2008 SALMON RECOVERY GRANT FUNDING REPORT

November 19, 2008

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) initiated its 2008 grant round in March, and is scheduled to make funding decisions at its December 11-12, 2008 meeting in Olympia.

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

This report is available online at http://www.rco.wa.gov/srfb/grants/funding.htm. Please mail or e-mail comments on this draft to the following address before Noon, November 26, 2008.

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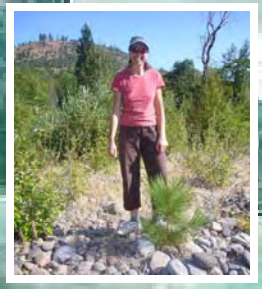
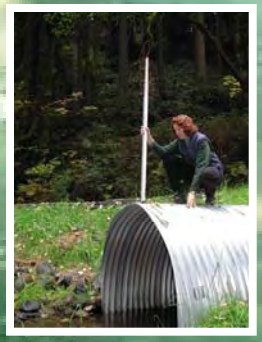
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

2008 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report





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Photographs

Sockeye salmon, courtesy of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Margaret Neuman of the Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group stands near plantings along the lower Klickitat River.

Chinook smolt, courtesy of the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

Brett Demond, formerly of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, measures a culvert on an unnamed tributary of Garrard Creek near Oakville.

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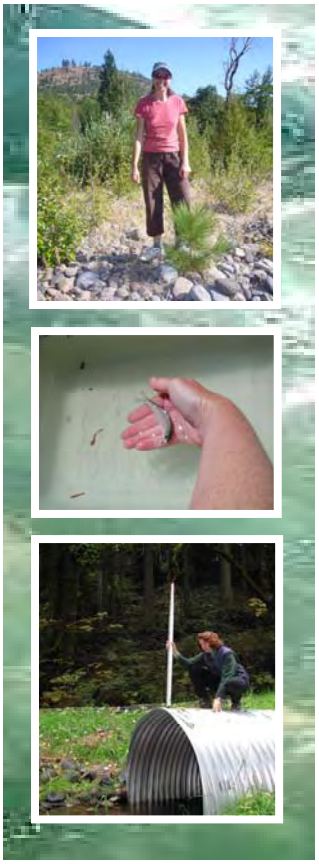

Table of Contents

Part I – Introduction

Introduction

The Legislature created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) in 1999 to provide grants to protect and restore salmon habitat. The SRFB works closely with local watershed groups known as lead entities[1] to identify projects for funding. In its first nine funding cycles, the SRFB has administered more than $227 million of state and federal funds to help finance more than 912 projects statewide.

This report presents information on the process used to review the 2008 applications, the SRFB Review Panel evaluations of strategies and projects, and staff analysis for the SRFB to consider at its December 11-12, 2008 meeting in Olympia.

Background – Getting to Regional Allocations

Since its inception, the SRFB has modified its granting process and funding levels to address policy issues. What began as a statewide, competitive approach has evolved to target allocations for regional salmon recovery areas. The allocations acknowledge the new role played by regional salmon recovery plans, which were submitted to the federal government in 2006 and now are being implemented.

The following principles have continued to guide SRFB policy:

- Planning and funding at a regional level is crucial.
- Each of the regional areas in the state exhibits different complexities.
- There is a fundamental role and need for the lead entities.
- Support is needed for work in regional areas that have not prepared recovery plans (coast and northeast), while also acknowledging the work required to prepare a plan.
- Work must continue to support a statewide strategic approach.
- Funds must be used efficiently to address both listed and non-listed species.
- Pre-allocation of available funds would provide benefits of certainty and efficiency for SRFB and its partners.

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

Further, the SRFB also recognizes:

- Evolutionarily significant units and distinct population segments are the scale at which recovery of fish listed under the Endangered Species Act will occur.
- A regional approach integrates salmon recovery planning and activities of all participants.
- Regional recovery plans will improve the SRFB's ability to set priorities and judge the cost-effectiveness (at the project level) of actions.
- Regional organizations should provide technical and facilitation support to local efforts and/or link local groups with experts from state, tribal, or federal agencies.
- Regional organizations will provide financial leadership and public outreach to increase public support for recovery efforts.

SRFB's Allocation Decision

In 2006, the SRFB adopted regional allocations. The SRFB recognized that a phased approach was needed and adopted a transitional adjustment that moved toward the funding options recommended by its Issues Task force. The SRFB acted with the understanding that it would revisit the pre-allocation target percentages. In February 2008, the SRFB revisited the allocation percentages for each region and decided to proportionally redistribute 1 percent to the coast. The SRFB also created a new Regional Allocation Task Force to revisit the regional allocations. A report is expected at the December 2008 meeting.

Table 1: Regional Allocation Formulas

Regional Area	2007 Regional Allocation Percent of Total	2008 Regional Allocation Percent of Total
Hood Canal		2.35%
Lower Columbia River	15%	15%
Middle Columbia River	10%	9.87%
Northeast Washington	2%	2%
Puget Sound, including Hood Canal	45%	42.04%
Snake River	9%	8.88%
Upper Columbia	11%	10.85%
Washington Coastal	8%	9%

Elements of the 2008 Grant Round

What Stayed the Same?

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

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

The SRFB also committed to continuing the following key principles:

- Salmon recovery funds will be allocated regionally.
- For lead entities not participating in regional salmon recovery planning, the SRFB Review Panel will evaluate the quality of the strategies based on the *Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development.*
- The SRFB Review Panel will not evaluate the quality of lead entity strategies that are part of recovery plans already submitted to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Fisheries.
- The evaluation process will be collaborative. The SRFB Review Panel will work with lead entities and project applicants early to address the project design issues and reduce the likelihood that projects submitted become "projects of concern."
- Each region exhibits different complexities, ranging from varying numbers of watersheds to areas with vastly differing sizes of human populations. These complexities require different approaches to salmon recovery.
- Lead entities will continue to be a crucial and fundamental part of the recovery effort.
- Support continues for areas not included in regional recovery plans (coast and northeast).
- A statewide strategic approach to salmon recovery will continue.
- Funds must be used efficiently to address both listed and non-listed species.

What Changed?

Specific changes or clarifications for the 2008 cycle include:

1. **Combined Manual 18 and 18b together into one Manual 18.**

   To streamline application materials, Manual 18: *Salmon Recovery Grants Manual: Policies and Project Selection* and Manual 18b: *Salmon Application Forms* were combined, reducing the number of pages by 85. One manual will provide all the grant information in one document and eliminate duplicative information.

2. **Started the project review three months earlier and moved the application due date up one week.**

   This schedule allowed for an additional three months for project review and technical assistance from the SRFB Review Panel. The application due date moved up one week to provide a draft report in late October, allowing two weeks for public comment before the Thanksgiving holiday.

3. **Allowed for design-only projects with no match requirement with a maximum request of $200,000. These projects must be completed within 18 months of the SRFB funding date.**

   In the 2007 grant round, the SRFB did not require a matching share from applicants applying for design funds in the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. In 2008, the policy was extended to all SRFB funds but the amount of funds requested was limited to $200,000. Applicants could seek funds above $200,000 for design proposals but would be required to meet the standard matching share policy of 15 percent of the total project cost.

4. **Implemented the existing requirement to include landowner acknowledgement forms for all applications.**

   Applicants must include landowner acknowledgement forms to demonstrate that property owners are aware of proposed projects involving their properties. The form is critical for understanding whether landowners are aware of projects. SRFB Review Panel members expressed concern last cycle on the viability of applications that did not meet this requirement. Applications received without the landowner form or some other acknowledgement from the property owner will not be forwarded for review and evaluation.

5. **Revised the evaluation questions in the application for all project types to address comments from the SRFB Review Panel.**

   Manual 18b included an evaluation proposal for each type of project (i.e., acquisitions, assessments, studies, and designs, estuaries, uplands, riparian, in-stream, and fish passage).The evaluation proposal is the main document used by the SRFB Review Panel to understand the scope and need of a project.

Recreation and Conservation Office staff revised the evaluation proposal questions so that they were tailored to different project types. The revisions eliminated redundancy, improved clarity, increased question consistency among project types, and solicited additional information about the description and justification for the project.

6. **Conducted SRFB Review Panel meetings quarterly.**

   The review panel was available year-round to help applicants develop their applications. RCO staff facilitated quarterly review panel meetings to review early project information. In addition, the quarterly meetings were used to review Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration design-only plans and scope amendments. The meetings also gave the panel an opportunity to conduct consistency checks among team members for quality assurance in the review process.

7. **Allowed for project alternates on lead entity lists to be funded for up to 180 days after the board funding date.**

   Allowing for project alternates will ensure that funds are obligated earlier to alternates if a funded project is deemed not viable rather than waiting for the next funding cycle. The following language was adopted:

   > "Lead entities may submit two to three additional projects exceeding their target allocations to serve as project alternates. These projects must go through the entire lead entity, region, and SRFB review process. Project alternates may only be funded within the 180 period after the board funding."

8. **Updated criteria for assessments, designs, and studies (non-capital projects)**

   > "Non-capital projects must be completed within two years of funding approval unless additional time is necessary, can be justified by the grant applicant, and is approved by the RCO.
   >
   > "Non-capital projects intended only for research purposes, stand-alone monitoring, or general knowledge and understanding of watershed conditions and function, although important, are not eligible for funding. The results of proposed non-capital projects must directly and clearly lead to:
   >
   > "A conceptual, preliminary, or final project design. See Manual 18, Appendix D for definitions and expected outcomes for each of these phases of project development. For the purposes of this manual, a feasibility study, also known as a conceptual design, addresses a particular problem at a particular location. See the "Design-

Only Projects" discussion below for information on project criteria necessary to qualify for zero project match.

Or

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

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

9. Used a different format to obtain input and summarize information from regional organizations.

In contrast to the past several years, for this report, the SRFB Review Panel did not extensively review and summarize (1) approaches used within regions regarding internal funding allocations, (2) processes used for local/regional technical review, and (3) approaches used to ensure consistency of project lists with regional recovery plans. Comments on these issues were supported primarily by summary information compiled by staff as shown in Part III – Region-by-Region Synopsis.

Part II – Review Panel Comments

The SRFB Review Panel prepared Part II of this report, emphasizing its project review process and results. As noted above, for the first time the work of the review panel did not involve review of the regional processes used to develop project lists. Similarly, review panel effort was minimally applied to the review of the quality of lead entity strategies and fit of lists to strategies in areas not involved in regional recovery planning or plan implementation. Attachment 2 contains short biographies of review panel members.

Project Review

The review panel worked throughout the year reviewing projects both before and after the application deadline. This was intended to help lead entities and sponsors improve their project concepts and benefits to fish. The SRFB benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its evaluation of projects is in Manual 18 Appendix E. The information for all of the panel's project evaluations and other comments in this report included:

- Early project site visits and consultations.
- Observations from attendance at local technical and citizens committee project evaluation and ranking processes used by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Information submitted with applications by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Discussions with lead entities, project sponsors, and regional organizations during meetings from October 14-17.

Evaluation of Projects – All Regions and Areas

For the 2008 grant round, the SRFB continued the regional pre-allocation funding approach and region-based review methods for most areas of the state. In addition, it continued with its policy to review all projects to identify projects of concern that failed to meet the SRFB's "low benefit" and "low certainty" criteria. This portion of the panel's report presents the project of concern review process and determinations.

Compared to past rounds, the 2008 project review process involved more effort up front to provide early feedback to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations. Starting in early spring 2008, and well before the September 8, 2008 application deadline, the panel visited many sites and participated in field and office reviews of potential projects around the state. To provide early feedback to project sponsors, the review panel met in June and again in August to discuss all projects that had been visited.

After these pre-application project reviews, 131 projects were submitted to SRFB by the application deadline. To stress to lead entities and sponsors the need for more or complete information, the review panel continued to use the “Need More Information” category. Although providing additional information could lead to a project of concern determination, in most cases it simply reflected an information need that could be met readily.

In October, the panel evaluated all projects to determine if any had low benefit to salmon, low certainty of being successful, or were not cost-effective. Any projects not meeting one or more of these SRFB criteria were identified as draft projects of concern. The panel did not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. Panel determinations were provided to lead entities and regional organizations.

In response to this information, project sponsors modified many projects and provided updated information to the panel for further consideration and discussion at a series of meetings with lead entities and regional organizations from October 14-17.

Projects of Concern

Of the 131 projects submitted, 16 initially were labeled draft projects of concern. Attachment 3 contains SRFB evaluation criteria for projects; Attachment 4 contains the evaluation forms for each project of concern. The draft report contained project evaluation forms for projects that the panel felt needed to meet conditions for approval.

Lead entities and regional organizations met with the panel from October 14-17 to discuss additional information and clarify issues. These presentations focused on the processes used within regions to prepare one list of projects, or as in the case of Puget Sound, Middle Columbia River, and Washington Coastal, multiple prioritized projects lists from lead entities in the region.

Additionally, the presentations focused on projects where the lead entity or applicant provided new information to address “Need More Information” designations. Revised project of concern determinations were shared with lead entities, regional organizations, and project applicants.

A draft of this report was distributed for review October 29th to regional organizations, lead entities, and project applicants. Comments received will be considered in finalizing the report.

Table 2: Number of Projects and Projects of Concern

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed* April-August	Projects Submitted by Application Deadline	Alternates Submitted by Application Deadline	Projects by Oct. 29	October Draft Projects of Concern	November Draft Projects of Concern
Chelan County	10	8	4	6	3	0
Grays Harbor County	10	6	3	6	1	1
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	11	8	0	8	2	1
Island County	4	3	1	2	0	0
Kalispel Tribe (Pend Oreille)	3	3	0	0	0	0
Klickitat County	5	4	0	4	1	0
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	28	16	1	16	2	1
Mason Conservation District	2	4	0	4	0	0
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	1	1	1	1	0	0
North Olympic Peninsula	5	3	0	3	0	0
North Pacific Coast	3	2	1	1	1	0
Okanogan County & Colville Tribe	3	3	0	3	1	0
Pacific County	2	2	0	2	0	0
Pierce County	9	7	3	7	1	0
Quinault Nation	6	4	2	3	2	1
San Juan County Community Development	5	4	0	4	1	1
Skagit Watershed Council	5	4	4	4	1	0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	26	11	0	11	1	0
Snohomish River Basin	13	6	2	6	0	0
Stillaguamish Tribe and Snohomish County	6	4	1	4	0	0
Thurston Conservation District	2	2	0	2	1	0
West Sound Watersheds Council (Kitsap)	2	2	0	2	0	0
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board (Nooksack)	9	7	3	6	2	0
WRIA 8 King County (Cedar, Sammamish)	3	3	0	3	1	0
WRIA 9 King County (Green, Duwamish)	3	3	1	3	0	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	20	11	3	10	2	1
TOTAL	197	131	31	125	16	6

*Projects reviewed by the SRFB Review Panel either on-site or using pre-application materials.

The number of projects submitted in 2008 was within the range submitted during the past several years. The percentage of draft projects of concern was slightly higher than the past two years but similar to 2005.

Table 3: Projects of Concern 2004-2008

Grant Round	Eligible Projects Submitted	Projects of Concern			
		Pre-Draft		Draft Report	Final Report (as of Nov. 19, 2008)
		Preliminary	Need More Information		
2004	180	NA	NA		19 (11 percent)
2005	167	49 (29 percent)	NA	24 (14 percent)	16 (10 percent)
2006	115	27 (23 percent)	NA	9 (8 percent)	1 (1 percent)
2007	219	40 (18 percent)	67 (31 percent)	18 (8 percent)	4 (2 percent)
2008	131	N/A	30	16 (12 percent)	6 (5 percent)

The 2008 SRFB policies governing projects of concern are essentially the same as for the 2007 grant round. A regional organization or lead entity can decide up until December 10 whether to leave a project of concern on its list and have the SRFB consider it for funding on December 11-12. However, if a project of concern is left on the list and a convincing case is not made to the SRFB in December that the project merits funding, that dollar amount may not remain in the target allocation. If lead entities withdraw projects of concern before the funding meeting, alternates may be considered for funding.

The intent of this policy is both to signal that the SRFB likely will not fund projects of concern, and to ensure that lead entities and regional organizations are convinced of the merits of such projects before submitting them to the SRFB for funding. Lead entities and regional organizations have been informed that they have up to December 10 to withdraw any project of concerns from their lists.

Attachment 5 and its summary in Table 4 below, list the eligible projects by salmon recovery regional area and lead entity.

