WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

2012 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

November 20, 2012

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) initiated its 2012 grant round in February and is scheduled to make funding decisions at its December 6-7, 2012 meeting in Olympia.

The SRFB seeks comments from the public, lead entities, regional organizations, and their partners on this report in preparation for action in December.

This report is available online at www.rco.wa.gov/boards/srfb_meetings.shtml (look under board documents for the December 6-7, 2012 meeting.) Please mail or e-mail comments on this report to the following address before noon, November 30, 2012. You also may make comments directly to the board at its December meeting.

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Part I – 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[1] to identify projects for funding. In its first 11 funding cycles, the SRFB has administered more than $540 million of state and federal funds to help finance nearly 1,900 projects statewide. This report presents information on the process used to review the 2012 applications, the SRFB Review Panel project evaluations, and staff analysis for the SRFB to consider at its December 6-7, 2012 meeting in Olympia.

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

Regional Salmon Recovery Organization	Regional Allocation Percent of Total	2012 Allocation based on $18 million
Hood Canal Coordinating Council*	2.35%	$1,195,165
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	15.00%	$2,700,000
Northeast Washington	2.00%	$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	9.00%	$1,620,000
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	9.87%	$1,776,600

* The Hood Canal Coordinating Council also receives 10 percent of the Puget Sound Partnership's regional allocation, making its total allocation $1.195 million.

Elements of the 2012 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.

[1] 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.

- 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 exhibits 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 not included in 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 January 2012, 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 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 the 2012 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 other than 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 a project application 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."

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds

The state 2011-13 capital budget included $15 million to accelerate implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership salmon recovery effort. These funds were requested by Governor Chris Gregoire as part of her initiative to protect and restore Puget Sound by 2020. The budget directed the SRFB to distribute these funds in coordination with the Puget Sound Partnership.

Grants from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration 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. Each watershed or lead entity compiles a list of projects for the amount allocated to it and the SRFB awards grants based on review and approvals described in the process section of this report. For the 2012 grant round, money that remained from 2011 Puget Sound Restoration and Acquisition Funds are awarded to projects on the funding lists the SRFB will approve in December.

Part 2 – Review Panel Comments

The SRFB Review Panel is composed 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, and strategic 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 Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund program's technical review process. The panel reviews all grant applications to help ensure that they are technically sound, meaning that a proposed project provides a benefit to salmon, is likely to be successful, and doesn't have costs that outweigh the anticipated benefits. Applications not meeting those criteria are labeled "projects of concern," and will continue to 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 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 22-25.

Continued from the past round, the 2012 project review process involved an upfront effort to provide early feedback to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations. Starting in early spring, and well before the August 24 application deadline, the panel visited many sites and participated in field and office reviews of potential projects around the state. To provide early feedback to project sponsors, the review panel met in mid-July to discuss all projects that had been visited and offer comments from the full panel for those projects that were flagged during the early review.

After these pre-application project reviews, 175 projects were submitted during the early application process to the SRFB for consideration. Some applications lacked sufficient information to complete the technical review and were identified as "projects of concern." In most cases, providing additional information addressed the concerns. If the panel saw potential issues with the projects, it flagged the projects and specifically identified the concerns and how sponsors could address them. For projects that remained flagged after the application deadline, sponsors were asked to attend regional area project meetings to discuss the projects in detail with the review panel. The purpose of the regional area project meetings are to have regions present their entire project lists and have lead entities and project sponsors directly address any project issues identified with the review panel.

In late October, after the regional area project meetings, the panel evaluated all projects to determine if any had low benefit to salmon, low certainty of being successful, or were not cost-effective. Projects not meeting one of these SRFB criteria were identified as "projects of concern." Panel determinations were made available to lead entities and regional organizations on October 31.

Projects of Concern

Project applicants submitted 175 projects for early review and 145 for final review. Of those, only one is labeled a "project of concern." The review panel also conditioned 10 projects it felt needed to meet conditions for approval. Attachment 3 contains SRFB evaluation criteria for projects; Attachment 4 contains the evaluation forms for the project of concern and conditioned projects.

Table 2: Number of Projects and Projects of Concern

	Projects Submitted by Application Deadline				
Lead Entity	**Projects Reviewed**	**Projects (Full or Partial Funding)**	**Alternates**	**Projects Withdrawn After Application**	**Final Projects of Concern**
Chelan County Lead Entity	17	6	8	1	0
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	12	5	0	0	0
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	2	1	1	0	0
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	14	6	4	0	1
Island County Lead Entity	4	2	0	0	0
Kalispel Tribe Lead Entity	2	2	0	0	0

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed	Projects Submitted by Application Deadline: Projects (Full or Partial Funding)	Alternates	Projects Withdrawn After Application	Final Projects of Concern
Klickitat County Lead Entity	4	3	0	0	0
Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	6	5	0	0	0
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	9	14	2	0	0
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	8	4	1	0	0
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0
Okanogan County Lead Entity	9	7	0	0	0
Pacific County Lead Entity	1	1	0	0	0
Pierce County Lead Entity	5	2	2	2	0
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	6	4	2	2	0
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	12	5	0	0	0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	12	8	2	0	0
Snohomish County Lead Entity	3	3	0	0	0
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0
West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity	5	4	0	0	0
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	6	5	0	0	0
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	2	1	1	0	0
WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	4	1	3	1	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	12	7	3	0	0
Total	**175**	**116**	**29**	**6**	**1**

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 3: Projects of Concern 2004-2012

		Projects of Concern					
Grant Rounded	Eligible Projects Submitted	Pre-Draft, Flagged Projects		October 8 Draft		Final Report Nov. 20, 2012	
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	8.9%	6	3%
2010	159	18		10	6.45%	1	0.63%
2011	177	21		27	15.3%	1	0.6%
2012	175	17		35	24.1%	1	0.68%

The 2012 SRFB policies governing projects 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 9. A regional organization or lead entity may decide up until November 9 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 projects 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 projects 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 below summarizes the eligible projects by salmon recovery regional area and lead entity. More details are listed in the regional summaries.

Table 4: 2012 Grant Requests

Regions and Lead Entities	All Projects	Fully or Partially Funded	Alternates	Conditioned	Projects of Concern	SRFB Funds		Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund	
						Allocation	Total Request	Allocation	Total Request Including Returned Funds
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	**10**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**$1,195,165**	**$1,903,753**		
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	10	6	4	0	1	$1,195,165	$1,903,753		
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	**18**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**$2,700,000**	**$3,131,598**		
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	16	14	2	3	0	$2,572,000	$3,003,598		
Klickitat County Lead Entity	2	2	0	0	0	$128,000	$128,000		
Northeast Washington	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**$360,000**	**$353,303**		
Kalispel Tribe Lead Entity	2	2	0	0	0	$360,000	$353,303		
Puget Sound Partnership	**52**	**47**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**$6,795,035**	**$7,921,105**	**$1,416,954**	**$1,277,910**
Island County Lead Entity	2	2	0	1	0	$240,784	$259,434	$37,566	$37,566
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$416,803	$416,803	$0	$0
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	5	4	1	1	0	$715,907	$943,554	$0	$97,937
Pierce County Lead Entity	2	2	0	0	0	$562,016	$732,395	$0	$0
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	4	4	0	0	0	$307,270	$307,270	$412,934	$3,364
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$1,239,822	$1,239,822	$397,519	$510,382
Snohomish County Lead Entity	3	3	0	0	0	$565,767	$565,767	$0	$28,000
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$552,129	$552,129	$0	$0
West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity	4	4	0	0	0	$294,655	$294,655	$72,943	$11,414
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	5	5	0	1	0	$711,475	$711,475	$0	$73,679
WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	2	1	1	0	0	$194,755	$313,755	$170,569	$170,568
WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee	3	1	2	0	0	$232,942	$495,984	$0	$0
Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	5	5	0	1	0	$433,356	$433,356	$325,423	$345,000
Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity	2	1	1	1	0	$327,353	$654,706	$0	$0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	**10**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**$1,598,400**	**$2,586,135**		
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	10	8	2	0	0	$1,598,400	$2,586,135		

Regions and Lead Entities	All Projects	Fully or Partially Funded	Alternates	Conditioned	Projects of Concern	SRFB Funds		Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund	
						Allocation	Total Request	Allocation	Total Request Including Returned Funds
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	**20**	**13**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**$1,953,000**	**$3,961,704**		
Chelan County Lead Entity	13	6	7	2	0	$978,945	$2,960,411		
Okanogan County Lead Entity	7	7	0	0	0	$974,055	$1,001,293		
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	**16**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**$1,620,000**	**$1,828,484**		
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$684,292	$815,292		
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$403,320	$480,804		
Pacific County Lead Entity	1	1	0	0	0	$137,848	$137,848		
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	5	5	0	0	0	$394,540	$394,540		
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	**11**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**$1,776,600**	**$2,771,996**		
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity	10	7	3	0	0	$1,249,600	$2,244,996		
Klickitat County Lead Entity	1	1	0	0	0	$527,000	$527,000		
Total	**139**	**116**	**23**	**10**	**1**	**$17,998,200**	**$24,458,078**	**$1,416,954**	**$1,277,910**

* Includes all projects, including alternates.

** Includes requests for using returned funds.

The "alternates" column excludes projects that already are included in the fully or partially funded project column. Some lead entities choose to provide funds to a project, and then list it again as a project alternate for additional funds (e.g., Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity and North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon).

Regions and lead entities have until November 9 to withdraw projects of concern. The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted three projects for SRFB funding. Two projects total $128,000 and are included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining project totals $527,000 and is in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separately from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. 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 a SRFB allocation of $772,165 from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council also receives a regional allocation of $423,000 from the SRFB for Hood Canal summer chum.

Adjustments to Project Lists

From the time of the SRFB's pre-allocation decisions though 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, 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 9. Additional time may be needed to work with SRFB grant managers to make any changes in the scope of work and budget for changed projects. A "changed" project is defined as:

- Any "conditioned" project.
- Any draft 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 draft 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.

Review Panel Observations and Recommendations

General Grant Round Process and Observations

In 2012, the review panel was composed of six members who completed field and project reviews and one member who provided supplemental project design review support. During 2012, 175 projects were reviewed at the early project proposal stage with 145 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 2012, 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 would like to continue to work with staff to streamline the project review process and further improve the efficiency of project reviews by reducing the number of comment and response iterations. While some lead entities have expressed appreciation over having multiple iterations to put together complete and technically sound proposals, there is some concern that having more than one "fix it loop" allows for incomplete or poorly written proposals to be submitted. By reducing the number of comment and response rounds the review panel is hopeful that the project review process will be streamlined for all and that the project sponsors will front load the proposal preparation effort before review panel engagement.

A number of design or acquisition projects came forward this year that are setting the stage for future large, complex, and costly restoration actions. While the list of projects presented in the table below is the needed first step for these 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. The review panel is bringing these projects to the SRFB's attention only 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.

Table 5. Design and Acquisition Projects Proposed in 2012 that are the Initial Stages of Future Large, Complex Restoration Projects

Lead Entity	Rank	Number	Type	Project Name	Primary Sponsor	State Funding	Match	Total Budget	Estimated Future Cost
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	8/10	12-1266	Planning	Kilisut Harbor Restoration Preliminary Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	$200,000	$118,357	$318,357	$2 million
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	3/10	12-1384	Combination	Quilcene Acquisitions 2012	Jefferson County	$207,900	$50,000	$257,900	$3 million-$5 million
Island County Lead Entity	1/2	12-1395	Acquisition	North Livingston Bay Acquisition Phase 1	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	$250,000	$390,000	$640,000	$3 million to $5 million
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	1/4	12-1103	Planning	Pysht River Estuary Restoration Final Design	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	$200,000	$0	$200,000	$3.5 million
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	1/5	12-1205	Planning	Fir Island Farm Restoration Final Design	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	$1,000,000	$734,009	$1,734,009	$13.6 million
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	3/5	12-1209	Planning	South Skagit Highway Feasibility Study	Seattle City Light	$248,200	$43,800	$292,000	$10.6 million

Conditioned Projects

In 2012, the following seven projects were brought back to the review panel for design review as part of complying with conditions of earlier grant 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.

- 11-1348 Union River Estuary Restoration – Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity. Assisted with resolving design and budget issues; project moved into construction phase.
- 09-1772 Eschbach Park Levee Setback and Restoration Design – Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Lead Entity. Reviewed designs and determined that the proposed design was meeting the intent of the original proposal though on-site issues caused the sponsor to modify the design.
- 11-1526 Mission Creek Estuary Restoration – WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee. Reviewed designs and worked with sponsor to revise design to lessen shoreline hardening and improve benefits of water inflow to salt marsh.
- 11-1466 Hoh River Feasibility Study and Project Design – North Pacific Coast Lead Entity. Reviewed draft feasibility study and provided comment to assist the sponsor with clarifying the identified list of potential projects and the project selection process.
- 11-1580 McCaw Reach Fish Restoration Project Phase A – Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity. Design review addressing issues concerning level of design development, design elements meeting the project objectives, design approach, and inclusion of a riparian component.
- 09-1410 Port Susan Bay Estuary Restoration – Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity. Technical Analysis of the Emergency Flood Control Structure report that addressed the original special condition for the project. Review panel and staff identified required design elements and provided guidance to reduce fish stranding behind the dike during significant flood events.
- 11-1496 Confluence Parks – Issaquah Creek Restoration – Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity. Review of design plans and the design report to determine consistency with the preliminary design process and that the design has addressed concern with the original design proposal (reduce rock armoring, increase riparian re-vegetation areas, increase channel complexity). Awaiting proposed design revisions to be incorporated into an updated design set (as conditioned under Phase 2 project 12-1285R).

2012 Recommendations to Improve Projects and SRFB Evaluation Criteria

Knotweed Control Projects

Knotweed control projects have been proposed and funded since 2006. In the 2012 grant round there are eight project requests for SRFB funding, totaling $834,910 (Table 6). Many of these knotweed projects are a continuation of previous phases of control efforts within a watershed.

These projects tend to be more "programmatic" in nature when compared to typical, more discrete project actions that the board funds. Typically, most of the knotweed project costs are for 1) personnel who conduct landowner outreach, plan, treat sites, and supervise crews of technicians, and 2) equipment costs such as mileage, vehicles, chemicals, spray equipment and personal protective gear.

To be effective, these projects need to work at a watershed scale and continue until they reach a point at which only a maintenance level of control is needed. As a result, proposals for funding typically address many years of treatment with no identifiable endpoint. The persistence and easy dispersal of knotweed requires multi-year treatments at each site. It can take years to treat an entire watershed due to limited resources and the need for outreach with many landowners. Nevertheless, some watersheds have dramatically reduced infestations with 4 to 10 years of treatment.

Table 6. Knotweed Control Projects 2012

Lead Entity	Rank	Number	Type	Project Name	Primary Sponsor	State Funding	Match	Total Budget
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	7/10	12-1403	R	Knotweed Control Riparian Enhancement – Year 5	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	$75,000	$58,170	$133,170
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	4/16	12-1375	R	Skamokawa Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	$205,250	$37,000	$242,250
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity	8/16	12-1382	R	Coweeman River Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	Cowlitz Conservation District	$131,000	$29,000	$160,000
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	3/5	12-1372	R	Nisqually River Knotweed Cooperative Weed Management Area 2012	Pierce County Conservation District	$55,998	$9,882	$65,880
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity (alternate)	5/5	12-1409	R	Hoh River Knotweed Control Project 2013	10,000 Years Institute	$77,522	$13,680	$91,202
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity	4/5	12-1155	R	Lower Quinault Floodplain Knotweed Control	Quinault Indian Nation	$170,440	$35,000	$205,440
Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity	4/5	12-1406	R	Stillaguamish Knotweed Control and Riparian Restoration	Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Board	$89,738	$16,000	$105,738
Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity	4/5	12-1276	P	Little Bear Creek Knotweed Assessment	Snohomish County	$30,000	$5,300	$35,300
						$834,948	**$204,032**	**$1,038,980**

The review panel briefed the SRFB on the knotweed issues in September 2012. At that meeting, it was suggested that knotweed projects receiving SRFB funding should be part of a larger strategic plan for watershed riparian restoration, or at minimum, be part of a strategic plan of knotweed eradication at a sub-watershed scale.

Suggested Manual 18 Revisions

The review panel agrees with the board that knotweed projects should be part of a larger riparian restoration effort, but does not have enough information to create useful policy language for *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants* before the 2013 grant cycle. As a result, it suggested a two-pronged approach as follows:

1. For 2013, require a series of supplemental questions for knotweed project proposals that will clarify the project's goals, objectives, timeline, and strategy (provided below).

2. During 2013, work with staff and lead entities to further understand which lead entities have a strategic watershed riparian restoration plan within their strategy and which lead entities would need to develop a plan. Suggested elements of a plan are outlined below. The review panel will bring this topic before the board through 2013 for further discussion.

For 2013, the review panel proposes that sponsors be asked the following supplemental questions when they propose a project for knotweed control.

1. What is the level of infestation in the watershed?

2. What has been accomplished to date related to knotweed control in the watershed? Who has done the work? What is the success of these actions?

3. What is the planned approach for knotweed control within the sub-watershed or watershed? Include efforts prior to and beyond the duration of the requested grant funding.

4. What is the project sponsor's capacity to do the proposed work? Please compare your staffing level to the estimated annual treatment effort (e.g., river miles and percent of infestation to be treated).

5. What are the completed and/or planned landowner outreach efforts?

6. What is the time to control? Time to control is defined as treatment from upper extent to lowest; until the need is only minor maintenance control effort to prevent re-sprouting or new stems from getting established.

7. What is the trajectory to get to a maintenance control level?

8. What is your funding strategy for: 1) getting to maintenance control levels for the sub-watershed/watershed and 2) long-term maintenance/control?

9. What are the projected estimated costs of treatments required to be effective for knotweed control within the sub-watershed/watershed proposed for treatment?

10. How will the SRFB funds be leveraged with other programs in the same sub-watershed/watershed?

11. What are the proposed re-vegetation plans?

For the strategic plan element, the review panel believes that a strategic plan should incorporate the following key element related to watershed riparian restoration.

- Current Riparian Condition
    - Vegetation communities and ecological functions
        - Altered vegetation communities
        - Lost or impaired ecological functions
    - Invasive weed presence and impact
- Identification of Problems/Deficiencies
    - Causes of riparian degradation
    - Key functions impaired
- Identify Desired Future Condition
- Proposed Restoration Actions to Achieve Desired Future Condition
    - Passive (e.g. fencing, land use changes, water management modifications, etc.)
    - Active (e.g. planting, grading, floodplain reconnection, levee removal, etc.)
        - Ecological attributes or functions restored by the action
- Long-term Riparian Protection Strategy
    - Land acquisition
    - Conservation easement
    - Land and water use regulatory change
    - Other
- Other watershed actions supporting riparian restoration
    - Ongoing
    - Future
- Timeframe

- Strategy for achieving desired future conditions
- Identify restoration targets
- Prioritized list of riparian restoration projects

Beaver Reintroduction Projects

In the 2012 grant round, three beaver reintroduction projects have been proposed; two are beaver reintroductions and one is an assessment to determine the feasibility of beaver reintroduction (Table 7).

This is a relatively new type of project and additional guidance within *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants* is recommended to address the habitat and watershed process restoration requirement of SRFB funded projects.

Table 7. Beaver Reintroduction or Assessment Projects 2012

Lead Entity	Rank	Number	Type	Project Name	Primary Sponsor	State Funding	Match	Total Budget
Chelan County Lead Entity	9/14	12-1626	R	Wenatchee and Entiat Beaver Reintroduction	Trout Unlimited Inc.	$156,000	$43,000	$199,000
Klickitat County Lead Entity	3/3	12-1668	P	White Salmon Basin Beaver Assessment	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	$18,000	$3,208	$21,208
Okanogan County Lead Entity	1/7	12-1670	R	Lower Chewuch Beaver Restoration	Methow Conservancy	$67,000	$164,000	$231,000
						$241,000	**$210,208**	**$451,208**

Suggested Manual 18 Revisions Relative to Beaver Reintroduction

The focus of these projects must be to restore priority wetland or in-stream habitat at specific locations that were identified as priorities in local watershed or recovery plans. These projects should be sited where there is valuable, but degraded, habitat and where beaver reintroduction would benefit salmonid habitat functions and values. Beaver reintroduction must be used as a tool for restoring salmon habitat at specific priority locations.

Where beavers are removed from undesirable locations, the project sponsor should take action to discourage re-colonization by beavers at the removal sites by removing the attractant and/or installing a low-tech structure to resolve beaver/human conflicts.

- Projects must have a habitat restoration goal and objective(s).
- Projects must not be focused on, or used for, the management of nuisance beavers.
- Potential for risk to existing infrastructure must be considered in site selection.
- Relocation sites within large tracks of public lands should be the priority.
- Projects should follow guidance of the State Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program.

Stream Bank Stabilization

The use of bank stabilization techniques in habitat restoration projects is an issue that the review panel has to address annually when determining the benefit to fish and certainty of the project meeting its restoration objectives. Currently, the project review criteria states that if stream bank protection is 1) used to protect private property and 2) is the main focus of the project, then the project would be designated as a project of concern[2].

Suggested Manual 18 Revisions

The review panel recommends that the board clarify its guidance for project sponsors and lead entity coordinators. Specifically, *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants* should explicitly state that all of these elements must be met:

1. the stream bank stabilization/protection must be a minor, secondary element and a minor, secondary focus of the project;

2. the need for stream bank protection/stabilization must be justified within the project proposal as the only means to accomplish the larger habitat restoration project (e.g. to protect infrastructure that cannot be replaced or relocated);

3. the stream bank stabilization/protection elements must be designed to incorporate habitat features and incorporate the best practices as described within the Stream

[2] Manual 18, page 123, Criteria 14

Habitat Restoration Guidelines 2012 and the Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines 2003;

4. the project proposal must show that the project would have been proposed even in the absence of concern for the eroding stream bank;

5. the project proposal must show that significant habitat benefit would occur relative to the pre-project condition and the future condition of what would happen if the project did not occur;

6. the stream bank stabilization/protection must be linked to a watershed or species recovery plan;

7. the project should not lock the channel into an unstable channel pattern or reduce the meander belt width; and

8. the project should not transfer bank erosion to a new location.

Other Proposed Revisions to Manual 18

- Sponsors need to incorporate the information provided within their responses to review panel comments into their final application and project proposal document within PRISM.
- Revisions to Appendix E, SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria. The review panel used "Track Changes" to propose specific language edits to the evaluation criteria included in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants,* Appendix E. These suggestions are summarized below and included in their entirety in Attachment 5 of this report.
    - The review panel chair will work collaboratively with the regional recovery organizations and regional technical teams when projects of concern are identified.
    - Clarify evaluation criteria related to:
        - Project costs relative to benefits.
        - Information that is necessary to evaluate whether projects are technically sound.
        - Differences in information required of acquisition and restoration projects versus planning projects (assessment, design, inventories, and studies).
    - Delete criteria 7 and 13; they are addressed in other criteria.
    - Add the following criterion for acquisition and restoration projects:
        - The project does not work towards restoring natural watershed processes, or prohibits natural processes.
    - Add the following criteria for planning projects:

- The project does not clearly lead to project design or does not meet the criteria for filling a data gap.
- The project does not appear to be coordinated with other efforts in the watershed; or does not use appropriate methods and protocols.

Part 3 – Region Summaries

Introduction

In 2012, 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. 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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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

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	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-National Marine Fisheries Service 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 Web Site Habitat Work Schedule

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. 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 Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan and 3 Year Work Program) into a single, consolidated review and ranking process documented in the 2012 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide.

Within the Hood Canal Coordinating Council process, we do not "pre-allocate" funds across the region's subpopulations, including 11 summer chum (8 extant and 3 reintroduced), 4 Chinook, and 1 bull trout subpopulations. Instead, we limit our request for proposals from sponsors to the 3-year work program (and projects consistent with that program) and then use 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) drives final funding allocation, not political considerations.

A small percentage of funds can be allocated to the lower priority, reintroduced summer chum sub-populations and the habitats that support them (Domain 2), though a rule of thumb is that more than 80 percent of funding is preferred to go to the highest priority extant sub-populations (Domain 1). For the 2012 SRFB grant round, we have proposed ten projects (six of those projects would be within the current funding range; the remainder are alternates). All six priority projects are in Domain 1 watersheds and reaches, so currently 100 percent of SRFB funding would go to our highest priorities.

Assuming full funding of all ten projects on the list, only two projects are in Domain 2 watersheds/near-shore areas. Specifically, knotweed control focuses on seven watersheds, with five of those being Domain 1 and two being in Domain 2. Kilisut Harbor Restoration is a near-shore site that has been determined to be of significance to salmon recovery and is a Domain 2. Assuming full funding of the complete list, which is unlikely, only about 11 percent of funds would go to Domain 2 areas, though it should be said that even these Domain 2 areas are high priorities for summer chum salmon recovery. The "Domain" concept is defined in the 2012 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide and is an attempt to integrate priorities across all four salmon recovery plans in the region.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

In addition to the local review process of the combined North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity and Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee review processes described below, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council sought an additional, independent technical review by the scientists 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 have been provided to SRFB.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The ultimate question being asked of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration'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?

The review included Tim Tynan, Matt Longenbaugh, Thomas Hooper, Susan Bishop, and Jody Walters, among others. These professionals work with the NOAA and are considered independent, with no other conflicts of interest besides their roles in salmon recovery generally.

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 2012 came from the 3 Year Work Program.

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[3], 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 into four domains looking at extant stocks (ten total), re-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

[3] SaSI = Salmonid Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

federal review process provide insight into whether specific projects are truly providing benefits to high priority stocks.

- **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 2012 Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide and summarized below. There were no differences between the technical and citizen committee rankings again this year, which has been the same for seven of the past eight years.

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 two conditions, namely that at least one Technical Advisory Group member participate in the development of the Beard's Cove Restoration Design and that the Dosewallips/Duckabush Acquisition Project pursue fee simple purchase of the undeveloped Duckabush parcel before conservation easement purchase of the developed parcels. 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 expensive relative to other projects on the list? Is that expense justified? How did you determine the expense is justified?
    - If this project is funded, will it bump other (or several other) good projects out of probable contention for funding, based on historical SRFB funding for the Hood Canal Coordination Council?
    - Is this project appropriate for SRFB partnership salmon funds?
- Progress towards salmon habitat recovery
    - Is the cumulative effect of the list of projects moving us closer to federal delisting of salmon?

