



# 2013 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

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December 12, 2013

## Table of Contents

<b>Part I – Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Introduction.....	1
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds .....	2
Elements of the 2013 Grant Round .....	9
Habitat Work Schedule .....	10
PRISM Snapshot.....	10
PRISM Application Online .....	11
<b>Part 2 – Review Panel Comments</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Project Review Process.....	12
Projects of Concern.....	13
Adjustments to Project Lists.....	16
General Grant Round Process and Observations .....	16
Conditioned Projects.....	17
2013 Recommendations to Improve Projects and Evaluation Criteria.....	18
<b>Part 3 – Region Summaries</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region.....	25
Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region .....	37
Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region .....	61
Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region.....	81
Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region .....	89
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region.....	135
Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.....	148
Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region .....	162
<b>Attachment 1: 2013 Grant Schedule</b> .....	<b>175</b>
<b>Attachment 2: 2013 Salmon Recovery Funding Board Review Panel Biographies</b> .....	<b>178</b>
<b>Attachment 3: 2013 SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria</b> .....	<b>180</b>
<b>Attachment 4: Projects of Concern and Project Condition Summary</b> .....	<b>182</b>
<b>Attachment 5: Funding Table By Region</b> .....	<b>188</b>

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## Part 1 – Introduction

### Introduction

The Legislature created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) in 1999 to provide grants to protect and restore salmon habitat. The SRFB works closely with local watershed groups known as lead entities<sup>1</sup> to identify projects for funding. The SRFB has administered nearly \$615 million of state and federal funds to help finance more than 2,300 projects statewide. This report presents information on the process used to review the 2013 applications, the SRFB Review Panel project evaluations, and staff analysis for the SRFB to consider at its December 4-5, 2013 meeting in Olympia.

**Table 1. Regional Funding Allocation Formula, as Adopted by the SRFB**

Regional Salmon Recovery Organization	Regional Allocation Percent of Total	2013 Allocation Based on \$18 million
Hood Canal Coordinating Council*	2.35%	\$1,195,165
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**	15%	\$2,700,000
Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Board**	9.87%	\$1,776,600
Northeast Washington	2%	\$360,000
Puget Sound Partnership	42.04%	\$6,795,035
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	8.88%	\$1,598,400
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	10.85%	\$1,953,000
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	9%	\$1,620,000

\* Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives 10 percent (\$772,165) of the Puget Sound Partnership's regional SRFB allocation for Chinook and steelhead. The council also receives a regional allocation of \$423,000 from the SRFB for Hood Canal summer chum.

\*\* Two projects (total \$135,000) submitted by the Klickitat County Lead Entity are in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation, and another two projects (total \$639,830) are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.

<sup>1</sup> Lead entity groups, authorized under Revised Code of Washington Chapter 77.85, are established in a local area by agreement between the county, cities, and tribes. The groups choose a coordinating organization as the lead entity, which creates a citizen committee to prioritize projects. Lead entities also have a technical advisory group to evaluate the scientific and technical merits of projects. Consistent with state law and SRFB policies, all projects seeking funding must be reviewed and prioritized by a lead entity to be considered by the SRFB.

## Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds

The state 2013-2015 Capital Budget included \$70 million to accelerate implementation of the *Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan*. The budget includes two components with two processes for allocating funds: \$30 million was allocated to watersheds to advance projects that ensure every watershed in Puget Sound is making significant progress, and \$40 million was allocated to a large, capital project list that was prioritized by the Puget Sound Partnership using criteria for ranking pre-proposals. The SRFB is distributing these funds in coordination with the Puget Sound Partnership.

The \$30 million Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funds are allocated to lead entities and watershed planning areas using the distribution formula recommended by the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council and approved by the Puget Sound Partnership’s Leadership Council. The guiding principles for the distribution formula are as follows:

- Distribute funds in a manner that keeps everyone at the table (no watershed left behind).
- Distribute funds in a manner that leads to salmon recovery and de-listing as quickly as possible.
- Think regionally when discussing funding allocations.

**Table 2. Allocation of the \$30 million portion of Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funding**

WRIA	Recovery Units	Estimated Amount <sup>2</sup>
1	Nooksack	\$2,422,740
2	San Juan Islands	\$1,046,463
3 and 4	Skagit	\$4,221,709
5	Stillaguamish	\$1,880,182
6	Island	\$820,084
7	Snohomish	\$1,926,620
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	\$1,475,775
9	Green <sup>3</sup>	\$1,114,843
10 and 12	Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover	\$1,913,849
11	Nisqually	\$1,419,411
13	Thurston	\$663,359
14	Mason	\$793,383
15	East Kitsap <sup>4</sup>	\$1,003,510

<sup>2</sup> The total project funding amounts are less administrative costs.

<sup>3</sup> WRIA 9 includes 52 shoreline miles from Vashon Island from WRIA 15 (Vashon Island).

<sup>4</sup> WRIA 15 excludes shoreline miles from Vashon Island (52) and areas in Hood Canal south of Foulweather Bluff (100).

WRIA	Recovery Units	Estimated Amount <sup>2</sup>
15, 16, and 17	Hood Canal <sup>5</sup>	\$2,629,386
17, 18, and 19	Elwha-Dungeness-Strait <sup>6</sup>	\$2,437,832
	Hood Canal summer chum <sup>7</sup>	\$1,427,842

The remaining \$40 million Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds are allocated to strategic, large capital projects that were high priority and significantly large in scope (i.e., scale, complexity, and cost) irrespective of the project’s geographic location (i.e., watershed), and ready to advance. These projects cost more than is typically available within the standard Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration allocations. These projects were proposed by each of the watersheds in an accelerated, pre-proposal round in the fall of 2012 and were ranked and prioritized by the Puget Sound Recovery Council. Final approval of these large capital projects is subject to having the project approved through the regular SRFB project grant approval process. The projects have been vetted locally and technically reviewed by the SRFB Review Panel. Two of the large capital projects are being sequenced and are in the design phase, so they do show up on this year’s funding tables as submitted projects.

Criteria for prioritizing include:

- Results in an improvement in abundance, productivity, diversity and/or spatial distribution for one or more populations of listed Evolutionary Significant Units.
- Benefits multiple listed salmon and steelhead populations.
- Level of design work completed for project (for restoration projects).
- Stage of project development (for acquisition projects).
- Match funding provided by project sponsor.
- Makes progress toward a Puget Sound *Action Agenda* target for protection or restoration of habitat (e.g. shoreline armoring, eelgrass, estuaries, etc.).

<sup>5</sup> Shoreline miles in Hood Canal are east and south of the Clallam County line and Foulweather bluff.

<sup>6</sup> Shoreline miles in the Strait of Juan de Fuca are west of the Clallam County line to Cape Flattery.

<sup>7</sup> Hood Canal Summer Chum Evolutionary Significant Unit receives 5 percent of the total Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capital funds.

**Table 3. List of Large Capital Projects Prioritized for the \$40 Million Portion of the PSAR Funds**

Lead Entity	Project Number <sup>8</sup>	Project Score	Project Name	Amount <sup>9</sup>
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1197</a>	95	Smith Island Restoration Construction Phase 2	\$4,100,000
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1354</a>	91	Reid Harbor Conservation Easement	\$800,000
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1239</a>	87.4	Seahurst Park Shoreline Restoration Phase 2B	\$4,420,000
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1137</a>	85.5	Milwaukee Dock Eelgrass Restoration	\$1,802,000
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1140</a>	85.25	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection	\$810,000
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1889</a>	84.75	Fir Island Farm Restoration	\$13,600,000
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1078</a>	83.8	Elwha Revegetation Project Phase 2	\$1,434,000
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1094</a>	83.75	Lyre River Estuary and Nelson Creek Protection	\$3,350,000
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1463</a>	81	McKenna Reach Ranch Protection Project	\$3,529,625
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1906</a>	80.42	Kilisut Harbor Restoration <sup>10</sup>	\$1,666,389

**Projects Below Currently Are Not Funded**

Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1906</a>	80.42	Kilisut Harbor Restoration <sup>9</sup>	\$6,793,611
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1902</a>	80	Little Fishtrap Estuary Acquisition	\$900,000
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1883</a>	79.4	Upper Carlson Floodplain Reconnection	\$2,445,874
Pierce County Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1896</a>	79.25	Calistoga Setback Levee Restoration	\$11,400,000

<sup>8</sup> Note some projects have 2012 PRISM project prefix numbers because they were input in PRISM in 2012 and are not on a funding list for the 2013 grant round.

<sup>9</sup> The total reflects only project cost and not program management costs. Final costs may vary as other funding becomes available.

<sup>10</sup> Kilisut Harbor Restoration project would be partially funded at the current Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration appropriation.

Lead Entity	Project Number <sup>8</sup>	Project Score	Project Name	Amount <sup>9</sup>
<b>Projects Currently Not Funded (continued)</b>				
WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1901</a>	78.75	Oakland Bay Estuary Conservation and Restoration Phase 3	\$1,170,000
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1903</a>	78	Wilcox Reach Restoration and Protection	\$2,500,000
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1912</a>	77.75	Tahuya Working Forest Initiative Phase 2	\$3,802,950
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1905</a>	76	River Bend Acquisition Relocation	\$3,000,000
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1908</a>	76	Middle Fork Nooksack Fish Passage	\$16,000,000
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1894</a>	75.9	North Fork Nooksack (Xwqelem) Farmhouse Reach Restoration	\$4,310,817
Pierce County Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1885</a>	73.7	Puyallup South Fork Floodplain Full Site Restoration	\$2,615,974
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1890</a>	73.1	Illabot Creek Alluvial Fan Restoration Phase 2	\$3,376,200
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1891</a>	70.1	Mill Creek Confluence and Green River Restoration	\$2,300,000
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1900</a>	69.38	Duwamish Gardens Estuary Restoration	\$2,500,000
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1881</a>	68.2	Thatcher Bay Near-shore Restoration Supplemental	\$535,280
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1897</a>	66.25	Sammamish River Transition Zone Restoration	\$700,000
Pierce County Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1911</a>	66.25	Chambers Bay Mill Site Acquisition	\$3,300,000
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1907</a>	61.25	South Fork Skokomish River Large Woody Materials Implementation Phase 2	\$2,500,000
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1882</a>	60.8	Gold Basin Landslide Remediation Project	\$3,000,000
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1904</a>	55.5	Ballard Locks Fish Passage Improvements	\$5,900,000

Lead Entity	Project Number <sup>8</sup>	Project Score	Project Name	Amount <sup>9</sup>
<b>Projects Currently Not Funded (continued)</b>				
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">12-1909</a>	52	Chico Creek Bridge	\$1,400,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$115,962,720</b>

### Early Action Option

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration projects that were ranked and ready to advance ahead of the December schedule were able to use an early action funding option for receiving approval and funding ahead of the normal SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration schedule. The following 13 projects went through the same review process outlined in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants* using this early action process and were approved by the SRFB for funding in August 2013 and in October 2013. This option enabled sponsors to use Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding as soon as possible, and ahead of the typical December board meeting.

Table 4. Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Early Action List

Lead Entity	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Regular Formula-driven Amount	Large Capital Amount	Match	Total
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1239</a>	Seahurst Park Shoreline Phase 2b	Burien		\$2,277,806	\$607,567	\$2,885,373
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1220</a>	Skokomish Confluence Levee Design	Mason Conservation District	\$628,755		\$110,957	\$739,712
	<a href="#">13-1209</a>	Lower Big Quilcene River Master Plan Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	\$200,000		\$54,408	\$254,408
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1103</a>	Royal Arch Reach Protection (Selland)	Seattle Public Utilities	\$214,500		\$71,500	\$286,000
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1144</a>	Lower Ohop Restoration Phase 3	Nisqually Land Trust	\$1,394,411		\$251,162	\$1,645,573
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	<a href="#">13-1062</a>	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition Phase 3	North Olympic Land Trust	\$94,199		\$16,624	\$110,823
	<a href="#">13-1066</a>	Dungeness Riparian Habitat Protection	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	\$221,775		\$39,140	\$260,915
	<a href="#">13-1094</a>	Lyre Estuary and Nelson Creek Protection	North Olympic Land Trust		\$3,350,000	\$591,417	\$3,941,417
Pierce County Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1423</a>	Puyallup River South Fork Setback	Pierce County	\$191,095		\$33,723	\$224,818

Lead Entity	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Regular Formula-driven Amount	Large Capital Amount	Match	Total
<b>Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Early Action List, continued</b>							
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1354</a>	Reid Harbor Conservation Easement	San Juan Preservation Trust		\$800,000	\$250,000	\$1,050,000
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	<a href="#">13-1140</a>	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection	Bainbridge Island Land Trust		\$810,000	\$396,000	\$1,206,000
	<a href="#">13-1142</a>	Whiteman Cove Estuary Restoration Design	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	\$72,000		\$0	\$72,000
	<a href="#">13-1143</a>	West Sound Water Typing Phase 3	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$250,000		\$45,000	\$295,000
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,266,735</b>	<b>\$7,237,806</b>	<b>\$2,467,498</b>	<b>\$16,060,843</b>

## Elements of the 2013 Grant Round

The basic elements of a regional funding allocation approach that carry over from the previous funding cycles include:

- Reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and lead entity strategies.
- Review of individual projects by the SRFB Review Panel to identify projects of concern.
- Provision of flexibility, recognizing different circumstances across the state.
- Efficiencies by shortening the grant schedule and reducing evaluation steps.
- Streamlined process while transitioning toward more use of regional recovery plans, where such plans are in place or being developed.

The SRFB also committed to continuing the following key principles:

- Salmon recovery funds will be allocated regionally.
- The SRFB Review Panel will not evaluate the quality of lead entity strategies that are part of recovery plans already submitted to the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-Fisheries). Regional organizations ensure the submitted lists of projects are consistent with the regional recovery plans.
- The evaluation process will be collaborative. The SRFB Review Panel will work with lead entities and project applicants early to address the project design issues and reduce the likelihood that projects submitted are viewed as “projects of concern” by the review panel or the SRFB.
- Each region has different complexities, ranging from varying numbers of watersheds to areas with vastly differing sizes of human populations. These complexities require different approaches to salmon recovery.
- Lead entities will continue to be a crucial and fundamental part of the recovery effort.
- Support continues for areas without regional recovery plans (coast and northeast).
- A statewide strategic approach to salmon recovery will continue.
- Funds must be used efficiently to address both listed and non-listed species.

In February 2013, the SRFB adopted *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants* with several changes that were a result of what the SRFB, regions, lead entities, sponsors, review panel, and Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff believe would improve the grant process.

Manual 18 continues to be updated annually to reflect process improvements and administrative updates, and remains the guidance document for entities applying for SRFB funding.

## **Habitat Work Schedule**

Lead entities continue to work diligently to update the Habitat Work Schedule. The Habitat Work Schedule tracks a lead entity's progress on salmon recovery projects and activities implemented, proposed, and completed. During this grant round, lead entities have been ensuring that data is current and complete. Some lead entities have been using the Habitat Work Schedule for projects beyond those funded by the SRFB, including monitoring and some programmatic efforts. Lead entities also have worked with the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to develop an interface between RCO's online grant database, PRISM, and the Habitat Work Schedule that allows for some data fields entered into the Habitat Work Schedule to populate project applications and create a link between the systems. Once the project link is established between PRISM and the Habitat Work Schedule, the user can see the project information from either system.

## **PRISM Snapshot**

An innovation that came out of the Habitat Work Schedule-PRISM interface is PRISM Snapshot. This feature allows PRISM project information to be published to a Web page and viewable anywhere with an Internet connection.

In addition, the RCO Web site hosts [Project Search](#), which allows visitors to select different criteria for projects (grant recipient, project location, grant program, type of project, project status, etc.) and have grant information displayed graphically in charts or graphs. Web visitors can get a full range of information on funding, status, and milestones, as well as see photographs, maps, and other grant agreement documents. These new features don't require visitors to download PRISM, and greatly improves the ability of visitors to learn about and track projects. Readers viewing this report electronically and connected to the Internet may access these features throughout this document. Anytime the project number is in blue, readers may click on the project number to view PRISM Snapshot and additional information for that project. Please note that on some computers readers may have to right click on the project number and elect "open hyperlink."

## **PRISM Application Online**

RCO is transitioning PRISM for outside users to a Web-based interface. The first piece of this transition was moving the application to a Web-based system. This grant round was the first RCO grant round to use this online application system. RCO staff spent many hours developing and testing the system and it worked effectively and efficiently to input and process applications. A new feature, similar to the PRISM Snapshot outlined above, is the Application Report, where one can go in and view and entire application with one link. This was helpful to provide information efficiently to the review panel and saved staff time in this process. The next step in RCO's enhancement of the PRISM database is a compliance tool, where staff will be able to input project inspections and compliance issues. Staff also just launched the development of electronic billing (e-billing) as the third in this series of improving the PRISM database to be more user friendly.

## Part 2 – Review Panel Comments

The SRFB Review Panel is comprised of seven members. The technical members are experts in salmon recovery with a broad range of knowledge in salmon habitat restoration and protection approaches, watershed processes, ecosystem approaches to habitat restoration and protection (also referred to as process-based restoration), restoration project development, and watershed planning. Members also have expertise in a number of different project types (passage, near-shore, assessments, acquisition, in-stream, etc.). Attachment 2 contains short biographies of review panel members.

The SRFB Review Panel helps the board meet the requirements of the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund program’s technical review process. The panel reviews all grant applications to help ensure that each project is: 1) technically sound, meaning that a proposed project provides a benefit to salmon; 2) likely to be successful; and 3) does not have costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits. Applications not meeting these criteria are labeled “Projects of Concern” and will be forwarded to the SRFB for funding consideration unless the lead entity withdraws the application. The review panel does not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects.

### Project Review Process

The review panel worked throughout the year reviewing projects both before and after the application deadline. This was intended to help lead entities and sponsors improve their project concepts and benefits to fish. The benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its evaluation of projects can be found in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants, Appendix E*. The panel based its evaluations and comments on:

- Early project site visits and consultations.
- Attendance at some local technical and citizens committee project evaluation and ranking processes used by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Application materials submitted by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Discussions with lead entities, project sponsors, and regional organizations during the regional area project meetings from October 28-30.

As with past rounds, the 2013 project review process involved an upfront effort to provide early feedback to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations. Starting in early spring, and completed before June 30, 2013, well before the August 16 application deadline, the panel visited many sites and participated in field and office reviews of potential projects around the state. The review panel met in mid-July to review the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration

early action projects, and to review and discuss any projects that the panel had identified concerns with from the early review site visits and draft applications. The review panel also reviewed the final Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration large capital projects list.

After these early project reviews, 192 projects were submitted as final applications by August 16, 2013 to the SRFB for consideration. The review panel reviewed all final applications and responses to early comments. The panel then met from September 23-25 to discuss final project proposals and responses to comments. Comment forms were updated with post-application comments by October 4. Projects at that time were given a status of either: Clear, Conditioned, Need More Information, or Project of Concern.

Projects with complete applications that met all review criteria and were ready to be recommended for funding were given a status of "Clear." Some applications still lacked sufficient information to complete the technical review and were given a status of "Need More Information." In most cases, providing additional information addressed the concerns. If the review panel saw potential issues with projects not meeting evaluation criteria, the projects were noted as "Project of Concern" and the panel specifically identified the concerns, and if and how sponsors could address them.

Sponsor responses to post-application comments were due October 17. The panel reviewed additional information and responses to comments, and cleared projects if possible by October 24. Projects with a remaining "Project of Concern" status were invited to the regional area project meetings to discuss the project issues in detail with the panel. The purpose of the regional area project meetings is to have regions present an overview of their recovery programs goals and objectives, how the project lists achieve these goals, and their process for project selection. It is also the opportunity for the lead entities and project sponsors to discuss any project issues identified with the review panel.

After the regional area project meetings, the review panel evaluated all projects by the review criteria to determine if any had low benefit to salmon, low certainty of being successful, or were not cost-effective. Projects that did not clearly meet one or more of these SRFB criteria were identified as "Projects of Concern." Panel determinations were made available to lead entities and regional organizations on November 7th.

## **Projects of Concern**

Project applicants submitted 225 projects for early review and 192 for final review. After the regional area meetings, only five remained with "Project of Concern" status. All of those projects subsequently have been withdrawn by the sponsors and are no longer on the lists. The review

panel also conditioned 22 projects it felt needed to meet conditions for approval. Attachment 3 contains SRFB evaluation criteria for projects; Attachment 4 contains a summary of the conditioned projects.

**Table 5. Number of Projects and Projects of Concern**

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed Early Site Visits	Projects Submitted by Application Due Date	Projects Withdrawn After Application	Final Projects of Concern
Chehalis Basin County Lead Entity	11	7	1	0
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	3	3	0	0
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	21	15	0	0
Island County Lead Entity	3	3	1	0
Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille Lead Entity	3	3	0	0
Klickitat County Lead Entity	5	5	1	0
Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	7	6	0	0
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	22	18	2	0
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	4	5	0	0
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	15	11	1	0
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	4	4	1	0
Pacific County Lead Entity	3	2	0	0
Pierce County Lead Entity	8	6	3	0
Quinalt Indian Nation Lead Entity	9	9	1	0
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	5	4	1	0
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	10	10	1	0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	10	9	0	0
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	7	6	1	0
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	7	4	0	0
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	23	21	1	0
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	10	9	0	0

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed Early Site Visits	Projects Submitted by Application Due Date	Projects Withdrawn After Application	Final Projects of Concern
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	8	6	0	0
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	4	3	0	0
WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	6	6	0	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	17	17	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>

The number of projects submitted in 2012 was within the range submitted during the past several years. The percentage of projects of concern was similar to that of the past several years.

**Table 6. Projects of Concern 2004-2013**

Grant Rounded	Eligible Projects Submitted	Projects of Concern					
		Pre-Draft, Flagged or Projects of Concern			October	Final Report Nov. 20, 2013	
2004	180	NA				19	11%
2005	167	49	29%	24	14%	16	10%
2006	115	27	23%	9	8%	1	1%
2007	219	40	18%	18	8%	4	2%
2008	131	NA		16	12%	6	5%
2009	179	59		16	8%	6	3%
2010	159	18		10	6%	1	0.63%
2011	177	21		27	15%	1	0.6%
2012	175	17		35	24%	1	0.68%
2013	192	32		15	16%	0	0

The 2013 SRFB policies governing a “Project of Concern” are the same as in previous grant rounds. Lead entities and regional organizations were asked to notify RCO of their final lists by November 12. A regional organization or lead entity had to decide by that date whether to leave a “Project of Concern” on its list and have the SRFB consider it for funding in December. However, if a “Project of Concern” is left on the list and a convincing case is not made to the SRFB that the project merits funding, that dollar amount will not remain in the target allocation.

If lead entities withdraw a “Project of Concern” before the funding meeting, alternates may be considered for funding.

The intent of this policy is both to signal that the SRFB is unlikely to fund a “Project of Concern,” and to ensure that lead entities and regional organizations are convinced of the merits of such projects before submitting them to the SRFB for funding.

The table of projects by lead entity is found as Attachment 5.

## **Adjustments to Project Lists**

From the time of the SRFB’s pre-allocation decisions through the August application deadline, lead entities and regional organizations worked collaboratively to meet their funding targets. Sometimes, when projects were withdrawn because of a “Project of Concern” designation or because it got funded with other resources, regions and lead entities had to work with grant applicants to adjust project funding amounts and scopes to fit the funding targets. Applicants working through the lead entity and region could make adjustments in project costs (if warranted) up through November 12. Those adjustments are defined as:

- Any “Conditioned” project that needed a change in the application.
- Any “Project of Concern” where a scope or budget change would address the review panel recommendation and remove the designation.
- Any project where the review panel removes the designation of “Project of Concern” after considering new information submitted by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Any project that has been modified, without a significant change in scope, to meet the intra-regional funding allocation determined by the regional organization and its partners.

## **General Grant Round Process and Observations**

In 2013, the review panel was comprised of six members who completed field and project reviews and one member who provided supplemental project design review support. During 2013, 225 projects were reviewed at the early project proposal stage with 192 projects coming forward as final project submittals. At the early project proposal stage, applicants submitted draft application materials and review panel members conducted site visits in all lead entity areas. As intended, the draft application materials and site visits were very helpful for the review panel to identify technical concerns and communicate these issues to project sponsors early in the review process.

In 2013, project sponsors were required to submit revised project proposals using the Microsoft Word “Track Changes” feature to show revisions to their proposals from the draft to the final application. This tool improved the efficiency of project review and enhanced the review panel’s ability to identify revisions to the proposals.

The review panel worked with staff to streamline the project review process and improve the efficiency of project reviews by reducing the number of comment and response iterations. While some lead entities had expressed appreciation over having multiple iterations to put together complete and technically sound proposals, there was some concern that having more than one “fix it loop” allowed for incomplete or poorly written proposals to be submitted. By reducing the number of comment and response rounds, the review panel felt that the project review process was streamlined and that the project sponsors responded by front loading the proposal preparation effort before review panel engagement took place.

Similar to last year, a number of design and acquisition projects came forward this year that are setting the stage for future large, complex, and costly restoration actions. While this is a first step in accomplishing the preliminary phase for future restoration actions, there is some concern within the review panel about the likelihood that these projects will obtain adequate funding in the future for implementation. Some lead entities are getting increasingly sophisticated in leveraging and securing sizable funds through other sources, which allows for the implementation of larger, more complex projects requiring greater amounts of collaboration. We are seeing significant matching funds (or in some cases full funding of projects off the region lists) from floodplain restoration funds from the Department of Ecology, Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration fund, Bonneville Power Administration, various Federal Energy Relicensing Commission relicensing settlement agreements, public utility districts, and other mitigation funds. The review panel continues to bring these projects to the SRFB’s attention to keep board members apprised of the teeing up of these large-scale and high-cost projects and the future need for appropriately scaled, implementation funding sources.

### **Conditioned Projects**

The review panel conditioned a total of 22 projects this year, requiring design review at different points in the design process, typically of alternatives identified before selection of a preferred alternative, or of preliminary design products before proceeding to final design). The summary of the projects with their conditions can be found in Attachment 4. There were more projects conditioned this year than last year, and that is due to the higher number of complex, multi-phase projects coming forward for funding.

Overall the conditioning of projects for future review has been valuable to verify that funded design projects are achieving the goals and objectives as proposed. Conditioning for design review allows projects that are at a very conceptual stage to proceed forward in the design process, while allowing the panel to check in on projects and ensure they are headed towards a fundable design. In 2013, the following projects were brought back to the review panel for design reviews as part of complying with conditions of earlier grant funding:

- [11-1380](#), Grays River Reach 2D (Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region)
- [11-1580](#), McCaw Reach Fish Restoration Project (Snake River Salmon Recovery Region)
- [12-1598](#), West Beach Creek Restoration (Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region)
- [11-1496](#), Issaquah Creek Restoration (Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region)
- [11-1316](#), Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Design (Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region)
- [11-1266](#), West Daybreak Restoration Project (Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region)

## **2013 Recommendations to Improve Projects and Evaluation Criteria**

### **Cost-Benefit Criteria**

The review panel has a unique perspective on the cost-benefit of projects because it has the benefit of reviewing projects statewide across region and lead entity boundaries and seeing how the process and the costs of identifying, developing, designing, and implementing restoration projects varies from one area to another. The review panel would like to work with SRFB staff to review typical restoration activities and project element costs and include a range of reported costs for projects from PRISM and other sources as a resource for project sponsors and lead entities to gauge the relative cost of their project elements with others.

During discussions between the review panel chair and the Puget Sound Regional Implementation Team chair, and Puget Sound Partnership staff, the idea of a review of typical projects costs presented in ranges was seen as having benefit for many folks involved in restoration projects. One idea that was discussed was to require a more detailed cost-benefit analysis of more expensive projects that are over a certain dollar amount (yet to be determined). This type of tool would be especially valuable for Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration large capital projects. Following the review of published costs, the review panel would prepare a table of typical project element price ranges for inclusion in Manual 18. This may or may not be ready for the 2014 grant round, but would be brought to the SRFB before inclusion in Manual 18.

## Manual 18

The review panel does not have any major policy revisions to suggest for Manual 18. At the end of the 2012 grant round, the panel worked with staff and the SRFB and many revisions were made to Manual 18 based on suggestions by the review panel. This year, the review panel has worked with staff to suggest ways to improve the application by reducing redundancies of questions in the written proposal submitted by the sponsor. Other process improvements were suggested such as clarifying the review panel comment form and further streamlining the review process. The review panel will be working with staff on guidance for future grant rounds.

## Other Emerging Issues

### *Process-Based Restoration*

This year, the review panel saw several examples of projects that had opportunities for a more process-based restoration approach but chose instead to implement something else. These projects did not have strong justification for not pursuing the more sustainable process-based approach. The review panel understands that compromise is sometimes necessary in highly constrained reaches. The compromise is sometimes a tradeoff between buying time for species at serious biological risk through engineering replacement habitat features that provide limited habitat functions, and restoring habitat forming processes on a watershed or reach scale. The review panel would like to recommend that the board consider stronger encouragement for lead entities and regions to make a more proactive and coordinated effort to acquire enough land at some sites so that a more process-based approach is feasible.

There is tremendous variability around the state with regards to the capacity and sophistication of lead entities and sponsors to identify, develop, and implement larger, reach-scale, process-based restoration strategies – they require much greater levels of collaboration, planning for multiple phases, and leveraging multiple funding sources to make these projects happen. A gradual shift is taking place that will require SRFB to adapt to be able to fund these larger, higher dollar projects being developed around the state – much like the large capital projects money is doing in Puget Sound.

### *Data Gaps*

Another issue is that of projects proposed to fill data gaps that lean more towards addressing research issues than leading to protection or restoration projects. The panel interprets the four data gap-filling criteria from Manual 18 rather strictly. Those criteria are as follows:

**Eligible Projects:** Filling a data gap that is identified as a high priority (as opposed to a medium or low priority) in a regional salmon recovery plan or lead entity strategy. All of the following must apply:

- The data gap clearly limits subsequent project identification or development.
- The regional organization or lead entity and applicant can demonstrate how it fits in the larger context, such as its fit with a regional recovery-related, scientific research agenda or work plan, and how it will address the identified high priority data void.
- The region and applicant can demonstrate why SRFB funds are necessary, rather than other sources of funding.
- The results must be designed to clearly determine criteria and options for subsequent projects and show the schedule for implementing such projects, if funded.

Currently there is not a good mechanism for funding proposals aimed at filling data gaps if the proposal doesn't clearly meet the four criteria above and if it doesn't directly lead to projects. A related problem is the lag time for updates to recovery plan chapters that identified a data gap. It may be that there has been data to fill those gaps, but the sponsors aren't aware of it. The review panel would like board direction on proposals for funding data gaps. The review panel recommends that if the board wants to fund high priority research projects to fill data gaps, then the criteria needs to be expanded to allow for more flexibility. The other option is to leave the criteria as is, and those research projects that do not directly lead to projects will continue to receive "Project of Concern" status. This would allow the board to make case-by-case decisions during the funding meeting. The risk to the sponsor would be the loss of the funding if the board says no. If the board wants to be more flexible on this, then the staff and the panel can develop revised criteria.

### ***Program vs. Project***

Evaluation and eligibility criteria have been developed with a strong bias towards funding projects as opposed to funding ongoing programs. The review panel continues to see proposals for "projects" that are truly programs seeking funding for ongoing activities. The review panel acknowledges that it is difficult to find other sources of grant funding for activities that are part of an ongoing program, even if that work is critical to salmon recovery. Projects that are more programmatic in nature, like knotweed eradication on a watershed scale and riparian stewardship, have been dealt with by adding additional review criteria in Manual 18 specific to those programmatic areas. The emerging area needing more guidance is for nutrient enhancement projects. To date, only a handful of nutrient enhancement projects have been funded by the board. One recommendation for board consideration is to only approve nutrient enhancement projects in areas where Intensively Monitored Watershed programs or other funded monitoring programs are in place to provide long-term funding of monitoring. Another option would be to ask staff and the review panel to recommend additional review criteria to address programmatic nutrient enhancement projects.

**Lessons Learned**

The review panel sees a clear need for analysis of all the monitoring data SRFB has paid to collect to date in order to connect the dots between what’s working, what’s not, and what have we learned from our project implementation monitoring thus far. The analysis needs to result in some recommendations and be paired with a good communication strategy to get it into the hands of sponsors, lead entities, and project reviewers around the state that make recommendations for project funding at the local and state level. This is consistent with the recommendations in the Stillwater monitoring report. The board needs to decide whether the review panel plays a role in implementing the Stillwater recommendations.

**Sea-Level Rise Analysis**

A new project element we have seen added to assessment or planning projects is related to long-range planning and modeling for sea level rise impacts on estuarine habitats. Questions have arisen about how precise the modeling resolution should be and how well does this tool fit SRFB review criteria. The review panel recommends that staff set the planning horizon for sea level rise to be year 2050. This is somewhat arbitrary, but at least it sets limits on things like engineering design parameters for elevations of new setback dikes. An emerging issue for near-shore restoration projects is how much SRFB money should be spent to upgrade infrastructure that is impacted by the project (such as local dikes or levees) to account for sea level rise, as opposed to simply replacing it at the current design level of service. For example, does it make sense to construct new setback dikes to 15 feet elevation when all the surrounding dikes were constructed at 13 feet elevation? These are projects that are being handled on a case-by-case basis thus far.

**Noteworthy Projects –Future and Current**

This year’s project proposals resulted in few individual stand-alone noteworthy projects in part because large, impressive projects take multiple years of phased construction or implementation to accomplish. A number of past noteworthy projects were proposed for additional funding this year – leading to a potential future noteworthy project when they get fully completed. A few notable projects in that category include:

**Table 7. Future Notable Projects**

Project #	Project	Phase	Future Noteworthy	Lead Entity
<a href="#">13-1197</a>	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration	2nd construction grant	Large capital Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration made \$4.1 million in funds possible	Snohomish

Project #	Project	Phase	Future Noteworthy	Lead Entity
<a href="#">13-1169</a>	Tolt River Conservation	Land acquisition	Will restore watershed processes to flood-prone area	Snohomish
<a href="#">13-1463</a>	McKenna Reach Ranch Protection	Land acquisition	Large capital Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration made \$3.5 million in fund possible	Nisqually
<a href="#">13-1401</a>	Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 5	5th of 7 construction phase to reconnect miles of floodplain	Upon completion of last phase	Klickitat
<a href="#">13-1397</a>	Rock Creek Conservation Easement Assessment	Conservation easement assessment	Will protect more than 1,000 acres with 21 miles of riparian habitat	Klickitat

This year’s noteworthy projects include a combination of two in-stream flow improvement projects in the Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region:

- **Chewuch River Permanent In-stream Flow Project** ([13-1336](#)). The project ranked Number 2 and will return 10 cubic feet per second of water back into the river during lower flows and stops the diversion of water in the late fall.
- **Methow Valley Irrigation District In-stream Flow Improvement Project** ([13-1334](#)). This project ranked Number 4 and will help change the point of diversion for the irrigation system. It also will fund replacement well development and develop piping system on the east side of the Methow River. This project will require 70 to 90 wells and may need contingency money in case any wells do not produce sufficiently. The point of diversion would switch from the Twisp River to the Methow River and will allow for 11 cubic feet per second return flows in the Twisp River. The amount of in-stream gain to the Methow River is uncertain at this point.

## Part 3 – Region Summaries

### Introduction

In 2013, the SRFB continued its approach of allocating funding regionally rather than to individual lead entities. To inform the SRFB of the processes being used at the regional and local levels to develop SRFB project lists, the Recreation and Conservation Office posed a series of questions in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants*. Each region responded to these questions, providing significant supporting documentation. The following section of the report is a region-by-region summary of the responses received. These summaries have been structured around the key questions asked of each region and their local entities.

Regional organizations were required to respond to questions regarding their:

- Internal allocation process across lead entities and watersheds.
- Technical review process, including evaluation criteria and technical advisory group membership.
- Consideration of SRFB criteria in developing their project lists.

Lead entities were asked to:

- Describe their local review processes – including criteria, local technical review team membership, and SRFB Review Panel participation.
- Describe how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.

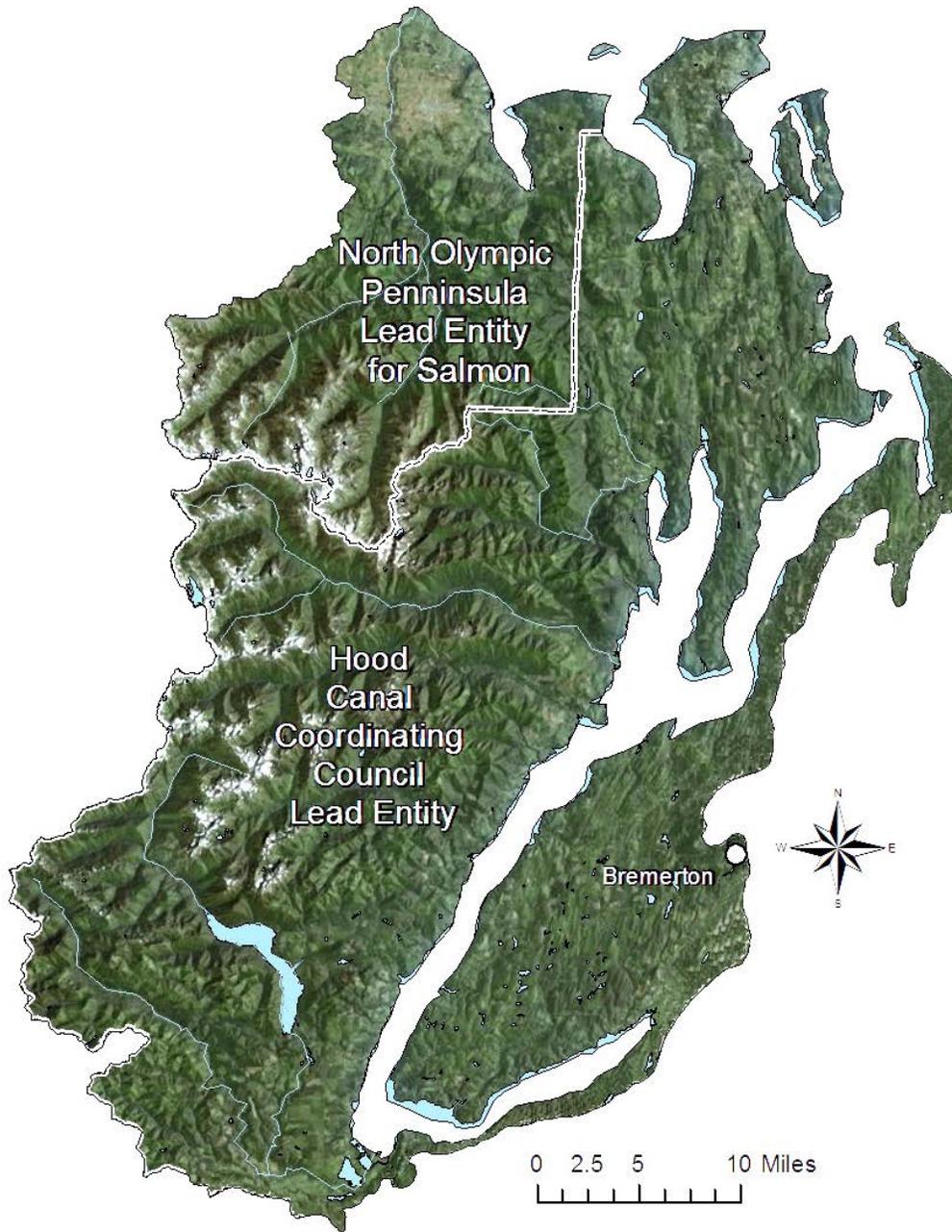
While the following summaries encompass the key processes and concepts provided by the regions and are intended as a reference, they do not reflect the complete responses received.

### How Were the Regional Review Processes Implemented?

SRFB staff concluded that processes in regional areas generally were consistent with the processes laid out in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants*. This is based on the information from the regional responses (summarized below), application materials, and presentations to the review panel at the Regional Area Meetings in October in Olympia. Staff notes that the pre-proposal meetings and site visits, coupled with the early and continual feedback from the review panel, helped improve projects.

For the most part, regional organizations and areas used the same or similar review approaches as in previous years (fit of the projects and lists to their regional recovery plans or strategies). The type and extent of regional technical review continues to vary between regions.

## Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region



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## Region Overview

### Geography

The Hood Canal area is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. It includes parts of Jefferson, Mason, Clallam, and Kitsap Counties.

### Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

All or parts of Kitsap (15), Skokomish-Dosewallips (16), Quilcene-Snow (17), and Elwha-Dungeness (18) and part of Shelton (14)

### Federally Recognized Tribes

Skokomish Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Suquamish Tribe

### Salmon Recovery Plan

**Table 8. Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Hood Canal Coordinating Council, composed of Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason Counties and the Port Gamble S’Klallam and Skokomish Tribes
Plan Timeframe	10-30 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	\$130 million
Status	NOAA-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Hood Canal summer chum in May 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council and its plan implementation partners are using an implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs.
Web Information	Hood Canal Coordinating Council <a href="#">Web Site</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

### Endangered Species Act Listings

**Table 9. Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Hood Canal Summer Chum	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Puget Sound Bull Trout	Threatened	November 1999

## Region and Lead Entities

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council is the regional recovery organization for summer chum for the Hood Canal and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca area. In addition, the council is one of two lead entities in the region, along with the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon. The Puget Sound Partnership serves as the regional recovery organization for other species in this region, including Chinook salmon and steelhead trout.

### Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Because of the shared role, local and regional questions have been combined, where possible, and the answers provided below.

#### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

The summer chum salmon evolutionarily significant unit is composed of two lead entities, namely the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon. The funding allocation for summer chum was not pre-determined, but instead each lead entity had project sponsors submit their highest value projects for salmon recovery (as defined by the priorities in the *Hood Canal & Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan* and 3-Year Work Program) into a single, consolidated review and ranking process overseen by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity and documented in the *2013 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide*.