Table 4: Summary of Salmon Recovery Funding Board Requests

Regions and Lead Entities	Eligible Projects	SRFB Request with Alternates	SRFB Request Without Alternates	SRFB Pre-allocation	Special Project Status
Lower Columbia River *Klickitat County Lead Entity projects 3 & 4 included in SRFB request	16 2	$3,438,773 $140,275	$2,859,073 $140,275	$3,000,000	1 Project of concern 2 Condition 1 Alternate
Middle Columbia River	12	$2,437,942	$1,850,270	$1,974,000	
Klickitat County (projects 1 & 2)	2	$658,000	$658,000		
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	10	$1,779,942	$1,192,270		1 Project of concern 1 Condition
Northeast Washington	3	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	
Snake River	11	$1,672,693	$1,672,693	$1,776,000	
Hood Canal (summer chum)	See Puget Sound		$470,000	$470,000	
Puget Sound	59	$10,138,097	$8,383,248	$8,408,000	
Island County	2	$344,038	$267,538		1 Alternate
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	8	$857,962	$857,962		1 Project of concern
Mason Conservation District	4	$258,824	$258,824		
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	1	$463,114	$463,114		
North Olympic Peninsula	3	$883,578	$795,453		
Pierce County	7	$1,099,000	$600,000		3 Alternates
San Juan County Community Development	4	$341,412	$341,412		1 Project of concern
Skagit Watershed Council	4	$1,377,580	$1,377,580		
Snohomish River Basin	6	$1,019,840	$628,340		
Stillaguamish Tribe and Snohomish County	4	$713,476	$613,476		1 Alternate
Thurston Conservation District	2	$216,394	$216,394		
West Sound Watersheds Council (Kitsap)	2	$327,395	$327,395		
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board	6	$1,140,178	$790,528		2 Alternates
WRIA 8 - King County	3	$481,507	$481,507		
WRIA 9 - King County	3	$613,725	$363,725		1 Alternates
Upper Columbia River	10	$2,491,968	$2,179,326	$2,170,000	
Chelan County	7	$1,269,243	$956,568		2 Alternates
Okanogan County & Colville Tribe	3	$1,222,758	$1,222,758		
Washington Coastal	12	$2,230,111	$1,793,387	$1,800,000	
Grays Harbor County	6	$1,082,778	$640,054		2 Alternates 1 Project of concern
North Pacific Coast	1	$375,406	$375,406		
Pacific County	2	$448,887	$448,887		
Quinault Nation	3	$323,040	$323,040		1 Project of concern 1 Condition
TOTAL	123			$19,998,000	6 Projects of concern
	Under Allocation	Target Allocation	Over Allocation		

Notes: Regions and lead entities have until December 10th to withdraw projects of concern. For a detailed spreadsheet by project please see Attachment 5.

The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted four projects for SRFB funding. Two of these projects, numbers 3 and 4 on the project list, total $140,275 and are included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining two projects (numbers 1 and 2) total $658,000 and are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.

Adjustments to Submitted Project Lists

From the time of the SRFB's pre-allocation decisions though the September application deadline, lead entities and regional organizations worked collaboratively to meet their funding targets. In some instances, subsequent projects of concern or conditioning information from the review panel presented additional internal allocation challenges for regional organizations and lead entities.

Applicants working through the lead entity and region may make adjustments in project costs (if warranted) up through December 10. Additional time may be needed to work with SRFB grant managers to make any changes in the scope of work and budget for changed projects. A "changed" project is defined as:

- Any "conditioned" project.
- A draft project of concern where a scope or budget change affected by a panel recommendation would remove the designation.
- A project where the draft project of concern designation was removed after the panel considered any new information submitted by lead entities and regional organizations.
- A project that had been modified, without a significant change in scope, to meet the intra-regional funding allocation determined by the regional organization and its partners.

Noteworthy Projects

In 2007, the SRFB encouraged the review panel to share its perspective on what it considered especially noteworthy projects for the 2008 grant round. The panel had no rigid criteria for these comments, other than to consider projects likely to restore especially significant types or amounts of habitat, with greatest benefits to fish, with significant cost savings, and using novel approaches. The panel identified 11 projects as noteworthy. Table 5 lists the projects and a short comment on why the review panel believed the project was noteworthy. Of the 11 projects, four (highlighted in the table below) stood out and the review panel thought they should be recognized has "wow" projects.

Table 5: Noteworthy Projects (Wow! Projects noted with *)

Lead Entity	Project #	Sponsor	Project	SRFB Grant Request	Grant Match	Notes
*Grays Harbor County	08-1437A	Chehalis River Basin Land Trust	Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat Acquisition	$383,100	$1,078,000	Opportunity to protect a large amount of floodplain.
Grays Harbor County	08-1192R	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Preacher's Slough Fish Passage	$155,000	$145,000	High benefit, low cost project
*Hood Canal Coordinating Council	08-1988N	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Snow/Salmon Railroad Grade Removal Design	$100,000		This is an excellent design-only project that should lead to a significant amount of fill removal and improved estuarine function in an area that is critical for salmon recovery.
Klickitat County	08-1913A	Columbia Land Trust	Klickitat River River Mile 12 Acquisition	$553,000	$211,620	This project is an excellent example of the land acquisition approach to protecting intact habitat.
Klickitat County	08-1926N	Yakama Nation	Tepee Creek Restoration Phase 2 Design	$105,000	$18,250	Building on previous success in the watershed and applying design approach and concepts further.
*Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	08-2067R	Columbia Land Trust	Grays River - Mill Road Floodplain Restoration	$245,000	$255,000	Sponsor did a incredible job of bringing diverse interest together to support a salmon recovery project.
North Olympic Peninsula	08-1843R	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Morse Creek 1939 Channel Realignment	$491,662	$86,750	The project sponsor sought a cost-effective approach to the habitat restoration needed.
Thurston Conservation District	08-2051R	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Beachcrest Estuary Improvement Project	$182,394	$32,187	Great example of the local community coming together to address shoreline impacts and contributing to the improvement of shoreline and pocket estuary habitat in Puget Sound.
*WRIA 9 – King County	08-2093R	King County	Pautzke Restoration - Construction	$213,725	$887,000	Nice site with good approach. Restores natural processes in an urban area.
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	08-1952R	Kittitas County Conservation District	Manastash Creek Diversion Consolidation	$599,408	$1,622,392	Long-term commitment and persistence to the project through numerous challenges to achieve the goals of the project.
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	08-2001R	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Large Wood Replenishment	$93,925	$18,200	Implementation of simple, low cost, low tech approach to wood recruitment in small tributaries.

Lead Entity Strategies

The review panel reviewed and evaluated the quality of lead entity strategies and fit of project lists to those strategies for lead entities whose project lists were not based on recovery plans (Klickitat County, Kalispel Tribe, and lead entities involved in the Washington Coastal Sustainable Salmon Partnership, which includes Grays Harbor County, North Pacific Coast, Pacific County, Quinault Nation).

How Strategy Quality was Evaluated

For lead entities whose project lists were not based on recovery plans, the review panel used an approach similar to that used in the past several grant rounds to evaluate strategy quality and fit of lists to strategies. Strategy quality was addressed for the following six categories:

- Species
- Watershed and marine ecological processes
- Habitat features
- Actions and geographic areas
- Community issues
- Certainty

For each category, the review panel provided a rating of excellent, good, fair, or poor, and the rationale for the rating as well as a brief narrative supporting the rating (Attachment 6).

To determine the rating, the panel applied the definitions of “excellent” from SRFB Manual 18, Appendix D, associated with the eight rating categories. Given the upper bound set by the definitions of excellent, any lower ratings (good, fair, and poor) were determined by judging how well the projects addressed the questions the panel considered in each category as posed in SRFB Manual 18.

Strategy Quality Results

The six lead entities not involved in recovery planning received ratings for strategy quality (Table 6). In most cases, strategies of these lead entities were not modified from the 2007 grant round. Thus, with one exception (slight increase in the Community Issues rating for Grays Harbor County Lead Entity), the strategy quality ratings were the same as they were in the past round.

Of the various rating categories, Watershed and Marine Ecological Processes and Certainty continue to be among the lowest categories. In addition, SRFB criteria for the Community Issues category are complex, emphasizing not just having community support for projects but also the need for strategies to include a focused, strategic approach to identifying and obtaining support where it is needed to address the highest priority

actions and areas. This complexity has made it challenging for strategies to achieve excellent ratings. Most strategies reflect a rather general approach, emphasizing considerable but broad outreach efforts and processes intended to build general support within lead entity areas.

Fit of List to Strategy Results

Due to an unanticipated loss in expertise on the SRFB Review Panel early in the grant round, the decision was made not to have the review panel review and rate the fit of lists to habitat strategies. However, with the exception of Klickitat County and Kalispel Tribe Lead Entities, information on the relationship of projects to strategy priorities was included in regional area information summarized by staff in Part III of this report.

Table 6: Review Panel Rating Summary Chart

Lead Entity	Strategy Quality						Fit to Strategy	
	Specificity and Focus							
	Species	Process	Habitat	Actions, Areas	Community	Certainty	Actions, Areas	Rank Order
Klickitat County	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent/Good	Good/Fair	Not rated in 2008	
Grays Harbor County	Excellent	Good/Fair	Good	Good	Good/Fair	Good/Fair		
North Pacific Coast	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair		
Pacific County	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair		
Quinault Nation	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor		
Pend Oreille	Excellent	Poor	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good/Fair		

Part III – Region-by-Region Summary

Introduction

In 2008, the SRFB continued its approach of allocating funding regionally rather than to individual lead entities. To inform the SRFB of the processes being used at the regional and local levels to develop SRFB project lists, the Recreation and Conservation Office posed a series of questions in SRFB Manual 18. Each region responded to these questions, providing significant supporting documentation. The following section of the report is a region-by-region summary of the responses received. These summaries have been structured around the key questions asked of each region and their local entities.

Regional organizations were required to respond to questions regarding their:

- Internal allocation process across lead entities and/or watersheds.
- Technical review process, including evaluation criteria and Technical Advisory group membership.
- How SRFB criteria were considered in developing project lists.

Lead entities were asked to:

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

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

General Staff Observations about Regional Processes

How Were the Regional Review Processes Implemented?

SRFB staff conclude that processes in regional areas generally were consistent with the processes laid out in Manual 18. This is based primarily on the information from the regional responses (summarized below), in addition to other application materials and presentations to the review panel. Staff notes that the pre-proposal meetings and site visits frequently used by the regional organizations and lead entities, coupled with the early and continuing feedback from the review panel, helped improve projects.

What Were Strengths of the Region-based Process?

There were significant new interactions between regions this grant round. For example, the Hood Canal region coordinated with the Puget Sound region and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity to create a single project list that addresses summer chum recovery priorities. In another example, the Lower

Columbia region agreed to shift a portion of its regional reallocation to the Klickitat County Lead Entity to enable that lead entity to address project priorities in the White Salmon River related to the imminent removal of Condit Dam. Further, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has drafted a recovery plan for Middle Columbia steelhead that will integrate the pre-existing plan prepared by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and the habitat strategy of the Klickitat County Lead Entity.

Prioritized project lists were submitted at the regional scale from four regional organizations (Hood Canal, Lower Columbia, Upper Columbia, and Snake). Two of these are lead entities that also implement recovery plans. Two regions interacted with lead entities to form single, prioritized region project lists. The remaining regions (Puget Sound, Middle Columbia, and Coast) submitted separately prioritized lists within each region.

For the most part, regional organizations and areas again used review approaches that were similar to the past few years (fit of the projects and lists to their regional recovery plans or strategies). The type and extent of regional technical review continues to vary between regions. Interesting approaches that continue to be used include:

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Puget Sound Domain Team reviewed the fit of projects to the Hood Canal summer chum recovery plan (implemented via the Hood Canal and North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity lists)
- The modified Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team, now called the Regional Implementation Technical Team, checked for consistency of projects with each watershed's 3-year work plan. The project list development process in the Puget Sound region may evolve further with the development of the Puget Sound Partnership's action agenda in 2009.

In addition, the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership has formed to oversee planning and project prioritization and submission from the Coast region. Although it has not yet developed a regional strategic approach, it has promise for the future.

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Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Skokomish Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Elwha Klallam Tribe, Suquamish Tribe

Table 7: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Listed Species		
Hood Canal Summer Chum	Threatened	March 25, 1999

Region and Lead Entities

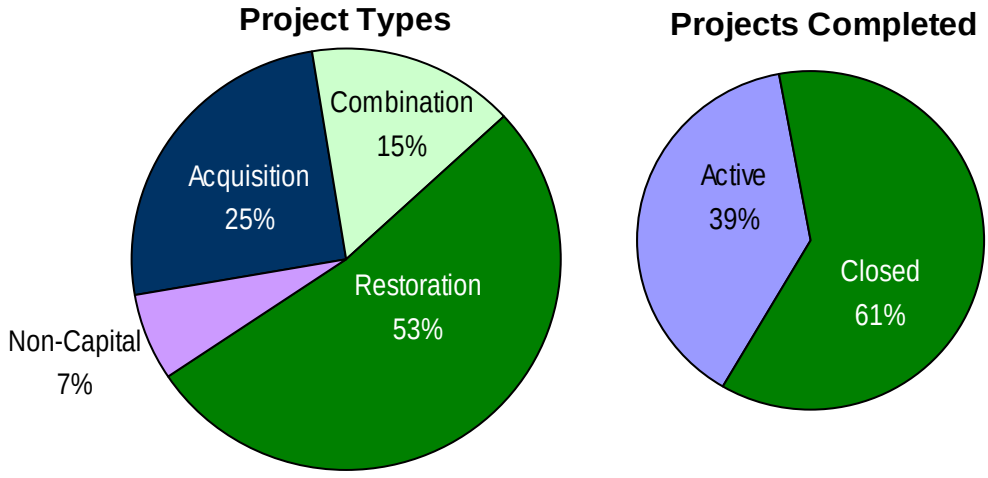
The Hood Canal Coordinating Council is the regional recovery organization for summer chum for the Hood Canal/eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca region. In addition, the council is one of two lead entities in the region, along with the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity. The Puget Sound Partnership serves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

Table 8: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Hood Canal Coordinating Council
Plan Timeframe	10-30 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	$130 million
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Hood Canal summer chum in May 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council and its plan implementation partners are using an implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs.

SRFB Funding[2]

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 95 projects in the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $23.6 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $18.5 million for a total investment of $42.1 million. *(Please note that these totals reflect all projects within the Hood Canal recovery region for all species – Chinook, steelhead and chum.)*



2 Throughout the region-by-region synopsis, the pie charts include information from 1999 through 2008. Projects in 1999 were funded through the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funds and then were transferred to the SRFB to manage in early 2000. Funding for the SRFB comes through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, and through the sale of state general obligation bonds. The data does not reflect the current grant round.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

As noted above, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council serves as the regional recovery organization for summer chum and one of two lead entities for the Hood Canal/eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum Evolutionarily Significant Unit. Because of the shared role, local and regional questions have been combined, where possible, and the answers provided below.

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

The allocation between the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity was determined by negotiated agreement. The agreement for the 2008 grant round allocates 3/16 of the summer chum fund to the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity and 13/16 to the Hood Canal Lead Entity. The split reflects the requirement of applying funds to the highest priority projects

Within the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity area, the project selection process and applicable criteria are used to rank the projects across the watersheds and marine shorelines into one prioritized project list. Competition and merit determines the final allocation among the watersheds and projects.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

For the 2008 grant round, three technical reviews occurred within the region.

- The North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity reviewed and prioritized proposed summer chum projects internally, with Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity consulting informally. Final summer chum project lists from both are integrated, but not re-ranked. Information about the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity local process is included in the Puget Sound regional submittal.
- The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group provides technical review for the council both as lead entity and as the regional recovery organization. The process used for technical review is described below in the local process section.
- The Hood Canal Coordinating Council requested an independent technical review by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Northwest Region Puget Sound Domain Team, which is familiar with the summer chum plan. The project list was submitted to this team, which was asked to determine how well the ranked projects fit the summer chum recovery plan's priorities. The outcome of that review is documented in an October 15, 2008 letter supplied to the SRFB.

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council intends to work with North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity in the next grant round to create a completely inclusive local and regional review process

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

Please see local process section below for evaluation criteria.

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

Please see the local process section below for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group members.

