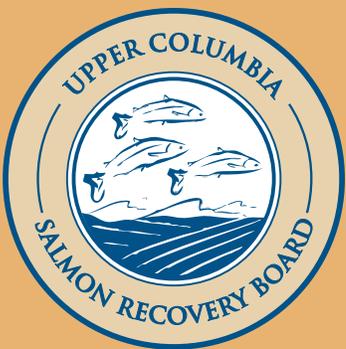


## Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board

# 2014 Funding Process Report

for the Recreation and Conservation Office and Salmon Recovery Funding Board



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# Appendix L: Regional Area Summary Information

Region-by-region summaries are provided as part of the final annual funding report to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) each December. These summaries document the local process to bring project lists to the SRFB for funding in each salmon recovery region.

In previous grant rounds, regional organizations and lead entities were required to provide responses to a series of questions in order to develop the summaries. Because much of the requested information does not change from grant round to grant round, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff is requesting that regional organizations review their information and update their responses to the questions below in a template of the funding report that RCO will send out to regions in June. Regions can request the template sooner, as needed.

The regional submissions will be reviewed by RCO staff and posted on the RCO Web site as part of the funding report. Regions have an opportunity to present this information to the SRFB Review Panel and staff at the regional area meetings in October. These regional area summaries are due to RCO September 5, 2014. The template includes the following questions:

## Questions

Regional organizations with a recovery plan answer Questions 1-3 and collect responses from lead entities for Questions 4-5. All lead entities answer Questions 4-5 and provide responses to the regional organization for inclusion in this report.

- 1. Internal funding allocations:** Describe the process and criteria used to develop allocations across lead entities or watersheds within the region. (Only regions answer this question)

*The UCSRB Lead Entity (Lead Entity) approached the 2014 SRFB funding process in a similar way to previous years; there were no substantial changes to the process or timeline. However, there were corrections to the Upper Columbia Biological Strategy Scoring Criteria (UCRTT 2013) as described in the following question 2. In general, the Lead Entity facilitates a process that allocates funds within the Upper Columbia based on the regional*

*biological priorities established in the Upper Columbia Biological Strategy (Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (RTT) 2013), and the Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan (UCSRB 2007). Since the previous SRFB grants have matched the regional priorities in recent grant cycles, the Lead Entity considers these criteria to be an appropriate guideline for funding allocation. Moreover, the biological priorities in the Regional Strategy closely match those in the Salmon Recovery Plan. The **2014 UCSRB Lead Entity Funding Process Guide** and **2014 Regional Funding Timeline (Attachment A)** are annually updated and documents the steps in this funding process in detail.*

**Regional technical review process:** The SRFB envisions regional technical review processes that address, at a minimum, the fit of lead entity projects to regional recovery plans, if available. (Only regions answer this question)

- A. Explain how the **regional technical review** was conducted.

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

*When the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (UCSRB) adopted the draft Salmon Recovery Plan in June 2005, the RTT met monthly from then through March 2006 to revise its project rating criteria based on the Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameters established in the Recovery Plan. The RTT revised its Biological Strategy again in 2009 to ensure consistency with the Recovery Plan, and most recently in 2012/2013 in a process that included stakeholder input (UCRTT Biological Strategy 2013). This 2013 update to the Biological Strategy was an update to replace all earlier versions of the Biological Strategy provided to the UCSRB (UCRTT 2000; UCRTT 2002; UCRTT 2008). The RTT intended that the 2013 revisions of the previous draft Biological Strategy (UCRTT 2008) accomplished four objectives: 1) to better define the prioritization of habitat actions, 2) update the technical appendices and the text within the main body of the strategy with new information regarding restoration strategies and priorities, 3) provide revised technical scoring criteria for habitat restoration, protection, assessment, and design projects submitted for funding through various sources, and 4) update the informational-needs section.*

*During the last year's 2013 process, there were some unintentional results when the RTT formally ranking the projects using the 2013 updates. In an effort to address these problems in 2014, RTT reviewed and revised its criteria and scoring process to address the unintentional bias that occurred in 2013 and further refined the ranking process for the 2014 funding round (see **RTT Test of the Revised Scoring Criteria in Attachment B**).*

*See <http://www.ucsrb.org> for the revised Biological Strategy. The RTT anticipates the need for future updates as our understanding of salmonid ecology and restoration science improves and we achieve various restoration and protection objectives. As described above, the RTT revised the technical criteria for use in reviewing project proposals in the 2014.*

- B. What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

*The **2014 Scoring Criteria** used for the 2014 funding cycle can be found in **Attachment B**. The **RTT Scoring Meeting Summary** and results from the RTT's August 14<sup>th</sup> scoring meeting are also included in **Attachment B**.*

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

*Members of the Regional Technical Team participated in the final proposal review (the full list of the RTT is available at [www.ucsrb.org](http://www.ucsrb.org)). The RTT 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 RTT on behalf of their agency or organization to provide a service to the region. The UCSRB maintains an annual contract with the RTT chair to coordinate the efforts of the RTT. Tables 1 and 2 identify the Upper Columbia RTT and Citizens Advisory Committees who reviewed, scored, and ranked projects this year.*

Table 1. 2014 Project Proposal Regional Technical Reviewers

<b>2014 Project Proposal Regional Technical Team Reviewers</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
Chuck Peven (RTT Chair)	Peven Consulting (Independent Consultant)	Salmon ecology; habitat restoration evaluation and planning; hatchery planning and RM&E; juvenile bypass development at hydro projects; RM&E at hydro projects; subbasin planning and salmon recovery writing; project management.
John Arterburn	Colville Confederated Tribes	Habitat RM&E; salmon ecology; habitat restoration evaluation and planning; project management.
Casey Baldwin	Colville Confederated Tribes	Aquatic ecology, habitat and fish population monitoring, salmon life cycle modeling, ESA recovery planning, habitat restoration prioritization.
Jeremy Cram	WA Dept. Fish & Wildlife	Life cycle modeling; salmon recovery planning and implementation; habitat restoration evaluation and planning.
Tracy Hillman PhD	BioAnalysts (Consultant)	Certified ecologist; habitat restoration evaluation and planning; hatchery and habitat restoration planning and RM&E; subbasin planning and salmon recovery writing; biostatistical analysis.
Tom Kahler	Douglas County PUD	Salmon ecology; habitat restoration evaluation and planning; hatchery planning and RM&E; juvenile bypass development at hydro projects; RM&E at hydro projects.
Joe Lange	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Engineering and habitat project design.
Keely Murdoch	Yakama Nation	Ecology; habitat restoration evaluation.
Karl Polivka PhD	USFS PNW Research Lab	Salmon ecology; habitat restoration evaluation.
Brandon Rogers	Yakama Nation	Habitat restoration evaluation, planning, and implementation; project management.
Kate Terrell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Salmon ecology; habitat restoration evaluation and planning.

2. Citizen Advisory Committee Members

<b>Chelan County Members</b>	<b>Representation</b>	<b>Geographic Area</b>
Mike Deason (City of Leavenworth)	City	Wenatchee
Jerry Gutzwiler (Former Fish and Wildlife Commission)	Citizen	Wenatchee
Hal Hawley (Entiat Watershed Planning Unit and Cascadia Conservation District Board)	Conservation district	Entiat
Buford Howell (Interested citizen)	Citizen	Wenatchee
Dave Graybill (Sporting Industry)	Other Habitat Interests	Wenatchee
Rick Smith (Wenatchee Reclamation District)	Landowner/Business Interest	Wenatchee
Jon Small (Entiat Orchardist)	Landowner/Business Interest	Entiat
<b>Okanogan CAC Members</b>	<b>Representation</b>	<b>Geographic Area</b>
Jerry Barnes ( Okanogan Watershed Planning Unit)	Citizen	Okanogan
Bob Monetta (Business Realtor)	Business Interest	Methow
Craig Nelson (Char)(Okanogan Conservation District)	Conservation district	Okanogan
Don Phillips ( Interested citizen)	citizen/Landowner	Methow
Louis Sukovaty (Farmer)	Business Interest	Methow
Dale Swedberg (Citizens)	Environmental Group	Okanogan
Will Keller (Okanogan NRCS)	Other Habitat Interests	Okanogan

- D. Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? If so, please provide justification for including these projects in 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.

No

**Criteria the SRFB considers in funding regional project lists:** Revised Code of Washington 77.85.130 identifies criteria that the SRFB must consider and give preference in awarding funds to projects. Please provide a short description of each of the criteria (when applicable) on how your region considered these factors in presenting your project list to the SRFB. For consistency and to save time, we have provided an Example Regional Area Project Matrix to assist in answering this question ([Appendix M](#)). Questions A and B can be answered in narrative form. For Questions C through I, you may use the criteria matrix template.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

- A. Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability. In addition to limiting factors analysis, Salmonid Stock Inventory, and Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region? Briefly describe.

*The Upper Columbia Biological Strategy (UCRTT 2013) identifies actions to consider in implementing projects with high biological benefit. The RTT rated actions and developed quartiles that compare actions across the entire ESU. Restoring the productivity of salmon and steelhead habitat in the Upper Columbia requires a prioritization of habitat actions to maximize the benefit derived from limited funding. The RTT Biological Strategy (Appendix H in UCSRB 2007, updated RTT 2013) documents biological considerations for the protection and restoration of habitat in order to provide a technical foundation for setting priorities. The intent of the document is to provide support and guidance on implementing the Recovery Plan. The Biological Strategy provides guidance on habitat actions that are expected to contribute to the improved status of the VSP parameters. Priority areas and ecological concerns have been identified for each assessment unit within the region (see the **2014 Project Information Table in Attachment C** that identifies the priority area and ecological concern rating for this year's proposed projects). The Biological Strategy complements the Recovery Plan by providing further*

*support and guidance, and serves as the technical foundation to set regional priorities for habitat protection and restoration actions. The strategy is developed by the RTT, and is periodically revised. The RTT worked with various stakeholders within and outside of the region to generate criteria and recommendations on habitat restoration and protection projects.*

*Building on the Biological Strategy, the region uses a river reach-based action approach to ensure priority habitat projects are implemented with a clear understanding of the existing physical processes. This reach-based approach to project development incorporates information from tributary-scale and reach-scale hydro-geomorphic assessments and monitoring, which inform restoration and protection actions based on an assessment of channel processes and habitat impairments. As reach-level degradations and processes are defined, alternatives are produced in order to identify, sequence, and prioritize specific actions to protect and/or restore channel and floodplain connectivity and complexity.*

- B. Addresses cost-effectiveness. Provide a description of how cost-effectiveness was considered.

*Cost effectiveness of 2014 proposals was determined using the methods described in the RTT's Biological Strategy (2013) and were calculated for monetary requests for both the total project costs SRFB only. Cost-effectiveness scoring was determined for all project types. As has been done historically, the benefit scores were compiled and averaged. Once the benefit scores were averaged for a specific project, benefit scores and costs for all the projects were used to develop a 1:1 benefit:cost ratio that is based on percentiles (using regression analysis). The magnitude of the benefit (the vertical distance between the benefit score of a particular project and the one:one benefit-to-cost line) is calculated for each project. Projects are then ranked based on the magnitude of the benefit and assigned to a bin, which is associated with a score. See actual analysis graphs in the **Attachment B - RTT Scoring Meeting Summary**.*

*The RTT and CAC worked together over the past year and made the decision to have the CACs take a greater role in reviewing project costs. RTT decided to reduce the weight of cost effectiveness in their scoring criteria. Last year cost effectiveness was 15% of the total score and this year it was decreased to 5% of the total RTT score. This year the Citizen Advisory Committees (CAC) included detailed cost-*

*effectiveness review through three separate criteria: project longevity, project scope, and economics.*

- C. Provides benefit to listed and non-listed fish species. Identify projects on the regional list that primarily benefit listed fish. Identify projects on the regional list that primarily benefit non-listed species.

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

- D. Preserves high quality habitat. Identify the projects on your list that will preserve high quality habitat.

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

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

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

- F. Provides for match above the minimum requirement percentage. Identify the project's match percentage and the regional match total.

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

- G. 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.

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

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

*See RCO Appendix M Matrix to answer C-I*

- I. For Puget Sound and Hood Canal Regions Only

- i. Is sponsored by an entity that is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in Revised Code of Washington 90.71.010. Is referenced in the *Action Agenda* developed by the Puget Sound Partnership under Revised Code of Washington 90.71.310. (Projects on 3-year work plans will qualify as they are referenced under Near Term Action B.1.1 of the *Action Agenda*.)

**Local review processes.** (Lead entity provide response)

- J. Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation (local technical reviewer and citizen committee score sheet or comment forms) of your local citizen’s advisory group and technical advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups’ ratings.

Table 3. 2014 project proposal reviewer’s documentation

<b>Technical Scoring</b>	
RTT Scoring Criteria	Attachment C
RTT Scoring Meeting Notes	Attachment C
Citizen’s Ranking	
<b>CAC Ranking Criteria</b>	
CAC Ranking Criteria	Attachment D
Chelan and Okanogan CAC’s Meeting Notes	Attachment D
Joint Committees Meeting Notes & Final Rank	Attachment D
<b>Final List</b>	
Upper Columbia Final List & RCO Memorandum	Attachment F

- 2. RTT project scores are distributed to the local CACs to assist them in the development of their rankings see the RTT August 14, Scoring Memo. Okanogan and Chelan Citizen’s Committees have two separate ranking meetings and then a joint meeting to finalize the list.

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

*See table in 1.C*

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

*Two members of the State Review Pane (SRP), Jen O’Neal and Michelle Cramer, participated in our process for the 2014 round as follows:  
Review Draft Proposals*

*The SRP had the opportunity to review of draft applications for 12 draft applications*

### Project Tours

*Members of the Lead Entity, CACs, RTT, HCP Tributary Committees, and SRP toured Methow sub-basin on May 14 and the Wenatchee sub-basin on May 24. The purpose of the tours was to evaluate the projects on site and to provide additional comments to the sponsors on ways to improve the technical merit of each project. These tours also facilitated productive discussions among all participants on local priorities in project development. Sponsors were required give more comprehensive presentations at the site visits this year because the project site tours were the only opportunity the sponsors had to present their projects.*

### RTT Draft Proposal Workshop

*The purpose of the June 4 RTT meeting (formally the sponsor presentation's meeting) was for the RTT to discuss individual projects and provide well thought out comments to assist sponsors in improving the project concepts and also to request specific information or clarification to be addressed in the final project proposals. RTT provided one set of comments after the meeting.*

### SRP Comment Process

*Comments and feedback were distributed to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms and process. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors addressed all feedback in their final PRISM submittals.*

## **Local evaluation process and project lists.** (Lead entity provide response)

- C. 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 (UCSRP) (UCSRB 2007), a federally approved Recovery Plan for this Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) in Washington State. The UCSRP Implementation Schedule (UCSRP, Appendix M), outlines projects so that sponsors can use this table to identify priority projects. The UCSRB staff work with project sponsors to populate the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS), which serves as the on-line database for the UCSRP Implementation Schedule, so that project sponsors will be able to locate priority projects and all available information in HWS.*

- D. 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?

RTT Reviews & Scoring

*The RTT provided three separate technical reviews: during the project site tours (May 14 and 24); during the June 4 RTT Draft Proposal Workshop; and during the final review and scoring on July 9. The RTT chair, Lead Entity, and regional staff attended the Chelan and Okanogan CAC meetings on July 22 & 31 to describe the RTT scoring criteria. The chair and vice-chair went through the RTT comments and technical scores for the CACs and described the corrections to this year's project scoring due to inconsistencies in the 2013 scoring criteria.*

Citizen's Reviews & Ranking

*The **Citizen's Advisory Committees Ranking Criteria** can be found in **Attachment D**. On July 22 and 31 the Chelan CACs also heard presentations from the project sponsors and asked questions, and then met again on July 29 and August 7 to formally rank the projects for County and Okanogan counties. See the meeting notes in **Attachment D**.*

Joint Committee Approval of the Final Project List

*The UCSRB staff facilitated the Joint CAC on August 13 to combine the Chelan and Okanogan project lists into one list for the Upper Columbia Region. During the Joint CAC meeting, members were presented with lists combined in different ways in order to choose their working list. Like past years, the joint committee members adopted a working list that combines the individual Chelan and Okanogan lists by using the 1-1 approach. This approach honors the sequence of the individual committee lists and while placing the top ranked projects in each county towards top of the list. The primary determinant in breaking the tie between a project in Chelan County and in Okanogan County was the RTT biological benefit score. Once the working list was adopted members can move projects up or down the list by utilizing the following ground rules before approving a final list.*

*Joint Committee ground rules for decision-making:*

- 1. A Citizen Advisory Committee member may, at any time, make a motion to move a particular project up or down on the list.*
- 2. The Citizen Advisory Committee member making such a request must include rationale based on the citizens' review criteria for 2014*

3. *The Joint Citizen Advisory Committee will then engage in discussion regarding the motion to move a project on the list.*
4. *After discussion, the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee will vote – approve, oppose, abstain – on the motion to move the project on the list.*
5. *The motion will carry upon unanimous approval by all Joint Citizen Advisory Committee Members (excluding “abstain” votes).*

#### *Barkley Irrigation Project Funding Reduction*

*There was an issue with the cost request for the Barkley Irrigation Project. At the August 7 Okanogan CAC ranking meeting, the Committee requested the Barkley Project sponsor reduce their funding request from \$1,193,800 to \$750,000 to allow more priority projects to be funded with this year’s allocated funding amount. The sponsor received this request from the Lead Entity and made the decision not to reduce their request. At the August 13 Joint CAC meeting, the Committee decided to fund the Barkley Project \$723,732.00. The committee also requested that if TU-WPP is not able to obtain the required additional funding for project implementation within one year, or be fairly confident they will receive the funding, the funds be returned to the Region so can be allocated to another project. The Committee requested to meet with the sponsor in one year, August 2015.*

*See the details in the **Joint Committee Meeting Summary in Attachment D** and the **Final List Memorandum** included in **Attachment E**.*

#### **Citations**

Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (UCRTT). 2013. A Biological Strategy to Protect and Restore Salmonid Habitat in the Upper Columbia Region.