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
- Luke Cherney, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, fish biologist
- Carrie Cook-Tabor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fish biologist
- Dan Hannafious, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, ecologist
- 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
- Pat McCullough, ESA Inc., engineer
- 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.

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 (p. 5) that we would only accept projects that were on the 3 Year Work Program, or were consistent with the 3 Year Work Program. Sponsors were required to enter and update application information in the Habitat Work Schedule, so that all projects are represented there.

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 are being incorporated into final project descriptions and implementation.

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 of November 9. Of the ten projects submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, there is one project of concern. Combined, these projects total $1,903,753 in requested funding.

Table 10: Hood Canal Coordinating Council **Regional Allocation: $1,195,165**

Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $1,195,165**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1268	R	Discovery Bay Railroad Grade Removal	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 7 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 85, 86, 100-101, 103-104, 125-126.	Clear	$288,680	
2	12-1368	R	Skokomish Car Removal and Riparian Restoration	Mason Conservation District	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Yes, Ch 4 of Skokomish Chinook Plan, Table 9.1	Clear	$129,710	
3	12-1384	C	Quilcene Acquisitions 2012	Jefferson County	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 8 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 129, 135-138, 150.	Clear	$207,900	
4	12-1312	P	Beard's Cove Restoration Design	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 11 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 208, 214-218, 230.	Clear	$97,500	
5	12-1310	C	L. Brown Snow Creek Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 7 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 85, 86, 100-101, 104, 126.	Clear	$126,100	
6	12-1385	C	Dosewallips and Duckabush Acquisitions 2012	Jefferson County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Yes, Ch 9 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 152-154, 162-163, 166-167.	Clear	$498,795	Partial Funding ($345,275)
7	12-1403	R	Knotweed Control Riparian Enhancement - Year 5	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 8,9,11,12 of Summer Chum Plan.	Clear	$75,000	Alternate
8	12-1367	C	Walkers Creek Estuary Restoration and Conservation	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Yes, Ch 9 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 152-154, 162-163, 169, 185.	Clear	$178,068	Alternate
9	12-1266	P	Kilisut Harbor Restoration- Preliminary Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Yes, multiple chapters Summer Chum Plan, Oak Bay Nearshore Segment	Clear	$200,000	Alternate
10	12-1338	P	Union River Reach Assessment	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Ch 11 of Summer Chum Plan. Pages 208, 214-218.	**Project of Concern**	$102,000	Alternate

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

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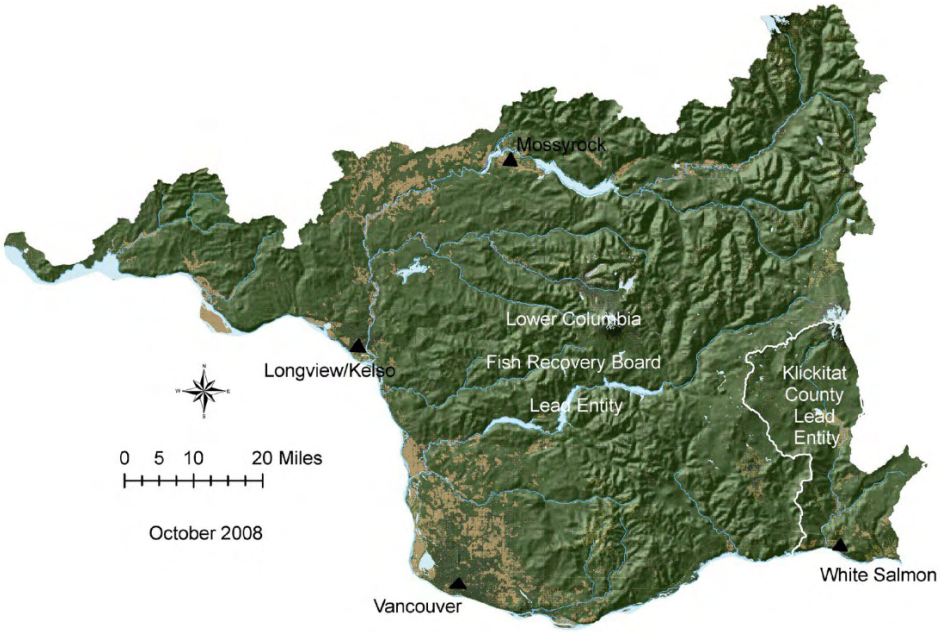

Geography

The Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region encompasses Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum, and portions of Lewis, Pacific and Klickitat Counties.

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

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

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. 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 Washington State's Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region and WRIAs 30 and 31 are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region. Klickitat County is the lead entity.

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	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service released a proposed Endangered Species Act recovery plan for lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead in Washington, Oregon, the lower Columbia River estuary, and the Big White Salmon River, and requested public review and comment. Comments were due October 9; adoption is expected in late 2012 or 2013. NOAA approved the Washington interim recovery plan for listed populations in the lower Columbia River in February 2006 with the exception of coho populations and populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin. The plan was updated for coho and to adjust population priorities in 2010. NOAA, working with the Yakama Nation and other recovery planning partners, has drafted a recovery plan for Chinook and coho populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin.

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan	
Implementation Schedule	A detailed habitat strategy has been completed for implementing habitat actions identified in the recovery plan. SalmonPORT, (link below), a comprehensive tracking and reporting system lists habitat protection and restoration priorities and key activity types on a multi-species, reach-level basis. Information for all recovery plan actions also is recorded in the system. As additional information becomes available, it is entered into the tracking and reporting system to complete the full range of activities that contribute to salmon recovery.
Web nfo ma on	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Web Site Klickitat Lead Entity Web page Salmon Port

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.[4] The board is the lead entity for 17 of the 18 sub-basins in the region. Klickitat County serves as the lead entity for the remaining sub-basin, the White Salmon River. For this grant round, the board and the Klickitat County Lead Entity agreed that $128,000 of the regional allocation would be made available for habitat projects in the White Salmon River basin. 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:

- WRIAs.
- Salmonid river miles.
- Salmon and steelhead populations.
- Endangered Species Act-listed salmon and steelhead populations.

Based on conversations with the Klickitat County Lead Entity, two projects in the White Salmon River basin this year have been submitted for consideration by the SRFB. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board does not review White Salmon proposals.

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

[4] Recommendations from the Issues Task Force, March 2006 and SRFB December 11-12, 2008 minutes.

Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Sub-basin Plan[5] and implemented by the board's (citizen committee) and Technical Advisory Committee.

The habitat strategy identifies protection and restoration needs and priorities using the same analytical methods and criteria across the region's 17 sub-basins. The board's project evaluation and ranking process uses the habitat strategy in 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 sub-basins.

Habitat Strategy

The Lower Columbia includes more than 1,987 anadromous reaches encompassing more than 2,280 river miles in 17 sub-basins. Each reach supports from one to six listed populations. 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.

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

- The relative importance of restoring or preserving conditions within a specific reach.
- 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 attributes within a reach are rated as high, medium, or low.

As funding has permitted, an additional analysis has been conducted within selected sub-basins to identify potential specific project sites within priority reaches.

The habitat strategy is incorporated in SalmonPORT per *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants*. 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.

[5] Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, 2010

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 habitat 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.
- 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 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.

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
- 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?

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

For the 2012 grant round, the board received 22 final project applications from 8 sponsors in 12 sub-basins. Use of the evaluation and scoring approach described above resulted in a submitted list of 16 projects in 12 of the region's sub-basins.

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 board adopted its updated grant round schedule, policies, and habitat strategy on February 2. The call for projects was announced February 8. Board staff held a grant round information workshop on February 22 and conducted in-office consultations with each sponsor during February and March. The board received 14 complete draft applications on April 12. One project was withdrawn. To ensure that there were enough viable project proposals to fully use the SRFB funding allocation, the board conducted a second solicitation for project proposals. In opening a second project solicitation, the board specified that projects would be considered only if there were insufficient fundable projects from the first solicitation to fully use the region's SRFB allocation. The board received eight complete draft applications in response to the second solicitation. The draft applications were entered into PRISM following Manual 18 guidance.

Site visits were conducted in early May for projects submitted during the first solicitation and late May for projects submitted during the second solicitation. Members of the board, Technical Advisory Committee and SRFB Review Panel attended the site visits. Following the site visits, the Technical Advisory Committee conducted formal review and comment sessions with sponsors

on May 15 and 30 and provided guidance to assist sponsors in preparing their final applications. Two SRFB Review Panel members also participated and provided comments. In completing their final applications in PRISM, sponsors also were required to complete a Comment Matrix identifying where they addressed each of the Technical Advisory Committee's and SRFB Review Panel comments in their final application and the Lower Columbia Project Addendum with specific fish and restoration metrics. The Comment Matrix for each project was uploaded to PRISM.

Twenty draft applications were revised and resubmitted as final applications, with a total grant request of more than $4.3 million. On July 10 and 11, the Technical Advisory Committee scored and ranked projects on their benefits to fish, certainty of success, and cost using the board evaluation criteria as described below. In accordance with the board's conditions governing the second project solicitation, projects submitted during the first solicitation were given preference. The final ranked project list was adopted by the board on August 3 and submitted to the SRFB on August 10.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

- **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 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.
  - 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.

- **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.
  - 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.
  - 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 already may have knowledge of or some connection to a proposal. That does not necessarily prevent a Technical Advisory Committee member from participating. 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, he or she should excuse him or herself from the process. If a Technical Advisory Committee member stands to gain personally should a proposal be funded, this is a legal conflict of interest and the Technical Advisory Committee member must excuse him or herself. For the record, no Technical Advisory Committee member was excused.

Table 13: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee Membership

Member	Affiliation	Expertise
Jeffrey Fisher	NOAA-Fisheries	Doctorate, environmental toxicology
Jim Fisher	Private consultant	Bachelor of Science, zoology and chemistry
Pat Frazier	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bachelor of Science, fisheries sciences
Evan Haas	Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership	Master of Public Administration, Master of Science, environmental sciences
Angela Haffie	Washington Department of Transportation	Master of Science, environmental sciences
David Hu	U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Master of Science, ecological entomology
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

Member	Affiliation	Expertise
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	
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 Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board serves as the citizen committee and 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 had with the projects.

Conflict of Interest

One board member disclosed he was a landowner where restoration was proposed and was excused from voting.

Table 14: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Membership

Member	Affiliation
Taylor Aalvik	Cowlitz Indian Tribe
The Honorable Blair Brady	Wahkiakum County Commissioner
The Honorable Lee Grose	Lewis County Commissioner
The Honorable Mike Karnofski	Cowlitz County Commissioner
The Honorable Tom Linde	Skamania County Commissioner
The Honorable Irene Martin	Wahkiakum County Commissioner
The Honorable Tom Meilke	Clark County Commissioner
Todd Olson	Hydro-electric Representative
The Honorable Jim Richardson	Skamania County Commissioner
Don Swanson	Southwest Washington Environmental
The Honorable Randy Sweet	Cowlitz County Commissioner
The Honorable Dean Takko	Washington State Legislature
The Honorable Charles TenPas	Lewis County Commissioner
The Honorable Jade Unger	Clark County Commissioner
Dennis Weber	Southwest Washington Cities Representative

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 habitat strategy and all projects target high priority populations and river reaches (Table 15).

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board habitat strategy is based on, and is consistent with, the goals, measures, actions, and priorities of the Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Sub-basin 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 limiting factors to their habitat. 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 sub-basins, 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 the lower Kalama off-channel habitat assessment, Eagle Island design project, and Woodward Creek habitat restoration project siting and design, the lower Cowlitz River and floodplain habitat restoration project siting and design, lower east fork Lewis River habitat restoration plan, and Abernathy and Germany Creeks intensively monitored watershed treatment plan. These assessments have identified site-specific project opportunities, prioritized them according to the board project evaluation criteria, developed cost estimates, and provided a number of designs in varying degrees for high priority projects. The results of these assessments have been incorporated into the habitat strategy and directly resulted in four final proposals submitted this year.

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

Rank	Project	Winter Steelhead	Summer Steelhead	Fall Chinook	Spring Chinook	Chum	Coho	OOB[7]	Reach Tiers[6] 1	2	3	4
1	WRIA 27/28 Nutrient Enhancement	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔
2	Abernathy Creek 5A Side Channel Project	✔		✔		✔	✔			✔		
3	Coweeman River Bedrock Channel Restoration			✔		✔	✔		✔			
4	Skamokawa Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔		✔
5	SFK Toutle Restoration Phase 3	✔		✔			✔		✔			
6	Rayonier Grays River Mass Wasting Pullback	✔							✔	✔		✔
7	Haapa Habitat Enhancement Design	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔			
8	Coweeman River Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	✔		✔			✔		✔	✔		✔
9	Ives Island Restoration Design	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔			
10	Cedar Creek Reach 1 Restoration	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔		✔	
11	Upper Elochoman	✔		✔			✔			✔		

[6] Tier 1 = Highest priority
[7] Upper Columbia basin stocks

Rank	Project	Winter Steelhead	Summer Steelhead	Fall Chinook	Spring Chinook	Chum	Coho	OOB[7]	Reach Tiers[6] 1	2	3	4
	River Reach 9 Restoration											
12	Robinson Wilson Creek Restoration	✔				✔	✔			✔		✔
13	Woodard Creek Reach 1 Restoration	✔		✔		✔	✔			✔		
14	Abernathy 10B Sitka Spruce Site	✔					✔		✔			
15	Seven Springs Stream Restoration	✔				✔	✔			✔		
16	Lower Kalama Reach 1A Tidal Design	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		

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[8], 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.

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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric

[8] SaSI= Salmonid Stock Status; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

Administration-approved recovery plan requires improvement in the abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, and diversity is required for all populations to achieve recovery.

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.

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

Designation Rule	
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 to given 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 Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board 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?
- 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 Lower Columbia Fish Recovery 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* (September, 2012), 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 the 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 draft 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.

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 Citizens 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 Citizens 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 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 Citizens Review Committee.

During the grant round review process, both the lead entity Technical and Citizens 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 review members are identified above in the regional section.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

- Joe, Zendt, Yakama Nation (Fisheries), fisheries biologist
- Will Conley, Yakama Nation (Fisheries), hydrologist
- Brady Allen, U.S. Geological Survey, fisheries biologist
- Doug Rushton, National Marine Fisheries Service, biologist

- Jim Hill, Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation District, conservation district manager
- Mark Kreiter, U.S. Forest Service, hydrologist
- Tova Tillinghast, Underwood Conservation District, conservation district manager
- Margaret Neuman, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, executive director
- Jill, Hardiman, U.S. Geological Survey, fisheries biologist
- David Lindley, Yakama Nation (Fisheries) alternate, habitat restoration specialist
- Martha Blair, Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation District (alternate), field technician
- Adrianne Zuckerman, Underwood Conservation District (alternate), field technician

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

Representatives on the SRFB Review Panel participated throughout the board's project review process, including site visits, draft application reviews, and the final application evaluation and ranking meeting. This ongoing participation was very valuable in helping to ensure technically sound project proposals. During site visits and technical reviews, SRFB Review Panel representatives actively engaged in discussions with Technical Advisory Committee members and sponsors. Formal comments on the draft applications were received from the SRFB Review Panel and provided to sponsors to assist them 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. SRFB Review Panel members also were actively engaged during the final application review and scoring by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

SRFB Review Panel members Tom Slocum and Paul Schlenger attended the Klickitat County Lead Entity project site visits on June 12, 2012. They received the pre-application packet for each proposed project two 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.

Following the project sponsor responses, the SRFB Review Panel accepted all of the proposed projects in the Klickitat County Lead Entity as okay to proceed with the funding process as the

additional information requested was provided. At this point, no project application had a project of concern designation.

As allocations and funding situations became clear, the local technical and citizens committee reviewed and ranked projects. Changes in project application scope made at the request of the local Citizens Review Committee were communicated with the SRFB Review Panel. The lead entity coordinator communicated with the SRFB Review Panel and 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

In the Columbia main stem and estuary, the measures and priorities set forth in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Columbia River Estuary Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan Module for Salmon and Steelhead is used for evaluating projects.

In order to capture detailed information specific to the *Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Sub-basin Plan*, staff developed the *Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Addendum* as a required element of a complete proposal. The addendum captures reach-specific life stage, limiting factors, and proposed treatments to assure that the project addresses high priority needs in the action and benefiting reaches. In addition, the addendum guides sponsors through the process of quantifying benefits to fish in the form of habitat metrics (e.g., length and width of riparian planting areas, planting density, and species planted). Beginning in 2013, the board expects sponsors to enter project metrics directly into SalmonPORT. While the addendum will no longer be a stand-alone document, the same information will be gathered for each project, ensuring continuing consistency between projects and the recovery plan.

The final project listing order is not in recovery plan priority order because the final project ratings and scores are affected by the extent to which a project addresses a key limiting factor and the certainty that it will achieve its objectives or proposed outcome.

With regard to the 16 projects on the final lower Columbia project list:

- 16 projects benefit Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 reaches.
- One of the projects addresses priority actions from the Estuary Module.
- All 16 projects target one or more primary populations identified in the recovery plan.
- All 16 projects 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 sub-basins 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 the 2012 SRFB grant round 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 draft application process employed by the board allows for Technical Advisory Committee and SRFB Review Panel to identify comments and concerns to be addressed in sponsor's 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 its review panel consider the Technical Advisory Committee comments in their project review.

The public was provided opportunities to comment on both the draft and final proposals. Project sponsors also were encouraged to develop community support for their proposals early in the process. Any comments received were distributed to the Technical Advisory Committee for consideration at the draft and/or final application meetings and to the board for consideration in the approving the final list.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

Two projects in the White Salmon River basin were proposed for funding through the lower Columbia region. The Lower White Salmon River Habitat Protection Planning project was met with a positive review and ranked as a top priority project in the lower Columbia region. Both the technical and citizens committees felt that the project came along at a good time with the breach and removal of Condit Dam and is necessary to plan appropriately into the future. The project as greeted well as a planning project rather than as an on-the-ground restoration project given the potential political, social, and community issues surrounding the matter.

Also proposed for funding in the lower Columbia, the White Salmon Beaver project had similar reviews as the Klickitat Beaver project. Given the issues and concerns in addition to the allotted

funding allocation in the Lower Columbia, the citizens review committee agreed that the project had merit and aligned with the lead entity recovery strategy, but wasn't supported as an on-the-ground restoration project. The committee asked the project sponsor to re-scope the project as an assessment to fill a data gap and make sure the projects concerns are addressed before proceeding to a restoration project. The project sponsor agreed to re-scope the project and it was submitted for funding as an assessment. The SRFB Review Panel and RCO grants manager were included in the project development and the re-scoping.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary reflecting the region's project list as of November 9. For the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 16 projects, totaling about $3 million (including two alternates). Of the projects submitted, three projects are conditioned.

As noted earlier, $128,000 of the Lower Columbia regional allocation will be made available for habitat projects in the White Salmon River basin through the Klickitat County Lead Entity. Two projects are proposed in the White Salmon River basin. If either one or both of the White Salmon projects are withdrawn or not funded, the unused portion of the funds would be available to fund additional projects on the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board's list.

Table: 18. Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board **Regional Allocation: $2,700,000**

Lead Entity: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $2,572,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1168	R	WRIA 27/28 Nutrient Enhancement	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Summer Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Spring Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. J-83, K-189, L-81, N-86	Clear	$38,714	
2	12-1333	R	Abernathy Creek 5A Restoration	Cowlitz Tribe	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. E-87	Conditioned	$162,616	
3	12-1169	R	Coweeman River Bedrock Channel Rest.	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Fall Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. H-61	Clear	$348,200	
4	12-1375	R	Skamokawa Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. D-88	Clear	$205,250	
5	12-1166	R	South Fork Toutle Restoration Phase III	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. I-81-88	Clear	$435,728	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
6	12-1361	R	Rayonier Grays River Mass Wasting	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. C-76	Clear	$112,500	
7	12-1165	P	Haapa Habitat Enhancement Design	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Summer Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. K-194-198	Clear	$112,900	
8	12-1382	R	Coweeman River Community Watershed Riparian Restoration	Cowlitz Conservation District	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. H-61	Clear	$131,000	
9	12-1164	P	Ives Island Restoration Design	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Fall Chinook, Chum	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. O-71	Clear	$89,921	
10	12-1170	R	Cedar Creek Reach 1 Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. K-194-198	**Conditioned**	$209,108	
11	12-1334	R	Upper Elochoman River Reach 9 Restoration	Columbia Land Trust	Winter Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. D-86-89	**Conditioned**	$438,008	
12	12-1704	R	Robinson Wilson Creek Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Winter Steelhead, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. D-86-88	Clear	$143,055	
13	12-1671	R	Woodward Creek Reach I Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. O-71	Clear	$70,000	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
14	12-1703	P	Lower Kalama Tidal Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Winter Steelhead, Summer Steelhead, Fall Chinook, Spring Chinook, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. J-84-90	Clear	$75,000	
15	12-1672	R	Abernathy 10B Sitka Spruce Site	Cowlitz Tribe	Winter Steelhead, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. E-85	Clear	$174,598	Alternate
16	12-1705	R	Seven Springs Stream Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Winter Steelhead, Chum, Coho	Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan, Volume II, Ch. D-86-88	Clear	$257,000	Alternate

Lead Entity: Klickitat County **Lead Entity Allocation: $128,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
2	12-1667	P	Lower White Salmon River Habitat Protection Planning	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	White Salmon Winter and Summer Steelhead	Tier A and C, Priority A Pages: 2, 40, 52-60	Clear	$110,000	
3	12-1668	3	White Salmon Basin Beaver Assessment	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	White Salmon Winter and Summer Steelhead	Identifying actions in line with Tiers A and B, Priorities A and B, Pages: 2, 40, 48-56	Clear	$18,000	

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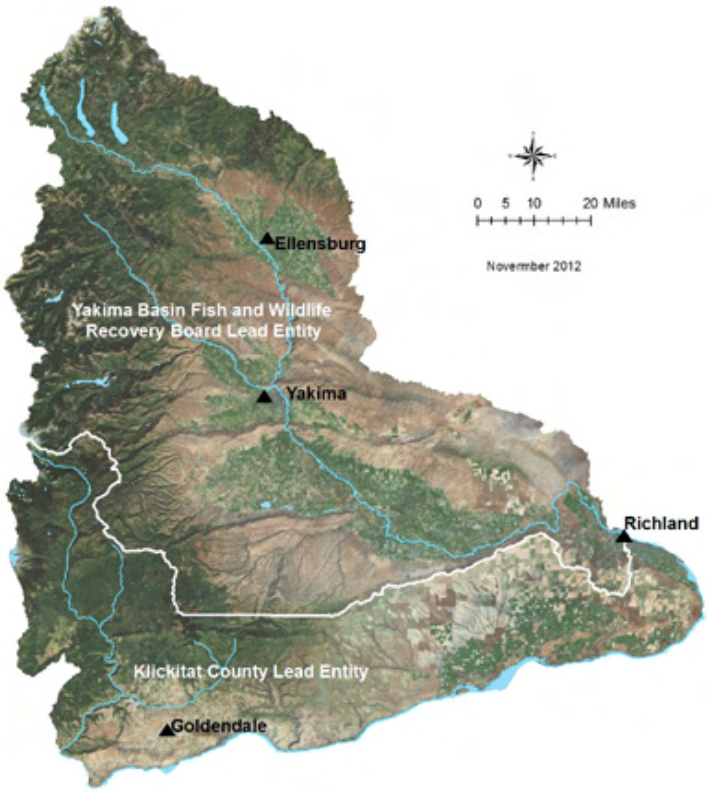
Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region



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

Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Table 19: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

There are five WRIAs in the middle Columbia River Evolutionarily Significant Unit. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board is the regional salmon recovery organization and lead entity for three of these WRIAs (37, 38, and 39). The Klickitat County Lead Entity's geographic area is composed of WRIAs 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.

Table 20: 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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.)	$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 *Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan* and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration'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 the *Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan* 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

Recovery Plan	
	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 Web site Klickitat Lead Entity Web page Habitat Work Schedule

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 2012 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. The two groups initially planned around a 70 percent-30 percent share, and worked together to adjust final project funding amounts to arrive at a negotiated split that matches the total allocation.

Table 21: Funding and Requests

Funding and Requests	Totals	Percent
Total Allocation	$1,776,600	100%
Yakima Basin Lead Entity List (without alternates)	$1,249,600	70.3%
Klickitat Lead Entity List (without alternates)	$527,000	29.7%
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 two sets of criteria:

- Biological Matrix assesses
    - Species benefited by project.
    - Project benefits to in-stream flow and the hydrograph.
    - Project benefits to water quality.
    - Project benefits to in-channel habitat.
    - Improvements to degraded large woody material densities.
    - Protection of functional rearing habitat.
    - Improvements to degraded rearing habitat.
    - Project benefits to habitat access.
    - 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 of habitat benefited and the relative certainty of biological success for the proposed project based on:

    - 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.

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

- Cultural and social benefits:
    - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for 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?
    - Will the project create defined educational/outreach opportunities?
- Economic considerations:
    - What is the potential impact of the project on the community's economy?
    - How will the project affect recreational spending?
    - 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 outdated?
    - 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:
    - What is the breadth and strength of the community involvement in the project?

- What is the breadth and strength of the partnership supporting the project (technical support, financial, and in-kind contributions, labor)?
- Will partner or citizens involvement increase the likelihood of the project's success or is this involvement lacking?

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

Participants in the 2012 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.

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Technical Advisory Group

- Richard Visser, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, restoration biologist
- Dale Bambrick, NOAA-Fisheries
- John Easterbrooks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Regional Fish Program manager
- Joel Freudenthal, Yakima County, fish and wildlife biologist
- Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District, district manager
- Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in-stream flow biologist
- David Lind, Yakama Nation, fisheries biologist
- Pat Monk, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- Scott Nicolai, Yakama Nation, Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project habitat biologist
- Tom Ring, Yakama Nation, hydrogeologist
- Jeff Thomas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- Sean Gross, NOAA-Fisheries, fisheries biologist
- Rebecca Wassell, Mid Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, project manager
- David Child, Yakima Basin Joint Board, fish biologist
- Arden Thomas, Bureau of Reclamation, fish 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 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 but one of the projects submitted for the 2012 SRFB 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. The one project not identified in the *Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan* is the Gold Creek Habitat Assessment and Conceptual Design project, which is identified as a high priority project in the just completed *Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan*. We currently 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[9], 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 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.