As noted above, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council convened an independent technical review. Members of this review group include:

- Tim Tynan, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Susan Bishop, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Thom Hooper, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Matt Longenbaugh, National Marine Fisheries Service

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

All of the summer chum projects submitted are contained in the 3-year work program. There are two projects on the 2008 project list that are not considered to be within the highest priority habitats. Several factors were considered before forwarding these projects, including:

- What stocks are supported by the projects, the importance of those stocks to long-term viability and thus de-listing.
- That the projects would not be funded in lieu of other projects benefiting higher priority stocks.
- That funds allocated for the two projects are well within the 20 percent of funds identified by the region for lower tier projects if the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is unable to spend all of its funds on higher priority projects.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

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

factors analysis, SASSi, and SSHIAP[3], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?

The summer chum salmon recovery plan lays out a four-tier recovery action priority system of geographic areas for summer chum stocks based on whether they are extant, extinct, recently observed, or near shore areas. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council's process guide further refines that framework into four domains. Those watersheds are reviewed for species distribution and habitat limiting factors in order to develop potential projects included in the 3-year work program. All proposed projects must come from either the 3-year work program directly or be consistent with it. Finally, the Technical Advisory Group and independent federal review process provide insights into whether specific projects are truly providing benefits to high priority stocks.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  Cost-effectiveness is considered in several ways throughout project list development, including:

  - A 15 percent match requirement.
  - A guiding principle that at least 80 percent of the regional allocation must go to benefit the highest priority stocks.
  - "Cost appropriateness" is one of four major factors considered in scoring each proposed project.
  - The Habitat Project List Committee (citizen's committee) reviews project cost issues.
  - The Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committees consider project timing and sequencing as a type of cost-effectiveness.

Local Review Processes

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

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

- **Domain** (habitat types and populations using the habitat) priorities from the 3-year work program
- **Benefit to salmon**
  - SRFB definition of high, medium, and low benefits

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

- Project scale
- Project addresses limiting factors
- Project protects or restores natural functions and processes
- Integration or association with other salmon recovery projects and assessments in watershed
- Duration of biological benefits

- **Certainty of success**
  - SRFB definition of high, medium, and low certainty
  - Adequacy and appropriateness of project design
  - Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions
  - Project proponent and their partners' experience and capability
  - Certainty that objectives can be achieved
- **Cost appropriateness**

Habitat Project List Committee (citizens advisory group) criteria include:

- **Community impact and education issues**
  - Does the surrounding community support this project? Who is that community and how can you substantiate that support?
  - Is there any community opposition to this project? Who is opposed and how will you address that opposition?
  - Does this project have any educational value? Who is being educated, what are they being educated about, and how can you substantiate that? Will this project educate the public and raise its awareness about salmon and habitat protection and restoration issues?
  - Will this project receive any publicity or visibility? How and whose attention will it gain? Will publicity be helpful to salmon recovery efforts?
  - Will this project elicit more support in the future? From who and how?
- **Project cost issues**
  - Is this project expensive relative to other projects on the list? Is that expense justified? How did you determine the expense is justified?
  - If this project is funded, will it bump other (or several other) good projects out of probable contention for funding, based on historical SRFB funding for the Hood Canal Coordination Council Lead Entity?
  - Is this project appropriate for SRFB partnership salmon funds?

- **Progress towards salmon habitat recovery**
    - Is the cumulative effect of the list of projects moving us closer to federal delisting of salmon?

There were no differences between the Technical Advisory Group and the Habitat Project List Committee regarding ratings.

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

Technical Advisory Group members include (expertise not identified):

- Peter Bahls, Northwest Watershed Institute
- Susan Bishop, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Richard Brocksmith, Hood Canal Coordinating Council
- John Cambalik, Puget Sound Partnership
- Luke Cherney, Hood Canal Coordinating Council
- Carrie Cook-Tabor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Hans Daubenberger, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Marty Ereth, Skokomish Indian Tribe
- Dan Hannafious, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
- Thom Hooper, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Thom Johnson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Matt Logenbaugh, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- March McHenry, U.S. Forest Service
- Kathy Peters, Kitsap County
- Tami Pokorney, Jefferson County
- Doris Small, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Tim Tynan, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Micah Wait, Wild Fish Conservancy

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

The SRFB Review Panel and SRFB project manager were invited to attend project presentations, field visits, and the technical evaluation and ranking meetings. SRFB Review Panel members and/or the SRFB project manager were present at all of these events, and provided valuable input into project approach, scoping, and proposals.

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

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council's process guide clearly documents that only projects included in the 3-year work program or consistent with it are eligible for submittal. Only these projects were considered in the development of the project list.

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

Technical comments were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated at that time. In addition, recommendations were made by the Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee as to how to sequence the project list to ensure funds are being used as effectively as possible. As a result of their comments, the #2 and #3 projects were broken into two projects each, with the first being sequenced into two construction phases and the second sequenced into design and then construction.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, there are ten projects covering both summer chum and Chinook (most projects benefit both species). Of the projects submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, there is one project of concern. The council has until December 10 to determine how to proceed with that project. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 9: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Requested
Regional Allocation (includes $470,000 for summer chum and $857,962 of the Puget Sound regional allocation for Hood Canal)							$1,327,962
Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council						1 Project of Concern	$1,327,962
1	08-1988	Snow Salmon Railroad Grade Removal -Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 7 of chum plan, pg 40, Table 7.14		$100,000
2	08-1990	Big Quilcene River ELJ Phase 2	Skokomish Tribe	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 8 of chum plan, pg 11, Table 8.4		$275,500
3	08-2104	Little Quilcene River Delta Cone Removal Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 8 of chum plan, pg 25, Table 8.11		$100,000
4	08-1996	Skokomish General Investigation	Skokomish Tribe	Chinook	Yes Chapter 2 of Skok Chinook plan, pg 42, Table 2.2, etc.		$300,000
5	08-2005	Gibbons Creek Fish Passage	Mason Conservation District	Steelhead	Yes Chapter 2 of Skok Chinook plan, pg 59, Table 2.3		$210,000
6	08-1994	Knotweed Control and Riparian Enhancement	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 11 of chum plan, pg 14, Table 11.4 (cites degraded riparian areas)		$90,000
7	08-1909	West Kitsap Hood Canal Nearshore Assessment	Kitsap County	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 12 of chum plan, pg 19, Table 12.4	Project of concern	$55,000
8	08-1995	Tahuya River Habitat Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 11 of chum plan, pg 13, Table 11.4 (cites loss of channel complexity)		$109,337
	08-1674	Washington Harbor Restoration Design	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Summer chum	Yes Chapter 7 of chum plan, pg 101, Table 7.4	Ranked #1 in NOPLE process	$88,125*

This represents 3/16 of the $470,000 summer chum allocation designated for the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity's projects in the summer chum Evolutionary Significant Unit. This project was not ranked on the Hood Canal list but appears on the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity's list for $116,697, of which $88,125 is from the Hood Canal summer chum allocation.

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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Geography

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

Water Resources Inventory Area

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Table 10: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

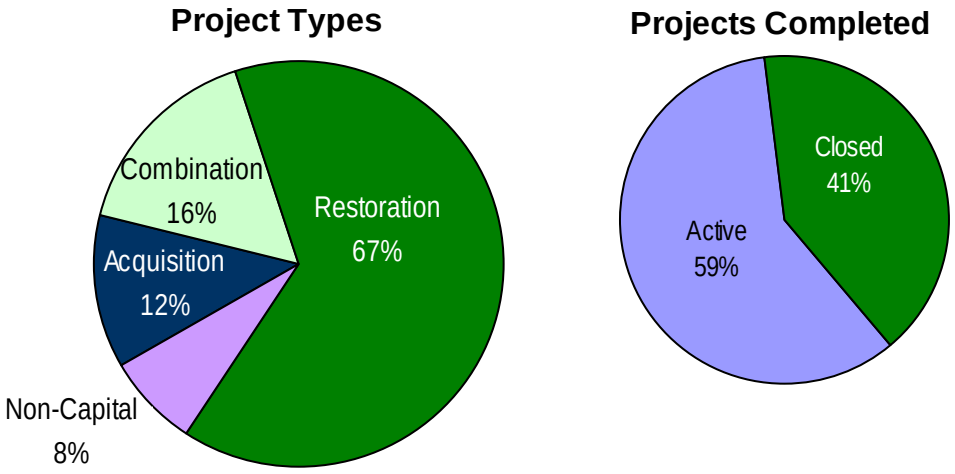
The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board was established in Revised Code of Washington 77.85.200 to oversee and coordinate salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region. The law also designated the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board as the lead entity for the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

Table 11: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	25 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 650
Estimated Cost	$127 million (next six years, tier one reaches only)
Status	Adoption by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the Lower Columbia River Chinook, coho, steelhead, and chum Evolutionary Significant Units in Washington and Oregon is expected in 2009. NOAA approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Lower Columbia region in Washington in February 2006 with the exception of coho populations and populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin. NOAA, working with the Yakama Nation and other recovery planning partners, has drafted a recovery plan for Chinook and coho populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin.
Implementation Schedule Status	A detailed 6-year habitat work schedule has been completed for implementing habitat actions in the recovery plan. A comprehensive tracking and reporting system for all recovery plan actions has been developed and basic information for all planned actions has been entered into the system. Additional information is being entered into the tracking and reporting system to make it fully operational and to complete the recovery plan implementation schedule for all planned actions.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 86 projects in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $15.8 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $10.9 million for a total investment of $26.7 million.



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

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

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board allocation, within and across the region's watersheds, is determined through the project evaluation and ranking process. This is possible because:

- Habitat protection and restoration needs are identified and ranked in each of the 17 sub-basins using the same method and criteria. The board's 6-year Habitat Work Schedule ranks the anadromous reaches (based on ecosystem diagnosis and treatment analysis) and provides the relative importance of restoring and preserving conditions within a reach.
- Habitat projects are ranked using the same evaluation method and criteria.

The reach ranking combined with the evaluation of each project's benefits to fish and certainty of success provides the basis for a regional project ranking and the allocation of funding.

For the 2008 grant round, a portion of the Lower Columbia's allocation was given to the Klickitat County Lead Entity for projects in the White Salmon basin. The White Salmon River basin is considered part of the Lower Columbia recovery region, but is covered by the Klickitat County Lead Entity. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board provided up to 5 percent of the regional allocation to the Klickitat County Lead Entity based on an allocation formula similar to that developed by the SRFB Issue Task Force, which considered such factors as the number of Water Resource Inventory Areas, river miles, Washington Department of Fish

and Wildlife Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI) stocks, and Endangered Species Act populations.

How was the regional/lead entity technical review conducted?

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board used a two-phase technical review approach.

Phase One

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board issued its updated 6-year Habitat Work Schedule and then solicited project proposals. Board staff conducted workshops and held individual conferences with each sponsor to assist them in identifying, scoping, and refining potential projects. Sponsors then submitted pre-proposals, which were evaluated for potential issues by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee.

Phase Two

Final applications were then submitted, evaluated, and ranked. As a result of the Technical Advisory Committee's deliberation, it was determined that additional review of two projects was necessary. An additional review session was scheduled, at which point sponsors who had submitted pre-proposals, but did not submit final applications, were given another opportunity to submit their applications. The purpose for allowing the additional submittal was to attempt to achieve a regional project list consistent with the Lower Columbia funding allocation.

The Technical Advisory Committee recommended rankings were distributed to project sponsors and submitted to the full Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board for consideration and final approval. Sponsors were provided with an opportunity to appeal the committee's recommendations to the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. No appeals were received.

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

The Technical Advisory Committee evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- **Benefits to fish**
  - The importance of the fish populations, key life history stages, and associated limiting factors targeted by the project
  - The extent to which the project will address the limiting factors
  - Is cost reasonable relative to the likely benefits
- **Certainty of success**
  - Whether the approach is technically appropriate
  - The extent to which the project is coordinated with other habitat protection and restoration efforts in a watershed

- Physical, legal, social, or cultural constraints or uncertainties
- The qualifications and experiences of the sponsor
- Community and landowner support
- Stewardship

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

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee members include:

- Randy Sweet, Environmental Consultant, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, member
- Ron Rhew, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, biologist
- Stephanie Ehinger, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, fisheries biologist
- Jim Fisher, environmental consultant
- Pat Frazier, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish Management & Hatchery Operation, program manager
- Sam Giese, Southwest Washington Conservation Districts, engineer
- Angela Haffie, Washington State Department of Transportation, habitat biologist
- Kelley Jorgensen, environmental consultant
- Scott McKinney, Washington State Department of Ecology, watershed lead
- Phil Miller, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, ex-officio
- Doug Putman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ecosystem restoration manager
- Doug Stienbarger, Washington State University Extension, Clark County director
- Rod Swanson, Clark County Public Works, environmental monitoring manger
- Ruth Tracy, United States Forest Service Gifford Pinchot National Forest, hydrologist
- Shannon Wills, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, lead fish biologist

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

or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area please provide justification.)

All projects on the final project list are from the Habitat Work Schedule. In addition, several projects, addressed priority actions identified in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's draft *Columbia River Estuary Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan Module for Salmon and Steelhead.*

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

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SASSI, and SSHIAP[4], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

  Consistency of the project list with the recovery plan priorities is assessed by looking at:

  - Priority populations for recovery (identified in the recovery plan as primary, contributing, and/or stabilizing)
  - Priority reaches
  - Priority limiting factors or habitat attributes

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee considers the cost of a project during its evaluation of a project's "benefits to fish." The consideration of cost includes assessing if the cost is reasonable relative to the likely benefits.

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

SRFB Review Panel members participated throughout the project review process, including at site visits, pre-proposal review, and final application technical review.

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

All projects on the final project list are from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Habitat Work Schedule, which provides reach-level recommendations on project types. Also, as projects develop, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board staff works with project sponsors to make sure proposed projects are consistent with the priorities in the Habitat Work Schedule.

[4] SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

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

The pre-proposal process employed by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board allows for the board's Technical Advisory Committee and SRFB Review Panel comments and concerns to be identified early and addressed in sponsors' final applications. Sponsors were provided a comment response matrix and were required to submit this matrix with their final applications to indicate where in the final applications the comments were addressed.