UCSRB. 2007. Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board’s Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan. August 2007. Available online at <http://www.ucsrb.com/plan.asp> or <http://www.ucsrb.com/UCSRP%20Final%209-13-2007.pdf>

# Attachment A

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**2014 UCSRB Lead Entity Funding Progress Guide**  
**2014 Regional Funding Timeline**

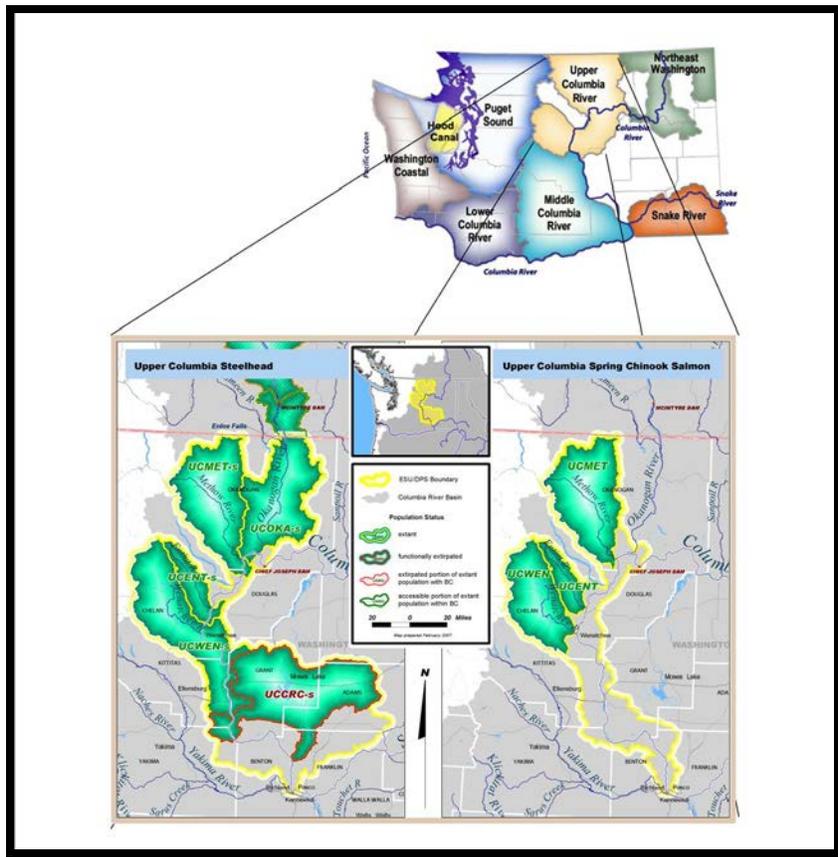


# UCSRB Lead Entity



## 2014 FUNDING PROCESS GUIDE

FOR DEVELOPING AND SUBMITTING SALMON HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECTS IN THE UPPER COLUMBIA REGION FOR FUNDING THROUGH THE SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD (SRFB), BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION (BPA), AND TRIBUTARY COMMITTEES (TRIB)

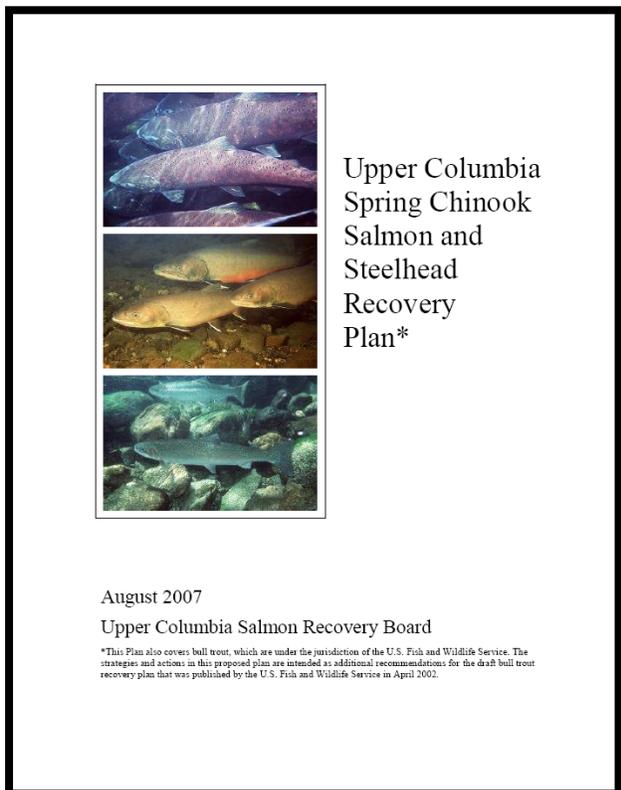


VERSION 6 - 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following Process Guide is intended to document the steps through which a potential habitat restoration project proponent, technical reviewer, or citizen will participate when pursuing funds through the Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) in the Upper Columbia recovery region (UC). This guide represents the consensus decision of participants in the UC on the process to develop and submit projects for funding to the SRFB. The Rock Island, Rocky Reach, and Wells Dam Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Tributary Committees (TRIB) have agreed to use this process and timeline for funding consideration. In addition, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is targeting high biological priority projects to potentially fund within the UC via a habitat programmatic funding project with the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (UCSRB).

The principle guiding document for identifying appropriate projects for implementation in the region is the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan* (UCSRB 2007), a federally approved recovery plan for this Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) in Washington State.



The UCSRB is the Lead Entity (LE) for the UC. “Lead Entities” is a term used by the state to define a county, city, conservation district, special district, tribal government, regional recovery organization, or other entity that is responsible for submitting a project list to the SRFB for funding consideration.<sup>1</sup>

The UCSRB is also the state-designated regional recovery organization<sup>2</sup> and the LE is responsible for facilitating the process of compiling one project list and to submit that list for funding consideration to the SRFB.

The regional approach to pursuing both mitigation and recovery funds from all available sources is the result of years of collaborative work on the part of all interested parties to establish an effective and efficient process. Regional project and funding coordination is an on-going process.

The details are identified from the Recovery Plan’s Implementation Schedule and developed

<sup>1</sup> RCW 77.85.050 – *Note:* On January 1, 2013 the two active Lead Entities in the Upper Columbia consolidated into one Lead Entity under the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board.

<sup>2</sup> RCW 77.85.010

within each of the Watershed Action Teams (WATs) in the region. The UCSRB currently facilitates two approaches to funding projects in the region: (1) targeted process of habitat programmatic funds; and (2) traditional grant applications (a.k.a. “Open 6-Step Funding Process”). To see how the funding process overlaps, see the “Upper Columbia Project Planning, Identification, and Selection Process Diagram” in *Appendix A*. The following guidance document focuses on the Open 6-Step Funding Process.

## **OPEN 6-STEP FUNDING PROCESS**

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The Lead Entity (LE) Coordinator will help facilitate the movement of proposals through the review process. This includes assuring that the Regional Technical Team (RTT), Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), TRIB, and Citizens’ Advisory Committees (CACs) receive review copies at appropriate times. Project sponsors should begin working with the LE early in the process to engage available services that will assist in developing competitive proposals for SRFB, TRIB, or BPA funding. See contact below:

### **Lead Entity Coordinator**

Joy Juelson  
509-433-2999  
Joy.Juelson@UCSRB.com

### **Funding Process Timeline**

The timeline for the regional process is included as *Attachment B*.

### **Eligible Applicants**

The following entities are eligible for SRFB funding:

- Cities
- Counties
- Conservation Districts
- Native American tribes
- Non-profit organizations
- Private landowners
  - Private landowners are eligible applicants for restoration projects when the project takes place on their own land.
  - Private individuals may not acquire land using these funds.
- Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups
- Special Purpose Districts
- State agencies (state agencies must have a local partner that is independently eligible to be a grant applicant)
- Federal agencies may not apply directly, but may partner with eligible applicants.
  - Projects may occur on federal lands.

Applicants should take into account federal restrictions on using federal money for a qualifying match when applying for a grant.

\*Anyone may apply for TRIB funds.

### **Step One: DRAFT PROPOSAL**

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**New:** *There is a Regional Supplemental Application that includes a: title page template, checklist template, and questions that address the RTT scoring criteria and the CAC ranking criteria (Appendix C).*

The first step in the process to seek funding from the SRFB, BPA, and TRIB is to submit a draft proposal. **A draft proposal is required from each project proponent wishing to pursue funds from either the SRFB, BPA, and/or TRIB.** Potential project proponents should contact the LE at the UCSRB to talk about the proposed project and to confirm eligibility for funding. The LE can also work with the project proponent to help develop the necessary forms throughout the application process and to help develop the data that may be available for use in the project proposal.

Sponsors will submit proposals in **PRISM** and the LE will distribute to reviewers via Drop Box and hardcopy (for the CACs). This includes the Draft and Final Proposal.

The project proponent will need to fill out a draft proposal for each project being proposed. All proposals must be submitted electronically using the State's PRISM database (or Habitat Work Schedule) (See [http://www.rco.wa.gov/prism/about\\_prism.shtml](http://www.rco.wa.gov/prism/about_prism.shtml)). PRISM is an Internet-based computer program used to apply for and track grants, to get grant contracts, and to produce reports about projects. Draft proposals must be submitted by **May 2, 2014**.

Although not required by PRISM, a standardized naming convention for your proposal is important for project reviewers. Proposal names should include the following elements:

- Indication of project type (Assessment, Design, Project, etc.)
- Project phase (phase I, II, III)
- Geographic link (e.g., Upper Entiat)
- The use of **landowner names** in proposals should be **avoided** to protect landowner privacy.

The draft proposal requirement helps proponents in a number of ways. First, it is an opportunity for the project proponent to think through the details of a potential project early in the funding process. It is also an opportunity for the project proponent to identify areas where technical assistance may be needed to ultimately develop a strong final proposal. The process also serves the region. The draft proposal provides an indication of how close the region is to meeting the target allocation of funds from the SRFB and other funding sources. It is also an early opportunity to identify additional cost-share programs that most effectively leverage the resources needed to implement projects. **For these reasons, very few exceptions will be made for considering a new proposal after the draft proposal phase!** It is important that project proponents think through enough of the details of a project to submit a draft proposal. The RTT

and TRIB have the option to recommend to the LE that a proposal not continue in the review process due to lack of sufficient information.

All final applications must also be submitted electronically using the State's PRISM database.

The State Technical Review Panel is available year-round to assist with early project review and development. Project proponents must enter project data into PRISM during the draft proposal phase so the technical panel can review before the site tours. Contact your LE if you need assistance with the PRISM database. Additionally, the SRFB annually adopts a Policy Manual that describes the process for pursuing funds from the State. The SRFB Policy Manual and other associated documents can be found on-line at <http://www.rco.wa.gov/srfb/docs.htm> and on the UCSRB website.

## **Step Two: PROJECT SITE VISIT**

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*NEW: RTT will not be providing post-tour comments this year but instead will be providing comprehensive comments after their project review meeting (see Step Three).*

Project site visits to the Methow, Okanogan, Entiat and Wenatchee sub-basins are scheduled for late **May** (see dates below). Project proponents are strongly encouraged to attend their respective site visit to present information regarding the proposed project, answer questions, and receive additional technical feedback in the field. Since there will not be project presentations this year, project proponents should present as much detail about the project as is available. Project sponsors may want to develop posters and handouts to relay additional information. Time will be limited and allocated based on the number of proposals.

The RTT, BPA representatives, TRIB representatives, CAC members, and State Technical Review Panel members may all attend. Some project proposals may not require a site visit (e.g., an assessment project); however, we will identify a location to discuss the project. Once the portfolio of potential projects is finalized, the UCSRB will work with TRIB, State Review Panel and RTT to develop the agenda and itinerary. Project proponents are encouraged to work with the LE to develop refined information and materials during the site visit.

The current schedule for site visits is as follows:

- **Wednesday, May 14 – Okanogan**
- **Thursday, May 15 – Methow**
- **Wednesday, May 21 – Wenatchee**
- **Thursday, May 22 – Entiat**

### **Step Three: RTT PROJECT REVIEW AND COMMENTS**

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*New: This step was previously used for project presentations. This year the RTT has decided to dedicate this meeting to discuss individual projects and provide well thought out comments to assist sponsors. RTT will also request specific information or clarification for the final project proposals.*

A RTT project review meeting is scheduled for **June 4**. Project proponents are not required to attend this meeting. RTT will provide comments and information requests by **June 11** so sponsors have time to incorporate information and further refine project proposals before the final proposals are submitted.

### **Step Four: PROPOSAL REFINEMENT AND SUBMITTAL**

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After the RTT distributes their comments, project proponents have the opportunity to refine the final project proposals; sponsors should be working to finalize the details of the proposed project(s). **Final proposal are due on June 24 into PRISM and two copies are required for the Regional technical scoring and ranking.**

- 1) **RTT Copy:** for the RTT that include changes from RTT and SRP comments in track changes. It is important the track changes are clean so that reviewers are able to read them.
- 2) **CAC Copy:** for the CACs with track changes accepted. A brief executive summary at the front of the proposal behind the title is optional. Sponsors may add a version of the “project tour summary” 2 pager that was originally developed and distributed for the project site tours earlier in the summer.

After final proposals are submitted, there are no additional opportunities for interaction with the RTT to further refine the technical details of a project. Project proponents should always communicate with the LE to answer questions as they arise throughout the process. **Significant changes in project scope or total project cost after the final regional submittal are not allowed!** These changes make it difficult for the Citizens to evaluate projects after the RTT scores have already been assigned. Therefore, sponsors are strongly discouraged from making changes to scope or total project cost following final project submittal. Changes in funding allocation requests, while discouraged after final submittal, are accepted based on outside funding decisions. These changes in budget allocations **must be** communicated to the LE Coordinator.

### **Step Five: TECHNICAL SCORING AND CITIZENS’ RANKING**

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*New: RTT Technical Scoring Criteria*

After final project proposals have been submitted, the RTT will convene on **July 9** for technical ranking of the proposals. The technical review criterion for scoring projects is new this year and was updated as a part of the RTT’s Upper Columbia Biological Strategy revision process. The revised RTT scoring criteria are included as *Attachment D*.

**The RTT has requested that the project scoring meeting will be closed to non-RTT members, with exceptions for technical representatives from funding entities.** The RTT members can only score proposals as they were submitted to the Lead Entity and TRIB. Information provided after the deadline will not be taken into account during the project review. It is important that project proponents are as succinct and inclusive in the application as possible. There are limits to the amount of attachments that regional and state technical reviewers can consume. The LE Coordinator may provide one hard copy of a document per review group and/or the electronic version if the document is large.

The final technical scores and comments from the RTT will be distributed to the partners in the Upper Columbia before the CACs presentations. At this time, project proponents who submitted a proposal for consideration for SRFB funds will have a preliminary indication of where that proposal ranks within the region's allocated funds from the SRFB.

Sponsor presentations to the CACs will be during the week of **July 21st (TBD)**. The individual CACs will meet during the **week of July 28<sup>th</sup>** to rank the social implications of a proposed project.

The individual lists from each of the CACs will be combined for a joint CAC meeting (three members from each of the individual Committees) during the **first week in August (TBD)**. The process for merging the individual lists for initial discussion at the Joint CAC is as follows:

- The region will combine the individual lists using the project's order of rank in the relative list (i.e., 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, 4-4, etc).
- The secondary consideration in merging the lists is the relative RTT score as the primary consideration (i.e., within the 1-1, 2-2 ranking on the separate Citizens' lists, the region will place those on the Joint CAC list in descending order based on RTT score).

**The following ground rules for decision-making guide the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee in its deliberations to develop the final ranked list for the Upper Columbia Region.**

1. A CAC member may, at any time, make a motion to move a particular project up or down on the list.
2. The CAC member making such a request must include rationale based on the Citizens' review criteria for 2014.
3. The Joint CAC will then engage in discussion regarding the motion to move a project on the list.
4. After discussion, the Joint CAC will vote – approve, oppose, abstain – on the motion to move the project on the list.
5. The motion will carry upon unanimous approval by all six Joint CAC Members (excluding “abstain” votes).

The result of this meeting is the final recommended list of projects submitted to the SRFB for consideration for funding. The final ranked list is due to the SRFB on **September 5**.

## **Step Six: SRFB/BPA/TRIB FUND REVIEW AND FUNDING**

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Following the Regional review that includes RTT scoring and CAC ranking, project sponsors will **submit final proposals and upload project data onto PRISM by August 15**. This final proposal needs to be in track changes. Please remember to make sure that track changes are easy to read.

The State Technical Review Panel will review the final proposals and meet during the month of September and October to review all of the project applications across the state. The Panel will develop a draft State Technical Review Panel report of its findings, by region, and distribute that for review and comment to the SRFB. The State Technical Review Panel will consider comments and additional materials submitted during the comment period, and finalize its report of recommendations for funding to the SRFB in October and November. Based on regional policy, proposals flagged as “Projects of Concern” by the State Technical Review Panel in its final report will not be forwarded on the final ranked list.

The SRFB will meet in **December** to make its final funding decisions for 2014. *For projects that are not under contract within the requisite 180-day window, the SRFB will allow regions to allocate those funds to the next available project on that region’s list.*

Due to BPA’s contracting schedule, projects may be identified for BPA funding as early as June. Projects will remain in the process through the RTT scoring meeting in July.

The TRIB will also make internal decisions for funding in November, after release of the draft State Technical Review Panel report in October. Once the SRFB has made its final decisions for funding, the TRIB will meet in December to finalize its decisions for funding projects.

### **Post SRFB Award Amendments**

Amendments require consultation with the LE, which may require a Level 1 or Level 2 review and subsequent recommendations from technical and Citizens’ Committees.

Manual 18, Appendix B outlines the process for SRFB approval of contract amendments. See the “Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Funding Request Authority Matrix” and LE Amendment Request Form on <http://www.ucsrb.com/resources.asp>. Once the Amendment Request Form is filled out please work with your LE Coordinator for assistance.

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## 2014 Regional Funding Timeline

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UPPER COLUMBIA SRFB/TRIB/BPA 2014 FUNDING SCHEDULE				
DATE	ACTIVITY/MILESTONE	PARTICIPANTS	LOCATION	FACILITATOR/ COORDINATOR
<b>FEBRUARY</b>				
Feb 13	Meeting: <b>2014 Debrief</b> and 2014 Planning Meeting	Sponsors, RCO	Chelan, WA. Fire District	LE/RTT Chair
Feb 21	Meeting/WebEx Optional: <b>HWS training</b>	Sponsors	WebEx	LE
<b>MARCH</b>				
March 12	Meeting <i>Optional</i> : <b>NEW RTT project preview</b>	Sponsors, RTT, TRIB	Wenatchee, TBD	RTT Chair
March 25	Meeting: <b>SRFB/TRIB/BPA Kick-Off Meeting</b>	LE, RTT, TRIB, BPA, Sponsors, RCO	Chelan, WA. Fire District	LE/RCO
March 26	Meeting/Webinar <i>Optional</i> : <b>Salmon Recovery Grants Workshop</b>	Sponsors, RCO	Online Webinar	RCO
March 31	<b>Deadline: All projects updated in HWS</b>	<b>Sponsors</b>	<b>HWS</b>	<b>LE/WATs</b>
<b>APRIL</b>				
April 16	Meeting/Workshop: <b>NEW Species lifecycle workshop</b>	Sponsors, Monitoring Groups	Wenatchee, TBD	LE
<b>MAY</b>				
May 2	<b>Deadline: Draft proposals due</b>	<b>Sponsors, LE, RCO, SRP, RTT, CAC, TRIB, BPA</b>	Prism	LE
May 14 & 15	<b>Meeting/Tours/Presentations:</b> SRFB/TRIB/BPA Project Tours	<b>Sponsors, LE, RTT, TRIB, BPA, SRFB SRP</b>	TBD	LE
	~14th Okanogan (Wed)			
	~15th Methow (Thur)			
May 21 & 22	<b>Meeting/Tours/Presentations:</b> SRFB/TRIB/BPA Project Tours	<b>Sponsors, LE, RTT, TRIB, BPA, SRFB SRP</b>	TBD	LE
	~21th Wenatchee (Wed)			
	~22th Entiat (Thur)			

UPPER COLUMBIA SRFB/TRIB/BPA 2014 FUNDING SCHEDULE				
DATE	ACTIVITY/MILESTONE	PARTICIPANTS	LOCATION	FACILITATOR/ COORDINATOR
<b>JUNE</b>				
<b>May 28 - June 5</b>	Action: <b>SRP provides comments</b>	SRP	Email via LE	RCO
<b>June 4</b>	Meeting/ <b>Project Review</b> : RTT Project Discussions	RTT, LE, TRIB	RTT Meeting TBD	RTT Chair
<b>June 11</b>	Action: <b>RTT provides questions and comments to sponsors</b>	RTT	Email via LE	RTT Chair
<b>June 12</b>	Action: TRIB reviews draft proposals	TRIB	TRIB	TRIB
<b>June 20</b>	Action: <b>TRIB provides comments</b>	TRIB	Email	TRIB
<b>June 24, Monday</b>	<b>DEADLINE: Final proposals due</b> for Regional technical scoring and ranking	<b>Sponsors, LE, RTT, CAC, TRIB, BPA</b>	Prism	LE
<b>JULY</b>				
<b>July 9</b>	Action: <b>RTT technical scoring</b>	RTT, CAC, LE, BPA, BOR	RTT Meeting (TBD)	RTT
<b>July 10</b>	Action: TRIB reviews final proposals	TRIB	TRIB	TRIB
<b>July 21</b>	Action: <b>TRIB Decisions</b>	TRIB	Email/Letter	TRIB
<b>July 22 &amp; 24</b> Unconfirmed	Meeting/ <b>Presentations CAC</b> : Chelan CAC - 22th Okanogan CAC - 24nd	<b>Sponsors, CAC, RTT, LE</b>	Wenatchee Reclamation Dist. & River Bank, Twisp	LE
<b>July 29 &amp; 31</b> Unconfirmed	Meeting: <b>CAC Project Rankings</b> Chelan CAC - 29th Okanogan CAC - 31th	CAC, LE	Wenatchee Reclamation Dist. & River Bank, Twisp	LE

UPPER COLUMBIA SRFB/TRIB/BPA 2014 FUNDING SCHEDULE				
DATE	ACTIVITY/MILESTONE	PARTICIPANTS	LOCATION	FACILITATOR/ COORDINATOR
<b>AUGUST</b>				
August 6	Meeting: joint CAC approves <b>Final Ranked Project List</b>	Joint CAC, LE	Chelan PUD, Chelan WA	LE
August 15	<b>Deadline: RCO PRISM upload, Regional List</b>	<b>Sponsors, LE</b>	Prism	LE/RCO
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>				
Sept 5	<b>Deadline: Regional Submittal</b>	LE	Email	LE
<b>OCTOBER</b>				
Oct 4	Action: SRP provide comments	SRP	Email via LE	SRP
Oct 15	<b>Deadline: Response to comments from project sponsors to SRP</b>	<b>Sponsors, LE</b>	Email via LE	LE
Oct 21-24	Meeting/ <b>Presentations:</b> Sponsors present projects to SRP ( <i>only projects identified</i> )	Select <b>Sponsors, LE</b>	Olympia, Washington	RCO
Oct 30	Action: SRP finalizes comments	SRP	Email via LE	SRP
<b>NOVEMBER</b>				
November	Final report by SRP to SRFB	RCO		RCO
<b>DECEMBER</b>				
December	Action: <b>SRFB Decisions</b>	SRFB	Olympia, WA	RCO

### Acronyms

CAC- Citizen's Advisory Committee  
 BPA- Bonneville Power Administration  
 LE- Lead Entity Coordinator/Program  
 RCO- Recreation and Conservation Office  
 RTT- Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team  
 SRP- State Review Panel  
 SRFB- Salmon Recovery Funding Board  
 TRIB- Tributary Committee  
 UC- Upper Columbia Region  
 UCSR- Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board

Timeline Legend	
Meetings	Blue
Deadlines	Red
Actions	Black

# Attachment B

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**RTT Test of the Revised Scoring Criteria**

**RTT 2014 Scoring Criteria**

**RTT Scoring Meeting Summary**

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## MEMORANDUM

To: RTT  
From: Chuck  
Re: Test of the revised scoring criteria

Date: March 7, 2014 (revised with updates March 19, 2014)

### ***Background***

After the scoring session in 2013, where the RTT had used revised criteria, the RTT identified two main issues; there appeared to be a bias for design and assessment projects, and 2) the scale at which a number of the criteria were scored made it difficult to score proposals consistently. A subgroup was formed in the fall of 2013 to revise the criteria to address these issues. The product of the subgroup's efforts (revised criteria) was presented to the RTT at the February meeting after about 2 months of RTT review. Comments received during the review period were incorporated.