[9] SaSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- **Addresses cost effectiveness?**

  Both the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Technical Advisory Group and Citizens 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.

  The Citizens 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. In response to these concerns, our Technical Advisory Group is considering the addition of a new "cost effectiveness weighting factor" in their scoring matrix.

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.

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

The Technical Advisory Group and the Citizens 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 Citizens 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 Citizens 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 Citizens Committee for review. The Citizens 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 Citizens Committee's

proposed project ranking then is submitted to the board for approval. Note that the board can remand the list to the Citizens 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 Citizens Committee used its own establish set of criteria.

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 two weighting factors; habitat quantity and quality and biological certainty. The final score was normalized so that the maximum possible score for a project cannot exceed 100.

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

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* (September, 2012), 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 draft 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
- 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'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.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

- Joe, Zendt, Yakama Nation (Fisheries), fisheries biologist
- Will Conley, Yakama Nation (Fisheries), hydrologist
- Brady Allen, U.S. Geological Survey, fisheries biologist
- Doug Rushton, National Marine Fisheries Service, biologist
- Jim Hill, Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation District, conservation district manager
- Mark Kreiter, U.S. Forest Service, hydrologist
- Tova Tillinghast, Underwood Conservation District, conservation district manager

- Margaret Neuman, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, executive director
- Jill, Hardiman, U.S. Geological Survey, fisheries biologist
- David Lindley, Yakama Nation (Fisheries) alternate, habitat restoration specialist
- Martha Blair, Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation District (alternate), field technician
- Adrianne Zuckerman, Underwood Conservation District (alternate), field technician

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 Patty Michak and E. Steven Toth toured 12 project sites on June 4 – 6, 2012. The tour visited all project sites except for the YTID Tieton to Cowiche Delivery Assessment site, because we agreed before the visit that sponsor would prepare an office presentation for this project. 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 members of the Technical Advisory Group (David Child, Sean Gross, Pat Monk, Arden Thomas, and Becca Wassell) and Citizens Committee (Onni Perala, McClure Tosh, and Cynthia Wilkerson) to participate in this process. 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 18. These comments were shared with applicants and Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Committee members, and applicants were asked to address these issues to strengthen their proposals as they entered them into PRISM.

Between June 6 and July 3, 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. Patty Michak attended our Technical Advisory Group review on July 17. The board is pleased with how well review panel involvement enhances their review process.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

SRFB Review Panel members Tom Slocum and Paul Schlenger attended the Klickitat County Lead Entity project site visits on June 12, 2012. They received the pre-application packet for each proposed project two 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.

Following the project sponsor responses, the SRFB Review Panel accepted all of the proposed projects in the Klickitat County Lead Entity as okay to proceed with the funding process as the additional information requested was provided. At this point, no project application had a project of concern designation.

As allocations and funding situations became clear, the local technical and citizens committee reviewed and ranked projects. Changes in project application scope made at the request of the local Citizens Review Committee were communicated to the SRFB Review Panel. The lead entity coordinator communicated with the SRFB Review Panel and 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.

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 sub-basins 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 the 2012 SRFB 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 Citizens Committee reviews and ranks the projects. Citizens Committee members may include individual citizens, local, state, federal, and tribal government representatives; community groups; environmental and fisheries groups; conservation districts; and industry. The Citizens 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 Citizens 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 Citizens 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 Citizens Committees evaluation. On August 16, the board met and reviewed the ranked lead entity list submitted by the Citizens Committee, and approved the list unanimously.

Klickitat County Lead Entity

The Klickitat County Lead Entity receives SRFB funding out of both the lower Columbia region allocation and the mid Columbia region allocation. Therefore, the lead entity essentially 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 4 project had few comments and questions. The main concern was regarding cost-benefit. However, the fact that it is 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.

Also proposed for funding in the Middle Columbia, the Klickitat Beaver Project was met with mixed feelings when originally being proposed as an on-the-ground restoration project. The project sponsor had experience with similar projects and it seemed to be a cost-effective approach and a good concept. However, concerns with the long-term success, viability, and potential issues with surrounding landowners, as well as not having the detailed data required for potentially relocating beaver, caused the project not be recommended for funding during this grant round at the local level by the Citizen Review Committee. Additionally, the Citizens Review Committee wanted to fund the Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 4 project to the maximum extent possible, which coupled with the concerns about the beaver project, did not leave any funding for the beaver project. Projects proposed for funding in the lower Columbia region are described in that section of the grant round report.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 9. For the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 11 projects. Ten projects were submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, totaling $2,244,996 (including alternates). The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted one project totaling $527,000 through the Middle Columbia region. The Klickitat County Lead Entity also has submitted projects through the Lower Columbia region.

Table 22. 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: $1,249,600**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1328	R	Cowiche Creek Water Users (CCWUA) Barrier Removal & Trust Water	North Yakima Conservation District	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #21, Reduce irrigation diversions from Cowiche Creek (p. 173). Naches Action #22, Improve riparian, floodplain and temperature conditions in Cowiche Creek (p. 174).	Clear	$574,600	
2	12-1327	C	Naches River Ramblers' Acquisition and Restoration	Yakima County Public Services	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #5: Restore lower Naches River floodplain (p. 163).Naches Action #6: Improve sediment transport in lower Naches River (p. 164).	Clear	$223,400	
3	12-1358	P	Yakima River Assessment - Hansen Pits to Ringer Loop	Kittitas County Conservation District	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action #12: Reduce confinement of Upper Yakima River (p. 196).	Clear	$62,230	
4	12-1306	P	Gold Creek Habitat Assessment & Conceptual Design	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Gold Creek Bull Trout population	Gold #1: Conduct complex hydro-geomorphic evaluation in lower Gold Creek to determine the causal mechanisms (and possible solutions) for annual dewatering (Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan p. 141).	Clear	$97,750	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
5	12-1317	R	Yakima River Gap to Gap Habitat Enhancement	Yakima County Public Services	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Lower Mainstem Action #6: Restore mainstem and side channel habitats in the Union Gap reach (p. 156).Basin wide Action #12: Improve Recruitment of Cottonwoods (p. 151).	Clear	$57,000	
6	12-1350	P	Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District (YTID) Tieton to Cowiche Delivery Assessment	Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #21, Reduce irrigation diversions from Cowiche Creek (p. 173).Naches Action #22, Improve riparian, floodplain and temperature conditions in Cowiche Creek (p. 174).	Clear	$25,000	
7	12-1307	R	Yakima Floodplain Ecosystem, Ph 2	City of Yakima	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Lower Mainstem Action #6: Restore mainstem and side channel habitats in the Union Gap reach (p. 156).	Clear	$295,920	Partial Funding ($209,620)
8	12-1353	R	Ellensburg Water Company - Coleman Creek Intersection	Kittitas County Conservation District	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action #11: Restore passage, separate irrigation conveyance, and screen diversions in Ellensburg-area tributaries (p. 195).	Clear	$192,500	Alternate
9	12-1319	P	Wide Hollow Creek Restoration Feasibility Analysis	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Naches Action #28: Protect Ahtanum Creek riparian areas to lessen development impacts (p. 177).	Clear	$60,000	Alternate
10	12-1324	R	Cowiche Creek Water Users (CCWUA) Pump Station & Barrier Removal*	North Yakima Conservation District	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #21, Reduce irrigation diversions from Cowiche Creek (p. 173).Naches Action #22, Improve riparian, floodplain and temperature conditions in Cowiche Creek (p. 174).	Clear	$656,596	Alternate

Lead Entity: Klickitat County **Lead Entity Allocation: $527,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1644	R	Klickitat Floodplain Restoration Phase 4	Columbia Land Trust	Klickitat Winter and Summer Steelhead	Tier A, Priority A; Pages: 3, 42, 62-65	Clear	$527,000	

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

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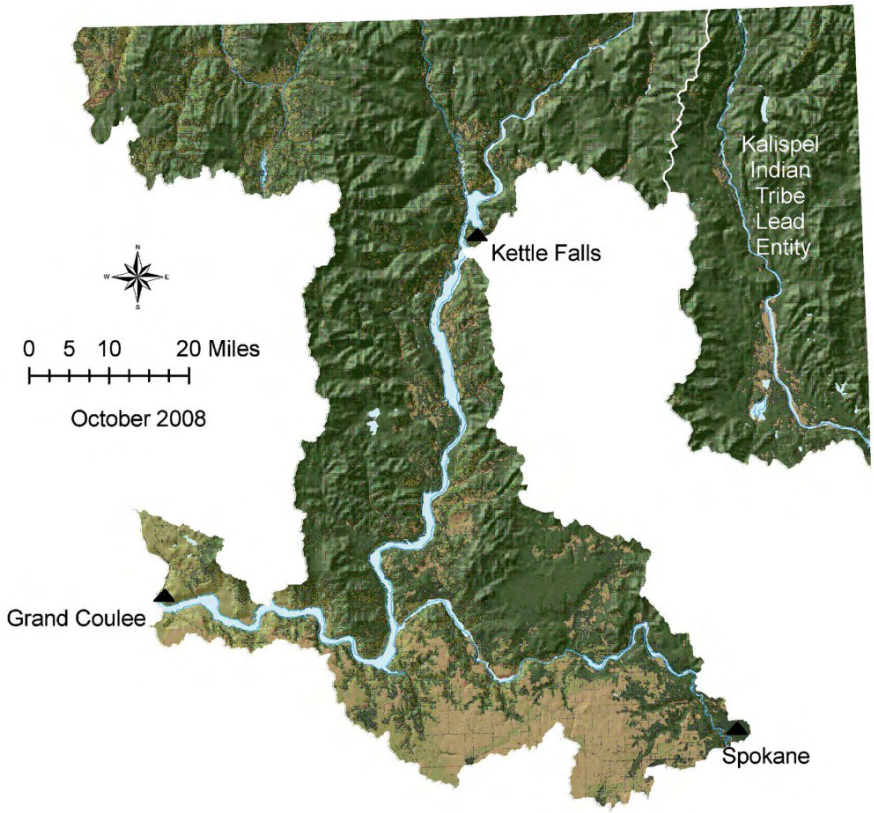

Geography

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

Table 23: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Table 24: 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	www.posrt.org Habitat Work Schedule

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 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 sub-basin?
    - 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 sub-basin 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 sub-basin 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 sub-basins. These sub-basins were further ranked based on seven additional criteria to create a sub-basin priority ranking. Priority actions were determined for each of the high and medium sub-basins 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 sub-basins 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 of November 9. The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region has two projects, totaling $353,303.

Table 25. Northeast Washington **Regional Allocation: $360,000**

Lead Entity: Kalispel Tribe Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $360,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1625	R	Mill Creek Fish Passage	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bull Trout; Westslope Cutthroat Trout	Page 38 (Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team Strategy. High Priority Area. Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers.	Clear	$302,303	
2	12-1716	P	Smalle Creek Fish Passage Design	Pend Oreille County	Bull Trout; Westslope Cutthroat Trout	Page 35 (Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team Strategy. High Priority Area. Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers.	Clear	$51,000	

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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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.

Table 26: 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

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.

Table 27: 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 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 14 watersheds, recovery chapter organizations. These work plans are updated and reviewed annually. The 2012 *Puget Sound Action Agenda* – 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.

Recovery Plan	
Web Information	Puget Sound Partnership Web site www.psp.wa.gov Habitat Work Schedule

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

For the 2012 SRFB grant cycle, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council affirmed at its March 2012 meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in 2007-2011 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 2012 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 28: 2012 Puget Sound Region SRFB Allocations

WRIA	Recovery Units	2012 Allocation Percentage	Total 2012 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	3.9%	$294,655
15/16/17	Hood Canal	10.2%	$772,165
17/18/19	Elwha/Dungeness/Straits	9.5%	$715,907

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 program 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 programs 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 Puget Sound 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.

Guidance provided to lead entities/watersheds for development of work program updates

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

1. A spreadsheet of priority projects and programs that can be started within three years (2012, 2013, 2014). 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/program updates should include a narrative to describe the progress, changes, and status of recovery implementation and the watershed's work program 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:

   - What are the actions and/or suites of actions needed for the next three years to implement your salmon recovery chapter as part of the regional recovery effort?
   - What is the status of actions underway per your recovery plan chapter? Is this on pace with the goals of your recovery plan?
   - What is the general status of implementation towards your habitat restoration, habitat protection, harvest management, and hatchery management goals? Progress can be tracked in terms of 'not started, little progress, some progress, or complete' or in more detail if you choose.
   - What are the top implementation priorities in your recovery plan in terms of specific actions or theme/suites of actions? How are these top priorities being sequenced in the next three years? What do you need to be successful in implementing these priorities?
   - Do these top priorities reflect a change in any way from the previous 3-year work program? Have there been any significant changes in the strategy or approach for salmon recovery in your watershed? If so, how and why?
   - What is the status or trends of habitat and salmon populations in your watershed?
   - Are there new challenges associated with implementing salmon recovery actions that need additional support? If so, what are they?

Steps involved in the development and review of the projects

1. In May 2012, each of the 15 lead entities/watershed coordinators submitted 3-year work program updates to the Puget Sound Partnership, which included project lists and narrative material related to the plan goals, strategies, and hypotheses, and suites of actions. The 3-year work program updates identified accomplishments, status of actions, and proposed actions that built on the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 3-year work programs. Guidance was provided to lead entities/watershed coordinators for the development of work programs.

2. The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team and Recovery Council Work Group conducted a technical and policy review, respectively, of each of the 3-year work plans in May and June 2012. The reviews determined whether or not the work plans are consistent with the recovery plan as well as previous technical and policy guidance.

3. Lead entities solicited projects from project sponsors, which may mean projects specifically included in the 3-year work program update or projects not included but consistent with the goals and strategies of the local recovery plan chapter and 3-year work program.

4. 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.

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.

8. Lead entities sent ranked project lists to the Puget Sound Partnership. The Puget Sound Partnership sent lists to the Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team for consistency check review.

9. The Puget Sound 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 programs.

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 Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team comments on lead entity lists' fit to regional and local recovery plan strategies.

12. Lead entities and regions were given a chance to comment on draft staff report.

13. The SRFB will make its funding decision based on SRFB 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 program updates according to the following:

1. Consistency question: Are the suites of actions and top priorities identified in the watershed's 3-year work plan/program consistent with the hypotheses and strategies identified in the recovery plan (Volume I and II of the Recovery Plan, NOAA supplement)?

2. Pace/Status question: Is implementation of the salmon recovery plan on track for achieving the 10-year goal(s)? If not, why and what are the key priorities to move forward?

3. Sequence/Timing question: Is the sequencing and timing of actions appropriate for the current stage of implementation?

4. Next big challenge question: Does the 3-year work plan/program reflect any new challenges or adaptive management needs that have arisen over the past year?

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team provided feedback on the 2012 3-year work program updates to each of the 15 lead entities/watersheds in June 2012. The feedback was used by lead entities as they developed their 2012 SRFB project lists.

On August 10, lead entities submitted their 2012 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 program update project list evaluated by the Recovery Implementation Technical Team the previous May-June, 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 are available for review.

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 program updates, and discussing and agreeing on findings with the full membership:

- Ed Connor, Seattle City Light, liaison responsibilities not yet determined
- Eric Beamer, Skagit River System Cooperative, liaison: Skagit (with Kit), and Nooksack
- Ken Currens, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, liaison: Nisqually, and Hood Canal
- Kirk Lakey, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish, and Green/Duwamish
- Kit Rawson (Chair), The Tulalip Tribes, liaison: Stillaguamish, and Skagit (with Eric)
- Krista Bartz (Vice Chair), National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison: South Sound, and Snohomish
- Michael Blanton, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison responsibilities not yet determined
- Mindy Rowse, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison: Island, and San Juan
- Mike Parton, Environ, liaison: Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover, Elwha-Dungeness-Straits, and West Sound Watersheds

The Recovery Implementation Technical Team review of watershed recovery planning groups' 2012 3-year work program updates and project lists was conducted in May and June 2012. Detailed feedback was provided in June 2012 to each lead entity/recovery plan group 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.

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 programs 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.

- **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 29: Local Review Processes

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	Project benefits Tier rating • Magnitude of benefit relative to cost • Certainty of benefit • Consistency with natural processes	Timing • Immediacy of benefits • Lifespan of project	Sequencing • Relationship to other projects • Consequence of delay • Timeline is reasonable
Technical Advisory Group	Uses a combined review team that is composed of both technical staff and citizens. 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, City of Lynden, Whatcom Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Whatcom Land Trust, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association, and Whatcom Land Trust, U.S. Forest Service. Technical specialties represented: fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forestry, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories, and river engineering.		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Participated in site visits and reviewed presentations. Participating SRFB Review Panel members provided comments on the pre-application materials. Applicants were asked to address the review panel comments in their final applications. None of the proposed projects were tagged for further information or as a project of concern.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Projects proposed for funding are all consistent with WRIA 1 recovery actions and focus on priority areas for Chinook recovery. The 2012 Project Review Sheet and 2012 Project Strategy Matrix are based on the technical assessments on the Nooksack River forks, the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, the 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan, and the early 2012 project development workshop. The assessments and work plans are multi-year restoration strategies that build on each other to identify local priorities for restoration. In addition, consistent with the local strategy of sequencing and phasing restoration projects, the 2012 Letter of Intent form solicits information from potential sponsors on 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.		
How Comments Addressed	The WRIA 1 management team approved a ranked project list for the 2012 SRFB grant cycle based on the consensus recommendations of the Combined Review Team. Combined Review Team members discussed the different perspectives around the projects and the rationale for their ranking. Discussion points included: • Some projects receiving high priority ranking by Combined Review Team members were Tier 2 projects (moderate benefit to Chinook as compared to high benefit). The team discussed the importance of prioritizing projects with high benefit (Tier 1) for Chinook. • Bottiger's Pond acquisition and Middle Fork Large Woody Debris Design Project are close in terms of a priority ranking of five and six. The Bottiger's Pond sponsor (Whatcom Land Trust) indicated that it would accept the lowest ranking rather than be a 'threshold' project and receive only partial funding because acquisition costs are fixed. It was noted that the Whatcom Land Trust had received a waiver of retroactivity making the acquisition eligible to apply for funding in 2013. • Some Combined Review Team members expressed the challenge of prioritizing projects relative to each other when they are not the same type of project (i.e., design compared to construction). Other members indicated that they considered previous investments in projects as part of their ranking. Final ranking did not change as a result of the discussions; however special conditions were approved to facilitate project monitoring and enhance design projects.		

WRIA 2	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Benefit to salmon (45%) • Viable Salmonid Population parameters Fit to plan/strategy (40%) • Fit to local strategy and priority areas • 3-year work plan element • In Habitat Work Schedule Socioeconomic impacts (15%) • Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or partners • Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs • Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, improvements to infrastructure • Sustainable disposal plan Certainty of success (Not recommended, no consensus, or recommended) • Technical feasibility • Methodology • Achievability • Limited maintenance • Works with natural processes • Self-sustaining • Materials appropriate in scale and complexity • Documented landowner cooperation • Permitting processes and requirements completed • Water availability • Make effective use of matching funds • Consideration of climate change/sea level rise
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Lummi Natural Resources, Northwest Marine Technology, two professors from University of Georgia, Tulalip Tribes, and retired habitat biologist.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Participated in site visits and reviewed project presentations. SRFB Review Panel feedback was provided to each applicant. All project applicants had the opportunity to modify final proposals based on review panel feedback.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The Technical Advisory Group reviewed and updated the 3-year work plan before project solicitation. The 3-year work plan is the primary driver for solicitation of projects. All of the proposals submitted for funding are from the current 3-year work plan.
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 their 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.

WRIA 3 and 4	Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation criteria are similar to SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Skagit System Cooperative, 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 Public Works, Puget Sound Energy, the Nature Conservancy, and Washington conservation districts. Technical specialties represented: Geologist, fisheries technician, geomorphologist, restoration ecologist, fisheries biologist.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in early field review of projects and provided comments to project sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	This year the watershed council solicited SRFB proposals for 1) the continued development and implementation of seven previously funded projects and 2) other projects within the target areas and priority objectives described in the Skagit Watershed Council's Year 2010 Strategic Approach. The seven previously funded projects are on our 3-Year Work Program and three of the seven are identified in the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan. Any new qualifying projects accepted in this grant round were added to our 2012 3-Year Work Program update. Following receipt of initial letters of intent, five proposals were accepted as meeting the established criteria.

WRIA 3 and 4	Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity
	This year grant applications were started in the Habitat Work Schedule and migrated into PRISM in order to create a link between the two databases. One new project was added to our Habitat Work Schedule (Upper Skiyou Slough Floodplain Restoration) to generate a PRISM application, and a new contract was added to existing Habitat Work Schedule projects to start PRSIM applications for the other four projects.
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors responded to both local and SRFB comments in the same document posted as an attachment in their PRISM 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. Issues and resolution with four of the lead entity's five projects are as follows: • Fir Island Farm Restoration Final Design: The sponsor has removed non-SRFB qualifying fish monitoring of the site, identified staff time as match, and removed some contingencies that have since been resolved. To address local concerns, the watershed council will condition this grant as follows: 1) Ask SRFB to approve the entire project in all phases based on the potential for funding from the Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program and consolidation of funding into one contract with RCO; 2) Approve phases 2.1 and 2.2 with a reduced or minimum match for immediate funding to start the project while Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program grant match request is pending; 3) Only release the funds identified for response studies in phases 2.1 and 2.2 if those studies are demonstrated to be needed based on the criteria in the scope of work and reviewed and approved by the project steering committee; and 4) Hold back $397,519 in Skagit 2011-2013 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds until all other assigned funds have been expended. • South Skagit Highway Feasibility Study: Sponsor revised proposal to conduct a more thorough evaluation of alternatives at the site. • Upper Skiyou Slough Floodplain Restoration: Sponsor conducted an analysis of floodplain erosion of the proposed riparian planting site located within the channel migration zone of the middle Skagit River, and set back the proposed planting corridor. • Lower Day Creek Slough Habitat Enhancement: Several issues surfaced with this riparian planting and slough channel crossing improvement project: concerns about the need for a bridge to replace a wet-farm crossing to a small area of land, and the proper funding instrument for this work on private property. Neither of these issues were resolved to the complete satisfaction of local reviewers and citizen group; hence the action by the prioritization group to drop this project to the lowest rank. The project sponsor has adjusted the scope and cost of the project in response. Several of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region lead entities use the SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H – Technical Review and Project Evaluation Criteria. Those criteria are: watershed processes and habitat features, areas and actions, scientific, species addressed, life history, costs, appropriate scope, approach/scientific method, sequence, threat to salmonid habitat, stewardship, landowner support, and implementation. Final technical comment and response forms were attached to the SRFB grant application in PRISM.

WRIA 5	Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	The Stillaguamish lead entity revised the evaluation criteria this year to be consistent with SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H.
Technical Advisory Group	The local technical review team consisted of six technical and three community reviewers. Technical reviewers are Technical Advisory Group members or active participants. Non-technical, community value reviewers are active Stillaguamish Watershed Council or community members. Organizations represented: The Watershed Company, Wild Fish Conservancy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Tulalip Tribes, Snohomish County, Stillaguamish Tribe, City of Arlington, Ellingson Farms.

WRIA 5	Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity
	Technical specialties represented: Landscape ecologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, field studies coordinator, restoration ecologist, environmental manager, hydrology, farmer
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in the site visits and provided written comments on the projects. Sponsors revised applications based on review panel comments and submitted written responses to comments with their final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Proposals for restoration, acquisition, planning, and combination projects must be consistent with the *Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan* and/or *Stillaguamish Salmon Recovery 3-Year Work Plan*. Project applicants also entered application information in Habitat Work Schedule.
How Comments Addressed	Sponsors revised their applications and addressed the comments of the local technical review team in written responses submitted to the lead entity. The local team reviewed written responses and scored projects. Lead entity staff compiled the scores to produce a ranked project list. Project sponsors presented their projects to Stillaguamish Watershed Council. The council discussed the following two issues before approving the ranked project list: • Applying 2011-2013 PSAR funding reserved in 2011 for the Matterand acquisition towards the Tree Farm Acquisition Phase II. The Matterand project was funded by alternate sources, allowing for a smaller SRFB request for the tree farm project. • Reviewing the sponsor's proposed modifications to the Stillaguamish Knotweed Control and Riparian Restoration II project to respond to RCO concerns.

WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	Benefit to salmon • What is the primary focus species? • What Puget Sound stock does the project focus on? • What geographic area is the project in? • What is the site's local landscape context? • What habitat type does the project address? Certainty of success • What is the level of community support for the project? • What type of project is it? • What ecosystem processes does the project address? • What is the level of matching funds? • Is written assurance of landowner secured? • Is project consistent with WRIA 6 goals and objectives?	• When will the project produce results? • What is the project cost compared to the benefit for salmon? • Has funding been identified for maintenance? • Are potential risks to the landowner and community identified and addressed? • Is the project based on credible science? • Does the project include a monitoring and evaluation plan? • What level of expertise or experiences does the sponsor have? • Is the project in the correct sequence and independent of any preceding action? • Is the project scope appropriate to meet goals and objectives? • What level of maintenance will be required? • Is volunteer participation included in the proposal? • Are outreach activities included? • Is the project time sensitive?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Whidbey Watershed Stewards, Whidbey Island Conservation District, Tulalip Tribe, Wild Fish Conservancy, Whidbey Camano Land Trust, Island County Planning & Community Development, Washington State University, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit River System Cooperative, Stillaguamish Tribe, Orca Network, Marine Resources Committee Technical specialties represented: fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forester, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories	

WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel visited each of the proposed project sites on June 20 and July 13, 2012 and provided comment forms. Sponsors addressed panel comments in their final application proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Both proposals submitted are listed in the WRIA 6 3-year implementation work plan. This work plan was developed by the Technical Advisory Group, Watershed Resources Advisory Committee, and watershed partners to address anticipated actions in the watershed directly related to salmon recovery over the next three years which are consistent with the local salmon recovery plan chapter goals and objectives. Projects on this list have been prioritized/scored based on a number of categories including habitat types, geographic area, and targeted species.
How Comments Addressed	Each proposal was reviewed and presented to both the Watershed Resources Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group. These opportunities included site visits, presentations and discussions at advisory group meetings, and written proposals/attachments were provided. Concerns and questions of the Watershed Resources Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group were provided to sponsors. Sponsors discussed changes to the proposals with the Technical Advisory Group/Watershed Resources Advisory Committee, and updated proposals as appropriate. Sponsors also attended scoring and ranking meetings to answer concerns before scoring and final ranking.