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board review process did not identify any citizen or political concerns that had not been previously addressed through the Technical Advisory Committee review process.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 16 projects, totaling $3,438,773. Of the projects submitted, there is one alternate, one project of concern, and two conditioned projects. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board has until December 10 to determine how to proceed with those projects that have been categorized as "projects of concern" and "conditioned" by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 12: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation (Note: $140,275 of regional allocation sent to Klickitat County Lead Entity for project 3 & 4)							$3,000,000
1	08-1724A	Columbia Estuary-Elochoman River Habitat Conservation	Columbia Land Trust	Columbia River chum	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$36,290
2	08-1742N	West Daybreak	Fish First	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions	Condition	$199,602
3	08-1732N	Eagle Island Project Siting and Design	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$115,528
4	08-2059N	North Fork Lewis Side-Channel Design	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$117,000
5	08-1735R	Lower Hamilton Creek Restoration Phase I (Reach 2)	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Columbia River chum	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$417,000
6	08-1733R	North Fork Lewis River Mile 13.5	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$141,750
7	08-2067R	Grays River - Mill Road Floodplain Restoration	Columbia Land Trust	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions	Condition	$245,000
8	08-2061R	Turner's Middle Valley Skamokawa Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation District	Washington coast winter steelhead	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$382,500
9	08-1731R	South Fork Toutle Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Columbia winter steelhead	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$154,700
10	08-2070R	North Fork Toutle River Reach 13 Restoration	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Lower Columbia winter steelhead	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$163,304
11	08-1730N	Clear Creek Fish Habitat Enhancement Project	Wahkiakum County Public Works	Lower Columbia coho	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions	Project of Concern	$137,000
12	08-1734R	Kalama River Mile 0.7 Side Channel	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Columbia fall Chinook	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$75,045
13	08-1741R	Monahan Creek Restoration	Cowlitz Conservation District	Lower Columbia coho	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$291,840
14	08-1723A	East Fork Lewis - Christopher	Columbia Land Trust	Columbia River chum	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$100,514
15	08-1725R	Brim Bar: Lower Cowlitz River Mile 42.7 Side Channel Restoration	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Lower Columbia coho	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions		$282,000
16	08-1721R	Turner Creek Culvert Replacement Project	Cowlitz County Public Works	Lower Columbia coho	Refer to Appendix E - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$579,700
					TOTAL	1	$3,438,773

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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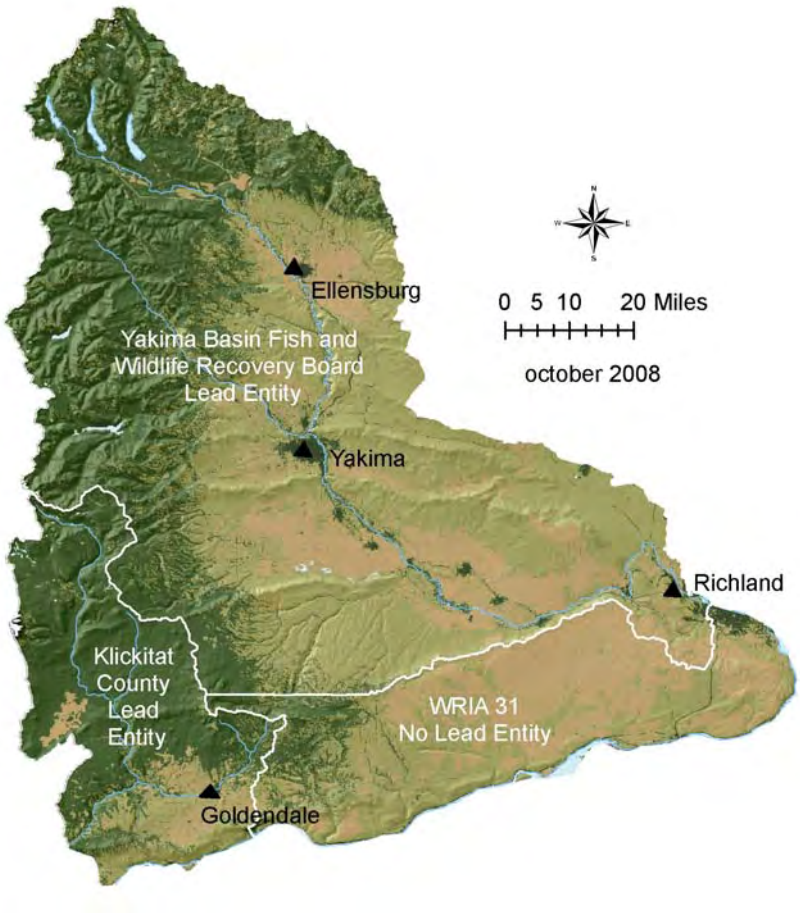


Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Yakama Nation

Table 13: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Steelhead	Threatened	March 25, 1999

Region and Lead Entities

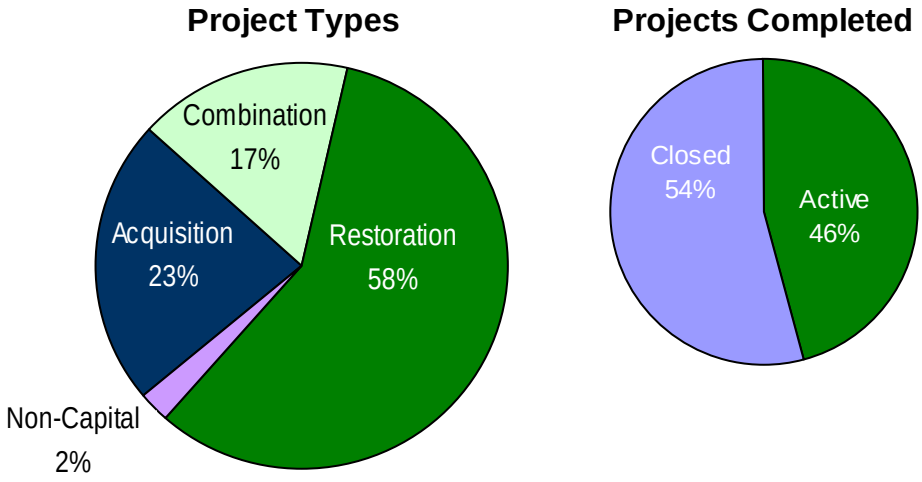
There are three complete and two partial Water Resource Inventory Areas in the middle Columbia River Evolutionary Significant Unit. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board is the regional salmon recovery organization and lead entity for three of these Water Resource Inventory Areas (37, 38, and 39). There is no regional organization serving Water Resource Inventory Areas 30 and 31. The Klickitat County Lead Entity covers part of Water Resource Inventory Area 29, which is in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, and part of 30. Water Resource Inventory Area 31 is not part of a lead entity.

Table 14: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board (for the Yakima Basin; no recovery organization for Columbia Gorge populations in the middle Columbia region).
Plan Timeframe	15 years (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	94 (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Estimated Cost (This does not include estimated cost from the Klickitat and Rock Creek plans prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.)	$269 million (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Yakima River basin in March 2006. An updated Yakima steelhead recovery plan was released in August 2008 and is included in NOAA's draft middle Columbia River steelhead recovery plan. NOAA-Fisheries, working with the Yakama Nation and other recovery planning partners, has drafted recovery plans for steelhead populations in the Gorge Management Unit of the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment. Actions and costs from these plans are not included in the totals above. Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington and Oregon is expected in 2009. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board also is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to better define recovery action for bull trout in the Yakima basin.
Implementation Schedule Status	For the Yakima basin, basic elements of a 6-year implementation schedule are completed, providing details of planned actions, key partners, link of actions to limiting factors and plan strategies, time to implement and achieve benefits, and estimated costs. Additional information fields and a tracking and reporting system for the implementation schedule are being developed.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 70 projects in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $13.5 million in SRFB funding. Grant recipients have matched SRFB funds with $8.1 million, for a total investment of $21.6 million.



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because the Yakima Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board serves as both the regional recovery organization and the lead entity for the area, the local and regional questions have been combined and the answers provided below. These responses apply only to the Yakima basin portion of the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.

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

The Yakima Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and the Klickitat County Lead Entity operate as independent organizations. There is not a single regional organization that includes both of these middle Columbia areas. To determine each lead entity's share, the two organizations engaged in an allocation discussion.

The Yakima Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and Klickitat County Lead Entity agreed to submit separate lead entity lists for the 2008 grant round and to divide the funding, if possible, based on proposed project needs. Early in the review process it became apparent that the Klickitat County Lead Entity area would be requesting more funds than it had in previous years. The Yakima board was informed of these needs and determined further negotiations were not needed. The total SRFB funding request is 39 percent of the region's allocation for the Klickitat County Lead Entity and 61 percent for the Yakima Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board.

Discussions for developing a region-wide process continue.

How was the regional/lead entity technical review conducted?

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board solicited pre-applications for project proposals, which then were submitted as final applications and distributed to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Committee for initial review. Applicants presented their project proposals to both groups and participated in site visits with SRFB Review Panel members and Technical Advisory Group members.

The Technical Advisory Group then met for project review and ranking, using two sets of criteria (see below). The Technical Advisory Group ranking then was forwarded to the Citizens Committee for its review, which scored projects, adjusting the Technical Advisory Group ranking to create a final ranking. This ranking was submitted to the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board for approval.

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

The Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using two sets of criteria:

1. **Biological matrix assesses**
    - Species benefited by project
    - Project benefits to in-stream flow and the hydrograph
    - Project benefits to water quality
    - Project benefits to in-channel habitat
        - Improvements to degraded large woody debris densities
        - Protection of functional rearing habitat
        - Improvements to degraded rearing habitat
    - Project benefits to habitat access
        - Improvement of access for juvenile and/or adult to high quality habitat
        - Improvement of access for juvenile and/or adult to functional habitat
    - Project benefits to diversion screening
    - Project benefits to floodplain connectivity/riparian condition

    Matrix scores are adjusted using weighting factors for quality and quantity of habitat benefited and the relative certainty of biological success for the proposed project.

2. **Technical Advisory Group Evaluation Forms (one for restoration projects and one for protection projects) evaluate projects based on**

- Landowner commitment
- Certainty of valuation (protection projects only)
- Project sequencing
- Reasonableness of the budget
- Threats to habitat values
- Organizational capacity of sponsor
- Presence of uncertainties and constraints
- Plans for future stewardship
- Fit to regional plan
- Adequacy of design
- Value to education and outreach

The Citizen's Committee evaluated ranking based on the following criteria:

1. **Cultural and social benefits**
   - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the Yakama Nation and its members?
   - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the agricultural community?
   - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the community at large?
   - How will the project affect Endangered Species Act liabilities for community members?
   - How will the project affect recreational opportunities?
   - Will the project create defined educational/outreach opportunities?
2. **Economic considerations**
   - What is the potential impact of the project on the community's economy?
   - How will the project affect recreational spending?
   - Is the project budget clearly defined and reasonable?
   - How much benefit does the project create for the dollars invested?
3. **Project context and organization**
   - If the project is not funded now, are key opportunities lost or is the proposal premature?
   - Is the project innovative, standard, or outdated?

- How is the project coordinated with other past, present, and future salmon recovery actions?
- Are we confident that all the pieces of the project can come together as anticipated or are there uncertainties?

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

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

Technical Advisory Group members include:

- Richard Visser, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Dale Bambrick, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries, Ellensburg branch chief
- John Easterbrooks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, regional fish program manger
- Joel Freudenthal, Yakima County, fish and wildlife biologist
- Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District, district manager
- Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in-stream flow biologist
- Walt Larrick, Bureau of Reclamation
- David Lind, Yakama Nation, fisheries biologist
- Pat Monk, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- Scott Nicolai, Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, habitat biologist
- Karin "Yuki" Reiss, U.S. Forest Service, fisheries biologist
- Tom Ring, Yakama Nation, hydrogeologist
- Jeff Thomas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- Rebecca Wassell, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, program manager

Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule? *(If so please provide justification for including these projects to the list of projects recommended to the SRFB for*

funding. If the projects were identified in the regional implementation plan or strategy but considered a low priority or is a low priority area please provide justification.)

One project on the final list does not strongly align with the biological priorities identified in the regional plan. It was included as an alternate because of the high public visibility and project accessibility within the community and its potential to promote salmon recovery efforts in the lower Yakima basin. This project (Amon Creek Fish Passage) is not being proposed for funding by the SRFB, but is being maintained as an alternate pending resolution of issues identified in regional and state technical reviews. A second project of marginal fit was included in the original list but was declared ineligible by SRFB staff.

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

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SASSI, and SSHIAP[5], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

  All stocks are high priority for recovery actions in the Yakima basin. The 2008 draft Yakima steelhead recovery plan contains the most current data and local knowledge of the status of steelhead populations. The Yakima board is working with its partners to develop a monitoring supplement to the recovery plan that will identify key stock assessment needs.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  Both the Technical Advisory Group and the Citizens Committee evaluated project budgets as part of the ranking process. The Technical Advisory Group assigned each project a high, medium, or low certainty of success score based on:

  - Whether the budget was complete and accurate.
  - If the costs were reasonable for the work proposed relative to similar projects.
  - If the return for the dollars invested was acceptable.
  - If the project identified a priority for salmon recovery in the basin.

  The Citizen's Committee evaluated:

  - If a budget was too high or low.

[5] SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- If it was reasonable relative to other similar projects and the benefits derived.
- If it had a high cost to benefit ratio.

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

SRFB Review Panel members participated in the review process in several ways:

- Two members attended site visits and attended the local Technical Advisory Group review.
- The panel provided feedback to staff and applicants based on the site visits.
- The panel provided lead entity with feedback on the technicalities of applications such as eligibility, budget formatting, and description wording.

The participation of the SRFB Review Panel members enhanced this year's review process and the region will work to involve the SRFB Review Panel earlier in the process next year.

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

The March 2008 draft Yakima steelhead recovery plan outlines a list of recovery actions recommended for restoring steelhead to viable levels in the Yakima basin. This list of actions has been adopted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board as the interim implementation schedule with the concurrence of the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office; the Yakima board is working to integrate its implementation schedule with the Habitat Work Schedule system. In their applications, project applicants were asked to identify how their projects implement the plan actions included in the implementation schedule. During the Technical Advisory Group evaluation process it was determined if a project had a high, medium, or low fit to the recovery plan.

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

The scores and comments provided by the technical and citizen committees form the basis for the ranked project list. No additional policy issues were raised by the Yakima board, which approved the list as submitted by the Citizen Committee.

Overall both the technical and citizen committees felt that improvements made to the lead entity process in 2008 increased the clarity and transparency of the process, and resulted in a strong project list.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 14 projects. Four projects were submitted by the Klickitat County Lead Entity, totaling $798,275. (Please note that two of the four Klickitat projects would be funded through the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.) Ten projects were submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, totaling $1,779,942.

Of the projects submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, there are two alternates, one of which has been identified as a project of concern. In addition, one project has been conditioned. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board has until December 10 to determine how to proceed with those projects that have been categorized as "project of concern" and "conditioned" by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 15: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation							$1,974,000
Lead Entity: Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board							$1,204,140
1	08-1952	Manastash Creek Diversion Consolidation	Kittitas County Conservation District	Upper Yakima steelhead	Basin-wide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions, pg 142 Basin-wide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Upper Yakima Action #5: Provide passage and in-stream flows in lower Manastash Creek, pg 186		$599,408
2	08-2001	Large Wood Replenishment	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima and Naches steelhead	Naches Action #12: Place large woody debris in Little Naches, pg 163 Upper Yakima Action #14: Restore in-stream and floodplain habitat complexity in Swauk and Taneum Creeks and Teanaway and lower Cle Elum Rivers, pg 192		$93,925
3	08-1948	Upper Wapato Reach Restoration	Yakima County Public Services	Naches and Upper Yakima steelhead	Basin-wide Action # 10: Promote land and resource use decisions that protect and enhance fisheries resource values, pg 146 Basin-wide Action #11: Restore beaver population, pg 147 Basin-wide Action # 12: Improve recruitment of cottonwoods, pg 147 Lower main stem Action # 6: Restore main stem and side channel habitats, pg 152 Lower main stem Action #7: Protect and restore main stem and floodplain habitats below Sunnyside Dam, pg 153		$83,000

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
4	08-1965	Wapato Reach Assessment	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Satus, Toppenish, Naches, upper Yakima River steelhead	Basin-wide Action # 10: Promote land and resource use decisions that protect and enhance fisheries resource values, pg 146 Basin-wide Action #11: Restore beaver population, pg 147 Basin-wide Action # 12: Improve recruitment of cottonwoods, pg 147 Lower main stem Action # 6: Restore main stem and side channel habitats, pg 152		
5	08-1939	Jack Creek Restoration Design	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action #14: Restore in-stream and floodplain habitat complexity in Swauk and Taneum Creeks and Teanaway and lower Cle Elum Rivers, pg 192		$58,320
6	08-1949	Coleman Creek Irrigation Redesign	Kittitas County Conservation District	Upper Yakima steelhead	Basin-wide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions, pg 142 Upper Yakima Action #11: Restore passage, separate irrigation conveyance, and screen diversions in Ellensburg area tributaries, pg 189		$110,755
7	08-1476	Wade Road Farm	Cascade Land Conservancy	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action # 13: Protect and restore floodplain, riparian, and in-channel habitats in upper Yakima, Kittitas, and Easton/Cle Elum Reaches, pg 191		$100,000
8	08-1947	Swauk & Iron Creek Restoration Design	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action #4: Improve in-stream flows in Swauk Creek and Teanaway watersheds, pg 185 Upper Yakima Action #14: Restore in-stream and floodplain habitat complexity in Swauk and Taneum Creeks and Teanaway and lower Cle Elum Rivers, pg 192 Upper Yakima Action #20: Restore tributary headwater meadows, pg 196	Alternate	$71,862

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
9	08-1930	Herke Fish Screening, Ahtanum Creek	North Yakima Conservation District	Naches steelhead	Basin-wide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions, pg 142	Condition	$287,672
10	08-2015	Amon Creek Fish Passage 2	Meadow Springs Country Club	Satus steelhead	Not specifically identified as action in plan, but referenced in Section 4.3.9 of plan and potential contributor to meeting Satus "main stem block" steelhead abundance targets	Project of concern/ Alternate	$300,000
					TOTAL	1	$1,779,942
Lead Entity: Klickitat County							$658,000
1	08-1913	Klickitat River River Mile 12 Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust	Middle Columbia River spring Chinook			$553,000
2	08-1926	Tepee Creek Restoration Phase 2 Design	Yakama Nation	Middle Columbia River steelhead			$105,000
3	08-1874	White Salmon Fish Passage Inventory	Underwood Conservation District	Lower Columbia River steelhead		Funded through Lower Columbia regional allocation	$97,150
4	08-1916	Project Development White Salmon Tributaries	Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Steelhead		Funded through Lower Columbia regional allocation	$43,125
					TOTAL		$798,275

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Kalispel Tribe
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Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

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

Table 16: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Species Listed

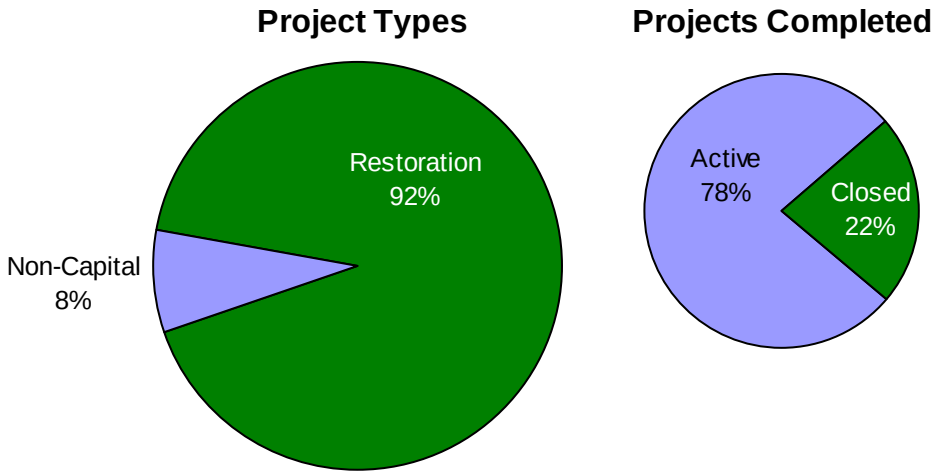
Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Bull Trout	Threatened	June 10, 1998

Table 17: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	
Plan Timeframe	
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	
Estimated Cost	
Status	A draft bull trout recovery plan has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lead entity for Pend Oreille County has developed a habitat strategy that is used for directing salmon recovery projects.
Implementation Schedule Status	

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 18 projects in the Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $3.02 million in SRFB funding. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $.757 million for a total investment of $3.78 million.