To ensure that the RTT could rely on the revised criteria and to determine if the issues of concern in the old criteria were addressed, the RTT decided to run a test of the revised criteria by reevaluating some of the proposals from last year's open solicitation round. A subgroup of the RTT met via conference call on March 6 to review and score 10 proposals from the 2013 open solicitation round. These proposals included 4 restoration, 2 protection, 3 design, and the one assessment projects.

### ***Results***

Up to six RTT members reviewed and scored the 10 proposals (Table 1). The average benefit score ranged from approximately 38-70, and the total score (which includes the cost:benefit score) ranged from approximately 39-73 (Table 1). The assessment project again rated the highest, and most proposals changed positions (Table 1, Figure 1). One design proposal changed the most: from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> place. This was partially a function of the number of people scoring and other factors.

Table 1. Project code, scores and ranks for the ten proposals that were reviewed as part of the revised scoring criteria test in March 2014.

Project Code	Number of reviewers	Avg. Benefit Score	Cost:benefit score	Total Score	Rank		
					New Criteria	2013 - only these projects	2013 - all projects (21)
Assess 1	5	69.41	3.33	72.74	1	1	1
Design 1	5	69.60	2.33	71.93	2	3	6
Rest 1	6	67.98	3.00	70.98	3	4	7
Protect 1	6	68.50	2.00	70.50	4	6	10
Protect 2	4	69.41	0.33	69.74	5	8	13
Rest 2	6	67.25	1.33	68.58	6	5	8
Rest 3	5	59.36	1.00	60.36	7	9	15
Design 2	4	55.68	2.67	58.35	8	7	12
Design 3	5	55.36	1.67	57.03	9	2	4
Rest 4	5	38.25	0.67	38.91	10	10	21

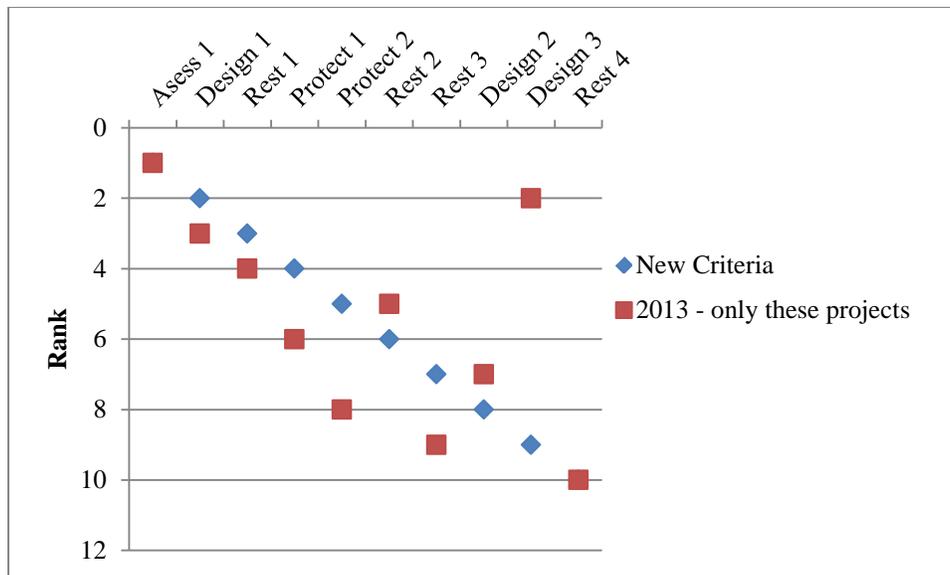


Figure 1. Comparison of the rank of 10 proposals using the newly revised and old (2013) scoring criteria.

### ***General Comments Regarding the Revised Criteria***

In general, the “testers” found the new criteria achieved the overarching objective of addressing the two major issues of concern identified above. However, other issues emerged that need to be addressed. In the section below, these issues are identified and a recommendation is proposed.

#### ***Ecological Concerns***

One reviewer gave two of the projects a “0” for whether the proposal would address the ecological concerns. This was primarily because the ECs the proposal was intended to address were not identified within Appendix E. As we have discussed previously, the real issue is how to score streams without their own assessment unit. The recommendation to address this issue is:

The criterion for addressing ECs (restoration, assessment, or design projects) should contain additional language that directs the scorer to consider other (new or emerging) information than what is currently in Appendix E when scoring projects in streams not included in the listed AUs in Appendix E. So the new criterion would be:

#### **Recommendation:**

*Extent to which the proposed restoration project will reduce the effects of **primary** ecological concerns (as identified in the UCRTT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit] ) at the project<sup>1</sup> scale?<sup>2</sup>*

#### ***Intrinsic Potential***

In 2013, a new scoring table was developed for intrinsic potential because the RTT recognized that because not all assessments units were the same size, there could be a potential bias when scoring for IP. A standardization process was used where each assessment unit was standardized by length (for the whole UCR; please see email traffic from last fall). However, when scoring using the new standardized table, it was noted that Peshastin Creek only had a score of “1” for both spring Chinook and steelhead. Because Peshastin Creek is a very important spawning area for steelhead, this is a concern. Additional problems were noted with respect to the automated system undervaluing many areas that are known to be very important spawning and rearing areas (e.g., Twisp, Omak Ck.) This concern holds for both the 2013 and revised scoring criteria.

#### **Recommendation:**

*Review IP standardization methodology within the next two months to determine if it is robust and whether changes need to occur. Another option may be to not rely on IP and use a designation of score by whether the location is within a MaSA (higher score) or MiSA, important rearing and migration corridors (somewhat lower scores). Move forward (if other issues are addressed) in approving the new scoring criteria and revise IP (or adapt new criteria) prior to scoring session in July, 2014.*

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this document, “project” scale refers to the area within and immediately surrounding the proposed project, in other words, within 5-50 feet of the project, depending on the project type and the surrounding habitat.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequent to this memo, the RTT approved the proposed language change at the March 12 meeting.

If the RTT chooses to revise the criteria for location to use MaSAs, etc., the following is recommended (example is from “restoration):

**1. Location and Scale of the Restoration Project**

a) *Extent to which the proposed restoration project is sited within a priority spawning/rearing area (as identified in Appendix E), or provides access to habitat that would function as priority spawning/rearing habitat (15% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** *Streams vary in intrinsic potential (i.e., potential quality and quantity of spawning/rearing habitat) because of differences in geology, geomorphology, valley width, elevation, stream size, gradient, and other factors. Intrinsic potential was one of the criteria used by the ICTRT to identify major and minor spawning areas (MaSA and MiSA, respectively). Projects that improve habitat quantity and quality within streams of high intrinsic potential (MaSAs), or provide access to such habitat, will achieve the highest scores. For projects that are targeting only bull trout, known habitat use by life stage will be used since intrinsic potential has not been developed for bull trout.*
- **Scoring:**
  - *0 = Project does not occur within a MaSA, MiSA, important rearing or migrational areas.*
  - *1-4 = Project occurs in MiSA or important rearing or migration area.*
  - *5-7 = Project occurs within a spring Chinook or steelhead MaSA.*
  - *Table C1 is for projects that only focus on bull trout and not spring Chinook and/or steelhead. If a project is proposed for all three species, the highest score will prevail.*

See footnote update below<sup>3</sup>

*Assessment proposals*

The subgroup that scored the proposals using the revised criteria encountered issues regarding assessments and how they should be scored, or how each criterion was weighted. The discussion centered primarily on how to score the criterion regarding addressing the ecological concerns, since scorers cannot predict what projects will come out of the assessment at the time a scorer is reviewing the assessment proposal.

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<sup>3</sup> Subsequent to this memo, the RTT agreed to the following:

- *Contact NMFS and see if we can obtain IP values at the HUC 10 level for the Methow, Entiat, and Wenatchee;*
- *Ensure other data is considered (e.g., current spawning) when doing final score for location.*
- *New language in scoring criteria:  
See Appendix E tables E2 and E3 and Table C1 below - **however the RTT will also consider other information, such as current spawning or rearing use in addition to intrinsic potential.***

**Recommendation:**

*Change the weighting between the criterion for addressing the ECs from its current 20% to 5%, and change the criterion for “methods” from 5% to 20%.<sup>4</sup>*

Other editorial comments were addressed as they arose.

**Overarching recommendation:**

*It is the opinion of the subgroup that the two major issues regarding the scoring criteria that were identified last year have been addressed with the revisions. However, the issue regarding intrinsic potential will require some additional work to address, but this issue should not delay the approval of the revised criteria, but will have to be addressed before the 2014 scoring session, unless the RTT chooses to use the revised language above for location.*

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<sup>4</sup> This recommendation was accepted by the RTT at the March 12 meeting.

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## RTT 2014 Scoring Criteria

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## Introduction

In the following, scoring criteria for each project type are defined, including the rationale behind each criterion. The RTT believes that the inclusion of the scoring rationale will increase understanding of the reasons the RTT has chosen the criteria and thereby assist project sponsors in the development of project proposals.

### Adequacy of Proposal

Because the proposal is the primary instrument by which the RTT evaluates a potential project, the clarity and completeness of the proposal is critical to the RTT's ability to assess and score the potential benefits of the project. If a proposal does not clearly identify objectives and methods, and include all supporting materials (figures, maps, references, etc.) necessary for a reviewer to adequately understand the proposed project, it will likely score low.

### Cost Effectiveness

Cost effectiveness scoring will be determined for all project types. To determine cost effectiveness, the RTT will score each proposal as described below for benefit (all scores except cost effectiveness). As has been done historically, the benefit scores will be compiled and averaged at the annual scoring meeting. Once the benefit scores are averaged for a specific project, benefit scores and costs for all the projects are used to develop a 1:1 benefit:cost ratio that is based on percentiles (Figure 1; using regression analysis). The **magnitude of the benefit** (the vertical distance between the benefit score of a particular project and the one:one benefit to cost line; Figure C1) is calculated for each project. Projects are then ranked based on the magnitude of the benefit and assigned to a bin, which is associated with a score (Figure C2).

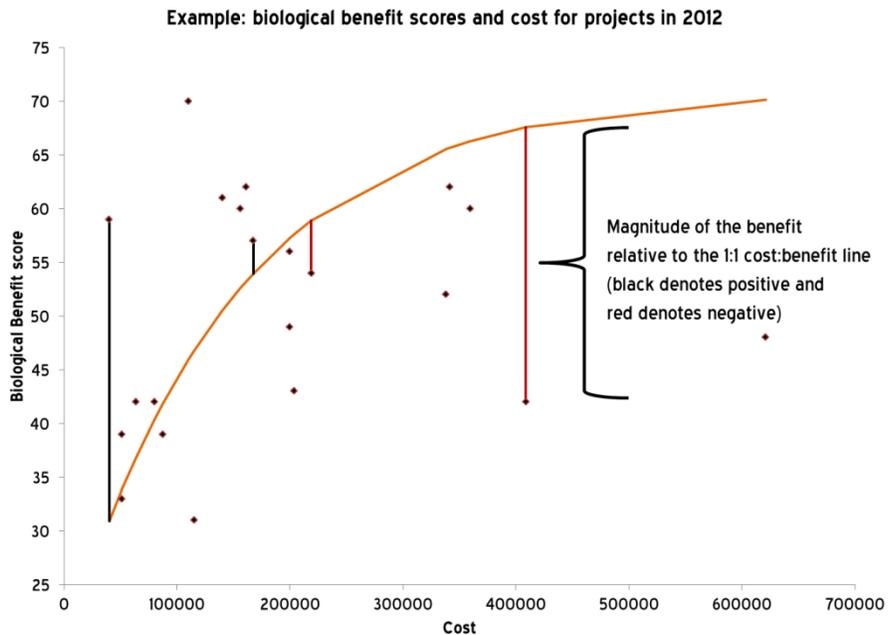


Figure C1. Example of benefit:cost one to one line and the biological benefit scores and costs associated with the 2012 open solicitation projects.

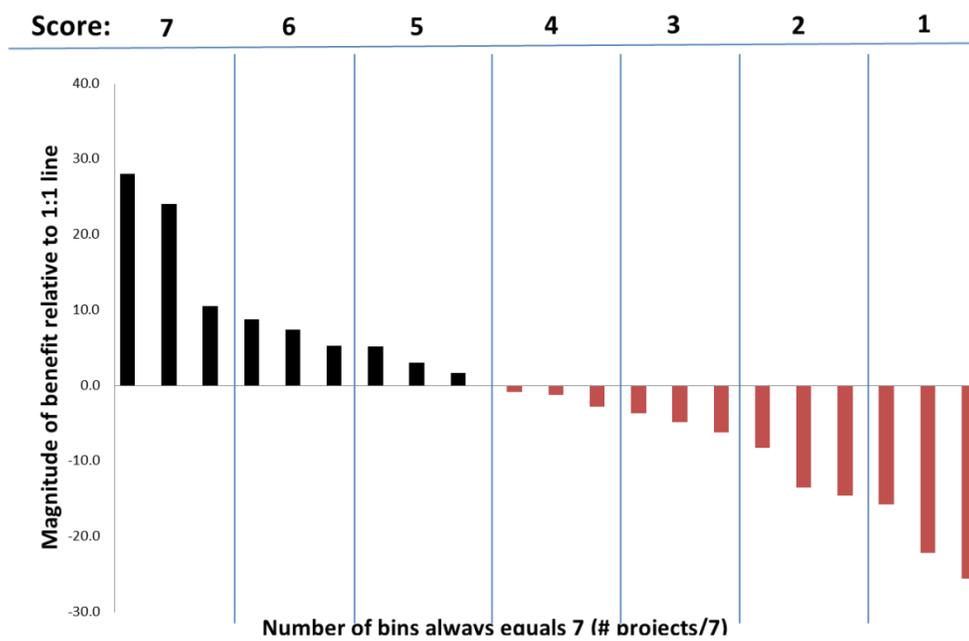


Figure C2. Ranked scores (based on the magnitude of the benefit from Figure C1) and associated scores.

## ***Scoring Criteria***

The RTT determined that the scoring criteria should be based on various factors, such as addressing ecological concerns and what effect a project will have on freshwater productivity. These factors form the basis for evaluating each of the four project types. Each category has been assigned separate criteria for scoring.

Each criterion is weighted. Weighting allows the RTT to account for the importance of each criterion relative to the other criteria within each category. For example, the criterion addressing a primary ecological concern will be weighted higher than the criterion for longevity. Both criteria are important, but addressing a primary ecological concern is more important for a project to be successful than longevity from a technical perspective at the time of scoring. The weight assigned to each question generates contrast in total scores among the different projects.

## ***Restoration Projects***

### **1. Addresses Primary Ecological Concerns**

*a) Extent to which the proposed restoration project will reduce the effects of **primary** ecological concerns (as identified in the UCRTT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) at the project<sup>1</sup> scale (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Proposed restoration actions must address **primary** ecological concerns limiting the freshwater survival and/or distribution of fish species. Projects that address more than one primary ecological concern, or fully rectify a single ecological concern, achieve the highest scores.

*Scores are also affected by sequencing.* That is, projects that address ecological concerns that are unlikely to affect freshwater survival or distribution without first correcting other primary ecological concerns would achieve relatively low scores unless the proposed sequencing is justified by extenuating circumstances.

- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = no (or little) improvement in ecological concern(s) at the project scale;

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this document, “project” scale refers to the area within and immediately surrounding the proposed project, in other words, within 5-50 feet of the project, depending on the project type and the surrounding habitat.

- 1-6 = intermediate improvement (ecological concern is partially addressed);
- 7 = fully rectifies ecological concern(s) at the project scale.

**2. Location and Scale of the Restoration Project**

a) *Extent to which the proposed restoration project is sited within an important spawning/rearing area (as identified in Appendix E), or provides access to habitat that would function as important spawning/rearing habitat (15% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Streams vary in intrinsic potential (i.e., potential quality and quantity of spawning/rearing habitat) because of differences in geology, geomorphology, valley width, elevation, stream size, gradient, and other factors. The RTT has incorporated intrinsic potential and other information in identifying the priority/important restoration areas listed in Appendix E. Projects that improve habitat quantity and quality within streams of high intrinsic potential (with consideration of other information), or provide access to such habitat, will achieve the highest scores. For projects that are targeting only bull trout, known habitat use by life stage will be used since intrinsic potential has not been developed for bull trout.
- **Scoring:**
  - See Appendix E tables E2 and E3 and Table C1 below - however the RTT will also consider other information, such as current spawning or rearing use in addition to intrinsic potential.
  - If a project is targeted at both spring Chinook salmon and steelhead, ***the RTT will use the higher of the two intrinsic potential scores.***
  - Table C1 is for projects that only focus on bull trout and not spring Chinook and/or steelhead. If a project is proposed for all three species, the highest score will prevail.

Table C1. Bull trout use of habitat and associated score.

Bull trout spawning	Score	Watershed
Bull trout are not known to spawn, rear, or migrate in area	0	
10% or less of bull trout spawning in the watershed spawn here	1-3	Icicle, Peshastin, Lower Methow

Bull trout spawning	Score	Watershed
11-50% of bull trout spawning in the watershed spawn here	4-5	White/Little Wenatchee, Entiat River, Chewuch, Upper Methow, Nason
51-75% of bull trout spawning in the watershed spawn here	5-6	Mad River, Twisp, Chiwaukum
Greater than 75% of bull trout spawning in the watershed spawn here	7	Chiwawa

b) *Extent to which the restoration project is appropriately scaled and scoped (10% of total score).*

- **Rationale:** Projects must be placed so that they function within the fluvial-geomorphic context of the stream reach. Projects sited without consideration of stream flows, sediment dynamics, and geomorphology will likely fail or provide limited long-term physical and biological benefit, and thus will receive the lowest scores. Similarly a project may be too small in scope to achieve the purported benefits.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = scale and scope of project does not match project objectives;
  - 1-6 = intermediate (scale and scope is appropriate to meet some of the project objectives);
  - 7 = scale and scope are appropriate to meet clearly articulated project objectives.