Within the Hood Canal Coordinating Council process, we have not previously pre-allocated funds across the 11 (8 extant and 3 reintroduced) summer chum, 4 Chinook, and 1 bull trout sub-populations, but instead have limited our request for proposal to just the 3-Year Work Program (and projects consistent with that program) and then used our existing project selection process and criteria to rank projects across all 12 priority watersheds and marine shorelines into one project list. In other words, competition (as metered by their benefits, certainty, costs, and public involvement) has derived final allocation, not political considerations.

The "Domain" concept is defined in the *2013 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide* and is an attempt to integrate priorities across all four salmon recovery plans in the region.

In 2013, members of the Hood Canal Coordinating Council board have expressed interest in reassessing how internal funding allocations are made particularly between Chinook and summer chum salmon. As of August 19, the board has voted to withhold \$3.057 million of the

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration allocation until a prioritization process can be confirmed by the board.

**How was the regional technical review conducted?**

In addition to the local review process of combined North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group/Habitat Project List Committee (composed of local, regional, state, federal, and tribal biologists) review processes described below, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council sought an additional, independent technical review by the scientist's in NOAA's Domain Team who are familiar with summer chum status, viability analyses, recovery plan and supporting documents, and habitat limiting factors. The results of their review are provided. They conclude that, "We believe your overall approach to project ranking is consistent with the recovery objectives and strategies laid out in the Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan."

**What criteria were used for the regional technical review?**

The ultimate question being asked of the NOAA's Domain Team is how well do the proposed projects fit the plan's priorities? We provide no other criteria that aren't already in the recovery plan.

**Who completed the review (name, affiliation, and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?**

Participants included NOAA employees Tim Tynan, Matt Longenbaugh, Susan Bishop, Jody Walters, and Elizabeth Babcock. These professionals are considered independent, with no other conflicts of interest.

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If so, please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or in a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

All forwarded projects in 2013 came from the 3-Year Work Program.

For the 2013 SRFB grant round, we have proposed 14 projects in Appendix F-2, with an additional 4 projects culled from the project list and not submitted that were technically sufficient but lower priority. Only the first five projects are funded or partially funded, all of which are Domain 1 projects, or highest priority. Of the remaining nine projects listed as

alternates, two are working solely in Domain 2 habitats for summer chum salmon (Big Beef Restoration and Tarboo Bay Acquisition) with another two projects working across multiple watersheds including Domain 1 and 2 (East Jefferson and Hood Canal Riparian Restoration).

- While Domain 1 projects represent the extant subpopulations of summer chum salmon, Domain 2 represent the reintroduced subpopulations or significant near-shore habitats. The regional organization and NOAA independently have determined that the reintroduced subpopulations are critical for delisting this species. Effort already has been extended to reintroduce them, and without significant habitat efforts, those watersheds may not be able to support a sustainable subpopulation. One way to think about this is that we have less of an abundance problem than a diversity problem, which we are moving to address scientifically (with research and assessment), through management (by proposing updates to the summer chum salmon recovery plan), and through funding (with SRFB projects).
- Tarboo Bay Acquisition is a near-shore habitat complex of significance as defined by the 2013 process guide, and thus supports summer chum salmon rearing in their estuarine phase. While there is more uncertainty and lack of consensus on what priority should be placed on near-shore work beyond the natal sub-estuary, this project (1) continues landscape-scale conservation, (2) occurs in a location represented as important to juvenile salmon rearing by recent scientific studies, (3) only needs minimal funding as match to a significant federal grant, and (4) is last in the submitted list of 14 projects.

**How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP<sup>11</sup>, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

The summer chum salmon recovery plan lays out a four-tier priority system of geographic areas for summer chum stocks based on whether they are extant (eight total), extinct (eight total), recently observed, or near-shore areas. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide further refines that framework and integrates it with other local Endangered Species Act-listed salmonids (Chinook salmon, bull trout, and possibly steelhead trout in 2014) to four domains looking at extant stocks (ten total), re-

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<sup>11</sup> SaSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

introduced stocks (three total), extinct stocks, and all others. Then those watersheds are reviewed for species distribution and habitat limiting factors in order to develop potential projects included in the 3-Year Work Program. All proposed projects must then come from either the 3-Year Work Program directly, or be consistent with the 3-Year Work Program. Finally, the Technical Advisory Group and independent federal review process provide insight into whether specific projects truly are providing benefits to high priority stocks.

The past 2 years also have seen significant advances in stock assessment, recovery planning, and project prioritization for both Chinook and summer chum salmon. Skokomish Chinook have undergone both a full stock assessment of various races of Chinook and potential for successful recovery of that watershed, with a plan that now prioritizes spring Chinook reintroduction and resulting habitat improvements for that species. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council and partners have updated the summer chum salmon viability analysis (including downscaling to subpopulation levels), assessed habitat progress to date from past project and program-level investments, compared that to emerging goals for each subpopulation, and created a new 10-year habitat conceptual project list that will lead us to recovery. In sum, we believe we have solid hypotheses about how much habitat is needed where.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

First, there is a 15 percent match requirement. Second, there is a guiding principle that at least 80 percent of the regional allocation must go to benefit the highest priority stocks. Our proposal this year includes 100 percent of the funding going towards projects benefitting Domain 1 priorities, unless we are able to fund further down the list. Third, the Technical Advisory Group uses "cost appropriateness" as one of its four major factors in independently scoring each project, though it receives only a five-point allocation out of 100. Fourth, the Habitat Project List Committee (our Citizen's Committee) reviews project cost issues. These include ranking criteria such as whether or not the project is expensive relative to other projects, whether that expense is justified, whether funding it would bump other good projects out of the funding range, and whether the project is appropriate for these types of funds. Fifth, both the Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee considered project timing and sequencing as a type of cost effectiveness. It should be noted that we do not award points or rankings based on whether the sponsor provided more than 15 percent match.

## Local Review Processes

### **Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizens Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group's ratings.**

All evaluation criteria for the two committees are documented in the *2013 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide*, and committee meeting minutes capture discussions and outcomes. There was only one difference between the technical and citizen committee rankings this year, which has been the same for 7 of the past 9 years. The Habitat Project List Committee exercised its authority in 2013 to move one project, Lower Big Beef Restoration-Construction, up several slots to Number 6 on the submitted list. This was done, consistent with its criteria, to support community understanding and equity for the west Kitsap residents.

Again this year, the Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee conditioned projects to ensure certainty of success and efficient use of funding. Both committees approved the same conditions, namely that at least two Technical Advisory Group members participate in the development of the Lower Big Quilcene Master Plan Design, and that the same project is required to complete an open bidding process for selecting the consulting firms. We will work with the SRFB grants manager to incorporate these conditions into RCO grant agreements.

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Domain (habitat types and populations using the habitat) priorities from the 3 Year Work Program
- Benefit to salmon
- Certainty of success
- Cost appropriateness

Habitat Project List Committee (citizens committee) criteria include:

- Community impact and education issues
  - Does the surrounding community support this project? Who is that community and how can you substantiate that support?
  - Is there any community opposition to this project? Who is opposed and how will you address that opposition?

- Does this project have any educational value? Who is being educated, what are they being educated about, and how can you substantiate that? Will this project educate the public and raise their awareness about salmon and habitat protection/restoration issues?
- Will this project receive any publicity/visibility? How and whose attention will it gain?
- Will publicity be helpful to salmon recovery efforts?
- Will this project elicit more support in the future? From whom and how?
- Project cost issues
  - Is this project significantly more expensive than other projects on the list? If so, does the project expense appear consistent with the scope of work? Are costs and effort sufficiently detailed in the proposal to justify the requested spending level?
  - Is the expense to improve community outreach justified and balanced with the expense of the habitat project?
- Project appropriateness
  - Is this project appropriate for SRFB and/or Puget Sound Partnership salmon recovery funds?

**Identify your local technical review team (include expertise, names, and affiliations of members.)**

- Jed Moore, Long Live The Kings, fish biologist
- Jody Walters, NOAA-Fisheries, fish biologist
- Evan Bauder, Mason Conservation District, fish biologist
- Alex Gouley, Skokomish Tribe, fish biologist
- Richard Brocksmith, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, fish biologist
- Carrie Cook-Tabor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fish biologist
- Marc McHenry, U.S. Forest Service, fish biologist
- Doris Small, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, fish biologist
- Micah Wait, Wild Fish Conservancy, fish biologist
- Michael Blanton, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, fish biologist

- Hans Daubenberger, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, fish biologist
- Also included as non-scoring member Mike Ramsey, Steve Toth, and Kelly Jorgensen from SRFB

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your local process, if applicable.**

SRFB Review Panel members and RCO grants managers participated in field reviews and provided comments on pre-applications and final applications. The grants manager, Mike Ramsey, also was instrumental in implementing the process and ensuring alignment with RCO processes and protocols.

**Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.**

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council process guide clearly documented in advance that we only would accept projects that were on the 3-Year Work Program, or were consistent with the 3-Year Work Program. Before this step however, the process guide also requires that the council staff and partners update the 3-Year Work Program. The lead entity committees asked staff to undertake this early and at a watershed scale, resulting in multiple ad hoc subcommittee meetings at various watersheds that reviewed the summer chum viability analysis before updates were made. For Chinook salmon, lead entity staff met with Skokomish Indian Tribe staff and Mason Conservation District staff together and found consensus on the updates to the 3-Year Work Program.

**Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?**

Technical comments from the lead entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated at that time before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were either addressed in the final application materials and, in some cases, by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM, or in specific meetings. Project reviews by the technical and citizen committees during the ranking meetings yielded several recommendations for improvement that were incorporated into final project descriptions and implementation. As Hood Canal Coordinating Council staff understands it, there are no remaining technical issues except continuing to address the suggested improvements made by the Habitat Project List Committee.

The Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee did receive comments from one Mason County citizen. The comments were provided to all participants and considered by each committee.

### **Project List Summary Table**

Most projects proposed in the following list will benefit both Hood Canal summer chum and Puget Sound Chinook.

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a regional allocation of \$423,000 from the SRFB for Hood Canal summer chum. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council also receives a SRFB allocation of \$772,165 from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead

The following table reflects the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region’s project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. Of the 15 projects submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, there is one conditioned project and ten alternate projects. Combined, these projects total \$6,478,223 in requested funding and \$1,800,791 in match funding. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Board of Directors, with input from the lead entity committees, have approved allocating all available SRFB funds (\$1,195,165) and only a portion of the available Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds (\$1,000,000) towards funding down the 2013 habitat project list. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council board is working on re-evaluating its salmon recovery priorities for Hood Canal. This will result in a decision about how to allocate the remaining 2013-2015 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds and any future salmon recovery funding that may be available.

**Table 10. Hood Canal Coordinating Council Proposed Projects**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Primary Fish Stock Benefited</b>	<b>Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy</b>
1	<a href="#">13-1220</a>	Skokomish Confluence Levee Design and Acquisition	Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Indian Tribe	Chinook	Chapter 4 of Draft 2010 Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 98
2	<a href="#">13-1211</a>	Dosewallips Riparian Corridor Acquisition Phase 2	State Parks and Recreation Commission	Summer chum, Chinook	Chapter 9 of Summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 168, 169, 186

**Part 3: Regional Summaries**

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

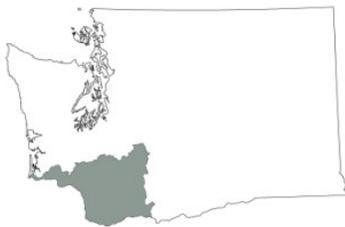
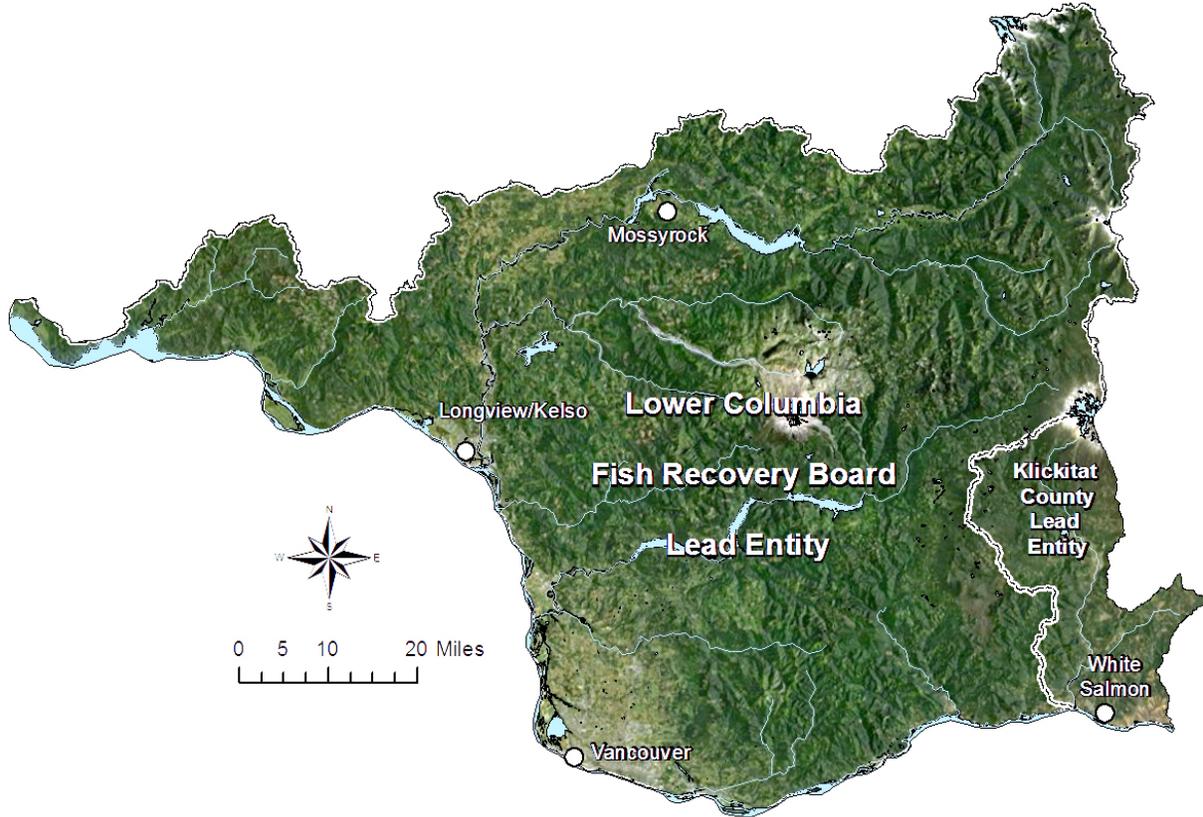
Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
3	<a href="#">13-1221</a>	Duckabush Floodplain Acquisition	Jefferson County	Summer chum, Chinook	Chapter 9 of Summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 166-167
4	<a href="#">13-1209</a>	Lower Big Quilcene Master Plan Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Chapter 8 of Summer chum plan, pgs. 129, 135-138, 150
5	<a href="#">13-1173</a>	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Phase 2	Mason Conservation District	Chinook	Chapter 4 of Draft Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 98
6	<a href="#">13-1215</a>	Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration-Construction	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Chapter 12 of the Summer chum plan, pgs. 241-244.
7	<a href="#">13-1218</a>	Lower Union River Assessment and Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Chapter 11 of Summer chum plan, pgs. 208, 214-218
8	<a href="#">13-1204</a>	Lower Skabob Creek Restoration Preliminary Design	Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Indian Tribe	Chinook	Chapter 4 of Draft Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 125
9	<a href="#">13-1213</a>	Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Construction	Long Live The Kings	Summer chum	Chapter 10 of summer chum plan, pgs. 194-195
10	<a href="#">13-1219</a>	Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Chapter 8, 9, 11, 12 of summer chum plan
11	<a href="#">13-1198</a>	Snow Creek Watershed Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson Land Trust	Summer chum	Chapter 7 of summer chum plan, pgs. 85-86, 100-101, 104, 126
12	<a href="#">13-1199</a>	East Jefferson Summer Chum Riparian Phase 2	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Chapter 7 of summer chum plan, pgs. 84-85, 105
13	<a href="#">13-1071</a>	3 Crabs Restoration: Phase 1 Construction	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Not explicit in recovery plan

**Part 3: Regional Summaries**

## Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
14	<a href="#">13-1217</a>	Walkers Creek Estuary Restoration and Conservation	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum, Chinook	Chapter 9 of summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 169, 185
15	<a href="#">13-1206</a>	Tarboo Bay Shoreline Acquisition	Northwest Watershed Institute	Summer chum, Chinook	Not explicit in recovery plan

## Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region



Lower Columbia Fish  
Recovery Board  
2127 8th Ave.  
Longview, WA 98632  
[www.lcfrb.gen.wa.us](http://www.lcfrb.gen.wa.us)

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## Region Overview

### Geography

The Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region encompasses Clark, Willapa (24) Chinook and Wallacut Rivers, Grays-Elochoman (25), Cowlitz (26), Lewis (27), Salmon-Washougal (28), and Wind/White Salmon (29)

### Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

Willapa (24) Chinook and Wallacut Rivers, Grays-Elochoman (25), Cowlitz (26), Lewis (27), Salmon-Washougal (28), and Wind/White Salmon (29)

### Federally Recognized Tribe

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

### Endangered Species Act Listings

**Table 11. Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Lower Columbia River Chinook	Threatened	March 24, 1999
Lower Columbia River Coho	Threatened	June 28, 2005
Columbia River Chum	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Lower Columbia River Steelhead	Threatened	March 19, 1998
Bull Trout	Threatened	June 10, 1998

### Salmon Recovery Plan

**Table 12. Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	25 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 350
Estimated Cost	\$127 million (next six years, tier one reaches only)
Status	In July 2013, NOAA adopted the lower Columbia domain recovery plan <sup>12</sup> incorporating the Oregon, Washington, and White Salmon management plans, and the estuary module.

<sup>12</sup> *ESA Recovery Plan for Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon, Columbia River Chum Salmon, and Lower Columbia River Steelhead*, NOAA, June 2013

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan	
Implementation Schedule	A detailed strategy has been completed for implementing habitat actions in the recovery plan. SalmonPORT identifies reach-level restoration needs and priorities, and tracks habitat protection and restoration projects. The system also identifies and provides the ability to track implementation of all recovery plan actions, by federal and state agencies, local governments, and tribes.
Web Information	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board <a href="#">Web Site</a> Klickitat County Lead Entity <a href="#">Web page</a> <a href="#">SalmonPORT</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board was established in Revised Code of Washington 77.85.200 to oversee and coordinate salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region with the exception of WRIA 29b. The law also designated the board as the lead entity for the entire region, except for the White Salmon River. The board serves as the citizen’s committee and final approval authority for the region’s project list.

The Klickitat County Lead Entity was established under Revised Code of Washington 77.85.050 in 1999 to serve a geographic area consisting of WRIA 29b White Salmon and 30 Klickitat. WRIA 31 Rock-Glade was added to the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s geographic area in 2011. WRIA 29b is in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region and WRIsAs 30 and 31 are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region. Klickitat County is the lead entity.

## Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

### Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?

The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Region currently receives an allocation of 15 percent of the statewide total for habitat projects by the SRFB. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board is the lead entity for 17 of the 18 subbasins in the region. Klickitat County serves as the lead entity for the remaining subbasin, the White Salmon River. The board does not review White Salmon River proposals. For this grant round, the board and the Klickitat County Lead Entity agreed that \$135,000 of the regional allocation would be made available for habitat projects in the White Salmon River. This amount was derived by applying an approach similar to that used by the SRFB in setting regional allocations. The method gives varying weights to number of WRIsAs, anadromous river miles, and Endangered Species Act-listed salmon and steelhead populations.

The allocation of funding within and across the watersheds in the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity area is accomplished through a habitat strategy and project evaluation and ranking process based on the goals, measures, actions, and priorities of the *Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan*<sup>13</sup>.

The *Lower Columbia Habitat Strategy*<sup>14</sup> identifies protection and restoration needs and priorities using the same analytical methods and criteria across the region's 17 subbasins. The board's project evaluation and ranking process uses the strategy as the basis for assessing a project's potential benefits to fish. It also applies uniform criteria in assessing each project's certainty of success and cost. As a result, the ratings and scores for projects are comparable allowing projects to be ranked and funding allocated within and across subbasins.

## Habitat Strategy

The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Region includes more than 1,987 anadromous reaches encompassing 2,280 river miles and 268 estuary shoreline miles. Each reach supports from one to six Endangered Species Act-listed populations.

The *Lower Columbia Habitat Strategy* is based on and is consistent with the goals, measures, actions, and priorities of the recovery plan. It identifies reach-level restoration needs for both a multi-species and individual population basis. The strategy is based on an analysis of species presence, key life history stages affected, and key habitat limiting factors. During project development, the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board staff works with project sponsors to ensure that their proposals are consistent with the priorities in the strategy.

Reaches are ranked using a four-tier approach with Tier 1 reaches being the highest priority for protection and/or restoration and Tier 4 reaches being the lowest. A reach's tier designation is based on the following factors:

- The number of populations using a given reach;
- The recovery priority of the populations;
- The importance of the reach (actual and potential) to the performance of each population; and
- Potential use by other Columbia River basin stocks.

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<sup>13</sup> Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, 2010

<sup>14</sup> [www.lowercolumbiasalmonrecovery.org](http://www.lowercolumbiasalmonrecovery.org)

In addition to ranking reaches, the strategy uses the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment model to identify and rank:

- The relative importance of restoring or preserving conditions within a specific reach; and
- Reach-specific habitat restoration needs based on Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment analysis of the reach-specific life history stages and their associated limiting factors. Restoration needs or habitat attribute priorities within a reach are rated as high, medium, or low.

As funding has permitted, additional analyses have been conducted within selected subbasins to identify potential specific project sites within priority reaches.

The strategy is incorporated in SalmonPORT. It includes an interactive map of salmon recovery and watershed health projects associated with a reach, description of species present, and factors affecting their recovery.

## **Project Evaluation and Ranking Process**

All projects in the region are evaluated and ranked using the same criteria. Each project's ranking is based on its benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost.

The strategy provides the basis for determining a project's benefits to fish. Specifically, the evaluation of a project's benefits to fish is based on:

- The ranking of the target reaches;
- The importance of the habitat needs or attributes addressed by the project; and
- The estimated effectiveness of a project at protecting or restoring the targeted habitat attributes.

The extent to which a project addresses key habitat attributes or their effectiveness is based on the review of the project and related data by board staff and the Technical Advisory Committee. The size of the area being treated and the project objectives and approach are considered. To allow a comparison among projects, the size of the area being treated is measured in "habitat units," which generally are equivalent to 500 feet of stream length.

Per Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board policy, the Technical Advisory Committee also considers requests to change a stream reach tier or fish population rating. These tiers and ratings are taken from the recovery plan and reflect the importance of specific fish populations and stream reaches to recovery efforts. If a project sponsor believes that these ratings are not correct, it may request that the ratings be changed. Sponsors must provide technical data and

information to support their change requests. Changes to stream reach tiers or population ratings were requested for five proposals. Staff reviewed these requests with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists. The Technical Advisory Committee considered the findings provided by staff and agreed to adjust three of the five ratings.

A project's certainty of success is based on the Technical Advisory Committee's review of the project using the following criteria:

- The project's objectives and scope;
- Technical approach;
- Coordination and sequencing with other recovery work;
- Technical, physical, legal, or funding uncertainties;
- Sponsor capabilities;
- Community and landowner support; and
- Stewardship;

The Technical Advisory Committee also evaluates each project to determine if the cost is reasonable relative to the work performed and the likely benefits. This evaluation is based on professional judgment taking into consideration labor, material, and administrative costs in comparison to past projects. The following questions guide the Technical Advisory Committee's cost evaluation:

- Is the requested amount reasonable relative to the likely benefits? Projects receiving a "high" rating must demonstrate exceptional benefit for the cost;
- Has the sponsor obtained significant in-kind or cash match beyond the required minimum for the project type;
- Is the total project cost reasonable relative to the amount and type of work being proposed;
- Are costs well described and justified; and
- Are more appropriate fund sources available for the project?

Projects are given high, medium, or low ratings for benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost as well as numerical scores. Projects are placed in four ranked groupings based on their ratings and are then ranked within groups using their numerical score to generate a regional ranking of projects. If a project receives a low rating in any category, it is not recommended for funding.

This approach ensures that high priority reaches for one or more primary populations rate higher for funding than reaches used only by lower priority populations. If projects were ranked only by their numerical scores, projects focusing on restoration of high priority reaches used only by a single primary population such as steelhead or coho would rank lower than projects focusing on lower priority reaches and/or multiple lower priority populations. This practice is also the reason why a project in a higher priority group may have a lower numerical score than a project in a lower priority group

Based on the Technical Advisory Committee's recommendations, the board submitted a ranked list of 18 projects to the SRFB.

*Because the board acts as both the lead entity and regional organization for this area, answers to questions 2, 4, and 5 have been combined below.*

### **How was the regional technical review conducted?**

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board adopted its updated grant round schedule, policies, and habitat strategy on February 1. The call for projects was announced February 6. Board staff held a grant round information workshop on February 20 and conducted in-office consultations with each sponsor during February and March. The board received 22 complete draft applications on April 11. Site visits were conducted in early May. Members of the board, Technical Advisory Committee, and SRFB Review Panel attended the site visits. Site tours were conducted virtually via the Internet for 3 of the 22 projects because of travel logistics. Following the site visits, one project was withdrawn because of lack of support from the primary landowner in the subbasin.

On May 23-24, the Technical Advisory Committee conducted formal reviews of the draft applications. The goal of this review is to assist project sponsors in preparing final applications that are technically sound and complete. Project sponsors were provided the opportunity to present and discuss their projects with the Technical Advisory Committee. The Technical Advisory Committee offered detailed comments to guide sponsors in preparing their final applications. Comments submitted by two SRFB Review Panel members also were provided to the sponsors. Sponsors are required to identify where and how they addressed each of the Technical Advisory Committee's and SRFB Review Panel's comments in their final applications.

After the review session, one project was withdrawn due to its low stream reach and population rating. A second project, proposed by the Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership, was withdrawn based on the Technical Advisory Committee's recommendation to coordinate the project scope and sponsorship with the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. The board and Lower Columbia

Estuary Partnership staff have agreed to work together to develop a revised proposal for possible submission in 2014

Nineteen final applications were submitted by the June 20 deadline. On July 10 and 11, the Technical Advisory Committee scored and ranked projects on their benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost as described earlier. Following the Technical Advisory Committee's evaluation, one project was withdrawn because it received funding from another source. The final ranked project list was adopted by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board on August 2 and submitted to the SRFB on August 5. For the 2013 Round, the Technical Advisory Committee and board reviewed 19 final applications from 8 sponsoring organizations for projects in 9 of the 17 subbasins.

### **What criteria were used for the regional technical review?**

All projects in the region are evaluated and ranked using the same criteria. Each project's ranking is based on its benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost.

- **Benefits to Fish**

Each project receives a "benefits to fish" rating of high, medium, or low and a numerical score of up to 200 points. The scoring is based on the:

- Importance of the fish populations targeted by project to the recovery of lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead;
- Importance of the river segment or reach targeted by the project to those populations;
- Importance of the habitat attributes addressed by the project; and
- Likely effectiveness of a project in protecting or restoring the targeted habitat attributes.

The information on the importance of the populations, river reaches, and habitat attributes is provided in SalmonPORT. The extent to which a project addresses key habitat attributes or its effectiveness is based on the review of the project and related data by board staff and the Technical Advisory Committee. Consideration is given to the size of the area being treated and the project's objectives and approach. To allow a comparison among projects, the size of the area being treated is measured in "habitat units," which generally are equivalent to 500 feet of stream length.

- **Certainty of Success**

The Technical Advisory Committee assigns each project a certainty of success rating of high, medium, or low and a numerical score of up to 200 points. The scoring is based on the:

- The project’s objectives and scope;
- Technical approach;
- Coordination and sequencing with other recovery work;
- Technical, physical, legal, or funding uncertainties;
- Sponsor capabilities;
- Community and landowner support; and
- Stewardship.

- **Cost**

The Technical Advisory Committee assigns each project a cost rating of high, medium, or low, and a numerical score of up to 100 points. The cost score is based on the:

- Request amount relative to the likely benefits; Proportion of matching funds pledged;
- Total project cost relative to the amount and type of work being proposed; and
- Justification and description of costs.

Only projects receiving high or medium ratings for benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost are considered for funding. These projects are placed into four priority groupings depending on their ratings:

- Group 1 – Projects with all high ratings
- Group 2 – Projects with two high ratings and one medium rating
- Group 3 – Projects with one high rating and two medium ratings
- Group 4 – Projects with three medium ratings

Within each group, projects are ranked in their grand total numerical scores.

### Who completed the regional review (name, affiliation and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?

Projects are reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee and the board.

#### Technical Advisory Committee

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee was established pursuant to Revised Code of Washington 77.85.200. The principle role of the 15-member Technical Advisory Committee is to advise the board on technical matters relating to habitat protection and restoration. By statute, the Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Transportation, and Natural Resources are required members. The board added additional members from federal and state agencies, local government, and private business to augment the breadth and depth of technical expertise. The table below lists current Technical Advisory Committee members.

#### *Conflict of Interest*

The board recognizes that, given the committee's experience and expertise in fish-related issues, some members may have knowledge of or some connection to a proposal. That does not necessarily prevent a Technical Advisory Committee member from participating in the project evaluation process. It is the policy of the board that Technical Advisory Committee members conduct an unbiased review of the proposals. If, for any reason, a member believes that he or she cannot be unbiased, the member should recuse himself or herself from the process. If a Technical Advisory Committee member stands to gain personally if a proposal is funded, this is a legal conflict of interest and the Technical Advisory Committee member must recuse himself or herself. For the record, one member recused himself from the process due to his position in implementing two projects. In addition, given Kelley Jorgensen's role as chair of the SRFB Review Panel, Ms. Jorgensen participated in her SRFB Review Panel capacity and did not score the projects as a Technical Advisory Committee member.

**Table 13. Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee Membership**

Member	Affiliation	Expertise
Daniel Evans	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Bachelor of Arts, ecology, Wetlands Scientists Certification
Jeffry Fisher	NOAA-Fisheries	Doctorate, environmental toxicology
Jim Fisher	Private consultant	Bachelor of Science, zoology and chemistry
Angela Haffie	Washington Department of Transportation	Master of Science, environmental sciences
Dave Howe	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bachelor of Science, natural resource science

<b>Member</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
Kelley Jorgensen	Private consultant	Bachelor of Science, Northwest ecology and natural history
Steve Manlow	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Bachelor of Science, ecosystems analysis; Bachelor of Arts, biology
Ron Rhew	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Master of Science, entomology
Doug Stienbarger	Washington State University Extension	Master of Science, land management
Randy Sweet	Private consultant and Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board member	Masters of Science, geology and biology
Shannon Wills	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Master of Science, geology
Open	Washington Department of Ecology	
Open, Ex-Officio	Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office	
Open, Ex-Officio	Washington Department of Natural Resources	

### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

The board serves as the citizen committee and has final approval authority for the region’s project list. The board also is responsible for the resolution of any dispute arising from the Technical Advisory Committee’s decisions. The board may remand issues back to the Technical Advisory Committee or amend the list based on policy considerations such as the need to build sponsor capacity or to better address community concerns or interests. The table below provides a list of board members. In approving the final ranked list, board members were asked to disclose any legal conflict of interest they may have had with the projects.

#### *Conflict of Interest*

As with the Technical Advisory Committee, the board recognizes that, given members’ experience and expertise in fish-related issues, some members may have knowledge of or some connection to a proposal. That does not necessarily prevent a board member from participating in approving the ranked list. If, for any reason, a member believes that he or she cannot be unbiased, the member should recuse himself or herself from the process. If a member stands to gain personally if a proposal is funded, the member must recuse himself or herself. For the record, no conflicts were noted.

**Table 14. Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Membership**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Taylor Aalvik	Cowlitz Indian Tribe
The Honorable Bob Anderson	Skamania County commissioner
The Honorable Blair Brady	Wahkiakum County commissioner
The Honorable Lee Grose	Lewis County commissioner

<b>Member</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
The Honorable Jim Irish	Southwest Washington cities representative, mayor of La Center
Tom Linde	Skamania County citizen designee
Irene Martin	Wahkiakum County citizen designee
The Honorable Tom Meilke	Clark County commissioner
Todd Olson	Hydro-electric operators representative, PacificCorp
Don Swanson	Southwest Washington environmental representative
The Honorable Randy Sweet	Cowlitz County citizen designee, port commissioner, private property designee
The Honorable Dean Takko	Washington State Legislature, 19 <sup>th</sup> Legislative District
The Honorable Charles TenPas	Lewis County citizen designee, and Public Utilities District commissioner
Jade Unger	Clark County citizen designee
The Honorable Dennis Weber	Cowlitz County commissioner

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If so please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

All projects on the board’s final project list stem directly from the strategy and all projects target high priority populations and river reaches (Table 15).

The strategy is based on, and is consistent with, the goals, measures, actions, and priorities of recovery plan. It identifies reach-level restoration needs in both a multi-species and individual population basis. The strategy is based on an analysis of species presence, key life history stages affected, and key habitat limiting factors. During project development, board staff works with project sponsors to ensure that their proposals are consistent with the priorities in the habitat strategy. For a number of subbasins, the board has further refined the habitat strategy by identifying site-specific project opportunities within a given reach. The board has worked with agencies, sponsors, and landowners to complete several assessment and project identification efforts. These include:

- Lower Kalama Off-Channel Habitat Assessment
- Eagle Island Siting and Designs
- Grays River Restoration Technical Report
- Woodward Creek Habitat Restoration Project Siting and Design

- Lower Cowlitz River and Floodplain Habitat Restoration Project Siting and Design
- Lower East Fork Lewis River Strategy
- Abernathy and Germany Creeks Intensively Monitored Watershed Treatment Plan.

These assessments identified site-specific project opportunities, prioritized them according to the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board project evaluation criteria, developed cost estimates, and provided a number of designs in varying degrees for high priority projects. In addition to the board’s assessments, the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Conservation District was funded to complete strategies for the Coweeman and Skamokawa Rivers. The results of all the assessments directly resulted in six final proposals submitted this year.

**Table 15. Fish and Priority Tier Reaches Addressed by the Project**

Species and Tier Priorities	Salmon Populations and Recovery Plan Designations						Reach Tiers				
	Steelhead		Chinook		Chum	Coho	OOB*	1	2	3	4
	Winter	Summer	Fall	Spring							
Seven Springs Restoration	C				P	P		✓	✓		
West Fork Grays River Chum Channel Design	P		C		P	P		✓	✓		
Otter Creek Side Channel	P		C	P	C	P		✓			
Lower Cispus Side Channel Restoration	P		S	P		P		✓			
Elochoman River Restoration, Woods	C		P		P	P		✓			
Silver-Bluebird Creek Fish Passage Design		P						✓	✓		✓
Little Creek Side Channel	P			C		P		✓			
Grays River Reach 3 Road Abandonment	P					P		✓	✓		
Rock Creek Conservation Project	P							✓			
Delameter Creek Restoration, Richards	P				C	P			✓		
West Daybreak Phase 2	P	P	P		P	P		✓			
Lower Yellowjacket Creek Restoration	P		S	P		P		✓			
McCormick Creek Restoration	P				P	P			✓		
Duncan Dam Fish Passage Restoration	P				P	P		✓			✓
East Fork Lewis River Restoration Design, Reach 5A-B	P	P	P		P	P		✓			
Lower South Fork Grays River Restoration	P					P		✓			
Mason Creek Step Pool	P					P			✓		
La Center Wetlands Restoration Design	P	P	P		P	P	P	✓			

OOB = Other Columbia River Basin stocks

P = Primary

C = Contributing

**How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP<sup>15</sup>, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

The consistency of a project with the priorities of the recovery plan is an integral element in the project evaluation and ranking process and criteria. The consistency of the overall project list with the recovery plan is determined based on three factors. Specifically, the project evaluation assesses whether the projects on the list target:

- Priority populations for recovery;
- Priority reaches;
- Priority limiting factors or habitat attributes; and
- Benefits to other Columbia Basin stocks<sup>16</sup>

The recovery plan sets three population priorities or categories: primary, contributing, and stabilizing. The table below provides the definitions for these categories. While highest priority is given to primary populations, it should be noted that the NOAA-approved recovery plan requires improvement in the abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, and diversity for all populations to achieve recovery.

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<sup>15</sup> SaSI=Salmonid Stock Status; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

<sup>16</sup> While out-of-basin stocks are not considered in the recovery, the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board recognizes the importance of estuarine habitat where upriver stocks use these areas during their migration seasons.

**Table 16. Population Classifications**

Population Classification	Viability Goal	Description	Persistence Probability*
P Primary	High (H) or Very High (VH)	Low (negligible) risk of extinction (represents a “viable” level)	95-99%
C Contributing	Medium	Medium risk of extinction	75-94%
S Stabilizing	Low	Stable, but relatively high risk of extinction	40-74%

\*100-year persistence probabilities.

Reach priorities are established in two steps. First, reaches are grouped into ranked tiers using the criteria in Table 17. Reaches are then ranked within tiers based on:

- The number of populations using a reach;
- The recovery priority of each population;
- The importance of the reach (actual and potential) to the performance of each population; and
- The importance of the reach to each population is rated as high, medium, or low based on Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment analysis.

**Table 17. Reach Tier Designation Rules**

Reaches	Rule
Tier 1	All high priority reaches (based on Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment) for one or more primary populations.
Tier 2	All reaches not included in Tier 1 and which are medium priority reaches for one or more primary species and/or all high priority reaches for one or more contributing populations.
Tier 3	All reaches not included in Tiers 1 and 2 and which are medium priority reaches for contributing populations and/or high priority reaches for stabilizing populations.
Tier 4	Reaches not included in Tiers 1, 2, and 3 and which are medium priority reaches for stabilizing populations and/or low priority reaches for all populations.

Additional consideration is given for other upper Columbia Basin stocks using the tidally influenced reaches of tributary streams and the importance of such reaches to these stocks.

• **Addresses cost-effectiveness**

The Technical Advisory Committee considers the cost of a project during its evaluation of final applications. The consideration of cost is based on professional judgment taking into consideration labor, material, and administrative costs in comparison to past

projects. The following questions guide the Technical Advisory Committee’s cost evaluation:

- Is the request amount reasonable relative to the likely benefits? High scoring projects should demonstrate exceptional benefit for the cost;
- Has the sponsor obtained significant in-kind or cash match beyond the required minimum for the project type;
- Is the total project cost reasonable relative to the amount and type of work being proposed;
- Are costs well described and justified; and
- Are more appropriate fund sources available for the project?

## Local Review Processes

**Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizens Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups’ ratings.**

### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

The board serves as both the regional recovery organization and the lead entity for all WRIAs in the region except for the White Salmon, for which Klickitat County is the lead entity. The project evaluation criteria for the review process are described above in the regional section.

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

In the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s portions of the Lower and Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Regions, the Klickitat County Lead Entity process was followed, including reviews by the lead entity’s Technical Committee. A regional recovery plan has not been developed under Revised Codes of Washington 77.85.090 and 77.85.150 for any portion of the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s area. Projects were evaluated for fit to the *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* (August, 2013), which is the adaptive management strategy developed pursuant to Revised Code of Washington 77.85.060(2)(e). The *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* references currently known stock assessment information and assessment work performed within the region, including the *Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment ESA Recovery Plan* that was developed by NOAA-Fisheries. This recovery plan specifically addressed WRIA 30 in *Appendix B: Recovery Plan for the Klickitat River Population of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment*, and addresses WRIA 31 in *Appendix C: Recovery Plan for the Rock Creek Population of the Middle Columbia*

*River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment. Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* also cites stock assessment information in the salmon and steelhead recovery plan developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service for the White Salmon River (WRIA 29b) populations of Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead and salmon. These recovery plans include stock assessments by the National Marine Fisheries Service’s lower and middle Columbia regional technical teams.

**Table 18. Klickitat Citizen Review Committee Membership**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	<b>Interest</b>
Ken Bales	None	Klickitat County Land and Natural Resources Advisory Committee
Mike Copenhefer	None	Eastern Klickitat Conservation District
Adam Fahlenkamp	None	Central Klickitat Conservation District
Marc Harvey	Doug Miller	Mid-Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
James Kiona	None	Tribal fishermen, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Jay Letto	Susan Lourne	Environmental interests
Dan Lichtenwald	None	Environmental interests
Bill Paulsen	None	Sport fishing
Sherry Penney	Lance Beckman	Underwood Conservation District
Wayne Vineyard	None	Timber interests

Each project specifically was reviewed during the grant round review process with regard to the potential benefit provided to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmonid recovery or sustainability.

The technical review consisted of the following:

- A preliminary project review in which project sponsors met with the Technical Committee to discuss and refine project concepts and designs.
- A project site tour during which project sponsors presented their projects to the SRFB Review Panel representatives and to members of the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s Technical Committee and Citizen Review Committee.
- Project sponsors responded to comments received from the SRFB Review Panel throughout the grant round.
- A final technical committee evaluation in which project sponsors presented their updated proposals and the Technical Committee ranked projects and provided input and feedback to both project sponsors and the Citizen Review Committee.

- The Citizen Review Committee meeting at which project sponsors presented their projects to the committee and the committee evaluated and ranked projects for the project list with technical input from the Technical Committee.

The Klickitat Technical and Citizen Review Committees evaluated ranking based on the following criteria:

- Habitat features and process
- Areas and actions
- Scientific
- Species
- Life history
- Costs
- Scope and approach
- Sequence
- Stewardship
- Landowner willingness
- Meets SRFB eligibility criteria
- Implementation readiness

### *Community Support*

The project priority rankings were the same between the two local committees. Comments from the local Technical Committee were provided to the Citizen Review Committee.

During the grant round review process, both the lead entity Technical and Citizen Review Committees evaluated cost effectiveness when evaluating and ranking potential habitat project applications. This item also was addressed by the SRFB Review Panel during the project tours.