Region and Lead Entities

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

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

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

All projects are submitted for Water Resource Inventory Area 62. Funds are allocated across projects submitted for the Water Resource Inventory Area.

How was the regional/lead entity technical review conducted?

Pend Oreille uses a two-step process to evaluate and rank projects.

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

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

The Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- **Benefit to salmonids**
  - Does the project address high priority habitat features and/or watershed processes?
  - Is the project located in a high priority sub-basin?
  - Has the project been identified through a documented habitat assessment?
  - Does the project address multiple species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed species or non-listed species primarily supported by natural spawning?
  - Does the project address an important life history stage or habitat type?
  - Does the project have a low cost relative to the predicted benefits?

- **Certainty of success**
  - Is the project scope appropriate to meet its goals and objectives?
  - Is the project consistent with proven scientific methods?
  - Is the project in correct sequence and independent of other actions being taken first?
  - Does the project address a high potential threat to salmonid habitat?
  - Does the project clearly describe and fund stewardship of the area/facility for more than 10 years?
  - Is the project landowner wiling to have the project done on property?
  - Can the project be successfully implemented or are there constraints which may limit project success?

The Citizens Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

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

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

Technical Advisory Group members:

- Tom Shuhda, Colville National Forest
- Jill Cobb, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
- Joe Maroney, Kalispel Tribe of Indians
- Todd Andersen, Kalispel Tribe of Indians

- Scott Junglom, Pend Oreille Public Utility District No. 1
- Pat Buckley, Pend Oreille Public Utility District No 1
- Al Solonsky, Seattle City Light
- Juliet Barenti, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Sandy Dotts, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Jeff Lawlor, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Terry Driver, Landowner
- Wade Pierce, Stimson Lumber Company

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

Not applicable.

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

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

  The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team *Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat* identifies high, medium, and low priority sub-basins. These sub-basins were further ranked based on seven additional criteria to create a sub-basin priority ranking. Priority actions were determined for each of the high and medium sub-basins using information from the *Bull Trout Limiting Factors Report* for WRIA 62 and the professional judgment of the Technical Advisory Group.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  Cost-effectiveness is considered in the Technical Advisory Group process as a specific criterion.

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

SRFB Review Panel representatives participated in project site visits and provided comments and feedback based on the visit.

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

Pend Oreille does not have specific multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules at this point but plans to by the next grant cycle.

The *Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat* provides a framework for developing the annual project list for submittal to the SRFB. The document serves as a guiding strategy that uses the best available science, local citizen's knowledge, and technical expertise to identify and prioritize actions necessary for the improvement of native salmonid habitat and populations in Water Resource Inventory Area 62.

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?

Comments are considered throughout the project development and ranking process. The ranking process is consensus-based so issues are addressed before the project list can be finalized.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region has three projects, totaling $400,000. There are no conditioned projects, projects of concern, or alternates.

Table 18: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
1	08-1974	Middle Branch LeClerc Fish Passage (Phase 1)	Pend Oreillie County	Bull Trout	LeClerc Subbasin action – Replace or remove culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers		$260,950
2	08-1970	Middle Branch LeClerc Design for Road Relocation	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bull Trout	LeClerc Subbasin action – Relocate, obliterate, and/or reconstruct road segments which are contributing sediment to streams		$98,000
3	08-1976	Pend Oreille Screening Assessment & Plan	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bull Trout	Pend Oreille Mainstem action – assess need and feasibility of restoring upstream fish passage		$41,050
						TOTAL	$400,000

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Puget Sound
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Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Lummi Nation, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puyallup

Tribe of Indians, Samish Indian Nation, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribes, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Table 19: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

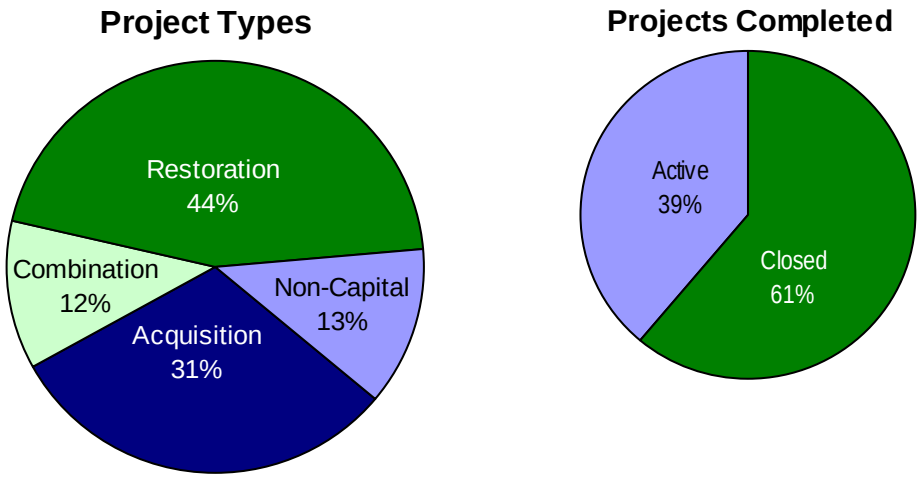
On January 1, 2008, the Puget Sound Partnership Act, Section 49(3), Revised Code of Washington 77.85.090(3) designated the partnership to serve as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species, except Hood Canal summer chum. There are 15 lead entity organizations in the Puget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

Table 20: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Puget Sound Partnership
Plan Timeframe	50 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 1,000
Estimated Cost	$1.42 billion for first 10 years
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook in January 2007. Recovery planning for Puget Sound steelhead is ongoing. The NOAA Steelhead Technical Review Team is working on population identification and viability assessment.
Implementation Schedule Status	Three-year work plans for the Puget Sound recovery plan have been developed for each of the 14 watershed recovery chapter organizations. These work plans are updated and reviewed annually.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 474 projects in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $123.7 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $82.6 million, for a total investment of $206.3 million.



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council agreed to use the same allocation methodology that was used in the 2007 SRFB grant cycle, excluding the summer chum allocation. Summer chum funds have been allocated directly to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. The allocation methodology guides the distribution of funds to the 15 Puget Sound watersheds/lead entities according to two criteria: overall ecosystem benefit and emphasis on delisting.

How was the regional technical review conducted? What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team was not asked to review each project brought forth by lead entities, but rather engaged in a two-step process to ensure the fit of lead entity projects to the regional recovery plan.

Step #1:

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team engaged in a technical review of each watershed's 3-year work plan. These plans were updated in April 2008 and include project lists and narrative material related to the plan goals, strategies, hypotheses, and suites of actions.

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

- Is the work program update consistent with the recovery plan (watershed chapter, regional plan, National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration supplement) hypotheses and strategy for the watershed's work plan/program?

- Is the sequencing and timing of the actions in the 3-year work plan appropriate?
- Are there significant components missing from the work plan? If so, what is missing and what can be done about them in the 3-year work plan or at a regional scale?

Step #2:

In addition, the Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team performed a consistency check to ensure ranked project lists from each of the lead entities were consistent with priority suites of actions as indicated in the recovery plan, previous reviews, and comments. The team is not designed to review individual projects, their technical merit, or their relative priority and sequencing. The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team does however, evaluate the proposed projects for consistency with prioritized suites of actions in the recovery plans and the 3-year work plans previously reviewed.

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

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team members are independent of the Puget Sound Partnership and lead entity organizations. Members include:

- Mary Ruckelshaus, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison for San Juan
- Ken Currens, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, liaison for Nisqually, Nooksack, Hood Canal
- Kirk Lakey, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison for Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish; Green/Duwamish, and Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover Creek
- Phil Roni, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, liaison for Skagit, Elwha/Dungeness/Straits
- Kit Rawson, The Tulalip Tribes, liaison for Snohomish, Stillaguamish
- Norma Jean Sands, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison for South Sound, East Kitsap/West Sound
- Eric Beamer, Skagit River System Cooperative, liaison for Island, Skagit

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

No projects were submitted that are not part of the regional implementation plan or are not in the Habitat Work Schedule.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

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

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

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  The region decided on an allocation per lead entity for SRFB funds to ensure the most effective use of SRFB funds for ecosystem restoration and species delisting. The region relies on the local project solicitation, review, and ranking processes to produce projects that are ready and will provide the highest benefit to salmon within the limits of each watershed's specified allocation.

Local Review Processes

See table on next page.

Table 21: Local Review Processes

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
Lead Entity: WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board (Nooksack)				
General Categories – Freshwater Habitat • Channel stability • Flow • Habitat diversity • Obstructions • Sediment load • Temperature • Key habitat quantity • Prioritization General Categories – Estuarine and Near Shore Habitats • Habitat diversity • Obstructions • Temperature • Key habitat quantity • Prioritization	*Uses a combined review team that is composed of both technical staff and citizens. Organizations represented: Lummi Nation Natural Resources Department, Nooksack Tribe Natural Resource Department, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Whatcom County Public Works, City of Lynden, Whatcom Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Whatcom Land Trust, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forestry, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories	Participated in site visits and reviewed presentations. Participating SRFB Review Panel members provided comments on the pre-application materials. Applicants were asked to address the review panel comments in their final applications.	Projects proposed for SRBF funding must be on the WRIA 1 3-year project work plan. Project applicants were encouraged to submit proposals for projects identified as a 2008 Chinook priority.	The Combined Review Team had concerns about an acquisition project that was subsequently conditioned to address combined review team concerns. An alternate project was enhanced based on the combined review team review comments. The combined review team comments were forwarded to the WRIA 1 Steering Committee, which concurred with the review team recommendations and conditions. These changes are reflected in the project list.
Lead Entity: San Juan County Community Development				
Benefit to salmon • Project intent to address hypotheses and actions in the recovery strategy • Scientific merit • Costs vs. benefits • Potential of project to inform efforts • Most cost-effective alternative to achieve outcome • Assessment projects must	Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit River System Cooperative, Tulalip Tribes, and two independent biologists.	Participated in site visits and reviewed project presentations. SRFB Review Panel feedback was provided to each applicant. All project applicants had the opportunity to modify final proposals based on review panel feedback.	All proposed projects have come from the 3-year work plan and must be based in the work plan.	Comments were provided to project sponsors who had an opportunity to revise their proposals for final submittal. Technical Advisory Group comments were taken into consideration during the Citizen Advisory Group process to finalize the project list.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
show how work will be used to inform activity associated with work plan • Protection and restoration projects must show benefit of project to salmon and linkage with previous assessment work Fit to plan/strategy Socioeconomic impacts • Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or partners • Enhance community education and outreach • Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs • Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, improvements to infrastructure • Sustainable disposal plan Certainty of success • Technical feasibility • Methodology • Achievability • Limited maintenance • Works with natural				

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
processes • Self-sustaining • Materials appropriate in scale and complexity • Documented landowner cooperation • Permitting processes and requirements completed • Water availability • Make effective use of matching funds • Consideration of climate change/sea level rise				
Lead Entity: Skagit Watershed Council				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria[6]	Restoration projects reviewed by Restoration Sub-Committee. Organizations represented: U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Skagit Watershed Council, Skagit River System Cooperative, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Puget Sound Energy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Technical specialties represented: Geologist, fisheries technician, geomorphologist, restoration ecologist, environmental planner, fisheries biologist, environmental engineer	SRFB Review Panel members participated in early field review of projects and submitted comments. A review panel member also was made available to a sponsor to consult based on review panel comments received.	Only projects on the 3-year work plan were eligible.	Project sponsors revised early project proposals based on comments from the local and SRFB Review Panel. Revised proposals were reviewed by the local Restoration Sub-Committee. Based on comments, three project submittals were revised to address technical comments and another project's design and budget were revised. The latter project is a project of concern and the project sponsor is attempting to address the concerns with additional information.

[6] Several of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region lead entities use the SRFB Manual 18, Appendix E – *Technical Review and Project Evaluation Criteria*. Those criteria are: watershed processes and habitat features, areas and actions, scientific, species addressed, life history, costs, appropriate scope, approach/scientific method, sequence, threat to salmonid habitat, stewardship, landowner support, and implementation.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
	Subcommittee recommendations forwarded to Restoration & Protection Committee. Organizations represented: U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Skagit Watershed Council, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Puget Sound Energy, Skagit County Public Works, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Technical specialties represented: Geologist, fisheries technician, geomorphologist, environmental planner, fisheries biologist, acquisitions specialist, watershed steward			
Lead Entity: Stillaguamish Tribe and Snohomish County				
Benefit to fish • Improves the abundance, diversity, and distribution of Endangered Species Act-listed Stillaguamish salmonid populations • Implements high priority actions identified in recovery plan and 3-year work plan • Protects and/or restores natural ecosystem processes • Solves the cause of a problem • Completes a phased project and/or protects/connects existing high quality habitats	Organizations represented: The Nature Conservancy, The Watershed Company, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Tulalip Tribes, Snohomish County Public Works Department, Stillaguamish Tribe Technical Specialties represented: Landscape ecologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, field studies coordinator, restoration ecologist, environmental manager, hydrology	SRFB Review Panel members participated in the projects tour and provided written comments. The comments were forwarded to the project sponsors. If review panel members had concerns, project sponsors submitted a written response and/or revised application in response to the comments.	Encouraged proposals that address priorities in the Sillaguamish watershed Chinook salmon recovery plan and the updated Stillaguamish salmon recovery 3-year work plan.	Based on Projects Review Team comment, one project was not recommended for the project list. The sponsor was provided an opportunity to appeal the decision, but declined. Another sponsor was asked to expand its project scope. These changes were made to the final application.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
• Addresses documented research and data gaps or contributes substantively to knowledge of effective habitat protection and/or restoration project design and implementation • Clearly leads to future projects of high benefit Certainty of success • Self-sustaining, works with natural processes, maintenance requirements limited • Designed for implementation with methods and materials appropriate in scale and complexity to efficiently achieve outcome • Can be completed within 1-3 years or within scientifically defensible period • Provides clear hypotheses about how the project will achieve its goals and objectives • Post-project monitoring is consistent with monitoring and adaptive management strategy in the recovery plan • Project team has demonstrated skills and				

