's mission statement is as follows: "To implement a management plan that will result in effective, economical, and equitable management of the water in the Chehalis Basin to sustain viable and healthy communities and habitat conditions necessary for native fish."

The CBP coordinates the Grays Harbor Stream Team, a volunteer group for stream restoration and clean-up activities throughout the Chehalis watershed.

### **Key Documents:**

- [Chehalis Basin Watershed Management Plan \(2004\)](#)  
Lays out the goals, objectives, and framework for water resource management in Water Resource Inventory Areas 22 and 23. The plan identifies general actions accepted by the CBP related to water quantity (hydraulic continuity), water rights, exempt wells, water conservation, water quality, habitat, and instream flows.
- [Detailed Implementation Plan \(2009\)](#)  
The purpose of this document is to outline a comprehensive approach for accomplishing the goals of the Chehalis Basin Watershed Management Plan through prioritized strategies and interim milestones.

## 1.3 [Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority](#)

The Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority (CRBFA) formed in 2008 in response to a major flood event in 2007, which was designated as a federal disaster. The state authorized funding for flood hazard mitigation in the Chehalis River Basin. The CRBFA is composed of counties and cities in the Chehalis River Basin; Lewis County serves as the Lead Entity. The purpose of the CRBFA is to study, analyze, and implement flood control projects to protect the Chehalis River Basin.

The CRBFA has prepared a draft of proposed projects for the 2015-2017 biennium. Some project proposals are strictly focused on reducing flood hazards relating to public infrastructure; others may have unavoidable impacts to habitat that will require mitigation; still others are specifically designed to improve both fish habitat and hydrologic functions. The CRBFA is also working on developing floodplain management recommendations for local jurisdictions.

#### **1.4 Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force**

The Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force (CBFTF) is one of 14 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs) in Washington. The mission of the CBFTF is to restore, enhance, and protect stream habitat critical to anadromous salmon. The CBFTF implements projects and provides technical assistance. The board of directors represents commercial and sport fishing enterprises, tribes, government agencies, the Port of Grays Harbor, private and public organizations and community members. Partial funding for the RFEG program comes from a portion of commercial and recreational fishing license fees, administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Grays Harbor County and the Port of Grays Harbor also provide annual funding to help support the activities of the task force.

#### **1.5 Grays Harbor Conservation District**

Grays Harbor Conservation District (GHCD) is a non-regulatory, not-for-profit, community-based, subdivision of state government, made up of local community members and staff with the goal of applying on-the-ground conservation measures in Grays Harbor County and the surrounding western Washington area, through education, outreach, technical assistance, and cost-sharing. The mission of the GHCD is to protect, conserve, and enhance the many natural resources in the district and to promote the implementation of environmental practices to meet goals.

In 1992, the City withdrew from the GHCD after Grays Harbor County imposed a special assessment on forest lands. Therefore, landowners within the City may not be eligible for technical assistance or cost sharing from the GHCD.

#### **1.6 Grays Harbor Council of Governments**

The Grays Harbor Council of Governments is a regional public planning agency involved in comprehensive and regional planning, transportation planning, and grant funding research and application assistance. Resources include information on current grant opportunities and grant writing assistance. The City is a member jurisdiction.

## 1.7 [Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership](#)

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) was formed in 2008 as a cooperative association of the coastal region's four salmon recovery Lead Entities. The WCSSP is organized under an interlocal agreement between counties, cities, tribes, and ports within the region.

Each year since 2013, the WCSSP, along with others in the region, has proposed the Washington Coast Restoration Initiative (WCRI) to the Washington State Legislature. The concept behind the WCRI is to dedicate funds to sustaining salmon runs in coastal Washington watersheds. In 2013, the WCRI resulted in approximately \$2 million in restoration funding from the legislature. In 2015, \$15 million in projects were proposed through the WCRI. Project funding will depend on allocation of funds by the legislature.

### **Key Documents:**

- [Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan \(2013\)](#)  
Represents a unified approach to salmon recovery among the four Lead Entity groups on the Washington coast. The plan identifies the following five primary strategies: educate and involve the community to protect, restore, and maintain ecosystem values; protect and restore salmon habitat function; support hatchery and harvest practices consistent with wild salmon sustainability; use economic tools to protect, restore, and maintain ecosystem values; and improve regulatory effectiveness to achieve salmon sustainability.

## 2 STATE AGENCIES

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### 2.1 [Washington State Department of Ecology](#)

The mission of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment, and to promote the wise management of our air, land, and water for the benefit of current and future generations. Ecology is an active partner in monitoring and improving water quality conditions in accordance with Total Maximum Daily Loads in Grays Harbor County.

### 2.2 [Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife](#)

In addition to reviewing applications for in-water work and issuing Hydraulic Project Approvals, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) develops management plans for Washington's Priority Habitats and Species. The WDFW also

leads the state in resolving fish passage barrier problems through the Fish Passage Program, supporting public, state, and local agencies in their efforts to prioritize and fund fish passage barrier repairs across the state.