In addition to discussing proposed project budgets, there is a specific line item on each project evaluation that relates to cost benefit and effectiveness. Specifically, the question asks the reviewer to score the project between -10 (or 0 for technical ranking) and 10 regarding costs, considering if the project:

- Has low cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.
- Has a reasonable cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.
- Has high cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.

During the review process, this specific topic is one of the most highly discussed issues when evaluating project proposals due to the limited funding allocation available and given the sentiment and responsibility that public funding should be spent in most beneficial and responsible fashion possible.

**Identify your local technical review team**

**Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity**

The Technical Advisory Committee members are identified above in the regional section.

**Klickitat County Lead Entity**

**Table 19. Klickitat Technical Committee Membership**

Member	Affiliation	Expertise
Brady Allen	U.S. Geological Survey	Fisheries biologist
Diane Driscoll	NOAA-Fisheries	Fishery resource specialist
Jill Hardiman	U.S. Geological Survey	Fisheries biologist
Jim Hill	Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts	District manager
Loren Meagher (Alternate)	Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts	Engineer
Mark Kreiter	U.S. Forest Service	Hydrologist
David Lindley	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Habitat restoration specialist
Will Conley (Alternate)	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Hydrologist
Margaret Neuman	Mid-Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group	Executive director
Tova Tillinghast	Underwood Conservation District	District manager
Dan Richardson (Alternate)	Underwood Conservation District	Field technician
Joe Zendt, Chair	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Fisheries biologist

All voting members are independent of a regional organization as they work with the lead entity as representatives of their field of expertise.

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your local process, if applicable.**

**Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity**

SRFB Review Panel Members Kelly Jorgensen and Tom Slocum attended the site visits. Ms. Jorgensen attended the final application evaluation and ranking meeting. She actively engaged in discussions with Technical Advisory Committee members and sponsors. Formal comments on the draft applications were received from the entire SRFB Review Panel on May 27

and were included in the comment matrices to assist sponsors in completing their final applications. Their participation provided early notice of issues of potential concern to the review panel and allowed sponsors an opportunity to address or resolve these issues in their final applications. Sponsors received a comment matrix for each proposal and were required to submit the matrix with their final applications indicating how and where in the final applications the comments were addressed. The board requests that the SRFB and SRFB Review Panel consider the Technical Advisory Committee comments in their project reviews.

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

SRFB Review Panel Members Kelly Jorgensen and Paul Schlenger attended the Klickitat County Lead Entity project tour on June 18, 2013. They received the pre-application packet for each proposed project three weeks before the site visits. The SRFB Review Panel provided feedback and questions to each of the project sponsors, at which point project sponsors submitted responses to their questions and concerns.

As project budgets and funding situations became clear, the local Technical and Citizen Review Committee reviewed, evaluated, and ranked projects. Potential changes in project application scope made at the request of the local Citizen Review Committee (due to funding limitations) were communicated with the SRFB Review Panel via RCO's grants managers. The lead entity coordinator communicated with RCO grants managers during the application process.

### **Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists**

### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

Salmon recovery priorities and actions are guided by the NOAA-approved lower Columbia domain recovery plan for both the Columbia estuary and main stem, and the subbasin tributaries. The board's habitat strategy serves as its 6-year implementation work schedule. It is reviewed annually as described earlier and is consistent with the priorities outlined in the recovery plan. When individual subbasin strategies are completed, information on site-specific project opportunities are incorporated. This information is captured in SalmonPORT and helps sponsors target high priority areas and restoration types to craft their proposals.

With regard to the 18 projects on the final Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's project list, at a minimum, all projects:

- Benefit Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 reaches;
- Target one or more primary populations identified in the recovery plan; and

- Target one or more high priority restoration or protection needs.

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

The *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* is the basis for project prioritization and work schedule development; project evaluation criteria incorporate strategy priorities. This strategy has a priority matrix containing priority subbasins and reaches with associated rational, impacted species, life history significance, limiting habitat features, action priority ranking, specific habitat actions and rational, habitat forming processes, community interests, and the source of the information if applicable. This strategy and matrix are updated annually to reflect project completion and new information and data. All projects submitted this year are identified specifically or address habitat issues identified in the *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy*.

**Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?**

### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

The public was provided opportunities to comment on both the draft and final proposals. Concern was raised over potential safety issues associated the West Daybreak Phase 2 restoration project proposed by Fish First. All comments received throughout the process were included in the board's action summary. Fish First also was given the opportunity to respond to the various comments. The board reviewed all pertinent information along with staff's findings in making a recommendation.

The proposed West Daybreak Phase 2 restoration project is a product of a SRFB-funded design grant. Given the nature and scope of the project and in recognition that concerns have been voiced regarding potential safety hazards, the board recommends that the project be funded with the following conditions:

- The final design report and drawings must be stamped by a licensed professional engineer and be in accordance with the requirements of SRFB Manual 18, Appendix D-3: Final Design Deliverable. This includes soliciting and considering stakeholder comments in completing final designs;
- The final design report and drawings must be submitted to the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board for review and SRFB Review Panel review and approval before the initiation of construction work;

- On-site construction supervision must be provided by a licensed professional engineer; and
- Upon completion of construction, as-built designs stamped by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted to the SRFB.

### **Klickitat County Lead Entity**

The Klickitat County Lead Entity receives SRFB funding from both the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region and the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region allocations. Therefore, the lead entity comes up with two prioritization lists, one to use the funds available from the middle Columbia and one from the lower Columbia regions.

Two projects in the White Salmon River basin were proposed for funding through the lower Columbia region. One, the Mill Creek Fish Passage Final Design project, was met with a positive review and ranked as the top priority project in the funding area. Both committees felt that the project is primed following the removal of Condit Dam. The location of this project is the highest priority fish passage barrier to be addressed in the basin. Fish use was documented below the culvert and good habitat exists above the culvert. Both committees were glad to see the large matching contribution from the project sponsor as well.

### **Project List Summary Table**

Following is a project list summary reflecting the region's project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. For the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 16 projects, totaling \$2,565,000 and \$401,550 in matching funds. Of the projects submitted, five projects are conditioned.

As noted earlier, \$135,000 of the Lower Columbia regional allocation will be made available for two habitat projects in the Klickitat County Lead Entity. The two projects are proposed in the White Salmon River basin.

**Table. 20. Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy <sup>17</sup>
1	<a href="#">13-1083</a>	Seven Springs Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Winter steelhead, coho, chum	Chapter D, pgs. 84, 87-88, 92
2	<a href="#">13-1115</a>	West Fork Grays River Chum Channel Design	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter steelhead, fall Chinook, coho, chum	Chapter C, pg. 80
3	<a href="#">13-1153</a>	Otter Creek Side Channel	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Winter steelhead, fall Chinook, summer Chinook, chum, coho	Chapter C, pg. 91
4	<a href="#">13-1156</a>	Lower Cispus Side-channel Restoration	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Winter steelhead, fall Chinook, summer Chinook, coho	Chapter F, pgs. 118, 128
5	<a href="#">13-1081</a>	Elochoman River Restoration, Woods Property	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Winter steelhead, fall Chinook, coho, chum	Chapter D, pgs. 88, 90
6	<a href="#">13-1105</a>	Silver-Bluebird Creek Fish Passage Design	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Summer steelhead	Chapter N, pgs. 94, 96
7	<a href="#">13-1158</a>	Little Creek Side Channel	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Winter steelhead, summer Chinook, coho	Chapter K, pgs. 195, 198
8	<a href="#">13-1160</a>	Grays River Reach 3 Road Abandonment	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Winter steelhead, coho	Chapter C, pgs. 75, 76
9	<a href="#">13-1113</a>	Rock Creek Conservation Project	Columbia Land Trust	Winter steelhead	Chapter L, pgs. 82, 86
10	<a href="#">13-1082</a>	Delameter Creek Restoration, Richards Property	Cowlitz Conservation District	Winter steelhead, coho, chum	Chapter G, pgs. 87, 96, 98

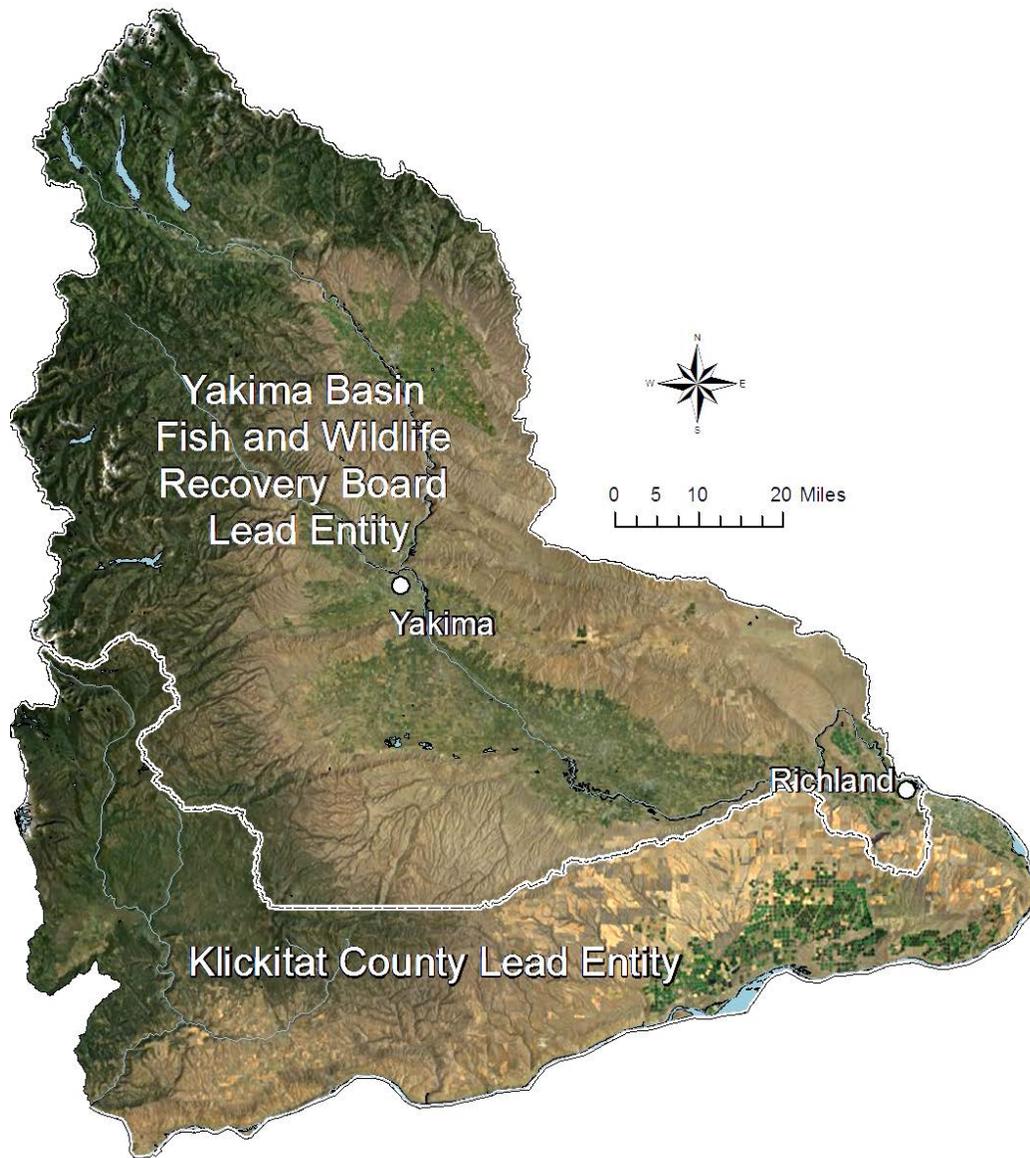
<sup>17</sup> Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II (LCFRB 2010)

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy <sup>17</sup>
11	<a href="#">13-1154</a>	Lower Yellowjacket Creek Restoration	Cowlitz Tribe	Spring and fall Chinook, coho, and steelhead	CH F-118, F-121, F-124
12	<a href="#">13-1233</a>	McCormick Creek Restoration	Clark Public Utilities	Steelhead, coho, and chum	CH L-82, L-85, L-87, L-88, L-91
13	<a href="#">13-1114</a>	Duncan Dam Fish Passage	Lower Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Chum, coho, steelhead	CH O-73
14	<a href="#">13-1109</a>	East Fork Lewis River Restoration Design, Reach 5A-B	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Steelhead, fall Chinook, Coho, Chum	CH L-87, L-88, L-90, L-92
15	<a href="#">13-1155</a>	Lower South Fork Grays River Restoration	Cowlitz Tribe	Steelhead, coho	CH C-74, C-81,
16	<a href="#">13-1110</a>	LaCenter Wetlands Restoration Design	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Steelhead, fall Chinook, Coho, Chum	CH L-82, L-85, L-87, L-90, L-92
<b>Klickitat County Lead Entity Projects in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1404</a>	Mill Creek Fish Passage Final Design	Underwood Conservation District	White salmon winter and summer steelhead	Tier B, Priority A, pgs. 2, 57
2	<a href="#">13-1409</a>	Rattlesnake Creek Large Woody Materials Project Development	Underwood Conservation District	White salmon winter and summer steelhead	Tier A, Priority A and B, pgs. 2, 39, 48

## Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region



Yakima Basin Fish and  
Wildlife Recovery Board  
1110 West Lincoln Ave.  
Yakima, WA 98902  
[www.ybfwrb.org](http://www.ybfwrb.org)

Executive Director  
Alex Conley  
(509) 453-4104  
[aconley@ybfwrb.org](mailto:aconley@ybfwrb.org)

Klickitat County Lead Entity  
127 West Court Street, Mail Stop CH-27  
Goldendale, WA 98620  
(509) 773-2410

**Region Overview**

**Geography**

The Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon bearing streams in Benton, Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat Counties.

**Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)**

Klickitat (30), Rock-Glade (31), Lower Yakima (37), Naches (38), and Upper Yakima (39)

**Federally Recognized Tribes**

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

**Endangered Species Act Listings**

**Table 21. Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Steelhead	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

**Salmon Recovery Plan**

**Table 22. Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board (for the Yakima basin; no recovery organization for Columbia Gorge populations in the middle Columbia region).
Plan Timeframe	15 years (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	94 (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Estimated Cost (This does not include estimated cost from the Klickitat and Rock Creek plans prepared by the NOAA.)	\$269 million (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Status	NOAA-Fisheries approved the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Recovery Plan in September 2009. This plan incorporates the Yakima board's <i>Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan</i> and NOAA's recovery plans for steelhead populations in the Gorge Management Unit of the middle Columbia River steelhead distinct population segment.  The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board released

Recovery Plan	
	the <i>Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan</i> in September 2012. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is developing a bull trout recovery plan that will include a middle Columbia River planning unit.
Implementation Schedule Status	For the Yakima basin, basic elements of a 6-year implementation schedule are completed, providing details of planned actions, key partners, link of actions to limiting factors and plan strategies, time to implement and achieve benefits, and estimated costs. Additional information fields and a tracking and reporting system for the implementation schedule are being developed.
Web Information	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board <a href="#">Web site</a> Klickitat Lead Entity <a href="#">Web page</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

There are five WRIsAs in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board is the regional salmon recovery organization and lead entity for three of these WRIsAs (37, 38, and 39). The Klickitat County Lead Entity’s geographic area is composed of WRIsAs 29b, 30, and 31. The Klickitat County Lead Entity’s geographic area is not within the purview of a regional organization established under Revised Codes of Washington 77.85.090 or 77.85.200, but is contained within the Lower Columbia and Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Regions. Therefore, a portion of the SRFB project funding allocated to the Lower Columbia and Middle Columbia Salmon Recovery Regions is allocated to the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s geographic area based on a combination of historical funding allocations and anadromous stream miles.

## Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

The mid-Columbia region was allocated \$1,776,600 for the 2013 SRFB grant round. Because there is not a single regional organization that includes both the areas served by the Yakima Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and that portion of the Klickitat County Lead Entity’s area that is within the mid-Columbia region, the two organizations enter into discussions each year about how to divide the mid-Columbia allocation between them.

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and the Klickitat County Lead Entity submit separate lead entity lists and divide funding between the two lists based on an agreed upon allocation.

**Table 23. Funding and Requests**

<b>Funding and Requests</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total Allocation	\$1,776,600	100%
Yakima Basin Lead Entity List (without alternates)	\$1,263,450	71.1%
Klickitat Lead Entity List (without alternates)	\$513,150	28.9%
Remaining Balance	(\$0)	100%

**How was the regional technical review conducted?**

The existing Yakima lead entity technical review group was used as the regional technical review team. Given that 1) the area covered by the lead entity and the regional organization is identical, and 2) most potential candidates for serving on a regional technical review team already were serving on the lead entity review team, the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board saw no reason to convene a separate review team. If in the future, there is agreement among all parties that we should develop a regional review that involves multiple lead entities, we would work with other parties to develop a separate regional technical review process.

**What criteria were used for the regional technical and citizens' review?**

The Yakima Technical Advisory Group evaluated Yakima basin projects using three sets of criteria:

1. Salmon Recovery Matrix assesses:
  - o Species benefited by project.
  - o Project benefits to in-stream flow and the hydrograph.
  - o Project benefits to water quality.
  - o Project benefits to in-channel habitat.
  - o Improvements to degraded large woody material densities.
  - o Protection of functional rearing habitat.
  - o Improvements to degraded rearing habitat.
  - o Project benefits to habitat access.
  - o Improvement of access for juvenile or adult to high quality habitat.

- Improvement of access for juvenile or adult to functional habitat.
- Project benefits to diversion screening.
- Project benefits to floodplain connectivity and riparian condition.

Matrix scores are adjusted using weighting factors for:

- Quality and quantity.
  - Certainty of success.
  - Benefit to cost.
  - Longevity of benefit.
2. Yakima Basin Technical Advisory Group Evaluation Form. This form is used to provide consistency in evaluating projects. It is used to generate discussion and provide additional guidance to Technical Advisory Group members for how to rank projects. These also are provided to the Citizen Committee so members are aware of how the Technical Advisory Group evaluated the proposals. Form elements include:
- Landowner commitment.
  - Certainty of valuation (protection projects only).
  - Project sequencing.
  - Reasonableness of the budget.
  - Threats to habitat values.
  - Organizational capacity of sponsor.
  - Presence of uncertainties and constraints.
  - Plans for future stewardship.
  - Fit to regional plan.
  - Adequacy of design.
  - Value to education and outreach.
3. Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board’s Priority Action List: The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board’s [Priority Action List](#) is a tool developed by the Technical Advisory Group to help identify high priority SRFB projects and apply those funding resources to projects that represent the most immediate needs of priority species. The list is used to:

- Give the Technical Advisory Group a way to proactively guide Yakima Basin SRFB funding towards high priority actions.
- Provide guidance to sponsors deciding what types of projects to pursue and propose.
- Strengthen the link between the SRFB project review criteria and recovery plan priorities.

Projects that clearly implement priority actions identified in the list receive 10 bonus points in the matrix. If a proposal does not address a next step related to a priority action, zero bonus points are awarded. It is important to emphasize that the Technical Advisory Group uses this approach as a way to recognize and reward proposals that implement identified priorities, but not as a way to exclude other SRFB proposals.

The Yakima Citizen Committee evaluated ranking based on the following criteria:

- Cultural and social benefits:
  - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and its members?
  - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the agricultural community?
  - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the community at large?
  - How will the project affect Endangered Species Act liabilities for community members?
  - How will the project affect recreational opportunities?
  - Does the project propose a planned and compelling education and outreach component?
- Economic considerations:
  - What is the potential short-term impact on the community's economy?
  - What is the potential long-term impact on the community's economy?
  - Is the project budget clearly defined and reasonable?
  - How much benefit does the project create for the dollars invested?
- Project context and organization:
  - If the project is not funded now, are key opportunities lost or is the proposal premature?

- Is the project innovative, standard, or problematic?
- How is the project coordinated with other past, present, and future salmon recovery actions?
- Are we confident that all the pieces of the project can come together as anticipated or are there uncertainties?
- Partnerships and community support:
  - Does the proposal demonstrate the breadth and strength of community and citizen involvement in the project?
  - Are the right partners involved to make the project successful?
  - Is the project sponsor using SRFB funding to leverage other funding sources?

**Who completed the regional review (name, affiliation and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?**

Participants in the 2013 Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Technical Advisory Group are listed below. Participants were chosen to assure 1) a broad range of knowledge about fisheries and habitat restoration in the Yakima basin, 2) inclusion of participants from all parts of the basin (upper, mid and lower), and 3) representation of the full range of organizations active in fisheries and watershed management in the basin. The Technical Advisory Group is a long-standing committee that the lead entity has used in past SRFB project reviews and other processes. All of the voting members are independent of the regional organization in that they work with the lead entity as representatives of their individual organizations and are not otherwise directly affiliated with the regional organization.

**Table 24. Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Technical Advisory Group**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
Dale Bambrick	NOAA-Fisheries	Supervisory fish biologist
David Child	Yakima Basin Joint Board	Fish biologist
John Easterbrooks	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Regional fish program manager
Joel Freudenthal	Yakima County	Fish and wildlife biologist
Sean Gross	NOAA-Fisheries	Fisheries biologist
Anna Lael	Kittitas County Conservation District	District manager
Paul LaRiviere	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	In-stream flow biologist
Pat Monk	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fisheries biologist
Scott Nicolai	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Habitat biologist
Tom Ring	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Hydrogeologist

Name	Affiliation	Expertise
Arden Thomas	Bureau of Reclamation	Fish biologist
Jeff Thomas	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fisheries biologist
Richard Visser	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Restoration biologist
Rebecca Wassell	Mid Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Project manager

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If so please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan but considered a low priority or is a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

All of the projects submitted for this grant round are identified in the *Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan*. The actions database included in the plan is recognized as our implementation schedule of actions as per correspondence dated October 20, 2008 from the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office. We are working to incorporate both bull trout and steelhead actions into a joint implementation schedule.

**How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP<sup>18</sup>, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

Steelhead and bull trout are the Endangered Species Act listed species in the Yakima basin, and all stocks are high priority for recovery actions. The [Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan](#) (2009) contains the most current data and local knowledge of the status of steelhead populations. The plan incorporates the Internal Columbia Technical Review Team population designations and stock status reports, assesses limiting factors, sets specific recovery goals and identifies the actions needed to meet them. The draft [Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan](#) was completed in 2012 in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an update to the board’s *2005 Salmon Recovery Plan*. The Technical Advisory Group assesses the fit of proposed projects to the priority actions identified in

<sup>18</sup> SaSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

these plans, and uses a matrix that is designed to prioritize projects based on their specific contributions to recovery goals. The matrix also gives projects credit for parallel benefits to non-listed focal species.

- **Addresses cost effectiveness?**

Both the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee evaluated project budgets as a part of the ranking process. The Technical Advisory Group assigned each project a high, medium, or low certainty of success score based on:

- The completeness and accuracy of project budgets.
- How reasonable the costs are relative to similar projects.
- The proposed return for the dollars invested.

A new item for 2013 was the benefit-to-cost weighting factor, which was developed by our Technical Advisory Group. This weighting factor asks Technical Advisory Group members to consider if the proposed cost of the project is reasonable with respect to the expected biological outcomes? This weighting factor is a qualitative evaluation of the biological benefit of the project compared to the cost to SRFB and is not intended to require quantification of biological benefits.

The Citizen Committee also scores a project based on its assessment of whether a budget is reasonable relative to other similar projects and the proposal's expected benefits.

As both committees have evaluated projects over the past few years, they have been concerned about the increasing cost of implementing projects. As in previous years, the focus was proactive – asking sponsors to adjust their budgets and remove cost elements from projects that they felt weren't the best use of limited salmon recovery funds.

## **Local Review Processes**

**Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizen's Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups' ratings.**

### **Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**

The Technical Advisory Group and the Citizen Committee each have distinctive roles in the evaluation of projects. The Technical Advisory Group is responsible for determining the technical

validity of a project, and how valuable the project is to salmonid populations. The Citizen Committee is responsible for evaluating how the project might affect the community, and how much community support the project garnered. The final rank is determined by the Citizen Committee and approved by the board. The Technical Advisory Group develops a recommended ranking by considering the Technical Advisory Group matrix score and ten different certainty of success criteria, which include items such as project sequencing, uncertainties and constraints, organizational capacity, and reasonable budget. The Technical Advisory Group then submits its recommended ranking to the Citizen Committee for review. The Citizen Committee then evaluates the project based on its set of criteria, and adjusts the Technical Advisory Group's proposed ranking based on its evaluation. The Citizen Committee's proposed project ranking then is submitted to the board for review. The board can either approve the list as submitted or remand the list to the Citizen Committee for reconsideration, but the board cannot re-rank projects. This process is set up to meet the requirements of the state statute creating the SRFB and the Lead Entity Program, and is designed to ensure that projects proposed for SRFB funding are technically solid, address priority issues, and are broadly supported by diverse community interests.

For the regional and local technical review, we used two sets of criteria to rank projects. The Citizen Committee used its own established set of criteria. The Technical Advisory Group met to review and rank projects on July 16. The group's proposed ranking and the notes of their meeting were then provided to the Citizen Committee, which met July 31 to rate the projects based on the Citizen Committee's criteria.

The Citizen Committee's final ranked list was presented to and approved by the board on August 7.

#### ***Technical Advisory Group Biological Matrix***

The technical advisory group used this tool to award projects a score based on its possible and intended biological benefit. The maximum score a project can receive is listed under possible score – projects can receive partial points. This score is adjusted based on four weighting factors; habitat quantity and quality, biological certainty of success, benefit to cost, and longevity of benefit.

#### ***Technical Advisory Group Evaluation Form***

This worksheet lists several "certainty of success" categories, and Technical Advisory Group members use it as a guide to discuss factors not addressed in the matrix. The main intent of these forms is to help maintain consistency in the project evaluations, and to help lead entity staff document the discussion.

The Citizen Committee used its community evaluation and scoring criteria, which focuses on cultural, social, economic, efficient and effective resource use, educational value and community support.

A full description of the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity process can be found in our [Lead Entity Manual](http://www.ybfwrb.org/Assets/Documents/Lead%20Entity/FINAL%202013%20LEAD%20ENTITY%20MANUAL.pdf) at [www.ybfwrb.org/Assets/Documents/Lead%20Entity/FINAL%202013%20LEAD%20ENTITY%20MANUAL.pdf](http://www.ybfwrb.org/Assets/Documents/Lead%20Entity/FINAL%202013%20LEAD%20ENTITY%20MANUAL.pdf).

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

In the Klickitat County Lead Entity's portions of the Lower and Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Regions, the Klickitat County Lead Entity process was followed, including reviews by the lead entity's Technical Committee. A regional recovery plan has not been developed under Revised Codes of Washington 77.85.090 and 77.85.150 for any portion of the Klickitat County Lead Entity's area. Projects were evaluated for fit to the *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* (August, 2013), which is the adaptive management strategy developed pursuant to Revised Code of Washington 77.85.060(2)(e). The *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* references currently known stock assessment information and assessment work performed within the region, including the *Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment ESA Recovery Plan* that was developed by NOAA-Fisheries. This recovery plan specifically addressed WRIA 30 in *Appendix B: Recovery Plan for the Klickitat River Population of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment*, and addresses WRIA 31 in *Appendix C: Recovery Plan for the Rock Creek Population of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment*. *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* also cites stock assessment information in the salmon and steelhead recovery plan developed by NOAA-Fisheries for the White Salmon River (WRIA 29b) populations of Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead and salmon. These recovery plans include stock assessments by the NOAA-Fisheries' lower and middle Columbia regional technical teams.

The technical review consisted of the following:

- A preliminary project review in which project sponsors met with the technical committee to discuss and refine project concepts and designs.
- A project site tour during which project sponsors presented their projects to the SRFB Review Panel representatives and to members of the Klickitat County Lead Entity's Technical Committee and Citizen's Review Committee.

- Project sponsors responded to comments received from the SRFB Review Panel throughout the grant round.
- A final technical committee evaluation in which project sponsors presented their updated proposals and the Technical Committee ranked projects and provided input and feedback to both project sponsors and the Citizen’s Review Committee.
- The Citizen’s Review Committee meeting in which project sponsors presented their projects to the committee and the committee evaluated and ranked projects for the project list with technical input from the technical committee.

The Klickitat Technical and Citizen’s Review Committees evaluated ranking based on the following criteria:

- Habitat features and process
- Areas and actions
- Scientific
- Species
- Life history
- Costs
- Scope and approach
- Sequence
- Stewardship
- Landowner willingness
- Meets SRFB eligibility criteria

### *Community Support*

The project priority rankings were the same between the two local committees. Comments from the local Technical Committee were provided to the Citizen’s Review Committee.

During the grant round review process, both the lead entity Technical and Citizen’s Review Committee’s evaluated cost effectiveness when evaluating and ranking potential habitat project applications. This item also was addressed by the SRFB Review Panel during the project tours.

In addition to discussing proposed project budgets, there is a specific line item on each project evaluation that relates to cost benefit and effectiveness. Specifically, the question asks the

reviewer to score the project between -10 (or 0 for Technical ranking) and 10 regarding costs, considering if the project:

- Has low cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.
- Has a reasonable cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.
- Has high cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type and location.

During the review process, this specific topic is one of the most highly discussed issues when evaluating project proposals due to the limited funding allocation available and given the sentiment and responsibility that public funding should be spent in most beneficial and responsible fashion possible.

**Identify your local technical review team**

**Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**

The Yakima Basin Technical Advisory Group members are identified above.

**Table 25. Klickitat County Lead Entity**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
Brady Allen	U.S. Geological Survey	Fisheries biologist
Diane Driscoll	NOAA-Fisheries	Fishery resource specialist
Jill Hardiman	U.S. Geological Survey	Fisheries biologist
Jim Hill	Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts	District manager
Loren Meagher (Alternate)	Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts	Engineer
Mark Kreiter	U.S. Forest Service	Hydrologist
David Lindley	Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation	Habitat restoration specialist
Will Conley (Alternate)	Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation	Hydrologist
Margaret Neuman	Mid-Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group	Executive director
Tova Tillinghast	Underwood Conservation District	District manager
Dan Richardson (Alternate)	Underwood Conservation District	Field technician
Joe Zendt	Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation	Fisheries biologist

All voting members are independent of a regional organization as they work with the lead entity as representatives of their field of expertise.

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional/lead entity process, if applicable.**

### Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

SRFB Review Panel members Kelley Jorgenson and Tom Slocum toured 14 project sites and had three project presentations spanning June 4-7, 2013. The tour visited all project sites except for the Little Rattlesnake Bull Trout Task Force and Nanum Wilson Cherry Assessment sites because we agreed before the visit that sponsor would prepare an office presentation for these projects. Review panel members provided feedback to staff and applicants on site, and followed up with their written comments. They also provided lead entity staff with feedback on some of the technicalities of applications such as eligibility, budget formatting, and wording.

Board staff invited all review committee members to attend the site visits. Representatives of the Technical Advisory Group (included David Child, John Easterbrooks, Paul LaRiviere, Sean Gross, Rebecca Wassell, and Richard Visser) and of the Citizen Committee (included Onni Perala, Jerry Rhodes, Tuck Russell, McClure Tosh, and Cynthia Wilkerson). The panel members asked questions and addressed their concerns with project applicants and board staff. A summary of on-site discussion and potential concerns was sent to project sponsors immediately following the site visits. The board received review panel comments on June 25. These comments were shared with applicants and Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee members, and applicants were asked to address these issues to strengthen their proposals as they entered them into PRISM.

Between June 7 and June 28, applicants had the opportunity to submit any changes or adjustments to their applications so a packet containing amended applications could be prepared two weeks before the Technical Advisory Group review. The board is pleased with how well review panel involvement enhances their review process.

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

SRFB Review Panel members Kelley Jorgensen and Paul Schlenger attended the Klickitat lead entity project tour on June 18, 2013. They received the pre-application packet for each proposed project three weeks before the site visits. The SRFB Review Panel provided feedback and questions to each of the project sponsors, at which point project sponsors submitted responses to their questions and concerns.

As project budgets and funding situations became clear, the local technical and citizen's committee reviewed, evaluated, and ranked projects. Potential changes in project application scope made at the request of the local Citizen's Review Committee (due to funding limitations)

were communicated to the SRFB Review Panel via RCO's grants managers. The lead entity coordinator communicated with RCO grants managers during the application process.

### **Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists**

#### **Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**

The August 2009 Yakima steelhead recovery outlines a list of recommended recovery actions that will contribute to restoring steelhead to viable levels in the Yakima basin. Project applicants were asked to identify the actions that pertained to their projects in their applications, and during the Technical Advisory Group evaluation process, we determined if a project had a high, medium, or low fit to the recovery plan.

During the 2012-13 review of our lead entity process, participants emphasized the need to improve the fit between SRFB proposals submitted by sponsors and the biological priorities that Technical Advisory Group participants feel need to be addressed. In response, a Technical Advisory Group working group convened to develop a process to identify and describe priority actions, and revise the Technical Advisory Group matrix to recognize proposals that implement Technical Advisory Group priorities.

This effort resulted in the Technical Advisory Group [Priority Action List](http://ybfwrp.org/Assets/Documents/Lead%20Entity/TAG%20Priority%20Actions%202013.pdf) at <http://ybfwrp.org/Assets/Documents/Lead%20Entity/TAG%20Priority%20Actions%202013.pdf>.

The list is used to:

- Give the Technical Advisory Group a way to proactively guide Yakima Basin SRFB funding towards high priority actions.
- Provide guidance to sponsors deciding what types of projects to pursue and propose.
- Strengthen the link between the SRFB project review criteria and recovery plan priorities.

#### **Klickitat County Lead Entity**

The *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy* is the basis for project prioritization and work schedule development; project evaluation criteria incorporate strategy priorities. This strategy has a priority matrix containing priority subbasins and reaches with associated rational, impacted species, life history significance, limiting habitat features, action priority ranking, specific habitat actions and rational, habitat forming processes, community interests, and the source of the information if applicable. This strategy and matrix are updated annually to reflect project completion and new information and data. All projects submitted for this grant round

are specifically identified or address habitat issues identified in the *Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy*.

**Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?**

### Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

We provided each sponsor with a summary of comments and suggestions after project review milestones (site visits, sponsor presentations, etc.). As we moved through each evaluation feedback loop, sponsors considered the feedback received and modified their proposals as appropriate. All issues identified were to be addressed two weeks before the Technical Advisory Group review.

Upon completion of the Technical Advisory Group's review and scoring, the lead entity's Citizen Committee reviews and ranks the projects. Citizen Committee members may include individual citizens, local, state, federal, and tribal government representatives; community groups; environmental and fisheries groups; conservation districts; and industry. The Citizen Committee is critical to ensure that biological priorities and projects identified by the Technical Advisory Group have the necessary community support for success. Citizen Committee members are often the best judges of the community's social, cultural, and economic values as they apply to salmon recovery, and they can assess how to increase community support over time through the implementation of habitat projects. The Citizen Committee reviews the Technical Advisory Group's proposed project ranking and adjusts it based on the results of their evaluation of community values. Community values considered include: cultural, social, economic, efficient and effective resource use, community support, and partner support. The Citizen Committee develops the final recommended ranked project list. The committee takes the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Group into consideration, but they are not obligated to maintain the same ranking given to projects by the Technical Advisory Group if they feel a project's ranking needs to be adjusted based the Citizen Committee's evaluation.

The Citizen Committee chose to maintain the Technical Advisory Group's ranking for the first six projects, based on the fact that in general the Technical Advisory Group's highest ranked projects also received the highest scores based on the Citizen Committee's criteria. It noted that in the case of the one exception, the Little Rattlesnake Floodplain Reconnection Project, the Citizen Committee's concerns could be addressed if the project sponsor implements effective public outreach and communication about the project and its impacts on road access. The Citizen Committee emphasized that while the project has created some concerns for road users,

significant efforts are being made to ensure that road access to areas above the closed section will be maintained.

Citizen Committee changes to the Technical Advisory Group rank occurred for several projects further down the list:

- The Yakima Basin Bull Trout Task Force was moved downward from Number 7 on the Technical Advisory Group's list to Number 11 on the Citizen Committee's list, based on its relatively poor Citizen Committee's score of 4 and Citizen Committee's concerns that portions of the work (outreach and monitoring) were not clearly eligible for SRFB funding while the case for the need and effectiveness of work to address other elements (recreational dams) was not well developed.
- The Ellensburg Water Company Coleman Creek Intersection Project was moved upward from Number 12 to Number 10, based on its high Citizen Committee's score (9 vs. 4 and 5 for the projects moved below it) and the Citizen Committee's desire to see the project completed so as not to strand funding allocated to it in previous years.
- The Ahtanum Creek Restoration Survey and Design Project was moved above the Naches River Riparian and Side Channel Design Project, trading the 13th and 14th spots in the list. The Citizen Committee based this on the significantly higher Citizen Committee's score (7 vs. 1) received by the Ahtanum Project.
- The Citizen Committee changed the Technical Advisory Group's 'Do Not Fund' recommendation for the West Side Crossing Reach to 'Fund,' giving the project the 16th place on the list. The Citizen Committee concurred with the Technical Advisory Group that the SRFB should not fund any work on the actual siphon site that might be considered a required element of the project to remove the siphon and replace it with a flume, but noted that there were fundable habitat improvement elements proposed downstream of the siphon site.
- The Citizen Committee confirmed the 'Do Not Fund' recommendation for the Healing Greens Project, noting that while it commended the project sponsor for interest in salmon recovery, the proposal did not clearly define what would be done, its potential benefits, and the capacity of the sponsor to effectively implement the project.
- Finally, the Citizen Committee considered the Technical Advisory Group recommendation that monitoring elements of the Bateman Island Causeway Design not be funded, but decided to provide that input as a recommendation to the sponsor, rather than as a condition of funding.

On August 7, the board met and reviewed the ranked lead entity list submitted by the Citizen Committee, and approved the list unanimously.

### Klickitat County Lead Entity

The Klickitat County Lead Entity receives SRFB funding out of both the Lower and Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region allocations. Therefore, the lead entity comes up with two prioritization lists, one to use the funds available from the middle Columbia and one from the lower Columbia.

Proposed for funding in the Middle Columbia, the Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 5 project had few comments and questions. The main concern dealt with cost-benefit. However, the project focuses on a high use area for fish and important section on the river, in addition to the good track record of the project sponsors and successful implementation of past work, led to it being the top ranked project in the lead entity.

### Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region’s project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. For the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 14 projects (including alternates) totaling \$2,686,327 submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board. Of the 14 projects submitted, three are conditioned and eight are alternates. The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted two project totaling \$513,150 and \$91,265 in matching funds through the Middle Columbia region. The Klickitat County Lead Entity also has submitted two projects through the Lower Columbia region.

**Table 26. Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1312</a>	Little Rattlesnake Creek Floodplain Reconnection	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Naches steelhead	Naches Action Number 8, pg. 165 Naches Action Number 31, pg. 178
2	<a href="#">13-1315</a>	Naneum, Wilson, and Cherry Creek Assessment	Kittitas County	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action Number 7, pg. 193; Upper Yakima Action Number 11, pg. 195
3	<a href="#">13-1314</a>	Cle Elum River Side Channel Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action Number 13, pg. 197; Upper

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Middle Columba River Salmon Recovery Region

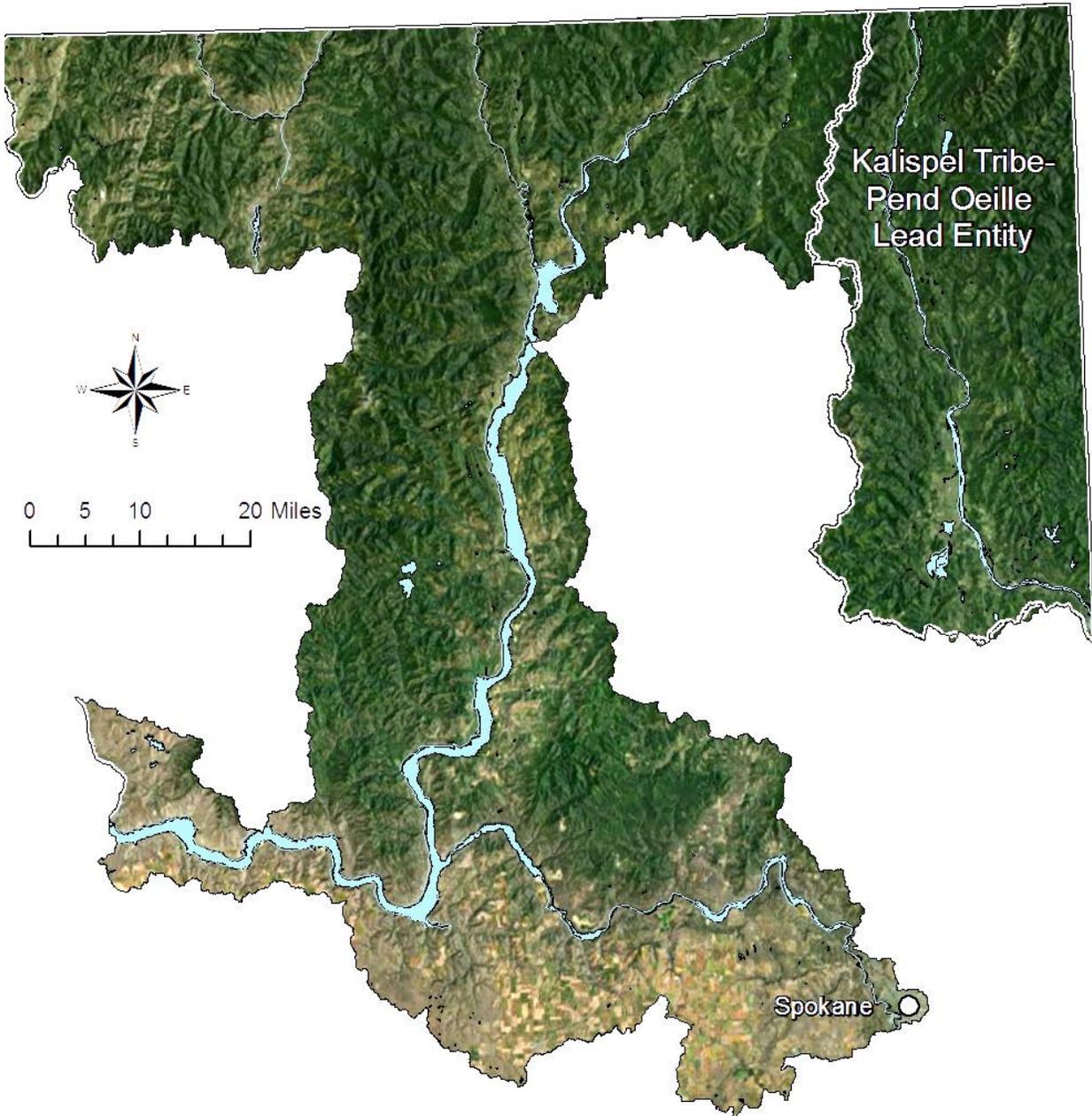
Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
		Phase 2			Yakima Action Number 14, pg. 198
4	<a href="#">13-1317</a>	Robinson Landing Levee Setback Design	Yakima County	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Lower Main stem Action Number 6, pg. 156
5	<a href="#">13-1310</a>	Bateman Island Causeway Modification Conceptual Design	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Naches steelhead	Lower Main stem Action, Number 7, pg. 157
6 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1309</a>	Lower Cowiche Floodplain Reconnection, Phase 3	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Naches Action Number 19, pg. 171
7 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1308</a>	Teaway Forks Large Wood Trapping	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action Number 14, pg. 198
8 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1320</a>	Floodplain Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs	North Yakima Conservation District	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Basin-wide Action Number 11, pg. 151
9 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1322</a>	Ellensburg Water Company - Coleman Creek Intersection	Kittitas County Conservation District	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action Number 11, pg. 195
10 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1347</a>	Wise Manastash Creek Acquisition and Restoration	Kittitas County	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action Number 15, pg. 199
11 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1319</a>	Ahtanum Creek Restoration Survey and Design	North Yakima Conservation District	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Naches Action Number 27, pg. 176
12 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1318</a>	Naches River Riparian and Side Channel Design	North Yakima Conservation District	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Naches Action Number 5, pg. 163
13 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1311</a>	Yakima Beaver Project Phase 2	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Basin-wide Action Number 11, pg. 151; Upper Yakima Action Number 14, pg. 198

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
<b>Klickitat County Lead Entity Projects in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1401</a>	Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 5	Columbia Land Trust	Klickitat winter and summer steelhead	Tier A, Priority A, pgs. 3, 41, 63-66
2	<a href="#">13-1397</a>	Rock Creek Conservation Easement Assessment	Eastern Klickitat Conservation District	Rock Creek steelhead	Tier A, Priority A, pgs. 3, 43, 92-94

## Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region



Kalispel Tribe-  
Pend Oreille  
Lead Entity

Spokane



Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille Lead Entity  
P.O. Box 39  
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**Region Overview**

**Geography**

The Northeast Washington Region is comprised of native resident salmonid streams in Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties.

**Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)**

Lower Lake Roosevelt (53), Lower Spokane (54), Middle Lake Roosevelt (58), Kettle (60), Upper Lake Roosevelt (61), Pend Oreille (62)

**Federally Recognized Tribes**

Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and Spokane Tribe of Indians

**Endangered Species Act Listings**

**Table 27. Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Bull Trout	Threatened	June 10, 1998

**Salmon Recovery Plan**

**Table 28. Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	
Plan Timeframe	
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	
Status	A draft bull trout recovery plan has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lead entity for Pend Oreille County has developed a habitat strategy that is used for directing salmon recovery projects.
Estimated Cost	
Implementation Schedule Status	
Web Information	<a href="http://www.posrt.org">www.posrt.org</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region is not planning under regional salmon recovery planning. An effort took place several years ago to regionalize within Northeast Washington, but it was unsuccessful. The Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille is the only lead entity within this geographic region. The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team was created under the Salmon Recovery Act for WRIA 62. The recovery team consists of a Technical Advisory Group and a Citizens Advisory Group and is coordinated by the Kalispel Tribe.

### Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because there isn't a regional organization, there is no region-wide process. The questions below were addressed to the Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team and the answers provided reflect that structure.

#### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

All projects are submitted for WRIA 62. Funds are allocated across projects submitted for the WRIA.

#### **How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?**

The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team uses a two-step process to evaluate and rank projects.

- The Technical Advisory Group uses a consensus-based approach to evaluate projects for benefit to salmonids and certainty of success.
- Once the Technical Advisory Group evaluation is complete, the results are provided to the Citizens Advisory Group to be considered during project ranking. The citizens group then uses a consensus-based approach to rank each project based on evaluation provided by the Technical Advisory Group.

#### **What criteria were used for the regional/lead entity technical and citizens review?**

The Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- **Benefit to salmonids**
  - Does the project address high priority habitat features or watershed processes?
  - Is the project in a high priority subbasin?

- Has the project been identified through a documented habitat assessment?
- Does the project address multiple species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed species or non-listed species primarily supported by natural spawning?
- Does the project address an important life history stage or habitat type?
- Does the project have a low cost relative to the predicted benefits?
- **Certainty of success**
  - Is the project scope appropriate to meet its goals and objectives?
  - Is the project consistent with proven scientific methods?
  - Is the project in correct sequence and independent of other actions being taken first?
  - Does the project address a high potential threat to salmonid habitat?
  - Does the project clearly describe and fund stewardship of the area or facility for more than 10 years?
  - Is the project landowner willing to have the project done on property?
  - Can the project be successfully implemented or are there constraints which may limit project success?

The Citizens Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses subbasin priority limiting factors and actions identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses subbasin priority species and areas identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's certainty of success, rate the proposal's ability to address the priority areas habitat limiting factors.
- Rate the project's current level of community support.
- Rate how well the project will help promote community support for the overall salmonid recovery effort in WRIA 62.

- Rate how well the project proposal addresses the socioeconomic concerns identified by the strategy.
- Rate whether the project is a justifiable use of public funds.

**Who completed the review (name, affiliation, and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?**

Technical Advisory Group members:

- Todd Andersen, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resource Department, fisheries biologist
- Bill Baker, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, fisheries biologist
- Ted Carlson, Stimson Lumber Company, forestry
- Jill Cobb, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist
- Carrie Cordova, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, biologist
- Sandy Dotts, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Jason Gritzner, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist
- Jeff Lawlor, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Rob Lawler, U.S. Forest Service, Colville National Forest, hydrologist and biologist
- George Luft, Pend Oreille County Public Works, engineer
- Joe Maroney, Kalispel Tribe, Natural Resource Department, fisheries biologist
- Todd McLaughlin, Pend Oreille County Planning Department, permitting and biologist
- Brian Peck, U.S. Forest Service, Colville National Forest, fisheries biologist
- Wade Pierce, Stimson Lumber Company, forestry
- Aaron Prussian, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist and biologist
- Don Ramsey, Pend Oreille County Public Works, engineer
- Tom Shuhda, U.S. Forest Service, Colville National Forest, fisheries biologist
- Sean Stash, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, biologist

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

Not applicable.

**How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability?**

The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team's *Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat* identifies high, medium, and low priority subbasins. These subbasins were further ranked based on seven additional criteria to create a subbasin priority ranking. Priority actions were determined for each of the high and medium subbasins using information from the bull trout limiting factors report for WRIA 62 and the professional judgment of the Technical Advisory Group.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

Cost-effectiveness is considered in the Technical Advisory Group process as a specific criterion. The Citizen Advisory Group also considers cost effectiveness during final discussions on ranking the proposals

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional or lead entity process, if applicable.**

The SRFB Review Panel visited the Pend Oreille lead entity area on June 22, 2012. During the visit, our project sponsors presented the proposals (in the field) for the current round of funding. The sponsors, Technical Advisory Group, and Citizens Advisory Group members, lead entity coordinator, and SRFB Review Panel visited the proposed project sites to evaluate each proposed project. During the visit, the panel members commented on each project, asked specific questions, and provided advice as to potential improvements that would increase the soundness of each project and the proposals. Following the visit, the review panel provided written comments to the lead entity, which passed on the forms to each project sponsor. The coordinator recommended each sponsor consider the comments and suggestions and revise the projects accordingly.

**Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.**

Locally, we use our *Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat* (2007) as a tool for guiding the implementation of restoration efforts in Pend Oreille. This document uses multiple criteria for ranking subbasins within the Pend Oreille as low, medium, or high priority for restoration improvements. Based on the priority, we develop projects that address concerns regarding native salmonid habitat. Typically, we focus on restoration efforts surrounding our Number 1 (bull trout) and Number 2 (westslope cutthroat trout) species. However, efforts also are made to address habitat issues that coincide with our Number 3 priority species (pygmy whitefish). For the current round, we focused on watersheds with projects that both directly and indirectly benefit bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout. We are continually in the process of updating our strategy and Habitat Work Schedule, but more importantly, we developed an implementation schedule in 2012 that directs our project list for 2-3 years. The implementation schedule (plan) initially focused on projects that are ready to go and have either received SRFB funding for the design phase or were submitted as an alternate recently. For out years, the priority areas and actions that provide the greatest benefit to declining stocks of native salmonids will be the focus of projects listed on the plan. Ideally, Habitat Work Schedule will assist in managing and updating the plan.

**Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?**

During evaluation of projects, we use our Citizens and Technical Advisory Groups to develop the final list of ranked projects to be submitted to the SRFB. Typically, our Technical Advisory Group evaluates the projects based on criteria outlined above and scores each project accordingly. Next, the Technical Advisory Group has a discussion to address any issues or concerns surrounding each project. Following the discussion, the Citizens Advisory Group discusses and ranks the projects based on the Technical Advisory Group's guidance and evaluation criteria associated with community interest and benefit (as described in the attached Citizens Advisory Group evaluation criteria. Finally, the lead entity submits the lead entity list memorandum with ranked projects based on final rankings by the Citizens Advisory Group. For the 2012 proposals, we discussed them as a group because they had been evaluated previously. We only had two projects available, of which both fit within our funding allocation and having no issues, were pushed forward in the process.

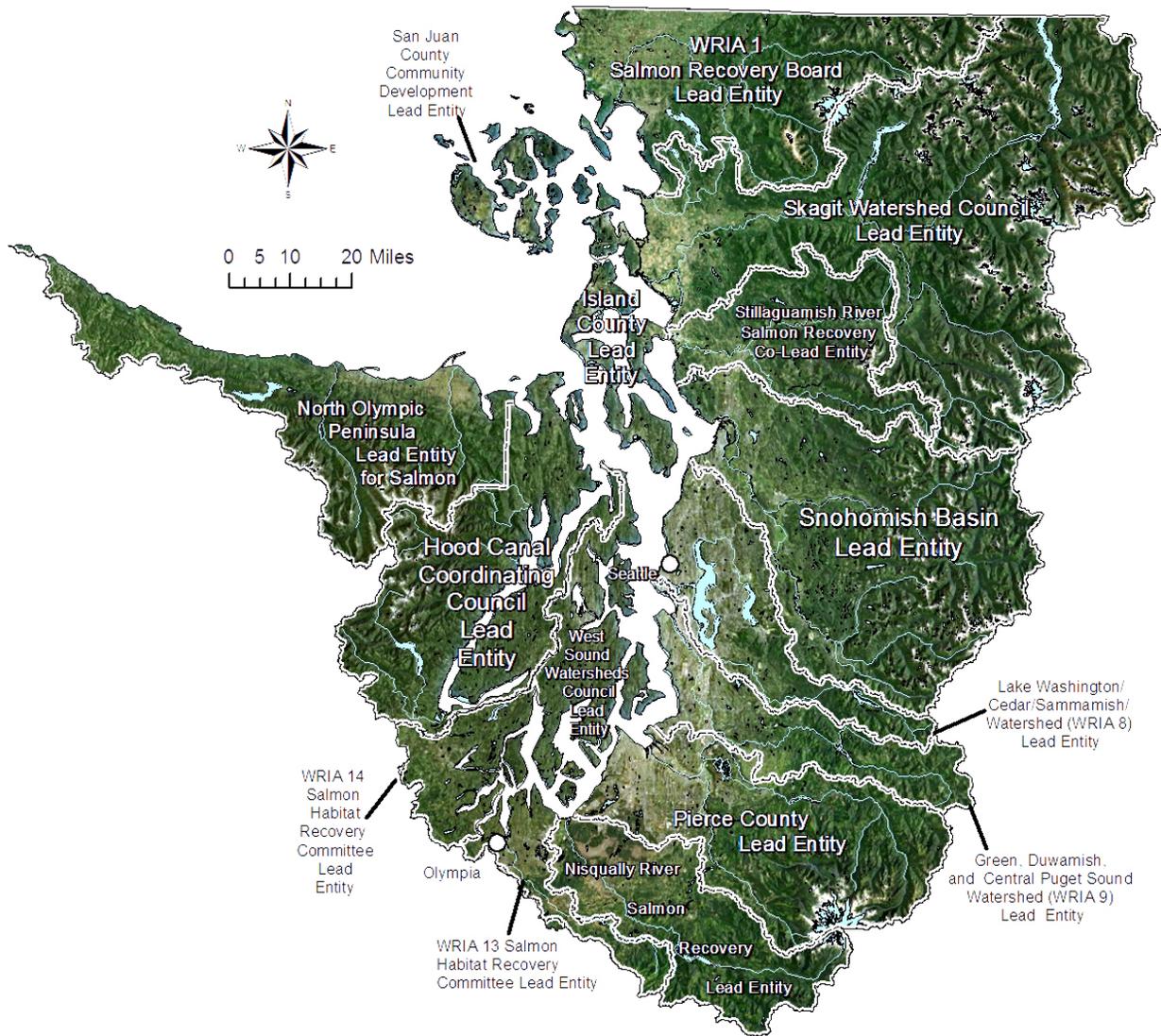
## Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region’s project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region has three projects, totaling \$360,000 and \$54,295 in matching funds.

**Table 29. Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region’s Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1357</a>	LeClerc Creek Restoration Phase 1	Kalispel Tribe of Indians	Bull trout	Pg. 33. Action: Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers. High priority area
2	<a href="#">13-1465</a>	LeClerc Creek Restoration Phase 2	Kalispel Tribe of Indians	Bull trout	Pgs. 32-33. Actions: Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers. Relocate, obliterate, and/or reconstruct road segments which are contributing sediment to streams. High priority area
3	<a href="#">13-1394</a>	East Fork Smalle Fish Passage Design	Pend Oreille County	Bull trout	Pg. 43. Action: Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers. Medium priority area.

# Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region



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**Region Overview**

**Geography**

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of all or part of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish, Thurston, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties. It also is comprised of all or parts of 19 WRIAs. The size of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region is dictated by the Puget Sound Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit, identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

**Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)**

All or parts of Nooksack (1), San Juan (2), Lower Skagit (3), Upper Skagit (4), Stillaguamish (5), Island (6), Snohomish (7), Cedar/Sammamish (8), Green/Duwamish (9), Puyallup/White (10), Nisqually (11), Chambers/Clover (12), Deschutes (13), Kennedy/Goldsborough (14), Kitsap (15), Skokomish/Dosewallips (16), Quilcene/Snow (17), Elwha/Dungeness (18), Lyre/Hoko (19)

**Federally Recognized Tribes**

Lummi Nation, Makah Tribe, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Samish Indian Nation, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribes, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

**Endangered Species Act Listings**

**Table 30. Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Puget Sound Chinook	Threatened	March 24, 1999
Puget Sound Steelhead	Threatened	May 11, 2007

**Salmon Recovery Plan**

**Table 31. Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Puget Sound Partnership
Plan Timeframe	50 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 1,000
Estimated Cost	\$1.42 billion for first 10 years
Status	Recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook was adopted by the

Recovery Plan	
	federal government in January 2007. Recovery planning for Puget Sound steelhead is ongoing. The NOAA Puget Sound Steelhead Technical Recovery Team is working on population identification and viability assessment, and recovery plan chapters are underway for several watersheds.
Implementation Schedule Status	3-year work plans for the Puget Sound recovery plan have been developed for each of the 15 watersheds, recovery chapter organizations. These work plans are updated and reviewed annually. The 2012 <i>Puget Sound Action Agenda</i> – which is the road map for recovering Puget Sound by 2020 – prioritizes implementation of 3-year work plans as a key action contributing to Puget Sound recovery, and includes protection and restoration of habitat as one of three “strategic initiatives” guiding Action Agenda implementation over the next two years. The Action Agenda was updated in 2012 and adopted by the Puget Sound Partnership Leadership Council on August 9, 2012.
Web Information	Puget Sound Partnership Web site <a href="http://www.psp.wa.gov">www.psp.wa.gov</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

On January 1, 2008, the Puget Sound Partnership Act, Section 49(3), Revised Code of Washington 77.85.090(3) designated the Puget Sound Partnership to serve as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species, except Hood Canal summer chum. There are 15 lead entity organizations in the Puget Sound Region.

## Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region.**

For this SRFB grant cycle, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council affirmed at its March 2013 meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in 2007-2012 SRFB grant cycles. For SRFB funds, Hood Canal summer chum funds are allocated directly to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. The allocation methodology guides the distribution of funds to the 15 Puget Sound watersheds/lead entities according to two criteria: (1) overall ecosystem benefit; and (2) emphasis on delisting.

The table below provides the 2013 Puget Sound SRFB allocation (\$7,567,200) by lead entity/WRIA (WRIA or watershed). The Salmon Recovery Council determined that endorsement of the allocation methodology would foster a collaborative spirit across lead entities in Puget

Sound as well as support the ongoing implementation of the recovery plan and next steps in developing the best investments for salmon recovery across the region.

The allocation percentages provide each lead entity with a target funding amount for development of their project lists.

**Table 32. 2013 Puget Sound Region SRFB Allocations**

WRIA	Recovery Units	2013 Allocation Percentage	Total 2013 Amount
1	Nooksack	9.4%	\$711,475
2	San Juan Island	4.1%	\$307,270
3/4	Skagit	16.4%	\$1,239,822
5	Stillaguamish	7.3%	\$552,129
6	Island	3.2%	\$240,784
7	Snohomish	7.5%	\$565,767
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	5.7%	\$433,356
9	Green/Duwamish	4.3%	\$327,353
10/12	Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover	7.4%	\$562,016
11	Nisqually	5.5%	\$416,803
13	Thurston	2.6%	\$194,755
14	Mason	3.1%	\$232,942
15	West Sound Watersheds	3.9%	\$294,655
15/16/17	Hood Canal	10.2%	\$772,165
17/18/19	Elwha/Dungeness/Straits	9.5%	\$715,907

The Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program was created in 2007 to help implement the most important habitat protection and restoration priorities. Funding was appropriated by the Legislature for 2013-2015 through the SRFB in the amount of \$70 million. The Puget Sound Partnership worked with local entities to identify and prioritize projects. At a September 2012 Salmon Recovery Council meeting, a regionally prioritized list of large capital projects to be implemented with this funding was finalized. The Salmon Recovery Council had agreed that \$30 million would be distributed to the lead entities for projects using the standard allocation formula approach, and the remainder of awarded funds (\$40 million) would fund the sequenced list of large, high priority projects that cost more than is typically possible for a watershed to fund with its allocation.

The allocation of Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds across watersheds for project development and watershed capacity and projects form a regional package of projects ready to implement in order to substantially advance salmon recovery within watersheds and as a region.

**Table 33. Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Program Allocations**

WRIA	Recovery Units	Capital Funds	6% Funds (\$30 million)	Total 2013 Amount
1	Nooksack	\$2,422,740	\$160,645	\$2,583,385
2	San Juan Island	\$1,046,463	\$69,558	\$1,116,021
3/4	Skagit	\$4,221,709	\$279,708	\$4,501,417
5	Stillaguamish	\$1,880,182	\$124,737	\$2,004,919
6	Island	\$820,084	\$54,577	\$874,661
7	Snohomish	\$1,926,620	\$127,812	\$2,054,432
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	\$1,475,775	\$97,973	\$1,573,748
9	Green/Duwamish	\$1,114,843	\$74,085	\$1,188,928
10/12	Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover	\$1,913,849	\$126,966	\$2,040,815
11	Nisqually	\$1,419,411	\$94,242	\$1,513,653
13	Thurston	\$663,359	\$44,203	\$707,562
14	Mason	\$793,383	\$52,809	\$846,192
15	West Sound Watersheds	\$1,003,510	\$66,716	\$1,070,226
15/16/17	Hood Canal	\$2,629,386	\$174,324	\$2,803,710
17/18/19	Elwha/Dungeness/Straits	\$2,437,832	\$161,644	\$2,599,476
	Hood Canal Summer Chum	\$1,427,842	\$90,000	\$1,517,842

**Table 34. Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Regionally Ranked Large Capital Projects**

Rank	Project	Watershed	Cost	Requested 2013 Grant Round Funds
1	Smith Island Restoration Project	Snohomish	\$4,100,000	Yes
2	Reid Harbor Shoreline Conservation Easement Acquisition	San Juan Island	\$800,000	Yes
3	Seahurst Shoreline Park Restoration	WRIA 9	\$4,420,000	Yes
4	Milwaukee Dock Eelgrass Restoration Project	West Sound Watersheds	\$1,802,000	Yes
5	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection	West Sound Watersheds	\$810,000	Yes
6	Fir Island Farm Restoration	Skagit	\$13,600,000	No
7	Elwha Revegetation Project	North Olympic	\$1,434,000	Yes
8	Lyre River Estuary Protection and Restoration	North Olympic	\$3,350,000	Yes
9	McKenna Reach Ranch Protection Project	Nisqually	\$3,529,625	Yes
10	Kilisut Harbor Restoration (partial funding)	Hood Canal	\$8,460,000	No

**How was the regional technical review conducted?**

The regional technical review process and criteria are applied to both SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration projects. The lead entity technical and citizens’ review process considers whether proponent projects fit with the local plan strategy and its priorities, and

evaluates the certainty that the project will deliver desired results. Puget Sound Partnership staff and their partners understand that the SRFB Review Panel provides an independent review to ensure that individual projects submitted by the lead entities are technically feasible and have a high likelihood of achieving the stated objectives. The process described below details the Puget Sound region's process for ensuring that the proposed lead entity projects support and are consistent with the local recovery plan strategies.

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team liaisons evaluated each planning area's 3-year work plan update for consistency with the hypotheses and strategies in the regional recovery plan and the recovery plan for the WRIA/recovery planning area. These 3-year work plans and the update review process were designed to be a transparent means of documenting local plan priorities and projects and demonstrating consistency with salmon recovery plans and the technical feedback provided by the Recovery Implementation Technical Team.

The guidance provided by the region and steps involved in the development and regional review of the project lists are provided below.

In addition, the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration regionally ranked large capital projects underwent scoring by the Recovery Implementation Technical Team to rate the 30 pre-proposals that were submitted in August 2012 for criteria relating to the expected results related to salmon viable population parameters and number of salmon and steelhead populations benefiting.

## Guidance Provided to Lead Entities and Watersheds for Development of Work Plan Updates

Regional guidance to lead entities for preparation of the 3-year work plan updates requested that watersheds provide:

1. A spreadsheet of priority projects and programs that can be started within three years (2013, 2014, 2015). The Habitat Work Schedule continues to be adapted so that each watershed can produce a spreadsheet, based on how the watershed's Habitat Work Schedule is structured, to produce information that includes the following broad categories:
  - Capital and non-capital activities/projects for habitat protection and restoration, harvest, hatchery and hydropower management, as well as education and outreach, research, and monitoring activities.
  - Project information and how it relates to the recovery plan.

- Project status.
  - Project costs.
2. A narrative: The 3-year work plan updates should include a narrative to describe the progress, changes, and status of recovery implementation and the watershed’s work plan since the previous year’s update. These narratives can be a summary. For questions that are unanswerable at this time, watersheds are asked to note where they cannot answer the questions.

Specifically, watersheds were asked to answer the following questions:

- Provide a brief overview of the characteristics of your Chinook salmon recovery area.
- Describe the process for developing your 3-year work plan narrative and project/activity list. Who are the stakeholders involved and what are their roles? Are harvest and hatchery managers involved in your planning group or have they had an opportunity to comment or consult on your 3-year work plan?
- What are the recovery goals for your watershed for Chinook salmon? Include information on both population goals (Viable Salmonid Population parameters) and habitat goals.
- What is the current strategy to accomplish the recovery goals and what assumption(s) is this strategy based on?
- What new knowledge or information has changed your strategy, assumptions, or hypotheses since your recovery chapter was written?
- How is the sequencing and timing of actions or projects done in such a way as to implement the strategy as effectively as possible?
- What are the obstacles or barriers for implementing monitoring and adaptive management? Where could you use support for development of your monitoring and adaptive management plans?
- Considering all actions affecting salmon recovery in the watershed, is the Chinook salmon resource likely to be closer to, or further from, the recovery goals ten years from now as it is today?

## Steps in Project Development and Review

1. Lead entities solicited projects from project sponsors, which may mean projects specifically included in the 3-year work plan update or projects not included but consistent with the goals and strategies of the local recovery plan chapter and 3-year work plan.
2. To develop the project list, lead entities followed SRFB's process for local project review and ranking by their local technical and citizen/policy committees.
3. Guidance was provided to lead entities and watershed coordinators for the development of work programs in February 2013. The 3-year work plan updates identified accomplishments, status of actions, and proposed actions that built on the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, 3-year work plans.
4. In May-July 2013, 13 Puget Sound watershed chapter areas submitted to the Puget Sound Partnership 3-year work plan updates, which included project lists and narrative material related to the plan goals, strategies, hypotheses, and suites of actions. One watershed chapter area, the North Olympic, submitted a 3-year work plan project list update with explanations and justifications in June but has not yet submitted an updated 3-year work plan narrative. In addition, as of September 6, a 3-year work plan update has not been received from the South Sound Chapter area, which covers all or a portion of five lead entity areas. For the three lead entities that have only a portion of their geography in the South Sound chapter area, there are no projects they have proposed for the December SRFB funding meeting that fall within the South Sound. The two remaining lead entities (WRIA 13 and WRIA 14) that are wholly within the South Sound chapter area have submitted a 3-year project list for each of their areas and a brief narrative, also not in the 3-year work plan narrative format, that explains what strategies or plans were used to identify the projects proposed for SRFB funding in December. The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team conducted a technical review of each of the 3-year work plans in May through August 2013. The reviews determined whether or not the work plans are consistent with the recovery plan as well as previous technical guidance.
5. The SRFB Review Panel reviewed Puget Sound lead entity project lists and conducted project site visits to evaluate projects for technical merits and flagged projects that needed more information or were of concern.
6. Project sponsors or lead entities entered selected projects into PRISM.
7. Lead entities prepared ranked project lists for SRFB submittal. Ranked lists were approved by citizen and technical committees, with some projects identified for early action Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding.

8. Lead entities sent ranked project lists to the Puget Sound Partnership, with a separate list for projects that were candidates for Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration early action. The Puget Sound Partnership sent lists to the Recovery Implementation Technical Team for consistency check review.
9. The Recovery Implementation Technical Team performed a consistency check to ensure ranked project lists from each of the lead entities are consistent with priority suites of actions as indicated in previous reviews and comments. The Recovery Implementation Technical Team evaluated each list based on its fit to the regional recovery plan strategy, watershed recovery plan, and 3-year work plans.
10. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council was briefed on the process that developed the project lists, but cannot make any independent decision or endorsement. The recovery council cannot reorder or select projects off the submitted project lists.
11. SRFB staff compiled a report summarizing any flagged projects by the SRFB Review Panel and Recovery Implementation Technical Team comments on lead entity lists' fit to regional and local recovery plan strategies. Any projects that had technical questions were removed from the early action list.
12. The SRFB approved \$9,675,786 to 11 early action Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration projects at its August 2013 meeting.
13. Lead entities and regions were given a chance to comment on draft staff report.
14. The SRFB will make its funding decision based on SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding policies and after reviewing the project lists, lead entity strategy summaries, regional input, reports from the review panel, staff reports, and public comments (including public testimony at the funding meeting).

**What criteria were used for the regional technical review?**

### Three-Year Work Program Update Review Questions

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team liaisons were asked to review their respective watersheds' 3-year work plan updates according to the following:

1. Consistency questions: Is the plan's current strategy either substantially the same as documented in the recovery plan (Volume I and II of the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan plus NOAA supplement) or well supported by additional data and analysis? Is the sequence of actions identified in the 3-year work plan consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies?

2. Sequence and Timing question: Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team provided feedback on the 2013 3-year work plan updates and/or project lists and narratives to the lead entities/watersheds in June through September 2013.

On August 10, lead entities submitted their 2013 proposed project list to Puget Sound Partnership, which submitted the lists to each watershed's Recovery Implementation Technical Team liaison for a final check on consistency and fit to watershed recovery strategy. If any project was not on the 3-year work plan update project list evaluated by the Recovery Implementation Technical Team the previous May-August, the submitting lead entity/watershed provided a narrative discussion of the project so the Recovery Implementation Technical Team liaison, and full Recovery Implementation Technical Team if necessary, was able to judge consistency with the hypotheses and strategy or the regional draft plan and local watershed recovery plan. Although not included in this report, a summary of the technical team comments will be made available on the Puget Sound Partnership Web site in late September or early October.

**Who completed the review (name, affiliation, and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?**

### Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team (formerly known as the Puget Sound Technical Review Team), appointed by NOAA-Fisheries, has been working with Shared Strategy and later the Puget Sound Partnership since 2002 to provide technical guidance to local and regional recovery planning groups pursuant to the development and implementation of the draft *Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan* adopted by NOAA-Fisheries in January 2006. Throughout this period, the technical recovery team conducted and applied technical analyses used to develop population viability criteria and for clearly articulating Evolutionarily Significant Unit delisting criteria. In 2007, the Puget Sound Partnership assumed the role as regional coordinating body and the Recovery Implementation Technical Team assumed the role of providing regional technical and analysis support for implementation of the *Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan*.

Recovery Implementation Technical Team members are independent of the Puget Sound Partnership and lead entities/watershed groups that develop and follow a technical and citizen stakeholder process at the local level. Several members of the Recovery Implementation Technical Team are engaged actively with local recovery plan implementation teams. Any bias

that might develop is neutralized by the process of having other Recovery Implementation Technical Team members separately assess the watersheds' 3-year work plan updates, and discussing and agreeing on findings with the full membership:

- Kirk Lakey (Chair), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, overall support
- Ken Currens (Vice Chair), Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, liaison: Nisqually, Nooksack, and Hood Canal
- Ed Connor, Seattle City Light, liaison: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish, Skagit, and Snohomish
- Michael Blanton, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison: Puyallup-White/Chambers-Clover and Elwha/Dungeness/Strait
- Mindy Rowse, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison: Island, and San Juan
- Mike Parton, fish biologist, liaison: South Sound and West Sound Watersheds
- Greg Blair, ICF International, liaison: Green/Duwamish and Stillaguamish

The Recovery Implementation Technical Team review of watershed recovery planning groups' 2013 3-year work plan updates and project lists was conducted in May and June 2013. Detailed feedback was provided in June through August 2013 to lead entity/recovery plan groups for reference as it constructed its SRFB project list for this round. The detailed feedback is available from the Puget Sound Partnership or through the watershed recovery plan group/lead entity coordinator. Review information also will be posted to the Puget Sound Partnership Web site at [www.psp.wa.gov](http://www.psp.wa.gov).

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule?**

No projects were submitted that are not part of the regional implementation plan or that are not in the habitat work schedule.

**How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability?**

As noted above, the regional review process focused on reviewing the 3-year work plans and the lead entity SRFB project lists for consistency with the *Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan* (regional and local chapters). The focus on the recovery plan at both the regional and local scale emphasized the importance of high priority stocks per the

recovery plan. The Recovery Implementation Technical Team’s review noted several projects that were deemed not to be strongly consistent with the regional Chinook recovery plan, but most supported local recovery strategies for populations of particular importance to Puget Sound tribes. There was one project in the Puyallup watershed list that was weakly consistent with the strategy, Meeker Creek. Two projects in south Puget Sound are considered to be consistent with their multi-species approach, Johns Creek and the Knotweed Assessment, and will have indirect benefits to Puget Sound Chinook populations. Project consistency reviews for each salmon recovery lead entity’s proposed project list are under development.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

As noted above, the region decided on an allocation per lead entity for SRFB funds to ensure the most effective use of SRFB funds for ecosystem restoration and species delisting. Each lead entity/watershed ran a process to identify projects that met their allocation. The region relies on the local project solicitation, review, and ranking process to produce projects that are ready to go and will provide the highest benefit to salmon within the limits of each watersheds’ specified allocation.

## Local Review Processes

The table on the following pages summarizes the technical and citizen review processes for each of the 15 Puget Sound lead entities and how the SRFB Review Panel was used in the local process. The table also summarizes how the Puget Sound 3-year work plan was used and how comments were addressed in finalizing the project list.

**Table 35. Local Review Processes**

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The project evaluation process for 2013 is the same as 2012. Before the review and ranking session, the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team receives the draft applications and a packet that includes the Project Review Sheet; the Project Development Matrix, which includes restoration strategies and level of importance for early Chinook in the priority Nooksack River forks and reaches; Habitat Target Indicators; habitat limiting factors table for North and South Forks of Nooksack River; Appendix D from Manual 18; and Status of SRFB Projects 2005-2012.</p> <p>The Project Review Sheet reflects the local strategy of advancing WRIA 1 recovery goals by sequencing and advancing projects in priority areas for early Chinook and includes categories for evaluating “Magnitude of Benefit Relative to Project Cost,” “Certainty of Benefit,” “Timing” (Immediacy of Benefit and Lifespan of Project), and “Project Sequencing/Staging.” The SRFB Project Review Sheet was slightly modified in 2013 to help provide clarity to reviewers evaluating different types of projects. The modifications were made based on feedback received from local reviewers in 2012.</p>

<b>WRIA 1</b>	<b>WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity</b>
	<p>The Project Development Matrix is updated annually by technical staff of the WRIA 1 lead entity, resource agencies, and other local salmon partners in late winter. This document also is based on the technical habitat assessments completed for the Nooksack River forks and the <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> and its strategies. In addition to being used by the Combined Review Team for evaluating projects, the Project Development Matrix also is used by potential sponsors to identify priority reaches and strategies for their proposed projects.</p> <p>The WRIA 1 Combined Review Team is a combined review team of both technical and community members that prepares a consensus recommendation to the WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board’s Management Team. Therefore, there are not separate community and technical rankings. The schedule for the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team builds in several opportunities – from concept to application – to discuss projects proposed for funding. The opportunities included: Project development workshop, which is a combined workshop with potential sponsors, Combined Review Team members, and WRIA 1 Salmon Staff Team to discuss project concepts, update project development matrix, and provide technical support to potential sponsors for strengthening project concepts; early review workshop, which is a combined potential project sponsors, Combined Review Team, and WRIA 1 Salmon Staff Team to review concepts proposed in letters of intent and provide early feedback to sponsors; Combined Review Team early review questions – CRT members were provided an opportunity after draft applications were completed to review the project proposals before the site visits, and submit questions to sponsors with the intent that the sponsors could address the early questions as part of the site visits; Site Visits - Combined Review Team and SRFB Review Panel members participation starting with in-room presentations to orient reviewers to project locations and goals. Design projects did not receive a site visit but were allocated extended time for project presentation as part of the in-room portion of the day; ranking session - Combined Review Team ranking session from 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Sponsors are encouraged to attend the ranking session to respond to questions or clarify aspects of the project proposals.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Uses a combined review team that is composed of both technical staff and citizens.</p> <p>Organizations represented: Lummi Nation Natural Resources Department, Nooksack Tribe Natural Resource Department, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Western Washington University, Whatcom County Public Works, Whatcom Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association, Whatcom Land Trust, U.S. Forest Service, Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee, Washington State University Extension/Sea Grant, and community members.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: fisheries, permitting, habitat, restoration, geology, chemistry, biochemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories, dairy farming, and river engineering.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Two members of the SRFB review panel were assigned to the WRIA 1 review process. Their involvement included review of draft applications before scheduled site visits, attendance on the June 13 presentation and field visits, and providing comments to sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. The project sponsors responded to the comments and uploaded them as an attachment in PRISM before the July 18 Combined Review Team ranking session.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The local approach for the SRFB grant cycle has a technical basis that is the local plans and restoration strategies, which ensures consistency with local priorities for recovery. The 2013 Project Review Sheet and Project Development Matrix are based on the technical habitat</p>

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
	<p>assessments for the Nooksack River forks, the <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i>, and the <i>WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery 3-Year Work Plan, 2013-2015</i>. The assessments and work plans are multi-year restoration strategies that build on each other to identify local priorities, which are projects that have the greatest level of importance to early Chinook. In addition, consistent with the local strategy of sequencing and phasing restoration projects, the 2013 Letter of Intent form solicits information from potential sponsors on the status of proposed projects and anticipated future phases. The Combined Review Team and WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board’s Management Team use the evaluation forms, information on priority reaches, and project sequencing and staging as they review, recommend, and ultimately approve a project list for SRFB funding.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>The Combined Review Team is asked to pre-rank projects before the July 18 session and sends its pre-rankings to the lead entity coordinator. The coordinator assigned a numerical value to each rank, assuming that a Number 1 ranked project would have the highest point value and the Number 6 ranked project the lowest value. The composite pre-ranking is the starting point for the Combined Review Team discussions. Combined Review Team members discussed the different perspectives around the projects and the rationale for their ranking.</p> <p>The facilitator asked the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team if there were members that – based on the discussion – wished to change their rankings of the projects. The Combined Review Team members agreed by consensus that the ranked order presented at the start of the meeting be presented as the final ranking recommendation to the WRIA 1 Management Team along with other recommendations that addressed concerns expressed by some of the Combined Review Team members. The Combined Review Team consensus recommendation to the WRIA 1 Management Team is as follows:</p> <p>Fully allocate 2013-2015 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration project funds during this grant round. All projects should be submitted in ranked order with project Number 5, South Fork Reach Acquisition, being on the funding threshold and receiving partial funding. Project 6, Camp 18 Design, is below the funding threshold and is a project alternate.</p> <p>The partial funding for the fifth project should be used for the Christie Creek Acquisition project because it is in a high priority area, has demonstrated landowner willingness, and is linked to other existing and planned restoration projects. For Project 5, Christie Creek Acquisition, should be funded. If a higher priority parcel than Todd Creek becomes available and there is landowner willingness, the Whatcom Land Trust should consider expending the remaining grant funds on the higher priority parcel.</p> <p>Additionally the Combined Review Team recommends that consideration of alternate acquisitions include a round of review and feedback from the Combined Review Team.</p> <p>Because all the proposals submitted are in priority geographic areas with benefits to listed Chinook, the lowest ranked project (Camp 18 Design) should be submitted as a project alternate.</p> <p>Existing and new Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capacity funds allocated to WRIA 1 should be considered for funding the design projects.</p> <p>If additional salmon recovery funds become available, the funds should be allocated to the unfunded portion of the list in the order presented including funding the South Fork Reach Acquisition Phase 2 project to the requested amount.</p>

<b>WRIA 1</b>	<b>WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity</b>
	<p>The WRIA 1 Management Team met July 30, 2013 to review the Combined Review Team consensus recommendations and approve a ranked project list for the 2013 SRFB grant cycle. The WRIA 1 Management Team accepted and approved the recommendations as presented by the Combined Review Team.</p>
<b>WRIA 2</b>	<b>San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity</b>
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>Benefit to salmon (45 percent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viable Salmonid Population parameters</li> </ul> <p>Fit to plan/strategy (40 percent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fit to local strategy and priority areas</li> <li>• 3-year work plan element</li> <li>• In Habitat Work Schedule</li> </ul> <p>Socioeconomic impacts (15 percent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or partners</li> <li>• Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs</li> <li>• Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, improvements to infrastructure</li> <li>• Sustainable disposal plan</li> </ul> <p>Certainty of success (Not recommended, no consensus, or recommended)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical feasibility</li> <li>• Methodology</li> <li>• Achievability</li> <li>• Limited maintenance</li> <li>• Works with natural processes</li> <li>• Self-sustaining</li> <li>• Materials appropriate in scale and complexity</li> <li>• Documented landowner cooperation</li> <li>• Permitting processes and requirements completed</li> <li>• Water availability</li> <li>• Make effective use of matching funds</li> <li>• Consideration of climate change/sea level rise</li> </ul>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Lummi Natural Resources, two professors from University of Georgia, Tulalip Tribes, and retired habitat biologist.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>WRIA 2 requested a site visit and review of all proposed projects by the SRFB Review Panel. The site visits took place in June with two members of the SRFB Review Panel along with a SRFB outdoor grants manager. Additionally, members of the local Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Advisory Group were present. Project proponents provided a formal presentation on their project and responded to clarifying questions and suggestions posed by the review panel, the outdoor grants manager, and the local Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Advisory Group members.</p> <p>The SRFB Review Panel feedback for each project was provided and distributed to each project proponent and to the local Technical Advisory Group. All project proponents provided responses to both the review panel and the Technical Advisory Group and had the opportunity to modify their final proposals based on feedback from the review panel and the local Technical Advisory Group before final proposal submission.</p> <p>If necessary, WRIA 2 will work with the review panel in the next few months to address and resolve any possible projects of concern or need more information requests.</p>

<b>WRIA 2 San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity</b>	
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	In March, the Citizens Advisory Group Salmon Subcommittee refined the evaluation criteria for this grant round and along with project sponsors and the Technical Advisory Group reviewed and updated the 3-year work plan. The WRIA 2 3-year work plan is the primary driver for solicitation of projects.
How Comments Addressed	Comments provided by the SRFB Review Panel and the Technical Advisory Group were shared with each project proponent and each proponent had an opportunity to modify the final proposal based on that feedback before the final submittal of applications. The scoring and comments from the local technical review were provided to the Citizens Advisory Group during a joint meeting of the Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Advisory Group. These comments were taken into consideration when the Citizens Advisory Group ranked the projects. The final scoring by the Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Advisory Group was used as the basis for the final ranking of the projects on the project list. The final ranked list is reflective of the priorities stated for this grant round.