WRIA 7	Snohomish County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	This year the Project Subcommittee developed new grant criteria, in consultation with the WRIA 8 Implementation Committee and Technical Committee, to more clearly and directly align projects with WRIA 8 plan conservation strategy and priorities: • Benefit to Chinook • Cedar population • WRIA tier • Juvenile benefit (geographic location & existing rearing habitat) • Reach priority • Spatial scale of restoration • Connectivity • Spawning activity • Number of limiting factors addressed • Certainty of Success • Feasibility of goals • Readiness to implement • Likeliness of implementation • Appropriate metrics • Community involvement • Furthers strategy
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Snohomish Surface Water Management, Sound Salmon Solutions, Tulalip Tribes, King County, Wild Fish Conservancy, City of Seattle, City of Everett Public Works Technical specialties represented: ecologist, biologist, fishery ecologist, hydrologist, senior engineer.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site tours and provided comments, which were given to project applicants. Applicants were required to address the comments from the SRFB Review Panel and the local project subcommittee in the full applications. Project applicants were required to submit a cover letter stating how local and SRFB review comments were incorporated in the grant applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All SRFB projects must either be listed explicitly in the 3-Year Work Plan, or be consistent with the work plan's intent. This year, all projects meet both criteria. All three projects submitted on the scored list are "most pressing need" elements in the *Snohomish Basin 2012-14 Three-Year Work Plan*.
How Comments Addressed	Project sites tour with local and SRFB Review Panel reviewers provided comments on-site. Following this, the Project Subcommittee met to develop consensus comments for each project. This information, as well as the SRFB Review Panel's comments, was provided to the project sponsors to incorporate into full applications. Staff followed up with project sponsors on each set of comments to provide further elaboration, or to answer questions. Project sponsors were required to provide a cover letter that detailed how they addressed comments on the projects. At each step of the review process, review comments were shared with the committees and project sponsors.

WRIA 8	Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	• How well does the application fit the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy? • Does it address critical factors of decline for Chinook in a significant way? • Is it in or does it benefit a high priority (Tier I) area? • Does it contribute to previous projects toward providing ecosystem benefits? • Is the proposal well-thought out? Sufficiently detailed? Cost-effective? • Is the project a high priority and benefit Chinook? • Is the project cost-effective in terms of benefits to Chinook. • Does the project provide clear, expected outcomes? • Is the project the right scale to meet its goal and objectives?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Lake Forest Park, Redmond, Seattle Public Utilities, King County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Issaquah, Bellevue, Snohomish County Technical specialties represented: fisheries, ecologist, near shore, watershed steward, engineer, landscape architecture, and natural resources
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members toured sites and provided comments to which sponsors responded. SRFB Review Panel members provided a second round of comments to identify projects that are cleared for approval, and any outstanding issues/concerns with other projects to help improve final project applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Developing the final recommended grant round project list begins with annual updates to the *WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan*. To be eligible for funding, projects must be on the *WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan*. Project proponents were invited to propose changes to the work plan by identifying actions on the *WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan's* 10-Year Start List that experienced a change in feasibility or timing that warranted advancing them onto the work plan.
How Comments Addressed	The 2012 SRFB Review Panel early application individual project comments and the *WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee Report* were sent to project applicants for their use in developing comment responses and revising their applications. Additionally, WRIA 8 actions and funding coordinator contacted each applicant to discuss the review comments and how to revise applications to address outstanding issues and additional information needs. SRFB Review Panel and WRIA 9 Project Subcommittee comments helped substantially refine applications for three of the five WRIA 8 projects in this grant round, with sponsors adjusting project design in all three cases.

WRIA 9	Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	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 provided input on the technical aspects of the project and were in favor of full funding for Fenster Levee Setback. The Fenster Levee Setback project was the most urgent to fund due to expiration of existing grants in 2013, and therefore the project was prioritized for funding using all of the SRFB allocation for this year. Big Spring Creek is being submitted as an alternate project.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Tacoma Public Utilities, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology Technical specialties represented: ecologist, fish biologist, biologist
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel representatives were provided with pre-proposal materials in advance and then participated in the project site tour. Review panel project comments were provided to the project sponsors and this information was incorporated into the final SRFB applications.
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

WRIA 9	Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity
	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 WRIA9 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

WRIA 10 and 12	Pierce County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria, which includes: The Technical Advisory Group Criteria • Benefit to salmon • Certainty of success • Fit to lead entity strategy In addition the socioeconomic (Addressed by Citizens Advisory Committee) • Public visibility and participation • Encouraging cooperative watershed partnerships • Landowner willingness • Other economic and social benefits
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Tacoma Water, Pierce County Water Programs, Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Transportation, Muckleshoot Tribe, U.S. Forest Service Technical specialties represented: fish biologist, ecologist, environmental science, environmental biologist, watershed steward, regional biologist, fish habitat biologist
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel representative participated in the review of draft applications, attended projects site tour, and provided comments and feedback to individual sponsors. Project sponsors were to address all feedback in their final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The project list was developed by using a tier system this year. Projects on the 3-year list were reviewed by the technical committee and assigned a Number 1 rank if they were a good fit to strategy and the project design seemed developed enough to submit this year. A Number 2 rank was assigned to projects that were a good fit to strategy, but for which the design did not seem ready. Projects received a Number 3 rank if they were not a very good fit to strategy, or not a high priority in the strategy, regardless of design.
How Comments Addressed	Members of the citizen committee were not completely satisfied with the tier process. They felt that projects that were given a 3 might not ever be put in the ground and that sometimes they disagreed with the technical group. For example, the technical group does not seem to rank projects in Chambers Bay very high, while the citizens group values this more. Next year, we will revisit the tier process ahead of the grant round and decide whether or not to use it again. Another possible resolution would be to have it finalized by the Citizen Advisory Committee or to have a tier committee of combined Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Advisory Committee members.

WRIA 11	Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Used the Nisqually 3-year work plan and priorities in the Nisqually salmon recovery strategy to evaluate and select projects. Criteria included: • Geographic location and priority. • Is project addressing priority habitat features and watershed processes. • Appropriate project sequencing • Local community support.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierce County, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston County, Pierce County, Pierce Conservation District, Nisqually Land Trust, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group. Technical specialties represented: fish and wildlife biologist, environmental biologist, salmon restoration biologist, habitat specialist, salmon research biologist, salmon project manager
SRFB Review Panel Participation	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
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The projects on the list were all taken from the major initiatives in the implementation plan.
How Comments Addressed	Minor concerns that were raised in the reviewer comments were addressed for each of the projects to prepare the final applications for submittal. None of the projects on the list were flagged during the review process.

WRIA 13	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria for benefits and certainty and includes community involvement criteria.
Technical Advisory Group	The ranking effort derives from a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. Organizations represented: Clover Park Technical College, Capitol Land Trust, Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston Regional Planning Council, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, City of Olympia, and Clover Park Technical College. Technical specialties represented: environmental sciences; habitat restoration; timber, fish, and wildlife biologist; habitat specialist; habitat biologist; watershed steward
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Each project was pulled from and developed using the existing 3-year-work-program. 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.
How Comments Addressed	The lead entity and the review panel see and hear the details of the projects during the site visits while the projects are still in draft form. The review panel helped during the site visits by giving feedback directly to the sponsors regarding how best to manage an easement acquisition on the Deschutes. After viewing the site, the review panel suggested adding a restoration component to the project in a single phase, rather than over two phases as the sponsor had first considered. Now the project will protect strategically important habitat while also restoring full passage to Spurgeon Creek immediately.

WRIA 14	WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria for benefits and certainty and includes community involvement criteria.
Technical Advisory Group	The ranking meeting in WRIA 14 is a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. Organizations represented: Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, 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. Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences, habitat restoration, timber fish and wildlife biologist, environmental services manager, habitat specialist, habitat biologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, water quality specialists
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	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.
How Comments Addressed	During the site visit with review panel members, 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.

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Benefits to salmon from project (30 points possible) • See SRFB guidance on benefit criteria to fish. • Location (if near-shore) is identified as a priority site by an assessment of near-shore areas (such as county/city shoreline inventory and characterization documents, Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project, near-shore selection tool). • Project will protect or restore natural functions and processes. • Project addresses key identified limiting factors. • Project is integrated or associated with other salmon recovery projects in the watershed. Certainty of success of project (20 points possible) • See SRFB Guidance on certainty criteria to fish. • Project is ready to go – as evidenced by pre-project planning such as designs, permits underway, land owner willingness, etc. • Project proponent and partners have the experience and capabilities for success. • Landowner is ready and willing to have the work done. • No action could mean the loss of opportunity (property development, loss of matching funds). • Community support for the project is strong. • Monitoring funds or plan is available. Cost/Benefit of project (15 points possible) • Cost effectiveness – the project will produce a substantial and desirable ecological effect relative to project cost. • The budget is clearly defined and accurate. • Probability of maintenance or operational funds available after the project is implemented.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Kitsap County, Squaxin Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group, 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 Trusts.

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity
	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, project management
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site visits and provided comments via SharePoint to the lead entity and sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project development begins each year with the both Technical and Citizen Committee review and update of the 3-year work program and the Habitat Work Schedule. Project lists are then 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.
How Comments Addressed	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.

WRIA 15, 16, and 17	Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity

Evaluation Criteria	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
	  o Does the surrounding community support this project? Who is that community and how can you substantiate that support?
	  o Is there any community opposition to this project? Who is opposed and how will you address that opposition?
	  o 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?
	  o Will this project receive any publicity/visibility? How and whose attention will it gain?
	  o Will publicity be helpful to salmon recovery efforts?
	  o Will this project elicit more support in the future? From whom and how?
	• Project cost issues
	  o Is this project expensive relative to other projects on the list? Is that expense justified? How did you determine the expense is justified?
	  o If this project is funded, will it bump other (or several other) good projects out of probable contention for funding, based on historical SRFB funding for the Hood Canal Coordination Council?
	  o Is this project appropriate for SRFB partnership salmon funds?
	• Progress towards salmon habitat recovery
	  o Is the cumulative effect of the list of projects moving us closer to federal delisting of salmon?
	There are no differences between the technical and citizen committee rankings again this year, which has been the same for 7 of the last 8 years.

Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Mason Conservation District, Skokomish Tribe, Inside Passage Seeds, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wild Fish Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service. 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, project management

WRIA 15, 16, and 17	Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in field reviews and provided comments on pre-applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council only accepted projects that were on the 3-year work program, or were consistent with the 3-year work program.
How Comments Addressed	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 specific meetings. Project reviews by the technical and citizens committees during the ranking meetings yielded several recommendations for improvement that are being incorporated into final project descriptions and implementation.

WRIAs 17, 18, 19	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon
Evaluation Criteria	• Watershed priority • Addresses limiting factor • Addresses stock status and trends • Restores formerly productive habitat • Benefits other stocks • Protects high quality fish habitat • Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan • Likelihood of success based on approach • Supports restoration of ecosystem functions • Reasonableness of cost and budget • Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation
Technical Advisory Group	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, Coastal Watershed Institute, Streamkeepers, Olympic National Park, North Olympic Land Trust Technical specialties represented: engineer, fisheries biologist, restoration planner, planning biologist, watershed scientist, marine biologist, fish habitat manager, watershed steward The Lead Entity Group/Citizens Committee followed the Technical Review Group's recommendation and scoring results.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members reviewed preliminary project proposal information in PRISM and then visited all of the proposed project sites with members of the lead entity's Technical Team and lead entity advisory group members along with our SRFB project manager.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The lead entity solicits projects for inclusion in the 3-year work plan. Projects were scored by the Technical Review Group and compiled by lead entity staff. The Technical Review Group then makes a recommendation to the lead entity on where the priority line should be drawn on our work plan project scoring, based solely on statistical clustering of project ranking results. Projects above the line are eligible to apply for SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funding and those below the line are not. The line is drawn based on statistical clustering of project ranking results. This process eliminates the specter of bias entering into the equation. While funding submittals are accepted from any projects above the line, project sponsors are encouraged to focus on higher ranking projects as much as possible. Many of those projects are either being designed, feasibility is underway, or are awaiting construction. New projects proposed for addition to the work plan also are added into the Habitat Work Schedule and mapped within there as well.
How Comments Addressed	Members of the lead entity and the technical review group hear presentations about the projects they are proposing. Members learn about projects and sponsors receive feedback from those in attendance. Project sponsors use feedback received from review panel members, SRFB staff, and local lead entity participants, and incorporate that information into their final grant applications. They describe the changes they made when they do their final project presentations. The only issue this round was one project, which the technical team recommended to the lead entity for

funding was deemed ineligible by the SRFB and then pulled by the project sponsor about a week before the lead entity ranking meeting.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a table summarizing the region's project list as of November 20. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has funding from both the SRFB and the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. Of the 52 discrete projects, five are conditioned and five are alternates. The total SRFB request is about $7.9 million. Eleven projects requested Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds from their 2011-13 allocation and/or returned funds, as noted, for a total request of just below $1.3 million.

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 30: Puget Sound Partnership

SRFB Regional Allocation: $6,795,035
Remaining PSAR Allocation: $1,951,254

Lead Entity: Island County Lead Entity

Lead Entity Allocation: $240,784 (SRFB)
$37,566 (PSAR)

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1395	A	North Livingston Acquisition (phase 1)	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Highest geographic Goal 1, Objective 3 of SRP (pg. 59)	Conditioned	$212,434	$37,566	
2	12-1260	P	Ala Spit Restoration Phase 3	Island County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Goal 1, Objective 3 of SRP (pg. 59)	Clear	$47,000	$0	SRFB Partial Funding ($28,350)

Lead Entity: Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $416,803**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1369	C	Lower Ohop Creek Acquisition and Restoration	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually River Fall Chinook	Tier 2, p. 23	Clear	$200,000		
2	12-1542	P	McKenna Area Protection and Restoration Planning	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually River Fall Chinook	Tier 2, p. 23	Clear	$102,000		
3	12-1372	R	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA 2012	Pierce Co Conservation District	Nisqually River Fall Chinook	Tier 2, p. 23	Clear	$55,998		
4	12-1378	A	Powell Wetland Protection	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually River Fall Chinook	Tier 2, p. 23	Clear	$25,500		
5	12-1366	R	Middle Nisqually Riparian Enhancement	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually River Fall Chinook	Tier 2, p. 23	Clear	$33,305		

Lead Entity: North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon **Lead Entity Allocation: $715,907**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1103	P	Pysht River Estuary Restoration Final Design	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Strategy & WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Plan	Clear	$200,000	$0	
2	12-1102	R	Hoko River 9000 Road Barrier Correction	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU), coho, chum	Strategy & WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Plan	Clear	$238,653	$50,297	Returned PSAR Funds
3	12-1107	P	Dungeness Flow Enhancement-Recharge & Storage	Washington Water Trust	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Strategy & Dungeness Chapter of Chinook Recovery Plan	Conditioned	$166,527	$0	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
4	12-1113	A	Clallam River WRIA 19 Priorities Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust	Puget Sound coho and steelhead	Strategy & WRIA 19 Plan	Clear	$110,727	$0	
5	11-1333	R	WA Harbor Construction	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Hood Canal-Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum, Puget Sound Chinook	NOPLE Strategy pg 24; 3-Yr Workplan; Hood Canal-Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Recovery Plan; Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan; Point No Pointy Treaty Council Todd Technical Report	Clear	$150,880	$47,640	SRFB Alternate, Returned PSAR Funds
6	12-1113	A	Clallam River - WRIA 19 Priorities Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust	Puget Sound coho and steelhead	Strategy & WRIA 19 Plan	Clear	$22,794	$0	SRFB Alternate
7	12-1107	P	Dungeness Flow Enhancement-Recharge and Storage	Washington Water Trust	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Strategy & Dungeness Chapter of Chinook Recovery Plan	Conditioned	$33,473	$0	SRFB Alternate
8	12-1102	R	Hoko River 9000 Road Barrier Correction	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU), coho, chum	Strategy & WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Plan	Clear	$20,500	$0	SRFB Alternate

Lead Entity: Pierce County Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $562,016**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1288	R	Greenwater River Restoration Phase 3	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	White River Spring Chinook, Puget Sound steelhead	Yes - 11, 16 and 29	Clear	$332,395	$0	
2	12-1576	R	Puyallup S. Fork Construction Phase I	Pierce County Surface Water Management	Puyallup R. Fall Chinook, Puget sound steelhead	Yes - 13, 17, 20, 35	Clear	$400,000	$0	SRFB Partial Funding ($229,621)

Lead Entity: San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $307,270 (SRFB) $412,934 (PSAR)**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1680	P	Forage Fish Habitat Protection	Friends of the San Juans	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier 1 on 3 year work plan	Clear	$34,636	$3,364	
2	12-1711	R	Creosote Piling Removal	Friends of the San Juans	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier 2 on 3 year work plan	Clear	$149,889	$0	
3	12-1598	P	West Beach Creek Restoration	People for Puget Sound	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier 2 on 3 year work plan	Clear	$78,220	$0	
4	12-1669	P	Neck Point Lagoon and Pocket Beach Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier 2 on 3 year work plan	Clear	$44,525	$0	

Lead Entity: Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $1,239,822 (SRFB) $397,519 (PSAR)**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1205	P	Fir Island Farm Restoration Final Design	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	All 6 listed Chinook stocks	Page 6, Tier 1 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Clear	$489,618	$510,382	PSAR Partial Funding ($397,519) plus PSAR returned funds
2	12-1208	P	Davis Slough Hydrologic Connectivity Final Design	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	All 6 listed Chinook stocks	Page 7, Tier 1 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Clear	$199,415	$0	
3	12-1209	P	South Skagit Highway Feasibility Study	Seattle City Light	All 6 listed Chinook stocks	Page 7, Tier 1 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Clear	$248,200	$0	
4	12-1211	R	Upper Skiyou Slough Floodplain Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative	All 6 listed Chinook stocks	Page 116, Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan, increased productivity benefit	Clear	$215,373	$0	
5	12-1207	R	Lower Day Creek Slough Habitat Enhancement	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	All 6 listed Chinook stocks	Page 7, Tier 1 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Clear	$87,216	$0	

Lead Entity: Snohomish County Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $565,767**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1153	A	Tolt River Conservation	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier-1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (11-29 thru 11-31); Priority tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year Work Plan	Clear	$259,760	$28,000	Returned PSAR Funds
2	12-1251	P	Lower Skykomish River - Remlinger	Snohomish County Public Works	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier-1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (11-29 thru 11-31); Priority tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year Work Plan	Clear	$51,950	$0	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
3	12-1241	P	Nearshore Beach Nourishment Design and Permitting	Snohomish County Public Works	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Tier-1 priority in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (11-10 & 11-14); Priority tier 1A (most pressing need) in the Snohomish Basin 3-year Work Plan	Clear	$254,057	$0	

Lead Entity: Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $552,129**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1436	P	NF Stillaguamish Restoration Assessment	Snohomish County	Stillaguamish North & South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Consistent with the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan	Clear	$84,500	$0	
2	12-1490	P	Pilchuck Creek Woody Debris Design	Snohomish County	Stillaguamish North & South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Consistent with the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan & the 3-Year Work Plan	Clear	$180,000	$0	
3	12-1523	C	Tree Farm Acquisition Phase II	Stillaguamish Tribe	Stillaguamish North & South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Consistent with the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan & the 3-Year Work Plan	Clear	$117,348	$0	
4	12-1406	R	Stillaguamish Knotweed Control & Riparian Restoration	Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Board	Stillaguamish North & South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Consistent with the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan	Clear	$89,738	$0	
5	12-1421	P	WRIA 5 Priority Basin Water Typing	Wild Fish Conservancy	Stillaguamish North & South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Consistent with the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan	Clear	$80,543	$0	

Lead Entity: West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $294,655 (SRFB) $72,943 (PSAR)**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1424	A	Rocky Bay Estuary Acquisition	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Chapter 15 Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan Appendix E	Clear	$124,156	$11,414	
2	12-1252	R	Filucy Bay Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Yes – 3 Yr Work Plan	Clear	$39,979	$0	
3	12-1456	R	Schoolhouse Creek Culvert Replacement	Pierce County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU) and coho	Yes – 3 Yr Work Plan	Clear	$105,520	$0	
4	12-1458	R	Anthropogenic Shore Marsh Wood Removal	Suquamish Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Yes – 3 Yr Work Plan	Clear	$25,000	$0	

Lead Entity: WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $711,475**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1514	R	North Fork (Xwqélém) Wildcat Reach Restoration Phase 3	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	1) Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2. 2) Tier 1a in 2012 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan	Clear	$215,435	$0	
2	12-1515	P	Larson's Reach Phase 2 Preliminary Design	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	1) Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2. 2) Tier 1a in 2012 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan	Clear	$61,382	$0	
3	12-1521	R	Lower Canyon Creek Phase 2 Logjams	Whatcom County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU);	1) Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #1. 2) Tier 2a in 2012 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan	Clear	$218,569	$73,679	Returned PSAR Funds

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
4	12-1511	P	South Fork (Nuxw7iyem) Nesset's Reach Restoration Design	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU);	1) Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2. 2) Tier 1a in 2012 Project Strategy Matrix 3) 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan	Clear	$100,000	$0	
5	12-1524	P	Middle Fork LWD Design Project	NSEA	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU);	1) Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2. 2) Proposed design strategies include Tier 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b depending on reach and specific strategy. 3) 2012-2014 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan	Conditioned	$116,089	$0	

Lead Entity: WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee

Lead Entity Allocation: $194,755 (SRFB)
$170,569 (PSAR)

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1454	A	Deschutes River Conservation Acquisition - Phase 3	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound coho	Line 71 of 2012 3-year-work-program	Clear	$194,755	$170,568	
2	12-1453	R	McLane Creek LWD Placement - Riparian Restoration	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound coho and steelhead	Line 25 of 2012 3-Year-Work Program	Clear	$119,000	$0	SRFB Alternate

Lead Entity: WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee **Lead Entity Allocation: $232,942**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1459	R	Like's Creek Fish Passage Project (II)	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound coho	Line 48 of the 2012 3-year-work-program	Clear	$232,942	$0	
2	12-1432	R	John's Creek In-stream Habitat Restoration	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound coho	Line 64 of the 2012 3-year-work-program	Clear	$88,042	$0	SRFB Alternate
3	12-1462	A	Wynne Farm Conservation Easement Phase 2	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound coho	Line 87 of the 2012 3-year-work-program	Clear	$175,000	$0	SRFB Alternate

Lead Entity: Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $433,356 (SRFB) $325,423 (PSAR)**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1285	R	Confluence Parks/ Issaquah Creek Restoration	City of Issaquah	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Project # I211A and I211B in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, Volume II, page 20	Conditioned	$225,000	$0	
2	12-1191	A	Cedar River Belmondo Reach Acquisition	Seattle Public Utilities	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Project #C232 in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, Volume II, page 32	Clear	$104,000	$46,000	
3	12-1278	A	Riverbend Acquisition (Cedar River)	King County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Project #C219 in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, Volume II, page 29	Clear	$0	$299,000	PSAR Partial Funding ($279,423)
4	12-1276	P	Little Bear Creek Knotweed Assessment	Snohomish County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Project #N079A in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (new project added as a priority in 2012 update to Three-Year Work Plan)	Clear	$30,000	$0	
5	12-1282	R	Bear Creek Reach 6 Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Project #N214 in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, Volume II, page 43	Clear	$74,356	$0	

Lead Entity: Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA9) Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $327,353**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1444	R	Fenster Levee Setback Phase 2B	City of Auburn	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Page 7-50, Project MG-18, Lower/Middle Green River. Remove levees, reinstate floodplain connectivity and lateral channel migration. High priority area.	Conditioned	$327,353	$0	
2	12-1647	R	Big Spring Creek Restoration - Construction II	King County	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	Page 7-39, Project MG-7. Riparian and water quality protection and enhancement.	Clear	$327,353	$0	SRFB Alternate

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

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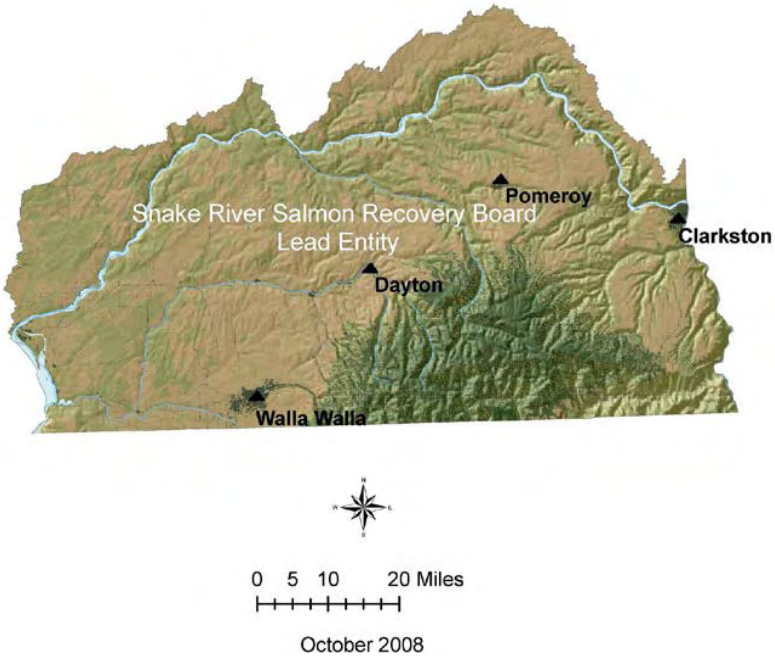

Geography

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

Table 31: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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,
Snake River Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

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.