### 3. Temporal Effect of Proposed Restoration Action

a) *Extent to which the project promotes natural stream/watershed processes that are consistent with the fluvial geomorphology of the stream (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The RTT defines *natural stream/watershed processes* as those processes where habitat functions at large spatial and temporal scales. Connectivity to the floodplain, absence of barriers, and large, intact riparian zones are all features of natural stream/watershed processes. As discussed within the body of the biological strategy, “process based restoration” refers to projects that will result in long-term changes to natural watershed and fluvial processes. Projects like riparian plantings,

increasing flows, removing structures that limit floodplain connection are all examples of projects that restore natural processes.

- **Scoring:**

- 0 = project does not promote watershed process;
- 1-6 = project improves intermediate levels of watershed process (some level of restoration of process occurs (or the probability is high) at the *reach* scale);
- 7 = project fully restores watershed process at the *reach* scale.

*b) How long will it be before the project achieves its intended response (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The type of restoration action will determine how long it will take before the intended response of the action is realized. For example, an engineered log jam may have an immediate effect on cover in a stream, while riparian plantings will take over 25 years before the intended effect is realized (Table C2). It is important to not reduce the scores of projects that restore process and take longer to achieve the intended response, and therefore the scoring below ranges from 3 to 7.

- **Scoring:**

- 3 = > 25 years;
- 5 = 10 ≥ 25 years;
- 7 = < 10 years.

*c) Over what time period will the proposed restoration action and its benefits persist (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Restoration projects that promote long-term habitat improvements, and/or require little to no on-going maintenance are likely to have the greatest biological benefit and will receive higher scores. Projects that treat only symptoms of degraded watershed processes, or require continued on-going maintenance are unlikely to persist for long periods. These projects will receive lower scores.

- **Scoring:**

- 0 – 3 = restoration project that will persist for less than 10 years (or require on-going maintenance within this time period);
- 1-6 = 20-50 years (or longer with some maintenance required);
- 7 = 50+ years with little to no maintenance.

d) *Will the project potentially ameliorate the effects of climate change (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Certain project actions are more likely to reduce or ameliorate the effects of climate change. In general, actions that restore *natural stream/watershed processes* are likely to have the most potential to reduce the effects of long-term climate change (Table C2). Projects that have a high likelihood to reduce the effects of climate change will score higher than projects that do not.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = will not *ameliorate the* effects of climate change.
  - 1-6 = likely to *ameliorate the* effects of climate change.
  - 7 = will *ameliorate the* effects of climate change

Table C2. Estimated effects of various restoration techniques on four criteria of success (from Roni et al. 2002; 2013)

Category of Techniques	Restores Processes	Years till response	Duration of restoration	Ameliorate Effects of Climate Δ
Reconnection (floodplain side channel; good groundwater interactions or spring-fed)	Yes	<1	50+	Yes
Reconnection (upstream to perennial colder water)	Yes	<1	50+	Yes
Instream flow (cooler)	Yes	1	varies	Yes
Planting of trees	Yes	25 to 50	100+	Yes
Fencing	Yes	1-5	10+	Yes
Roads	Yes	10-50	100+	Unlikely
LWD	No	1-5	20 – 30	Unlikely
Nutrients	No	<1	1?	No

#### 4. Methods

a) *Are the methods<sup>2</sup> outlined within the proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (10% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The proposal must clearly describe the methods that will be used to implement the project. The proposal should demonstrate that it is using an accepted approach to achieve the objectives. If it is innovative, the proposal should discuss how the methods will achieve the stated objectives and demonstrate the benefits of the methods relative to a standard method. In addition, projects that “over-engineer” its components to meet the objectives will likely score lower than projects that allow natural processes to achieve objectives.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = the methods do not appear adequate (employs questionable treatments, methods, or practices or those not proven to be effective) to achieve the stated objectives;
  - 1-6 = intermediate (methods need substantial changes (uses methods where results are incomplete) to achieve stated objectives (1 point), or a few changes (employs experimental treatments or methods with well-developed rationale and experimental design; 6 points));
  - 7 = the methods appear adequate (employs accepted or tested standards, methods, or practices) to achieve the stated objectives.

#### 5. Benefits to Freshwater Survival or capacity

a) *Extent to which the project would improve freshwater survival or increases capacity for target species at the project scale (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Habitat restoration projects are implemented to increase freshwater survival, increase capacity, and/or distribution of target fish species. Therefore, it is important to assess the effects of restoration actions on pre-spawn survival, egg-smolt survival, and spawner distribution. These factors are evaluated at the project scale.

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<sup>2</sup> Methods for this purpose cover the protocols used to implement projects (such as hand placement of structure instead of machinery) or the types of materials used (e.g., a bottomless culvert instead of a bridge).

**Scoring:**

- 0 = no benefit to freshwater survival, increase capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale;
- 1-6 = intermediate increase in survival, capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale;
- 7 = highest possible benefit to increase survival, capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale (e.g., > 100%).

**6. Cost Effectiveness of Restoration Project**

*a) How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** There are limited funds available for salmon recovery. Therefore, it is important to ensure that the cost of a proposed project is commensurate with the potential biological benefit.
- **Scoring:** See introduction
- **Note:** This will be scored after the collective RTT scores for the rest of the criteria (in the scoring meeting).

Scoring sheet for restoration projects.

Project Name: _____					
Reviewer: _____		Project Type: <b>Restoration</b>			
Topic/Issue	Question	Potential Score	Weighting factor	Total Maximum Potential Score	Score (by RTT member; 1-7)
<b>Address Primary Ecological Concerns</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed restoration project will reduce the effects of primary ecological concerns (as identified in the UCRTT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) at the project scale (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
	<i>Extent to which the proposed restoration project is sited within a priority spawning/rearing area (as identified in Appendix E), or provides access to habitat that would function as priority spawning/rearing habitat (15% of total score)?</i>	7	2.14	15	
<b>Location and Scale of the Restoration Project</b>	<i>Extent to which the restoration project is appropriately scaled and scoped (10% of total score)?</i>	7	1.43	10	
	<i>Extent to which the project promotes natural stream/watershed processes that are consistent with the fluvial geomorphology of the stream (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>How long will it be before the project achieves its intended response (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>Over what time period will the proposed restoration action and its benefits persist (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Temporal Effect of Proposed Restoration Action</b>	<i>Will the project potentially ameliorate the effects of climate change (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>Are the methods<sup>3</sup> outlined within the proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (10% of total score)?</i>	7	1.43	10	
<b>Methods</b>	<i>Extent to which the project would improve freshwater survival or increases capacity for target species at the project scale (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Benefits to Freshwater Survival or capacity</b>	<i>How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Cost Effectiveness of Restoration Project</b>					
<b>Grand total</b>		70		100	

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## ***Protection Projects***

### **1. Placement of Protection Project**

a) *Extent to which the proposed protection project is sited within an important spawning/rearing area (as identified in Appendix E) (15% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Streams vary in intrinsic potential (i.e., potential quality and quantity of spawning/rearing habitat) because of differences in geology, geomorphology, valley width, elevation, stream size, gradient, and other factors. Projects that protect habitat within or along streams of high intrinsic potential (with consideration of other information) will achieve the highest scores.
- **Scoring:**
  - See Appendix E tables E2 and E3 and Table C1 below however the RTT will also consider other information, such as current spawning or rearing use in addition to intrinsic potential.
  - If a project is targeted at both spring Chinook salmon and steelhead, ***the RTT will use the higher of the two intrinsic potential scores.***
  - Table C1 is for projects that only focus on bull trout and not spring Chinook and/or steelhead. If a project is proposed for all three species, the highest score will prevail.

b) *Extent to which the project protects high-quality habitat or habitat that can be restored to high quality with appropriate restoration actions (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Maintaining high-quality habitat within priority spawning and rearing areas is critical to the viability of target fish populations. Thus, protecting these areas, or areas with high restoration potential, is important to the conservation of the target species.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = Will not protect important (intact) habitat; site too small to achieve protection goal;
  - 1-6 = 40-60% of total project areas is intact habitat with plans for restoration;

- 7 = More than 60% of total project area is intact habitat; size is sufficient quantity to accommodate goal

c) *Extent to which the protection project is important to maintain watershed processes, or protect important strongholds of remaining high quality habitat (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Large parcels of high-quality riparian/floodplain habitat may facilitate the full expression of watershed processes; however, in reaches with predominantly dysfunctional habitat, disconnected parcels of high-quality riparian/floodplain habitat can serve as important strongholds for biological and physical processes. Therefore, the importance of protecting a given parcel depends on the context of the reach or watershed condition. Examples of areas that are important are tributary junctions, parcels that contain multiple channels and side channels, offer cold water refugia, mature riparian for large wood recruitment, major spawning areas, or connected flood plain.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = project does not protect important processes or is not an important stronghold;
  - 1-6 = project protects parcels that facilitate watershed processes to some degree or parcels where processes can be restored or are habitat strongholds;
  - 7 = project protects an important parcel that contains important watershed process(es), or is an important habitat stronghold.

## 2. Threat

a) *How imminent is the threat of habitat degradation to the proposed land if the project is not implemented (15% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Because salmon recovery funds are limited, the most pressing concerns need to be addressed first. When evaluating proposals, it is necessary to predict the extent to which a project will change habitat conditions and assess the significance of that change to fish populations. Therefore, to evaluate a habitat protection project, one must have a reasonable basis for comparing what would happen with and without the project. The ability to predict the fate of a proposed parcel of land for protection or easement is difficult, but improved when informed by knowledge of the intentions of the present landowner, market conditions,

and local critical areas and zoning laws among others. Scoring protection projects by default as if all extant habitat values will be lost but for the project, would substantially and artificially inflate the value of these projects as compared to restoration projects.

- **Scoring:**

- 0 = No clear threat of habitat degradation exists at this time (e.g. what might or could happen is the only threat).
- 1-6 = The threat to high quality habitat is not imminent, but the project proponent makes a compelling argument that this protection opportunity will not exist in the future and/or is required for restoration to occur.
- 7 = There is a demonstrated imminent threat to the property that could lead to loss of high quality habitat

### 3. Benefits to Freshwater Survival or Capacity

*a) What would be the anticipated loss in freshwater survival and capacity at the **project** scale and/or distribution of target species if the proposed area was developed (i.e., what habitat values would be lost and to what degree would that loss reduce freshwater survival and/or distribution of target species at the project scale) (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Freshwater survival is related to the quality of stream habitat. The loss of high quality habitat or capacity will result in reduced freshwater survival or distribution of target fish species.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = there would be no reduction in freshwater survival, capacity, or distribution if the proposed area is not protected;
  - 1-6 = intermediate reduction in survival or capacity;
  - 7 = there would be a large reduction in freshwater survival, capacity, or distribution if the proposed area is not protected.

### 4. Cost Effectiveness of Protection Project

*a) How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** As with restoration projects, the benefits associated with protecting a parcel of riparian/floodplain habitat should justify the cost of the acquisition or conservation easement.

- **Scoring:**
  - See introduction
- **Note:** This will be scored after the collective RTT scores for the rest of the criteria (in the scoring meeting).

## 5. Conditions Affecting the Project

*a) Are there any conditions regarding the protection of the property that could limit the existing high quality habitat (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Purchase of a property with explicit provisions for activities or anthropogenic features that may affect the quality of habitat may reduce the overall value of the purchase or conservation easement in terms of salmon recovery. Scores will be assigned based on whether there are activities or conditions regarding the purchase (or conservation easement) that are detrimental to riparian, floodplain, and stream conditions.

- **Scoring:**
  - 0-3 = conditions on the purchase (or conservation easement) of the property exist that will have some effect on the protection of existing high quality habitat; or the ability to do future restoration work.
  - 4-6 = conditions exist on the purchase (or CE), but will likely have minimal impact to high quality habitat; and do not hinder future restoration actions.
  - 7 = no conditions exist that could impact the protection of high quality habitat in perpetuity nor future restoration actions.

Scoring sheet for protection projects

Project Name: _____					
Reviewer: _____		Project Type: <b>Protection</b>			
Topic/Issue	Question	Potential Score	Weight	Total Maximum Potential Score	Score (by RTT member; 1-7)
<b>Placement of Protection Project</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed protection project is sited within an important spawning/rearing area (as identified in Appendix E) (15% of total score)?</i>	7	2.14	15	
	<i>Extent to which the project protects high-quality habitat or habitat that can be restored to high quality with appropriate restoration actions (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
	<i>Extent to which the protection project is important to maintain watershed processes, or protect important strongholds of remaining high quality habitat (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Threat</b>	<i>How imminent is the threat of habitat degradation to the proposed land if the project is not implemented (15% of total score)?</i>	7	2.14	15	
<b>Benefits to Freshwater Survival or Capacity</b>	<i>What would be the anticipated loss in freshwater survival and capacity at the <b>project</b> scale and/or distribution of target species if the proposed area was developed (i.e., what habitat values would be lost and to what degree would that loss reduce freshwater survival and/or distribution of target species at the assessment unit scale) (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Cost Effectiveness of Protection Project</b>	<i>How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Conditions Affecting the Project</b>	<i>Are there any conditions regarding the protection of the property that could limit the existing high quality habitat (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Grand total</b>		49		100	

## Assessment Projects

### 1. Address Primary Ecological Concerns

a) *Extent to which the proposed assessment will inform the development of projects that will reduce the effects of **primary** ecological concerns at the **reach** scale (as identified in the UCR TT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** All assessments proposed should link directly to restoration or protection actions addressing **primary** ecological concerns that limit freshwater survival and/or distribution of fish species. Assessment projects that inform actions that address more than one primary ecological concern, or fully rectify a single ecological concern at the *reach* scale, will achieve the highest scores. Sequencing will also affect scores.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = assessment will result in projects that will lead to no (or little) improvement in ecological concern(s) at the *reach* scale;
  - 1-6 = intermediate change (ecological concern(s) will be partially addressed at the *reach* scale);
  - 7 = assessment will result in projects that fully rectify ecological concern(s) at the *reach* scale.

### 2. Area covered by Assessment

a) *Extent to which the proposed assessment is sited within an important spawning/rearing area (and identified in Appendix E, Table 1E) (40% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Streams vary in intrinsic potential (i.e., potential quality and quantity of spawning/rearing habitat) because of differences in geology, geomorphology, valley width, elevation, stream size, gradient, and other factors. The RTT has incorporated intrinsic potential and other information in identifying the priority/important areas listed in Appendix E. Assessment projects that inform actions that improve habitat quantity and quality within priority/important areas, or provide access to such habitat, will achieve the highest scores.

- **Scoring:**
  - See Appendix E tables E2 and E3 and Table C1 - however the RTT will also consider other information, such as current spawning or rearing use in addition to intrinsic potential.
  - If a project is targeted at both spring Chinook salmon and steelhead, *the RTT will use the higher of the two intrinsic potential scores.*
  - Table C1 is for projects that only focus on bull trout and not spring Chinook and/or steelhead. If a project is proposed for all three species, the highest score will prevail.

*b) Extent to which the assessment is appropriately scaled and scoped (30% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Assessment projects must be sufficiently comprehensive to anticipate the physical and ecological issues that potentially influence the effectiveness of the restoration projects they will inform.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = scale and scope of project cannot provide projected benefits;
  - 1-6 = intermediate (scale and scope should be expanded to achieve full benefit);
  - 7 = the assessment is robust with respect to all factors potentially influencing the success of subsequent projects.

### 3. Methods

*a) Are the methods outlined within the assessment proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The assessment must clearly describe the methods that will be used to gather and analyze the information. The proposal should demonstrate that it is using an accepted approach. If it is innovative, the proposal should discuss how the methods will achieve the stated objectives of the assessment and demonstrate the benefits of the methods relative to a standard method.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = the methods are not adequate (employs questionable methods or practices or those not proven to be effective) to achieve the stated objectives;

- 1-6 = intermediate (methods need substantial changes (uses methods where results are incomplete) to achieve stated objectives (1 point), or a few changes (employs experimental methods with well-developed rationale and experimental design; 6 points));
- 7 = the methods are adequate (employs accepted or tested standards, methods, or practices) to achieve the stated objectives.

#### 4. Cost Effectiveness of Assessment Project

a) *How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** For an assessment project, it is important that the cost reflects the appropriate amount of effort to obtain the information.
- **Scoring:**
  - See introduction

Scoring sheet for assessment projects

<b>Project Name:</b> _____					
<b>Reviewer:</b> _____		<b>Project Type:</b> <b>Assessment</b>			
<b>Topic/Issue</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Potential Score</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Total potential score</b>	<b>Score (by RTT member; 1-7)</b>
<b>Address Primary Ecological Concerns</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed assessment will inform the development of projects that will reduce the effects of <b>primary</b> ecological concerns at the <b>reach</b> scale (as identified in the UCRTT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Area covered by Assessment</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed assessment is sited within an important spawning/rearing area (and identified in Appendix E, Table 1E) (40% of total score)?</i>	7	5.71	40	
	<i>Extent to which the assessment is appropriately scaled and scoped (30% of total score)?</i>	7	4.29	30	
<b>Methods</b>	<i>Are the methods outlined within the assessment proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (5% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Cost Effectiveness of Assessment Project</b>	<i>How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Grand total</b>		35		100	

## Design Projects

### 1. Address Primary Ecological Concerns

a) *Extent to which the proposed design will lead to the development of projects that will reduce the effects of **primary** ecological concerns at the **project** scale (as identified in the UCRTT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** All designs proposed should link directly to restoration or protection actions addressing **primary** ecological concerns that limit freshwater survival and/or distribution of fish species at the *project* scale. Design projects with a direct linkage to development of actions addressing more than one important ecological concern, or fully rectifying a single ecological concern, achieve the highest scores. Sequencing also affects scores.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = design will result in no (or little) change in ecological concern(s) at the *project* scale;
  - 1-6 = intermediate change (ecological concern is partially addressed) at the *project* scale;
  - 7 = design will result in projects that address more than one primary ecological concern, or fully rectify a single ecological concern at the *project* scale.

### 2. Area covered by Design

a) *Extent to which the proposed project (created from the design) is sited within an important spawning/rearing area, or creates or provides access to habitat that could function as important spawning/rearing habitat (15% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Streams vary in intrinsic potential (i.e., potential quality and quantity of spawning/rearing habitat) because of differences in geology, geomorphology, valley width, elevation, stream size, gradient, and other factors. Design projects directly leading to actions that improve habitat quantity and quality within priority/important areas, or provide access to such habitat, will achieve the highest scores.

- **Scoring:**
  - See Appendix E tables E2 and E3 and Table C1 - however, the RTT will also consider other information, such as current spawning or rearing use in addition to intrinsic potential.
  - If a project is targeted at both spring Chinook salmon and steelhead, *the RTT will use the higher of the two intrinsic potential scores.*
  - Table C1 is for projects that only focus on bull trout and not spring Chinook and/or steelhead. If a project is proposed for all three species, the highest score will prevail.

*b) Extent to which the design is appropriately scaled and scoped (10% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Projects must be designed so that they will function within the fluvial-geomorphic context of the stream reach. Projects that are sited without consideration of stream flows, sediment dynamics, and geomorphology will likely fail or provide limited long-term physical and biological benefit and will receive the lowest scores. Similarly a project may be too small in scope to achieve the purported benefits.
- **Scoring:**
  - scale and scope of project is not matched to project objectives;
  - 1-6 = intermediate (scale and scope is appropriate to meet some of the project objectives);
  - 7 = scale and scope are appropriate to meet clearly articulated project objectives.

### 3. Temporal Effect of Proposed Restoration Action

*a) Extent to which the project promotes natural stream/watershed processes that are consistent with the fluvial geomorphology of the stream (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The RTT defines *natural stream/watershed processes* as those processes where habitat functions at large spatial and temporal scales. Connectivity to the floodplain, absence of barriers, and large, intact riparian zones are all features of natural stream/watershed processes. As discussed within the body of the biological strategy, “process based restoration” refers to projects that will result in long-term changes to natural watershed and fluvial processes. Projects like riparian plantings, increasing flows, removing structures that limit floodplain connection are all examples of projects that restore natural processes.