<b>WRIA 3 and 4 Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity</b>	
Evaluation Criteria	The project evaluation process followed the steps presented in the <i>Lead Entity Guide for the Skagit Watershed</i> adopted on January 3, 2013. The lead entity has established technically-based criteria to evaluate and score the project proposals. The technical criteria included as Appendix C in the lead entity guide were last updated in 2011 based on the SRFB’s Guide for lead entity project evaluation benefit to fish and certainty of project success criteria and from local priorities for implementation of the <i>Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan</i> as adopted in the Skagit Watershed Council’s <i>Year 2010 Strategic Approach</i> . The list of projects produced by the technical scoring provides the basis for prioritization. The lead entity Citizen’s Committee uses a qualitative process to arrive at the final prioritized list for submittal to the SRFB. The prioritization process evaluation and ranking criteria are presented as Appendix D in the lead entity guide. In 2013, after reviewing the criteria, the Citizen’s Committee adopted the list in the order presented by the Technical Review Committee.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, Skagit River System Cooperative, U.S. Forest Service, Skagit Watershed Council, Seattle City Light, Puget Sound Energy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit County, Wild Fish Conservancy, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Indian Tribe, and Skagit Conservation District.  Technical specialties represented: Salmon specialists, engineer, restoration ecologist, watershed steward, fisheries biologists, and biologists.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB Review Panel participated in the process as follows: (1) review of draft applications for 10 pre-applications (2) attendance at the project presentations by sponsors on April 1 and field trips on April 10 and 11 to view the project sites, and (3) comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors are to address all feedback in their final PRISM submittals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The Skagit Watershed Council accepted grant applications for projects within the target areas that address the priority objectives described in the Skagit Watershed Council’s <i>Year 2010 Strategic Approach</i> with priority given to Tier 1 projects. Proposals also needed to be consistent with the <i>Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan</i> and our 1998 <i>Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy</i> . Ten initial grant applications were received and accepted as consistent with our criteria. Based on review of draft applications by the Technical Review Committee, one project was split into two projects. Another project, Fir Island Farms Final Design, was removed from the list when the sponsor was notified that the project would receive Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program funding.

<b>WRIA 3 and 4 Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity</b>	
	<p>All the projects on the final SRFB grant project list were added to or moved into the 3-year planning window illustrated in the Excel sheet submitted with the 2013 3-year work plan for the Skagit watershed. The Habitat Work Schedule contains the same projects identified in the <i>Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan</i> and 3-year work plan, and all projects accepted in this grant round are current in the Habitat Work Schedule.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from the Technical Review Committee and from the SRFB Review Panel. Technical reviewers met again June 17 to determine if their comments were addressed adequately by the project sponsors in their final grant applications. None of the projects had final comments or issues that would prevent them from moving forward; however, the technical scores in part reflect the thoroughness with which the project sponsors' responded to comments and questions. Final applications represent responses to technical comments and are attached to the SRFB grant applications in PRISM.</p> <p>The lead entity Citizen's Committee was confident in the Technical Review Committee's technical scoring and adopted the list of projects in the order it was presented on July 11. The Skagit Watershed Council Board of Directors later adopted this list at its August 1 meeting.</p>

<b>WRIA 5 Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity</b>	
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The project evaluation process is the same as 2012. The technical scoring criteria and the community value questions remained unchanged from last year. There are separate evaluation criteria for both the technical and community value scoring and ranking process. The local technical review team evaluates projects based on (1) Areas/actions, (2) benefit to salmon, (3) scope, methods, and sequence, (4) certainty of success, and (5) costs. The guidance from Manual 18 was used to develop the criteria. The community value review team evaluates projects based on socio-economic criteria, including (1) community support and outreach, (2) stakeholder partnership, and (3) project benefits.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: The Watershed Company, Wild Fish Conservancy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tulalip Tribes, Snohomish County, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, and Snohomish Conservation District.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Fisheries biologist, watershed steward, biologist, fish and wildlife program manager, engineer, environmental manager, and habitat restoration specialist.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Two members of the SRFB Review Panel participated as follows: (1) review of draft applications for six pre-applications (2) attendance at the April 25th field trip to view the project sites, and (3) comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors are to address all state feedback in their final PRISM submittals.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Proposals for restoration, acquisition, planning, and combination projects must be consistent with the <i>Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan</i> and/or Stillaguamish Salmon Recovery 3-year work plan. Project applicants also entered application information in the Habitat Work Schedule.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from the technical review team and community value review team. The local technical review team considered comments and any subsequent application revisions when it scored the projects. On May 12, at the monthly Technical Advisory Group meeting, the review teams reviewed the project scores</p>

<b>WRIA 5</b>	<b>Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity</b>
	<p>and formulated a funding recommendation. The Technical Advisory Group and Stillaguamish Watershed Council approved the recommendation, which funded the top four of six projects in the round. The recommendation explains why two of the six projects were not funded.</p>
<b>WRIA 6</b>	<b>Island County Lead Entity</b>
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The local review process is outlined WRIA 6 Project Sponsor Procedural Manual. This manual was updated for the 2013 grant round in the winter of 2012-13, and was available when the WRIA 6 2013 SRFB Request for Proposals was distributed in late February. In response to the Request for Proposals, three proposals were submitted. These proposals were evaluated by the local Salmon Technical Advisory Group and citizen advisory group (Water Resources Advisory Committee), along with the SRFB Review Panel.</p> <p>This process included review of the draft proposal materials, joint site visits (including members of Technical Advisory Group, Water Resources Advisory Committee, and SRFB Review Panel), presentations by sponsors at a Water Resources Advisory Committee meeting, open house event for the public to discuss proposals with sponsors, and discussion of the final proposals between sponsors and Technical Advisory Group/Water Resources Advisory Committee members. Feedback from local reviewers and the SRFB Review Panel was provided to each project sponsor. Lead entity staff reviewed the proposals for completeness and determined each met the WRIA 6 feasibility criteria. The Technical Advisory Group reviewed, scored (using the WRIA 6 SRFB ranking criteria), and developed recommendations for the Water Resources Advisory Committee’s consideration including 1) a prioritized project list, and 2) a funding allocation strategy. The Water Resources Advisory Committee held a public meeting in July at which time the Water Resources Advisory Committee approved the Technical Advisory Group’s recommendations, finalizing the WRIA 6 project list for regional (Puget Sound Partnership) and SRFB consideration.</p> <p>The Technical Advisory Group met June 27, 2013 to review and score the proposals, and develop recommendations for the Water Resources Advisory Committee to consider. Sponsors attended to review changes made in the final proposals and answer any questions by the reviewers. Technical Advisory Group members scored proposals using the WRIA 6 SRFB ranking criteria (Appendix I, Multi-Species Salmon Recovery Plan). After all scores were compiled, the Technical Advisory Group members discussed the cumulative results. Additionally, the Technical Advisory Group agreed that all projects should be funded with the recognition that WRIA 6 was not allocated enough SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds to do so.</p> <p><b>Water Resources Advisory Committee Review (August 2, 2013)</b></p> <p>Attendees included Water Resources Advisory Committee members, lead entity staff, and project sponsors. Lead entity staff provided an overview of the process, the Technical Advisory Group’s recommendation, and the role of the Water Resources Advisory Committee. The committee discussed the process, role, and list of projects. Following discussions, all members voted to approve the list with the exception of one abstention due to conflict of interest (Water Resources Advisory Committee member was also a board member of one project sponsor’s board of directors). The consensus vote was to approve the rankings and funding strategy as recommended by the Technical Advisory Group. A quorum was not present but was achieved when Water Resources Advisory Committee staff later contacted the Water Resources Advisory Committee chair, who agreed with the</p>

<b>WRIA 6 Island County Lead Entity</b>	
	consensus and signed the letter to the SRFB approving of project ranking.
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Whidbey Watershed Stewards, Whidbey Island and Snohomish Conservation Districts (shared seat), Tulalip Tribes, Wild Fish Conservancy, Whidbey Camano Land Trust, Island County, Washington State University Extension Programs, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit River System Cooperative, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Orca Network, Marine Resources Committee, Water Resource Advisory Committee (two seats), and Sound Salmon Solution.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forester, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories, and watershed steward.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	In April 2013, two members of the SRFB Review Panel and RCO staff visited the three sites. Local Technical Advisory Group and Water Resources Advisory Committee members along with lead entity staff participated in these site visits. Project sponsors were present at each site to describe site conditions, proposed actions, and answer questions. SRFB Review Panel comments were provided following site visits and distributed to project sponsors. Comments from local reviewers also were provided to sponsors. In finalizing their proposals, sponsors have addressed concerns raised by the review panel comments. Sponsors' responses are submitted in PRISM.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All three proposals are listed in the WRIA 6 3-year work plan. This work plan was developed by the Technical Advisory Group, Water Resources Advisory Committee, and watershed partners. The work plan details anticipated actions in the watershed, over the next 3 years, that are recommended to address the goals and objectives of the local salmon recovery plan chapter.
How Comments Addressed	Each proposal was reviewed and presented to both the Water Resources Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group. These opportunities included site visits, presentations, and discussions at advisory group meetings, and written proposals and attachments were provided. Concerns and questions of the Water Resources Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group were provided to sponsors. Sponsors discussed changes to the proposals with the Technical Advisory Group and Water Resources Advisory Committee, and updated proposals as appropriate. Sponsors also attended scoring and ranking meetings to answer concerns before scoring and final ranking.

<b>WRIA 7 Snohomish Basin Lead Entity</b>	
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The local technical and citizen advisory groups evaluated proposed SRFB projects based on two overarching criteria: (1) benefit to salmon and (2) certainty of success.</p> <p>The benefit to salmon criterion was broken down into the following scoring categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed process and habitat features</li> <li>• Areas and actions</li> <li>• Scientific</li> <li>• Species</li> <li>• Life history</li> <li>• Costs</li> </ul> <p>The certainty of success criterion was broken down into the following scoring categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate</li> <li>• Approach</li> <li>• Sequence</li> </ul>

WRIA 7	Snohomish Basin Lead Entity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat</li> <li>• Stewardship</li> <li>• Landowner</li> <li>• Community values</li> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul> <p>Guidance from Manual 18 was used to develop the project evaluation criteria.</p> <p>Local review of projects took place from late May through early August. Each project was reviewed and scored by the Project Review Subcommittee (the local technical advisory group), then ranked by the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum (the local citizen advisory group). This year, the project list did not change during the review process; the project list approved by the forum was the same as the list recommended by the Project Review Subcommittee.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Snohomish Surface Water Management, Tulalip Tribes, King County, Wild Fish Conservancy, Snohomish Conservation District, Seattle City Light, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Conservation ecologist, habitat biologist, engineers, habitat restoration specialist, environmental analyst, salmon recovery scientist, watershed steward, and watershed coordination.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Two members of the SRFB Review Panel attended the project site tour May 21-22, with only one member present for some of the sites due to conflicts, an illness, and the need for one panel member to recuse himself due to involvement with the project. The review panel members asked questions during the site tour and later provided individual project sponsors with written comments on a standardized form. Project sponsors were required to specifically address these comments by revising their SRFB grant applications.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The <i>Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan</i>, the associated 3-year work plan, and Habitat Work Schedule were all used to help develop the SRFB project list. The grant round request for proposals issued by the Snohomish basin lead entity included the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project sponsors must enter their project information in the Habitat Work Schedule and initiate their SRFB grant applications using the Habitat Work Schedule-PRISM gateway.</li> <li>• Projects must either be listed in the Snohomish Basin 2013 3-year work plan or proposed for entry in the plan.</li> <li>• Project sponsors must, in their SRFB grant applications, describe where their projects fit within the <i>Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan</i> and the 3-year work plan. In particular, project sponsors must outline how their projects line up with the highest priorities in the basin.</li> </ul> <p>This year, all projects included on the final project list are classified as Tier 1 or 2 priority actions under the conservation plan. They also are categorized as “most pressing need” or “pressing need” in the 3-year work plan.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Members of the Project Review Subcommittee provided comments to project sponsors during and immediately after the project site tour on May 21-22. Project sponsors were required to update their SRFB grant applications in response to both these comments and comments from the SRFB Review Panel. On June 26, the Project Review Subcommittee considered all comments and subsequent application revisions when it scored the proposed projects and developed funding recommendations.</p>

WRIA 7 Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	
	<p>The Project Review Subcommittee recommended partial funding for the Upper Carlson project (Number 13-1135) because the project sponsor has access to other sources of funding. It also recommended that up to \$40,000 in additional Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding be allocated to the Pilchuck Dam project (Number 13-1134) to fund a design peer review process. On August 1, the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum approved the project list as recommended by the Project Review Subcommittee. The forum also approved shifting some of the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding allocated to the Upper Carlson project to the Stillwater project (Number 10-1186), if necessary, due to a cost increase and match shortfall for the latter project.</p>
WRIA 8 Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The project evaluation followed the same process employed in 2012. The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee used the grant review criteria established in 2012 to evaluate each project's benefit to Chinook and certainty of success, which aided the subcommittee as it determined the degree to which projects align with the conservation strategy and priorities in the <i>Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan</i>. The Project Subcommittee developed consensus benefit and certainty scores for each project, and the scores and relative rank of projects informed the Project Subcommittee's discussion and development of funding recommendations. These funding recommendations were, in turn, reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: City of Lake Forest Park, City of Redmond, Seattle Public Utilities, King County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of Issaquah, City of Bellevue, Snohomish County, and Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, ecologist, near shore, watershed steward, engineer, landscape architecture, environmental scientist, major watersheds manager, and natural resources.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>SRFB Review Panel members, reviewed the seven WRIA 8 pre-proposals, participated in the project site visits May 22, and provided written comments outlining any issues or concerns that required follow-up before the application deadline. The site visits offered review panel members the opportunity to hear presentations from project sponsors, ask questions, and provide initial technical feedback. The review panel also provided additional feedback on one project after a discussion of the project at the early action project meeting, following a request by WRIA 8 for further review panel input. All comments provided by the review panel, either through the initial review comment forms or other correspondence with project sponsors, were addressed by the sponsors in their final submitted applications.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Developing the final recommended grant round project list began with the annual update to the WRIA 8 3-year work plan. To be eligible for SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding in WRIA 8, projects must be listed on the WRIA 8 3-year work plan, which is a subset of actions from the WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan. Project sponsors were notified of this requirement and were invited to propose changes to the 3-year work plan project list by identifying actions in the WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan that experienced a change in either feasibility or timing that warranted advancing the project onto the 3-year work plan. Projects added to the 3-year work plan commonly are among those on the plan's 10-year start list, although projects from the plan's comprehensive list occasionally move forward due to changing circumstances.</p> <p>In early March, projects proposed for addition to the 3-year work plan were reviewed and</p>

<b>WRIA 8</b>	<b>Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity</b>
	<p>discussed by the WRIA 8 Technical Committee, which approved the addition of several projects to the work plan. At a March 19 meeting, the Technical Committee’s recommended additions to the 3-year work plan were reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council.</p> <p>WRIA 8 actively updates the Habitat Work Schedule database and conducted a systematic effort to update project information in the Habitat Work Schedule in May and June of 2013, consistent with the lead entity implementation tracking amendment. As part of this effort, WRIA 8 updated the Habitat Work Schedule to ensure projects align with the current status of the 3-year work plan. The timing of this effort did not allow for the Habitat Work Schedule to be used in developing a project list for the 2013 SRFB/Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration grant round, and instead, the locally-managed 3-year work plan list was used in developing the project list for this grant round. WRIA 8 looks forward to using the Habitat Work Schedule in the future for documenting changes to the 3-year work plan and employing this as a resource for supporting SRFB/Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration grant rounds.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee conducted a short review of projects following the site visits on May 22, followed by a longer meeting on June 3 to review, score, and rank projects and to develop funding recommendations. The Project Subcommittee’s recommendations were presented to and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council on July 18, 2013. The Salmon Recovery Council raised no significant concerns with the subcommittee’s recommendations, reflecting its confidence in the Project Subcommittee’s review process.</p> <p>The 2013 SRFB Review Panel early application individual project comments and WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee comments were provided to project sponsors in early June, providing a basis for the sponsors to revise their applications. Additionally, the WRIA 8 actions and funding coordinator communicated regularly with each project sponsor to discuss the review comments and to provide guidance on revising project applications to address identified concerns and information needs and to refine applications in advance of the August 16 deadline.</p> <p>Comments provided by the SRFB Review Panel and the WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee led to substantial refinements to one application in this grant round, as well as less significant changes to two other applications.</p>

<b>WRIA 9</b>	<b>Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity</b>
Evaluation Criteria	<p>WRIA 9 accepted grant applications for two construction projects that previously were ranked as a high priority and funded for design work in prior grant rounds. The majority of funding was recommended to be directed to the Duwamish Gardens Restoration project so that the project would be funded fully and could proceed to construction in 2014. This project addresses one of the highest priority conservation hypotheses from the <i>WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan: Making our Watershed Fit for a King</i>, Duw-3: “Enlarging the Duwamish River estuarine transition zone habitat by expanding the shallow water and slow water areas will enhance habitat quantity and quality of this key Chinook salmon rearing area, leading to greater juvenile salmon residence time, greater growth, and higher survival.”</p> <p>Given that both projects are high priority projects in the WRIA 9 salmon habitat plan and given that previous phases received SRFB funding, we did not use the scoring criteria nor were the projects ranked. The review panel and Technical Advisory Group members</p>

<b>WRIA 9 Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity</b>	
	provided input to improve the technical aspects of the project.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Tacoma Public Utilities, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, and King County.  Technical specialties represented: Ecologist, fish biologist, and biologist.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members reviewed project applications in PRISM and attended the project field tour April 23 with the Technical Advisory Group members and provided written feedback. The project sponsors responded to the questions from the SRFB Review Panel members and addressed their comments in the final grant application.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The WRIA 9 Implementation Technical Committee developed and adopted a project prioritization and sequencing methodology in 2009 that was used to evaluate all of the WRIA 9 priority projects. The highest priority projects from this effort are the focus of restoration and acquisition efforts. As current projects on the 3-year work plan are completed, this prioritized list is being used to draw projects for addition to the work plan. The WRIA 9 prioritization methodology has been posted on the Habitat Work Schedule on the WRIA 9 site to make it accessible to the SRFB Review Panel members, RCO staff, and other interested individuals.
How Comments Addressed	The Technical Advisory Group comments focused on how the project design or proposal could be improved and these comments were incorporated by the project sponsors into the final grant application. The projects and funding strategy were presented and approved at the August 9 WRIA 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum meeting, which serves as the Citizen's Advisory Committee.

<b>WRIA 10 and 12 Pierce County Lead Entity</b>	
Evaluation Criteria	The project evaluation process this year was similar to that of previous years, with some exceptions. In 2012, a three-tier process was used, in which Tier 3 projects (projects deemed by the Technical Advisory Group as not “fit to the lead entity strategy”) were asked to not move forward in the grant round. The Citizen Advisory Committee was uncomfortable with the process and some members expressed concern that this process might result in desirable projects being overlooked. This year there is a Tier 3 project on the ranked list for funding.  The Technical Advisory Group scoring criteria and the Citizen Advisory Committee socio-economic questions remained unchanged from previous years. There are separate evaluation criteria for both the technical and citizens committee scoring and ranking process. The Technical Advisory Group evaluates projects based on (1) benefit to salmon, (2) certainty of success, and (3) fit to the lead entity strategy. The guidance from Manual 18 was used for the benefit to salmon and certainty of success criteria. The Citizens Advisory Committee evaluates projects based on socio-economic criteria, including (1) public visibility and participation, (2) encouraging cooperative watershed partnerships, (3) other economic and social benefits, and (4) landowner willingness. The criteria and point scores are specified in Chapter 8 (Project Ranking Criteria) in the lead entity <i>Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy for WRIA 10/12</i> .
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, King County, Tacoma Water, Pierce County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Transportation, Muckleshoot Tribe, and the U.S. Forest Service.  Technical specialties represented: Fish biologist, ecologist, environmental science, environmental biologist, watershed steward, regional biologist, and fish habitat biologist.

<b>WRIA 10 and 12</b>	<b>Pierce County Lead Entity</b>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB Review Panel participated in the process as follows: (1) review of draft applications for seven pre-applications (2) attendance at the June 11 field trip to view project sites, and (3) feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors are addressing the feedback in their final PRISM submittals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Typically the project sponsors in the watershed are aware of the goals in our local <i>Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy for WRIA 10/12</i> . When the grant round for the SRFB/Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration is announced and Request for Proposals for Future Project Development design or feasibility studies are sent out, the need for the project applications to reflect the strategy is emphasized. Early in the grant round, an e-mail is sent to the watersheds mailing lists announcing that all projects need to be entered into the Habitat Work Schedule, which allows them to be placed on the 3-year work plan early in the grant round. At this time, the work plan contains projects that may or may not be a great fit to strategy. The Technical Advisory Group tiers many of the projects and Tier 1 projects are projects that fit the strategy and appear to be technically sound. Tier 2 projects are a good fit to strategy, but do not appear to be technically sound – the Technical Advisory Group offers advice to help sponsors improve their projects. Tier 3 projects have been deemed by the Technical Advisory Group to not be a good fit to strategy.
How Comments Addressed	<p>The Technical Advisory Group scored the projects individually this year and the scores were compiled and presented at the Technical Advisory Group ranking meeting. The Citizen Advisory Committee members scored individually as well (their customary approach). The Citizen Advisory Committee members discussed the combined scores at their ranking meeting and were not satisfied with the results. The ranking order of the Citizen Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group were very different from one another this year and seems to be due to the lack of common scoring criteria of each group. The socioeconomic questions that the Citizen Advisory Committee scores are based on do not allow an opportunity for the Citizen Advisory Committee to consider whether projects are a good fit to the strategy, i.e. whether high priority actions in the watershed are addressed. Likewise, capital projects that tend to address the high priority actions, such as floodplain reconnection projects, do not tend to score well on the socioeconomic scores.</p> <p>The Citizen Advisory Committee wanted a project to receive funding that was below the funding line and it was suggested that the County withdraw the barrier inventory project to allow this lower ranked project (Matlock Farms) to be placed above the funding line and also to increase total county project match by \$36,000 (to reduce the county’s overall RCO request and increase Matlock’s RCO funding request). The County agreed to do this and the Citizen Advisory Committee was satisfied with the final ranked list.</p> <p>There is not a policy review element of our ranking at this time.</p>

WRIA 11	Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The vast majority of the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration and SRFB funding allocations for 2013 in the Nisqually watershed have been used to support the Ohop Valley Restoration Project, Phase 3. This project is identified in the <i>Nisqually Chinook Recovery Plan</i> as a high priority behind Nisqually Estuary Restoration (completed), Main stem Nisqually Protection (80 percent protected status), and Mashel River Restoration (Phase 3 completed). The technical review and citizen committees agree that this is the logical top priority project in the watershed at this time. The sponsor for the project (South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group) and landowner (Nisqually Land Trust) have successfully completed Phases 1 and 2 of the Ohop Valley Restoration Project and have retained the same design firm and team members. No score sheet was necessary for this discussion.</p> <p>Other projects that will receive funding this year include: Nisqually Knotweed Cooperative Weed Management Area and Mashel Shoreline Protection, Phase 3. The Nisqually knotweed project will be receive 2011 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration return funds and in 2013 will complete initial treatment on every reach of the watershed moving this project into maintenance status. Consensus process was used to rank this project Number 2. The Mashel shoreline project will acquire the last shoreline parcel within the highest priority reach for protection in the Mashel watershed. RCO will match Pierce conservation futures funds for this project. Consensus process was used to rank this project in the Number 3 position. There was one other project submission in the Nisqually watershed for 2013: Lower Powell Riparian Restoration. Powell Creek is important off-channel habitat in the Nisqually watershed. This is a technically sound project under-planting a riparian forest with conifer species. This property is owned by the Nisqually Land Trust and in protection status. The technical and citizen committees agreed that for 2013 funding the Ohop project is a higher priority than this riparian planting project.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierce County, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston County, Pierce Conservation District, Nisqually Land Trust, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, and Nisqually Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Fish and wildlife biologist, environmental biologist, salmon restoration biologist, habitat specialist, salmon research biologist, salmon project manager, and watershed steward.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>SRFB Review Panel members attended a project review field trip and provided written comments. Review panel comments were used by project sponsors to revise their applications before final submittal. None of the projects were flagged as projects of concern.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>The Nisqually Habitat Workgroup (technical team) meets monthly throughout the year. The group is extremely collaborative and maintains a conversation about strategy in years to come. This is how we develop the 3-year work plan. As projects on the 3-year work plan become possible for implementation due to landowner willingness, political will, or funding availability, the group has open conversation about prioritization, roles and sponsorship, and alternative and matching sources of funds. This process is extremely fluid and major issues are very rare.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>There were no issues about projects on the list. The technical team had first conversation about the 2013 project list in late 2012 and there were ongoing discussions throughout the process, but no issues or major changes since the first conversation.</p>

WRIA 13	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The ranking meeting in WRIA 13 is a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. Sponsors present their proposals and answer questions. Following each presentation, each committee member uses agreed-upon scoring criteria to score the project. After all projects have been presented, each committee member uses their scores to determine their rank for the proposals. Then, they submit their scoring sheets to the coordinator, who tabulates the rank given each project by each member and determines the median. This median is used as the starting point for discussion amongst committee members. This year, the ranking was unanimous and there was no need for any mathematics to illustrate. The discussion that followed pertained to allocating the remaining Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds to the Number 1 ranked project, the Little Fishtrap Estuary Acquisition. Initially, some were concerned that allocating all available funds this year would leave a very small grant round next year. Others noted that had some projects not fallen off the final list and/or if the Little Fishtrap project initially had requested the larger grant amount, the lead entity would have given it without question. In conclusion, the committee decided that the project is their Number 1 ranked proposal and is so important that they want to fund it as fully as possible, and so allocated all remaining Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds to it.</p> <p>This committee has ranked projects jointly for nine years now, a practice that was born of transparency. When the meetings were held separately, questions, doubt, and mistrust crept into the discussion because citizens felt powerless to the technical prowess of projects. This existed even though the citizen committee was welcome and invited to attend the technical ranking meetings. By combining the meetings, the technical aspects of the project can be discussed with everyone present to hear and query. This step has absolutely eased the tensions between the committee members. This practice will continue until another better idea is discovered.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Clover Park Technical College, Capitol Land Trust, Wild Fish Conservancy, Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston Regional Planning Council, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, and City of Olympia.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences; habitat restoration; timber, fish, and wildlife biologist; habitat specialist; habitat biologist; watershed steward; and planner.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Site visits to the proposed project sites were held for the SRFB Review Panel and the entire lead entity committee on May 8. At this stage, proposals are in draft form. It is the intent for all members and review panel participants to provide input to the sponsors while the project is still under development to create the most robust project and partnerships possible with each project. Project sponsors then take the suggestions when they craft their final applications, due to the lead entity on June 24.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Each project was pulled from and developed using the existing 3-year work plan. This document is revised annually to reflect the best available science for the lead entity area and takes into account new studies and the 10-year goals put forth in the recovery plan. For this round, the 3-year work plan was revised only slightly because an extensive revision took place in 2010 based upon the work by the WRIA 13 and WRIA 14 Technical Advisory Groups and their work to create the juvenile salmonid nearshore project selection tool. Integrating existing assessments, studies, and the repository of knowledge the Technical Advisory Groups represents, the tool provides guidance on where the highest priority sites exist for both protection and restoration. Even with the fine sieve the tool created, much of the near-shore continued to be a high priority for both actions. Therefore, the Technical Advisory Group gathered to overlay existing projects, parcel size, and the first iteration of a</p>

WRIA 13	
<b>WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>	<p>plan that protects sediment sources such as bluff-backed beaches and restores pocket estuaries.</p> <p>The work the Technical Advisory Group has undertaken was funded by the 2007-2009 and 2009-2011 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capacity funds, which were concentrated on the creation of the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool and additionally into the creation of memorandum of agreements with each Technical Advisory Group member organization to fund the time and travel of that Technical Advisory Group member.</p> <p>This new tool gives the lead entity and the sponsors a parcel-by-parcel look at areas that are of the highest benefit for juveniles in WRIA 13. Previously, all near-shore habitat had been classified as high priority, limiting effective prioritization. Using this new tool, the highest priority can be easily identified for the entire WRIA (and surrounding WRIA) for either restoration or acquisition and the committee then can decide what areas are most important to strategically focus on first. The sponsors can then focus their outreach efforts to those parcels and the ones surrounding them, working diligently to garner landowner support for these important projects.</p> <p>All projects were pulled directly from the 3-year work plan and often from project development grants that the lead entity has funded in previous rounds. The projects proposed for funding this year came directly from the Tool and the Acquisition Project Development grant.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>The lead entity and the SRFB Review Panel see and hear the details of the projects during the site visits while the projects are still in draft form. Before that, at each monthly meeting, sponsors update the committee on their proposals' development statuses in an effort to inform members early of projects and garner their input while the projects are still under development. This creates an atmosphere where discussion is welcomed and occurs to the benefit of the committee and the projects themselves. During the field trip, questions always come up and projects are changed or dropped from funding consideration while more foundational tweaks occur. In finalizing the ranked project list, the scoring criteria begins the discussion and is largely the technical component, providing the initial framework for the broader discussion. This year, the committee decided not to move the projects around. The discussion that followed centered around what to do with the residual 2013-2015 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capital dollars: Whether to retain them for future allocation or to allocate them entirely to the Number 1 ranked proposal on Little Fish Trap. After a robust discussion, the committee decided to allocate the entire remainder to Little Fish Trap as it is a critically important project for the lead entity and the sponsor did not ask initially for the larger amount to allow for other projects to obtain funding if necessary. The decision was unanimous.</p>
WRIA 14	
<b>WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>	<p>The ranking meeting in WRIA 14 is a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. Sponsors present details of their proposals and answer questions. Following each presentation, each committee member uses agreed-upon scoring criteria to score the project. After all the projects have been presented, each committee member uses their scores to determine their rank for the proposals. Then, they submit their scoring sheets to the coordinator, who inputs the raw score into a formula that tabulates the Z-score for each project, and from that, the project rank. This initial rank is used as the starting point for discussion amongst committee members. This year, the statistical</p>
Evaluation Criteria	

WRIA 14	WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity
	<p>Z-score ranking provided the initial ranking of the projects and after further discussion amongst the group, the projects were re-ranked. Through discussion, committee members felt that the benefit to fish was quite high but not captured in the scoring. They chose to bump out funding the Collier project to allow Edgewater and the Knotweed Assessment to be fully funded. In addition to benefit to fish, they felt that fully funding four proposals was a worthwhile endeavor, as Collier would have achieved only partial funding. The committee expressed much remorse that more of the projects could not be funded as they are all high priority actions but limited funds prevent further implementation and recovery.</p> <p>The committee also decided to allow sponsors to remain present during the discussion but withheld the ability to dismiss them if any member felt they needed to speak more freely and was inhibited by the sponsor’s presence. All sponsors were able to remain throughout the discussion.</p> <p>This committee has ranked project jointly for nine years now, a practice that was born of transparency. When the meetings were held separately, questions, doubt, and mistrust crept into the discussion because citizens felt powerless to the technical prowess of projects. This existed even though the citizen committee was welcome and invited to attend the technical ranking meetings. By combining the meetings, the technical aspects of the project can be discussed with everyone present to hear and query. This step has absolutely eased the tensions between the committee members. This practice will continue until another better idea is discovered.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Wild Fish Conservancy, Squaxin Island Tribe, Mason County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Capitol Land Trust, Mason County, Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and Mason Conservation District.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences, habitat restoration, timber fish and wildlife biologist, environmental services manager, habitat specialist, habitat biologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, and water quality specialists.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Site visits to the proposed project sites were held for the SRFB Review Panel and the entire lead entity committee on May 16. At this stage, proposals are in draft form. It is the intent for all members and review panel participants to provide input to the sponsors while the project still is under development to create the most robust project and partnerships possible with each project. Project sponsors then take the suggestions when they craft their final applications, due to the lead entity on June 24.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>Each project was pulled from and developed using the existing 3-year work plan. This document is revised annually to reflect the best available science for the lead entity area and takes into account new studies and the 10-year goals put forth in the recovery plan. For this round, the 3-year work plan was revised only slightly because an extensive revision took place in 2010 based upon the work by the WRIA 13 and WRIA 14 Technical Advisory Groups and their work to create the juvenile salmonid nearshore project selection tool. Integrating existing assessments, studies, and the repository of knowledge the Technical Advisory Group represents, the tool provides guidance on where the highest priority sites exist for both protection and restoration. Even with the fine sieve the tool created, much of the near-shore continued to be a high priority for both actions. Therefore, the Technical Advisory Group gathered to overlay existing projects, parcel size, and the first iteration of a plan that protects sediment sources such as bluff-backed beaches and restores pocket estuaries.</p>

<b>WRIA 14</b>	<b>WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>
	<p>The work the Technical Advisory Group has undertaken was funded by the 2007-2009 and 2009-2011 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capacity funds, which were concentrated on the creation of the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool and additionally into the creation of memorandums of agreement with each Technical Advisory Group member organization to fund the time and travel of that Technical Advisory Group member.</p> <p>This new tool gives the lead entity and the sponsors a parcel-by-parcel look at areas that are of the highest benefit for juveniles in WRIA 14. Previously, all near-shore habitat had been classified as high priority, limiting effective prioritization. Using this new tool, the highest priority can be identified easily for the entire WRIA (and surrounding WRIA) for either restoration or acquisition and the committee then can decide what areas are the most important to strategically focus on first. The sponsors then can focus their outreach efforts to those parcels and the ones surrounding them, working diligently to garner landowner support for these important projects.</p> <p>All projects were pulled directly from the 3-year work plan and often from project development grants that the lead entity has funded in previous rounds.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>The lead entity and the SRFB Review Panel see and hear the details of the projects during the site visits while the projects are still in draft form. Before that, at each monthly meeting, sponsors update the committee on their proposals' development statuses to inform members early of projects and garner their input while the projects still are under development. This creates an atmosphere where discussion is welcomed and occurs to the benefit of the committee and the projects themselves. During the field trips, questions always come up and projects are changed or dropped from funding consideration while more foundational tweaks occur. In finalizing the ranked project list, the scoring criteria begins the discussion and is largely the technical component, providing the initial framework for the broader discussion. This year, the committee decided to re-rank the projects based upon the themes discussed above. The final ranking is unanimous.</p>

<b>WRIA 15</b>	<b>West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity</b>
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) met on February 5 and March 5 to discuss current salmon recovery projects and preliminary proposed projects for the 2012 grant round. Most members of the TAG participated in the SRFB Review Panel site visits on April 18 and May 17. Ten members of the TAG anonymously scored the projects and the draft ranked list was compiled by the lead entity coordinator. The TAG and some project sponsors then met again on June 4 to review and discuss the projects with the sponsors. The recommended ranked list was approved by the West Sound Watersheds Council on June 12 with no change to the ranked order. The Council did not score the projects.</p> <p>Benefits to salmon from project (30 points possible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See SRFB guidance on benefit criteria to fish.</li> <li>• Location (if near-shore) is identified as a priority site by an assessment of near-shore areas (such as county and city shoreline inventory and characterization documents, Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project, near-shore selection tool).</li> <li>• Project will protect or restore natural functions and processes.</li> <li>• Project addresses key identified limiting factors.</li> <li>• Project is integrated or associated with other salmon recovery projects in the watershed.</li> </ul> <p>Certainty of success of project (20 points possible)</p>

<b>WRIA 15</b>	<b>West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See SRFB Guidance on certainty criteria to fish.</li> <li>• Project is ready to go – as evidenced by pre-project planning such as designs, permits underway, landowner willingness, etc.</li> <li>• Project proponent and partners have the experience and capabilities for success.</li> <li>• Landowner is ready and willing to have the work done.</li> <li>• No action could mean the loss of opportunity (property development, loss of matching funds).</li> <li>• Community support for the project is strong.</li> <li>• Monitoring funds or plan is available.</li> </ul> <p>Cost and Benefit of project (15 points possible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost effectiveness – the project will produce a substantial and desirable ecological effect relative to project cost.</li> <li>• The budget is clearly defined and accurate.</li> <li>• Probability of maintenance or operational funds available after the project is implemented.</li> </ul>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Kitsap County, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Pierce County, Kitsap County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Great Peninsula Conservancy, Puget Sound Partnership, Bainbridge Island Land Trust, Bainbridge Watershed Council, and Wild Fish Conservancy.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Marine water quality, habitat restoration, salmon biology, water quality, salmon recovery, marine and freshwater habitat restoration, salmon and steelhead management, shoreline planner, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, and project management.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>The SRFB Review Panel conducted site visits on April 18 and May 17 and provided feedback on the projects to the sponsors.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>Project development begins each year with the both Technical and Citizen Committee review and update of the 3-year work plan and the Habitat Work Schedule. Project lists then are constructed after conversations with the project sponsors and the lead entity, with current funding level consideration. The SRFB grant round updates, process, and status of projects are discussed at every monthly lead entity meeting year-round.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Each project received constructive comments from the SRFB Review Panel, which were discussed by the lead entity committees as the list was finalized and ranked. There were no issues about the projects that needed to be resolved.</p>

<b>WRIAs 15, 16, 17</b>	<b>Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity</b>
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domain (habitat types and populations using the habitat) priorities from the 3-Year Work Program</li> <li>• Benefit to salmon</li> <li>• Certainty of success</li> <li>• Cost appropriateness</li> </ul> <p>Habitat Project List Committee (citizens committee) criteria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community impact and education issues                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the surrounding community support this project? Who is that community and how can you substantiate that support?</li> <li>○ Is there any community opposition to this project? Who is opposed and how will you address that opposition?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

WRIAs 15, 16, 17	Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does this project have any educational value? Who is being educated, what are they being educated about, and how can you substantiate that? Will this project educate the public and raise their awareness about salmon and habitat protection and restoration issues?</li> <li>○ Will this project receive any publicity or visibility? How and whose attention will it gain?</li> <li>○ Will publicity be helpful to salmon recovery efforts?</li> <li>○ Will this project elicit more support in the future? From whom and how?</li> <li>● Project cost issues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is this project significantly more expensive than other projects on the list? If so, does the project expense appear consistent with the scope of work? Are costs and effort sufficiently detailed in the proposal to justify the requested spending level?</li> <li>○ Is the expense to improve community outreach justified and balanced with the expense of the habitat project?</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Project Appropriateness               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is this project appropriate for SRFB and/or Puget Sound Partnership salmon recovery funds?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wild Fish Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Long Live the Kings, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, U.S. Forest Service, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Marine water quality, habitat restoration, salmon biology, water quality, salmon recovery, marine and freshwater habitat restoration, salmon and steelhead management, fisheries biologist, and project management.</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>SRFB Review Panel members and RCO's outdoor grants manager participated in field reviews and provided comments on pre-applications and final applications.</p> <p>The outdoor grants manager, Mike Ramsey, also was instrumental in implementing the process and ensuring alignment with RCO processes and protocols.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The <i>Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide</i> clearly documented in advance that we would only accept projects that were on the 3-year work plan, or were consistent with the 3-year work plan. Before this step however, the process guide also requires that the Hood Canal Coordinating Council staff and partners update the 3-year work plan. The lead entity committees asked staff to undertake this early and at a watershed scale, resulting in multiple ad hoc subcommittee meetings at various watersheds, which reviewed the summer chum viability analysis before updates were made. For Chinook salmon, lead entity staff met with staff from the Skokomish Tribe and Mason Conservation District together and found consensus on the updates to the 3-year work plan.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Technical comments from the lead entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated at that time before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were either addressed in the final application materials and, in some cases, by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM, or in specific meetings. Project reviews by the technical and citizen committees during the ranking meetings yielded several recommendations for improvement that were incorporated into final project descriptions and implementation. As Hood Canal Coordinating Council staff understands it, there are no remaining technical issues except continuing to address the suggested improvements made by the Habitat Project List Committee.</p>

<b>WRIAs 15, 16, 17 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity</b>	
	The Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee did receive comments from one Mason County citizen that were provided to all participants and considered by each committee.
<b>WRIAs 17, 18, 19 North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon</b>	
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed priority</li> <li>• Addresses limiting factor</li> <li>• Addresses stock status and trends</li> <li>• Restores formerly productive habitat</li> <li>• Benefits other stocks</li> <li>• Protects high quality fish habitat</li> <li>• Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan</li> <li>• Likelihood of success based on approach</li> <li>• Supports restoration of ecosystem functions</li> <li>• Reasonableness of cost and budget</li> <li>• Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation</li> </ul>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Clallam Conservation District, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Clallam County, Makah Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, North Olympic Salmon Coalition, Olympic National Park, North Olympic Land Trust, Straits Ecosystem Recovery Network, and private citizens.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Engineer, fisheries biologist, restoration planner, planning biologist, watershed scientist, marine biologist, fish habitat manager, and watershed steward.</p> <p>The Lead Entity Group and Citizens Committee followed the Technical Review Group’s recommendation and scoring results.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB Review Panel and outdoor grants manager spent two days in early April going on site visits to all project locations along with members of our technical and citizens teams. On April 11, they visited all projects in the eastern portion of Clallam County. On April 12, projects in the central and western portions of Clallam County were visited. Written comments about all the projects were prepared, which were forwarded to project sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	This grant round began by doing the annual update of the 3-year work plan. To be eligible to apply for SRFB or Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding this year, projects had to be on the 3-year work plan and above the funding line. All conceptual projects on the work plan also are included on the Habitat Work Schedule.
How Comments Addressed	<p>Project sponsors do a pre-application presentation for the technical and citizen reviewers, as well as providing information at the site visits and again during their final project presentations. Project sponsors are encouraged to incorporate comments made during any and all of those sessions, as well as responding to SRFB Review Panel concerns.</p> <p>All of this information is provided and considered by the citizens committee when finalizing the project list. Because there are three presentations throughout the grant round, that provides a lot of opportunities to address any potential issues or concerns. Project sponsors are asked to highlight changes they made in their applications during their final project presentations. Some citizen members considered potentially reordering the project list, particularly a few projects that were statistically pretty much the same, but in the end the decision was made to leave the list as is based on the results and recommendation of the Technical Review Group.</p>

## Project List Summary Table

Following is a table summarizing the region’s project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has funding from both the SRFB and the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. Of the 75 discrete projects, seven are conditioned and five are alternates. The total SRFB request is \$8,373,046 and the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration request totals \$34,593,654.