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
capacity to complete the full project Socioeconomic benefit • Builds local community support for salmon recovery • Effectively leverages matching funds • Implements low cost alternatives to achieve desired outcomes • Contributes to implementation of the stewardship education and outreach strategy in recovery plan • Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, infrastructure improvements, and improved public access.				
Lead Entity: Island County				
Benefit to salmon • What is the primary focus species • What Puget Sound stock does the project focus on • What geographic area is the project in • What is the site's local landscape context • What type of project is it	Organizations represented: Water Resource Advisory Committee and WSU Beachwatchers., Island County Planning Department, Restoration Technician, Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Puget Sound Partnership, Wild Fish Conservancy, Washington State University shore steward, Skagit River System Cooperative, Tulalip Tribes,	SRFB Review Panel members attended the joint meetings for review of draft applications at the beginning of the local process.	The three Water Resource Inventory Area 6 SRFB proposals are included in the 3-year work plan.	Issues were raised by Technical Advisory Group members and dialog resolved most of the issues. Project sponsors addressed and answered questions or provided additional information to resolve outstanding issues. Where technical comments were provided, applicants altered applications appropriately.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
• What ecosystem process(es) does the project address • What habitat type does the project address Certainty of success • What is the level of community support for the project • Potential risks to the landowner/community identified and addressed • Secured written assurance of landowner • Is project consistent with WRIA 6 goals and objective • Is the project time sensitive • Is the project in the correct sequence and independent of any preceding action • When will the project produce results • Is the project based on credible science • Is the project scope appropriate to meet the goals and objective • Project cost compared to the benefit for salmon • Does the project include a monitoring and evaluation plan	Orca Network Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forester, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories			

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
• What level of maintenance will be required • Has funding been identified for maintenance • What level of expertise/experiences doe the sponsor have • Is volunteer participation included in the proposal • Are outreach activities included • What is the level of matching funds				
Lead Entity: Snohomish River Basin				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria *(please see footnote on pg 61of this report for criteria)*	Organizations represented: Snohomish Surface Water Management, Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tulalip Tribes, King County, Wild Fish Conservancy, City of Seattle Technical specialties represented: Ecologist, biologist, fishery ecologist	SRFB Review Panel members participated in projects site tour and provided comments, which were passed onto project applicants. Project applicants were required to address the SRFB Review Panel comments, as well as the comments provided by the local Project Subcommittee in the full applications. Project applicants were required to submit a cover letter explicitly stating where and how local and SRFB review comments were incorporated in the grant application.	The projects submitted are Tier 1 and 2 elements in the Three-Year Watershed Implementation Work Plan for the Snohomish River Basin. All projects must either be listed explicitly in the work plan or be consistent with the plan's intent.	Comments were discussed in the Technical Committee, Policy Development Committee, and Watershed Forum levels before finalizing the project list. The forum approved the project list as proposed by consensus, with one member opting to "stand aside" in light of a potential conflict with the potential development of a "no net loss" agricultural policy in Snohomish County.
Lead Entity: King County 8 (Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish)				
• How well does the application fit the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy? • Is it in or does it benefit a	Organizations represented: City of Lake Forest Park, City of Shoreline, Seattle Public Utilities, King County, City of Issaquah, City of Bellevue	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site tour and received brief presentations from project sponsors. Review panel	Project applications are required to be on the 3-year work plan.	Comments were addressed in final applications. Specifically additional information needs and clarifications were provided.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
high priority (Tier I) area? • Does it benefit Chinook? • Does it address critical factor/s of decline for Chinook in a significant way? • Does it fit with the recommendations in the Water Resource Inventory Area 8 conservation strategy? • Will it provide critical information for refining the conservation strategy? • Is the proposal well-thought out? • Sufficiently detailed? • Cost-effective? • Would the project still provide benefits if partially funded?	Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, ecologist, fisheries and near shore, watershed steward, engineer, landscape architecture, and natural resources	member comments from the site visits were shared with the Project Subcommittee and used by the project proponents when developing final applications.		
Lead Entity: King County 9 (Green, Duwamish)				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria (please see footnote on pg 61of this report for criteria)	Organizations represented: King County, People for Puget Sound, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, WRIA 9 Technical Specialties represented: Ecologist, geomorphologist, watershed steward, planner	SRFB Review Panel representatives were provided with pre-proposal materials in advance and then participated in the project site tour. Review panel project comments were provided to the project sponsors and this information was incorporated into the final SRFB applications.	The 3-year work plan was used to develop the project list based upon the greatest benefit to Chinook salmon and project readiness. All three of the 2008 grant round projects are funding requests for subsequent phases of previously funded SRFB projects.	Comments were incorporated by project sponsors into final grant applications. There were no controversies regarding the projects on the list.
Lead Entity: Pierce County (Puyallup, White, and Chambers/Clover-Creek Water Resource Inventory Area 10 and 12)				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria (please see	Organizations represented: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, King County	SRFB Review Panel representatives participated in the	The 3-year work plan and project list are the primary	Feedback on projects occurred at three levels:

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
footnote on pg 61of this report for criteria) Socioeconomic (Addressed by Citizens Advisory Committee) • Public visibility and participation • Encouraging cooperative watershed partnerships • Landowner willingness • Other economic and social benefits • Fit to the lead entity strategy	Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Clover Park Technical College, Tacoma Water, Pierce County Water Programs, Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Transportation, Muckleshoot Tribe, U.S. Forest Service Technical specialties represented: Fish biologist, ecologist, environmental science, environmental/fisheries biologist, watershed steward, regional biologist, fish habitat biologist	review of draft applications, attended projects site tour, and provided comments and feedback to individual sponsors. Project sponsors were to address all feedback in their final applications.	basis for generating projects for SRFB applications. While the project list is the primary source of projects, project proposals also are solicited more generally through a Request for Proposal process. These projects must be consistent with the 3-year list and lead entity strategy.	• Feedback and questions to applicants in response to letters of intent and project descriptions discussed at a joint Technical Advisory Committee/Citizens Advisory Committee meeting. • Field trip discussion with applicants • Written and verbal feedback from the SRFB Review Panel, Citizen Advisory Committee, and Technical Advisory Group. Most of this feedback was reflected in final applications.
Lead Entity: Nisqually River Salmon Recovery				
Used the Nisqually 3-year work plan and priorities in the Nisqually salmon recovery strategy to evaluate and select projects. Criteria included: • Geographic location and priority • Is project addressing priority habitat features and watershed processes • Appropriate project sequencing • Local community support *When the technical group met for project review, there was only one project left that was requesting all of the Nisqually funds for this	Organizations represented: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierce County, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Technical specialties represented: Fish and wildlife biologist, environmental biologist, salmon restoration biologist, habitat specialist, salmon research biologist, salmon project manager	SRFB Review Panel member attended the final technical review meeting and provided feedback.	The 3-year work plan is used to encourage project sponsors to identify projects to propose for SRFB funding that are consistent with the plan. The project submitted this year is consistent with the plan.	There were no issues with the proposed project for the 2008 grant funding cycle.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
year's grant round. The project met the criteria.				
Lead Entity: Thurston Conservation District				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria (please see footnote on pg 61of this report for criteria) <u>Community involvement</u> • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education	Organizations represented: Clover Park Technical College, Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Ecology, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences, habitat restoration, timber fish and wildlife biologist, habitat specialist, habitat biologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan.	There is significant feedback throughout the project development process. Feedback from Lead Entity Committee members and SRFB Review Panel members is integrated into project proposals. For the 2008 grant round, one proposal changed from a full restoration to a design-only based on review panel recommendations.
Lead Entity: Mason Conservation District				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria (please see footnote on pg 61of this report for criteria) <u>Community involvement</u> • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education	Organizations represented: Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Mason County Department of Public Works, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences, habitat restoration, timber fish and wildlife biologist, environmental services manager, habitat specialist, habitat biologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan.	There is significant feedback throughout the project development process. Feedback from Lead Entity Committee members and SRFB Review Panel members is integrated into project proposals. For the 2008 grant round, one proposal changed from a full restoration to a design only.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
Lead Entity: West Sound Watersheds Council				
SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria (please see footnote on page 61of this report for criteria)	Organizations represented: University of Washington, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Kitsap County, Suquamish Tribe, Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group, Pierce County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of Bainbridge, Squaxin Island Tribe, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Technical specialties represented: Marine water quality, habitat restoration, salmon biology, water quality, salmon recovery, marine and freshwater habitat restoration, salmon and steelhead management, shoreline planner, fisheries biologist, steelhead and salmon research, project management	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site visits and sent preliminary comments to the lead entity. Review panel comments were incorporated into the Technical Advisory Group discussion and impacted the scope of a proposed project.	Project proposals were solicited from the suite of projects in the Puget Sound salmon recovery plan's 3-year work plan.	There were no substantive comments from the technical or citizen reviewers. The sole SRFB Review Panel comment regarding increasing the scope of a project was addressed by meeting with members of the lead entity and agreeing on a compromise.
Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council				
• Domain Priorities from 3-year work plan • Benefit to fish • SRFB definition of high, medium, and low benefits • Project scale is appropriate/sufficient • Project addresses key limiting factors • Protects or restores natural functions and processes • Integration or association with other salmon	Organizations represented: Northwest Watershed Institute, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Puget Sound Partnership, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Kitsap County, Jefferson County, Wild Fish Conservancy Technical specialties represented:	SRFB Review Panel representatives and the SRFB project manager were invited to attend project presentations, field visits, and the technical evaluation and ranking meetings. Review panel members and/or Recreation and Conservation Office staff were present at all of these events.	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide clearly documents that only projects that are on the 3-year work plan or are consistent it are accepted.	Technical comments were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated at that time. In addition, recommendations were made by the Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committee as to how to sequence the project list to ensure that funds would be used as effectively as possible. As a result of this recommendation, two projects on the list were broken into two projects each.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
recovery projects and assessments in the watershed • Duration of biological benefits • Certainty of success • SRFB definition of high, medium, and low certainty • Adequacy and appropriateness of design • Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions • Project proponent and their partners' experience and capability • Certainty that objectives can be achieved • Cost Appropriateness	Expertise not identified.			
Lead Entity: North Olympic Peninsula				
• Watershed priority • Addresses limiting factor • Addresses stock status and trends • Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan • Benefits other stocks • Protects high quality fish habitat • Restores formerly productive habitat • Supports restoration of ecosystem functions • Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past	Organizations represented: Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puget Sound Partnership, Olympic National Park, Clallam Conservation District, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Clallam County, Makah Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of Sequim, North Olympic Salmon Coalition Technical specialties represented: Engineer, fisheries biologist, restoration planner, planning biologist, watershed scientist, marine biologist, fish habitat manager, watershed steward	SRFB Review Panel members participated in projects site visits. They provided comments and formal, written recommendations that were shared with project sponsors and lead entity members. The information was used to strengthen projects and also considered when ranking projects.	All proposed projects have come from the 3-year work plan. The work plan is available on the Habitat Work Schedule, as are the proposed projects.	Comments were all taken into consideration when the lead entity group finalized the 2008 project list. There were no major differences or issues to resolve.

Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
success in implementation • Likelihood of success based on approach • Reasonableness of cost and budget				

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has 57 projects, totaling $8,408,000. Of the projects submitted, there are ten alternates and two projects of concern. The Puget Sound region has until December 10th to determine how to proceed with those projects that have been categorized as "projects of concern" by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 22: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation							$8,408,000
Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council (Puget Sound allocation)							$857,962
1	08-1988	Snow Salmon Railroad Grade Removal Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 7 of Chum Plan, pg 40, Table 7.14		$100,000
2	08-1990	Big Quilcene River ELJ Phase 2	Skokomish Tribe	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 8 of Chum Plan, pg, 11, Table 8.4		$275,500
3	08-2104	Little Quilcene River Delta Cone Removal Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 8 of Chum Plan, pg 25, Table 8.11		$100,000
4	08-1996	Skokomish General Investigation	Skokomish Tribe	Chinook	Yes, Chapter 2 of Skok Chinook Plan, pg, 42 Table 2.2, etc.		$300,000
5	08-2005	Gibbons Creek Fish Passage	Mason Conservation District	Steelhead	Yes, Chapter 2 of Skok Chinook Plan, pg 59, Table 2.3		$210,000
6	08-1994	Knotweed Control and Riparian Enhancement	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 11 of Chum Plan, pg 14, Table 11.4 (cites degraded riparian areas)		$90,000
7	08-1909	West Kitsap Hood Canal Nearshore Assessment	Kitsap County	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 12 of Chum Plan, pg 19, Table 12.4	Project of concern	$55,000
8	08-1995	Tahuya River Habitat Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer chum	Yes, Chapter 11 of Chum Plan, pg 13, Table 11.4 (cites loss of channel complexity)		$109,337
Lead Entity: Island County							$344,038
1	08-1864	Ala Spit Restoration project	Island County	Chinook	Geographic Area 1, pg 6, High priority habitats pg 7		$267,538
2	08-1866	K Creek Restoration	Island County	Chinook	Geographic Area 1, pg 6	Alternate	$76,500
Lead Entity: Mason County							$258,824
1	08-2054	Eagle Point Shoreline Acquisition	City of Shelton	Chinook	6		$160,000
2	08-2088	WRIA 14 Water Type Assessment, Phase II	Wild Fish Conservancy	Coho	7		$88,700

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
3	08-2092	Skookum Creek Riparian Restoration	Squaxin Island Tribe	Coho	3		$10,124
Lead Entity: Nisqually River Salmon Recovery							$463,114
1	08-2019	Mashel Shoreline Protection – Phase 1	Nisqually Land Trust	Puget Sound fall Chinook, Puget Sound steelhead	Priority Tier 1, pg. 13, 14 Little/Big Mashel Confluence Protection and Mashel Riparian Habitat Acquisition Project		$463,114
Lead Entity: North Olympic Peninsula							$883,578
1	08-1674	Washington Harbor Restoration Design	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Hood Canal/Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum	Hood Canal/Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Recovery Plan, pgs 86 & 99; Dungeness Chapter PS Chinook, pgs 2, 5, 6, 15, 16; NOPLE Work Plan, pgs 27, 28		$116,697
2	08-1910	Salt Creek LWD Phase II	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Coho	Salt Creek Watershed Analysis, pgs 2, 23-46, 76-88; WRIA 19 LFA, pgs 21, 41-44, 57-63;. WRIA 19 Draft Recovery Plan, pgs 3-26; NOPLE work plan, pg 12		$275,219
3	08-1843	Morse Creek 1939 Channel Realignment	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Steelhead	WRIA 18 LFA. pgs 134-135; Morse Creek watershed plan, sec. 3.11, pgs 3-4; NOPLE work plan, pg 13		$491,662
Lead Entity: Pierce County							$1,099,000
1	08-2006	Boise Creek Channel Relocation and Fish Passage Design	Puyallup Tribal Fisheries	Chinook steelhead	Strategy, p 38		$95,000
2	08-2009	Trans-Canada Levee Setback Feasibility and Design	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Chinook steelhead	Strategy, p 37		$125,000
3	08-2016	South Prairie Creek and Silver Springs Restoration	Pierce County Surface Water Management	Chinook, coho	Strategy, p 38		$300,000
4	08-1987	Morey Creek Fish Passage	Pierce County Surface Water Management	Coho	Strategy, p 38		$80,000

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
5	08-2017	Middle Puyallup River Land Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	Chinook, coho	Strategy, p 37	Alternate	$300,000
6	08-2018	Calistoga Setback Levee Preliminary Design and Permitting	City of Orting	Chinook	Strategy, p 37	Alternate	$148,750
7	08-2008	Leach Creek Corridor Acquisition	City of University Place	Coho	N/A	Alternate	$50,250
Lead Entity: San Juan County Community Development							$341,412
1	08-1929	San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory	Friends of the San Juans	Multiple	Tier I on 3-year work plan	Project of Concern	$82,000
2	08-1927	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Multiple	Tier II on 3-year work plan		$43,350
3	08-1936	Mooring Buoy Eelgrass Restoration Pilot Project	Friends of the San Juans	Multiple	Tier I on 3-year work plan		$65,600
4	08-1941	Garrison Creek Watershed Restoration	Wild Fish Conservancy	Cutthroat	Tier II on 3-year work plan		$150,462
Lead Entity: Skagit Watershed Council							$1,377,580
1	08-1751	Day Creek Habitat Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	Lower Skagit fall Chinook	Pg 10 Skagit Basin 2008 3-year work plan		$178,610
2	08-1750	Diobsud Creek Roads Sediment Reduction	Skagit Conservation District	Upper Skagit Summer	Pg 102 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan; priority restoration action related to spawning habitat		$335,000
3	08-1753	Skagit River Floodplain Restoration	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Pg 10 Skagit Basin 2008 3-year work plan		$200,055