- **Scoring:**

- 0 = project does not promote watershed process (it has very localized effect);
- 1-6 = project improves intermediate levels of watershed process (some level of restoration of process occurs (or the probability is high) at the *reach* scale);
- 7 = project fully restores watershed process at the *reach* scale.

*b) How long will it be before the project achieves its intended response (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The type of restoration action will determine how long it will take before the intended response of the action is realized. For example, an engineered log jam may have an immediate effect on cover in a stream, while riparian plantings will take over 25 years before the intended effect is realized (Table C2). It is important to not reduce the scores of projects that restore process and take longer to achieve the intended response, and therefore the scoring below ranges from 3 to 7.

- **Scoring:**

- 3 = > 25 years.
- 5 = 10 ≥ 25 years.
- 7 = < 10 years

*c) Over what time period will the proposed restoration action and its benefits persist (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Restoration projects that promote long-term habitat improvements, and/or require little to no on-going maintenance are likely to have the greatest biological benefit and will receive higher scores. Projects that treat only symptoms of degraded watershed processes, or require continued on-going maintenance are unlikely to persist for long periods. These projects will receive lower scores.

- **Scoring:**

- 0 – 3 = restoration project that will persist for less than 10 years (or require on-going maintenance within this time period);
- 1-6 = 20-50 years (or some maintenance will be required);
- 7 = 50+ years (and little to no maintenance).

*d) Will the project potentially ameliorate the effects of climate change (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Certain project actions are more likely to reduce or ameliorate the effects of climate change. In general, actions that restore *natural stream/watershed processes* are likely to have the most potential to reduce the effects of long-term climate change (Table C2). Projects that have a high likelihood to reduce the effects of climate change will score higher than projects that do not.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = will not *ameliorate the* effects of climate change.
  - 1-6 = likely to *ameliorate the* effects of climate change.
  - 7 = will *ameliorate the* effects of climate change

#### 4. Benefits to Freshwater Survival or Capacity

a) *Extent to which the project would improve freshwater survival or increases capacity for target species at the project scale (20% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** Habitat restoration projects are implemented to increase freshwater survival, increase capacity, and/or distribution of target fish species. Therefore, it is important to assess the effects of restoration actions on pre-spawn survival, egg-smolt survival, and spawner distribution. These factors are evaluated at the project scale.
- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = no benefit to freshwater survival, increase capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale;
  - 1-6 = intermediate increase in survival, capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale;
  - 7 = highest possible benefit to increase survival, capacity, and/or distribution of target species at the project scale (e.g., > 100%).

#### 5. Methods

a) *Are the methods outlined within the design proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (10% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** The design must clearly show the methods that will lead to an action (project). The project proponent should demonstrate that the methods proposed are an accepted approach. If they are innovative, then the proponent should discuss how the methods will achieve the stated objectives of the design and demonstrate the benefits of the innovative method relative to a standard method.

- **Scoring:**
  - 0 = the methods are not adequate (employs questionable methods or practices or those not proven to be effective) to achieve the stated objectives;
  - 1-6 = intermediate (methods need substantial changes (uses methods where results are incomplete) to achieve stated objectives (1 point), or a few changes (employs experimental methods with well-developed rationale and experimental design; 6 points));
  - 7 = the methods are adequate (employs accepted or tested standards, methods, or practices) to achieve the stated objectives.

## 6. Cost Effectiveness of Design Project

*a) How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?*

- **Rationale:** For a design, it is important that the cost reflects the appropriate amount of effort to develop appropriate actions.
- **Scoring:**
  - See introduction

Scoring sheet for design projects

Project Name: _____					
Reviewer: _____		Project Type: <b>Design</b>			
Topic/Issue	Question	Potential Score	Weight	Total potential score	Score (by RTT member; 1-7)
<b>Address Primary Ecological Concerns</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed design will lead to the development of projects that will reduce the effects of <b>primary</b> ecological concerns at the <b>project</b> scale (as identified in the UCRIT Biological Strategy, Appendix E, or other information that pertains to the project location [for example, if ECs are identified for a tributary of an assessment unit]) (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Area covered by Design</b>	<i>Extent to which the proposed project (created from the design) is sited within an important spawning/rearing area, or creates or provides access to habitat that could function as priority spawning/rearing habitat (15% of total score)?</i>	7	2.14	15	
	<i>Extent to which the design is appropriately scaled and scoped (10% of total score)?</i>	7	1.43	10	
<b>Temporal Effect of Proposed Restoration Action</b>	<i>Extent to which the project promotes natural stream/watershed processes that are consistent with the fluvial geomorphology of the stream (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>How long will it be before the project achieves its intended response (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>Over what time period will the proposed restoration action and its benefits persist (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
	<i>Will the project potentially ameliorate the effects of climate change (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Benefits to Freshwater Survival or Capacity</b>	<i>Extent to which the project would improve freshwater survival or increases capacity for target species at the project scale (20% of total score)?</i>	7	2.86	20	
<b>Methods</b>	<i>Are the methods outlined within the design proposal adequate to achieve the stated objectives (10% of total score)?</i>	7	1.43	10	
<b>Cost effectiveness</b>	<i>How cost effective is the proposed project compared to other projects being proposed within the same funding cycle (5% of total score)?</i>	7	0.71	5	
<b>Grand total</b>		42		100	

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## RTT Scoring Meeting Summary

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## Meeting Notes

**9 July 2014**

**Location:** Link Transit, 2700 Euclid Avenue, Wenatchee

**For more info contact:** Chuck Peven 670-5100, pci@nwi.net

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**RTT members present:** Tom Kahler, Brandon Rogers, Chuck Peven, Casey Baldwin, Joe Lange, John Arterburn, Karl Polivka, Tracy Hillman, Jeremy Cram, Keely Murdoch, and Kate Terrell.

**Others present:** Joy Juelson and Jennifer Molesworth.

### **Purpose of meeting:**

The purpose of the meeting on July 9 was to score the final proposals for 2014. Scores represent the mean of all RTT members who were present and submitted a score for that project. The revised RTT scoring criteria from Appendix C of the RTT's Biological Strategy (<http://www.ucsr.com/resources.asp>) was used for the scoring exercise. For more information on the criteria or scoring process please contact Chuck Peven.

### **Assignment for MaDMC**

Prior to the scoring session, Chuck brought up the issue of assigning the MaDMC a project to review the use of monitoring information and how it can be used in modeling to prioritize restoration actions and areas. After some discussion, it was decided to wait until a process by the NMFS Science Center is complete that will be gathering information on this topic, review what comes out of that, and then decide whether there is anything else that MaDMC may need to do.

### **Use of Intrinsic Potential Model for Scoring**

Chuck discussed the new intrinsic potential information that he obtained from Damon Holzer of NMFS that is more refined (smaller scale) than what was obtained last year. The purpose of obtaining the refined scale IP information was for the RTT to be able to use the information to better represent the IP for projects regardless of project location. As was done last year, Tracy standardized the information for each area by the total area of the Upper Columbia. John looked at Tracy's results and came up with a method to distribute the IP scores more evenly (the distribution was skewed towards the lower scores). After showing what John had done and following some discussion, it was agreed by the RTT to use John's method for determining the distribution of scores. The scores below reflect John's method.

### **Potential Conflict of Interest**

Consistent with the revised Operating Procedures, the Chair asked if there was potential for any RTT member to be perceived as having a conflict of interest for any of the final proposals. Kate recused herself from scoring the following proposals: Silver Side Channel Revival, Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction, and Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus. Jeremy recused himself from scoring the Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design and Silver Side Channel proposals.

## Scoring Session

Prior to the meeting, Chuck had developed a survey (through Survey Monkey) to capture RTT member's scores and comments. The use of the survey was to be able to use the meeting time more productively. However, since not all team members were able to fill out the survey prior to the meeting, the use of the survey did not accomplish what it was intended to do. Chuck will bring this issue up again next year to see if there is support for attempting this again. Most of the RTT members that attended the scoring session did give Chuck their scores prior to the meeting, so the amount of time gathering scores at the meeting was reduced to some degree.

The RTT decided to use a similar format for capturing proposal comments that was used for the draft proposals. The following questions were used to guide the discussion:

### Technical Review

1. Will the project effectively address the ECs?
2. Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?
3. Is the scale appropriate?
4. Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?

### Non-Technical Issues

1. Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.
2. Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?

Using these two categories and associated questions allowed the RTT to focus more on these issues and to have consistent responses regarding each proposal.

## General note

A few of the project sponsors took the time to address the RTT's (and the SRFB tech panel's) comments from the draft proposals in a separate section of the final proposal (as an addendum to the proposal). The RTT truly appreciates these efforts, found it very useful and informative, and encourages that practice in the future by all project sponsors. It allows us to clearly see how the comments are addressed or to better understand the rationale for why a recommendation was not followed.

## Proposal scores

Table 1 provides the scoring summary for the 2014 proposals. The scores include the cost effectiveness score calculated using the monetary request for the SRFB only. However, the Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) requested last year that the RTT also review the cost effectiveness of the projects calculated using the total project costs (which includes requests to the Tributary Committees, or other matching funds) that is needed to complete a proposal, and those results are included in Table 2. The priority did change for some of the proposals using the total cost, *but the RTT recommends basing priorities on the priorities shown in Table 1* (SRFB only cost request).

Table 1. Scores for all 2014 proposals shown in priority order (using SRFB monetary requests for cost effectiveness only).

Project title	Project Type	Project Sponsor	Avg. Benefit Score	Cost: benefit score (with 5% weighting)	Total Score
Silver Side Channel Revival	Restoration	CCFEG	83.6	0.5	84.0
Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure	Restoration	TU	79.5	3.2	82.7
Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	Restoration	National Forest Foundation	67.5	5.0	72.4
Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	Restoration	MSRF	59.4	2.3	61.7
Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	Design	CCFEG	57.2	4.1	61.3
Poorman Creek Conservation Easement Phase II	Protection	MC	56.8	0.9	57.7
Nason Creek Kahler Design	Design	CCNRD	51.5	3.6	55.1
M2 Lewisia Floodplain Design	Design	MSRF	53.0	1.8	54.8
Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design	Design	CCNRD	48.1	4.5	52.6
Methow Riparian Stewardship Program	Design	MSRF	38.1	2.7	40.8
Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	Design	CCNRD	33.4	1.4	34.7

Table 2. Scores for all 2014 proposals shown in priority order (using total monetary requests).

Project title	Project Type	Project Sponsor	Avg. Benefit Score	Cost: benefit score (with 5% weighting)	Total Score
Silver Side Channel Revival	Restoration	CCFEG	83.6	2.3	85.8
Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure	Restoration	TU	79.5	1.8	81.4
Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	Restoration	National Forest Foundation	67.5	5.0	72.4
Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	Design	CCFEG	57.2	4.5	61.7
Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	Restoration	MSRF	59.4	0.5	59.9
Poorman Creek Conservation Easement Phase II	Protection	MC	56.8	2.7	59.5
M2 Lewisia Floodplain Design	Design	MSRF	53.0	3.6	56.6
Nason Creek Kahler Design	Design	CCNRD	51.5	3.2	54.7
Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier	Design	CCNRD	48.1	4.1	52.2

Project title	Project Type	Project Sponsor	Avg. Benefit Score	Cost: benefit score (with 5% weighting)	Total Score
Design					
Methow Riparian Stewardship Program	Restoration	MSRF	38.1	1.4	39.4
Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	Design	CCNRD	33.4	0.9	34.3

## Cost Effectiveness

For informational purposes, the following figures show the cost effectiveness graphs that portray the distribution of the projects using only the cost effectiveness of the SRFB monetary requests.

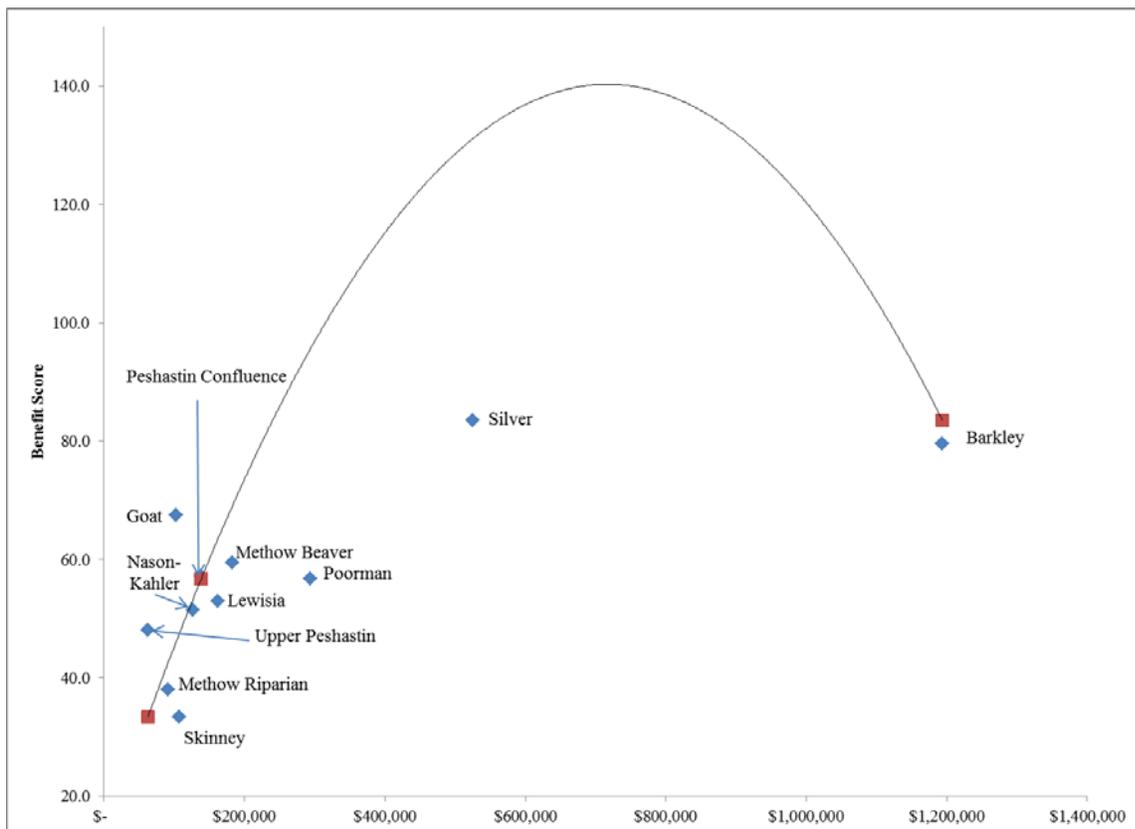


Figure 1. Cost effectiveness of 2014 proposals using the methods described in the RTT's biological strategy for monetary requests from the SRFB only. Red squares are not projects (the Peshastin Confluence proposal happened to coincide with one of the red squares), but are the points used to generate the regression line and represent the 0<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, and 100<sup>th</sup> percentiles of the proposal scores and monetary requests. Scores are a function of the vertical distance of each point from the line.

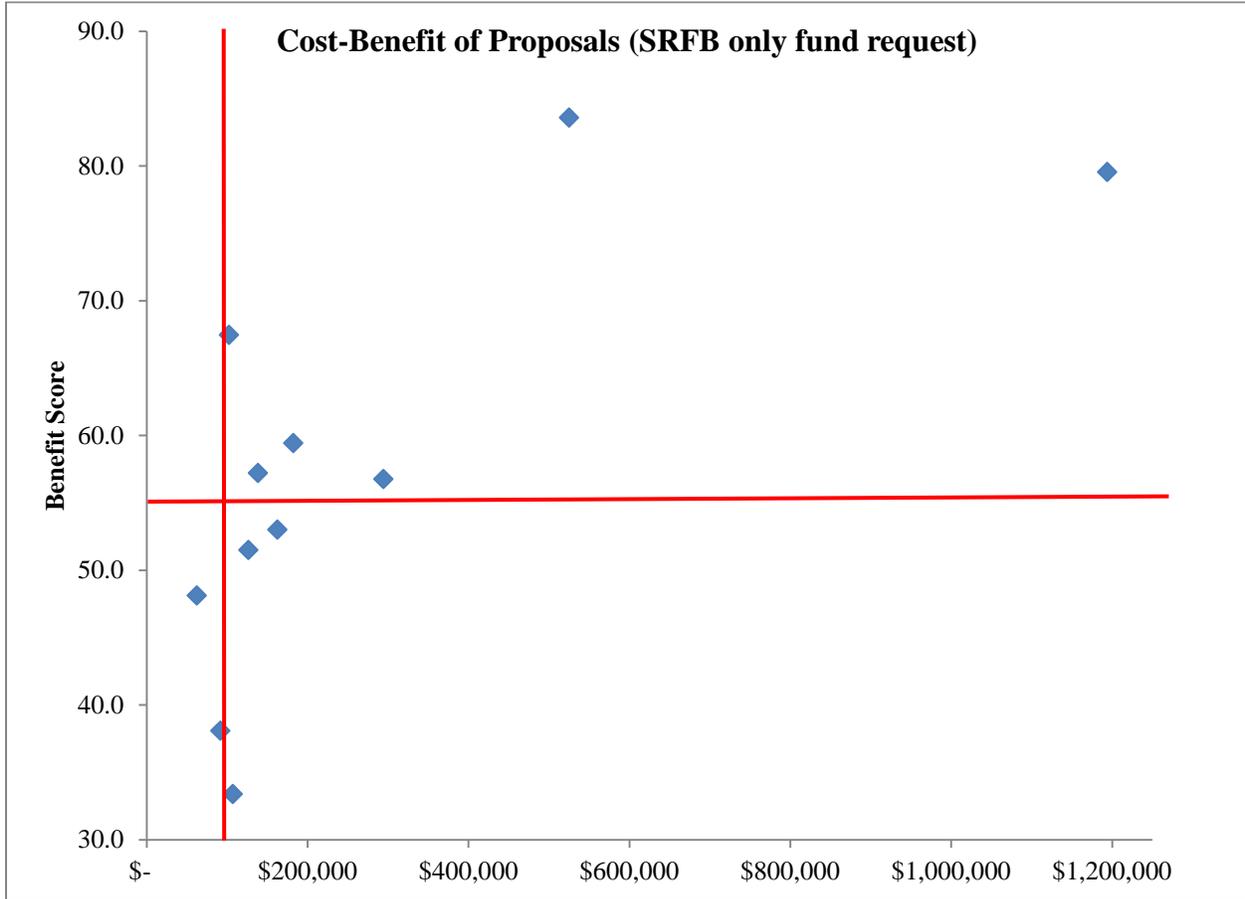


Figure 2. Four-quadrant view of cost-benefit using the median values of cost (SRFB monetary request) and benefit scores. The blue markers are the same as in Figure 1 (same projects in the same location). The upper right quadrant represents high-cost, high benefit projects; the upper left quadrant is low-cost, high-benefit projects; the lower left quadrant is low-cost, low-benefit projects; and the lower right quadrant is high-cost, low-benefit projects. All quadrant categories are relative to the median of the scores of the projects in this funding round.

### Detailed Comments for Each Proposal

In the following, a short introduction will precede the detailed comments regarding each proposal. This section is not in priority order.

#### Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure

In general, the RTT is very supportive of this project and appreciates the sponsor addressing our comments for the final proposal.

<b>Project:</b>	<b>Barkley Diversion</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	The RTT understands that there will be long-term O&M developed for this project.
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	Fish will not benefit from access to Bear Creek until a future project.

### Silver Side Channel Revival

In general, the RTT is supportive of this project, but there are still concerns regarding the renovation of the meadow area and how the alcoves are constructed. The RTT discussed the potential risk for the river to migrate into this area and alter any work that will be done here, which is a risk with any project that seeks to construct habitat within the floodplain and channel migration zone. Ultimately, the RTT thought the short-to-intermediate term gain in fish production would be worth the risk because of the uncertainty regarding the timeframe for a flow event of this magnitude.