Table 32: 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	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 *Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington.* 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. NOAA-Fisheries is developing a comprehensive recovery plan for the four Endangered Species Act-listed Snake River species – steelhead, spring/summer Chinook, fall Chinook, and sockeye in southeast Washington, northeast Oregon, and Idaho. The *Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* 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 and implement 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 2011 Southeast Washington Management Unit Plan and it will be updated annually.
Web Information	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Web site Habitat Work Schedule

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:

- Jerry Hendrickson, Asotin County citizen
- Rod Hostetler, Asotin County citizen
- Don Howard, Columbia County citizen
- Billy Bowles, Garfield County citizen
- Greg Farrens, Walla Walla County citizen

Lead Entity Technical Reviewers:

- Mark Grandstaff, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Jed Volkman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat biologist (also on lead entity technical team)
- Chris Pinney, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, fisheries biologist
- Bill Dowdy, U.S. Forest Service, fisheries biologist (also on lead entity technical team)

- Eric Hoverson, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat biologist
- Greg Schlenze, Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Brian Thomas, Nez Perce Tribe interim habitat biologist
- Kris Buelow, Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, fish biologist (no vote on committee)
- Jonathan Thompson, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat biologist

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 the 2012 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 SSHIAP[10], 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.

[10] Salmonid Stock Inventory and Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- **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.

- **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 33. Projects and the species targeted and benefitting

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
12-1657	George Creek Wildlife Area Restoration Implementation	Snake River steelhead, Chinook, and Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1637	Charley Creek and North Fork Asotin Channel Restoration	Snake River steelhead, Chinook, and Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1633	Headgate Dam Fish Passage	Snake River steelhead, Chinook, and Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1653	Pataha Culvert U.S. Forest Service	Snake River steelhead	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1641	Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration	Snake River steelhead, Chinook, and Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1634	Mill Creek Passage - 9th Ave Extension	Mid-Columbia steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1635	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650	Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
12-1639	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	Mid-Columbia steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish
12-1640	Tucannon Ranch Phase 1 Implementation	Snake River steelhead, spring/fall Chinook, and Columbia River bull trout	Rainbow trout and mountain whitefish
12-1658	North Fork Touchet Conservation Easement Assessment Jim Creek Confluence	Mid-Columbia River steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Mid-Columbia River spring Chinook, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish

- **Preserves high quality habitat?**

  Only one project this year targeted preservation of high quality habitat: 12-1658, North Fork Touchet Conservation Easement Assessment – Jim Creek Confluence. The majority of the projects restored or opened habitat

- **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.**

  12-1637 – Charley Creek and North Fork Asotin Channel Restoration

  The Charley Creek and North Fork Asotin Channel Restoration project is a high priority for salmonid restoration in the Snake Region and is listed as such directly in the recovery plan. The project will fund the restoration implementation recommended in the *Intensively Monitored Watershed Restoration Plan for Asotin Creek*. the intensively monitored watershed is the method through which the recovery plan is correlating restoration actions to increasing salmon and steelhead populations.

  12-1633 – Headgate Dam Fish Passage

  The Headgate Dam is listed directly in the recovery plan as a barrier to fish passage in Asotin Creek. The dam is in the lower watershed and is a juvenile barrier and may be contributing to downward trend in bull trout. The dam was attributed with the extirpation of spring Chinook in the watershed.

  12-1634 – Mill Creek Passage – 9th Avenue Extension

  Mill Creek is a partial passage barrier to salmonids listed in the salmon recovery plan for improvements for fish passage. Passage through the project would contribute partially to

opening 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.**

  12-1635 – North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650 – 24.7 percent

  12-1641 – Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration – Although this project is showing 15 percent match, it is noteworthy that the request and match are part of a larger project funded through an alternate funding source at more than $1 million, which would equal 80 percent match.

  The overall match shown in Appendix F is 15.08 percent, not including the match mentioned in project 12-1641.

- **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 34. Sponsor History

Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
12-1657	George Creek Wildlife Area Restoration Implementation	Tri-State Steelheaders	7 completed, 4 active, 2 not completed
12-1637	Charley Creek and North Fork Asotin Channel Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	3 active, 4 completed
12-1633	Headgate Dam Fish Passage	Asotin County Conservation District	27 completed, 2 not completed
12-1653	Pataha Culvert U.S. Forest Service	Nez Perce Tribe	New sponsor
12-1641	Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	3 active, 4 completed

Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
12-1634	Mill Creek Passage – Ninth Avenue Extension	Tri-State Steelheaders	7 completed, 4 active, 2 not completed
12-1635	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation	4 completed
12-1639	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	City of Dayton	1 completed
12-1640	Tucannon Ranch Phase I Implementation	Columbia Conservation District	2 active, 25 completed
12-1658	North Fork Touchet Conservation Easement Assessment Jim Creek Confluence	Blue Mountain Land Trust	3 active, 6 completed, 3 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 2012. The Lead Entity Committee held a pre-application review and comment on March 19th, followed by a draft review and score meeting on April 24th. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 19th to make final comment and

prioritize the project list. In 2012, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on 23 proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, 11 final applications were submitted for scoring and ranking. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding six projects and five alternatives (below).

	13th Grant Round Final Applications	AVERAGE	Cost of Project	Running Total	
1	George Creek Wildlife Area Restoration Implementation	115.60	$256,006	$256,006	
2	Restoration Phase of the Asotin Creek IMW	113.90	$280,843	$536,849	
3	Tucannon Ranch Phase 1 Implementation	111.50	$346,831	$883,680	
4	Headgate Dam Fish Passage	110.60	$166,600	$1,050,280	
5	Pataha Culvert	109.50	$283,272	$1,333,552	
6	Project Area 14 LW Restoration (partially funded)	108.33	$264,848	$1,598,400	Funding Line
Alternate 1	Project Area 14 LW Restoration	108.33	$135,152	$1,733,552	
Alternate 2	Mill Creek Passage - 9th Ave Extension	107.00	$587,350	$2,320,902	
Alternate 3	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Forest Road 650 Crossing	106.50	$150,290	$2,471,192	
Alternate 4	North Fork Touchet River Dedloff Conservation Easement Assessment	102.90	$18,402	$2,489,594	
Alternate 5	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	98.10	$87,000	$2,576,594	

The lead entity/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board then reviewed the recommended list provided by the Lead Entity Committee and adjusted the rank order based on concern over the cost-benefit of the Tucannon Ranch Phase 1 Implementation Project, the need to continue making progress on Mill Creek passage, addressing fish passage on the North Touchet River and a desire to develop project designs on the Touchet River. Moving the Tucannon Ranch Phase 1 Implementation down the list allowed for funding these other priority projects as shown in the following final lead entity/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board approved table:

	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board/Lead Entity Final Ranked Project List "13th Grant Round"				
	13th Grant Round Final Applications	Ave	Cost of Project	Running Total	
1	George Creek Wildlife Area Restoration Implementation	115.60	$256,006	$256,006	
2	Restoration Phase of the Asotin Creek IMW	113.90	$280,843	$536,849	
3	Headgate Dam Fish Passage	110.60	$166,600	$703,449	
4	Pataha Culvert	109.50	$283,272	$986,721	
5	Project Area 14 LW Restoration (partially funded)	108.33	$264,848	$1,251,569	
6	Mill Creek Passage - 9th Ave Extension	107.00	$100,000	$1,351,569	
7	North Fork Touchet River Fish Passage Improvement at Forest Road 650 Crossing	106.50	$150,290	$1,501,859	Funding Line
8	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	98.10	$82,141	$1,584,000	$1,584,000
Alt	Tucannon Ranch Phase 1 Implementation	111.50	$346,831		
Alt	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	104.00	$4,859		
Alt	Mill Creek Passage - 9th Ave Extension	107.00	$487,350		
Alt	Project Area 14 LW Restoration (partially funded)	108.33	$135,152		
Alt	North Fork Touchet River Dedloff Conservation Easement Assessment	102.90	$18,402		
Alternate projects have not been prioritized					

Note: In the 13th grant round, the lead entity had difficult discussion in producing the final list due to the high quality of the projects on the list and an ongoing commitment to removing

priority fish passage barriers. When viewing the list, it becomes apparent several projects with high average scores are positioned in the alternate for funding position. This was due to several conditions as follows: Several of the fish passage barriers were scored lower on the Lead Entity Committee list below the funding line, and the lead entity/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board took measures to ensure funding of those projects. The Tucannon Ranch project was moved down the list based on uncertainty regarding immediate benefit to fish and cost-benefit ratio relative to the other projects listed. The Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design and Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration project were partially funded because they were both high priority and were able to modify the scope of their application to accommodate a reduction in funding without compromising the objective. The Mill Creek project although a passage barrier, was modified because it had the option to change the scope from design build to design only, which will not likely affect the implementation schedule. The sponsor will request implementation funding in the following grant round. The North Fork Touchet Dedloff Conservation Easement Assessment was scored low and would have been an alternate based on available funds but was not moved up on the list. Discussion during the final ranking meeting potentially identified an alternate funding source, although the project will remain an alternate on the list.

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 May 2012 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. Several prospective projects were withdrawn or significantly altered to address the review panel recommendations. The review panel first reviews our projects at the draft stage during the early review.

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 the 2012 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 of October 22. The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region has eight projects, totaling $1,584,000. Five alternates are also included.

Table 35. Snake River Salmon Recovery Board **Regional Allocation: $1,598,400**

Lead Entity: Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $1,598,400**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1657	R	George Creek Wildlife Area Restoration Implementation	Tri-State Steelheaders	Asotin Creek Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 17	Clear	$256,006	
2	12-1637	R	Charley Cr and N Fk Asotin Channel Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Asotin Creek Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 15	Clear	$280,843	
3	12-1633	R	Headgate Dam Fish Passage	Asotin County Conservation District	Asotin Creek Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 15	Clear	$166,600	
4	12-1653	R	Pataha Culvert US Forest Service	Nez Perce Tribe	Tucannon River Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 19	Clear	$283,272	
5	12-1641	R	Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon River Spring Chinook, Steelhead, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 23	Clear	$264,848	
6	12-1634	P	Mill Creek Passage - 9th Ave Extension	Tri-State Steelheaders	Walla Walla Steelhead, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 18	Clear	$114,400	
7	12-1635	R	NF Touchet R Fish Passage Improvement at Road 650	Umatilla Confederated Tribe	Touchet River bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 21	Clear	$150,291	
8	12-1639	P	Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration Design	City of Dayton	Touchet River steelhead, , bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 20	Clear	$82,140	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
9	12-1640	R	Tucannon Ranch Phase I Implementation	Columbia Conservation District	Tucannon River Steelhead, fall Chinook	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 23	Clear	$346,831	Alternate
10	12-1634	P	Mill Creek Passage Design - 9th Ave Extension	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Walla Walla Steelhead, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 18	Clear	$487,350	Alternate
11	12-1641	R	Project Area 14 Large Wood Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon River Spring Chinook, Steelhead, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan 3 Yr. Work Plan, Pg. 23	Clear	$135,152	Alternate
12	12-1658	P	NF Touchet Conservation Easement Assessment Jim Creek Confluence	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Walla Walla Steelhead, bull trout		Clear	$18,402	Alternate

Upper Columbia Salmon
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Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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

Table 36: 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

Region and Lead Entities

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board serves as the regional organization, coordinating with two lead entities in the region: Chelan County and Okanogan County.

Table 37: 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 Web site Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Habitat Work Schedule Chelan County Habitat Work Schedule Okanogan County Habitat Work Schedule

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

The Upper Columbia lead entities and the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board agreed to approach the 13th SRFB funding process in the same way as in previous years. There were no changes to process, criteria or timelines.

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board facilitates a process that allocates funds within the region based on consistency with the regional biological priorities established in the *Upper Columbia Biological Strategy* (Regional Technical Team 2009), and the Upper Columbia *Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan* (Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board 2007). Because the previous SRFB grants have matched the regional priorities in recent grant cycles,

the lead entities consider 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.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

Since 2001, the Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team has provided formal technical review for the Upper Columbia lead entities. From the beginning, the Regional Technical Team used a formal process with review criteria to rate projects on technical merits and consistency with regional biological priorities. It was the first technical team in the state to establish biological priorities at the scale of an evolutionarily significant unit. The Regional Technical Team continues to refine its own processes and criteria, although it made no significant changes for the 13th SRFB grant process.

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. In preparation for the 10th funding process, the Regional Technical Team revised the biological strategy to continue to ensure consistency with the recovery plan. As part of that process, the Regional Technical Team also revised the technical criteria for use in reviewing the project proposals. The biological strategy and associated review criteria are under Regional Technical Team review and revision, and are expected to be different for the next funding round.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board submitted details of the technical criteria used by the Regional Technical Team in evaluating projects. These criteria are summarized as follows:

- Benefit to viable salmonid population abundance and/or productivity
- Benefit to viable salmonid population spatial structure and/or diversity
- Addresses one or more limiting factors identified in the recovery plan
- A priority watershed (or major spawning area) for the populations
- Dependence on other limiting factors being addressed first (i.e. sequencing)
- Project design adequacy to achieve the stated objectives
- Permitting feasibility
- Reflection of cost estimates on all expected tasks

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 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 agency or organization to provide a service to the region. (Note: This is not the full list of the Regional Technical Team. That is available at www.ucsrb.com.)

- Chuck Peven, independent consultant, chair
- Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, vice-chair
- Steve Hays, Chelan County Public Utilities District
- Tom Kahler, Douglas County Public Utilities District
- Russell Langshaw, Grant County Public Utilities District
- John Arteburn, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Tracy Hillman, Ph.D., BioAnalysts, Inc.
- Joe Lange, Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Brandon Rogers, Yakama Nation
- Karl Polivka, Ph.D., U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Lab

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?**

  The *Upper Columbia Biological Strategy* (Regional Technical Team 2009) 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 evolutionarily significant unit. The Regional Technical Team summarized the biological priorities in a spreadsheet, which is distributed throughout the region and available at www.ucsrb.com.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  The Regional Technical Team scoring criteria consider cost-effectiveness by asking the evaluator to consider whether the cost estimates reflect all the expected tasks to complete the project.

  The citizen advisory committees address cost-effectiveness through three separate criteria: project longevity, project size and economics.

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.

The Regional Technical Team serves as the technical review body for the region's lead entities. The technical criteria used are described above in the regional technical review section.

The individual lead entities' citizen committees and the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee (comprised of three members from each lead entity) used the following criteria to rank projects:

- Benefits to fish
  - How did the Regional Technical Team rate this project?
  - Does the project address documented habitat limiting factors as outlined in the draft upper Columbia salmon recovery plan, biological strategy, or local watershed plan?
  - Is the project consistent with the recovery plan implementation strategy?
- Certainty of success
  - Is the project or assessment based on proven scientific methods that will meet objectives?
  - Are there any obstacles that could delay the implementation of this project or study (permitting or design)?
  - Who has responsibility to manage and maintain the project? What is the responsibility of current or future landowners?
  - Has the sponsor successfully implemented projects in the past?
- Project longevity
  - Are the benefits associated with the project in perpetuity?
  - Will the project last only a few years?
  - Is there a high risk of failure associated with this project?

- Project size
    - How much habitat is being protected or gained? Are threats imminent?
    - Is the scale of the proposed action appropriate?
- Community support
    - Does the project build community support for salmon recovery efforts?
    - Has the project sponsor secured landowner participation or acceptance?
    - Is there any community outreach planned during or after implementation?
- Economics
    - Does the project provide a negative or positive impact to the local economy?
    - Does the project represent an opportunity for economic benefit?
    - Will this project help the region move closer to delisting or reduce regulatory intervention?

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

Members of the Regional Technical Team listed above participated in the final proposal review. The 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 agency or organization to provide a service to the region. (Note: The full list of Regional Technical Team is available at www.ucsrb.com.)

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

Project Tours

Members of the lead entities, citizens' committees, Regional Technical Team, and SRFB Review Panel (Paul Schlenger and Kelley Jorgensen) toured the Wenatchee, Entiat, Okanogan, and Methow sub-basins on May 21-23. 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, citizens' committees, project sponsors, and SRFB Review Panel on local priorities in project development.

Pre-proposal Presentation Workshop

The purpose of the meeting on June 13 was for potential project sponsors to present their pre-proposals to members of the Regional Technical Team, habitat conservation plan tributary

committees, and SRFB statewide technical 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 evolutionarily significant unit in Washington State. The *Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan Implementation Schedule*, updated annually, outlines projects so that sponsors can use this table to identify priority projects. The lead entities are coordinating with the regional staff to populate the Habitat Work Schedule, which serves as the online database for the recovery plan implementation schedule. This allows project sponsors to locate priority projects and all available related information in one place online.

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 on May 21-23, during the June 13 Presentation Workshop; and during the final reviews on July 11. The Chelan Lead Entity Citizen Advisory Committee met on August 8 to hear presentations from the project sponsors and ask questions, and again on August 15 to rank the projects in the Chelan County Lead Entity. The Okanogan Lead Entity Citizen Advisory Committee met on August 1 to hear presentations from the project sponsors and ask questions, and again on August 8 to rank the projects in the Okanogan County Lead Entity.

The Regional Technical Team chair and regional staff attended the Lead Entity Citizen Advisory Committee meetings on August 1 and 15 to describe the Regional Technical Team scoring criteria, provide a summary of implementation for 2011, and to go through all of the Regional Technical Team comments and technical scores for the citizen advisory committees. Regional staff facilitated the Joint Citizen's Advisory Committee on August 22 to merge the Chelan and Okanogan Lead Entity project lists into one list for the upper Columbia region.

During the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee meeting, members discussed projects before approving a final list. There were no issues with project ranking for this year.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board regional list is includes 20 projects, totaling about $3.9 million in SRFB request, including alternates. Of the projects, two are conditioned.

Table 38. Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board **Regional Allocation: $1,953,000**

Lead Entities: Okanogan County and Chelan County **Lead Entity Allocation: $1,953,000**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Lead Entity	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1440	A	Tall Timber Ranch Conservation Easement Phase 2	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; White River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$110,000	
2	12-1670	R	Lower Chewuch Beaver Restoration	Methow Conservancy	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Improve Habitat Complexity; Increase Water Storage; Lower Chewuch River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$44,652	
3	12-1663	A	Twisp River-Poorman Creek Wetland Habitat Acquisition 2012 RM 4.75	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower Twisp River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$359,550	
4	12-1438	R	Lower Nason Creek Reach Based Restoration (RM 3.5 – 4.7)	Chelan County Natural Resources	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Restore Natural Channel Processes; Nason Creek Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	**Conditioned**	$338,233	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Lead Entity	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
5	12-1648	R	Ninemile Creek Riparian Restoration Project	Trout Unlimited, Inc.	Okanogan	Okanogan Steelhead	(Tier 3) Improve Off-channel Habitat Quantity and Diversity; Upper Okanogan River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$165,783	
6	12-1622	P	Lower White River Floodplain Rehabilitation	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Improve Floodplain Function; White River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$140,000	
7	12-1620	R	Mill Creek/Mountain Home Ranch Road Fish Passage	Chelan County Natural Resources/ US Fish and Wildlife Service	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 4) Improved Fish Passage; Peshastin Creek Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$223,542	
8	12-1651	R	Methow River Riparian Planting 2012	Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 2) Increase LWD Retention and Recruitment; Middle Methow River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$80,000	
9	12-1447	P	Peshastin Creek – Blewett Rock and Gravel Side Channel Reconnection Design	Chelan County Natural Resources	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Improve Side-channel Reconnection; Peshastin Creek Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$199,900	
10	12-1662	A	Middle Methow (M2) Wetland Conservation Easement 2012 RM 45.75	Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Methow River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$87,340	

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Lead Entity	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
11	12-1646	R	Entiat PUD Canal System Conversion Project – Phase 2	Cascadia Conservation District	Chelan	Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 2) Improve Instream Flows; Lower Entiat River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$204,000	
12	12-1649	A	Big Valley Riparian Protection	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Upper Methow River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$200,000	Alternate
13	12-1843	R	Nason Creek N1 – KDIZ3 Floodplain Reconnection	Chelan County Natural Resources	Chelan	Wenatchee Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Restore Natural Channel Processes; Nason Creek Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Conditioned	$621,000	Alternate
14	12-1468	A	Twisp River Riparian Protection III	Methow Conservancy	Okanogan	Methow Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower Twisp River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$63,968	Alternate
15	12-1614	A	Cottonwood Flats Phase 1: Acquisition	Chelan County Natural Resources	Chelan	Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Entiat River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$341,700	Alternate
16	12-1626	R	Wenatchee & Entiat Beaver Reintroduction Project	Trout Unlimited, Inc.	Chelan	Wenatchee and Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	Not Rated Sub- basin Wide; Restore Natural Channel Processes is typically Tier 1	Clear	$156,000	Alternate

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Lead Entity	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
17	12-1616	P	Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	Chelan County Natural Resources/ US Forest Service	Chelan	Wenatchee and Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 3) Restore Channel Migration and Riparian Condition; Upper Wenatchee Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$51,000	Alternate
18	12-1615	P	Upper Peshastin Creek Tributary Assessment	Chelan County Natural Resources/ Wild Fish Conservancy	Chelan	Wenatchee and Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	Not Rated in Peshastin Creek; Restore Natural Channel Processes is typically Tier 1	Clear	$115,036	Alternate
19	12-1624	A	Lower Wenatchee Sleepy Hollow Floodplain Conservation Easements	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Chelan	Wenatchee and Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	(Tier 1) Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower Wenatchee River Assessment Unit; RTT Biological Strategy	Clear	$408,750	Alternate
20	12-1619	P	Peshastin Restoration Strategy Sediment Reduction Plan	Chelan County Natural Resources/ US Forest Service	Chelan	Wenatchee and Entiat Spring Chinook; Steelhead	Not Rated in Peshastin Creek; Sediment is general limiting factor throughout the region	Clear	$51,250	Alternate

Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Washington Coast
Sustainable Salmon
Partnership
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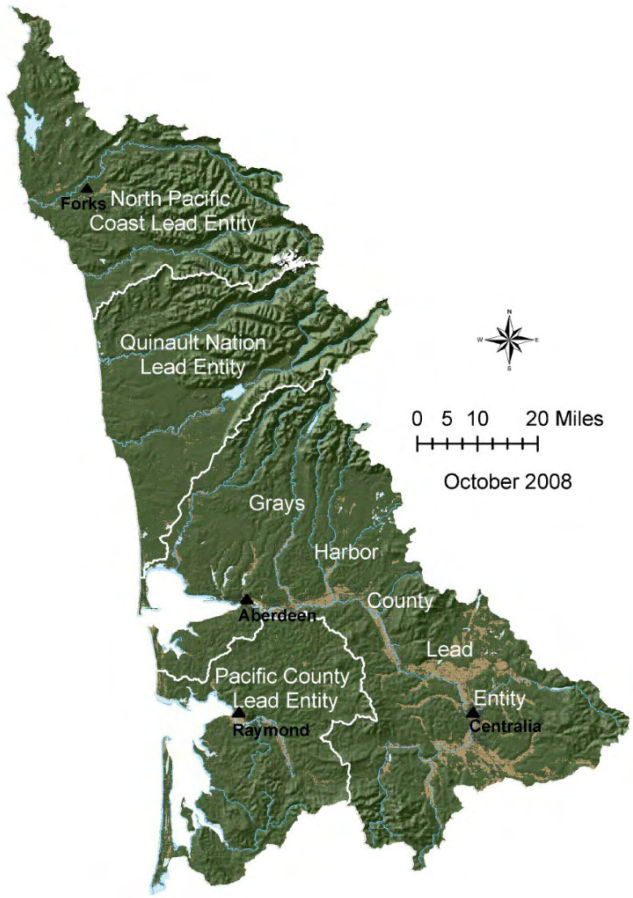

Geography

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

Table 39: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

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.

Table 40: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	A draft plan for salmon sustainability is in process.
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 has formed and is recognized as a regional salmon recovery organization. The partnership has released a second draft of the *Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan* to sustain salmonid species and populations. The draft plan is under review and will be finalized in 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.
Web Information	Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, Web Site Habitat Work Schedule

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 the 2012 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?

The Washington Coast region is still in the process of developing a regional salmon sustainability plan.

In 2012, the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership used the same allocations to lead entities as in 2011. The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Board-appointed Regional Technical Committee again recommended a sub-allocation formula that 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 forwarded in the recommendation were:

- 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 declined to recommend a weighting of these metrics for the coast board, but 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 coast 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[11], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

  The coast region is still in the process of developing a regional salmon sustainability plan and 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. The Wild Salmon Center did conduct an expert stock status ranking seeking the knowledge of professionals throughout the region as part of identifying core salmon strongholds. This information is available to all in the region, 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 are evaluated specifically for being reasonable and whether critical expenses are adequately covered.
  - Grays Harbor County 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. Two projects primarily benefit Lake Ozette sockeye and are identified in Appendix 0.

- **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.

[11] Salmonid Stock Inventory, Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

Local review processes. (Lead entity provide response)

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 41: Coast Local Review Processes

WRIA 20	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	Project strategy • Preservation and protection • Assessment and monitoring • Restoration of processes (long-term) Restoration of physical habitat (short-term) • Reconnect fragmented and isolated habitat • Project method type • Project categories • Acquisition and easement • Fish passage • Road decommissioning, Drainage/stabilization, floodplain/wetland • Large woody debris placement • Invasive species control • Riparian planting • In-stream structure removal or abandonment, or improvement or replacement	Habitat and Biology Addressed: • Habitat quality • Habitat quantity • Salmonid life history • Species diversity • Riparian forest and native vegetation • Sediment control • Connectivity	Likelihood of Success • Appropriate project sponsor • Likelihood of satisfying the granting agency • Accuracy of budget • Investment in long-term restoration • Urgency for immediate implementation • Qualifications • Local community support
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Hoh Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Wild Salmon Center, Makah Tribe, Hoh River Trust, Clallam Conservation District, Quileute Tribe, Clallam County, Jefferson County, independent consultant, Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition, NOAA, Coastal Watershed Institute, City of Forks. Technical specialties represented: Habitat biologist, restoration engineer, fisheries biologist, geologist, hydrologist, civil engineer, marine ecologist		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The Technical Review Panel site visit was undertaken by Patty Michak and Michelle Kramer on May 29, 2012; where five proposed projects were reviewed. After the review, two projects were "cleared", with a minor request to provide more information on one of them, and the other two projects were flagged as potential projects of concern needing more information. Responses to Review Panel questions were posted in PRISM as attachments for all three projects where the need for more information was indicated.		
Use of Implementation Plans or	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity does not have a multi-year implementation plan. The lead entity and our regional organization were both		

WRIA 20	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity
Habitat Work Schedule	created in 2007 and are just now finalizing our draft regional strategy and it does not yet include a process for formalized multi-year planning. 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 79 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 in terms of 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.
How Comments Addressed	North Pacific Coast Lead Entity has not yet experienced much controversy over generating the annual large list, or selecting out the high ranking subset of prioritized projects for any one year. Differences of opinion on project lists are dealt with primarily through open discussion during technical committee meetings or monthly citizen committee meetings. The significant controversies in our process so far have only occurred 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.