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
4	08-1754	Hansen Creek Reaches 3 & 4 Restoration	Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	Lower Skagit fall Chinook	Pg 101 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan; by reference to restoration of alluvial fan processes		$663,915
Lead Entity: Snohomish							$1,019,840
1	08-1979	Chinook Bend Re-scope	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Snoqualmie Chinook population	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan, pgs 11-31 Reconnection of off channel habitats is a tier-one priority action in the main stem-primary sub-basin strategy group. The plan directs 80 percent of effort in the near shore, estuary, and main stem to bring listed species back. Three-year work plan: Map ID# 155 under current activities tab.		$174,340
2	08-1578	Tychman Slough Assessment and Design	Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement	Skykomish Chinook population	Snohomish Plan, pgs 11-31, Tier-one priority actions for Main stem-primary restoration include reconnection of off-channel habitats, restoring hydrologic and sediment processes, and riparian enhancement. Reducing livestock impacts is a 2nd tier priority. Three-year work plan: Map ID# 860, Tier 1a.		$95,000
3	08-1564	Tolt River San Souci Reach Acquisition	Wild Fish Conservancy	Snoqualmie Chinook population	Snohomish Plan: Acquisition (pgs 11-30) and reconnection of off-channel habitats (pg 11-31) are tier one priorities for preservation and restoration in the main stem-primary sub-basin strategy group, Three-year work plan, Map ID# 437, Tier 1a		$300,000
4	08-1563	WRIA 7 Water Type Assessment and Prioritization Project	Wild Fish Conservancy	No stock delineation	Snohomish Plan: Protection of existing habitat is the highest priority for all Sub-basin Strategy Groups. Water Typing to update stream classifications will enable local governments to institute higher level protections. Three-year work plan, Map ID# not in 3WP, though consistent		$59,000
5	08-1919	Ebey Island Restoration Feasibility Study	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Snoqualmie and Skykomish Chinook populations	Snohomish Plan, pgs 11-20 Tier 1 priority is to reconnect off-channel (tidal marsh) habitat. Three-year work plan, Map ID# 744, Tier 1a	Alternate	$200,000
6	08-1559	People's Creek Riparian	Snohomish Conservation District	No stock delineation	Snohomish Plan, pgs 11-31 Replace partial barriers, setback a berm, and plant native riparian species are tier 1 priority actions in the main stem primary sub-basin strategy group. Three-year work plan, Map ID# 751, Tier 1a	Alternate	$191,500

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Lead Entity: Stillaguamish							$713,476
1	08-1571	Stillaguamish Knotweed Control	Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force	North fork (summer) Chinook?	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, pg 92, Noxious weed control is a priority for riparian restoration. Three-year work plan, Tier 2 riparian priority.		$230,000
2	08-1613	Canyon Creek Road Treatment Project	Stillaguamish Tribe	South fork (fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, pg 99, Canyon Creek sub-basin sediment control is high priority. Three-year work plan, Tier 2 sediment priority.		$195,000
3	08-1617	Pilchuk Creek Low Flow Assess and Projects	Snohomish County Surface Water Management	South fork (fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, pg 157, Project addresses hydrology and sediment data gap priorities for South Fork Chinook salmon population.		$188,476
4	08-1975	North Fork Stillaguamish Road Relocation	Stillaguamish Tribe	North fork (summer) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, pg 99, Project addresses Upper North Fork sediment control priority. Three-year work plan, Tier 1 water quality priority.	Alternate	$100,000
Lead Entity: Thurston County							$216,394
1	08-2051	Beachcrest Estuary Improvement Project	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Chinook	2		$182,394
2	08-2052	East Bay Salt Marsh Restoration	People for Puget Sound	Chinook	2		$34,000
Lead Entity: West Sound Watershed							$327,395
1	08-1639	Chico In-stream Restoration Phase 2/3 Design	Kitsap County Dept. of Community Development	restores	Chico Creek is highest tier stream in lead entity strategy		$75,000
2	08-1971	Strawberry Plant Restoration Construction 2008	City of Bainbridge Island	restores	Near shore is highest priority in both “East Kitsap” chapter of PSRP and lead entity strategy		$252,395
Lead Entity: WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board							$1,140,178
1	08-1924	Fobes Creek Reach Project Design and Feasibility	Lummi Indian Business Council	Chinook	1) Identified as high priority on 2008 Chinook subset of WRIA 1 3-year plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B addresses habitat restoration in the forks and major early Chinook tributaries		$77,978
2	08-1943	North Fork	Nooksack Indian	Chinook	1) Identified as high priority on 2008 Chinook subset of WRIA 1 3-		$212,500

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
		Nooksack Lone Tree Phase II Restoration	Tribe		year plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B addresses habitat restoration in the forks and major early Chinook tributaries		
3	08-1923	Saxon Reach Restoration Design	Lummi Indian Business Council	Chinook	1) Identified as high priority on 2008 Chinook subset of WRIA 1 3-year plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Appendix B, Near-Term Action #2 (Habitat Restoration in the forks and major early Chinook tributaries) and Action #3 (Integration of Salmon Recovery and Flood Hazard Management)		$150,405
4	08-1942	Catalyst Acquisition and Restoration	Whatcom Land Trust	Chinook	1) Acquisition of key properties for restoration in south fork is identified as a medium priority on the 2008 Chinook subset of WRIA 1 3-year plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B addresses habitat restoration in the forks and major early Chinook tributaries		$349,645
5	08-1933	Nooksack Upper Mainstem Reach Assessment and Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook	1) Identified as high priority on 2008 Chinook subset of WRIA 1 3-year plan. 2) Action #2 of the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan includes completing assessments for identifying recovery projects. 3) Supports Action #3 of the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan by providing an opportunity to integrate salmon recovery needs into floodplain management given that Whatcom County's has undertaken comprehensive flood hazard management planning in this reach.	Alternate	$189,650
6	08-1940	Nooksack Middle Fork LWD Placement	Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association	Chinook	1) Identified as 2008 priority Chinook project on WRIA 1 3-year plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B addresses habitat restoration in the forks and major early Chinook tributaries	Alternate	$160,000
Lead Entity: WRIA #8 - King County							$481,507
1	08-1918	Lower Cedar River Acquisition	King County	Chinook	Start List actions C232, C245, C239, pgs 32, 34-35 in Chapter 10, Volume II of the WRIA 8 Plan		$331,507
2	08-1912	WRIA 8 Beach Nourishment Project	King County	Chinook	Start List Action M2/M3, pg 1 Chapter 13, Volume II of the WRIA 8 Plan		$150,000

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Lead Entity: WRIA #9 - King County							$613,725
1	08-2093	Pautzke Restoration - Construction	King County	Chinook	Pgs 7-50, Project MG-18, Lower/Middle Green River. Remove levees, reinstate floodplain connectivity and lateral channel migration. High priority area.		$213,725
2	08-1659	Downey Farmstead Project Study	City of Kent	Chinook	Pgs 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River. Create off-channel habitat for rearing and flood refugia, reconnect main stem with portion of the floodplain. High priority area.		$150,000
3	08-1695	Pt. Heyer Drift Cell Preservation: North Reach- Phase II	King County	Chinook	Page 7-124, Project NS-17, Near shore. Protects functioning drift cell system, which provides critical habitat for juvenile Chinook.	Alternate	$250,000

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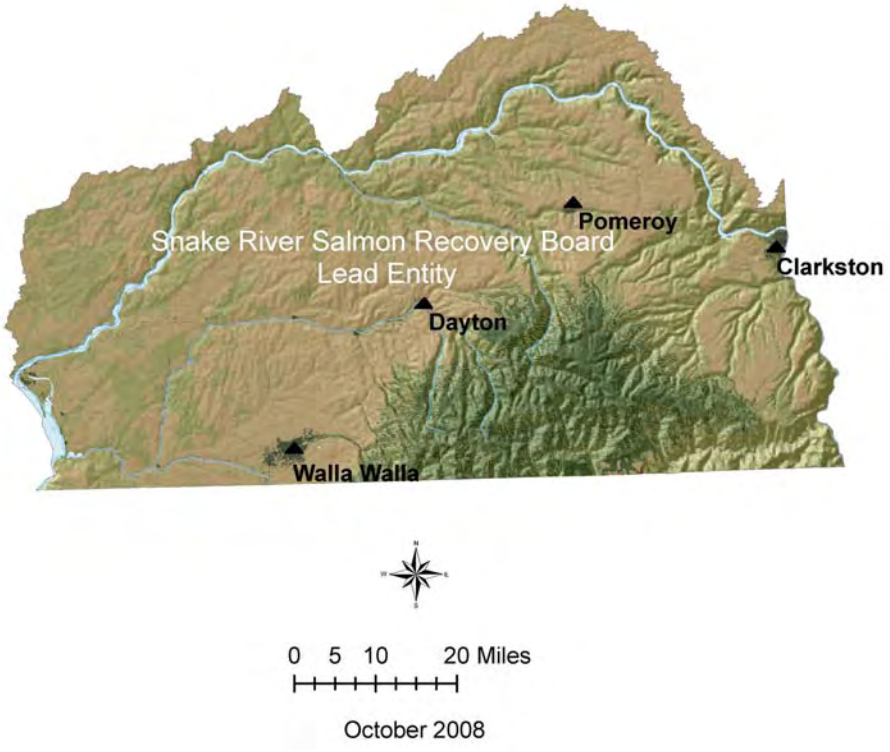
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe

Table 23: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Board is both the regional organization and lead entity for the Snake River Regional Area.

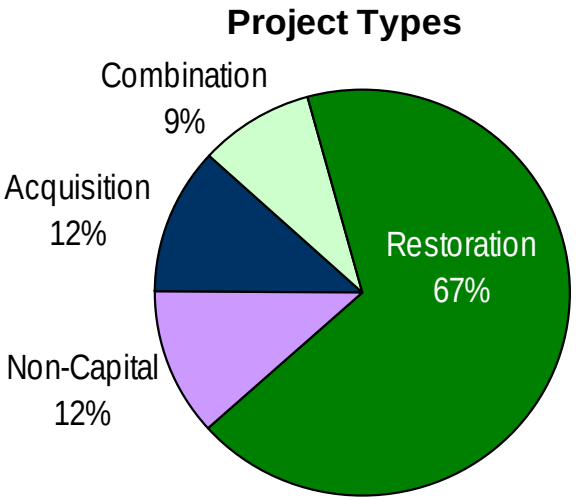
Recovery Plan Status

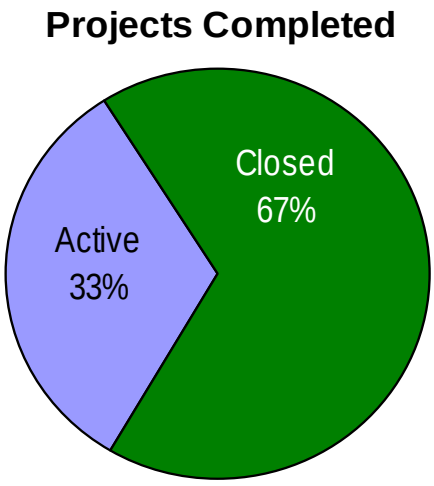
Table 24: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	15 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	264
Estimated Cost	$115 million
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Snake River region in Washington in March 2006. Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington and Oregon is expected in 2009. Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the Snake River spring and summer Chinook and fall Chinook Evolutionary Significant Units and the Snake River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected in 2009 or 2010.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 104 projects in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $8.6 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $5.5 million for a total investment of $14.1 million.





Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

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

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

How was the regional/lead entity technical review conducted?

The lead entity is comprised of a citizen committee and a technical committee that function jointly. To provide a more independent technical review, the Regional Technical Team was used to review project applications and provide comments to the regional board and lead entity committee. Regional Technical Team members participate in project field trips, review, comment on pre-applications, and the final project review and scoring meeting. In addition, the project scoring criteria was reviewed by members of the Regional Technical Team to be certain that the criteria and point allocations for the various categories were consistent with the regional recovery plan.

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

- **Is the project in the right area? (priority stream reaches)**
- **How well is the project addressing limiting factors? (priority action)**
- **Will the project work?**
- **Is it based on proven scientific methods and will it meet the intended objectives?**
- **Is the project large enough to make a significant difference? Consider:**
    - Riparian acres impacted
    - In-stream flow
    - In-stream habitat or useable habitat opened
    - Upland best management practices

- Likelihood of development
- Does an assessment project either lead to a project or fill and identified data gap

- **Cost benefit. Consider:**
  - Cost-benefit relationship based on community values
  - Past experience with project costs
  - Cost-share
  - Perceived project value relative to other proposed projects
  - Number of Endangered Species Act listed species
  - Others

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

Regional Technical Team members include (Note that two of the team members are also members of the lead entity committee):

- Tom Schirm, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Chris Pinney, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, fisheries biologist
- Del Groat, U.S. Forest Service, fisheries biologist *(also on lead entity technical team)*
- Bill Neve, Washington Department of Ecology, water master *(also on lead entity technical team)*
- Brian Mahoney, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Glen Mendel, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Dave Karl, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Michelle Kramer, Independent Contractor, fluvial geomorphologist
- Kelly Jorgenson, independent contractor
- Tim Beechie, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, fisheries biologist

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

The Mill Creek assessment/design project is not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan. Planned recovery activities for lower Mill Creek have been implemented at a significant rate. Although additional actions for Mill Creek are not identified, the upper creek has very high intrinsic potential and the regional review process acknowledged that it would be strategic to begin assessing upper Mill Creek and identifying restoration priorities and project designs.

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

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SASSI, and SSHIAPO[7], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

  As regional policy, all Endangered Species Act listed stocks are a high priority for salmon recovery. SASSI, SSHIAP, and Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment were used to characterize the status of stocks and habitats. Factors inhibiting productivity, diversity, structure, and abundance were prioritized for reach population and are a strong driver in the project review and scoring processes to ensure that the final ranked project list includes only those projects that provide a high benefit to our priority stocks.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  Project budgets were evaluated based on actual cost experience. The project scorecards allow for additional points for those projects with high cost benefit ratio.

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

SRFB Review Panel members participated in field review of several projects, provided informal comments, and provided formal comments during the project application. Sponsors revised applications to address review panel comments.

[7] SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

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

The 3-year implementation work plan and Habitat Work Schedule were distributed to potential project sponsors. All of the projects, except one (Mill Creek assessment) on the 2008 grant round list were identified in the plan.

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

The projects identified on the final project list are not in ascending order based on the project ratings; rather they reflect the results of the lead entity/regional board policy review, which considered comments from technical and citizen reviewers. Specifically, the lead entity/regional board thought the False Indigobush removal project, Couse Creek riparian restoration, and the Mill Creek assess and design projects should be elevated above the Walla Walla River assessment, Coppei Creek assessment, and the Coppei Creek enhancement projects. The final project list was adjusted to reflect these considerations.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region has 11 projects, totaling $1,672,693. There are no conditioned projects, projects of concern, or alternates. The region is under allocated by $103,307.