<b>Project:</b>	<b>Silver Side Channel Revival</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	There is concern regarding the four alcoves that could become disconnected. The risk may outweigh the benefit of these alcoves. Making smaller, better connected alcoves, such as the examples in the proposal from Hancock Springs might achieve higher benefit.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Still some question regarding the work on the meadow and pine thinning being necessary or the alcoves for achieving the biological benefit.
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	There is uncertainty associated with the longevity of this project because the project is within the floodplain and channel migration zone.  There is concern over the magnitude of weed control and adaptive management. More detail and justification would have been helpful.

## Poorman Creek Conservation Easement Phase II

About half of this conservation easement will protect high quality floodplain and riparian area. There was not consensus within the RTT concerning the future threats to the property.

Project:	Poorman Creek Habitat Protection	
Category	Question	RTT
Technical Review	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes, it portion of it will protect high quality habitat.
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes, but there is a relatively high proportion of upland habitat associated with the high quality riparian habitat that would be protected.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	CE will still allow for a road through the upland area, and the construction of a dwelling. Although removed from the riparian area, these hardened surfaces have the potential to create additional sediment inputs to the stream.
Non-Technical Issues	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes, but the high proportion of upland area does not increase the biological benefit of this project.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	

## M2 Lewisia Floodplain Design

The RTT remains very concerned with the location of the proposed project. At the current location, it is highly likely that sediment would bury constructed features because of the hydrodynamics of the location (inside of a bend and back-eddy resulting from the angle of impact of the thalweg with the left bank at the downstream end of the site). In addition, this site has already been investigated by another potential sponsor who determined that without a major structure to split flow in the main river (which was abandoned due recreational use) the feasibility of successfully reconnecting the side channel is low. Without addressing the cause of degradation in this reach (rip rap and thalweg location on river right), it is not likely that a sustainable solution could be found.

Project:	M2 Lewisia Floodplain Design	
Category	Question	RTT
Technical Review	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	There is concern among the RTT that a project at this site will not persist. Some of the proposed main-channel features may succeed, but the concern regards the side-channel features.
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	The RTT is concerned because of the issue identified in the comment above. The location is in a depositional area.
	Is the scale appropriate?	No, the scale should be expanded upstream and ultimately the rip-rap on river right is effecting the channel location and natural processes throughout the reach (we recognize that social constraints limit the ability of the project to address the rip-rap).
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Not applicable for this project because they have not been developed yet.
Non-Technical Issues	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	There may be merit for the side channel to be designed as a high flow channel, but a hyporheic flow side channel is most likely not going to persist because of the issues identified above.  Difficult to assess benefits at this time because it is uncertain what design will move forward.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	If the opening to the side channel is moved upstream, some of the concerns about the persistence may be reduced.

	sponsor aware of?	<p>There is concern about the current recreational land use of this area and how that would potentially affect the project.</p> <p>Site has already been looked at by experienced design consultants. Except for a large project involving large mid-channel structures, a project at that site was not deemed feasible.</p>
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### Methow Riparian Stewardship Program

We appreciate the overall responsiveness of the project sponsor and the inclusion of a summary table in the final proposal that was requested in the comments on the draft proposal. However, this project was difficult to score because it involved so many sites with variable conditions and it was not clear what standards the sponsor was trying to achieve. Furthermore, that table showed that survival of the plantings exceeded 80% in all but one site, with some of the proposed sites at 100% survival. That seemed like good survival and a contrast to the sponsors claim that these sites needed maintenance. In addition, some of these sites were planted five years earlier when the proposal said the critical time period was the first four years. The RTT was uncertain what other issues are still in need of being addressed at some of these sites, and what were the specific objectives of the original projects and associated planting plans and whether the original plantings had been appropriate to achieve those objectives..

<b>Project:</b>	<b>Methow Riparian Stewardship Program</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	See comment below.
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	<p>The RTT was uncertain what the proposal is trying to accomplish (the target rate of survival—either collectively or for individual sites—is not clearly identified within the proposal); some of the planting sites that were outlined in the summary table showed 100% survival (13 out of 14 properties had &gt; 80% survival), and the RTT is uncertain whether the goal is to maintain that level of survival or something else.</p> <p>The proposal lacked a (requested) description of specific objectives for the planting plans at each site, making it difficult to determine whether the proposed actions could achieve those objectives (or whether those objectives were achievable).</p>
	Is the scale appropriate?	See comments above. Additionally, several of the sites have plantings located at distances from the water greatly exceeding the site-potential tree-height. Without a description of the specific objectives and site conditions at those sites, the RTT had no information regarding the rationale justifying the extent of planting at those sites.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	See comments above.
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	See comments above.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	

### Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction

In general, the RTT is very supportive of this project, but there was concern that many of the beavers were being moved out of the anadromous zone, which could offset some benefits.

<b>Project:</b>	Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes, placing/keeping more beavers in the anadromous zone is a positive action.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Yes
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes, especially when placed in (or kept in) the anadromous zones.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	

### Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus

In general, the RTT is supportive of this project.

<b>Project:</b>	Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Of course, if the wood completely leaves the project reach, then the objectives would not be met. The RTT assumed that the sponsor will install wood of appropriate dimensions and in such a manner to maximize retention in the reach.
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	.

### Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design

As discussed in the notes on the draft proposals, the RTT has not reached consensus on what (if any) actions at this site may be appropriate and beneficial. There is concern among some of the team members that the biological benefit may not be high for the amount of potential work, while other team members believe that any improvement in this area would be worthwhile.

<b>Project:</b>	Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Stability of any design is unlikely for this alluvial fan
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Yes
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Difficult to assess benefits at this time because it is uncertain what design will move forward.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	Lots of parties to align will likely delay implementation.

	sponsor aware of?	The RTT encourages the project sponsor to maintain investigation of all options. Including not moving the power lines and moving the road to other locations.
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### Nason Creek Kahler Design

The RTT remains concerned over some of the tasks that are outlined within the proposal. The need for much of the additional assessment was not justified within the final proposal, and the RTT does not understand why the level of assessment outlined in the tasks is necessary given the assessments that were completed in the area by the USBOR. The RTT does agree that there is potential to improve some features within this section of Nason Creek, but remains concerned that landowner restrictions will limit the ability to address the targeted ecological concerns.

Project:		Nason Creek Kahler Design
Category	Question	RTT
Technical Review	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes, probably to some extent; but that extent is difficult to determine because landowner constraints reduce the ability to address all ECs at this reach, and may limit options for addressing those that they will allow the sponsor to address. Because the degree of limitation remains undefined, the RTT could have little certainty regarding the effectiveness of the design.
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	See previous comment.
	Is the scale appropriate?	Yes, probably; but there are concerns that the scale could be dramatically reduced by landowner restrictions.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Many of the tasks appear duplicative; reach and tributary assessments have been done, including Lidar. In Task 2, the need for recollecting the information has not been justified and the RTT does not believe it is necessary. Because the sponsor has had only limited engagement with the landowners regarding their proposed restoration concepts, the RTT had inadequate information upon which to base a determination of anticipated biological benefit.
Non-Technical Issues	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	It is not clear because it is not known what restrictions the landowners will be placing on restoration actions.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	The RTT made suggestions on the draft proposal that were not addressed in the final proposal, and, had they been addressed, could have substantially decreased the uncertainties regarding the landowners limitations and thus increased the specificity of the proposed actions. Showing what actions could address specific ECs would have strengthened the final proposal.  The RTT agrees that there are ECs that need to be addressed within this reach of Nason Creek. Because of the potential constraints that are most likely to be placed upon the project implementers, a better defined scope of work with justification for the proposed tasks and specific actions would be more appropriate.

### Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design

In general, the RTT is not supportive of this project. The focus of the project to add spawning area appears misguided. The RTT believes that the biological benefits, if this project moves forward, will not be worth the ecological costs associated with removing the levee, including destruction of mature riparian habitat, altering a surprisingly functional migration and rearing corridor, and the uncertainty and high cost of a complete channel reconstruction through the old road bed. The RTT does not believe that this section of stream, in its current condition, is preventing adult steelhead from accessing habitat upstream or precluding rearing.

*Because there is potential to do harm to existing rearing habitat, the RTT recommends not moving forward with this project.*

Project:	Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	
Category	Question	RTT
Technical Review	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	The RTT does not believe that the ECs that the project proponent is claiming are limiting production of salmonids in this reach of Skinney Creek. The current channel, even though limited by levees, is fully shaded and appears to contain a step- pool configuration that provides migration and juvenile steelhead rearing.
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	No, removing the levee will most likely result in greater ecological cost in this case by removing intact riparian vegetation and the risk of catastrophic failure of the rebuilt channel in the old road bed. The benefits discussed under option 3 in the proposal will most likely result in greater ecological cost than any increase in biological benefit.  <b>The RTT believes that the biological benefits are small and ecological costs could be great; nothing should be done in this area.</b>
	Is the scale appropriate?	No, see comment above and below in methods.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Removal of the dike will likely have no effect on stream morphology because stream flows will likely not activate the floodplain after the dike is removed except during significantly large flood events (possibly 100-yr reoccurrence or greater). The existing channel has a step-pool morphology that is very stable, allows passage except during extreme low flows, supports juvenile rearing habitat, and has excellent riparian cover. Reconstructing this channel into a pool-riffle morphology for the purpose of "creating" more spawning habitat would likely have more negative biological impacts than positive. This proposal is neither geomorphically nor biologically appropriate for this project site. Not all channels have pool-riffle morphology, nor should they.
Non-Technical Issues	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	No. The RTT emphasizes that not all sections of every channel need to be spawning areas.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	From a technical standpoint, the RTT does not feel that this project should move forward because the ecological cost outweighs the potential benefit.

### Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design

The RTT remains concerned that the full benefit of addressing the apparent blockage at certain flows will only be temporary because of the continued effect of the highway rip rap and the unstable slope adjacent to the area where the blockage is believed to occur. If the highway effect and the unstable slope are not going to be addressed with a long-term commitment from WSDOT for ongoing maintenance, the RTT recommends a low-cost solution, such as having an experienced biologist walk the likely location (a WDFW habitat biologist can likely do it at no cost), marking likely impediments, and then use a low-impact method of improving passage potential. An involved assessment would not be necessary.

However, if the slope is going to be addressed and WSDOT ongoing maintenance of the solution is committed, then the RTT suggests expanding the assessment to ensure there are no other areas within the reach that may be impeding migration. In addition, if this project moves forward, the RTT suggests teaming up with WDFW as they will be performing a radio tag study in the future with steelhead, and potentially pay for some extra work to more precisely the blockage.

<b>Project:</b>	<b>Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>RTT</b>
<b>Technical Review</b>	Will the project effectively address the ECs?	Yes
	Will the project obtain the biological benefits that are discussed in the goals and objectives?	Yes, but there is a significant likelihood that any work done in this area will only be a temporary fix - until the next rock slide or rock fall event.
	Is the scale appropriate?	If the slope is not addressed, then a lesser scaled project would be most appropriate. . Also, since the barrier is only partial and apparently flow-dependent, it may be difficult to determine success.
	Are the methods suggested appropriate to achieve the biological objectives?	Unless the stability of the slope is included in the scope, an experienced person should assess which rocks may be problematic and simple, inexpensive methods should be used to rectify the blockage. A detailed assessment would not be necessary.  One option that would assist in understanding the scale of the problem would be to work with WDFW to assist with a future radio tag study, which will gain in understanding exactly where the blockage is, and potentially monitor success of the project.
<b>Non-Technical Issues</b>	Do you believe the potential biological benefits justify the proposed project? Please explain.	Yes, but unless the slope is addressed, a low-cost solution should be pursued because of the uncertainty of how long any project will last.
	Are there other issues/concerns regarding a proposed project that we should make the project sponsor aware of?	There is a potential for bull trout to benefit from this project also.

# Attachment C

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## 2014 Project Information Table

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**2014 SRFB Project Proposals - Summary Information**

Project Name	Subbasin	Project Category	Project Stage	Assessment Unit(s) Affected	Protection Priority	Restoration Priority	Primary Ecological Concern (EC)	Primary EC Priority(s) in each AU affected	Secondary Ecs	Species	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5
Silver Side Channel Revival	Methow	Restoration	Implementation	Middle Methow		6	Peripheral and transitional habitats	1	Riparian Condition	Spring Chinook (primary), steelhead, coho, bull trout	0.73 acres of off-channel connected or added	2 miles of stream treated (0.8 miles new)	51 structures placed in channel	4.26 acres riparian treated	
Poorman Creek Conservation Easement	Methow	Protection	Acquisition (Easement)	Lower Twisp	1		NA	NA	NA	Spring Chinook, steelhead, bull trout	29 acres of land conserved (19.2 acres floodplain and riparian habitat)	0.5 miles of streambank protected			
M2 Lewisia Floodplain Design	Methow	Restoration	Design	Middle Methow		6	Peripheral and transitional habitats	1	Riparian Condition (riparian vegetation and large wood recruitment), Channel Structure and Form (Bed and Channel Form & Instream Structural Complexity)	Spring Chinook(primary), steelhead, bull trout, lamprey	0.17 acres of off-channel connected or added	0.3 miles of stream treated	0-2 structures placed	0-2 pools created/added	11 acres of riparian area treated, 0.3 miles of streambank treated
Methow Riparian Stewardship Program	Methow	Restoration	Implementation	Upper Middle Methow, Middle Methow, Lower Twisp, Lower Chewuch, Beaver Creek		3, 6, 2, 4, 5 (respectively)	Riparian Condition	4, 5, 6, 4, and 4 (respectively)	Water Quality (Temperature)	Spring Chinook (primary), steelhead, and bull trout	47.8 acres riparian treated	2.7 miles of streambank treated			
Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	Methow	Restoration	Implementation	Upper Methow, Lower Twisp, Upper Middle Methow, Lower Chewuch, Beaver Creek, Middle Methow, Libby Creek, Early Winters Creek, and Lower Methow		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, unranked, unranked, unranked (repectively)	Water Quantity	5, 4, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, unranked (repectively)	Riparian Condition, Peripheral and Transitional Habitats, Sediment Conditions, Water Quality	Steelhead (primary), spring Chinook, bulltrout, coho, lamprey	12 beaver colonies established	32.4 cfs additional water stored	12 miles of improved flow	240 acres of restored wetland and riparian habitat	
Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	Methow	Restoration	Implementation (Design-Build)	Upper Methow		1	Channel Structure and Form (Instream Structural Complexity)	4	Sediment Conditions, Riparian Conditions, Channel Structure and Form (Bed and Channel Form)	Bull trout (primary), spring Chinook, steelhead	0.9 miles of stream treated	50 structures placed	30 instream pools created/added		
Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure	Methow	Restoration	Implementation	Middle Methow		6	Injury and Mortality	Unranked	Channel Structre and Form (bed and channel form), Water Quantity, Anthropogenic Barriers	Spring Chinook (primary), steelhead	1 barrier removed, 1 miles upstream made accessible (Bear Creek)	8 miles of improved flow with 26 cfs of additional water	Eliminate stranding in 0.5 miles of stream		

<b>Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design</b>	Wenatchee	Restoration	Design	Peshastin Creek		4	Channel Structure and Form (Instream Structural Complexity)	2	Peripheral and Transitional Habitats, Anthropogenic Barriers, Riparian Conditions	Steelhead (primary), spring Chinook, bulltrout, coho	0.3 miles of stream treated (200-300' new)	25 Acres of channel/off-channel connected or added	3.5 acres of riparian treated	10-20 Structures placed	5-10 Pools added
<b>Nason Creek Kahler Design</b>	Wenatchee	Restoration	Design	Nason Creek		1	Peripheral and transitional habitats	1	Channel Structure and Form (Bed and Channel Form & Instream Structural Complexity), Riparian Condition, Sediment Conditions	Spring Chinook (primary), steelhead, and bull trout	2 acres of off-channel connected or added	0.5 miles of stream treated	5-10 structures placed	3-6 pools created	1 mile of streambank treated, 0.5-1.0 miles of road abandoned, 0.10 miles of road treated
<b>Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design</b>	Wenatchee	Restoration	Design	Upper Wenatchee		2	Channel Structure and Form (Instream Structural Complexity)	1	Peripheral and Transitional Habitats	Steelhead (primary), spring Chinook, bull trout	7-10 acres of off-channel connected or added	0.5 miles of stream treated			
<b>Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design</b>	Wenatchee	Restoration	Design	Peshastin Creek		4	Habitat Quantity (Anthropogenic Barriers)	5	Channel Structure and Form (Bed and Channel Form & Instream Structural Complexity), Sediment Conditions	Steelhead (primary), bull trout	1 barrier removed	9 miles made accessible	0.2 Miles of stream treated		

# Attachment D

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**Citizens Advisory Committees Ranking Criteria  
Chelan and Okanogan Citizens Advisory Committee Summaries  
Joint Committee Meeting Summary**

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*Upper Columbia Citizen Advisory Committee's  
SRFB 14th Round Project Proposal Ranking Criteria  
Total maximum score is 150 points*

**Criterion 1: Benefits to Fish and Certainty of Success** (60 points as a weighted percentage based upon RTT score)

- How did the RTT rate this project?
- Does the project address documented habitat ecological concerns 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?
- Is the project/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 and or design)?

**Criterion 2: Project Longevity** (30 points)

- Who has the 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?
- 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?

**Criterion 3: Project Scope** (15 points)

- How much habitat is being protected or gained?
- Are threats imminent?
- Is the scale of the proposed action appropriate?

**Criterion 4: Community Support** (25 points)

- Has there been public outreach about this project to assess the level of 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 and/or after implementation?
- Will there be public access?
- Are there multiple sources of funding? What is the percent match from those sources?

**Criterion 5: Economics** (20 points)

- Does the project represent an opportunity for economic benefit?
- Will this project help the region move closer to delisting or reduce regulatory intervention?

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## **Chelan and Okanogan Citizens Advisory Committee Summaries**

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### **Meeting Summary**

Chelan County Citizen Advisory Committee

Presentation Meeting

Tuesday, July 22, 2014

Wenatchee, WA

- Committee Members: Rick Smith (Chair), Buford Howell, Hal Hawley, Jerry Gutzwiler, Mike Deason, Dave Graybill, and Jon Small.
- UCSRB Staff: Facilitator/Joy Juelson, Staff Support/Barb Carrillo.
- Attendees: Kate Terrell/RTT Vice Chair, Jason Lundgren/CCFEG, Mike Kane/CCNRD, Mickey Fleming/CDLT

Rick Smith, CAC Chair, convened the meeting at 5:30 p.m.

#### **Committee Logistics**

Rick welcomed Dave Graybill, the new CAC member, to the committee and then reviewed the agenda and discussed the objectives of the meeting. Rick asked who would be willing to represent the group for the Joint Committee meeting in Chelan. There is a need for three members and one back-up member. Mike Deason, Buford Howell, and Rick Smith volunteered to participate in the meeting as the Chelan County representatives, and Jerry Gutzwiler offered to be the back-up representative.

#### **Bylaws**

Rick went through the Chelan CAC 2014 bylaws with the group. Joy noted that the revisions included were general updates and changes following the new CAC recruitment process the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (UCSRB) adopted last December. Rick inquired if members were interested in future changes to the bylaws. The group did not have any changes to add at this time.

Rick also reviewed the conflict of interest section with the committee.

#### **Ranking Criteria**

Craig asked the CAC if they would like to approve the 2014 Upper Columbia CAC Ranking Criteria. Joy discussed recent revisions to the ranking criteria under the direction of both the Chelan and Okanogan CACs and asked whether there was a need to revise any of the criteria for next year's 2015 process. The CAC agreed there were no changes and approved the criteria.

#### **Q&A with RTT Vice-Chair**

Kate Terrell, RTT vice-chair, gave a presentation on the RTT changes made to the scoring criteria to address problems with the 2013 scoring criteria. There was some discussion on the cost benefit scoring process. Kate explained that the RTT looked at the SRFB request and the

total project request in their scoring and found that the scores were very similar. Then Kate went through the 2014 comments and scores in detail.

There was a request to inform the committee if any of these projects have been affected by the fires before the Joint Committee meeting in Chelan.

Members asked Kate why they received so few project proposals in Chelan County. Joy and Kate responded that the primary reason was that there are project funds targeted in the Entiat subbasin for the next two years. There were questions about the Barkley project, the significant cost, and potential share of the SRFB 2014 allocation. Kate discussed some of the details about the project.