WRIA 22 and 23	Grays Harbor County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	• Benefits to Salmon • Certainty of Success • Project Partnership and Outreach The criteria for these parameters mirror the guidance provided in Manual 18.
Technical Advisory Group	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, Quinault Indian Nation. Technical specialties represented: Water quality, community development, fisheries biologist, conservation district manager, outreach specialist, forestry
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and 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 *Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan* is not a multi-year implementation plan but does identify short- and long-term voluntary restoration and protection actions.
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.

WRIA 24	Pacific County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Benefits to salmon • Based upon limiting factors analysis and Technical Advisory Group input • Social, economic, environment • Technical management • Scoring guidelines include evaluation of: o Sponsor – Management approach, track record o Pre-engineering, planning completed o Impact on roads, utilities, access, land use, flood hazard, and water use o Project impact on public use of the project area and changes as a result of project o Non-salmon ecosystem effects on wildlife habitat resources • External risks to project o Public support and opinion of the project o Impact of the project on local economy in terms of job, tax base o Public outreach and education by involving the public in salmon restoration o Impact of the project to the quality of life around the project
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, and Natural Resources, The Nature Conservancy, Pacific Conservation District, natural resources consultants. Technical specialties represented: Geomorphologist, habitat biologist, fish biologist, Spartina coordinator
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB Review Panel conducted a project site review on June 5, 2012. After the site tour, the SRFB Review Panel provided its input and recommendations to the local committee. The SRFB Review Panel recommended that the lead entity install bridges on the two replacement sites and add funding to control the invasive Japanese knotweed at site Number 1. The SRFB Review Panel was very helpful in the review process and supported the project.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	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.
How Comments Addressed	There were very few technical, citizen, and policy review comments to address. We had one benign project that did not stir up any form of controversy and was supported by all of the groups. The recommendations made by the SRFB Review Panel were incorporated into the application for submittal.

WRIA 21	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	• Watershed priority • Species priority • Does the project address priority process for its watershed? • Does the project address priority habitat for this watershed and stock? Other stocks of concern? • Does the project address priority limiting factor identified in watershed and for this stock? • Breadth of effect • Certainty of success • Response time • Measuring success • If the project is an assessment project, does it address a data gap identified in the strategy, limiting factors analysis, or specific watershed analysis? • If the project is an assessment project, does it lead directly to an identified project? • Does the project address, or is it in conflict with, an issue of documented community interest?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Quinault Indian Nation, the Nature Conservancy, and the Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition (regional fisheries enhancement group). Technical specialties represented: salmon biologist, fisheries biologist, habitat biologist, engineering, and forester
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB Review Panel site visit was undertaken by Patty Michak and Tom Slocom on May 30, 2012 for five proposed projects. This year, the Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity conducted its own pre-site visit with the project proponents and the WRIA 21 Technical Review Group members on May 9. This was very helpful for the project proponents in preparation for the technical review group site visit. None of the Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity projects this year were flagged after 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. For Round 13, a new draft 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 comprehensive list of projects identified and accompanying the annual request for proposals. This priority list will be updated annually.
How Comments were Addressed	Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity used its new draft 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 strictly on the basis of scoring guidance in the plan. Next year, a more formal request for proposals will be sent out in January, accompanied by some scheduled presentations to tribal and non-tribal stakeholders in WRIA 21 to expand participation.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's lead entities' project lists as of October 22. The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region has 16 projects, totaling $1,966,690.

Table 42: Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership **Regional Allocation: $1,620,000**

Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $684,292**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1189	A	Wein's Farm Riparian Acquisition and Restoration	Heernett Environmental Foundation	Chehalis Fall Chum, Chehalis Coho, Chehalis Winter Steelhead	Tier 1 and Tier 2 priorities The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, Pages 92 - 94	Clear	$304,800	
2	12-1410	P	Grays Harbor Juvenile Fish Use Assessment 2012	Wild Fish Conservancy	All WRIA 22/23 Stocks of Chinook, Chum, Coho, and Steelhead. Bull Trout	Tier 1 priority. The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, Page 101	Clear	$204,341	
3	12-1068	R	West Fork Chenois Creek Fish Barrier Correction	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Humptulips Fall Chinook, Humptulips Fall Chum, Humptulips Coho, Humptulips Summer and Winter Steelhead	Tier 2 priority. The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, Page 102	Clear	$175,151	
4	12-1109	R	Allen Creek Restoration Project	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chehalis Fall Chinook, Chehalis Fall Chum, Chehalis Coho, Chehalis Winter Steelhead	Tier 1 priority. The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, Page 70	Clear	$64,000	Alternate
5	12-1101	R	Campbell Slough Fish Barrier Correction	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Humptulips Fall Chinook, Humptulips Fall Chum, Humptulips Coho, Humptulips Summer and Winter Steelhead	Tier 2 priority. The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Strategy for WRIA 22 and 23, Page 102	Clear	$67,000	Alternate

Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $403,320**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1390	R	Crooked Creek Tributary Culvert Replacement	Makah Tribe	Lake Ozette Sockeye	High Priority North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy, Page 54	Clear	$179,245	
2	12-1594	R	North Fork Calawah Road Decommissioning	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Calawah summer and fall Chinook, Calawah summer and winter steelhead, Calawah fall coho	High Priority North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy, Page 54	Clear	$62,893	
3	12-1389	R	Big River Floodplain Restoration	Makah Tribe	Lake Ozette Sockeye	High Priority North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy, Page 54	Clear	$44,445	
4	12-1408	R	Sands Creek Drainage Culvert Replacement	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Dickey Fall Coho, Dickey Winter Steelhead	High Priority North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy, Page 54	Clear	$116,737	
5	12-1409	R	Hoh River Knotweed Control Project 2013	10,000 Years Institute	Hoh Bull Trout, Hoh S/S and Fall Chinook, Hoh Fall Chum, Hoh Coho, Hoh Summer and Winter Steelhead	High Priority North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy, Page 54	Clear	$77,484	Alternate

Lead Entity: Pacific County Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $137,848**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1707	R	Fred Johnson Culvert Replacement Project	Pacific Conservation District	Naselle Fall Chum, Naselle Fall Coho, Naselle Winter Steelhead	Pacific County Strategic Plan for Salmon Recovery, page 68	Clear	$137,848	

Lead Entity: Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity **Lead Entity Allocation: $394,540**

Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial/ Alternate
1	12-1428	R	Christmas Creek Drainage Restoration, Phase II	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Clearwater Coho	Tier 1 Stock, page 27. Medium Applicability Action, page 43 WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (2011)	Clear	$104,278	
2	12-1325	R	Moses Prairie Reclamation	Quinault Indian Nation	Queets Coho, Raft Coho	Tier 1 Stock, page 27. High Applicability Action, page 44 WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (2011)	Clear	$71,224	
3	12-1323	R	Railroad Grade Bridge	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault Coho, Quinault Summer and Winter Steelhead	Tier 1 Stocks, page 27. High Applicability Action, page 45 WRIA 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (2011)	Clear	$16,598	
4	12-1155	R	Lower Quinault Floodplain Knotweed Removal	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault S/S and Fall Chinook, Quinault Fall Chum, Quinault Coho, Quinault Sockeye, Quinault Steelhead	Tier 1 Stocks, page 27. High Applicability Action, pages 44- 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (2011)	Clear	$170,440	
5	12-1326	P	Salmon River Culverts Design Project	Quinault Indian Nation	Salmon River Coho	Tier 3 Stock, High Applicability Action, page 21 Queets/Quinault Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy (2011)	Clear	$32,000	

Attachment 1: 2012 Grant Schedule

Date	Phase	Description
January–June 15	Technical review (required)	RCO staff and review panel members meet with lead entities and grant applicants to discuss project ideas and visits sites. Scheduling site visits must be completed between January 16 and March 1. Please reserve and confirm your dates early. Site visits must be completed before June 15, 2012.
January–June 1	DUE DATE: Project early-application materials due (required)	Projects are submitted to PRISM from the Habitat Work Schedule (Work with your lead entity). Project sponsors enter project review materials in PRISM for the SRFB Review Panel. This step should be completed as early as necessary to fit lead entities' schedules. Complete project review materials are required to secure a site visit by the review panel. Complete or near complete PRISM applications are recommended.
February–June	Application workshops (on request)	RCO staff offer application workshops or Web-based meeting and conference call, on request, for lead entities. The lead entity coordinator 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 post comments in SharePoint for lead entities and grant applicants. The review panel will "flag" projects that it believes would benefit from additional review at the regional area project meeting.
July 6	DUE DATE: Response to initial project review forms due	Grant applicants should update their applications to address review panel concerns from initial site visit and review. Sponsors should attach their responses to review panel comments in PRISM.
July 12	Review Panel meeting	Review panel discusses "flagged" projects and updates the review forms. Panel will meet either in person or via conference call to provide full panel feedback on "flagged" projects.
July 26	SRFB Review Panel updates project review forms	Two weeks after the July 12 review panel meeting, the review panel will post comments in SharePoint for lead entities and grant applicants. Grant applicants should update their final applications to address any review panel concerns and attach their responses to review panel comments in PRISM with their final application.
August 10	Optional early due date	Lead entities may choose an early submittal option of August 10. This will allow RCO staff more time to review applications and more time for the review panel to do its work.
August 24	DUE DATE: Applications due Lead entity submittals due	Application materials, including attachments, must be submitted via PRISM by August 24. Lead entities without regional organizations submit responses to the information questionnaire. (Appendices N and O)

Date	Phase	Description
August 24–September 7	Grant manager review	All applications are screened for completeness and eligibility. If applications are submitted to PRISM via the Habitat Work Schedule/PRISM gateway before August 24, RCO staff can make them available to the review panel earlier.
September 7	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 14	DUE DATE: Regional submittal	Regional organizations submit their recommendations for funding and responses to the information questionnaire. (Appendices N and O)
October 1–2	SRFB Review Panel meeting	Review panel meets to discuss projects. The review panel will consider application materials, site visits, and all received responses to comment forms in order to complete the post-application review and status of each project.
October 5	SRFB Review Panel updates project review forms	After the October 1 meeting, the review panel will post comments in SharePoint for lead entities and grant applicants. Grant applicants with projects identified as "conditioned" or "Project of Concern" (POC) are recommended to provide responses to the review panel and have further discussion at the regional area meeting.
October 18	DUE DATE: Response to comment forms	Grant applicants with projects that are "conditioned" or identified as a "POC" should provide a final response to review panel comments. Grant applicants should post their responses on PRISM or send them to their grant manager.
October 22–25	Regional area project meetings	Regional organizations and lead entities present all projects on the list to the review panel, with a key emphasis on projects identified as "conditioned" or "POC" by the review panel.
October 31	SRFB Review Panel finalizes comment forms	The review panel will finalize comment forms by considering application materials, site visits, sponsor's responses to comments, and presentations during the regional area meeting.
November 9	Lead entity submits signed copy of F1-F2 Form	Lead entity submits signed copy of their Lead Entity List Memorandum
November 16	Final 2012 grant report made available for public review	The final funding recommendation report is available for public review.
December 6–7	Board funding meeting	Board awards grants. Public comment period available.

Attachment 2: 2012 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. During the past 15 years, she worked as an 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 the secretary for River Restoration Northwest.

Patty Michak, consultant, Hansville
Ms. Michak is the owner and president of MarineView Fisheries Consulting, Inc. She has more than 25 years of experience with fisheries biology, including conducting site investigations and evaluations, and completing a variety of permitting requirements and consultation processes. She has provided technical support for fisheries habitat requirements, water quality impacts, and fish passage and protection impact evaluations. Ms. Michak has worked throughout the state from the north coastal area to Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and the Columbia Basin. She earned a bachelor of science degree in fisheries from the University of Washington.

Pat Powers, consultant, Olympia
Mr. Powers is a nationally-recognized expert in stream habitat restoration and fish passage design and has been involved in the development of Department of Fish and Wildlife's guidance documents on stream restoration and fish passage. He received his master of science and bachelor of science degrees in civil engineering from Washington State University with an emphasis in hydrology, hydraulics, river engineering, fish passage, and fisheries engineering.

Paul Schlenger, consultant, Seattle
Mr. Schlenger is certified by the American Fisheries Society as a certified fisheries professional. He has done extensive work in Puget Sound estuarine and nearshore 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.

Attachment 3: 2012 SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria

To help ensure that every project funded by the SRFB is technically sound, the 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 or a low likelihood of success will be designated projects of concern. The SRFB Review Panel will not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. It is expected that projects will follow best management practices and will meet state and federal permitting requirements.

Criteria

For restoration and protection-related 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.
2. Information provided or current understanding of the system is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
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 and lead entity have failed to justify the costs.
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 uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated objective.
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 would likely jeopardize the project's success.

13. The project has not been shown to address an important habitat condition or watershed process in the area.

14. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

For assessment, design, feasibility, and research projects, the panel will determine that a project is not technically sound and cannot be significantly improved if:

1. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing (per the research plan).

2. 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.

3. The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.

4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits.

5. The assessment or research does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed, may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat assessment or restoration activities, or may be inconsistent with a larger assessment or research need.

6. The assessment uses a technique that has not been proven successful in past applications.

7. There are significant constraints to the implementation of high priority projects following completion of the assessment.

8. It is unclear how the assessment will achieve its stated objectives.

9. It is unlikely that the assessment will achieve its stated objective.

10. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

Attachment 4: Projects of Concern and Conditioned Evaluation Forms

Projects of Concern 1

Hood Canal Coordinating Council

- 12-1338P Union River Reach Assessment

Conditioned Projects 10

Island County Lead Entity

- 12-1395A North Livingston Bay Acquisition, Phase 1

  Condition: The review panel noted the Phase 1 Roberge property acquisition was out of sequence, because purchasing the Phase 2 and Phase 3 properties (as referred to in the project proposal) is key to achieving the high benefit nearshore restoration project. To address the uncertainty of assembling the complete restoration project area, this phase of the project funding is conditioned on the following:

  - Reimbursement of the Roberge due diligence costs, including appraisal, appraisal review, surveying, boundary line adjustments, and associated administrative costs are eligible for reimbursement if the project sponsor is awarded the National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grant (or otherwise obtains the funds necessary) for acquisition of the adjacent 144-acre parcel of diked farmland (Phase 2) immediately west of Phase I.
  - Reimbursement for the Roberge property acquisition costs are eligible once the sponsor secures landowner willingness of the Phase 2 property, either through a Purchase and Sale Agreement or an Option Agreement.

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

- 12-1170 Cedar Creek Reach 1 Restoration

  Condition: Due to the concern for potential impacts to Pacific Lamprey that use Cedar Creek, the project sponsor must provide documentation (e.g. meeting minutes for design review with WDFW and USFWS) to the RCO grant manager demonstrating that coordination with both agencies has occurred during the design phase of the project. Documentation must be received by the RCO grant manager before the project proceeds to construction.

- 12-1333R Abernathy Creek 5A Side Channel Project

  Condition: Due to the change in project location and the conceptual level of the information provided within the proposal, the review panel will condition this project for review and approval of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design

drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. Permits should not be applied for before review panel design review is completed. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

- 12-1334R Upper Elochoman River Reach 9 Restoration

  Condition: Due to the conceptual level of the information provided within the proposal and the experimental nature of the instream elements, the review panel will condition this project for review and approval of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor once all documents have been provided. The review panel must approve the design before the project can move forward and final design funds are released. Permits shall not be applied for before review panel approval of design. Review panel approval depends on satisfactorily showing that the design meets the following criteria:

  - The project instream elements (rock island, rock garden and groins) shall be designed to allow for channel migration, and in such a manner as to not restrict channel migration.
  - The riprap comprising the rock islands shall be designed to stay buried by bedload so the interstitial spaces will not be a haven for predators.
  - The rock islands shall allow for recruitment of growing medium and vegetation on the island.
  - All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

- 12-1107P Dungeness Flow Enhancement-Recharge and Storage

  Condition: The sponsor shall submit the required water rights agreement(s) and the completed feasibility study and conceptual design drawings to the review panel for its review and approval before proceeding with the preparation of the final engineering design and permitting activities. All design work shall include the basic content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor.

Chelan County Lead Entity

- 12-1438R Lower Nason Creek RM 3.7 - 4.7 Restoration

  Condition: Submit the completed preliminary design and design report to the RCO grants manager for review panel review and approval, before applying for permits

and advancing to the construction portion of the grant scope of work. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

- 12-1843R Nason N1-KDIZ3 Floodplain Reconnection

  Condition: Submit the completed preliminary design and design report to the RCO grants manager for review panel review and approval, before applying for permits and advancing to the construction portion of the grant scope of work. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

- 12-1524P Middle Fork Nooksack LWD Design

  Condition: The conceptual design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO grant manager once complete. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor once all documents have been provided. Work can begin on developing the preliminary design once the review panel grants approval of the conceptual design documents. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity

- 12-1285R Confluence Parks/Iss Crk Restoration Phase 2

  Condition: Due to incomplete design information during review of the grant application, the review panel conditions this project for review and approval of the updated preliminary design documents. The updated preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor. Permits should not be applied for before the review panel design review is completed.

Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity

- 12-1444 Fenster Levee Setback and Floodplain Restoration III

  Condition: Due to the conceptual level of the current design, the review panel will condition this project for review and approval of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO grant manager once complete. The review panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor. Permits should not be applied for before the review panel design review is completed.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Hood Canal

Project Number: 12-1338

Project Name: Lower Union River Reach Assessment and Preliminary Design

Project Sponsor: Hood Canal SEG

Grant Manager: Mike Ramsey

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	**5/7/2012**	**Reviewed**
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	**Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.**	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	**Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.**	
	Date	**Status**
Post Application	**10/2/2012**	**POC**
Final	**10/31/2012**	**POC**
Status Options		
POC	**Project of Concern**	
CLEAR	**Project is clear**	

Project Summary: The proposed project is a habitat assessment of the lower Union River. The primary objective of this planning project is to conduct a reach assessment of the Union River Mainstem and historic summer chum spawning tributaries. The goal is for this reach assessment is to provide the information necessary to identify and prioritize reaches within the Union River that are in need of habitat improvements that would directly benefit Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon. The Union River Reach Assessment will take place in the lower 6.75 Miles of mainstem Union River (WRIA #15.0503) and historic summer chum spawning tributaries which include Courtney Creek (WRIA #15.0505), Bear Creek (WRIA #15.0510), and Hazel Creek (WRIA #15.0516). THE PROJECT HAS BEEN REVISED TO INCLUDE JUST THE LOWER ONE MILE OF THE UNION RIVER MAINSTEM AND PRODUCE PRELIMINARY DESIGNS.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 5/25/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen and Steve Toth

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes 5/7/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The project would be improved by taking a more intensive approach to evaluate the feasibility of implementing process-based restoration efforts in specific locations, rather than just a generalized habitat assessment approach. Landowner willingness for protection and restoration projects will be a critical element in determining the feasibility of projects and more resources should be applied for this aspect of the project. The relatively high density of landowners will likely be a greater limiting factor to implementing projects, than existing habitat conditions. We would also recommend that the assessment focus on geomorphic channel and floodplain conditions (e.g., historical channel form, sediment transport and storage processes, longitudinal stream gradient, tributary alluvial fans) to better assess how conditions have been altered and to go beyond just a snapshot of current conditions.

The application does not clearly address the deliverables to be produced by the assessment. The sponsor stated that 10 -15 projects in each reach will be identified and preliminary designs for 10-15 projects will be produced as deliverables for a cost of $30,000 total design budget. The sponsor is encouraged to review Appendix D in Manual 18 for the definition of Preliminary Design products as the budget request appears low to generate that many designs at this level. From Manual 18:

"Preliminary designs must adequately describe all proposed project elements in sufficient detail for permit review and authorization. While the design team may tailor the design process to suit the unique circumstances of each project, the following project deliverables are required for preliminary design projects:

A. Preliminary design report, drawings, and engineering cost estimate

B. Design review comments (optional)

C. Permit applications (optional)

2. Missing Pre-application information.
Please clarify how the reaches will be prioritized.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate

document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/2/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: POC

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) Yes

Why?

Evaluation Criteria 15. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The project has been modified to focus on the lower one-mile of the Union River to develop preliminary designs for future restoration projects. No information about this reach of the river outside of its high summer chum spawning density has been provided in the application. What problem(s) is the project trying to address in this reach of the river given its current high use? What type of projects would be envisioned? The project sponsor needs to provide further information about this reach of the river and the potential for developing projects that will be of high benefit to fish.

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/31/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: POC

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) Yes

Why?
Evaluation Criteria 15. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing.
Evaluation Criteria 22. It is unclear how the assessment will achieve its stated objectives.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

The application materials and information provided during the regional meeting did not clearly present the objectives of the project or the assessment approach. Overall, the project is not adequately developed to state objectives or explain how any objectives would be achieved.

Additional information has been provided to the Review Panel about the general conditions within the Union River; however, the project sponsor has still not been able to clearly define the habitat problems in this reach. Almost all rivers are deficient in large wood loading, but no specific case was made for making wood placement a priority for this lower reach, such as a lack of pools or spawning gravels. Similarly, the lower reaches of most rivers have lost their floodplain connectivity, but no information was provided about existing side-channels or the potential to reconnect floodplain habitat. Finally, sediment processing and channel stability were cited as major factors for declines in summer chum, but no specific information about substrate conditions or channel instability was provided for the proposed restoration reach.

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Island County

Project Number: 12-1395

Project Name: North Livingston Bay Acquisition Phase 1

Project Sponsor: Whidbey Camano Land Trust

Grant Manager: Mike Ramsey/Elizabeth Butler

Project Summary: This first phase of the North Livingston Bay project includes the acquisition and protection of future restoration opportunities of up to 68 acres of wet uplands and 57 acres of intact tidelands. The project will expand the area already protected at Livingston Bay/Port Susan Bay.

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	4/26/2012	Reviewed
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/5/2012	POC
Final	10/30/2012	Conditioned
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 4/27/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Patty Michak and Steve Toth

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes 4/26/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The project sponsor needs to review the proposed parcels for acquisition for a variety of issues including: existing easements, access, current value, and future restoration potential; and update the proposal accordingly.

The project sponsor should provide information on the extent of historic estuary on the land proposed for acquisition and the future restoration efforts to demonstrate the need and value of this acquisition. During the field review the sponsor indicted that the historic connection to the

marine shoreline would occur after a future phase 3 acquisition parcel, and it was not clear if there is a willing landowner on this key parcel. It appears that the acquisition of the proposed parcels within this application is out of sequence with the long-term restoration plan; without the key parcels (phase 2 and 3) acquired the proposed parcels (with the exception of the tidelands owned by the Livingston Bay Community) would remain isolated from the nearshore and provide no direct salmon benefits. The Review Panel suggests that a better approach would be to first acquire the key parcel where the historic estuary connection occurred and then acquire parcels further removed from the nearshore connection as the project progresses.

Additionally, from a cursory look at the on-line county parcel and assessors information it appears that the Roberge parcel has already been sub-divided (into 3 parcels) to disconnect the home from the remaining land and it also appears that there may already be a conservation easement on the parcel proposed for acquisition. The parcels owned by the Livingston Bay Community are also confusing as far as designation (recreational use, swamp/march land), value and ownership. The sponsor needs to provide the county parcel map layer within the application and clearly describe the parcels (ownership, size, easements [access, conservation, etc], covenants, parcel access) from the information that can be obtained from the county records or the Livingston Bay Community association.

All estimated land values in the proposal appear to be exceptionally high given the quality of the land (wet marsh), parcel access (some appear landlocked) and possible other restrictions. The project sponsor should carefully review the estimated value of these parcels.

The sponsor needs to clearly demonstrate the value in acquiring a conservation easement on the Livingston Bay Community properties as a conservation easement would purchase future development rights, and on these parcels it appears there is a very small, if any, potential for development. While a conservation easement would allow for future estuary restoration actions (given that the easement would be prepared to allow these future actions) the purchase value of the conservation easement would be anticipated to be low given the lack of future development potential that is being forgone and the proposed conversation easement value does not reflect this.

The project sponsor must make a clear connection to risk of development of these parcels and the direct benefit to salmon population and/or their habitats.

2. Missing Pre-application information.
Provide LIDAR of the project area; all phases.
Provide T-sheet or other historic mapping of estuary extent on all phase of the project.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: POC

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) Yes.

Why?

3. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.

While the proposed Phase 1 acquisition could be considered a necessary step for the large-scale restoration project, the benefits can only be realized with the acquisition of the other parcels in Phase 2 and 3, and significant uncertainty exists regarding the potential for acquisition of the remaining parcels and implementation of the initial conceptual design. Within the sponsors response to Review Panel comments they state; "… the westernmost landowner is not ready to proceed."; which reinforces this uncertainty. While the project sponsors argues that there is a need to start somewhere and these parcels are at risk for sale the Review Panel has great concern that the investment of $250,000 may not lead to a salmon habitat project. We encourage the sponsor to capitalize on their experience and expertise and work with the Phase 3, westernmost, landowner to obtain that parcel.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

The project sponsor has provided more details about potential value of salt marsh restoration at the site and the need for the acquisition. The project also has a significant match ($200,000) component from the donated property value; however it is not clear from the budget information provided what parcels this donated value is attributed to.