### **2.3 Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owns and manages approximately five million acres of tidelands, forestlands, rangelands, and agriculture lands in Washington. DNR manages these lands for revenue, outdoor recreation, and habitat for native fish and wildlife.

The DNR is responsible for managing forest practices in Washington through the Forest Practices Program. The Forest Practices Program and rules require the maintenance and restoration of aquatic and riparian habitat.

The Aquatic Restoration Program of DNR works to restore, enhance, create, and protect healthy ecological conditions in freshwater, saltwater and estuarine aquatic systems through partnerships with agencies and organizations. DNR provides funds, permit assistance, planning, and technical assistance for project partnerships.

### **2.4 Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office**

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office manages grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect high quality wildlife habitat and farmland, and aid salmon recovery.

## **3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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### **3.1 Land Trusts & Conservancies**

Land trusts and conservancy organizations play an important role in shoreline natural resource conservation in Grays Harbor County. These organizations continue to acquire conservation easements and in-fee holdings, and to protect and restore significant shoreline areas. In addition, these organizations are active partners in restoration, research, and lands management.

Active land trusts and conservancies in the county include the following:

- [Center for Natural Lands Management](#)
- [Chehalis River Basin Land Trust](#)

- [Forterra](#)
- [The Nature Conservancy](#)

### **3.2 Other Non-profit Organizations**

In addition to land trusts, other non-profit organizations are active in restoration, research, and outreach in Grays Harbor County. Non-profit organizations involved in shoreline conservation efforts in the county include the following, among others:

- [10,000 Years Institute](#)
- [Friends of Grays Harbor](#)
- [Grays Harbor Audubon](#)
- [Long Live the Kings](#)
- [Northwest Sportsfishing Industry Association](#)
- Northwest Steelheaders Association
- [Surfrider Foundation](#)
- [Trout Unlimited](#)
- [Washington Waterfowl Association](#)
- WeFish
- [Wild Fish Conservancy](#)

### **3.3 Private Landowners**

The Green Diamond Resource Company is the primary landowner of shorelines in McCleary. Green Diamond is actively engaged in restoration activities throughout Grays Harbor County. In addition to managing for sustainable timber harvest, the company is committed to removing and upgrading forest roads, addressing fish passage barriers, and improving water quality conditions.

# FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

## SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN APPENDIX B

A variety of funding opportunities are available to support the protection and restoration of shorelines in the City and surrounding areas of Grays Harbor County. Potential public funding sources are identified in Table B-1; potential private funding sources are listed in Table B-2. Funding sources other than those listed in these two tables may also exist. It should be noted that public funding is dependent on appropriations from state and federal governments.

Table B-1. Potential public funding sources for restoration and protection of shoreline ecological functions.

Agency	Grant Name	Description
<b>Chehalis Basin Flood Authority</b>	Chehalis Basin Flood Authority	Funds to implement projects to reduce flooding impacts in the Chehalis Basin.
<b>US Fish and Wildlife Service</b>	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act)	Grants to states to participate in a wide array of voluntary conservation projects for candidate, proposed, and listed species.
	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Restoration	Technical assistance and cost-share incentives to private landowners to restore fish and wildlife habitats.
<b>Washington State Department of Ecology</b>	Coastal Protection Fund / Terry Husseman Grants	Funding to: restore or enhance environmental, recreational, archaeological, or aesthetic resources; investigate the long-term effects of oil spills; and develop and implement aquatic land geographic information systems.
<b>Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife</b>	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grants	Funding to buy, protect, and restore aquatic lands habitat and to provide public access to the shoreline.
<b>Washington State Department of Natural Resources</b>	Family Forest Fish Passage Program	Assists private forestland owners in replacing culverts and other stream crossing structures.
<b>Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office</b>	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Funding to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands.
	Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grants	Funds projects that protect and restore salmon habitat.
	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	Provides funding for land protection and outdoor recreation, including park acquisition and development, habitat conservation, farmland preservation, and construction of outdoor recreation facilities.

Table B-2. Potential private funding sources for restoration and protection of shoreline ecological functions.

Group	Grant Focus
<b>FishAmerica Foundation</b>	In partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Restoration Center, provides grants for community-based restoration of marine and anadromous fish species.
<b>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</b>	Provides funding on a competitive basis to projects that sustain, restore and enhance the nation's fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats.
<b>The Burning Foundation</b>	Protection of threatened rivers, forests, and native fish populations.
<b>The Konsgaard-Goldman Foundation</b>	Forest protection and initiatives addressing climate change in Washington State.
<b>The Northwest Fund for the Environment</b>	Protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems.
<b>Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Foundation</b>	Funds projects identified in the Washington Coast Restoration Initiative. Funding availability is dependent on legislative appropriation or other source of funding.
<b>Washington State Parks Foundation</b>	Provides Small and Simple Grants, Individual Grants, and Program Support grants for restoration and education at Washington State Parks.