*Action: Joy will provide information to the CACs on how proposed projects have been affected by the fires prior to the Joint Committee meeting.*

### **Presentation Questions**

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>
Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	<i>Question regarding the effects of lead shot from shooting range.</i>	<i>Dept. of Ecology is currently working on a toxic clean-up project to address the issue.</i>
	<i>Question regarding the adjacent landowners and power line removal in response to the RTT comment: "lots of parties to align may cause delays."</i>	<i>Land ownership will not affect access. The sponsor is working with the PUD and moving the power lines appears fairly straight-forward.</i>
Nason Creek Kahler Design	<i>No Questions</i>	
Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier	<i>Question about the final cost of the project.</i>	<i>It depends on if there needs to be culvert work. If that is the case, the project cost will increase.</i>
Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	<i>Question about spawning above the transport/project area.</i>	<i>Yes, there are redds documented above the project area.</i>

### **Discussion and Next Steps**

Joy reviewed the ranking and scoring criteria with the group and handed out comment sheets for committee members to document their project ranking comments.

### **Adjourn**

Rick adjourned the meeting at 8:30 pm

**Pre-meeting Presentation**

*Before our regular meeting there was a pre-meeting presentation from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. by Chelan County Community Development that was initiated and coordinated by one of the committee members, Jerry Gutzwiler. The presentation focused on County land use regulations and enforcement. The objective was to provide members information to assist with their future evaluation of protection projects. The pre-meeting was attended by CAC members, UCSRB Staff, Mikey Fleming/Chelan Douglas Land Trust, and Angel Hallman, Lilith Yanagimachi with Chelan County Community Development, and Mike Kaputa with Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.*



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## **Meeting Summary**

Chelan County Citizen Advisory Committee  
Final Ranking Meeting  
Tuesday, July 29, 2014  
Wenatchee, WA

- Committee Members: Dave Graybill, Buford Howell, Hal Hawley, Jerry Gutzwiler, Mike Deason, and Rick Smith (Chair)
- UCSRB Staff: Facilitator/Joy Juelson, Staff Support and Note Taker/Melody Kreimes

Rick Smith, CAC Chair, convened the meeting at 5:40 p.m.

### **Committee Logistics**

Joy provided an overview of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) history and process, and the unique feature of Washington's approach, primarily the role of Citizens Advisory Committees (CAC), in helping to select projects for funding. Joy also provided an overview of the Upper Columbia CACs and the new recruitment process for selecting new members.

Last year, the Upper Columbia Lead Entity made recommendations to the Regional Technical Team (RTT) to make some changes to the process for communicating the technical scoring of projects. These recommendations stemmed from CAC comments and suggestions. These recommendations, and how the process worked this year, were reviewed. CAC members agreed that the RTT's notes were much clearer, though one member thought some bias still seemed evident in the RTT comments on select projects. The technical information provided by the RTT was considered very helpful.

Joy briefly reviewed the 2013 project list of which 7 of the 23 project were funded by SRFB. Participants discussed the Chiwawa Nutrient Enhancement project and requested to hear more about it in the future.

*Action: Joy will coordinate getting information to the CAC on the outcomes of the Chiwawa Nutrient Enhancement Project.*

### **UCSRB Habitat Report**

Joy provided an overview of the UCSRB Habitat Report, including the pace and type of habitat project implementation, metrics achieved, alignment of projects with regional priorities, and recovery trends for spring Chinook and steelhead in the Upper Columbia. CAC members discussed the issue of the lack of monitoring for implemented projects, in part due to the lack of funding for such.

### **Ranked List Development:**

Rick asked if there were any conflicts of interest and no conflicts of interest were raised. A ranking discussion was held and members talked about each project and provided their

rankings of each. CAC members turned in their hardcopy scoring sheets. Below is a brief summary of some of the comments made.

Project Rank	Project Name	Citizen's Committee Comments <i>(these comments were compiled from meeting comments and written comments turned in with the scores and rankings)</i>
1	Nason Creek Kahler Design	<p><i>The majority of the members thought this was a good project with future ecological benefits. Many of the members noted this project being the #1 priority area for restoration. They also expressed that this section of Nason Creek has good potential for providing prime spring Chinook and steelhead spawning and holding habitat. Members agreed that there has been so much effort that has gone into Nason Creek over the years and they would like to finish it.</i></p> <p><i>A member commented that something needs to be done under the BPA power lines to reduce stream temperatures. Another member noted that that large wood is scarce in this reach. One member asked what landowner restrictions will be imposed and commented that restrictions may affect the resulting project's effectiveness.</i></p> <p><i>One member thought the RTT comments on this one seemed biased and political and another member said the RTT comments are circular and not consistent for this project.</i></p>
2	Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	<p><i>Overall the CAC thought improvements at this location would be beneficial for fish. A couple members were unsure of the benefit while others noted the high spawning and juvenile densities. One member would like to see more information on spawning in area.</i></p> <p><i>There was some concern about the level of support of the adjacent landowner and other stakeholders. One member noted that the riparian vegetation is better in the current river alignment.</i></p>
3	Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design	<p><i>Some of the members thought this was a good project that could eventually have significant benefits including access into the 9 miles of habitat in the upper reach. Other members were concerned that until the slope is stabilized, projects here are at risk of being washed out and that any fix achieved will be temporary.</i></p>
4	Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	<p><i>Some members saw some potential from this project to increase channel complexity and reconnect 7-10 acres of flood plain. Other members expressed concern for the soil/riparian disturbance in removing the levy. There was some uncertainty of benefits.</i></p>

### **Preparation for Joint CAC**

Members discussed the full SRFB project list for this year (including those in Okanogan County). The group specifically talked about Barkley project, which if fully funded, will preclude other projects being funded this year. Participants discussed the Barkley project and had a number of questions. The group requested a summary of the project for the Joint CAC meeting. They conjectured that perhaps only partial funding could be provided to Barkley if it remains high on the Joint CAC ranking.

CAC members then talked about the value in funding more projects, versus one high priority project, both in terms of equity and restoration needs. It was suggested perhaps a maximum ask for SRFB funds should be established. The Chelan CAC believes equity should be a priority in funding decisions. Part of the issue may be that the “low hanging fruit” in terms of implementing habitat projects in Chelan County have already been achieved. It would be good to know how much money has been spent in Okanogan versus Chelan County.

CAC members then discussed whether they can set a maximum ask for SRFB project requests (a certain percentage of the funds available). There could be rules or exceptions. Another option is to set a flexible cap, say 40-60% of total each year.

#### *Action:*

- *Joy will send the CAC a comparison of SRFB funds spent in each county.*
- *Joy will send a summary of the Barkley project to the CAC (what is it achieving etc.).*

### **Changes to Bylaws**

A concern was raised about the changes in the bylaws regarding the ability of the UCSRB chair to remove a member of the CAC. The UCSRB makes the final selection of members (formerly Chelan County Commissioners). Previously, the Chelan County Commissioners selected and could remove a CAC member. The change was made because the UCSRB is now the facilitating body for the Lead Entity. The topic was discussed in detail, including why Chelan County commissioners are the nominating body for CAC members. Joy clarified that the process is a locally-led one, thus the County is the appropriate entity to select citizens to represent the local community.

### **Debrief**

Joy asked the CAC if, in the future, there are years with fewer than 12 total projects would the CAC be interested in reviewing all projects together with the Okanogan CAC. Members expressed some concerns about a combined process, mainly the length of project presentations, and ranking with 14 CAC members instead of 7. Also, one CAC member pointed out he wasn't familiar with the Okanogan region, so ranking projects there would be difficult. In general, the current process is preferred. CAC members agreed the process has evolved nicely over the past decade and is working efficiently and effectively. Buford Howell requested the current Upper Columbia Project List in excel form. Members asked Joy to resend the Okanogan county project links before the Joint Meeting.

#### *Action:*

- *Joy will send the UC final proposal list to Buford as an Excel spreadsheet.*
- *Joy will resend links to final proposals to CAC members.*

**Election of Officers**

Rick Smith was nominated as chair, and Mike Deason as vice chair, for another year. Both nominations were approved.

Rick and Joy thanked everyone for their participation and adjourned the meeting at 7:45 p.m.



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### **Meeting Summary**

Okanogan County Citizen Advisory Committee

Presentation Meeting

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Twisp, WA

- Committee Members: Craig Nelson (Chair), Jerry Barnes, Dale Swedberg, Louis Sukovaty, Don Phillips, Bob Monetta
- UCSRB Staff: Facilitator/Joy Juelson
- Attendees: Chuck Peven/RTT Chair, Char Schumacher/ Okanogan County, Robes Parrish/ USFWS, Dayle Wallien/NFF, John Crandall/MSRF, Jennifer Molesworth/USBOR, Brian Fisher/MSRF, John Sunderland/MC, Aaron Penvose/TU-WPP, Chris Johnson/MSRF, Stuart Reno/Landowner

Craig Nelson, Okanogan CAC Chair, convened the meeting at 5:10 p.m.

#### **Committee Logistics**

Craig welcomed the committee and informed the group that Will Keller, the new CAC member, was out sick. Craig reviewed the agenda and discussed the objectives of the meeting.

#### **Bylaws**

Craig asked whether any of the bylaws were in need of revision. Group approved new language to have a committee quorum of 5 members. Language was removed regarding former recruitment process and Joy discussed the new process that has been agreed to by the UCSRB December, 2014 to recruit new members of the CAC. The CAC agreed to continue one year terms for the Chair. Craig will remain the Chair. Committee agreed to now have a Vice Chair, which Bob Monetta agreed to fill.

*Action: The committee approved the 2014 Bylaws.*

#### **Ranking Criteria**

Craig asked the CAC if they would like to approve the 2014 Upper Columbia CAC Ranking Criteria. Joy discussed recent revisions to the ranking criteria under the direction of both the Chelan and Okanogan CACs and whether there was a need to revise any of the criteria for next year's 2015 process. The CAC put forward no changes and agreed to approve the criteria.

*Action: The committee approved the 2014 Ranking Criteria.*

#### **County Commissioner Comments**

On July 30, Joy received comments and questions from at least one of the Okanogan County Commissioners. The comments were distributed to project sponsors and the CAC before the meeting.

The comments brought about a discussion by the CAC on how comments from outside the process should be received and how they should be dealt with. There was discussion on how to establish a process to address comments and potentially include it in the bylaws. The point was made that comments are always welcome as long as the entity submitting the comments understand that the comments would be considered, but decisions concerning the projects would still be under the auspices of the CAC.

The CAC agreed that comments should be due to them at least one week prior to the first meeting of the year. If the comments warrant further attention CAC will schedule a separate meeting to address them. In regards to the comments by the commissioners, a suggestion was made to meet with them since some of the CAC members had questions they wanted to ask the commissioners. One member expressed that it was “upsetting not to have commissioner support considering what we have contributed to the community as far as resources.” There was concern that elected officials don’t have adequate information. The suggestion as made that the CAC response to the Commissioners’ comments be postponed and there was agreement on what the response would be.

*Action: Committee will discuss how to respond to the commissioner comments at a further date*

**Q&A with RTT Chair**

Chuck Peven gave a presentation about the changes made to the scoring criteria to address problems with the previous scoring criteria. A member asked to get a copy of how the projects are now weighted. There was some discussion on the cost benefit scoring methodology. The RTT looks at the SRFB request and the total project request in their scoring and has found that the scores were very similar.

Chuck went through the 2014 comments and scores in detail.

**Presentation Questions**

**Barkley**

CAC Questions	Responses
<i>Variable drive pumps that run at low speeds are inefficient and can ruin them?</i>	<i>Yes, there will be various sized pumps to ensure maximum efficiency and to protect the pumps.</i>
<i>Will any of the water that will be saved go into a trust?</i>	<i>Yes, as much as possible.</i>
<i>Is there any flexibility for future use of some of the water that will go into the trust, if, for example, there are changes in agriculture or climate?</i>	<i>The trust can be set up to be as flexible as needed within state law. The “sideboards” can be defined by the folks setting it up.</i>
<i>In the proposal, it states that there will be benefits to local businesses. What businesses will be helped?</i>	<i>It is not clear at this time, but the sponsor always strives to use local contractors.</i>
<i>Please elaborate on how O&amp;M will be paid for.</i>	<i>The sponsor will seek funding to develop an endowment to assist in the cost of O&amp;M, which, based on the Pioneer Project in the Wenatchee Basin, should cost the individual user less money.</i>

### Silver Side Channel

CAC Questions	Responses
<i>Discuss the community support for this project.</i>	<i>CCFEG has updated MRC and some community members. They have talked to many water fowl hunters since this area is very important to them.</i>
<i>Please describe why the wetland sod and riparian/meadow restoration was only going to cover 75% of the area.</i>	<i>The math was probably wrong (percentages), but the intent is to ensure coverage for all areas. There is a tremendous weed source nearby and so we will not leave any part unplanted.</i>
<i>We know that you cannot predict the future, but the main channel has historically been within the channel that the work is proposed to happen in. Is there any consideration to place a structure near the area where an avulsion could occur to prevent the river from undoing this project?</i>	<i>There are currently no plans to place a structure where it could avulse. However, the current design will allow for some interaction with the floodplain by the main flow by installing point bars and cobble to create resiliency in case of reoccupation.</i>
<i>Will this project also help predators of the fish that you are trying to help?</i>	<i>The project intent is to provide off-channel habitat for small fish and a benefit will be that this area will provide refuge from main stem predators.</i>
<i>How will success be measured for this project?</i>	<i>Implementation and effectiveness monitoring are planned to ensure that the project is built as specified and to see if the benefits to fish are observed. There is an opportunity to get one year of pre-project monitoring so that will give a brief baseline to compare to after the project is built.</i>

### Goat Creek

CAC Questions	Responses
<i>If there is cattle exclusion fencing going up, how will cattle be able to cross the creek?</i>	<i>There will only be exclusions around the structures that are placed in the stream to ensure some longevity, so the cattle will have lots of opportunities to cross the creek. Of the 0.9 mile long strip that is being restored only 300ft will exclude the cattle. We are working with the permit holder.</i>
<i>Has the project sponsor considered a hardened crossing?</i>	<i>Not at this time.</i>

### **Methow Beaver Introduction**

CAC Questions	Responses
How is the upper Chewuch portion of the project going?	Good
How long is this project?	2 years
Where is the matching funding coming from?	National Forest Foundation/Ecotrust/Colville Confederated Tribes/Dept. of Ecology

### **Poorman Creek**

Stuart Reno, the landowner was at the meeting for this presentation. There were no questions asked.

### **Riparian Stewardship Project**

CAC Questions	Responses
Who is responsible for maintaining the plantings now?	Usually the landowner, unless an agreement has been made within the terms of the project for others to maintain.
Please clarify the timeline for the SRFB funding.	12-18 months
Based on the funding timeline restrictions, will you need to come back and ask more than once for additional money to ensure success of the plantings?	Yes
How long does it take before the plantings are "released"?	Generally, this is site-specific. If an area is close to ground water, it could happen in a couple of years. The deeper the groundwater is, the longer it takes.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The group reviewed conflict of interest and qualified what would be considered a conflict of interest.

### **Discussion and Next Steps**

Joy reviewed the ranking and scoring criteria with the group and handed out comment sheets for committee members to document their ranking comments. Bob requested an electronic copy of the scoring sheets and Joy said she would send to the group.

The committee discussed the ranking criteria related to local economics and had questions regarding the sponsor's contractor bidding process and whether the contractors would likely be local or out of area. Joy said she would collect information about the bidding process for the committee.

Committee discussed the costs of the Barkley project. Committee requested an update on the projects proposed in 2012. Joy will run a status report and present an update on these projects to CAC at the August 7 meeting.

Craig informed the group that he had a conflict for the upcoming meeting so Bob would need to chair the final ranking meeting.

*Actions:*

- *Joy will send electronic copies of the scoring sheets to the committee.*
- *Joy will collect information regarding sponsors bidding process for the committee.*
- *Committee requested an update on the projects proposed in 2012. Joy will run a status report on 2012 projects for the August 7 meeting.*

**Adjourn**

Craig adjourned the meeting at 8:30 pm



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### **Meeting Summary**

Okanogan County Citizen Advisory Committee

Final Ranking Meeting

Thursday, August 7, 2014

Okanogan, WA

- Committee Members: Will Keller, Bob Monetta (Acting Chair), Don Phillips, Louis Sukovaty, Dale Swedberg
- UCSRB Staff: Facilitator/Joy Juelson, Staff Support and Note Taker/Melody Kreimes; Okanogan County Staff: Angie Hubbard

Bob Monetta, Vice-Chair (Acting Chair), convened the meeting at 5:35 p.m.

#### **Committee Logistics**

Joy provided an overview of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) history and process, and the unique feature of Washington's approach, primarily the role of Citizens Advisory Committees (CAC) in helping to select projects for funding. She also reviewed the background on the Upper Columbia CACs and the process for selecting new members.

Last year, the Upper Columbia Lead Entity made recommendations to the Regional Technical Team (RTT) to make some changes to the process for communicating the rationale behind the technical scores of projects. Most of these recommendations to the RTT originated from CAC comments and suggestions from the previous year. Joy reviewed these recommendations and discussed how the process worked this year. CAC members agreed that the RTT's notes were better this year with less bias. CAC members also liked the new protocol that stipulated that the RTT would only recommend a project not move forward in the funding process if it was deemed to cause harm.

Joy briefly reviewed the 2013 project list of which 7 of the 23 project were funded by SRFB. Bob asked about the status of some of the projects and Joy provided updates. Joy also handed out a table of the status of the 2012 projects as requested by Bob at the previous meeting. It was suggested by another CAC member, Don, that Bob might like to attend the MRC Watershed Action Team meetings to learn more about the projects that are going on. Don said they were very informative.

#### **Action:**

*Joy will ask Jessica to add Bob to the MRC distribution mailing list for future meetings.*

#### **Habitat Report**

Joy provided an overview of results from the Upper Columbia Habitat Report, including the pace and type of habitat project implementation, metrics achieved, alignment of projects with regional priorities, and recovery trends for spring Chinook and steelhead for the Upper Columbia. CAC members discussed the findings and noted that it was very useful

information. A CAC member stated he was not sure he agreed with the recommendations about what remains to be done in the different subbasins. He suggested that we need to look at the potential productivity of the subbasins. Another CAC member pointed out it would be difficult to compare subbasins to each other in terms of productivity because they are all so different.

### **Bylaws**

The Vice-Chair asked participants to consider whether CAC members should be required to be present during the scoring meeting, or if they could submit written rankings. This year, Jerry Barnes and Craig Nelson submitted their rankings but were unable to attend due to the fires. It was agreed that written rankings could be submitted but that a quorum of five CAC members was required to be present for decisions, including the final ranking.

The conflict of interest clause of the bylaws was reviewed and compared to the statement in the Chelan CAC bylaws. It was agreed that the Okanogan CAC's statement was far too broad. The participants preferred the Chelan CAC's conflict of interest clause and agreed to revise the bylaws with this language.

*Action: Joy will add the Chelan CAC conflict of interest statement into the Okanogan CAC bylaws for 2015.*

### **Chelan CAC Project Rank**

Joy reviewed the list of four proposed projects in the Wenatchee subbasin and their ranks based on the Chelan County CAC ranking with the members.

### **Ranked List Development:**

Initial discussion of projects ensued, particularly about the Barkley project as it includes a large funding request. One participant suggested the Barkley project needs more time to be considered in the community since it has been moving too fast for some community members. Barkley also has several other sources of funding available.

The CAC wondered why the State does not set a limit for funding requests, and Joy clarified this is our local process and it would be up to us to set limits. The CAC was not interested in setting a monetary limit for funding requests at this point but the CAC will look at the full ask of projects and consider how it affects the funding of projects for that year. It was asked and clarified that partial funding to a project could be offered. A CAC member inquired if money is left over after the ranking is completed whether it be attributed to a specific project? The process was reviewed as follows: projects are ranked and the cut-off line is drawn after the last project that can be fully funded. Any money that becomes available goes towards the next project on the list below the funding line, also called alternates. Joy then reviewed the CAC ranking and pointed out that moving of projects up closer to the funding "line" has to be agreed by all at the joint CAC meeting.