POST APPLICATION LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/30/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Conditioned

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

Condition: The SRFB technical review panel noted the Phase 1 Roberge property acquisition was out of sequence, as purchasing the Phase 2 and Phase 3 properties (as referred to in the project proposal) are key to achieving the high benefit nearshore restoration project. In order to address the uncertainty of assembling the complete restoration project area, this phase of the project funding is conditioned on the following:

1) Reimbursement of the Roberge due diligence costs, including appraisal, appraisal review, surveying, boundary line adjustments, and associated administrative costs are eligible for reimbursement if the project sponsor is awarded the National Coastal Wetland Conservation

Grant (or otherwise obtains the funds necessary) for acquisition of the adjacent 144-acre parcel of diked farmland (Phase 2) immediately west of Phase I.

2) Reimbursement for the Roberge property acquisition costs are eligible once the sponsor secures landowner willingness of the Phase 2 property, either through a Purchase and Sale Agreement or an Option Agreement.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Lower Columbia

Project Number: 12-1170

Project Name: Cedar Creek Reach 1 Restoration

Project Sponsor: LCFEG

Grant Manager: Kat Moore

Project Summary: Project will excavate 2,000' of new side channel to increase spawning habitat, install large wood structure to increase rearing habitat and restore 5 acres of riparian habitat to reduce summer water temperatures.

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	May 3, 2012	Reviewed
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/5/2012	Clear
Final	10/31/12	Conditioned
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 5/14/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Patty Michak and Michelle Cramer

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes 5/3/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The project was rather undefined as presented during the field review. Multiple alternatives were presented within the application that were drastically different approaches and would result in very different habitat outcomes. A design plan must be provided in the final application.

What are the habitat objectives of the proposal? The proposal must clearly support the need for the project. What are the limiting factors for habitat within Cedar Creek? How will this project address the limited habitat types? From the discussion at the project presentations it sounded like Cedar Creek was producing a significant number of fish; this would indicate that habitat is

present and functioning; how would the proposed project affect or improve the current condition?

Cost seems high. Design-build projects are intended for projects where design and construction approach is straightforward and sponsor liability concerns are minimal. One of the benefits of design-build is efficiency of project and contract management as less contracts are established, which would keep costs low. This is not apparent within the draft proposal.

Deposition of excavated materials on the existing bar within the floodplain needs review. Will these sediments remobilize during high water and fill the excavated channel back in? Will this be allowed by permitting agencies?

Primary focus of the project is to restore connectivity to the NFK Lewis River, but the creek is connected; this project would be better described as enhancing but not restoring connectivity.

2. Missing Pre-application information.
Question 3.D. must be fully answered to explain the design and construction process that the sponsor will use. How will it be determined which restoration elements will be constructed? At this time the project does not seem like a good fit for Design Build approach.

Question 3.F. states that no other alternatives were considered but multiple alternatives have been presented; the sponsor needs to discuss the alternative selection process and link the alternatives to the goal and objectives of the project.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in

PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
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Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: Clear

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No.

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
Design has been refined and an approach selected.
There is concern with potential impacts to Pacific Lamprey that have been documented to utilize Cedar Creek. Please keep in mind the use of this creek by Pacific Lamprey and the impact of the proposed project to all lifestages of this species; particularly during construction. If spawning has occurred upstream of the project site the potential for ammocoetes to occur in low velocity sand/silt substrate is high. Coordination of the project design and implementation with WDFW and USFWS should occur.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

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Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/31/12

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Conditioned.

Condition: Due to the concern for potential impacts to Pacific Lamprey that have been documented to utilize Cedar Creek coordination of the project design and implementation of the project with WDFW and USFWS must occur. The project sponsor must provide documentation (e.g. meeting minutes for design review with WDFW and USFWS) to the RCO grant manager demonstrating that coordination with both agencies has occurred during the design phase of the project. Documentation must be received by the RCO grant manager prior to the project proceeding to construction.

1. **Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)** No

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Lower Columbia

Project Number: 12-1333

Project Name: Abernathy Creek 5A Restoration

Project Sponsor: Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Grant Manager: Kat Moore

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	May 2, 2012	Reviewed
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/5/2012	CLEAR - conditioned
Final	10/26/12	CLEAR - conditioned
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

Project Summary: Restore over 600 linear feet and nearly 2 acres of riparian wetlands on Abernathy Creek; off-channel habitat creation within the river-left floodplain across from the Abernathy Creek Fish Technology Center and downstream of its water supply reservoir. The intent is to emulate lost historical habitat complexity that will no longer be created on its own due to site constraints. The side-channel portion of the created habitat is designed to be seasonally active in order to increase availability and quality of over-wintering off-channel habitat and high flow refugia.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 5/9/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Patty Michak and Michelle Cramer

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes 5/2/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The proposal needs to provide project goals and objectives (See SHRG Chapter 4).

Within the proposal, 4.C. there is discussion on constraints to habitat forming processes that are constraining lateral channel migration and floodplain inundation; however, the proposal does not appear to be restoration of natural channel processes. The road and other infrastructure are

bisecting the lateral channel migration zone of the creek and these are not proposed for removal or relocation. Instead an existing side-channel will be engineered to be seasonally active for high flow habitat.

In element 2 (pg 4) of the proposal there is discussion of the hatchery water supply and the access road constraining the project; which they do severely, and if a new water supply could be found for the hatchery then this infrastructure could be removed; is this project going to investigate an alternative water supply for the hatchery? Until this infrastructure is removed, restoring self-sustaining natural processes will not occur at this site.

Large wood placed to protect bridge is not shown on site plans. These structures need to be justified and further explained as to their function and purpose.

Permitting cost as a contractual item; will CIT staff do permitting and if so, is this $12K in addition to the ~$18K for the project manager?

Cost benefit for this project is questionable. The project sponsor needs to demonstrate that the investment in creating a highly engineered side-channel habitat at this location is addressing a limited habitat element within Abernathy Creek, and that other locations for side-channel habitat enhancement/restoration are not available; basically address why this location, which is constrained by the infrastructure, was selected.

Update: The Review Panel revisited this site on May 23, 2012 with the Sponsor and walked downstream of the bridge to look at a different side channel for potential restoration. This side channel is not constrained like the upstream side channel proposed for this project. The Review Panel suggests the Sponsor investigate this downstream side channel as a potential restoration project rather than restoring the proposed upstream side channel.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:
Presentation in the field review was not very informative and presenter was not prepared with project information or site plans.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate

document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

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Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: Clear Conditioned

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)
No
Why?
The Review Panel supports relocating the project below the bridge.

CONDITIONED: Due to the change in project location and the conceptual level of the information provided within the proposal the Review Panel will condition this project for review of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The Review Panel will require a 30 day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor. Permits should not be applied for prior to Review Panel design review being completed.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

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Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/26/12

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Clear with a condition

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

- **CONDITIONED: Due to the change in project location and the conceptual level of the information provided within the proposal the Review Panel will condition this project for review of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings <u>and</u> design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. Permits should <u>not</u> be applied for prior to Review Panel design review being completed. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).**

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Lower Columbia

Project Number: 12-1334

Project Name: Upper Elochoman River Reach 9 Restoration

Project Sponsor: Columbia Land Trust

Grant Manager: Kat Moore

Project Summary: Restore habitat along 2.6 miles of the upper Elochoman River. Land was acquired by the Columbia Land Trust and funded, in part, by a SRFB funds.

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	5/23/2012	Reviewed & Flagged
July Review Panel Mtg.	7/12/2012	Reviewed
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/5/2012	POC
Final	10/31/2012	Conditioned
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 6/11/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Patty Michak and Michelle Cramer

Early Project Status: Reviewed & Flagged

Project Site Visit? Yes

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
During the project presentation, the sponsor mentioned that rock barbs would be installed along the road to provide roughness and activate the right bank floodplain. This element needs to be described in the application.

The project proposes to utilize "boulder islands" (2 meters high by 10 meters wide; with wood added) and "boulder riffle gardens" in-place of additional main channel large wood placement. The sponsor's consultant wishes to determine how these boulder features would work long-

term in coastal range river systems to change the energetics of the river to reform river functions. Due to shallow bedrock within this reach the proposal is to place this mosaic of rock features to form pools and add cover. These features were described as having less worry than wood as the rock would not decay and therefore would persist within the river channel. It is anticipated that these features would eventually be buried and then naturally recruited large wood would be the primary roughness element. The cost for material-rock/boulders ($180,000) seems high given rock material would be obtained from local sources (e.g. fill areas along the former railroad grade, etc.). Please provide information about how this cost was determined. Additionally, provide information on the use of angular rock (mentioned during the presentation) versus a rounded boulder that would be characteristic of natural material. As this approach is somewhat experimental the sponsor should consider phasing of the project to determine how the proposed techniques are functioning prior to proceeding with the full reach application of these techniques. Also, the proposal should provide information on how the proposed structures would be monitored for effectiveness and what criteria determine a successful structure.

2. Missing Pre-application information.
The project goals and objectives need to be developed (See SHRG Chapter 4 for guidance) and presented in question #1A of the proposal (question #1A was answered with elements of the project, not the goals and objectives).

Please provide an aerial map of the project site showing the confined and unconfined reaches. Also provide a site plan showing all the proposed project elements.

Please show project element costs covered by match and costs requested for SRFB funds.

In the final application provide and updated status of the DNR bridge removal.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

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Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 7/12/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The Review Panel appreciates the sponsor's response to comments and supports many of the elements of this project proposal.

The panel has concerns with the rock elements proposed (rock gardens/islands, barbs). The panel understands the intent to increase instream habitat complexity within the project reach though are concerned with the cost, amount and scale of the proposed angular rock treatment as well as the experimental nature of the rock gardens/islands and barbs along the road. This element of the project needs further justification and supporting documentation. The Review Panel will look at how the use of angular rock features would function to establish natural riverine features and process.

The revised drawing submitted provide some of the project elements though additional detail would be helpful to better understand the project proposal. For example, show where the existing log jam (proposed to be secured), 4 acre palustrine wetland, beaver dam, and the "map extent" for the tributary channel restoration. Show all culvert locations and identify which ones are fish passable as well as any other roads within the project reach.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

The Review Panel will provide more detailed comments following final project submittal to the SRFB.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

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POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: POC

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)
Yes

Why?

7. The project uses a technique that has not been ~~considered successful in the past~~ *previously utilized and does not utilize materials that would be native to the system.*

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
This is a very promising project and the Review Panel supports many of the project elements proposed. The application provided thorough background information regarding the site and timber type descriptions, and forestry management and targets. The Review Panel does have questions and concerns regarding some of the elements proposed for instream complexity and off-channel restoration:

Please provide cost for each instream project element i.e. flow delectors (barbs), stabilizing existing log jam, rock gardens, rock islands. Also include cost information for beaver dam work.

Discuss what knotweed eradications are proposed upstream from the CLT project area. Eradicating knotweed on-site may be short-lived if eradication isn't also addressed upstream (mainstem and tributaries).

Provide more information about work in and around the beaver dam complex (modifying the existing beaver dam). Are there beavers in the area and are they actively managing the beaver dam? The Lidar photo submitted indicates a remnant beaver dam….if there are beavers in the area, they could reinhabit the dam in the future. If beavers are in the area, address how construction may impact beavers (noise, vibration). Discuss the need to install large wood in the beaver created wetland complex. Application states several species of emergent plants already thrive in this area which provides a food source and excellent cover for juvenile salmonids. Need to provide justification and design sketch for proposed stair-step. The Lidar photo shows step pools using log; the Review Panel needs more detail than this.

Section 1F, Project Phases, needs further clarification. Discuss what the future phases will entail (is it more instream work of a similar nature and/or other restoration elements) and where the future phases are located (is it on CLT property or elsewhere). How have the locations for the phases been prioritized and selected?

Discuss the objectives for the flow deflectors. The Sponsor asserts natural channel processes will be restored using these deflectors. In addition, the Sponsor's response to SRFB Review Panel comments #1 claims the barbs are included as part of the rock island approach. Barbs need to be included in the application description about rock islands (section 1E). Barbs serve similar functions as rock islands (e.g. large roughness elements) yet barbs are also effective at limiting channel migration (bank protection) which can inhibit natural channel processes. The application must clearly justify the use of barbs primarily as a restoration element and not as a secondary need of providing bank protection to protect Elochoman Valley Road. If the road is threatened by erosion, then alternative funding sources is needed for this project element.

The response to TAC comment # 9, mentions bridge removal is not a high priority. Why? The application states liability is a concern should it fail, it is a constriction, and poses water quality concerns. Please clarify.

The response to TAC comment # 15 states the existing log jam will be stabilized with large boulders and vertical posts. This needs to be described in the application (section 1E), shown on the design sketches and detailed in the cost estimate.

The rock garden and islands, and stair-steps are an uncommon infrastructure element for the SRFB to fund. As such, the sponsor is required to provide the following information in the project description (see pg 27 in Manual 18):

- An alternatives analysis – The Review Panel needs to see an alternatives analysis for the proposed instream structures. The application mentions this was done though no information was submitted with the application)
- Design sketches - Some photos were included in the application showing roughness structures though more detail is needed for the Review Panel to adequately review).
- Siting or placement information-This was submitted, thank you.

Please provide additional information about restoring and combining the inflow streams into one main channel. The habitat benefit is not clear or justified in the application. What are the impacts to the riparian and aquatic community by this action? Were other options explored? What is the condition of the existing channels and the cost/benefit of relocating to historic channels?

Section 1D states 'Sedimentation is limiting the functional value of these tributaries, many of which are accessible to juvenile salmon." Please provide information about what is causing the sedimentation and how future sedimentation will be addressed in the design. What is the expected longevity of restoration work if sedimentation is a problem?

The TAC provided a comment "Would prefer to see restoration of process over creating specific habitat elements. If you can take the handcuffs off and restore the process, it may respond without needing to be so aggressive. Consider soft dynamic passive restoration and let it rebuild instead of structures." The sponsor provided a response and the Review Panel agrees that yes, many of the project elements address limitations and threats to naturally functioning processes as well as "Increasing in-stream roughness and complexity will address impacts from past land uses and watershed processes…" However, the initial comment was intended to address the "handcuffs" of placing a large quantity of stable, angular rock which requires rigorous engineering analysis and significant instream construction. Please address the TAC's comment with respect to the proposed instream project elements (rock islands, boulders, barbs).

The use of angular rock needs further justification. The Review Panel understands the cost savings and stability associated with angular rock. However, there is uncertainty the rock islands and boulder gardens will be buried with alluvium in a few years. Restoration of project riffles and boulder gardens should strive to emulate natural conditions and use natural rounded streambed material.

It is unclear why the cost estimate for rock is based on construction bids yet the proposal is to use rock on-site.

The Sponsor notes how challenging it would be to bolt logs to bedrock in this reach and it would cause significant construction impacts. In addition, the sponsor asserts there is no evidence of longevity for using logs in bedrock channels and the logs will likely loose strength and decay. The Review Panel appreciates the Sponsor's response regarding the use of rocks over logs for the rock islands/boulder gardens. The Panel encourages the Sponsor to consider the construction impacts as short-term, which is often the case for instream construction projects. Balancing these short-term impacts with long-term impacts is important. Given the uncertainty of these instream elements (i.e. buried with alluvium), the long-term impact could potentially be a channel full of angular rock and potentially a fish passage barrier. The Sponsor needs to provide more justification for the certainty of success of these instream project elements.

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/31/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Conditioned

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)
NO

Why?

CONDITIONED: Due to the conceptual level of the information provided within the proposal and the experimental nature of the instream elements, the Review Panel will condition this project for review and approval of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The

Review Panel will require a 30 day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor once all documents have been provided. The Review Panel must approve the design before the project can move forward and final design funds are released. Permits shall not be applied for prior to Review Panel approval of design. Review Panel approval depends on satisfactorily showing that the design meets the following criteria:

- The project instream elements (rock island, rock garden and groins) shall be designed to allow for channel migration and in such a manner as to not restrict channel migration.
- The riprap comprising the rock islands shall be designed to stay buried by bedload so the interstitial spaces will not be a haven for predators.
- The rock islands shall allow for recruitment of growing medium and vegetation on the island.
- All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
The Review Panel is concerned with the amount of angular rock. While the use of angular rock will provide long-term resiliency to the constructed structures, it is not natural fluvial material and will not deform and transport similar to rounded fluvial rock.

Because of the experimental nature of the proposed design elements, the Review Panel encourages the sponsor to monitor the effectiveness of the instream structures through photo documentation and/or by other means and measures.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

review panel must approve (not simply "review") the design before it can move forward, and

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: NOPLE

Project Number: 12-1107

Project Name: Dungeness Flow Enhancement - Recharge and Storage

Project Sponsor: Washington Water Trust

Grant Manager: Dave Caudill

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	4/12/12	Reviewed & Flagged
July Review Panel Mtg.	7/24/12	Reviewed
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/5/20102	Conditioned
Final	10/31/12	Conditioned
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

Project Summary:

The applicant proposes to carry out several activities related to storing and/or recharging irrigation water that is withdrawn from the Dungeness River, for the purpose of enhancing low in-stream flows in late summer. Low in-stream flow in the Dungeness River has been identified as a limiting factor for the recovery of four listed salmon stocks in WRIA 18's salmon recovery plan. The proposed project includes feasibility study, negotiating water withdrawal agreements with local irrigation districts, engineering design, permitting and construction of up to three facilities for storing and/or recharging irrigation water.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 4/19/12

Panel Member(s) Name: Tom Slocum and Patty Michak

Early Project Status: Reviewed & Flagged

Project Site Visit? Yes 4/12/12

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

The review panel recognizes the potential benefit of the proposed project to supporting WRIA 18's salmon recovery goals, but the project scope as currently proposed is so broad that it is difficult for the panel to assess the certainty of successful achievement of the overall project goal and objectives. The applicant stated that it participated in a recent similar irrigation water storage project in the upper Walla-Walla River watershed in Oregon, but does not yet have a proven track record of successfully implementing this kind of project in WRIA 18. Because of the applicant's relative lack of local experience with a project of this kind and uncertainties related to the technical feasibility and land tenure, the review panel recommends that the applicant take a step-by-step approach to this issue by first working out several key preliminary issues before committing NOPLE's SRFB allocation to the proposed three large construction projects.

We recommend that this project be re-scoped as a SRFB "Planning Project" that will produce three main deliverables. First, the project should complete a feasibility study that evaluates the regulatory and engineering feasibility of the off-line storage/recharge basins that are proposed at the Quinn-Mitchell and Gilchrist properties, and the specific/quantifiable benefit that they will produce in enhancing late summer low flows for supporting specific life history stages of listed salmon stocks in the Dungeness. A key element of this study should be to apply WDOE's MODFLOW model to predict the quantity, timing and location of hyporheic recharge that would be expected to result from recharge at the Gilchrist site.

If the first deliverable indicates that there are benefits to the Dungeness salmon stocks then a second deliverable should focus on negotiating agreements with the affected landowners and the irrigation district to allow for the implementation of the project. After demonstrating the feasibility and securing implementation agreements, a third deliverable would then be to complete preliminary or final engineering designs of one or more of the projects.

Alternatively, the project could be re-scoped to focus solely on reactivating the Clallam County pilot recharge project, provided that it can be done in a way that supports the step-by-step approach by using design and operational data to test the recharge estimates predicted by the MODFLOW model and to demonstrate with actual data that recharged water actually does result in a measurable increase in late summer low flow in the Dungeness.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

In the application, please provide more details on the specific tasks that will be completed and the specific deliverables that will be produced. Include a detailed project budget showing construction and A&E costs per site. The budget provided appears to be 100% A&E. Presentation of a technical discussion of the design and effectiveness of WWT's previous project with the Milton Freewater Watershed Council, and how lessons learned can be applied to the Dungeness proposals, would be very helpful.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

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All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
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Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: July 24, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Tom Slocum and Patty Michak

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? yes

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

In response to the pre-application review comments, the sponsor has re-scoped the proposal to include three tasks: 1) a feasibility assessment of the "restoration potential, regulatory, administrative, logistical and financial elements of three or more project sites for shallow aquifer recharge and/or small storage," 2) securing necessary recharge water rights from Ecology, agreements with relevant irrigation districts for conveyance and negotiating long-term landowner agreements, and 3) final engineering design of two or three of the selected storage and/or recharge projects.

Because of the several uncertainties associated with this proposal, the review panel believes that re-scoping it as a "Planning Project" in this way is appropriate. In order to clearly demonstrate the proposal's benefit and certainty to supporting salmon recovery objectives, the final application must still address the following key issues. First, between the two types of proposed flow enhancement methods, storage of water for later irrigation use is the most technically straight-forward. Please explain the timing of irrigation water withdrawals vis-à-vis the critical low flow period for supporting the target salmonid stocks and life histories in the Dungeness. When is the critical low flow period for salmon and does this coincide with the timing of substituting irrigation water withdrawals with the water from the proposed storage reservoirs? The proposal states that the Quinn-Mitchell site could store 32 to 40 acre feet of water, which would substitute for 1 to 2 cfs of water not being diverted from the river. When would the 1 to 2 additional cfs of flow occur? Is this at the critical low flow time for the targeted salmon stocks/life histories? The application states that a minimum instream flow of 128 cfs is needed to support salmon recovery goals, compared to a current low flow of 80 cfs. Is the projected 1 to 2 cfs increase from the Quinn-Miller project enough to make a measurable benefit for supporting salmon recovery goals?

Second, to support the aquifer recharge component of the project, the final application must provide further technical information to justify the assumption that shallow aquifer recharge from two or three storage sites will measurably augment critical late season stream flows. The revised application references a 2009 PGG Dungeness Groundwater Model and pilot studies by Clallam County in 2007 and 2008, but does not present the conclusions of these studies

nor explain specifically how their results support the assumption that early season recharge at the project sites will augment late season flows. For example, please explain the attachment titled "PGG Model Prediction for Site 6": this appears to relate to capture of surface water from the Dungeness River due to groundwater pumping, but does not quantify hyporheic flow into the river from shallow groundwater recharge. If the proposed project intends to evaluate recharge (as opposed to simply storage for later irrigation use), then the application must clearly explain the scope of the hydrogeological evaluation that will be undertaken, including how the Dungeness Groundwater Model will be used and how pump testing and other field techniques will be used to calibrate and test the model results. A detailed budget must be provided for whatever consulting services are anticipated for this evaluation.

The review panel recognizes and commends the sponsor's efforts all around the state to implement creative solutions for conserving stream flows for supporting salmon recovery. In this vein, we suggest that the proposed feasibility study also consider additional alternatives for supplementing Dungeness River flows, such as evaluating off channel storage and recharge opportunities in the upper watershed and buying out irrigation water rights and placing them in trust.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: CLEAR - CONDITIONED

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No.

Why? The revised proposal adequately addresses the review panel's questions from the initial review. In order for this project to be successfully implemented, the sponsors must work through complex institutional and technical issues. However, the Review Panel conditions the project with scope and budget modifications as listed in Item 3, below.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

The review panel requests that the project scope be separated into two discrete parts. The first part should be the completion of Task 1 (feasibility study) and Task 2 (water rights agreements). We recommend that the scope of the feasibility study be expanded to include the conceptual design of the selected preferred engineering alternatives, following the guidelines in Appendix D-1 of Manual 18. Following RCO's approval of the Task 1 and 2 deliverables, the sponsors may then proceed to the second part, completing Task 3, the final engineering design and permits. Permit applications should not be submitted until the design review of the preferred alternatives is completed.

Based on the review panel's experience the proposed budget for the feasibility study task and the final design task do not reflect a reasonable allocation of effort and resources for properly completing this work. On one hand, the approximately $5,000 that is budgeted for the feasibility study is not nearly enough to adequately address the kinds of complex technical issues that must be evaluated in order to identify and prepare conceptual designs of the preferred engineering alternatives. On the other hand, the lump sum $150,000 that is budgeted for final engineering and permitting seems excessive, given that the alternatives will likely consist of basic techniques such as surface impoundments, pipelines and possibly some pumping facilities. Accordingly, the review panel requests that prior to signing the grant agreement, the sponsor must prepare, and RCO must approve a detailed budget and scope of work for Tasks 1 and 3 that clearly explains and justifies the proposed work and associated costs.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/31/12

Panel Member(s) Name: SRFB Review Panel

Final Project Status: Clear

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved? Yes, Project is Conditioned:

The sponsor shall submit the required water rights agreement(s) and the completed feasibility study and conceptual design drawings to the review panel for its review and approval prior to proceeding with the preparation of the final engineering design and permitting activities. All design work shall include the basic content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D. The Review Panel will require a 30 day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Chelan County

Project Number: 12-1438

Project Name: Lower Nason Creek Reach Based Restoration RM 3.5 - 4

Project Sponsor: Chelan Co. Natural Resource

Grant Manager: Marc Duboiski

Project Summary: This project proposes to work in Lower Nason Creek (RM 3.5 – 4.7) to improve juvenile salmonid rearing habitat and adult spawning habitat by 1) removal of 0.64 acre of floodplain fill from an old parking lot and bridge abutment; 2) install one log jam near RM 3.7 to activate an existing side channel, and 3) enhance habitat quality in a previously created oxbow. Costs include design, and permitting in 2013 and construction in 2014.

1438	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	**5/21/2012**	**REVIEWED AND FLAGGED**
July Review Panel Mtg.	**7/26/2012**	**Reviewed**
Status Options		
REVIEWED	**Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.**	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	**Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.**	
	Date	**Status**
Post Application	**10/5/2012**	**POC**
Final	**10/26/2012**	**Condition**
Status Options		
POC	**Project of Concern**	
CLEAR	**Project is clear**	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 5/20/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen And Paul Schlenger

Early Project Status: REVIEWED AND FLAGGED

Project Site Visit? Yes, 5/21/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
Comment Updates following Proposal Presentation on June 13:
All comments provided based on pre-application and site visit need to be addressed in final proposal.

During the presentation, the sponsor and consultant provided some information regarding the culvert sizing design issue described below in comment 4a. The 30-foot culvert was one alternative analyzed, but was not in the final design advanced and constructed. If the removal of the beaver dam remains part of the proposed project, the review panel requests a copy of the design report further describing the alternatives considered and selected. The review panel believes this culvert sizing has more influence over the lack of flushing flows than the presence of the beaver dam. It is our understanding that the beaver dam removal portion will be taken out of the proposed project in the final application.