Hood Canal is included within the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation of \$772,165 from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook. Hood Canal is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives an additional \$423,000 of the regional SRFB allocation for Hood Canal summer chum. A separate section is included within this report for the Hood Canal region.

**Table 36. Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1099</a>	Duwamish Gardens Restoration	City of Tukwila	Chinook	Pg. 7-90, Project Duw-7, shallow water habitat creation
2	<a href="#">13-1098</a>	Mill Creek Confluence and Gray River Leber Homestead	City of Kent	Chinook	Pg. 7-62, Project LG-7, lower Green River

**Table 37. Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1220</a>	Skokomish Confluence Levee Design and Acquisition	Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Tribe	Chinook	Yes, Chapter 4 of draft 2010 Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 98
2	<a href="#">13-1211</a>	Dosewallips Riparian Corridor Acquisition Phase 2	State Parks and Recreation Commission	Summer chum, Chinook	Yes, Chapter 9 of summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 168-169, 186
3	<a href="#">13-1221</a>	Duckabush Floodplain Acquisition	Jefferson County	Summer chum, Chinook	Yes, Chapter 9 of summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 166-167

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
4	<a href="#">13-1209</a>	Lower Big Quilcene Master Plan Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 8 of summer chum plan, pgs. 129, 135-138, 150
5	<a href="#">13-1173</a>	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Phase 2	Mason Conservation District	Chinook	Yes, Chapter 4 of draft Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 98
6	<a href="#">13-1215</a>	Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration-Construction	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 12 of the summer chum plan, pgs. 241-244
7	<a href="#">13-1218</a>	Lower Union River Assessment and Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 11 of summer chum plan, pgs. 208, 214-218
8	<a href="#">13-1204</a>	Lower Skabob Creek Restoration Preliminary Design	Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Tribe	Chinook	Yes, Chapter 4 of draft Skokomish Chinook plan, pg. 125
9	<a href="#">13-1213</a>	Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Construction	Long Live The Kings	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 10 of summer chum plan, pgs. 194-195
10	<a href="#">13-1219</a>	Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 8, 9, 11, 12 of summer chum plan
11	<a href="#">13-1198</a>	Snow Creek Watershed Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson Land Trust	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 7 of summer chum plan, pgs. 85-86, 100-101, 104, 126
12	<a href="#">13-1199</a>	East Jefferson Summer Chum Riparian Phase 2	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 7 of summer chum plan, pgs. 84-85, 105
13	<a href="#">13-1071</a>	3 Crabs Restoration: Phase 1 Construction	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Not explicit in recovery plan
14	<a href="#">13-1217</a>	Walkers Creek Estuary Restoration and Conservation	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum, Chinook	Yes, Chapter 9 of summer chum plan, pgs. 152-154, 162-163, 169, 185
15	<a href="#">13-1206</a>	Tarboo Bay Shoreline Acquisition	Northwest Watershed Institute	Summer chum, Chinook	Not explicit in recovery plan

**Table 38. Island County Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1061</a>	Cornet Bay Area 1 and 3	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Foundation	Chinook, Chum, forage fish	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 of salmon recovery plan, pg. 59
2	<a href="#">13-1112</a>	Crescent Harbor Creek Restoration Planning and Permitting	Skagit River System Cooperative	Chinook, chum, coho	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 of salmon recovery plan, pg. 59

**Table 39. Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1150</a>	Confluence Parks/Issaquah Creek Restoration	City of Issaquah	Puget Sound Chinook	Project I211A and I211B in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 12, pg. 20
2	<a href="#">13-1141</a>	Riverbend Acquisition Relocation	King County	Puget Sound Chinook	Project C219 in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 10, pg. 29
3	<a href="#">13-1103</a>	Royal Arch Reach Protection	Seattle Public Utilities	Puget Sound Chinook	Project C247 in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 10, pg. 35
4	<a href="#">13-1133</a>	Sammamish River Side Channel Design Phase 2	City of Bothell	Puget Sound Chinook	Project N338 in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 11, pg. 64
5	<a href="#">13-1107</a>	Willow Creek Daylighting	City of Edmonds	Puget Sound Chinook	Project M233 in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 13, pg. 21

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
6 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1236</a>	Little Bear Creek – 134th Ave Culvert Removal	Adopt a Stream Foundation	Puget Sound Chinook	Project N402 in WRIA 8 Chinook salmon conservation plan, Volume II, Chapter 11, pg. 29

**Table 40. Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1144</a>	Lower Ohop Restoration Phase 3	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Nisqually fall Chinook	Nisqually Chinook recovery plan (2001), Action Item 1.3.2.12, Table 1
2	<a href="#">13-1145</a>	Nisqually River Knotweed Cooperative Weed Management Area	Pierce Conservation District	Nisqually fall Chinook	Nisqually Chinook recovery plan (2001), Action Item 1.3.2.1 and 1.3.2.2, Table 1
3	<a href="#">13-1179</a>	Mashel Shoreline Protection Phase 3	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually fall Chinook	Nisqually Chinook recovery plan (2001), Action Item 1.1.1.3 and 1.1.1.4, Table 1
0	<a href="#">13-1463</a>	McKenna Reach Ranch Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually fall Chinook	Nisqually Chinook recovery plan (2001), Action Item 1.1.1.3 and 1.1.1.4, Table 1
0	<a href="#">13-1148</a>	Lower Powell Restoration	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually fall Chinook	Nisqually Chinook recovery plan (2001), Action Item 1.1.1.3 and 1.1.1.4, Table 1

**Table 41. North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1078</a>	Elwha River Revegetation Support Phase 2	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook	Elwha Chapter of Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan, Elwha revegetation plan

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Sponsor</b>	<b>Primary Fish Stock Benefited</b>	<b>Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy</b>
2 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1071</a>	3 Crabs Restoration Construction	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Puget Sound Chinook	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and Hood Canal Coordinating Council 3-year work plan
3 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1064</a>	Dungeness In-stream Flow	Clallam Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and Hood Canal Coordinating Council 3-year work plan
4	<a href="#">13-1065</a>	Dungeness Large Wood	Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan
5	<a href="#">13-1064</a>	Dungeness Riparian Protect	Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan
6 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1072</a>	3 Crabs Restoration Engineering	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Puget Sound Chinook	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon and Hood Canal Coordinating Council 3-year work plan

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
7	<a href="#">13-1094</a>	Lyre Estuary and Nelson Creek	North Olympic Land Trust	Chinook	Near-shore portion Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan, draft WRIA 19 salmon plan
8	<a href="#">13-1067</a>	Dungeness Riparian Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound steelhead	Dungeness Chapter of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, Hood Canal summer chum 3-year work plan, North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan
9	<a href="#">13-1068</a>	Ediz Hook Beach Restoration	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan
10	<a href="#">13-1062</a>	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust	Coho	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon 3-year work plan, draft WRIA 19 salmon plan

Table 42. Pierce County Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1423</a>	Puyallup River South Fork Setback	Pierce County Water Programs Division	Salmonids and steelhead	High, WRIA 10/12 salmon recovery plan, pg. 15 – opening up floodplain and restoring habitat types
2	<a href="#">13-1421</a>	Fennel Creek Restoration	Pierce County Water Programs Division	Salmonids and steelhead	High. This restoration project fits well with the WRIA 10 lead entity strategy embodied in <i>“Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy, 2012.”</i> The strategy prioritizes Puyallup River fall Chinook and steelhead stocks in WRIA 10 (pg. 2). These salmon have been documented to spawn and rear within the project site. The strategy also points to projects that “protect and/or restore presently functional salmon streams” as a near-term high priority (pg. 36).
3	<a href="#">13-1422</a>	Alward Road Acquisition and Planning	Pierce County Water Programs Division	Salmonids and steelhead	High, WRIA 10/12 salmon recovery plan, pg. 15 – opening up floodplain and restoring habitat types
4	<a href="#">13-1417</a>	South Prairie Creek Riparian Restoration	Pierce County Conservation District	Coho	Near-term high priority, p. 7

**Table 43. San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
0	<a href="#">13-1354</a>	Reid Harbor Conservation Easement Acquisition	San Juan Preservation Trust	All Puget Sound Chinook stocks	Tier 1 on 3-year work plan, pg. 1
1	<a href="#">13-1426</a>	West Beach Creek Restoration Phase 2	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Foundation	All Puget Sound Chinook stocks	Tier 2 on 3-year work plan, pg. 1
2	<a href="#">13-1430</a>	Restoration Feasibilities and Conceptual Designs	Friends of the San Juans	All Puget Sound Chinook stocks	Tier 2 on 3-year work plan, pg. 3

**Table 44. Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1052</a>	Davis Slough Fish Passage and Flow Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
2	<a href="#">13-1054</a>	Skagit Riparian Stewardship Project	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
3	<a href="#">13-1056</a>	Skagit Watershed Habitat Protection	Seattle City Light	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
4	<a href="#">13-1053</a>	Skagit Forks Off-Channel Feasibility and Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
5	<a href="#">13-1055</a>	Pressentin Park Side Channel Feasibility and Preliminary Design	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Skagit Chinook, Cascade Chinook	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
6	<a href="#">13-1059</a>	North Fork Skagit Acquisition and Feasibility	Skagit County Public Works	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
7	<a href="#">13-1057</a>	Drainage District 3 Delta Channel Project	Skagit County Public Works	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
8	<a href="#">13-1425</a>	Skagit Protection Strategy Update	Skagit Watershed Council	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach
9	<a href="#">13-1060</a>	Hansen Creek Reach 5 Restoration Feasibility	Skagit County Public Works	Skagit Chinook stocks	Tier 1, pg. 5 of Skagit Watershed Council 2010 strategic approach

**Table 45. Snohomish Basin Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
	<a href="#">13-1197</a>	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration-Construction Phase 2	Snohomish County	Chinook	Tier 1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan (11-29 through 11-31); Priority Tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year work plan
1	<a href="#">13-1135</a>	Upper Carlson Floodplain Reconnection	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Chinook	Tier 1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan (11-29 through 11-31); Priority Tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year work plan
2	<a href="#">13-1169</a>	Tolt River Conservation	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Chinook	Tier 1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan (11-29 through 11-31); Priority Tier 1A (most pressing need) in the

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
					Snohomish Basin 3-year work plan
3	<a href="#">13-1106</a>	Snohomish County Beach Nourishment-Construction	Snohomish County	Chinook	Tier 1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan (11-29 through 11-31); Priority Tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year work plan
5	<a href="#">13-1166</a>	Lower Wallace River Conservation Area	Forterra	Chinook	Tier 2 priority in the Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan (11-52 through 11-53); Priority Tier 2A (pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year work plan

**Table 46. Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1043</a>	South Pass Estuary Restoration, Acquisition, and Design	Stillaguamish Tribe	Stillaguamish summer and fall Chinook	Estuary priority, Stillaguamish recovery plan, p. 95, Fig. 18
2	<a href="#">13-1044</a>	North Fork Stillaguamish Engineered Logjam Project Phase 3	Stillaguamish Tribe	Stillaguamish summer and fall Chinook	Large wood priority, second tier, Stillaguamish recovery plan, p. 97, Fig. 20
3	<a href="#">13-1086</a>	Stillaguamish Riparian Restoration Crew Phase 3	Stillaguamish Tribe	Stillaguamish summer and fall Chinook	Riparian priority, first and second tier, Stillaguamish recovery plan, p. 93, Fig. 18
4	<a href="#">13-1095</a>	Jim Creek Restoration Phase 2	Sound Salmon Solutions	Stillaguamish summer and fall Chinook	Riparian priority, second tier, Stillaguamish recovery plan, p. 93, Fig. 18, large woody

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
					debris projects, pg. 96-97

**Table 47. West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
0	<a href="#">13-1140</a>	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection	Bainbridge Island Land Trust	Multiple populations of Chinook	Table 6.1 – East Kitsap Habitat Analysis Matrix
0	<a href="#">13-1137</a>	Milwaukee Dock Eelgrass Restoration	Suquamish Tribe	Multiple populations of Chinook	Table 6.1 – East Kitsap Habitat Analysis Matrix
1	<a href="#">13-1194</a>	Carpenter Creek Estuary Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Multiple populations of Chinook and steelhead	Table 6.1 – East Kitsap Habitat Analysis Matrix
2 (Tied for first)	<a href="#">13-1142</a>	Whiteman Cove Estuary Restoration Design	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	South Sound Chinook and steelhead	South Sound Chapter, <i>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan</i>
3	<a href="#">13-1193</a>	Keta Park Floodplain Restoration Design	Suquamish Tribe	Steelhead	Appendix G – East Kitsap Chapter of <i>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan</i>
4	<a href="#">13-1143</a>	West Sound Water Type Assessment Phase 3	Wild Fish Conservancy	All	Appendix B – East Kitsap Chapter of <i>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan</i>
5	<a href="#">13-1196</a>	Kitsap Forest and Bay Project, Grovers Creek	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Steelhead	Appendix G – East Kitsap Chapter of <i>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan</i>
6	<a href="#">13-1192</a>	Point no Point Wetland and Floodplain Restoration Feasibility	Department of Fish and Wildlife	Multiple populations of Chinook	Table 6.1 – East Kitsap Habitat Analysis Matrix
7	<a href="#">13-1186</a>	Clear Creek Wetland and Floodplain Restoration	Kitsap County Public Works	Coho	Appendix G – East Kitsap Chapter of <i>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan</i>

Table 48. WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1280</a>	Larson's Reach Phase 2 In-stream Restoration	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , Near-Term Action 2 2) Tier 1 in 2013 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year project plan
2	<a href="#">13-1276</a>	North Fork (Xwqélém) Farmhouse Reach Restoration Phase 1	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , near term
3	<a href="#">13-1275</a>	South Fork (Nuxw7iem) Black Slough Restoration Phase 1	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , Near-Term Action 2 2) Tier 1 in 2013 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year project plan
4	<a href="#">13-1279</a>	Skookum-Edfro In-stream Design	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , Near-Term Action 2 2) Tier 1 in 2013 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year project plan
5	<a href="#">13-1273</a>	South Fork Reach Acquisition Phase 2	Whatcom Land Trust	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , Near-Term Action 2 2) Tier 1 in 2013 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year project plan

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
6 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1418</a>	South Fork Nooksack: Camp 18 Design	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound Evolutionary Significant Unit)	1) Appendix B, <i>WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan</i> , Near Term Action 2 2) Tier 2 in 2013 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan

**Table 49. WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1265</a>	Little Fish Trap Estuary Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound Chinook	Line 77 of 2013 3-year work plan
2	<a href="#">13-1261</a>	Burfoot Park Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Coho, Puget Sound steelhead Puget Sound Chinook	Line 6 of 2013 3-year work plan
3	<a href="#">13-1262</a>	Frank’s Tidelands Design and Assessment	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Chinook	Line 39 of 2013 3-year work plan

**Table 50. WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Proposed Projects**

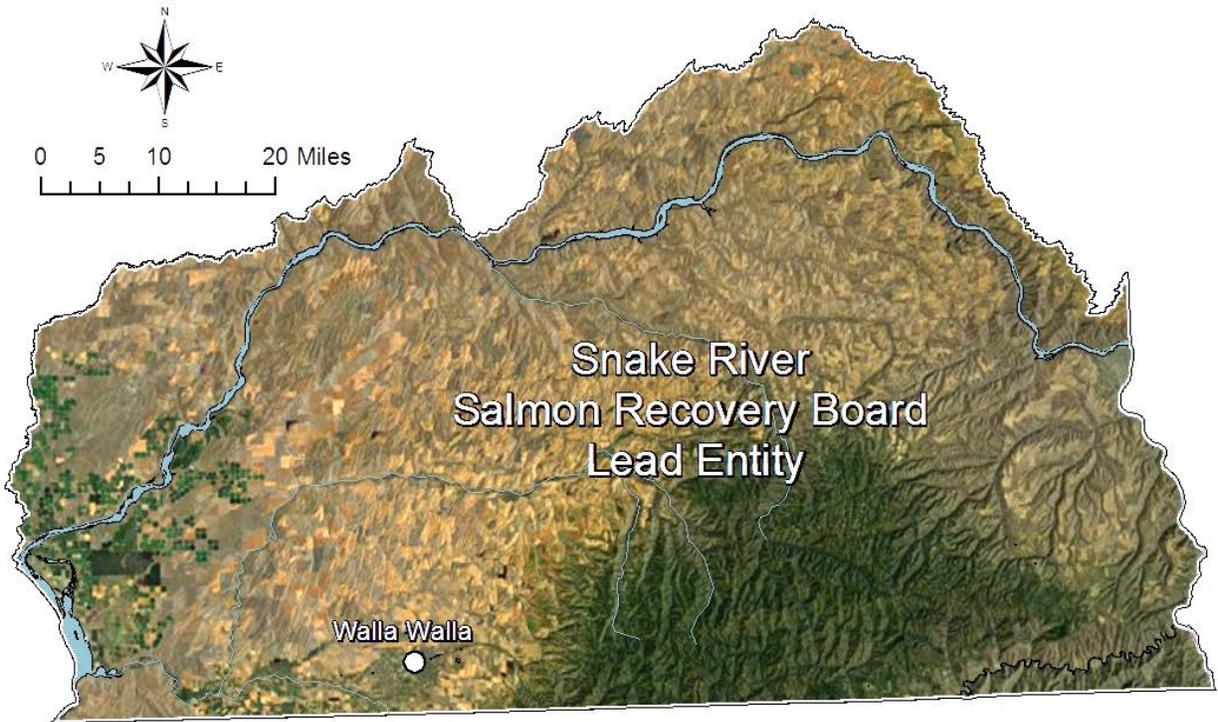
Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1247</a>	Oakland Bay Estuary Conservation Phase 3	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound Chinook	Line 69 of 2013 3-year work plan
2	<a href="#">13-1246</a>	Johns Creek Large Woody Debris and Riparian Restoration	Mason Conservation District	Coho, Puget Sound steelhead	Line 57 of 2013 3-year work plan

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

## Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Sponsor</b>	<b>Primary Fish Stock Benefited</b>	<b>Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy</b>
3	<a href="#">13-1248</a>	Edgewater Beach Near-shore Project	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Chinook	Line 50 of 2013 3-year work plan
4	<a href="#">13-1244</a>	Knotweed Assessment in Mill and Goldsborough Creeks	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound steelhead, coho	Line 59 of 2013 3-year work plan
5 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1250</a>	Collier Boat Ramp and Jetty Removal	Squaxin Island Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook	2013 3 year work plan
6 Alternate	<a href="#">13-1296</a>	WRIA 14 Culvert Assessment	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Steelhead, coho, chum	2013 3 year work plan

## Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



Snake River Salmon  
Recovery Board  
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## Region Overview

### Geography

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon-bearing streams in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, and parts of Whitman County.

### Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

Walla Walla (32), Lower Snake (33), and Middle Snake (35)

### Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe

### Endangered Species Act Listings

**Table 51. Snake River Salmon Recovery Region**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Fall Chinook	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Steelhead	Threatened	August 18, 1997
Snake River Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

### Salmon Recovery Plan

**Table 52. Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	10 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	264
Estimated Cost	\$248 million for the first ten years
Status	<p>NOAA-Fisheries approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Snake River region in Washington in March 2006. The plan was updated in 2011 and now is referred to as <i>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington</i>.</p> <p>Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington and Oregon was approved in 2009.</p> <p>NOAA-Fisheries is developing a comprehensive recovery plan for the</p>

Recovery Plan	
	four Endangered Species Act-listed Snake River species – steelhead, spring/summer Chinook, fall Chinook, and sockeye in southeast Washington, northeast Oregon, and Idaho. The <i>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington</i> will comprise the Washington management unit portion of this comprehensive plan. Notice of the draft comprehensive Snake River recovery plan is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register in May 2014. NOAA-Fisheries hopes to adopt the final recovery plan in 2015.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners. This implementation schedule is included as Appendix A in the <a href="#">2011 Southeast Washington Management Unit Plan</a> and it will be updated annually.
Web Information	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board <a href="#">Web site</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Board is both the regional organization and lead entity for the Snake River Regional Salmon Recovery area. The lead entity is advised by a committee known as the Lead Entity Committee, which includes landowner representatives and representatives from the tribes, and state and federal agencies across the lead entity and region.

## Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board serves as both the regional recovery organization and the lead entity for the area, the local and regional questions have been combined and the answers provided below.

### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

Funding allocation is based on the biological benefit of individual projects on an annual basis. Project scorecards were developed to award more points to projects that immediately address an imminent threat followed by those that are in priority areas, the primary factors limiting productivity, certainty of project success, project size, and project benefit relative to cost. The approach and criteria focuses internal funding towards the areas with the highest biological priorities as established in the regional recovery plan without consideration for political or watershed boundaries.

**How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?**

The lead entity relies on a committee (Lead Entity Committee) comprised of citizen representatives and technical representatives. This committee jointly reviews draft applications, participates in field tours, and collaboratively scores and ranks the projects each grant round. To provide a more independent technical review, the regional technical team also participates in project field trips, reviews applications, and provides comments on pre-applications.

Additionally, the regional technical team reviewed the project evaluation criteria to be certain that the criteria and point allocations for the various categories were consistent with the regional recovery plan. Based on the regional technical team's evaluation criteria and comments, the Lead Entity Committee then ranked projects for consideration by the lead entity and Snake River Salmon Recovery Board. The regional technical team does not score or rank projects but rather provides the technical basis for project evaluation and then provides the lead entity and its lead entity committee any input on particular projects when requested

**What criteria were used for the regional or lead entity technical and citizen's review?**

The Lead Entity Committee used the project evaluation criteria supported by the regional technical team to evaluate projects. Those criteria are:

- Is the project in the right area? (priority stream reaches)
- How well is the project addressing limiting factors? (priority action)
- Will the project work?
- Is it based on proven scientific methods and will it meet the intended objectives?
- Is the project large enough to make a significant difference? Consider:
  - Riparian acres impacted.
  - In-stream flow.
  - In-stream habitat or useable habitat opened.
  - Upland best management practices.
  - Likelihood of development.
  - Does an assessment project lead to a project or fill and identified data gap?
- Cost benefit. Consider:
  - Cost-benefit relationship based on community values.
  - Past experience with project costs.

- Cost-share.
- Perceived project value relative to other proposed projects.
- Number of Endangered Species Act listed species.

**Who completed the review (name, affiliation and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?**

The lead entity committee completed the review, including scoring and ranking. Members of the lead entity committee are:

Lead Entity Committee Citizen Reviewers:

- Billy Bowles, Garfield County citizen
- Larry Fairchild, Columbia County citizen
- Jerry Hendrickson, Asotin County citizen
- Rod Hostetler, Asotin County citizen
- Don Howard, Columbia County citizen
- Chris Hyland, Walla Walla County citizen
- Jim Ruchert, Garfield County citizen

Lead Entity Technical Reviewers:

- Kris Buelow, Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, fish biologist (no vote on committee)
- Bill Dowdy, U.S. Forest Service, fisheries biologist (also on lead entity technical team)
- Mark Grandstaff, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Heidi McRoberts, Nez Perce Tribe
- Chris Pinney, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, fisheries biologist
- Greg Schlenze, Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Jed Volkman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat biologist (also on lead entity technical team)

Regional technical team members are not members of the Lead Entity Committee but did provide independent technical comments to staff, project sponsors, and the Lead Entity

Committee. Note that three of the regional technical team members are also members of the Lead Entity Committee.

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If so please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

All the project submitted in this grant round are listed in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan Provisional 3-year work plan.

**How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP19, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

All Endangered Species Act listed stocks are a high priority for salmon recovery. SaSI, SSHIAP, and the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment model were used to characterize the status of stocks and habitats. Benefit to salmon is based on two primary criteria: (1) location and (2) limiting factors addressed, followed by sub-criteria, including (1) size, and (2) cost-benefit. A project that provides benefit to salmon is one in a priority reach within a major spawning area, addressing multiple prioritized limiting factors, is large, and demonstrates high cost-benefit.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

This is primarily conducted in the pre-application phase. Project budgets are evaluated based on experience with similar projects completed in previous rounds and reviewers are asked to comment whether they think the project is cost-effective, or that a more cost-effective approach exists. Applicants revise or withdraw their projects based on this early input. The final review occurs during the project ranking when the lead entity committee can recommend that a project be "moved down the list" based on cost-benefit. The lead entity/board then evaluates this recommendation and with input from the regional technical team and staff can accept the recommendation.

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<sup>19</sup> Salmonid Stock Inventory and Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- **Provides benefit to listed and non-listed fish species?**

All project prioritized by the Snake River lead entity target listed species, but some projects will benefit non-listed species through improved fish passage or improved habitat conditions. The following is a list of projects and the species targeted and the species which would also benefit.

**Table 53. Projects and the species targeted and benefitting**

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
<a href="#">13-1391</a>	Tucannon Ranch Habitat Improvement	Snake River steelhead, spring and fall Chinook, Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, Pacific lamprey
<a href="#">13-1363</a>	South Touchet Channel Realignment	Mid-Columbia steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
<a href="#">13-1399</a>	Alpowa In-stream Dynamic Wood Project	Snake River steelhead	Rainbow trout, Pacific lamprey, mountain whitefish
<a href="#">13-1398</a>	Rattlesnake Creek State Route 129 Culvert Replacement	Snake River steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout
<a href="#">13-1400</a>	East End Irrigation Diversion Improvement	Mid-Columbia steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, Pacific lamprey, whitefish
<a href="#">13-1406</a>	Baileysburg Conservation Easement Assessment	Mid-Columbia steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, Pacific lamprey
<a href="#">13-1407</a>	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650 Walla Walla Basin Fish Screen Projects	Mid-Columbia steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia spring Chinook, Pacific lamprey, rainbow trout
<a href="#">13-1405</a>	Riparian Restoration Intensively Monitored Watershed Study Area	Snake River steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Snake River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, Pacific lamprey, mountain whitefish
<a href="#">13-1387</a>	Mill Creek Passage 9th Ave Extension Construction	Mid-Columbia River steelhead, Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, Pacific lamprey

- **Preserves high quality habitat?**

Only one project this year will target preservation of high quality habitat: 13-1406, Baileysburg Conservation Easement Assessment. This project would complement and enhance an existing restoration initiative and aid in moving restoration forward in the Touchet River.

- **Implements a high priority project or action in a regional or watershed based salmon recovery plan. Identify where and how the project is identified as a high priority in the referenced plan.**

[13-1391](#) – Tucannon Ranch Habitat Improvement: This project is a high priority for restoring floodplain connectivity and side channel habitat in the Snake region and is listed as such directly in the recovery plan. The project will fund the restoration of fall Chinook spawning and rearing habitat, summer steelhead spawning and rearing habitat, and spring Chinook and bull trout winter rearing habitat all listed in the Snake River Evolutionarily Significant Unit.

[13-1363](#) – South Touchet Channel Realignment is listed directly in the recovery plan as a habitat restoration action. The restoration project will restore listed Touchet River summer steelhead spawning and rearing habitat. The project also will improve sediment retention in the upper watershed, improving conditions downstream, a limiting factor identified in the Touchet River.

[13-1399](#) – Alpowa Instream Dynamic Wood Project. Alpowa Creek is a priority population of the Asotin Snake River steelhead Evolutionarily Significant Unit and stream channel within this stream is listed in the salmon recovery plan as a high priority. Alpowa Creek receives a high proportion of adults returning to the Asotin population and this work would improve over winter survival of juvenile steelhead.

[13-1398](#) – Rattlesnake Creek State Route 129 Culvert is identified in the recovery plan as a high priority for restoration and will improve passage conditions into summer refuge habitat for Snake River summer steelhead. The project also will provide access to spawning and rearing habitat.

[13-1400](#) – East End Irrigation Diversion Improvement is listed in the recovery plan and through its completion will identify a solution to a diversion that requires detrimental activities to maintain the diversion ditch. The project alternatives also may include the development of an existing diversion ditch to a rearing side channel, habitat needed in the upper Touchet River.

[13-1407](#) – Walla Walla Basin Fish Screen Projects is listed directly in the recovery plan as a high priority over the next three years in the Walla Walla River Basin. The project will continue the voluntary effort to screen all diversions in salmonid bearing streams.

[13-1405](#) – Riparian Restoration – Intensively Monitored Watershed Study Area is listed both in the recovery plan and the Intensively Monitored Watershed restoration plan. The project will improve habitat in the Intensively Monitored Watershed restoration area and fulfills the long-range recommendation of the Intensively Monitored Watershed to improve riparian habitat and channel complexity.

[13-1387](#) – Mill Creek Passage 9<sup>th</sup> Ave Extension. Mill Creek is a partial passage barrier to salmonids listed in the salmon recovery plan. Passage through the project would contribute partially to opening access to more the 30 miles of high quality habitat and is the major obstacle to meeting spatial diversity in the Walla Walla Mid-Columbia River steelhead distinct population segment.

- **Provides for match above the minimum requirement percentage. Identify the projects match percentage and the regional match total.**

[13-1391](#) – Tucannon Ranch Habitat Improvement has identified 16.25 percent match.

[13-1398](#) – Rattlesnake Creek State Route 129 Culvert Replacement is showing 15.49 percent match toward the application; however the Washington State Department of Transportation is contributing more than \$ 1 million to complete the project.

The overall match shown in Appendix F is 14.83 percent including one zero match project. The none claimed match also is not reflected in the match figure; if it were, the match percentage would be 56.79 percent.

- **Is sponsored by an organization that has a successful record of project implementation. For example, identify the number of previous SRFB projects funded and completed?**

The following table list the projects presented in the Appendix F for the Snake River lead entity. This year, all the project sponsors who submitted applications successfully have completed SRFB projects in the past. The table lists the number of projects each has completed, the number of projects currently active, and the number not completed.

**Table 54. Sponsor History**

Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
<a href="#">13-1391</a>	Tucannon Ranch Habitat Improvement	Columbia Conservation District	25 completed, 2 active
<a href="#">13-1363</a>	South Touchet Channel Realignment	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation	4 completed, 1 active
<a href="#">13-1399</a>	Alpowa In-stream Dynamic Wood Project	Asotin Public Utility District	1 active
<a href="#">13-1398</a>	Rattlesnake Creek State Route 129 Culvert Replacement	Asotin County Conservation District	27 completed, 1 active, 2 not completed
<a href="#">13-1400</a>	East End Irrigation Diversion Improvement	Columbia Conservation District	25 completed, 2 active
<a href="#">13-1406</a>	Baileysburg Conservation Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	6 completed, 3 active, 3 not completed
<a href="#">13-1407</a>	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650 Walla Walla Basin Fish Screen Projects	Walla Walla County Conservation District	18 completed, 3 active
<a href="#">13-1405</a>	Riparian Restoration Intensively Monitored Watershed Study Area	Asotin County Conservation District	27 completed, 1 active, 2 not completed
<a href="#">13-1387</a>	Mill Creek Passage 9th Ave Extension Construction	Tri-State Steelheaders	7 completed, 4 active, 2 not completed

- **Involves members of the veterans conservation corps established in Revised Code of Washington 43.60A.150?**

No members of the veterans conservation corps are involved.

## Local Review Process

**Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local citizen advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group's ratings.**

The project evaluation criteria (scorecard) used to score and rank projects in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board focus on the biological benefits of projects based on quantifiable criteria developed to reflect the recommendations of the analysis in the recovery plan. The scorecard is standardized to allow comparison of a project in one category against a project in another category based on the intended outcome of each project.

The Lead Entity Committee is comprised of both technical and citizen members that review and rank the projects as a single committee. This approach allows for discussion among the technical and citizen members during the scoring and ranking process allowing for a more informed scoring process. Scoring the projects is done individually and then an average score is provided; there are no differences in the two groups' ratings because there is only one score developed.

The Lead Entity Committee met three times during the grant round to produce the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board final project list in 2013. The Lead Entity Committee held a pre-application review and comment on March 5th, followed by a draft review and score meeting on May 9<sup>th</sup>. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 19<sup>th</sup> to make final comment and prioritize the project list. In 2013, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on 12 proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, 9 final applications were submitted for scoring and ranking. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding 8 projects and 1 alternate.

The lead entity/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board then reviewed the recommended list provided by the Lead Entity Committee and approved the list as recommended by the Lead Entity Committee in that Mill Creek would be the only alternate to receive returned funds and that the project could be funded beyond the 500-foot restoration proposal to include the 1,000 feet covered under the current design documentation beginning at 9<sup>th</sup> Street upstream.

**Identify your local technical review team (include expertise, names, and affiliations of members).**

Local technical review is completed by the lead entity technical reviewers identified above.

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your local process.**

The SRFB Review Panel plays an important role in reviewing our prospective final project list. The review panel attended a project tour in June 2013 when it joined regional technical representatives, lead entity technical members, Snake River Salmon Recovery Board/lead entity members, and lead entity staff to meet with the project sponsors on-site and discuss the projects. Written review of those projects was provided by the review panel and sponsors and staff worked to incorporate recommendations provided by the review panel into the final applications. The review panel first reviews our projects at the draft stage during the early review in our process.

### Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists

The *Provisional Three-Year Implementation Work Plan* and Habitat Work Schedule was distributed to potential project sponsors months in advance of the grant round for them to use in identifying high priority projects. All of the projects on this grant round list were identified in the plan.

### Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?

Lead entity staff compiled technical comments from the regional technical team, Lead Entity Committee, and SRFB review panel and provided them to sponsors. Staff then worked with sponsors to address the comments in their final applications. Sponsors in this grant round took comments from all reviewers into consideration and either accepted recommendations or provided justification for the positions taken.

### Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region has eight projects, totaling \$2,029,975 and \$353,429 in matching funds. Two projects are conditioned and one project is listed as an alternate.

**Table 55. Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Proposed Projects**

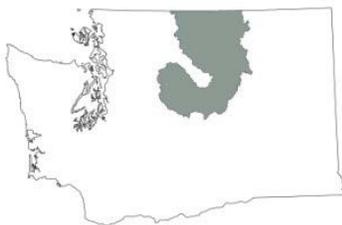
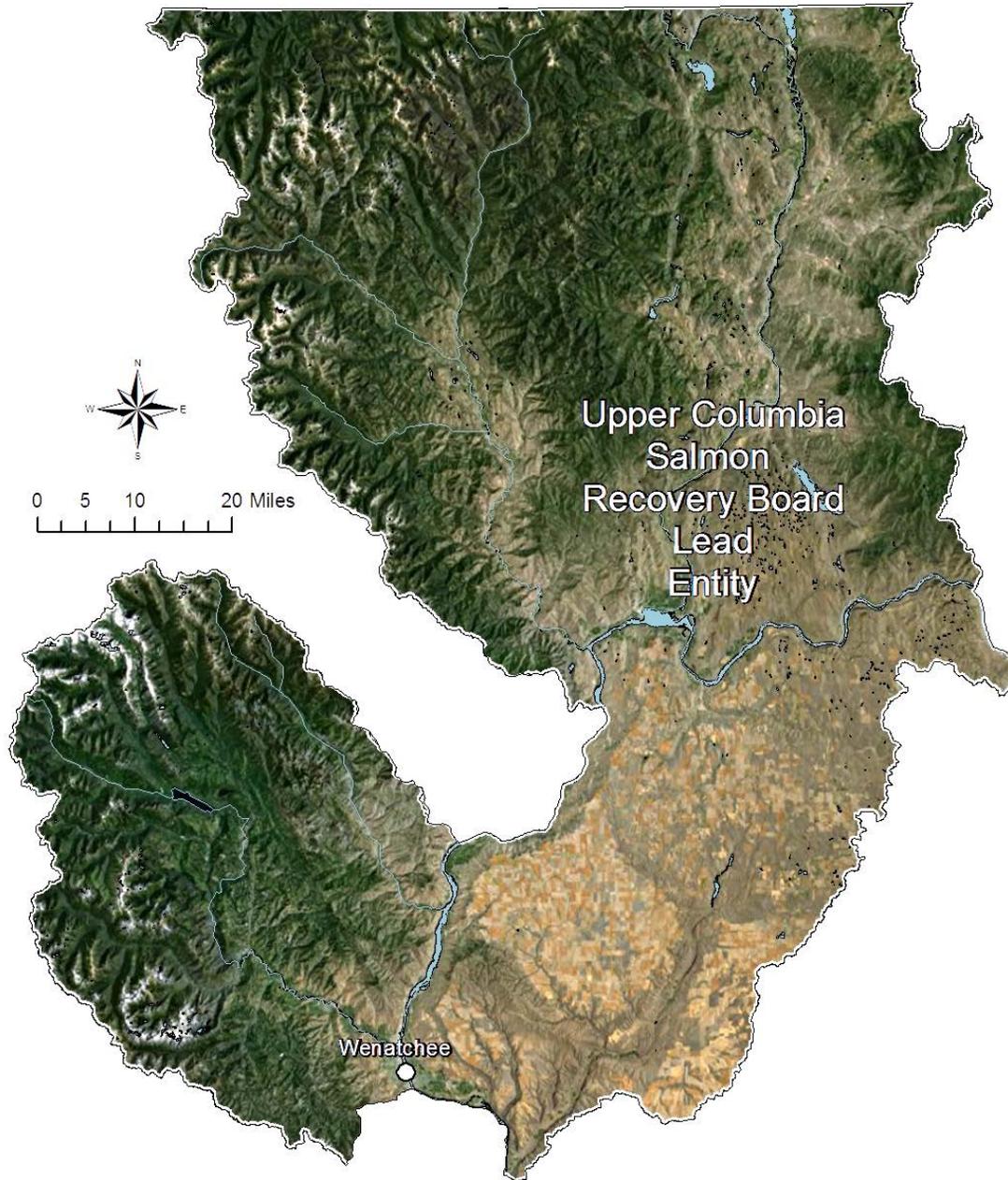
Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	<a href="#">13-1391</a>	Tucannon Ranch Habitat Improvement	Columbia Conservation District	Tucannon River steelhead, Tucannon fall Chinook	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 26
2	<a href="#">13-1363</a>	South Touchet Channel Realignment	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Touchet River steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 24
3	<a href="#">13-1399</a>	Alpowa In-stream Dynamic Wood Project	Asotin Public Utility District	Alpowa Creek steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 14

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
4	<a href="#">13-1398</a>	Rattlesnake Creek State Route 129 Culvert Replacement	Asotin County Conservation District	Grande Ronde River steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 18
5	<a href="#">13-1400</a>	East End Irrigation Diversion Improvement	Columbia Conservation District	Touchet River steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year. work plan, pg. 24
6	<a href="#">13-1406</a>	Baileysburg Conservation Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Touchet River steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan
7	<a href="#">13-1407</a>	Walla Walla Basin Fish Screen Projects	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Walla Walla, Mill Creek, and Touchet Rivers steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 6
8	<a href="#">13-1405</a>	Riparian Restoration - Intensively Monitored Watershed Study Area	Asotin County Conservation District	Asotin Creek steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 15
Alternate	<a href="#">13-1387</a>	Mill Creek Passage 9th Avenue Extension	Tri-State Steelheaders	Walla Walla Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3-year work plan, pg. 19

## Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region



Upper Columbia Salmon  
Recovery Board  
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Wenatchee, WA 98801  
[www.ucsrb.com](http://www.ucsrb.com)

Executive Director  
Derek Van Marter  
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## Region Overview

### Geography

The Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon-bearing streams in Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan Counties.

### Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

Moses Coulee (44), Wenatchee (45), Entiat (46), Methow (48), Okanogan (49), and Foster (50)

### Federally Recognized Tribes

Colville Confederated Tribes and the Yakama Nation

### Endangered Species Act Listings

**Table 56. Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook	Endangered	March 24, 1999
Upper Columbia River Steelhead	Threatened	August 18, 1997

### Salmon Recovery Plan

**Table 57. Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	10-30 Years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	\$734 million over 10 years
Status	Federal government adopted recovery plan for upper Columbia River spring Chinook and steelhead in October 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with timeframes of 3 years, 6 years, 10 years, and beyond, and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners.
Web Information	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Funding Board <a href="#">Web site</a> Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Region and Lead Entities

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board serves as the regional organization and the lead entity.

### Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

#### **Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

The new Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity approached this SRFB funding process in the same way as previous years; there were no substantial changes to the process or timeline. However, there were changes to the *Upper Columbia Biological Strategy* (Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team 2013) and the corresponding project scoring criteria as described in the following Question 2. In general, the lead entity facilitates a process that allocates funds within the Upper Columbia consist with the regional biological priorities established in the biological strategy and the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan* (Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board 2007). Since the previous SRFB grants have matched the regional priorities in recent grant cycles, the lead entity considers these criteria to be an appropriate guideline for funding allocation. Moreover, the biological priorities in the regional strategy closely match those in the salmon recovery plan. The *Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity Funding Process Guide* documents the steps in this funding process in detail, and the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board updates it annually.

#### **How was the regional technical review conducted?**

Since 2001, the Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team has provided independent technical review for the Upper Columbia project proposals. From the beginning, the Regional Technical Team used a formal process with review criteria to rate projects on their technical merits and consistency with regional biological priorities. It was the first technical team in the state to establish biological priorities at an Evolutionary Significant Unit scale.

When the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board adopted the draft salmon recovery plan in June 2005, the Regional Technical Team met monthly from then through March 2006 to revise its project rating criteria based on the Viable Salmonid Population parameters established in the recovery plan. The Regional Technical Team revised its biological strategy again in 2009 to ensure consistency with the recovery plan, and most recently in 2012 in a process that included stakeholder input (*Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team Biological Strategy 2013*). This 2013 update to the biological strategy is an update to and replaces all earlier versions of the

biological strategy provided to the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team 2000; Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team 2002; Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team 2008). See [www.ucsrb.com](http://www.ucsrb.com) for the revised biological strategy. The Regional Technical Team anticipates the need for future updates as our understanding of salmonid ecology and restoration science improves and we achieve various restoration and protection objectives.