Participants discussed whether or not Dale Swedberg, WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, needed to recuse himself from ranking Silver Side Channel project. The group discussed this in detail and decided that there is no conflict of interest.

*~After the meeting Dale decided to recuse himself from ranking Silver Side Channel.*

A ranking discussion was held and members talked about each project. Below is a brief summary of some of the comments made. CAC members turned in their hardcopy scoring sheets.

Project Rank	Project Name	Citizen's Committee Comments <i>(these comments were compiled from meeting comments and written comments turned in with the scores and rankings)</i>
1	Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	<p><i>The majority of the committee had positive comments about this project and it scored high across all of the CAC criteria. One member summed up the positive comments by stating "I feel this project has the greatest long-term benefit to watershed recovery of those proposed this year which in turn offers exceptional value to salmon recovery." Another member thought that this project is a model for inter-agency coordination to achieve a variety of restoration goals</i></p> <p><i>A member did have some concerns about this project and believed that although this is a highly charismatic project with lots of public appeal, this project seems more like a long term research project than a project with clearly defined benefits to target species. He thought that \$182,500 was a large sum for a project that, after 6-7 years has not provided specifics on the outcomes from "successful" sites.</i></p>
2	Silver Side Channel Revival	<p><i>The majority of the committee had positive comments about this project and believes it is a good project with high potential. A member summarized the remarks of most of the group by saying that even through the price tag for this project is high, the potential for successfully restoring 1.23 to 2.03 miles of side channel is also high.</i></p> <p><i>A couple members observed this project is a beneficial continuation of prior land acquisitions, has good continuity with other projects, and that it will benefit to the community by allowing public access.</i></p> <p><i>A few committee members expressed some concern about the risk of a significant hydrologic event causing a major channel change. One member countered that if the successful habitat transformation at Hancock Springs can be duplicated at this location, then the longer term risk of river migration is acceptable.</i></p> <p><i>There was one concern about state agencies not funding more of the work. A couple of other members thought funding from this project could input substantial funding to the local economy and that it has a good chance of supporting local contractors. A member noted the long-term O&amp;M component of this project seems to have been adequately planned for.</i></p>
3	Barkley Irrigation Company Under Pressure	<p><i>Most members commented that this was a positive project but too expensive. One member summed up many of the CAC member's views by stating that "this project probably has reasonable costs for the scope and scale of the project but it is questionable if the project offers the benefits equal to taking this amount of funding relative to amount of funding available in the region."</i></p> <p><i>A member empathized that once these priority project types are completed, then the focus can be turned back to river restoration projects. Another said that saving water and fish by</i></p>

*building modern diversions, wells, and piped irrigation systems is a priority for the area.*

*A few members questioned if alternate design solutions were evaluated that could result in a less expensive design. The degree of sophistication led some to believe that not much of the funding would be input into the local economy.*

**4** Methow Riparian Stewardship Program

*Many of the comments focused on the opinion that the project appeared to be a worthwhile add-on to prior restoration investments and that this is a low cost project that protects assets previously funded. A couple members were surprised the RTT ranked it so low. One member noted that the project highlights process deficiencies in funding maintenance and monitoring.*

*A couple of other comments focused on the need to have this project type of proposal. One member thought the proposal reflected poor planning on the part of the proponent, stating that the sponsors needs to take into account that there will be the need for ongoing maintenance for more than one or two seasons and to plan accordingly. Another member was concerned that this sets a precedent for future restoration projects and maintenance and stated "while I agree that longer-term maintenance should be considered when planning restoration projects, it seems that there are maintenance responsibilities of landowners being overlooked.*

**5** Poorman Creek Habitat Protection Phase II

*A couple members that ranked this project high stated that protection of this 0.5+ mile riparian area on the Twisp River is worth the price when considering what is being paid for. This member highlighted that there is no O&M, no continued plantings, project will not be washed out, rearranged, or destroyed by a catastrophic event. Another member mentioned that the proponent is very limited in funding options with no other options than the SRFB to fund this project type, and that this will likely be the last opportunity the SRFB has to protect this habitat. Another member said protection projects have stayed the same in terms of cost, whereas restoration projects have become very high in cost.*

*The members that ranked this project lower stated they did not agree with assertions of imminent detrimental development and were not convinced the risk level is as high as described. One member specified that it was not shown that the section of river "at risk" was especially important or critical to overall river function in this reach. There were a couple of comments regarding the project's economic benefit to the community. One member stated "there will be virtually no economic boost to the community through jobs except through the annual monitoring required of a CE." One member noted the lack of public access. Another member thought a "fish- friendly" restoration project on this property would be better for the local economy (i.e. construction jobs).*

**6** Goat Creek  
Complexity for  
Confluentus

Most of the members thought this was a good project but with limited scope. One member who ranked this project high stated that this project focuses on 0.9 mile of habitat improvement for a genetically distinct race of bull trout, which is significant. This project is located in the highest priority assessment unit and the project would benefit other salmonids. A member thought this project would provide economic input to the local economy. Another member identified that it was good that riparian watering rights for cattle will be managed, not eliminated, and added that it's important that the project has support from the allotment holder.

This project was thought by some to have positive benefits to bull trout but did not have the extent of positive impacts the other projects offer. A couple of members were concerned this reach has been negatively impacted in the past by scour and may again. They said the several large floods have occurred that may explain the lack of large wood. This project scored lower in economic and community support.

**Request for Funding Reduction**

The Committee requested the Barkley Project sponsor reduce their funding request from \$1,193,800 to \$750,000 to allow more projects to be funded with this year's allocated funding amount. The committee also requested that if TU-WPP receives such funding after the Joint CAC finalizes the list on August 13, 2014, but is not able to obtain the required additional funding for project implementation within one year, or be fairly confident they will receive the funding, the funds be returned to the Region so that they can be allocated to another project. The Committee would like to meet with the sponsor in one year.

*Action: Joy will contact the sponsor and relay the committees request for a reduction in funding request for SRFB funds from \$1,193,800 to \$750,000 and discuss the condition of a 1 year check-in.*

**Preparation for Joint CAC**

It was agreed that Bob, Will, and Louis will attend the Joint CAC meeting with Don as a back-up if needed.

**Debrief**

Participants discussed whether the bylaws needed to include how public comments would be addressed. It was agreed to add the following text to the bylaws: "Public comments can be submitted, including the name and contact information for the person submitting comments, to the Lead Entity Coordinator or the Okanogan County Planning Department at least one week before the CAC's first meeting in any funding round."

Joy reviewed with the CAC a possible recommendation for the Chelan and Okanogan CACs to jointly review all of the Upper Columbia projects if there is a low number of projects like we had this year. She mentioned that the Chelan CAC has already noted that they are not interested in doing this. The Okanogan CAC agreed they wanted to keep the CACs separate, as currently done, since reviewing projects in an area some CAC members are not familiar with did not seem effective.

*Action: Joy will draft up revisions to the 2015 bylaws to be approved by the CAC next year.*

Bob adjourned the meeting at 8:15 p.m.

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## Joint Committee Meeting Summary

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*The mission of the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board is to restore viable and sustainable populations of salmon, steelhead, and other at-risk species through the collaborative, economically sensitive efforts, combined resources, and wise resource management of the Upper Columbia region.*

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## **Meeting Summary**

Joint Citizen Advisory Committee Meeting

Wednesday, August 13, 2014

Chelan PUD, Chelan, WA

- Joint Committee Members: Buford Howell, Mike Deason, and Rick Smith/ Chelan County CAC; Will Keller, Louis Sukovaty, and Bob Monetta/ Okanogan County CAC.
- UCSRB Staff: Joy Juelson/ Facilitator, Barb Carrillo/ Staff support and Note Taker
- Other attendees: Chuck Peven/RTT Chair

### **Agenda Review and Background**

Joy Juelson convened the meeting early at 5:20 p.m. She welcomed everyone, reviewed the agenda and welcomed new member, Will Keller. She requested adding an additional agenda item to discuss the Barkley project.

### **2014 Process Debrief**

Joy then reviewed the 2014 Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) criteria for evaluating projects, which she said was changed from last year under Criterion 5 to better clarify how to evaluate community support and also under Criterion 6 to include more evaluation on project costs. The members did not have additional changes on the ranking criteria. Will Keller did request information on how to compare a project to priorities in the recovery plan (pertaining to Criterion 1). Joy acknowledged that it would be good to have a refresher on the Recovery Plan for all members. She also pointed out the project information table included in the CAC packets shows how a project aligns with priority areas and priority ecological concerns in the Recovery Plan. She will work with the committee to provide more information on this topic

Joy asked how the process worked for the members this year and if they had any changes for next year? There was some discussion regarding the RTT Scoring Memo. Mike Deason said some of the projects had minimal technical comments, he gave an example of the Barkley project response where most of the RTT answers were simply "yes" which wasn't as helpful. Once Chuck Peven arrived to the meeting this comment was relayed to him and he agreed that more information would be helpful.

Buford Howell complimented the presentation from CCFEG in which the sponsor described his project based on the CAC criteria which was very helpful.

*Action: Joy will work with members next year to provide information on the Salmon Recovery Plan.*

## **Project Discussion**

Joy began the discussion on the Barkley project and explained that at the recent August 7th Okanogan CAC meeting the committee requested the sponsor, Trout Unlimited-Washington Water Project (TU-WWP) reduce their request from \$1,193,800 to \$750,000 to allow more projects to be funded on the project list. Joy brought the committee request to the sponsor last Friday. The sponsor replied via e-mail and Joy read the sponsor's response to the committee which in effect left the decision to reduce the request amount to the committee.

The committee discussed in detail the benefits versus costs of the Barkley project. There was a discussion regarding the high cost of TU-WWP's MVID project last year and the fact that Barkley is \$400,000 more than that project request. One member evaluated the cost divided by the score and found it was \$15,000 per benefit score. He noted he was struggling giving 60% of the available funds to one project and not funding all the other projects. There was a conversation on the number of water users and potential increase in flow. A member said that in the future it would be helpful to know the increase in cfs during the low flow and mentioned August 1 as a suggested date to identify a flow benefit.

The joint committee then discussed the issue of equity, as in every year, the joint committee tries to ensure an equitable distribution of the available funds in a given year. Members expressed their desire to find a monetary balance between all the projects and decided they would like to fund most of the projects that are important to the committee and then provide funds to Barkley with the remainder of the funds. The request was made to discuss a funding request cap within the regional process.

The committee discussed their rationale as to why Goat Creek ranked so low relative to the RTT score. There was a concern the wood may wash out of that reach during high flows. Chuck Peven responded that it was his understanding the wood structures would be designed to withstand most high flows. One member was concerned about funding projects on federal land so high in the watershed. The committee noted the RTT ranked this project high and acknowledged the potential benefits.

## **Rank Final Project List:**

Joy discussed the need for committee members to work together as a joint committee now to generate a regional list for submittal to the state that will bring us closer to recovery.

Joy then reviewed with the members the following ground rules for decision-making:

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

Joy discussed the need to combine the individual CAC committees ranked project lists before making any motions to move projects on the list. She presented the individual lists and discussed how the individual county CAC lists were combined in the past. She showed the lists were joined using the 1-1 approach of ranked lists. She emphasized the importance of honoring the original sequence of the committee's lists. She said the primary determinant in breaking the tie between a number one project in Chelan and number one project in Okanogan was the RTT biological benefit score.

**Action:** The committee adopted to use the combined list that uses the RTT score as the tie breaker. The committee said this is consistent with the previous years' approach to combine the lists and agreed it was a reasonable way to proceed.

**Motion #1:**

After the group discussed the combined list, Rick Smith made a motion to switch the Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Project with the Goat Creek Project. Mike Deason seconded The rational to move Skinney Creek down was that it was the lowest priority for the Chelan CAC and had a low RTT score. The rational to move up Goat Creek up the project list was because it had the 3rd highest RTT score.

**The motion passed unanimously.**

**Action**

The Joint Committee decided in order to fully fund Goat Creek they would reduce the Barkley funding slightly more than the original proposed amount of \$750,000 to \$723,732.00. The rational was the committees believed it was important to fully fund additional projects on the list.

**Motion #2:**

Louis Sukovaty made a motion to adopt the reduction for the Barkley request and adopt the final list, and Mike Deason seconded the motion and all approved.

**The motion passed unanimously.**

**Final Ranked List:**

Project Name	Citizen's Committee Rank	\$ Project Amount
Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	1	182,500
Nason Creek Kahler Design	2	126,480
Silver Side Channel Revival	3	525,287
Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	4	138,440
Barkley Irrigation Company Under Pressure	5	723,732
Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design	6	62,500
Methow Riparian Stewardship Program	7	91,561
Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	8	102,500
Poorman Creek Habitat Protection Phase II 5.25-5.75	9	294,350
Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	10	107,000

**Wrap Up & Review:**

Rick made a request to discuss some alternative provisions for future projects and how much sponsors can request from SRFB regional funds. He wanted to have a joint discussion on these large funding requests for the future and if there should be a cap or limit. There was discussion on the need to provide some guidelines. Some members thought it better not to limit the request on the front end but allow the committees to reduce the funding amount if needed. They discussed the possibility of adding some draft language into both committee's bylaws to include guidelines for the cost reductions. Discussion followed regarding keeping it flexible and ultimately the Joint Committee decision was to not change the policy at this time.

**Adjourn:**

Joy Juelson thanked everyone for their participation and commended them on working as a cohesive group. Joy adjourned the meeting at 6:45 p.m.

# Attachment E

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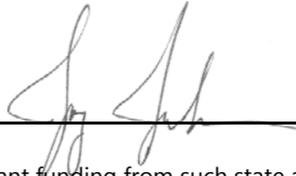
**Final List Memorandum  
Regional Area Project Matrix**

## Appendix J: Lead Entity Ranked List

### Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

<b>Lead Entity Allocation</b>	\$1,953,000
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Signature of Lead Entity Authorized Representative:



The Salmon Recovery Funding Board is hereby asked to consider the project list and application for financial assistance for the salmon recovery projects described below and to grant funding from such state and federal sources as may be available. Applications are prepared with knowledge of, and in compliance with, SRFB's policies and procedures.

Date: <input type="text"/>									
Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Prospective Sponsor	SRFB Request	Sponsor Match	Project Total Cost	Running Total SRFB Request	Project Status	Response to Review Panel Comments (include PRISM attachment #)
1	14-1764	Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction	Okanogan - Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation (MSRF)	\$182,500	\$33,500	\$216,000	\$182,500		Attachment # 12 - MSRF Response to SRFB Review Panel Comments.pdf JessicaG, 08/14/2014
2	14-1738	Nason Creek Kahler Design	Chelan - Chelan County Natural Resource Dept (CCNRD)	\$126,480	\$22,320	\$148,800	\$308,980		Attachment # 10 - SRP Nason Creek Kahler Design Response.pdf MikeK, 08/14/2014
3	14-1735	Silver Side Channel Revival	Okanogan - Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancemtn Group (CCFEG)	\$525,287	\$525,287	\$1,050,573	\$834,267		Attachment # 2, Page 4 - SSCR Proposal_with TC.pdf, JasonL, 06/24/2014
4	14-1736	Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design	Chelan - CCFEG	\$138,440	\$0	\$138,440	\$972,707		Attachment # 2, Page 8 Final Proposal - Restore Lower Peshastin Design JasonL, 06/25/2014
5	14-1737	Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure	Okanogan - Trout Unlimited - Washington Water Project	\$723,732	\$723,732	\$1,447,464	\$1,696,439		Attachment # 3, Page 2, Proposal SFRB App AaronP, 06/24/2014
6	14-1739	Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design	Chelan - CCNRD	\$62,500	\$12,000	\$74,500	\$1,758,939		Attachment # 10, SRP Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design Response to comments MikeK, 08/13/2014
7	14-1761	Methow Riparian Stewardship Program	Okanogan - MSRF	\$91,561	\$16,158	\$107,719	\$1,850,500		Attachment # 11 - MSRF Response to the SRFB
8	14-1753	Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus	Okanogan - National Forest Foundation (NFF)	\$102,500	\$109,000	\$211,500	\$1,953,000		Attachment # 13, page 2, Final Project Proposal.pdf DayleW, 08/14/2014
9	14-1710	Poorman Creek Habitat Protection Phase II 5.25-5.75	Okanogan - Methow Conservancy (MC)	\$294,390	\$52,000	\$346,390	\$2,247,350	Alternate	Attachment # 10 - Page 2 - Reynaud - Compiled Final Proposal for RTT.pdf Julie G, 06/19/2014
10	14-1732	Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design	Chelan - CCNRD	\$107,000	\$0	\$107,000	\$2,354,350	Alternate	Attachment # 4 - SRP-Response-Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design.docx JenniferG, 08/13/2014
<b>Totals:</b>				<b>\$2,354,390</b>	<b>\$1,493,997</b>	<b>\$3,848,386</b>			

# Appendix M:

## Regional Area Project Matrix

For more information on Questions 3C-3I, see Appendix L in *Manual 18, Salmon Recovery Grants*. Rankings in column 3E represent the restoration priority of the affected Assessment Unit and the ranking of the affected ecological concern within that assessment unit based on the Upper Columbia Biological Strategy (UCRTT 2013 found online at [www.ucsr.org](http://www.ucsr.org)).

Region: UPPER COLUMBIA

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserve s High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implemen tation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Puget Sound Partner	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
1	14-1764	<b>Methow Watershed Beaver Introduction</b>	Okanogan - Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation (MSRF)	Steelhead	UC Steelhead	UC Spring Chinook, bull trout, coho, lamprey	N/A	#1-6 depending on Assessment Unit (UCRTT 2013 )	15.51%	16 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	14-1738	<b>Nason Creek Kahler Design</b>	Chelan - Chelan County	Spring Chinook	UC spring Chinook	steelhead and bull trout	N/A	#1 and #1 (UCRTT 2013)	15%	13 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserve s High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implemen tation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Puget Sound Partner	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
			Natural Resource Dept (CCNRD)										
3	14-1735	<b>Silver Side Channel Revival</b>	Okanogan - Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancemtn Group (CCFEG)	Spring Chinook	UC spring Chinook	Steelhead, coho, and bull trout	N/A	#6 and #1 (UCRTT 2013)	50%	9 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	14-1736	<b>Restore Lower Peshastin Creek Design</b>	Chelan - CCFEG	Steelhead	UC Steelhead	Spring Chinook, bulltrout, coho	N/A	#4 and #2 (UCRTT 2013)	0% Design Only	9 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	14-1737	<b>Barkley Irrigation Company - Under Pressure</b>	Okanogan - Trout Unlimited - Washington Water Project	Spring Chinook	UC spring Chinook	Steelhead	N/A	#6 and unranked (UCRTT 2013)	50%	16 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserve s High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implemen tation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Puget Sound Partner	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
6	14-1739	<b>Upper Peshastin Migration Barrier Design</b>	Chelan - CCNRD	Steelhead	UC Steelhead	Bull trout	N/A	#4 and #5 (UCRTT 2013)	16.11%	13 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	14-1761	<b>Methow Riparian Stewardship Program</b>	Okanogan - MSRF	Spring Chinook	UC Spring Chinook	UC Steelhead and bull trout	N/A	#2- #6 depending on Assessment Unit (UCRTT 2013)	15%	16 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	14-1753	<b>Goat Creek Complexity for Confluentus</b>	Okanogan - National Forest Foundation (NFF)	Bull Trout	Bull Trout	UC Spring Chinook and Steelhead	N/A	#1 and #4 UCRTT 2013)	51.54%	0 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	14-1710	<b>Poorman Creek Habitat Protection Phase II 5.25-5.75</b>	Okanogan - Methow Conservancy (MC)	Spring Chinook	UC Spring Chinook	UC Steelhead and bull trout	Yes	#1 and N/A (UCRTT 2013)	15.01%	11 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Puget Sound Partner	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
10	14-1732	<b>Skinney Creek Floodplain Restoration Design</b>	Chelan - CCNRD	Steelhead	UC Steelhead	UC spring Chinook and bull trout	N/A	#2 and #1 (UCRTT 2013)	0%	13 Funded SRFB Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A

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