Draft comments based on pre-application materials and site visit:
This project is flagged for full panel review and discussion on July 12. Three of the proposed restoration actions appear to have very limited benefits to fish for a variety of reasons noted below. The sponsor is commended for trying to provide some habitat improvements in a floodplain wetland complex with a state highway running through the middle of it – a challenging location to work in with many constraints that are costly to address. The current approach of piecing together small projects with a not-so-small price tag is really like putting a band-aid on a broken leg – not likely to be effective in addressing the root cause of the problem. The sponsor should continue to consider larger scale habitat projects in this highly constrained reach – even if they involve major highway reconstruction and associated costs – because ultimately this will advance the progress towards salmon recovery at a measureable scale in a much more meaningful way. Public works projects do cost more than standard restoration projects, but the gain in restoring habitat forming processes by removing major floodplain constraints can be large enough to prioritize these projects over smaller, less beneficial projects that constantly are limited in benefit by having to work around major watershed process constraints. Many publications in recent years provide justification for preference of process-based restoration implemented at a reach scale when trying to achieve measurable benefits in fish survival and productivity.

The review panel provides the following comments on the four individual project elements:

1. <u>Remove floodplain fill of parking lot and old bridge abutment:</u> This action is straight-forward and relatively cost effective.
    a. Clarify contradicting excavation elevation – in Section 2. Project Design text says it will be inundated at the 5 year event and a map says it will be inundated at the 2 year event. Greater inundation would increase rearing access opportunities – please clarify biological goals associated with this action.

2. <u>Replace culverts under highway SR 207: FLAGGED</u>. While floodplain reconnection is a valuable ecological function and can provide valuable complex off-channel rearing habitat, in this case due to constraints of the highway the costs don't seem to justify the benefits especially if future highway realignment ever gets programmed.

a. The application is confusing in terms of expected habitat benefits (0.9 acre in one place and 13 acres cited in another). Please provide flow inundation scenarios relative to presence of rearing juveniles.

3. Install three large wood structures: 2 of 3 sites FLAGGED. The site selection at RM 4.6 and 4.3 for large wood structures along the highway prism to pre-empt future bank armoring is not a good justification for habitat complexity placement.
   a. While the panel understands that wood structures better scour pools if they are in contact with higher flows, if these flows are on an eroding bank than the purpose is intended more for bank stabilization than for habitat improvements. Wood is a better habitat option than rock revetments but that is a weak argument to spend limited salmon recovery dollars on highway roadfill stabilization where chronic deficiencies have been identified.
   b. The structure placement at RM 3.7 has more obvious habitat benefits due to site selection at the inlet of an existing side channel. This particular location is better justified.

4. Remove beaver dam in oxbow side channel: FLAGGED. This action is not adequately justified in the proposal and runs counter intuitive to beavers as integral to habitat forming processes (see all the rationale for reintroducing beavers in that proposal).
   a. During the site visit RTT members mentioned that a culvert installed to reconnect the "2007 oxbow" (funded by BPA) was designed for a 30 foot culvert but instead a 12 foot culvert was actually installed, and that this is a major factor in limiting flows into the oxbow and creating instead attractant flows and conditions that beavers prefer. This undersized culvert issue needs to be addressed in detail – why was a smaller culvert installed and can the proposal be modified to correct this issue instead? Removing the beaver dam in only a temporary fix for if beavers like this location they will invariably return. The beaver activity in this case is a symptom of the inadequately executed project.
   b. If the habitat in the oxbow is simplified ponded habitat lacking cover the proposal could be modified to add cover in the form of whole trees. The review panel's first choice is to correct the undersized culvert first and then address in-stream conditions.
   c. The review panel recommends leaving the beaver dam as is – the habitat provides benefits in the form of high flow refugia and for storing sediments in a low flow environment.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions: Make sure the revised budgets and revised scope of works are consistent with the newly created Nason N1 Floodplain Reconnection (12-1843) proposal entered into PRISM at the end of June.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response: PRISM Attachment #4.

Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 7/26/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen and Paul Schlenger

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes during early reviews

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The project reviewed in the earlier has been split into two projects and the project elements have been revised in a manner consistent with earlier comments. This project, 12-1438, includes the following numbers/items described in the early review comments:

#1 Remove floodplain fill of parking lot and old bridge abutment
#3b Install one log jam near RM 3.7 to activate existing side channel
#4b Improve quality of habitat in 2007 oxbow by placement of large wood, brush bundles, and vegetation

A separate project application, 12-1843, includes #2 the replacement of two culverts under SR 207. Accordingly, a separate comment form has been prepared for this new application.

Other elements from the earlier application have been removed from the project.

The review panel is supportive of the project changes as proposed and appreciates the sponsor's responses.

2. Missing Pre-application information.
The application needs to be entered into PRISM to provide all information required in Manual 18.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: POC

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)
Yes
Why?

The following Evaluation Criteria apply to this project:

#2. Information provided or current understanding of the system is not sufficient to determine the need for or benefit of the project.
#11. The project design is not adequate or the project is sited improperly.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The Review Panel was initially under the impression that the proposed large wood jam at RM 3.7 was located at the inlet of an existing side channel. An examination of the Lidar DEM, however, suggests that the wood jam would be located at the outlet of a side channel that is already at or below Nason Creek's bankfull elevation. The project sponsor should justify the placement of the proposed ELJ at this location and clarify how the proposed structure would increase the extent and duration of inundation in this floodplain feature.

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response: PRISM Attachments #12 and 13.

Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: October 26, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: CLEAR with condition.

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)

Why? No.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

- **Condition: Submit the completed preliminary design and design report to the RCO grants manager for SRFB review panel review and approval, prior to applying for permits and advancing to the construction portion of the grant scope of work. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D-3 (2012).**

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Chelan County

Project Number: 12-1843

Project Name: Nason N1-KDIZ3 Floodplain Reconnection

Project Sponsor: Chelan Co. Natural Resource

Grant Manager: Marc Duboiski

1438	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	**5/21/2012**	**REVIEWED AND FLAGGED**
July Review Panel Mtg.	**7/26/2012**	**Reviewed**
Status Options		
REVIEWED	**Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.**	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	**Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.**	
	Date	**Status**
Post Application	**10/5/2012**	**POC**
Final	**10/22/12**	**Condition**
Status Options		
POC	**Project of Concern**	
CLEAR	**Project is clear**	

Project Summary: This project entails the installation of two culverts to improve the connection between Nason Creek and side channel/floodplain habitat. The two culverts are a 30-foot diameter box culvert at the downstream end and a 10-foot diameter metal pipe at the upstream end. The action would reconnect between 0.9 acre and 13 acres of floodplain habitat depending upon design flows, including a 4.6-acre high flow channel. Costs include design, and permitting in 2013 and construction in 2014.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 5/20/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen And Paul Schlenger

Early Project Status: REVIEWED AND FLAGGED. At time of site visit, the action was included in application 12-1438. All comments from the early review of 12-1438 are provided below. The project element identified as #2 in comments is the action proposed in this application.

Project Site Visit? Yes, 5/21/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
Comment Updates following Proposal Presentation on June 13:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

All comments provided based on pre-application and site visit need to be addressed in final proposal.
During the presentation, the sponsor and consultant provided some information regarding the culvert sizing design issue described below in comment 4a. The 30-foot culvert was one alternative analyzed, but was not in the final design advanced and constructed. If the removal of the beaver dam remains part of the proposed project, the review panel requests a copy of the design report further describing the alternatives considered and selected. The review panel believes this culvert sizing has more influence over the lack of flushing flows than the presence of the beaver dam. It is our understanding that the beaver dam removal portion will be taken out of the proposed project in the final application.

Draft comments based on pre-application materials and site visit:
This project is flagged for full panel review and discussion on July 12. Three of the proposed restoration actions appear to have very limited benefits to fish for a variety of reasons noted below. The sponsor is commended for trying to provide some habitat improvements in a floodplain wetland complex with a state highway running through the middle of it – a challenging location to work in with many constraints that are costly to address. The current approach of piecing together small projects with a not-so-small price tag is really like putting a band-aid on a broken leg – not likely to be effective in addressing the root cause of the problem. The sponsor should continue to consider larger scale habitat projects in this highly constrained reach – even if they involve major highway reconstruction and associated costs – because ultimately this will advance the progress towards salmon recovery at a measureable scale in a much more meaningful way. Public works projects do cost more than standard restoration projects, but the gain in restoring habitat forming processes by removing major floodplain constraints can be large enough to prioritize these projects over smaller, less beneficial projects that constantly are limited in benefit by having to work around major watershed process constraints. Many publications in recent years provide justification for preference of process-based restoration implemented at a reach scale when trying to achieve measurable benefits in fish survival and productivity.

The review panel provides the following comments on the four individual project elements:

5. <u>Remove floodplain fill of parking lot and old bridge abutment:</u> This action is straight-forward and relatively cost effective.
    a. Clarify contradicting excavation elevation – in Section 2. Project Design text says it will be inundated at the 5 year event and a map says it will be inundated at the 2 year event. Greater inundation would increase rearing access opportunities – please clarify biological goals associated with this action.

6. <u>Replace culverts under highway SR 207: FLAGGED</u>. While floodplain reconnection is a valuable ecological function and can provide valuable complex off-channel rearing habitat, in this case due to constraints of the highway the costs don't seem to justify the benefits especially if future highway realignment ever gets programmed.

a. The application is confusing in terms of expected habitat benefits (0.9 acre in one place and 13 acres cited in another). Please provide flow inundation scenarios relative to presence of rearing juveniles.

7. Install three large wood structures: 2 of 3 sites FLAGGED. The site selection at RM 4.6 and 4.3 for large wood structures along the highway prism to pre-empt future bank armoring is not a good justification for habitat complexity placement.
    a. While the panel understands that wood structures better scour pools if they are in contact with higher flows, if these flows are on an eroding bank than the purpose is intended more for bank stabilization than for habitat improvements. Wood is a better habitat option than rock revetments but that is a weak argument to spend limited salmon recovery dollars on highway roadfill stabilization where chronic deficiencies have been identified.
    b. The structure placement at RM 3.7 has more obvious habitat benefits due to site selection at the inlet of an existing side channel. This particular location is better justified.

8. Remove beaver dam in oxbow side channel: FLAGGED. This action is not adequately justified in the proposal and runs counter intuitive to beavers as integral to habitat forming processes (see all the rationale for reintroducing beavers in that proposal).
    a. During the site visit RTT members mentioned that a culvert installed to reconnect the "2007 oxbow" (funded by BPA) was designed for a 30 foot culvert but instead a 12 foot culvert was actually installed, and that this is a major factor in limiting flows into the oxbow and creating instead attractant flows and conditions that beavers prefer. This undersized culvert issue needs to be addressed in detail – why was a smaller culvert installed and can the proposal be modified to correct this issue instead? Removing the beaver dam in only a temporary fix for if beavers like this location they will invariably return. The beaver activity in this case is a symptom of the inadequately executed project.
    b. If the habitat in the oxbow is simplified ponded habitat lacking cover the proposal could be modified to add cover in the form of whole trees. The review panel's first choice is to correct the undersized culvert first and then address in-stream conditions.
    c. The review panel recommends leaving the beaver dam as is – the habitat provides benefits in the form of high flow refugia and for storing sediments in a low flow environment.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions: This new proposal (entered into PRISM 06-28-12) needs clarification. The current budget is requesting $100,000 from SRFB, with $0 for match?

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Restoration proposals required 15% match. The project description does not say what element(s) of the original grant proposal 12-1438 has been shifted to this proposal. Make sure budgets and scopes of work are consistent between the two proposals on Nason Creek.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response: PRISM attachment #8.

Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 7/26/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen and Paul Schlenger

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? Yes during early reviews

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

The review panel appreciates the sponsor's responses to comments. The application states that the high flow channel will be activated seasonally to provide high flow refuge and off-channel rearing. Please clarify the anticipated extent to which habitat may be provided at the downstream end during low flow periods. Given the apparent infeasibility of the road relocation due to high costs ($10-$20 million), the proposed action is a good alternative despite the high cost.

2. Missing Pre-application information.
The application needs to be entered into PRISM to provide all information required in Manual 18.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: October 5, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: POC

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)
Yes.
Why?
Evaluation criterion #4 applies to this project: The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor and lead entity have failed to justify the costs.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The proposed side channel reconnection to provide high flow refuge appears to provide only limited benefits for the costs. The proposed design would disturb a large amount of existing riparian vegetation which would limit the near-term function of the restored habitats.

The proposal has inconsistencies in the cost estimate. One table identifies permitting cost of $129,000, while another table lists the permitting costs as $52,000. The total project costs are identical in the two tables. Clarify the project costs. If permitting is more than the $52,000 estimate, please explain.

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response: PRISM attachments #10, 11, 12 13 and 14.

Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: October 26, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Condition

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)

Why? No.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

- **Condition: Submit the completed preliminary design and design report to the RCO grants manager for SRFB review panel review and approval, prior to applying for permits and advancing to the construction portion of the grant scope of work. The review panel requires a 30-day review period once all documents have been provided. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D-3 (2012).**

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: WRIA 1

Project Number: 12-1524

Project Name: Middle Fork Nooksack LWD Design Project

Project Sponsor: Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Assn

Grant Manager: Marc Duboiski

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	**6/7/2012**	**Reviewed**
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	**Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.**	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	**Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.**	
	Date	**Status**
Post Application	**10/5/2012**	**Conditioned**
Final	**10/26/2012**	**Conditioned**
Status Options		
POC	**Project of Concern**	
CLEAR	**Project is clear**	

Project Summary: The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association (NSEA) and the Lummi Natural Resources (LNR) Department are partnering on a preliminary LWD design project for the lower Nooksack Middle Fork in Whatcom County. The project will address limiting factors for early Chinook identified in the SRFB funded 2011 Nooksack Middle Fork Habitat Assessment. NSEA and LNR will work together to survey existing stable LWD accumulations in the lower 5.2 miles of the Middle Fork Nooksack. These naturally occurring stable LWD accumulations will be used as a reference to develop engineered designs for future phased LWD placement within the project reach. \ Using this approach, it is anticipated a lower cost alternative can be developed to achieve the restoration objectives than the traditional engineered logjam approach. A lower cost alternative may involve the placement of stable key pieces using a helicopter or a combination of lower cost and traditional approaches.

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 6/7/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Kelley Jorgensen and Michelle Cramer

Early Project Status: Reviewed

Project Site Visit? No, office presentation only.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The objectives and goals need further refining. See Chapter 4 in the 2012 Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines for guidance on defining goals and objectives. For example, the objectives should be measurable and time-bound; both essential criteria for establishing future monitoring and management strategies.

The application states geomorphic evaluation will be done though this isn't shown as a cost item. Please clarify if a geomorphic evaluation will be conducted. Also, discuss how the LNR Middle Fork Ring Forest Geomorphic and Hydraulic Assessment Report relates to the proposed geomorphic evaluation i.e. how will the results from the report be applied and what additional geomorphic analyses are needed to inform this project?

A log jam stability assessment is proposed as a task (task 3). Include this task in the project description and explain why it's not included in the cost.

Please include an aerial photo labeling project reaches referred to in the presentation (Kulshan, Welcome, Porter).

Please provide the USFWS White Paper referred to in using existing log jams as design analogs (or a link to the paper). Please define what you mean by "stable" when referring to existing jams – how long must a jam remain to be considered stable and what other criteria will you use to identify them?

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

This proposal must follow the preliminary design criteria outlined in SRFB Policy Manual #18. http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual18Appendices/Appendix_D2_Prelim_Design_Deliverables.pdf

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/5/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: Conditioned with additional information needed

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)

NO

Thank you for responding to early review comments.

Due to the lack of detailed information in the application about performance of log jams designed using the Geomimetic approach (from report attached in PRISM) and the fact that this is a relatively new approach to assessing and designing log jams, the Review Panel will condition this project for review of the conceptual design documents.

- **CONDITION: The conceptual design drawings <u>and</u> design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The Review Panel will require a 30 day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor once all documents have been provided. Work can commence on developing the preliminary design and its report once approval of the conceptual design documents is granted from the Review Panel. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D (2012).**

<u>Additional Information Needed:</u>
Provide additional information about the logjam stability assessment and how this assessment will be used to determine if an analog log jam is stable when constructed and for how long? Up to what flows? How do you assess what is below the surface of the jam – the unseen components that truly anchor and stabilize it? What are the design life goals you are aiming for?

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: October 26, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: Conditioned

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No

CONDITION: The conceptual design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The Review Panel will require a 30 day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor once all documents have been provided. Work can commence on developing the preliminary design and its report once approval of the conceptual design documents is granted from the Review Panel. All design work shall include the content outlined in Manual 18, Appendix D-2 (2012).

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: Cedar/Sammamish WRIA 8

Project Number: 12-1285

Project Name: Confluence Parks-Issaquah Creek Restoration Phase 2

Project Sponsor: City of Issaquah

Grant Manager: Elizabeth Butler

Project Summary: The proposed restoration project would remove bank armoring, excavate fill, install woody debris structures, and plant riparian vegetation around the confluence of the East Fork and mainstem Issaquah Creek to benefit chinook salmon.

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	5/30/2012	REVIEWED & FLAGGED
July Review Panel Mtg.		REVIEWED
Status Options		
REVIEWED	Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.	
	Date	Status
Post Application	10/2/2012	CONDITIONED
Final	10/30/2012	CONDITIONED
Status Options		
POC	Project of Concern	
CLEAR	Project is clear	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 6/11/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Steve Toth and Tom Slocum

Early Project Status: REVIEWED & FLAGGED

Project Site Visit? Yes, 5/30/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
While the Review Panel recognizes that the city park location and urban surroundings limit the extent of potential habitat restoration, the current design proposal is a highly engineered approach to stream restoration that provides limited opportunity for maintaining habitat-forming channel processes. As stated in the Review Panel comments for the design project (#11-1496); "The primary goal of the project from a salmon habitat restoration perspective should be to enhance and promote as much natural channel migration and channel complexity as possible within the infrastructural constraints." Opportunities to significantly expand the channel

migration zone through the removal of more fill or bank armoring appear feasible along the East Fork and its confluence with the mainstem Issaquah Creek and downstream of the alcove at the north oxbow location. A potential limitation for expanding the channel migration zone is the proposal for pedestrian bridges over the two streams. At what point will decisions be made about the location and size of the pedestrian bridges? The need for and the exact location of the rock armor trench is another significant question about the project. Finally, the riparian area is significantly compromised by the extent of view corridors and an inadequate conifer planting component. The hardwood tree and shrub component of riparian areas could be substituted with smaller conifer seedlings. The application for construction funding may be premature given the uncertainties about the design of the restoration project and the development of the park master plan.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:

Attachment #23 Response to Technical Review Comments (http://www.rco.wa.gov/prism/ProjectSnapshotAttachmentData.aspx?id=147181)
Attachment #24 Design: http://www.rco.wa.gov/prism/ProjectSnapshotAttachmentData.aspx?id=147182
Attachment #25 Design Report: http://www.rco.wa.gov/prism/ProjectSnapshotAttachmentData.aspx?id=147183

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 7/25/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Steve Toth and Tom Slocum

Early Project Status: REVIEWED

Project Site Visit? No

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
The Review Panel appreciates the response to comments and the sponsor's willingness to evaluate additional opportunities to create an environment with the potential to maintain habitat-forming channel processes over the long term. With respect to the rock armor trenches, we are not opposed to their use to protect infrastructure or to minimize disposal costs, but their placement should maximize the potential for channel migration and riparian forest buffers. We look forward to seeing the next level of design in late August. The Review Panel will provide post-application comments during review of the final application and supporting design documents.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/2/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: CONDITIONED

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

The project sponsor needs to provide updated preliminary designs to the SRFB Review Panel. Final designs must be reviewed and approved by the Review Panel before construction funds can be released.

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/30/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Final Project Status: CONDITIONED

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No)

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

Conditions:

- Due to incomplete design information during review of the grant application, the Review Panel conditions this project for review and approval of the updated 90% design plans, specifications and cost estimate documents. The updated 90% design drawings and design report; specifications and cost estimate shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The Review Panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor, once all documents have been submitted.
- The sponsor shall provide on-site construction supervision by a licensed engineer. For consistency we recommend the sponsor work with the engineer who completes the designs under this grant.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Lead Entity: WRIA 9

Project Number: 12-1444

Project Name: Fenster Levee Setback and Floodplain Restoration III

Project Sponsor: City of Auburn

Grant Manager: Elizabeth Butler

Project Summary: This proposal requests additional funds to cover increased costs for a previously funded SRFB project (09-1429) that will provide for a larger channel migration zone and reconnect floodplain habitat by setting back a levee along an 800-foot reach of the Green River for the benefit of ESA-listed chinook and steelhead. The cost increase is due to a substantial increase in the depth and volume of rock needed for the setback levee.

	Date	Status
Early App. Review-Site Visit	**6/8/2012**	**REVIEWED**
July Review Panel Mtg.		
Status Options		
REVIEWED	**Review Panel has reviewed and provided comments.**	
REVIEWED & FLAGGED	**Review Panel has flagged this project as needing full panel discussion.**	
	Date	**Status**
Post Application	**10/2/2012**	**CLEAR**
Final	**10/31/12**	**CONDITIONED**
Status Options		
POC	**Project of Concern**	
CLEAR	**Project is clear**	

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 6/22/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Steve Toth

Early Project Status: REVIEWED

Project Site Visit? Yes, 6/8/2012

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.

The current proposal is still at a conceptual design level and few engineering details have been provided about the site and the proposed restoration project. The project sponsor should detail the progress made to date with the design and provide any preliminary engineering designs (e.g., surveyed site plan, cross-sections, hydraulic data and scour depths, levee design) completed for the project. The application should describe what design alternatives have been

considered in development of the project. More details about the proposed planting would also be helpful. The Review Panel recommends focusing on restoring conifers within the riparian area.

The proposal would be improved by reviewing the proposed orientation of the downstream end of the levee and considering relocation to the corner of the parcel, rather than creating a wood and piling revetment structure. The application should provide more design details about the proposed "piles" to be driven in the floodplain. The efficacy and habitat benefits of these proposed floodplain structural elements are uncertain.

The application needs to do a better job of justifying the cost increase and provide a more detailed cost breakdown for all elements of the project, including line items covered under the 2009 SRFB grant. The budget for the project has a significant increase in the design, permitting, and A&E costs relative to the original grant. The cost for signage also seems high.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

EARLY APPLICATION REVIEW/SITE VISIT - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manager an e-mail.

All Flagged projects will be reviewed at the July 12th full Review Panel meeting. Sponsor responses received no later than one week prior to the meeting will be considered by the Review Panel.

Special Note: To help speed the local and SRFB Review Panel evaluation process, if for any reason throughout the application review process you update your project proposal based on SRFB Review Panel comments please re-attach your proposal in PRISM in WORD "track changes." This step will save time and focus the reviewer on the changes.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

Individual Comment Form
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date:

Panel Member(s) Name:

Early Project Status:

Project Site Visit?

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
2. Missing Pre-application information.

3. Staff Comments/Questions:

JULY 12TH REVIEW PANEL MEETING - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
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Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

POST APPLICATION - REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: 10/2/2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Review Panel

Application Project Status: CLEAR

1. Is this a draft project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

The design of the buried rock revetment should incorporate large wood dispersed within the revetment to provide habitat value should the Green River migrate to this location.

4. Staff Comments/Questions:
The project sponsor has addressed the earlier Review Panel comments.

POST APPLICATION - LEAD ENTITY & PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSES

Directions: Lead Entity or Sponsor must post their response to Review Panel comments in **PRISM** with document name: Response to Review Panel Comments. Attach this as a separate document in PRISM to become part of your application, and send your grant manger an e-mail.

Response:
Attach Response to PRISM, and send your Grant Manager an e-mail.
Grant Manager will put in the PRISM attachment number here.

FINAL REVIEW PANEL COMMENTS

Date: October 31, 2012

Panel Member(s) Name: Technical Review Panel

Final Project Status: CONDITIONED

1. Is this a project of concern (POC) according to the SRFB's criteria? (Yes or No) No Why?

Condition:

Due to the conceptual level of the current design, the Review Panel will condition this project for review and approval of the preliminary design documents. The preliminary design drawings and design report shall be provided to the RCO Grant Manager once complete. The Review Panel will require a 30-day review period to provide comments to the project sponsor, once all documents have been provided. Permits should not be applied for prior to Review Panel design review being completed.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?

4. Staff Comments/Questions:

Attachment 5: Review Panel Recommendations for the 2013 Evaluation Criteria

Manual 18, Appendix E: SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria

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, ~~or~~ 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.

When a project of concern is identified, the Review Panel Chair will contact the regional recovery organizations that represent the area in which the project is located*. The Review Panel Chair will discuss project issues and work with the regional recovery organization and representative from regional technical team advisor(s) to determine if the issues can be resolved before the list of "projects of concern" is presented to the board. This may require additional communication with the project sponsor, lead entity coordinator, and the regional recovery organization.

Criteria

For acquisition and restoration ~~and protection-related~~ 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 does not meet the projects goal or objectives

* For Puget Sound this will be the Puget Sound Regional Implementation Technical Team Chair.

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 ~~and lead entity~~has~~ve~~ 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 uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.~~ [12]

7. (New). 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 goal(s) or objective(s).

9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated goal(s) or objective(s).

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 project has not been shown to address an important habitat condition or watershed process in the area~~[13]

13~~14~~. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

~~For assessment, design, feasibility, and research projects,~~

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:

~~15. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing (per the research plan).~~

[12] This is already covered in Criteria 11.
[13] This is already covered in Criteria 5.

14.~~16~~ 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.~~17~~ The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.

~~18. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits.~~

~~19. The assessment or research does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed, may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat assessment or restoration activities, or may be inconsistent with a larger assessment or research need.~~

~~20. The assessment uses a technique that has not been proven successful in past applications.~~

16.~~21.~~ There are significant constraints to the implementation of ~~high priority~~ projects following completion of the ~~assessment.~~ planning project.

~~22. It is unclear how the assessment will achieve its stated objectives.~~

~~23. It is unlikely that the assessment will achieve its stated objective.~~

~~24. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply~~

17. (New). The project does not clearly lead to project design or does not meet the criteria for filling a data gap.

18. (New). The project does not appear to be coordinated with other efforts in the watershed; or does not use appropriate methods and protocols.