### Changes from Previous Biological Strategy

The Regional Technical Team intends that the 2013 revision of the previous draft biological strategy (Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team 2008) will accomplish four objectives:

- Better define the prioritization of habitat actions.
- Update the technical appendices and the text within the main body of the strategy with new information regarding restoration strategies and priorities.
- Provide revised technical scoring criteria for habitat restoration, protection, assessment, and design projects submitted for funding through various sources.
- Updated the informational-needs section.

As described above, the Regional Technical Team revised the technical criteria for use in reviewing project proposals in the 14th funding round. The details of the technical criteria used this funding cycle can be found in Attachment B of the region's full submittal.

There were some unintentional results of this year's approach to ranking projects, which the Regional Technical Team formally conducted on August 14th. In summary, different scoring criteria were developed for different types of projects (restoration, protection, and assessment and design categories). By not applying the same measures of biological benefit to scoring criteria for all project categories, there was a scoring bias towards assessment and design projects. The inflated scores for these categories of projects also affected the cost-effectiveness relationship, resulting in a further bias of assessment and design projects over restoration and protection projects. The Regional Technical Team recommended, therefore, that the Okanogan and Chelan Citizen Advisory Committees and SRFB Review Panel review and evaluate the scores by category: restoration and protection projects together, and assessment and design projects together. Meeting notes and results from the Regional Technical Team's August 14th ranking meeting are included as Attachment C of the region's full submittal.

The Regional Technical Team will review and revise its criteria and ranking process to address the unintentional bias that occurred this year and is expected to further refine the ranking process for the next funding round.

### What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Regional Technical Team technical criteria are described in detail in Attachment B of the region’s full submittal and are summarized in the table below.

**Table 58. Summary of Regional Technical Team Technical Criteria**

<b>Summary of Regional Technical Team Technical Criteria</b>	
<b>Restoration Projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addresses primary ecological concerns;</li> <li>• Located within or provides access to priority spawning and rearing area;</li> <li>• Appropriately scaled and scoped;</li> <li>• Promotes natural watershed processes;</li> <li>• Benefits to freshwater survival; and</li> <li>• Cost-effectiveness.</li> </ul>	
<b>Protection Projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located within or provides access to priority spawning and rearing area;</li> <li>• Protects high quality habitat or habitat that can be restored to high quality;</li> <li>• Extent of connectivity to other protected properties;</li> <li>• Reduction to freshwater survival if habitat is not protected;</li> <li>• Imminence of threat to habitat;</li> <li>• Cost-effectiveness; and</li> <li>• Conditions that could limit existing high quality habitat.</li> </ul>	
<b>Assessment Projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform project development that will address primary ecological concerns;</li> <li>• Sited within or provides access to priority spawning and rearing area;</li> <li>• Appropriately scaled and scoped;</li> <li>• Address data gaps identified in biological strategy;</li> <li>• Methods adequate to achieve stated objectives;</li> <li>• Cost-effectiveness; and</li> <li>• Avenue for information dissemination once completed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Design Projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform project development that will address primary ecological concerns;</li> <li>• Sited within or provides access to priority spawning and rearing area;</li> <li>• Appropriately scaled and scoped;</li> <li>• Methods adequate to achieve stated objectives;</li> <li>• Cost-effectiveness;</li> <li>• Level of completion to which design will be developed; and</li> <li>• Milestones for check-ins with Regional Technical Team as design progresses.</li> </ul>	

### Who completed the review (name, affiliation, and expertise) and are they part of the regional organization or independent?

Members of the Regional Technical Team listed below participated in the final proposal review (the full list of the Regional Technical Team is available at [www.ucsr.com](http://www.ucsr.com)). The Regional Technical Team is an independent group of natural resource professionals in the region with a broad range of expertise relevant to fish biology, engineering, and habitat rehabilitation. The individuals volunteer their time to the Regional Technical Team on behalf of their organization

to provide a service to the region. The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board maintains an annual contract with the Regional Technical Team chair to coordinate the efforts of the Regional Technical Team. The next two tables identify the Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team and Citizens Advisory Committee, which reviewed, scored, and ranked projects this year.

**Table 59. 2013 Project Proposal Regional Technical Reviewers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
Chuck Peven (Chair)	Peven Consulting (Independent Consultant)	Salmon ecology, habitat restoration evaluation and planning, hatchery planning and RM&E, juvenile bypass development at hydro projects, RM&E at hydro projects, subbasin planning and salmon recovery writing, project management.
John Arteburn	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Habitat RM&E, salmon ecology, habitat restoration evaluation and planning, project management.
Dale Bambrick	NOAA-Fisheries	Habitat restoration planning and implementation, oversees Eastern Washington National Marine Fisheries Service habitat program, salmon ecology.
Jeremy Cram	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Life cycle modeling, salmon recovery planning and implementation, habitat restoration evaluation and planning.
Steve Hays	Chelan County Public Utilities District	Habitat restoration evaluation and planning, juvenile bypass development at hydro projects, salmon ecology, hatchery planning and RM&E, juvenile bypass development at hydro projects, RM&E at hydro projects.
Tracy Hillman, PhD	BioAnalysts (Consultant)	Certified ecologist, habitat restoration evaluation and planning, hatchery and habitat restoration planning and RM&E, subbasin planning and salmon recovery writing, biological statistical analysis.
Tom Kahler	Douglas County Public Utilities District	Salmon ecology, habitat restoration evaluation and planning, hatchery planning and RM&E, juvenile bypass development at hydro projects, RM&E at hydro projects.
Keely Murdoch	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Salmon ecology, habitat restoration evaluation.
Karl Polivka, PhD	U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Lab	Salmon ecology, habitat restoration evaluation.
Brandon Rogers	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Habitat restoration evaluation, planning, and implementation; project management.

**Table 60. Okanogan and Chelan Citizen Advisory Committee Members**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
<b>Okanogan Citizen Advisory Committee Members</b>	
Jerry Barnes	Orchardist, Okanogan Watershed Unit
Bob Monetta	Business, realtor
Craig Nelson (Chair)	Okanogan Conservation District
Don Phillips	Retired U.S. Forest Service
Louis Sukuvaty	Farmer
Dale Swedberg	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife , forest health
<b>Chelan Citizen Advisory Committee Members</b>	
Mike Deason	Former City of Leavenworth
Jerry Gutzwiler	Former Washington State Fish and Wildlife Commission
Hal Hawley	Entiat Watershed Planning Unit
Buford Howell	Interested citizen, Leavenworth farmer
Rick Smith (Chair)	Wenatchee Reclamation District
Jon Small	Entiat orchardist

**Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? (If so please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area, please provide justification.)**

No.

**How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SASSI, and SSHIAP, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region? Briefly describe.**

The *Upper Columbia Biological Strategy* identifies actions to consider in implementing projects with high biological benefit. The Regional Technical Team rated actions and developed quartiles that compare actions across the entire Evolutionary Significant Unit. The Regional Technical Team summarized the biological priorities in a spreadsheet, which is distributed throughout the region and included in Attachment B of the region's full submittal.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

Cost-effectiveness scoring was determined for all project types. To determine cost effectiveness, the Regional Technical Team scored each proposal as described in Attachment B of the region’s full submittal. As has been done historically, the benefit scores were compiled and averaged. Once the benefit scores were averaged for a specific project, benefit scores and costs for all the projects were used to develop a 1:1 benefit-cost ratio that is based on percentiles (using regression analysis). The magnitude of the benefit (the vertical distance between the benefit score of a particular project and the one-to-one benefit-to-cost line) is calculated for each project. Projects are then ranked based on the magnitude of the benefit and assigned to a bin, which is associated with a score. See actual analysis in the Attachment C, August 14, 2013 Regional Technical Team Meeting Notes.

Although, the Citizen Advisory Committees have addressed cost-effectiveness through three separate criteria: Project longevity, project scope, and economics, they have voted this to add new criteria that addresses projects costs in more detail for next year.

**Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizens Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group’s ratings.**

**Table 61. 2013 Project Proposal Regional Technical Reviewers**

<b>Scoring</b>	
<b>Technical Scoring</b>	
Regional Technical Team scoring criteria	Attachment B
Regional Technical Team August 14, 2013 scoring meeting notes	Attachment C
<b>Citizen’s Ranking</b>	
Citizen Advisory Committee ranking criteria	Attachment D
Chelan and Okanogan Citizen Advisory Committee’s score sheets	Attachment E
Joint committees meeting notes and final rank	Attachment E
<b>Final List</b>	
Upper Columbia final list and RCO memorandum	Attachment F

Regional Technical Team project scores are distributed to the local Citizen Advisory Committees to assist them in the development of their rankings (See the Regional Technical Team August 14, Scoring Memo). Okanogan and Chelan Citizen’s Committees have two separate ranking meetings and then a joint meeting to finalize the list.

**Identify your local technical review team (include expertise, names, and affiliations of members.)**

See Table 61 above.

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your local process, if applicable.**

### Project Tours

Members of the lead entity, Citizen Advisory Committees, Regional Technical Team, and SRFB Review Panel (Steve Toth and Michelle Cramer) toured Methow and Okanogan subbasins on May 29-30 and the Wenatchee and Entiat subbasins on June 5-6. The purpose of the tours was to evaluate the projects on site and to provide additional comments to the sponsors on means to improve the technical merit of each project. These tours also facilitated productive discussions among the Regional Technical Team, Citizen Advisory Committees, project sponsors and SRFB Review Panel on local priorities in project development.

### Draft Proposal Presentation Workshop

The purpose of the meeting on June 12 was for potential project sponsors to present their pre-proposals to members of the Regional Technical Team, Habitat Conservation Plan Tributary Committees, and SRFB Review Panel members. The Regional Technical Team chair facilitated the meeting and captured notes of the comments provided during the presentations.

**Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.**

The principle guiding document for identifying appropriate projects for implementation in the region is the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan* (Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board 2007), a federally approved recovery plan for this Evolutionary Significant Unit in Washington State. The *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan Implementation Schedule* (*Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*, Appendix M) updated annually, outlines projects so that sponsors can use this table to identify priority projects. The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board staff work with project sponsors to populate the Habitat Work Schedule, which serves as the online database for the recovery plan implementation schedule, so that project sponsors will be able to locate priority projects and all available information in the Habitat Work Schedule.

**Explain how comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews were addressed in finalizing the project list. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?**

The Regional Technical Team provided three separate technical reviews: During the field tours (May 29-30, June 5-6); during the June 12 Presentation Workshop; and during the final review and ranking on August 14. The Regional Technical Team chair, lead entity coordinator, and regional staff attended the Chelan and Okanogan Citizen Advisory Committee meetings on August 20 and 22 to describe the technical team's scoring criteria. The chair went through all of the Regional Technical Team comments and technical scores for the Citizen Advisory Committees and described the unintentional results of this year project scoring due to inconsistencies in the new scoring criteria. The lead entity coordinator discussed how the Citizen Advisory Committees' would need to adapt their ranking criteria due to the inherent limitations in the Regional Technical Team scores this year. The lead entity coordinator also provided a summary of implementation for 2012.

On August 20, the Chelan Citizen Advisory Committee also heard presentations from the project sponsors and asked questions, and then met again August 27th to formally rank the projects for Chelan County. Similarly, The Okanogan Citizen Advisory Committee met August 22 to hear presentations from the project sponsors and ask questions, and again on August 29 to formally rank the projects in Okanogan County (See the score sheets in Attachment E of the region's full submittal). The ranking criteria used by the Citizen Advisory Committees can be found in Attachment D of the region's full submittal.

Lead entity staff facilitated the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee on September 3rd to merge the Chelan and Okanogan project lists into one list for the Upper Columbia Region. During the joint meeting, members were presented with three lists combined in different ways in order to choose their working list. Members adopted a working list that combine the individual Chelan and Okanogan lists by using the 1-1 approach of ranked lists similar to list that has been done in the past (See Attachment E of the region's full submittal for joint committee working list and project information related to the list). Due to the inconsistencies with this year's Regional Technical Team scores due to complications related to the revised criteria, the primary determinant in breaking the tie between a Number 1 project in Chelan and Number 1 project in Okanogan could not be the biological benefit score, as in years past. Instead, the primary determinant to breaking the tie was the priority area within which the project fell. If there was a tie in the primary determinant, the secondary determinant was the rank of the primary ecological concern addressed in the assessment unit. Once the working list was adopted, the

members can move projects up or down the list by using the following ground rules before approving a final list.

Joint Committee ground rules for decision-making.

- A Citizen Advisory Committee member may, at any time, make a motion to move a particular project up or down on the list.
- The Citizen Advisory Committee member making such a request must include rationale based on the citizens’ review criteria for the 14th Round.
- The Joint Citizen Advisory Committee then will engage in discussion regarding the motion to move a project on the list.
- After discussion, the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee will vote – approve, oppose, abstain – on the motion to move the project on the list.
- The motion will carry upon unanimous approval by all Joint Citizen Advisory Committee members (excluding “abstain” votes).

A summary of the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee meeting is included as Attachment E of the region’s full submittal and the final list. The final list memorandum is included in Attachment F of the region’s full submittal.

### **Project List Summary Table**

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region’s project list as submitted on November 12, 2013. The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board regional list includes 20 projects, totaling \$4,503,93 million in SRFB request and \$12,314,303 in matching funds.

**Table 62. Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board Proposed Projects**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Sponsor</b>	<b>Primary Fish Stock Benefited</b>	<b>Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy</b>
1	<a href="#">13-1337</a>	Roaring Creek Flow Restoration and Diversion Removal Project	Trout Unlimited	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
2	<a href="#">13-1336</a>	Chewuch River Permanent In-stream Flow Project	Trout Unlimited	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
3	<a href="#">13-1287</a>	Nason Creek UWP Horseshoe Bend Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Spring Chinook	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 1 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
4	<a href="#">13-1334</a>	Methow Valley Irrigation District In-stream Flow Improvement Project	Trout Unlimited	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
5	<a href="#">13-1342</a>	Icicle Boulder Field Passage Project	Trout Unlimited	Steelhead, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
6	<a href="#">13-1288</a>	Entiat Stillwaters Gray Reach Acquisitions	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 1 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
7	<a href="#">13-1351</a>	Twisp to Carlton Reach Assessment	Columbia Crest Fisheries Enhancement Group	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
8	<a href="#">13-1332</a>	Kahler Reconnection, Recruitment, and Rehabilitation Design	Chelan County Natural Resource Department	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
9	<a href="#">13-1293</a>	Okanogan River Fish Screen Implementation Phase 2	Okanogan Conservation District	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2-4 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

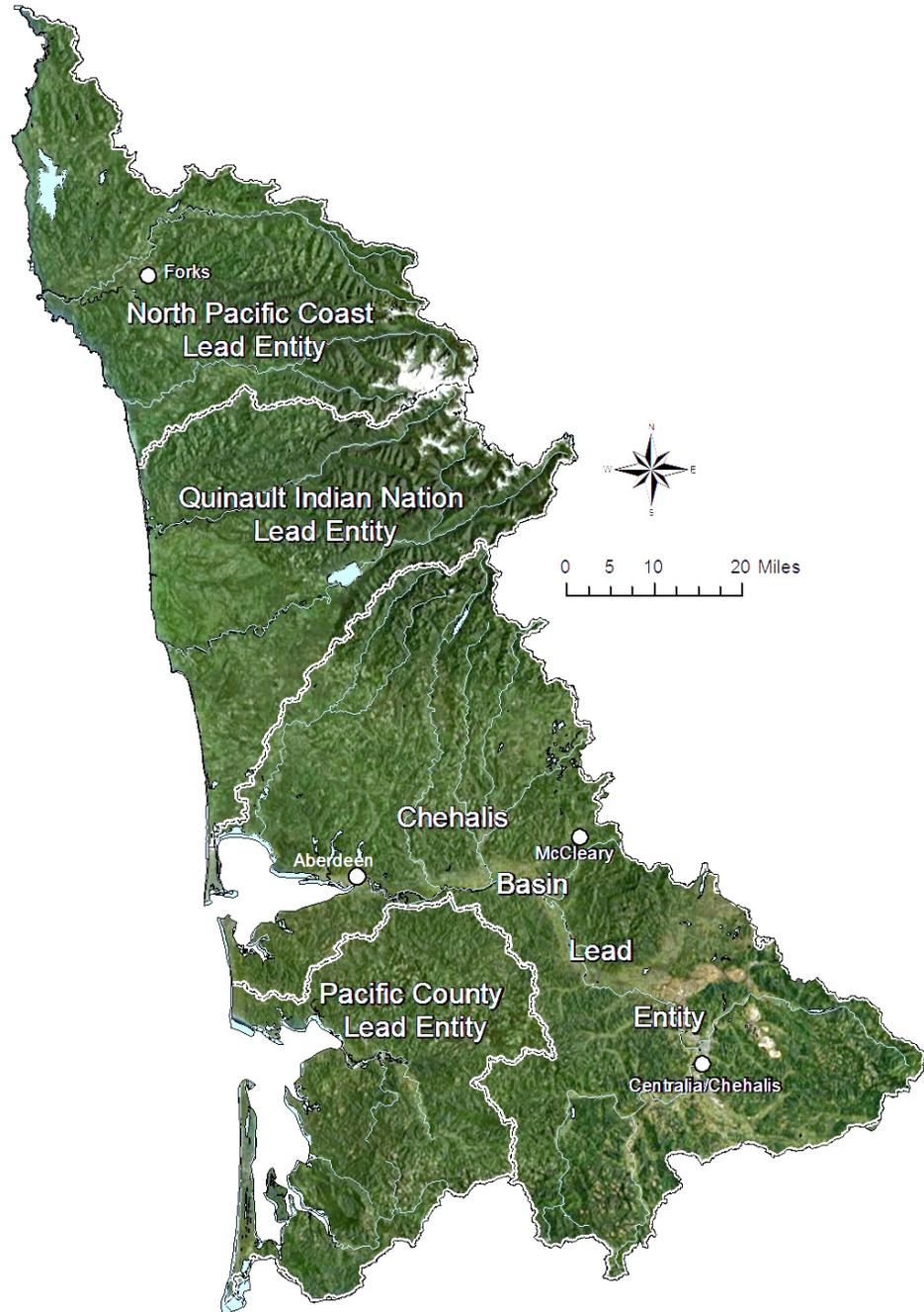
Rank	Project Number	Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
10	<a href="#">13-1327</a>	Silver Side Channel Design	Columbia Crest Fisheries Enhancement Group	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
11	<a href="#">13-1331</a>	Nason Creek River Mile 4.6 Side Channel Reconnection Construction	Chelan County Natural Resource Department	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
12	<a href="#">13-1292</a>	Phase 1 Johnson Creek Barrier Passage Projects	Trout Unlimited	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
13	<a href="#">13-1298</a>	Twisp River-Poorman Creek Habitat Acquisition Phase 2	Methow Conservancy	Spring Chinook	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
14	<a href="#">13-1306</a>	Entiat Canal System Conversion Phase 3 Construction	Cascadia Conservation District	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
15	<a href="#">13-1333</a>	Peshastin Irrigation District Pump Exchange Feasibility and Design	Chelan County Natural Resource Department	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
16	<a href="#">13-1339</a>	Camas Creek Fish Passage Design and Construction	Chelan County Natural Resource Department	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
17	<a href="#">13-1328</a>	Janis Rapids Side Channel Project	Columbia Crest Fisheries Enhancement Group	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 4 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
18	<a href="#">13-1326</a>	Chiwawa Nutrient Enhancement Project	Columbia Crest Fisheries Enhancement Group	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 1 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
19	<a href="#">13-1345</a>	Peshastin Creek Confluence Design: Designing for Ecosystem Resilience, Habitat Complexity, and Floodplain Connectivity	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Steelhead	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9
20	<a href="#">13-1290</a>	Wenatchee-Entiat Fish Screens Inventory and Design	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Steelhead, spring Chinook, bull trout	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (2013), Number 2 Priority Area; Appendix E, Table E1, pg. E9

## Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region



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## Region Overview

### Geography

The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region includes all Washington river basins flowing directly into the Pacific Ocean. It is comprised of all or portions of Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pacific, and Lewis Counties.

### Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

Sol Duc-Hoh (20), Queets-Quinault (21), Lower Chehalis (22), Upper Chehalis (23), and Willapa (24)

### Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Hoh Tribe, Makah Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Quinault Indian Nation, and Shoalwater Bay Tribe

### Endangered Species Act Listings

**Table 63. Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Lake Ozette Sockeye	Threatened	March 25, 1999

### Salmon Recovery Plan

**Table 64. Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan was completed in June 2013.
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	Not applicable
Estimated Cost	Not applicable
Status	The federal government adopted the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan May 29, 2009.  The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership is recognized as a regional salmon recovery organization. The partnership completed the <i>Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan</i> to sustain salmonid species and populations. The plan was adopted by the partnership in June 2013.
Implementation Schedule Status	The near term project list has been developed by the Lake Ozette Steering Committee for the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan.

**Recovery Plan**

Web Information

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, [Web Site](#)  
[Habitat Work Schedule](#)**Region and Lead Entities**

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership is the recovery organization for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. There are four lead entities within the region.

**Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses**

Much of the information requested in this appendix does not pertain to the coast as a region. The regional level questions that do not apply to the coast have been omitted. Project lists for this grant round were developed at the lead entity level and their responses can be found below.

**Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region?**

In 2013, the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership used the same allocations to lead entities as in 2011 and 2012. The partnership board-appointed Regional Technical Committee recommended continuing to use the same sub-allocation formula, which recognizes the equal importance of each WRIA's diversity of salmonid stocks and the amount of available freshwater and estuarine habitat by using approximated measures for these variables. The three metrics used in the formula are:

- The salmonid species diversity list for WRIAs 20-24 used in the 2008 and 2009 coast region allocations and re-endorsed by the present assessment of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership's Regional Technical Committee.
- A freshwater salmonid habitat approximation as modeled at two bank full depths.
- An estuarine salmonid habitat approximation.

The regional technical committee does not recommend a weighting of these metrics, preferring the partnership's board of directors make those decisions. The committee emphasized that the habitat metrics presented are the result of a modeling process and are only approximations using the best possible data layers that also satisfy the condition of being comparable across the coast region.

The board of directors accepted the recommended metrics and included the additional metric of Endangered Species Act listed species. The board chose to weight habitat and species

diversity equally, with freshwater and estuarine habitat at 25 percent each, salmonid species diversity at 45 percent, and Endangered Species Act listed stocks at 5 percent. The first \$1 million of coast region project funding was allocated evenly across the five WRIAs, each receiving \$200,000. Then the weighted metrics were applied to determine each WRIA's percentage of the regional total with the remaining funds distributed at that percentage.

As in past years, the board reallocated funds across the region from one lead entity to another to account for unspent funds in some watersheds and shortfalls in others. In none of the last three years has the initial allocation agreed upon before the grant round been the final amount of grant funding directed through the lead entities for the final project lists.

### **How was the regional technical review conducted?**

There is no regional technical review process. Each of the lead entities review their projects based in part upon the fit to their individual lead entity strategy.

### **How did your regional review consider whether a project:**

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP<sup>20</sup>, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

The coast recently completed the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan, but has not done any additional stock assessment work. The lead entities rely largely on SaSI, SSHIAP (where available), and the knowledge of local agency and tribal experts. In 2011, the Wild Salmon Center conducted an expert stock status ranking seeking the knowledge of professionals throughout the region as part of identifying core salmon strongholds. This information is included in the regional plan, but support for the data is mixed.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

Cost effectiveness is considered at the lead entity level.

- North Pacific Coast Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness was considered under the "likelihood of success" criteria and "budget" criteria, where proposed expenses

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<sup>20</sup> Salmonid Stock Inventory, Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

are evaluated specifically for being reasonable and whether critical expenses are adequately covered.

- Chehalis Basin Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is considered within the “likelihood for success” criterion.
- Pacific County Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criterion in the evaluation process.
- Quinault Nation Lead Entity: Cost effectiveness, although considered, is not a criterion for project ranking.

• **Benefits Listed and non-listed species?**

Most coast region projects provide benefits primarily to non-listed fish species. Several projects in WRIA 21 and 22 benefit bull trout and are identified in Appendix O.

• **Implements a high priority project or action in a regional or watershed based salmon recovery plan. Identify where and how the project is identified as a high priority in the referenced plan.**

Each of the project’s priority level is identified in the individual lead entity strategies and noted, with the page number, in Appendix O.

## Local Review Process

The following table summarizes the local review process in each of the four lead entities of the region, including project evaluation criteria, composition of the technical review team, SRFB involvement in project review, and how comments were addressed.

**Table 65. North Pacific Coast Lead Entity Local Review Processes**

WRIA 20	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p><b>Project strategy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation and protection</li> <li>• Assessment and monitoring</li> <li>• Restoration of processes (long-term)</li> <li>• Restoration of physical habitat (short-term)</li> <li>• Reconnect fragmented and isolated habitat</li> <li>• Project method type</li> <li>• Project categories</li> <li>• Acquisition and easement</li> <li>• Fish passage</li> <li>• Road decommissioning, drainage/stabilization, floodplain/wetland</li> <li>• Large woody material placement</li> <li>• Invasive species control</li> <li>• Riparian planting</li> </ul>

WRIA 20	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-stream structure removal or abandonment, or improvement or replacement</li> </ul> <p>Habitat and Biology Addressed:</p> <p><b>Habitat quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat quantity</li> <li>• Salmonid life history</li> <li>• Species diversity</li> <li>• Riparian forest and native vegetation</li> <li>• Sediment control</li> <li>• Connectivity</li> </ul> <p><b>Likelihood of Success</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate project sponsor</li> <li>• Likelihood of satisfying the granting agency</li> <li>• Accuracy of budget</li> <li>• Investment in long-term restoration</li> <li>• Urgency for immediate implementation</li> <li>• Qualifications</li> <li>• Local community support</li> </ul>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Organizations represented: Hoh Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Wild Salmon Center, Wild Fish Conservancy, Hoh River Trust, Makah Tribe, Hoh Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Clallam County, Jefferson County, independent consultant, Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition, Coastal Watershed Institute, City of Forks.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Habitat biologist, restoration engineer, fisheries biologist, geologist, hydrologist, civil engineer, marine ecologist</p>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>The Technical Review Panel site visit was undertaken by Michelle Kramer and Kelley Jorgensen on May 22, 2013; four proposed projects were reviewed. After the review, all projects had requests to provide more information, which were appended to their PRISM proposals.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>North Pacific Coast Lead Entity does not have a multi-year implementation plan. The lead entity and our regional organization were both created in 2007 and are finalizing our draft regional strategy and it does not yet include a process for formalized multi-year planning.</p> <p>Instead North Pacific Coast Lead Entity has generated a large project list that is reviewed annually by the technical and citizen committees. Currently this list has 65 projects identified and they are published as Appendix B in our strategy. Annually, after the list is reviewed and edited for subtractions and additions and scored as low, medium, and high urgency, a subset of the top three to six priority projects are selected for each geographic unit and presented with more detailed descriptions in that year's edition of the recovery strategy. These serve as the preferred pool of projects the lead entity has prioritized for sponsors to consider for that year, but does not preclude sponsors proposing new projects for consideration.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>North Pacific Coast Lead Entity has not yet experienced much controversy over generating the annual large list, or selecting the high ranking subset of prioritized projects for any one year. Differences of opinion on project lists are</p>

WRIA 20	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity
	dealt with primarily through open discussion during technical committee meetings or monthly citizen committee meetings. The significant controversies in our process so far have occurred only during the final ranking process by the citizen's committee after the project applications have been written and submitted for review, and not around the generation and ranking of project lists. This year there were not any disagreements on any of the ranking.

**Table 66. Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity Local Review Processes**

WRIA 21	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed priority</li> <li>• Species priority</li> <li>• Does the project address priority process for its watershed?</li> <li>• Does the project address priority habitat for this watershed and stock? Other stocks of concern?</li> <li>• Does the project address priority limiting factor identified in watershed and for this stock?</li> <li>• Breadth of effect</li> <li>• Certainty of success</li> <li>• Response time</li> <li>• Measuring success</li> <li>• If the project is an assessment project, does it address a data gap identified in the strategy, limiting factors analysis, or specific watershed analysis?</li> <li>• If the project is an assessment project, does it lead directly to an identified project?</li> <li>• Does the project address, or is it in conflict with, an issue of documented community interest?</li> </ul>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Quinault Indian Nation, and the Nature Conservancy.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Salmon biologist, fisheries biologist, habitat biologist, engineering, and forester</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB Review Panel site visit was undertaken by Michelle Cramer and Kelley Jorgensen on May 23, 2012 for eight proposed projects. This year, the Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity also conducted its own pre-site visit with the project proponents and the WRIA 21 Technical Review Group members on May 8. This was very helpful for the project proponents in preparation for the technical review group site visit.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity does not have a multi-year implementation plan. Instead it generates projects brought forward by project sponsors using the guidance of its strategic plan. This year, the new strategic plan was used for this proposed project list that includes strict prioritization for tiered watersheds and multiple physical and biological parameters. Next round it is planned to have a list of conceptual projects identified in Habitat Work Schedule.
How Comments were Addressed	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity used its new strategic plan this year to identify and rank projects for this round. Project proposals were brought forward by sponsors with the understanding that the new draft strategic plan would be used. The review panel undertook the majority of review and made its decisions

<b>WRIA 21</b>	<b>Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity</b>
on the basis of scoring guidance in the plan.	

**Table 67. Chehalis Basin Lead Entity Local Review Processes**

WRIA 22 and 23	Chehalis Basin Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p><b>Benefits to Salmon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addresses habitat features and watershed processes that are a high priority</li> <li>• Is a high priority action in a high priority geographic area</li> <li>• Is identified through a habitat assessment</li> <li>• Addresses multiple species or unique populations primarily supported by natural spawning</li> <li>• Addresses an important life history stage or habitat type that limits productivity or addresses multiple life history requirements</li> </ul> <p><b>Certainty of Success</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope is appropriate to meet goals and objectives</li> <li>• Approach is consistent with proven scientific methods</li> <li>• Is in correct sequence and is independent of other actions being taken first</li> <li>• Addresses high potential threat</li> <li>• Clearly describes and funds stewardship</li> <li>• Landowner willingness</li> <li>• No known constraints to successful implementation</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Partnership and Outreach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporates education outreach</li> <li>• Use of volunteer labor</li> <li>• Has documented partnerships</li> <li>• Provides support of local social, economic, and cultural values</li> </ul> <p>The criteria for these parameters mirror the guidance provided in Manual 18.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, Grays Harbor County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Thurston County, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Chehalis Basin Partnership, City of Chehalis, Lewis Conservation District, Grays Harbor Conservation District, Quinault Indian Nation.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Water quality, community development, fisheries biologist, conservation district managers, outreach specialist, forestry</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members Michelle Cramer and Marnie Tyler participated in a project site tour on May 9-10, 2013. They developed comments for consideration by project sponsors, who were instructed to incorporate their comments into final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The <i>Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan</i> is not a multi-year implementation plan, but does identify short- and long-term voluntary restoration and protection actions. Significant effort continues to be put into developing a conceptual projects list, which is now on Habitat Work Schedule.
How Comments Addressed	The technical and citizen groups provide continual feedback throughout the project development process so most issues have been addressed by the project ranking step. Ranking is done as a group with both technical and citizen groups present. Scores are decided by consensus of the two groups.

**Table 68. Pacific County Lead Entity Local Review Processes**

WRIA 24	Pacific County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p><b>Benefits to salmon</b>                      Based upon limiting factors analysis and Technical Advisory Group input                      Social, economic, environment                      Technical management                      Scoring guidelines include evaluation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsor – Management approach, track record</li> <li>• Pre-engineering, planning completed</li> <li>• Impact on roads, utilities, access, land use, flood hazard, and water use</li> <li>• Project impact on public use of the project area and changes as a result of project</li> <li>• Non-salmon ecosystem effects on wildlife habitat resources</li> </ul> <p><b>External risks to project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public support and opinion of the project</li> <li>• Impact of the project on local economy in terms of job, tax base</li> <li>• Public outreach and education by involving the public in salmon restoration</li> <li>• Impact of the project to the quality of life around the project</li> </ul>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, and Natural Resources; The Nature Conservancy; Pacific Conservation District; and natural resources consultants.                      Technical specialties represented: Geomorphologist, habitat biologist, fish biologist.</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>The SRFB Review Panel conducted a project site review on June 19, 2013. After the site tour, the SRFB Review Panel provided its input and recommendations to the local committee. The SRFB Review Panel was very helpful in the review process and supported the project.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>The multi-year implementation plans and habitat work schedules were not used to develop the project list this year. We are fairly limited on project sponsors within Willapa Bay WRIA 24 and some of our larger sponsors are still a little concerned over the Bear River Dike Removal project. It is going to take some time for education and recruitment of sponsorship from outside of Willapa Bay WRIA 24. As stated earlier, in July 2011, our lead entity committee basically started over from scratch and again it is going to take some time to rebuild some of the broken relationships. In addition, the loss of Mike Johnson (lead entity coordinator) has set back the progress made, but the group still is moving forward in a positive direction.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>There were very few technical, citizen, and policy review comments to address. We had two benign projects that did not stir up any form of controversy and were supported by all of the groups. A third project, The Wild Fish Conservancy Juvenile Fish Survey, was not recommended even for an alternate project. The committees felt that it was too much a burden on WRIA 24 allocated funds now and in the future, and the committees felt that the benefit did not outweigh the cost. The recommendations made by the SRFB Review Panel were incorporated into the application for submittal.</p>

## Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's lead entities' project lists as submitted on November 12, 2013. The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region has 19 projects, totaling \$1,620,000 and \$897,657 in matching funds. Five projects are conditioned.

**Table 69. Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Proposed Projects**

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
<b>North Pacific Coast Lead Entity</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1147</a>	Hoh River Riparian Restoration	10,000 Years Institute	Hoh spring/summer Chinook, Hoh fall Chinook, Hoh fall Chum, Hoh coho, Hoh summer steelhead, Hoh winter steelhead	<i>North Pacific Coast (WRIA 20) Salmon Restoration Strategy, pg. 15</i>
2	<a href="#">13-1283</a>	Dickey Camp Pond	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Dickey fall coho, Dickey winter steelhead	<i>North Pacific Coast (WRIA 20) Salmon Restoration Strategy, pg. 21</i>
3	<a href="#">13-1285</a>	Goodman Creek Assessment	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Goodman/Mosquito Creeks coho, Goodman Creek winter steelhead	<i>North Pacific Coast (WRIA 20) Salmon Restoration Strategy, pg. 55</i>
<b>Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1151</a>	Lunch Creek Channel – Public Utility District	Quinault Indian Nation	Raft River coho, Raft River winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 44</i>
2	<a href="#">13-1075</a>	Lower Quinault Knotweed	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault spring/summer Chinook Quinault fall Chinook, Quinault chum, Quinault coho, Quinault summer steelhead, Quinault winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 44-45</i>

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
3	<a href="#">13-1125</a>	Finley Creek Restoration	Quinault Indian Nation and Olympic National Park	Quinault spring/summer Chinook Quinault fall Chinook, Quinault coho, Quinault Lake Sockeye, Quinault summer steelhead, Quinault winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 45; Salmon Habitat Restoration Plan, Upper Quinault River, pgs. 6, 29</i>
4	<a href="#">13-1077</a>	Hurst Creek Habitat Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	Clearwater coho, Clearwater summer steelhead, Clearwater winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 43</i>
5	<a href="#">13-1120</a>	Quinault Tributary, Camp 7 Road	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault spring/summer Chinook, Quinault coho, Quinault summer steelhead, Quinault winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy y, pgs. 27, 44-45</i>
6	<a href="#">13-1128</a>	Christmas Creek Tributaries Phase 3	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Clearwater coho, Clearwater spring/summer steelhead, Clearwater winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 43</i>
7	<a href="#">13-1118</a>	Joe Creek Tributaries	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault coho, Quinault summer steelhead, Quinault winter steelhead	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 44-45</i>
8	<a href="#">13-1117</a>	Raft River Tributaries	Quinault Indian Nation	Raft River coho, Raft River winter steelhead, Queets fall chum, Quinault fall chum	<i>WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy, pgs. 27, 44</i>

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
<b>Chehalis Basin Lead Entity</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1033</a>	Elliot Slough Acquisition	Chehalis River Basin Land Trust	Chehalis spring Chinook, Satsop summer Chinook, Chehalis fall chum, fall Chinook, <sup>21</sup> coho, <sup>22</sup>	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 92</i>
2	<a href="#">13-1027</a>	Bunker Creek Barrier Removal	Lewis Conservation District	Chehalis Coho	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 136</i>
3	<a href="#">13-1037</a>	Tributary to Bunker Creek Barrier	Lewis County	Chehalis coho	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 136</i>
4	<a href="#">13-1031</a>	Chenois Creek Fish Barriers	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Humptulips fall Chinook, Humptulips fall chum, Humptulips coho, Humptulips summer steelhead, Humptulips winter steelhead	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 115</i>
5	<a href="#">13-1030</a>	Campbell Slough Fish Barriers	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Humptulips fall Chinook, Humptulips fall chum, Humptulips coho, Humptulips summer steelhead, Humptulips winter steelhead	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 115</i>

<sup>21</sup> Includes the following distinct fall Chinook stocks: Humptulips, Hoquiam, Wishkah, Wynoochee, Satsop, Chehalis, and South Bay

<sup>22</sup> Includes the following distinct coho stocks: Humptulips, Hoquiam, Wishkah, Wynoochee, Satsop, Chehalis, and South Bay.

**Part 3 – Regional Summaries**

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
6	<a href="#">13-1029</a>	Scammon Creek Barrier Removal	Lewis Conservation District	Chehalis coho, Chehalis summer steelhead	<i>The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, pg. 139</i>
<b>Pacific County Lead Entity</b>					
1	<a href="#">13-1388</a>	Stringer Creek Barrier Removal	Pacific County Anglers	Willapa fall Chinook, Willapa fall chum, Willapa coho, Willapa winter steelhead	<i>Pacific County (WRIA 24) Strategic Plan for Salmon Recovery, pg. 53</i>
2	<a href="#">13-1420</a>	Ellsworth Creek Bridge Removal and Wood Replacement	The Nature Conservancy	Naselle coho, Naselle winter steelhead	<i>Pacific County (WRIA 24) Strategic Plan for Salmon Recovery, pg. 68</i>

## Attachment 1: 2013 Grant Schedule

Date	Phase	Description
January-June 30	Technical review (required)	RCO staff and review panel members meet with lead entities and grant applicants to discuss project ideas and visit sites. Requests for site visits are due to RCO by February 15, 2013. Site visits must be completed before June 30, 2013.
January-May 31	Project draft application materials due (required)	Projects are submitted through PRISM Online. Work with your lead entity to get a project number from the Habitat Work Schedule. Project sponsors enter draft application materials in PRISM Online for the SRFB Review Panel. This step should be completed as early as necessary to fit lead entities' schedules. Complete draft application materials are required to secure a site visit by the review panel. Project materials must be provided, at a minimum, three weeks before the site visit.
February-June	Application workshops (on request)	RCO staff offer application workshops or online meetings, on request, for lead entities. Lead entity coordinators shall schedule with the appropriate RCO grants manager.
February-June 30	SRFB review panel completes initial project review forms	Two weeks after visiting projects, the review panel will provide comments to lead entities and grant applicants. The review panel's comments will specify in which sections of the proposal modifications should be made. Additional information needed from the sponsor will be clearly identified. Applicants must address review panel comments through revisions to the draft application (using the MS Word track changes feature).
August 2	Optional early due date	Lead entities may choose an early submittal option of August 2. This will allow RCO staff more time to review applications, more time for sponsors to correct applications as needed, and more time for the review panel to do its work.
August 16	DUE DATE: Applications due Lead entity submittals due	Application materials, including attachments, must be submitted via PRISM Online by August 16.  Lead entities without regional organizations must submit responses to the information questionnaire. (Appendices N and O)
August 16-30	RCO grants manager review	All applications are screened for completeness and eligibility. If applications are submitted to PRISM Online before August 16, RCO staff can make them available to the review panel earlier.

Date	Phase	Description
August 30	Application materials made available to review panel in SharePoint and Habitat Work Schedule	RCO staff forwards all application information to review panel members for evaluation.
September 6	DUE DATE: Regional submittal	Regional organizations submit their recommendations for funding, including alternate projects (only those they want the SRFB to consider funding), and responses to the information questionnaire (Appendices N and O).
September 23-26	SRFB review panel meeting	Review panel meets to discuss projects. The review panel will consider application materials and site visits to prepare comment forms and determine the status of each project.
October 4	SRFB review panel updates project review forms	Within one week of the review panel meeting, the review panel will provide comments for lead entities and grant applicants. A status will be identified for all projects as either "Clear," "Conditioned," "Need More Information" (NMI), or "Project of Concern" (POC).
October 17	DUE DATE: Response to comment forms	<p>Grant applicants with projects that are labeled Conditioned, NMI, or POC should provide a response to review panel comments through revisions to the application in PRISM (using the MS Word track changes feature). In addition, they should attach a "Response to Post-Application Review Panel Comments" form in PRISM.</p> <p>If no response to comments is received from the grant applicant by this date, RCO will assume the project has been withdrawn for funding consideration.</p>
October 24	Review panel list of projects for regional area meeting	The review panel will review the response to comments and identify which projects have been cleared. It also will recommend a list of projects to be presented at the regional area project meeting
October 28-31	Regional area project meetings	<p>Regional organizations, lead entities, and grant applicants present projects identified by the review panel.</p> <p>Regional presentation of strategies and/or recovery goals and objectives. Discuss list of projects and how they achieve these goals. Provide information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview map of where all the projects are and the discussion of how they fit into the regional priorities.</li> <li>• Map of regional priority areas (and overlap with first item).</li> <li>• Present any third party reviews of project list and fit to recovery strategy.</li> <li>• Other funding sources significantly contributing to restoration in region and how it all fits together.</li> <li>• Any science on how they're doing – effectiveness.</li> </ul>

Date	Phase	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noteworthy considerations of other factors influencing recovery: hydropower, hatcheries, and harvest.</li> <li>• Challenges to implementation that they'd like to highlight.</li> </ul>
November 7	Review panel finalizes comment forms	The review panel will finalize comment forms by considering application materials, site visits, grant applicants' responses to comments, and presentations by the regions and during the regional area project meeting.
November 12	Lead entity submits signed copy of F1-F2 Form	Lead entities submit signed copies of their lead entity lists memorandum. The grant funding report will not incorporate any updates submitted after this date.
November 20	Final 2013 grant report made available for public review	The final funding recommendation report is available online for SRFB and public review.
December 4-5	Board funding meeting	Board awards grants. Public comment period available.

**Attachment 2: 2013 Salmon Recovery Funding Board Review Panel Biographies**

**Michelle Cramer**, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia

Ms. Cramer is a senior environmental engineer. She provides statewide technical assistance and recommendations to habitat managers on planning and design of fresh and marine bank protection, habitat restoration, flood hazard management, and fish passage projects. Ms. Cramer earned a bachelor of science degree in environmental engineering from Humboldt State University and is a licensed professional engineer in Washington State.

**Kelley Jorgensen**, consultant, Portland, Oregon. Ms. Jorgensen is owner and principal ecologist for Kelley Jorgensen Consulting, and conservation manager for a 1600-acre property in Clark County, Washington. During the past 20+ years, she has worked as an applied ecologist in the Pacific Northwest. She received her bachelor of science degree in ecology and natural history of the Pacific Northwest from The Evergreen State College. Ms. Jorgensen is active with a number of restoration groups – she is a Technical Advisory Committee member for Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and on the board of directors for River Restoration Northwest.

**Patrick Powers**, consultant, Olympia

Mr. Powers is the principal and owner of Waterfall Engineering, LLC, a limited liability engineering consulting firm that specializes in fish passage and stream restoration. He brings 28 years of experience designing projects with particular specialties in fishways, fish screening, hydraulics, hydrology, river engineering, and marine and near-shore restoration. He served as the chief engineer for the Washington State Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program and was involved in the development of guidance documents on stream restoration and fish passage. He received his master of science degree in civil and environmental engineering from Washington State University with an emphasis on the fisheries engineering program. He is a nationally-recognized expert for his master's thesis on analyzing fish barriers at natural obstructions.

**Paul Schlenger**, consultant, Seattle

Mr. Schlenger is certified by the American Fisheries Society as a fisheries professional. He has done extensive work in Puget Sound estuarine and near-shore environments. Mr. Schlenger also is certified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as a certified forage fish biologist and conducts eelgrass and macroalgae surveys. He has 16 years of experience working on salmon recovery, habitat restoration, and salmon ecology projects. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in environmental sciences from the University of Virginia and a master of science degree in fisheries from the University of Washington.

**Tom Slocum**, PE, Mount Vernon

Mr. Slocum directs the engineering services program for San Juan, Skagit, Whatcom, and Whidbey Island conservation districts, based in Mount Vernon. He has expertise in engineering, permitting, grant writing, and project management related to salmon habitat restoration, water quality protection, and storm water management. He received his law degree from Seattle University Law School, his master of science degree in civil engineering from Northeastern University, and his bachelor of arts degree from Dartmouth College.

**Steve Toth**, consulting geomorphologist, Seattle

Mr. Toth has expertise in watershed analyses, evaluating surface water and groundwater hydrology, surveying channel morphology and fish habitat, assessing riparian forest functions, delineating wetlands, analyzing slope stability, and calculating road erosion. He was a Fulbright Scholar in water management in Hungary and gained a College of Forest Resources Graduate School Fellowship at the University of Washington. He studied biology as an undergraduate at Carleton College and received his master of science degree in forest hydrology from the University of Washington.

**Marnie Tyler**, consultant, Olympia

Dr. Tyler is the principal and owner of Ecolution, an environmental consulting firm specializing in salmon recovery and habitat restoration. She brings 22 years of experience in natural resources with particular field expertise in riparian and wetland ecology. In addition to technical skills, Dr. Tyler brings experience in salmon recovery planning and policy through government service, including the Recreation and Conservation Office, Office of Washington Governor Chris Gregoire, Northwest Power and Conservation Council, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Puget Sound Action Team. She earned a doctor of philosophy in ecosystems assessment from the University of Washington, master of science in environmental science and master of public affairs from Indiana University, and a bachelor of science in forestry from the University of Missouri.

### Attachment 3: 2013 SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria

The following criteria is from Appendix E in Manual 18.

To help ensure that every project funded by the SRFB is technically sound, the SRFB Review Panel will note for the SRFB any projects it believes have:

- Low benefit to salmon
- A low likelihood of being successful
- Costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits of the project

Projects that have a low benefit to salmon, a low likelihood of success, or that have costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits will be designated as projects of concern. The review panel will not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. It is expected that projects will follow best management practices and will meet local, state, and federal permitting requirements.

### Criteria

For acquisition and restoration projects, the panel will determine that a project is not technically sound and cannot be significantly improved if:

1. It is unclear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing. For acquisition projects, this criterion relates to the lack of a clear threat if the property is not acquired.
2. Information provided, or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
  - A. Incomplete application or proposal.
  - B. Project goal or objectives not clearly stated; or do not address salmon habitat protection or restoration.
  - C. Project sponsor has not responded to review panel comments.
  - D. Acquisition parcel prioritization (for multi-site proposals) is not provided or the prioritization does not meet the projects goal or objectives.
3. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.
4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor has failed to justify the costs to the satisfaction of the review panel.

5. The project does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed.
6. The project may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed.
7. The project does not work towards restoring natural watershed processes, or prohibits natural processes.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated goals or objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated goals or objectives.
10. There is low potential for threat to habitat conditions if the project is not completed.
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is sited improperly.
12. The stewardship description is insufficient or there is inadequate commitment to stewardship and maintenance and this likely would jeopardize the project's success.
13. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

### **Additional Criteria for Planning Projects**

For planning projects (e.g., assessment, design, inventories, and studies), the review panel will consider the criteria for acquisition and restoration projects (1-13) and the following additional criteria. The review panel will determine that a project is not technically sound and cannot be improved significantly if:

14. The project does not address an information need important to understanding the watershed, is not directly relevant to project development or sequencing, and will not clearly lead to beneficial projects.
15. The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.
16. There are significant constraints to the implementation of projects following completion of the planning project.
17. The project does not clearly lead to project design or does not meet the criteria for filling a data gap.
18. The project does not appear to be coordinated with other efforts in the watershed; or does not use appropriate methods and protocols.

## Attachment 4: Projects of Concern and Project Condition Summary

### Projects of Concern = 0

There are no projects of concern being submitted on project funding lists to the SRFB.

### Conditioned Projects = 22

#### Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

- [13-1037](#) Tributary to Bunker Creek Barrier Removal  
*Condition:* Review panel must review and approve the preliminary and final design before construction funds are released by RCO.
- [13-1029](#) Scammon Creek Barrier Removal  
*Condition:* Review panel must review and approve the preliminary and final design before construction funds are released by RCO

#### Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

- [13-1213](#) Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Construction  
*Condition:* The project sponsor shall remove the erosion control portions of the project that pertain to the Winters Creek headcut and Beardsley Creek culverts and water intake and adjust the project budget accordingly. The anticipated benefits of these actions do not appear to justify the costs associated with this work. The project sponsor was unable to show clearly a risk of catastrophic failure from the Winters Creek headcut that would produce a volume of sediment comparable to the past flume-associated landslide.

#### Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity

- [13-1236](#) Little Bear Creek – 134<sup>th</sup> Avenue Culvert Removal  
*Condition:* RCO will condition the project as follows: The City of Woodinville must demonstrate that it has the necessary bridge funding in place before the SRFB project agreement is issued.

#### Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity

- [13-1105](#) Silver-Bluebird Creek Fish Passage Design

- Condition:** This project will be conditioned with the following condition from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee review of site and reach assessment and alternatives before selection of a preferred alternative.
- [13-1082](#) Delameter Creek Restoration, Richards Property  
**Condition:** This project will also be conditioned with the following condition from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee review of design before commencement of construction.
  - [13-1109](#) East Fork Lewis River Restoration Design, Reach 5A-B  
**Condition:** This project will also be conditioned with the following condition from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee review of preliminary design report.
  - [13-1115](#) West Fork Grays River Chum Channel Design  
**Condition:** The review panel will review the preliminary design deliverables (drawings and basis for design report, engineering cost estimates) as described in Manual 18 Appendix D-2 before advancing the project to final design. Funding for final design reimbursement is contingent upon this design review.

### North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

- [13-1072](#) 3 Crabs Restoration: Phase 2 Engineering Design  
**Condition:** The sponsor must prepare a preliminary design package meeting the content requirements in Manual 18, Appendix D2 and submit it to RCO for the review panel's review and approval before RCO will release funding for completing the final design.

### North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

- [13-1283](#) Dickey Camp Pond  
**Condition:** The preliminary design shall be submitted to the review panel for review and approval before moving forward with final design and construction. Allow for a minimum of three weeks for the review panel to review and provide comments on the preliminary design. This project is conditioned because of the concern for the new channel to be plugged by beaver (historically present) or by debris. The review

panel suggests designing a channel width that can adjust to future pond water levels and ensure the channel will not be plugged by beavers. This may require a better understanding of the elevations surrounding the pond so the outlet design can be as high as possible to maximize habitat capacity and reduce the risk of beavers plugging and raising the outlet. Elevations provided on the plans should be related to pond size so habitat benefits can be understood.

- [13-1285](#) Goodman Creek Assessment

**Condition:** The project is conditioned as follows:

- 1) Additional data collection shall be conducted that will lead to preparation of engineering designs. Preparation of design documents will need to go beyond timber fish and wildlife ambient habitat monitoring and be specific to project development.
- 2) The habitat assessment and data collection will lead to the preparation of three conceptual designs of the three highest priority projects identified in the assessment.
- 3) The three conceptual designs will be submitted to the review panel for review and approval. Allow for a minimum of three weeks for review panel review and comments.
- 4) Based on feedback from the review panel, sponsor will develop one of the conceptual designs to the preliminary design level.

## Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

- [13-1117](#) Raft River Tributaries: 4040 Road Fish Passage

**Condition:** The preliminary design will be submitted to the review panel for review and approval before commencing on developing the final design. Allow a minimum of three weeks for review panel review and comments. Regrade will be an important design consideration.

## Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

- [13-1400](#) East End Irrigation Diversion Improvement

**Condition:** The review panel will review and approve the identification and evaluation of project alternatives before the sponsor proceeds with selection and preliminary design of the preferred alternative.

- [13-1405](#) Riparian Restoration – Intensively Monitored Watershed Study Area

**Condition:** Before contracting for this project, the sponsor will prepare a maintenance plan and allocate an adequate budget for ensuring long-term (5-year) survival of the proposed plantings, addressing the issues noted in the post application comments. If the plan will rely on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to maintain the plantings, the sponsor will provide written confirmation from the Department of Fish and Wildlife of this.

### Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

- [13-1095](#) Jim Creek Restoration Phase 2

**Condition:** Release of the construction funding is conditioned upon the review panel's review and approval of the final design plans and contract drawings for the engineered logjams at Sites D and E, to ensure that they are consistent with the design recommendations identified in the Sept. 23, 2013 post application review comments. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor, once all documents have been provided.

### West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity

- [13-1193](#) Keta Park Floodplain Restoration

**Condition:** The design budget is significantly higher than other SRFB restoration projects, and some design work already has been completed with proceeds from SRFB Project 10-1879. To encourage cost efficiencies, the initial project agreement amount is limited to \$90,000 affording administrative costs, the site survey, geotechnical assessment, and conceptual design evaluation (Tasks 1-3 in the 10/16/13 cost estimate, PRISM Attachment 17). The conceptual design report should include a detailed final estimate identifying the costs to prepare the SRFB design deliverables necessary for bridge design, and the additional increment for each deliverable that would be required for the floodplain restoration design. Upon completion of this conceptual design work, the SRFB Review Panel shall review the project. Up to \$255,000 in additional SRFB funding may be added to the project agreement upon review panel approval to proceed to the preliminary and final design phases. The proposed tasks and associated costs may be altered based on the review panel's conceptual design review. If the total SRFB award amount is maintained at \$200,000 or less, and the design work is completed by June 30, 2015, no match will be required of the project sponsor.

- [13-1192](#) Point No Point Wetland Restoration Feasibility

**Condition:** 1) Initial data collection efforts will be focused on detailed elevation survey across the wetland complex, tidal elevation survey, existing water table, hydrology (water table and tidal fluctuations, including those projected under sea level rise), identification of the adjacent properties that are likely to be impacted (including septic systems, basements that could be flooded, landscaping, etc.) This information will be used to develop conceptual designs and engage the community to evaluate the options.

2) Before selecting a preferred alternative, the sponsor will submit to the review panel the range of alternatives identified and the public reaction to each alternative. Sponsor will be available to meet with the review panel to discuss the alternatives if requested to do so. The review panel does not require an additional check-in point earlier in this process (after the initial round of community outreach), as was offered by the sponsor.

3) Detailed geotechnical analyses and modeling of coastal processes will be delayed until after this initial community outreach and interaction with the review panel has occurred. Sponsor may want to shift resources from these detailed analyses to the community outreach phase identified under Condition 1.

- [13-1196](#) Kitsap Forest and Bay Project – Grocers Creek

**Condition:** SRFB funding should be used only for those parcels that hold the greatest salmon benefit. This would include those parcels identified as first and second priority on the Kitsap Forest and Bay Project Grover's Creek - Parcel Priority Map included in the final application.

### WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity

- [13-1261](#) Burfoot Park Bulkhead Removal

**Condition:** This project is conditioned for review panel review and approval of the preliminary and final design reports and plans.

### Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity

- [13-1315](#) Naneum, Wilson, and Cherry Creek Assessment

**Condition:** Before issuing a "Request for Proposals" for hiring a consultant to do the hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, the sponsor will provide the review panel with the detailed scope of work for this task. The review panel will ensure that the scope

of work is designed to identify and assess specific locations and conditions that limit use of upstream habitat by salmonids, and will clearly lead to developing subsequent projects for correcting these limitations. In addition, the sponsor will contribute any new LiDAR data that is generated by this project to the public database managed by the Puget Sound LiDAR Consortium.

- [13-1319](#) Ahtanum Creek Restoration Survey and Design

**Condition:** The review panel will review and approve the identification and evaluation of project alternatives before the sponsor proceeds with selection and preliminary design of the preferred alternative.

- [13-1318](#) Naches River Riparian and Side Channel Design

**Condition:** The proposed project design work shall proceed step-wise through Design Stages D-1, D-2, and D-3, as described in RCO Manual 18, Appendix D. The review panel will review and approve the evaluation of conceptual design alternatives (Step D-1) before the sponsor proceeds to developing the preliminary design of the preferred alternative. The review panel then will review and approve the preliminary design deliverables for the preferred alternative (Step D-2) before the sponsor proceeds to the final design step.

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

## Hood Canal Coordinating Council

Funding Table 2013-01

	SRFB	PSAR	Large Cap PSAR
<b>Regional Allocations:</b>	<b>\$1,195,165</b>	<b>\$2,629,386</b>	<b>\$1,666,389</b>
Total Early Action Funding Approved		\$638,755	\$0
Total Funding to be Awarded, December	\$1,195,165	\$361,245	\$0
<b>Allocation Remaining After Funding Decision</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,629,386</b>	<b>\$1,666,389</b>

## Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
2	13-1211	Dosewallips Riparian Corridor Acquisition Phase II	State Parks	\$944,073	\$944,073	\$0	\$0		
3	13-1221	Duckabush Floodplain Acquisition 2013	Jefferson County of	\$251,092	\$251,092	\$17,033	\$17,033		
5	13-1173	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Phase II	Mason Conservation Dist	\$0	Alternate	\$344,212	\$344,212		
6	13-1215	Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration- Construction	Hood Canal SEG	\$0	Alternate	\$700,000	Alternate		
7	13-1218	Lower Union River Assessment and Design	Hood Canal SEG	\$0	Alternate	\$100,000	Alternate		
8	13-1204	Lower Skabob Creek Restoration Preliminary Design	Mason Conservation Dist	\$0	Alternate	\$47,060	Alternate		
9	13-1213	Lilliwaup Creek Restoration Construction	Long Live the Kings	\$0	Alternate	\$638,832	Alternate		
10	13-1219	Hood Canal Summer Chum Riparian Restoration	Hood Canal SEG	\$0	Alternate	\$75,000	Alternate		
11	13-1198	Snow Creek Watershed Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson Land Trust	\$0	Alternate	\$370,854	Alternate		
12	13-1199	East Jefferson Summer Chum Riparian Phase II	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	\$0	Alternate	\$221,138	Alternate		
13	13-1071	3 Crabs Restoration: Phase I Construction	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	\$0	Alternate	\$327,070	Alternate		
14	13-1217	Walkers Ck Estuary Restoration / Conservation 2013	Hood Canal SEG	\$0	Alternate	\$228,568	Alternate		
15	13-1206	Tarboo Bay Shoreline Acquisition	Northwest Watershed Institute	\$0	Alternate	\$212,500	Alternate		
<b>Total Funded:</b>				<b>\$1,195,165</b>		<b>\$361,245</b>			

**Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region**

Funding Table 2013-02

**Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**

**Regional Allocation: \$2,700,000**

**Lead Entity: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity**

**Lead Entity Allocation: \$2,565,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1083	R	Seven Springs Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	\$241,500	\$241,500
2	13-1115	R	WF Grays River Chum Channel Design/Restoration	Lower Columbia River FEG	\$265,225	\$265,225
3	13-1153	P	Otter Creek Side Channel Design	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$114,400	\$114,400
4	13-1156	R	Lower Cispus Side Channels Restoration	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$229,300	\$229,300
5	13-1081	R	Elochoman River Restoration, Woods Property	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	\$89,395	\$89,395
6	13-1105	P	Silver-Bluebird Creek Fish Passage Design	Lower Columbia River FEG	\$84,360	\$84,360
7	13-1158	R	Little Creek Side Channels	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$80,000	\$80,000
8	13-1160	R	Grays River Reach 3 Road Abandonment	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$82,500	\$82,500
9	13-1113	C	Rock Creek Reach 3 Conservation Project	Columbia Land Trust	\$197,831	\$197,831
10	13-1082	R	Delameter Creek Restoration	Cowlitz Conservation Dist	\$237,550	\$237,550
11	13-1154	P	Lower Yellowjacket Creek Design	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$194,905	\$194,905
12	13-1233	P	McCormick Creek Design	Clark Public Utilities	\$72,150	\$72,150
13	13-1114	R	Duncan Dam Fish Passage Restoration	Lower Columbia River FEG	\$169,152	\$169,152
14	13-1109	P	E. Fork Lewis River Restoration Design, Reach 5A-B	Lower Columbia Estuary Partner	\$162,716	\$162,716
15	13-1155	P	Lower South Fork Grays River Design	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$144,200	\$144,200
16	13-1110	P	La Center Wetlands Restoration Design	Lower Columbia Estuary Partner	\$199,816	\$199,816
					<b>Total Funded:</b>	<b>\$2,565,000</b>

**Lead Entity: Klickitat County Lead Entity**

**Lead Entity Allocation: \$135,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1404	P	Mill Creek Fish Passage Final Design	Underwood Conservation Dist	\$55,000	\$55,000
2	13-1409	P	Rattlesnake Creek LWD Project Development	Underwood Conservation Dist	\$80,000	\$80,000
					<b>Total Funded:</b>	<b>\$135,000</b>

Funding Table 2013-03

**Northeast Washington**

**Lead Entity: Kalispel Tribe-Pend Oreille Lead Entity** **Lead Entity Allocation: \$360,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1357	R	LeClerc Creek Restoration Phase I	Kalispel Tribe	\$185,438	\$185,438
2	13-1465	R	LeClerc Creek Restoration Phase II	Kalispel Tribe	\$109,562	\$109,562
3	13-1394	P	East Fork Smalle Creek Fish Passage	Pend Oreille County of	\$65,000	\$65,000
<b>Total Funded:</b>					<b>\$360,000</b>	

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

### Puget Sound Partnership

Funding Table 2013-04

	SRFB	PSAR	Large Cap PSAR
<b>Regional Allocations:</b>	<b>\$6,795,035</b>	<b>\$25,769,146</b>	<b>\$33,845,625</b>
Total Early Action Funding Approved		\$2,437,980	\$7,237,806
Total Funding Requested, December	\$6,795,030	\$13,017,394	\$10,823,625
<b>Allocation Remaining After Funding Decision</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$10,313,772</b>	<b>\$15,784,194</b>

### Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity

SRFB Allocation:	\$327,353	
PSAR Allocation:	\$1,114,843	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$1,114,843	<i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
Large Cap PSAR Allocation:	\$4,420,000	
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$2,142,194	<i>1 early action large cap project awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1099	Duwamish Gardens Restoration	Tukwila City of	\$327,353	\$327,353	\$622,081	\$622,081		
2	13-1098	Mill Creek Side Channel (Leber)	Kent City of			\$135,541	\$135,541		
<b>Total Funded:</b>				<b>\$327,353</b>		<b>Funded: \$757,622</b>		<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### Island County Lead Entity

SRFB Allocation:	\$240,784	
PSAR Allocation:	\$820,084	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$820,084	<i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
Large Cap PSAR Allocation:	\$0	

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1061	Cornet Bay Nearshore Restoration Areas 1 and 3	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	\$140,841	\$140,841	\$39,155	\$39,155		
2	13-1112	Crescent Harbor Creek Restoration Design & Permit	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	\$99,939	\$99,939	\$84,336	\$84,336		
<b>Total Funded:</b>				<b>\$240,780</b>		<b>\$123,491</b>			

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$696,593

### Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity

SRFB Allocation:	\$433,356	
PSAR Allocation:	\$1,475,775	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$1,261,275	<i>1 early action project awarded in August 2013.</i>
Large Cap PSAR Allocation:	\$0	
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$0	<i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1150	Confluence Parks Restoration	Issaquah City of	\$433,356	\$433,356	\$166,644	\$166,644		
2	13-1141	River Bend Acq - Relocation	King Co Water & Land			\$349,631	\$349,631		
4	13-1133	Sammamish River Side Channel	Bothell City of			\$195,000	\$195,000		
5	13-1107	Willow Creek Daylighting Final Feasibility Study	Edmonds City of			\$200,000	\$200,000		
6 / Alt.	13-1236	Little Bear Creek - 134th Ave. Culvert Removal	Adopt A Stream Foundation			\$350,000	\$350,000		
Alt.	13-1141	River Bend Acq - Relocation	King Co Water & Land Res						
<b>Total Funded:</b>				<b>\$433,356</b>		<b>Funded: \$1,261,275</b>		<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$0

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

### Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$416,803
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$1,419,411
PSAR Allocation Available for December:	\$25,000 <i>1 early action project awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$3,529,625
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Available for Dec:	\$3,529,625 <i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1144	Lower Ohop Restoration Ph III	South Puget Sound SEG	\$368,460	\$368,460				
2	13-1145	Nisqually River Knotweed #4	Pierce Co Conservation	\$18,343	\$18,343	\$0	\$0		
3	13-1179	Mashel Shoreline Protection-3	Nisqually Land Trust	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		
0	13-1148	Lower Powell Restoration	Nisqually Land Trust	\$60,634	Alternate				
0	13-1463	McKenna Creek Reach Ranch	Nisqually Land Trust					\$3,529,625	\$3,529,625
				Funded:	\$416,803	Funded:	\$25,000	Funded:	\$3,529,625

### North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$715,907
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$2,437,832
PSAR Allocation for December:	\$2,121,858 <i>2 early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$4,784,000
Large Cap PSAR Allocation for Dec:	\$1,434,000 <i>1 early action large cap project awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1078	Elwha River Revegetation	Lower Elwha Klallam					\$1,434,000	\$1,434,000
5	13-1065	Upper Dungeness Large Wood	Jamestown S'Klallam	\$408,659	\$408,659				
9	13-1067	Dungeness River Riparian	North Olympic Salmon	\$199,456	\$199,456				
10	13-1068	Ediz Hook Beach Restoration:	Lower Elwha Klallam	\$107,792	\$107,792	\$597,648	\$597,648		
2	13-1071	3 Crabs Restoration: Phase I	North Olympic Salmon	\$654,135	Alternate				
3	13-1064	Dungeness Instream Flow	Clallam Conservation	\$600,000	Alternate				
7	13-1072	3 Crabs Restoration: Phase II Engineering Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition			\$200,000	Alternate		
				Funded:	\$715,907	Funded:	\$597,648	Funded:	\$1,434,000

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$1,524,210

### Pierce County Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$562,016
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$1,913,849
PSAR Allocation for December:	\$1,722,754 <i>1 early action project awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$0
Large Cap PSAR Allocation for December:	\$0 <i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
2	13-1421	Fennel Creek Restoration	Pierce Co Water Programs Div			\$535,189	\$535,189		
3	13-1422	Alward Road Acquisition and Planning	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	\$562,016	\$562,016	\$117,309	\$117,309		
4	13-1417	South Prairie Creek Riparian Restoration 2013	Pierce Co Conservation Dist			\$95,000	\$95,000		
				Funded:	\$562,016	Funded:	\$747,498	Funded:	\$0

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$975,256

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

### San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity

**SRFB Allocation:** \$307,270  
**PSAR Allocation:** \$1,046,463  
 PSAR Allocation for December: \$1,046,463 *No early action projects awarded in August 2013.*  
**Large Cap PSAR Allocation:** \$800,000  
 Large Cap PSAR Allocation for December: \$0 *1 early action large cap project awarded in August 2013.*

Statu	Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
					Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
clear	1	13-1426	West Beach Creek Restoration	NW Straits Marine Cons	\$70,464	\$70,464	\$258,389	\$258,389		
clear	2	13-1430	SJC Restoration Feasibilities &	Friends of the San Juans			\$82,943	\$82,943		
POC	0	13-1427	Marine Survival of Chinook in the San Juans	Long Live the Kings	\$236,806	\$236,806				
					<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$307,270</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$341,332</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$705,131

### Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity

**SRFB Allocation:** \$1,239,822  
**PSAR Allocation:** \$4,221,709  
 PSAR Allocation Remaining for December: \$4,221,709 *No early action projects awarded in August 2013.*  
**Large Cap PSAR Allocation:** \$13,600,000  
 Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec: \$13,600,000 *No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.*

Statu	Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
					Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
clear	1	13-1052	Davis Slough Fish Passage and	Skagit Fish	\$1,151,036	\$1,151,036				
clear	2	13-1054	Skagit Riparian Restoration &	Skagit Fish	\$88,786	\$88,786	\$209,283	\$209,283		
clear	3	13-1056	Skagit Watershed Habitat	Seattle City Light			\$982,999	\$982,999		
clear	4	13-1053	Skagit Forks Off-Channel	Fish & Wildlife Dept of			\$105,726	\$105,726		
clear	5	13-1055	Pressentin Park Side Channel Feasibility	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group			\$199,913	\$199,913		
clear	6	13-1059	North Fork Skagit Acquisition	Skagit County Public			\$403,750	\$403,750		
clear	7	13-1057	DD#3 Delta Channel Design	Skagit County Public			\$125,000	\$125,000		
clear	8	13-1425	Skagit Protection Strategy	Skagit Watershed			\$40,000	\$40,000		
clear	9	13-1060	Hansen Creek – Reach 5	Skagit County Public			\$245,140	\$245,140		
					<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$1,239,822</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$2,311,811</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$1,909,898

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

### Snohomish County Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$565,767
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$1,926,620
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$1,926,620 <i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$4,100,000
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$4,100,000 <i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Statu	Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
					Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
Clear	0	13-1197	Smith Island Restoration - Construction 2	Snohomish County of					\$4,100,000	\$4,100,000
Clear	1	13-1135	Upper Carlson Floodplain Reconnection 2013	King County DNR & Parks			\$1,388,523	\$1,388,523		
Clear	2	13-1169	Tolt River Conservation 2013	King County DNR & Parks	\$188,589	\$188,589	\$301,411	\$301,411		
Clear	3	13-1106	SnoCo Beach Nourishment Const	Snohomish County Public Works	\$188,589	\$188,589	\$110,175	\$110,175		
Clear	4	13-1166	Lower Wallace River Conservation Area	Forterra	\$188,589	\$188,589	\$61,411	\$61,411		
Clear	0	10-1365	Stillwater Floodplain	Wild Fish Conservancy			\$65,100	\$65,100		
					Funded:	\$565,767	Funded:	\$1,926,620	Funded:	\$4,100,000

### Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$552,129
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$1,880,182
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$1,880,182 <i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$0
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$0 <i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Statu	Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
					Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
clear	1	13-1043	South Pass Restoration, Acq &	Stillaguamish Tribe of			\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
clear	2	13-1044	N F Stillaguamish ELJ Project III	Stillaguamish Tribe of	\$552,129	\$552,129	\$47,871	\$47,871	\$0	\$0
clear	3	13-1086	Stillaguamish Riparian Crew 3	Stillaguamish Tribe of			\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$0
Condt	4	13-1095	Jim Creek Restoration II	Sound Salmon			\$140,880	\$140,880	\$0	\$0
					Funded:	\$552,129	Funded:	\$788,751	Funded:	\$0

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$1,091,431

### West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$294,655
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$1,003,510
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$681,510 <i>2 early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$2,612,000
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$1,802,000 <i>1 early action large cap project awarded in August 2013.</i>

Statu	Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
					Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
clear	0	13-1137	Milwaukee Dock Eelgrass	Suquamish Tribe					\$1,760,000	\$1,760,000
clear	1	13-1194	Carpenter Creek Estuary	Great Peninsula			\$196,500	\$196,500		
Condi	3	13-1193	Keta Park Floodplain	Suquamish Tribe			\$85,000	\$85,000		
Condi	5	13-1196	KFBP - Grovers Creek	Great Peninsula	\$294,655	\$294,655	\$55,345	\$55,345		
Condi	6	13-1192	Point No Point Wetland Restorat	Fish & Wildlife Dept of			\$156,825	\$156,825		
clear	8	13-1186	Clear Creek Wetland and Floodpl	Kitsap County Public				Alternate		
					Funded:	\$294,655	Funded:	\$493,670	Funded:	\$1,760,000

PSAR Remaining for 2014: \$187,840

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

### WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$711,475	
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$2,422,740	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$2,422,740	<i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$0	
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$0	<i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1280	Larson Reach Phase 2 In-Stream	Lummi Nation	\$711,475	\$711,475	\$792,197	\$792,197		
2	13-1276	North Fork Farmhouse Reach	Nooksack Indian Tribe			\$665,808	\$665,808		
3	13-1275	SF Nooksack Black Slough	Nooksack Indian Tribe			\$361,172	\$361,172		
4	13-1279	Skookum-Edfro Instream	Lummi Nation			\$84,723	\$84,723		
5	13-1273	South Fork Reach Acquisition, PI	Whatcom Land Trust			\$518,840	\$518,840		
6	13-1418	South Fork Nooksack River: Cam	Lummi Nation			\$61,133	Alternate		
				<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$711,475</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$2,422,740</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$194,755	
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$663,359	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for December:	\$663,359	<i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$0	
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$0	<i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1265	Little Fishtrap Estuary	Capitol Land Trust			\$473,114	\$473,114		
2	13-1261	Burfoot Park Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	\$159,755	\$159,755	\$155,245	\$155,245		
3	13-1262	Frank's Tidelands Design Only	South Puget Sound SEG	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000		
				<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$194,755</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$663,359</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity

<b>SRFB Allocation:</b>	\$232,942	
<b>PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$793,383	
PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$793,383	<i>No early action projects awarded in August 2013.</i>
<b>Large Cap PSAR Allocation:</b>	\$0	
Large Cap PSAR Allocation Remaining for Dec:	\$0	<i>No early action large cap projects awarded in August 2013.</i>

Rank	Number	Name	Sponsor	SRFB		PSAR		Large Cap PSAR	
				Request	Funding	Request	Funding	Request	Funding
1	13-1247	Oakland Bay Estuary	Capitol Land Trust	\$50,385	\$50,385	\$681,543	\$681,543		
2	13-1246	Johns Creek LWD and Riparian	Mason Conservation	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$57,456	\$57,456		
3	13-1248	Edgewater Beach Nearshore	South Puget Sound SEG	\$146,557	\$146,557				
4	13-1244	Goldsborough and Mill Knotweed Assessment	Mason Conservation Dist			\$56,611	\$54,384 P		
5	13-1250	Collier Boat Ramp and Jetty	Squaxin Island Tribe	\$164,190	Alternate				
6	13-1296	WRIA 14 Barrier Inventory Assessment	South Puget Sound SEG	\$70,000	Alternate				
				<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$232,942</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$793,383</b>	<b>Funded:</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region**

Funding Table 2013-06

**Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board**

**Lead Entities: (Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity**

**Lead Entity Allocation:**

**\$1,953,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1337	R	Roaring Crk Flow Restoration & Diversion Removal	Trout Unlimited-WA Water Proj	\$77,000	\$77,000
2	13-1336	R	Chewuch River Instream Flow Enhancement	Trout Unlimited-WA Water Proj	\$318,547	\$318,547
3	13-1287	A	Nason Creek UWP Horseshoe Bend Acquisition	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	\$293,000	\$293,000
4	13-1334	R	MVID - Instream Flow Improvement Project	Trout Unlimited-WA Water Proj	\$750,000	\$750,000
5	13-1342	P	Icicle Boulder Field Passage Design	Trout Unlimited-WA Water Proj	\$179,000	\$179,000
6	13-1288	A	Entiat Stillwaters Gray Reach Acquisitions	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	\$279,625	\$279,625
7	13-1351	P	Twisp to Carlton Reach Assessment	Cascade Col Reg Fish Enhance	\$55,828	\$55,828
8	13-1332	P	Kahler Reconnection, Recruitment, Rehab Design	Chelan Co Natural Resource	\$199,900	Alternate
9	13-1293	R	Okanogan River Fish Screen Implementation Ph II	Okanogan Conservation Dist	\$140,250	Alternate
10	13-1327	P	Silver Side Channel Design	Cascade Col Reg Fish Enhance	\$66,000	Alternate
11	13-1331	R	Nason Creek RM 4.6 Side Channel Reconnection	Chelan Co Natural Resource	\$437,226	Alternate
12	13-1292	R	Johnson Creek Barrier Passage	Trout Unlimited-WA Water Proj	\$164,900	Alternate
13	13-1298	A	Twisp River Poorman Creek Protection Phase II	Methow Conservancy	\$294,350	Alternate
14	13-1306	R	Entiat Canal System Phase 3 Construction	Cascadia Conservation District	\$338,300	Alternate
15	13-1333	P	Peshastin Irrigation District Pump Exchange Design	Chelan Co Natural Resource	\$136,000	Alternate
16	13-1339	R	Camas Creek Fish Passage Culvert Replacement	Chelan Co Natural Resource	\$105,044	Alternate
17	13-1328	C	Janis Rapids Side Channel Project	Cascade Col Reg Fish Enhance	\$61,750	Alternate
18	13-1326	R	Chiwawa Nutrient Enhancement	Cascade Col Reg Fish Enhance	\$342,000	Alternate
19	13-1345	P	Peshastin Creek Confluence Channel Design	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	\$175,010	Alternate
20	13-1290	P	Wenatchee-Entiat Rivers Screen Inventory & Design	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	\$90,200	Alternate
<b>Total Funded:</b>					<b>\$1,953,000</b>	

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

<b>Lead Entity: Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity</b>				<b>Lead Entity Allocation: \$464,200</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Grant Request</b>	<b>Funding Approved</b>
1	13-1151	R	QIN Lunch Creek Open Channel-PUD	Quinault Indian Nation	\$13,845	\$13,845
2	13-1075	R	Lower Quinault River Knotweed Treatment 2013	Quinault Indian Nation	\$70,400	\$70,400
3	13-1125	P	Upper Quinault River: Finley Creek Restoration	Quinault Indian Nation	\$25,000	\$25,000
4	13-1077	R	Hurst Creek Habitat Restoration Pilot Project	The Nature Conservancy	\$158,208	\$158,208
5	13-1120	P	Quinault Trib: Camp 7 Rd Fish Passage Design	Quinault Indian Nation	\$20,000	\$20,000
6	13-1128	R	Christmas Creek Phase III	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	\$137,000	\$137,000
7	13-1118	P	Joe Creek Tribs: 9400 & 9110 Rd-Design Only	Quinault Indian Nation	\$12,000	\$12,000
8	13-1117	R	Raft River Tribs: 4040 Rd Fish Passage	Quinault Indian Nation	\$27,747	\$27,747
<b>Total Funded:</b>					<b>\$464,200</b>	<b>\$464,200</b>

**Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region**

Funding Table 2013-07

**Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership**      **Regional Allocation: \$1,620,000**

**Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County Lead Entity**      **Lead Entity Allocation: \$555,527**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1033	A	Elliott Slough Acquisition Project	Chehalis R Basin Land Trust	\$110,000	\$110,000
2	13-1027	R	Bunker Creek Barrier Removal Project 2013	Lewis County Conservation Dist	\$54,969	\$54,969
3	13-1037	R	Tributary to Bunker Creek Barrier Removal	Lewis County Public Works	\$110,002	\$110,002
4	13-1031	R	Rayonier's Chenois Creek Fish Barrier Corrections	Chehalis Basin FTF	\$191,100	\$191,100
5	13-1030	R	Campbell Slough Fish Barrier Project with Rayonier	Chehalis Basin FTF	\$50,456	\$50,456
6	13-1029	R	Scammon Creek Barrier Removal	Lewis County Conservation Dist	\$39,000	\$39,000

**Total Funded: \$555,527**

**Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast Lead Entity**      **Lead Entity Allocation: \$256,636**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1147	R	Hoh River Riparian Restoration Project - 2013	10,000 Years Institute	\$105,483	\$105,483
2	13-1283	R	Dickey Camp Pond	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	\$31,900	\$31,900
3	13-1285	P	Goodman Creek Assessment	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	\$119,253	\$119,253

**Total Funded: \$256,636**

**Lead Entity: Pacific County Lead Entity**      **Lead Entity Allocation: \$343,637**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1388	P	Stringer Creek Barrier Replacement Design	Pacific County Anglers	\$93,822	\$93,822
2	13-1420	R	Ellsworth Creek Bridge Removal and Wood Placement	The Nature Conservancy	\$249,815	\$249,815

**Total Funded: \$343,637**

## Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region

<b>Lead Entity: Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity</b>				<b>Lead Entity Allocation: \$464,200</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Grant Request</b>	<b>Funding Approved</b>
1	13-1151	R	QIN Lunch Creek Open Channel-PUD	Quinault Indian Nation	\$13,845	\$13,845
2	13-1075	R	Lower Quinault River Knotweed Treatment 2013	Quinault Indian Nation	\$70,400	\$70,400
3	13-1125	P	Upper Quinault River: Finley Creek Restoration	Quinault Indian Nation	\$25,000	\$25,000
4	13-1077	R	Hurst Creek Habitat Restoration Pilot Project	The Nature Conservancy	\$158,208	\$158,208
5	13-1120	P	Quinault Trib: Camp 7 Rd Fish Passage Design	Quinault Indian Nation	\$20,000	\$20,000
6	13-1128	R	Christmas Creek Phase III	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	\$137,000	\$137,000
7	13-1118	P	Joe Creek Tribs: 9400 & 9110 Rd-Design Only	Quinault Indian Nation	\$12,000	\$12,000
8	13-1117	R	Raft River Tribs: 4040 Rd Fish Passage	Quinault Indian Nation	\$27,747	\$27,747
<b>Total Funded:</b>					<b>\$464,200</b>	<b>\$464,200</b>

**Attachment 5: Funding Table by Region**

Funding Table 2013-08

**Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**

**Regional Allocation: \$1,776,600**

**Lead Entity: Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity**

**Lead Entity Allocation: \$1,263,450**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1312	R	Little Rattlesnake Creek Road Obliteration	Mid-Columbia RFEG	\$360,000	\$360,000
2	13-1315	P	Naneum, Wilson, and Cherry Creek Assessment	Kittitas County Public Works	\$254,000	\$254,000
3	13-1314	R	Cle Elum River Side Channel Restoration Ph 2	Kittitas Conservation Trust	\$518,974	\$518,974
4	13-1317	P	Robinson Landing Levee Setback 1	Yakima County Public Services	\$124,500	\$124,500
5	13-1310	P	Bateman Island Causeway Conceptual Design	Mid-Columbia RFEG	\$5,976	\$5,976
7	13-1309	R	Lower Cowlitz Floodplain Reconnection, Ph 3	Mid-Columbia RFEG	\$270,175	Alternate
8	13-1308	P	Teanaway Forks Large Wood Trapping Final Design	Mid-Columbia RFEG	\$139,454	Alternate
9	13-1320	R	Floodplain Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs	North Yakima Conserv Dist	\$56,910	Alternate
10	13-1322	R	Ellensburg Water Co - Coleman Crk Intersection	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	\$250,025	Alternate
11	13-1347	C	Wise Manastash Creek Acquisition & Restoration	Kittitas County Public Works	\$192,549	Alternate
12	13-1319	P	Ahtanum Creek Restoration Survey and Design	North Yakima Conserv Dist	\$130,000	Alternate
13	13-1318	P	Naches River Riparian and Side Channel Design	North Yakima Conserv Dist	\$84,730	Alternate
14	13-1311	R	Yakima Beaver Project, Phase 2	Mid-Columbia RFEG	\$195,850	Alternate
					<b>Total Funded:</b>	<b>\$1,263,450</b>

**Lead Entity: Klickitat County**

**Lead Entity Allocation: \$513,150**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Grant Request	Funding Approved
1	13-1401	R	Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 5	Columbia Land Trust	\$477,650	\$477,650
2	13-1397	P	Rock Creek Conservation Easement Assessment	Eastern Klickitat CD	\$35,500	\$35,500 P
					<b>Total Funded:</b>	<b>\$513,150</b>