Table 24: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation							$1,776,000
Lead Entity: Snake River Salmon Recovery Board							$1,672,693
1	08-2027	Tucannon River Instream Habitat Enhancement	Columbia Conservation District	Tucannon River spring Chinook salmon, Snake River spring/summer Chinook	Recovery plan Table 8-2, pg 340; pg 15 in 3-year work plan "Tucannon River LWD Treatment"		$264,332
2	08-2033	Walla Walla Basin Fish Screens Projects	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Mid Columbia steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-1, pg 336; pg 6 in 3-year work plan "Screen and meter diversions in WRIA 32"		$260,000
3	08-2029	Touchet River Diversion Screens Phase 2	Columbia Conservation District	Touchet River steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-1, pg 336; pg 6 in 3-year work plan "Screen and meter diversions in WRIA 32"		$16,453
4	08-2025	Touchet River Conservation Easement Martin	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Mid Columbia steelhead	Recovery plan Table 7-3, pg 287; pg 6 in 3-year work plan "protect and restore riparian habitat through conservation easements"		$318,834
5	08-2032	Yellowhawk Barriers Design	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Mid Columbia steelhead	Recovery plan Table 7-2, pg 284; pg 11 in 3-year work plan "assess barriers in all priority geographic acres"		$40,000
6	08-2028	Walla Walla River Bridge to Bridge Restoration	Tri-State Steelheaders, Inc.	Mid Columbia steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-3, pg 349; pg 11 in 3-year work plan Bridge to Bridge restoration-design"		$101,705
7	08-2030	Columbia County False Indigo bush Removal on Tucannon River	Columbia County Weed Board	Snake River spring/summer Chinook	Recovery plan Table 8-3, pg 346; pg 17 in 3-year work plan "weed control"		$95,000
8	08-2024	Couse Creek Riparian	Asotin County Conservation District	Snake River steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-2, pg 338; pg 21 in 3-year work plan "Couse Creek wetland restoration"		$46,410

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
9	08-2040	Mill Creek Assess & Design – OR border to River Mile 16	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Walla Walla River steelhead	Not identified in regional recovery plan at this time but is directly identified on pg 3 in the draft 3-year work plan dated May 2008 "Rooks Park to stateline"		$190,653
10	08-2087	Walla Walla from Froghollow Bridge to Last Chance	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Walla Walla River steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-3, pg 348		$190,653
11	08-2039	Coppei Creek Assessment & Project Design	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Touchet River steelhead	Recovery plan Table 8-3, pg 348; pg 9 in the 3-year work plan "Coppei Creek instream habitat complexity projects"		$148,653

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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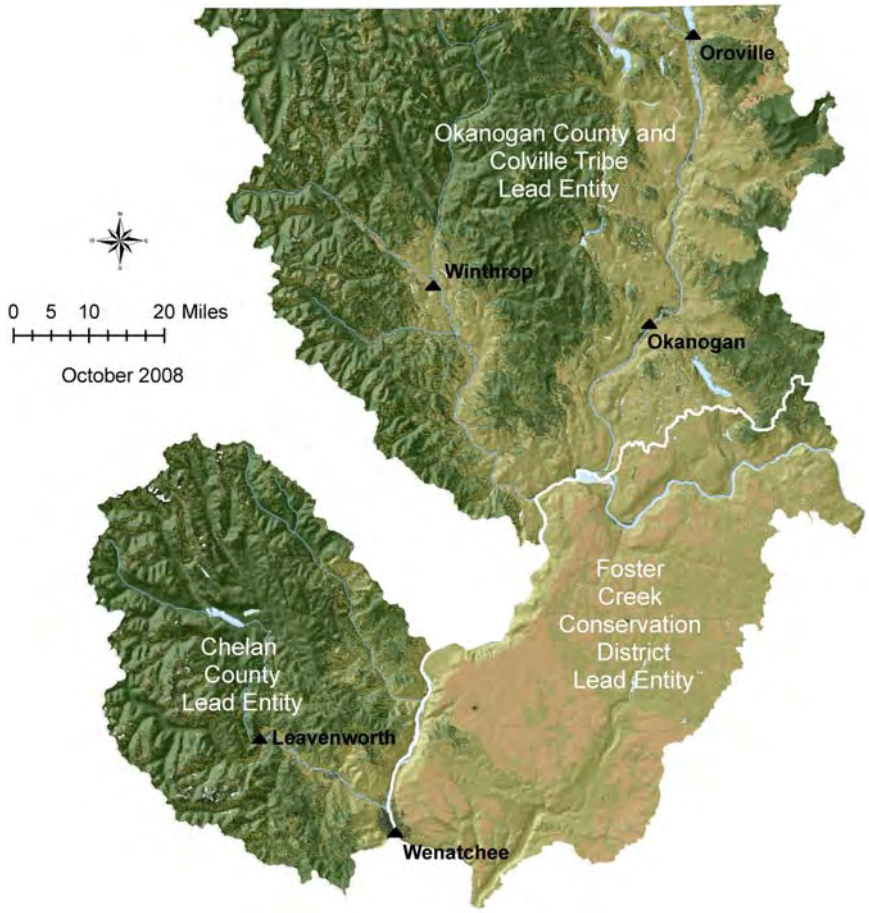


Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Yakama Nation

Table 25: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

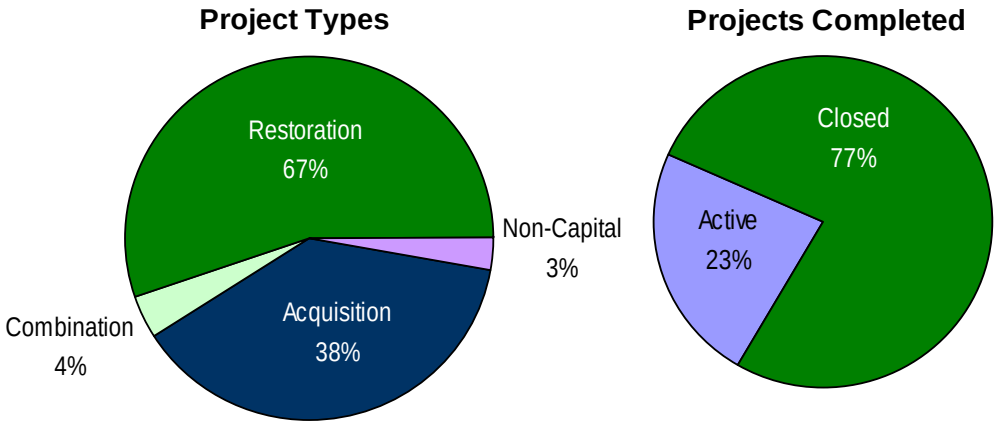
The Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery Board serves as the regional organization and there are three lead entities within the region: Chelan County, Foster Creek Conservation District, and Okanogan County.

Table 26: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	30 Years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	$496 million
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Upper Columbia River spring Chinook and steelhead in October 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with timeframes of 3 years, 6 years, 10 years, and beyond, and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 77 projects in the Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $15.8 million in SRFB funding. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $6 million for a total investment of $21.8 million.



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

The three Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region lead entities and the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board agreed to use the same allocation approach that was used in the 2007 grant round. The allocation of funds within the Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region is based on consistency with the regional biological priorities established in the Upper Columbia biological strategy and the Upper Columbia spring Chinook salmon and steelhead recovery plan.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

The Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team provides formal technical review for the three Upper Columbia lead entities. Its procedure evaluates projects on technical merits and consistency with regional biological priorities.

In preparation for the 2008 grant round, the Regional Technical Team revised the Upper Columbia biological strategy to ensure consistency with the final salmon recovery plan and, as part of that process, revised the technical criteria for reviewing the project proposals. The technical criteria were developed based on the viable salmonid population parameters established in the salmon recovery plan.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- **For restoration projects**

  Biological benefit:

  - Benefit to viable salmonid population abundance and/or productivity
  - Benefit to viable salmonid population spatial structure and/or diversity
  - Does the project address one or more limiting factors identified in the recovery plan?
  - Is this a priority watershed (or major spawning area) for the populations?
  - Is the project dependent on other limiting factors being addressed first (sequencing)?
  - Will the design-assessment lead to a project that benefits multiple species?

Certainty of success

- Is the project design adequate to achieve the stated objectives?
- Permitting feasibility
- Does the cost estimate reflect all expected tasks?
- Monitoring (scored yes or no)
- Was implementation monitoring included in the project?
- Was Level 1 effectiveness monitoring included in the project?
- Will the project be included as part of a larger scale Level 2 or 3 effectiveness monitoring program?

- **For assessment projects**

  Biological benefit

  - Benefit to viable salmonid population abundance and/or productivity
  - Benefit to viable salmonid population spatial structure and/or diversity
  - Scale of applicability
  - Use of information

  Certainty of success

  - Is the assessment design adequate to achieve the stated objectives?
  - Permitting
  - Does cost estimate reflect all expected tasks?
  - Is there an avenue described to disseminate information to interested parties once the assessment is completed?

- **For design or feasibility proposals**

  Biological benefit

  - Is the design/feasibility study directly linked to improving limiting factors that are associated with abundance and/or productivity?
  - Is the design/feasibility study directly linked to improving limiting factors that are associated with spatial structure and/or diversity?
  - Does the design/feasibility study address issues and or activities identified in the Upper Columbia spring Chinook and steelhead recovery plan and implementation schedules and will these actions contribute to recovery?

- Will the design/feasibility study lead directly to a habitat restoration project that will benefit the target species?

Certainty of success

- Is the design/feasibility proposal adequate to achieve the state objectives?
- Will the design/feasibility study produce a product that will be implemented in the next phase?

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

The Regional Technical Team is an independent group of natural resource professionals with a broad range of expertise relevant to salmon recovery and habitat rehabilitation. Regional Technical Team members include:

- Carmen Andonaegui, Anchor Environmental, LLC
- John Arterburn, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Casey Baldwin, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Steve Hays, Chelan County Public Utilities District
- Tracy Hillman, BioAnalysts, Inc
- Tom Kahler, Douglas County Public Utilities District
- Joe Kelly, Bureau of Land Management
- Joe Lange, Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Russell Langshaw, Grant County Public Utilities District
- Michelle McClure, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries
- Keely Murdoch, Yakama Nation
- Chuck Peven, Peven Consulting
- Bob Rose, Yakama Nation
- Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Cameron Thomas, U.S. Forest Service

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

No.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

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

  The Upper Columbia biological strategy identifies actions to consider in implementing projects with high biological benefit. The actions are rated and then compared across the entire Evolutionary Significant Unit.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  Regional Technical Team scoring criteria (for restoration and assessment projects) consider whether the cost estimate reflects all the expected tasks needed to complete the project. The Citizen Advisory Committees address cost-effectiveness through three criteria: Project longevity, project size, and economics

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

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

Criteria were not provided for the individual lead entities in the Upper Columbia region; however a joint citizens committee, comprised of three members from each of the lead entities was convened to develop the regional list. Following is the criteria used by the joint citizen committee:

- **Benefits to fish**
  - How did the Regional Technical Team rate this project?
  - Does the project address documented habitat limiting factors as outlined in the draft Upper Columbia salmon recovery plan, biological strategy, or local watershed plan?
  - Is the project consistent with the recovery plan implementation strategy?
- **Certainty of success**
  - Is the project/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)?
  - Who has responsibility to manage and maintain the project? What is the responsibility of current or future landowners?

- Has the sponsor successfully implemented projects in the past?

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

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

The Regional Technical Team serves as technical review for the lead entities. Please see regional technical review team above.

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

Representatives from the SRFB Review Panel participated throughout the project review process, including pre-proposal project tours, pre-proposal presentation workshop, project tours, and final application technical review.

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*. The plan outlines projects that

sponsors use to identify priority projects. The Upper Columbia regional recovery organization is working with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Upper Columbia lead entities to populate the Habitat Work Schedule so in the future, sponsors will be able to locate priority projects on it.

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

The Regional Technical Team provided three separate technical reviews and the Lead Entity Citizen Advisory Committees each met to hear presentations from the project sponsors. Comments and concerns were addressed throughout the process through close interaction among the technical and citizens committees.

One project on the list had a tentative ranking from the Chelan Citizen Advisory Committee, which requested more information.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Upper Columbia River Regional Salmon Recovery Region has nine projects, totaling $2,179,326. Of the projects submitted there is one alternate and two conditioned projects. A project of concern has been withdrawn by the region. The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board has until December 10 to determine how to proceed with those projects that have been categorized as "conditioned" by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting. The region is over allocated by $9,326.

Table 27: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List

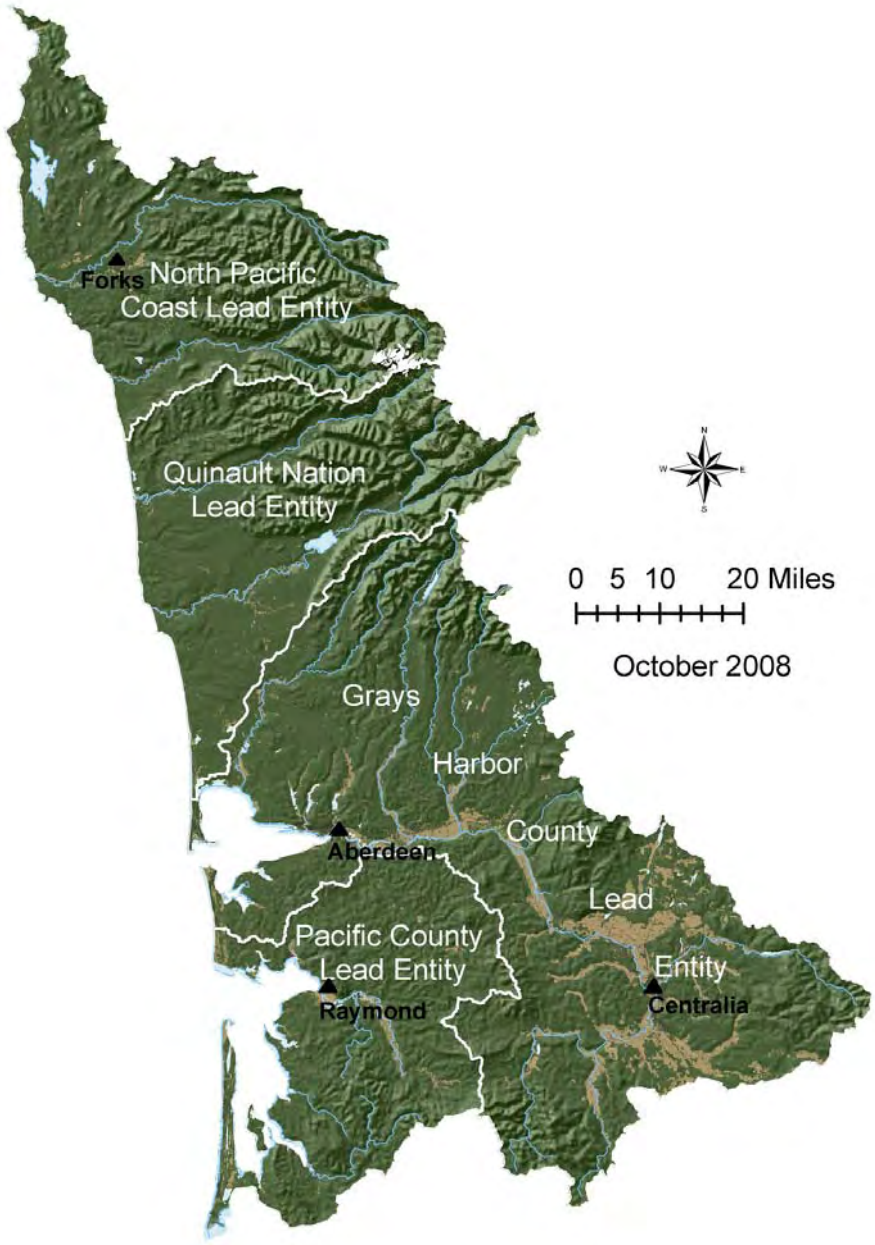
Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation (over allocation by $9,326)							$2,170,000
Lead Entity: Chelan County							
1	08-1762	North Road Culvert	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Wenatchee River spring Chinook, steelhead	Fish passage: Culvert improvement or upgrades; Chumstick Creek assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule		$100,000
2	08-1768	Cashmere Ponds	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Wenatchee River spring Chinook, steelhead	Channel connectivity, off-channel habitat; Lower Wenatchee assessment unit, Upper Columbia implementation schedule		$282,555
3	08-1782	Below the Bridge	Cascadia Conservation District	Entiat River steelhead	Habitat diversity: in-stream structures; Lower Entiat assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule		$211,813
4	08-2060	Lower Icicle Conservation Easement	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Wenatchee River steelhead	Land protection, acquisition or lease; Icicle Creek assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule		$362,200
5	08-1780	Goodfellow-Chotzen Floodplain Reconnection	Chelan County Natural Resources	Wenatchee River spring Chinook, steelhead	Channel connectivity, off-channel habitat; Lower Wenatchee assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule	Alternate	$288,175
6	08-2000	Conservation Opportunities on Icicle Creek	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Wenatchee River steelhead	Land protection, acquisition or lease; Icicle Creek assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule	Alternate	$24,500
Lead Entity: Okanogan County & Colville Tribe							
1	08-1984	Twisp River Riparian Protection II - Zinn	Methow Conservancy	Twisp River steelhead	Riparian conservation easements, lower Twisp River assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule		$905,652
2	08-1986	Twisp River Riparian Protection II - Coon	Methow Conservancy	Twisp River steelhead	Riparian conservation easements, lower Twisp River assessment unit, upper Columbia implementation schedule		$257,814
3	08-1985	Poorman Creek Barrier Removal	MSRF	Twisp River steelhead	Culvert Improvements or Upgrades, Lower Twisp River Assessment Unit, Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$59,292
					TOTAL		$2,179,326

Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
PO Box 3092
Ocean Shores, WA 98569

WCSSP@coastaccess.com

Nancy Allison,
Executive Director
(360) 289-2499



Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

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

Table 28: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

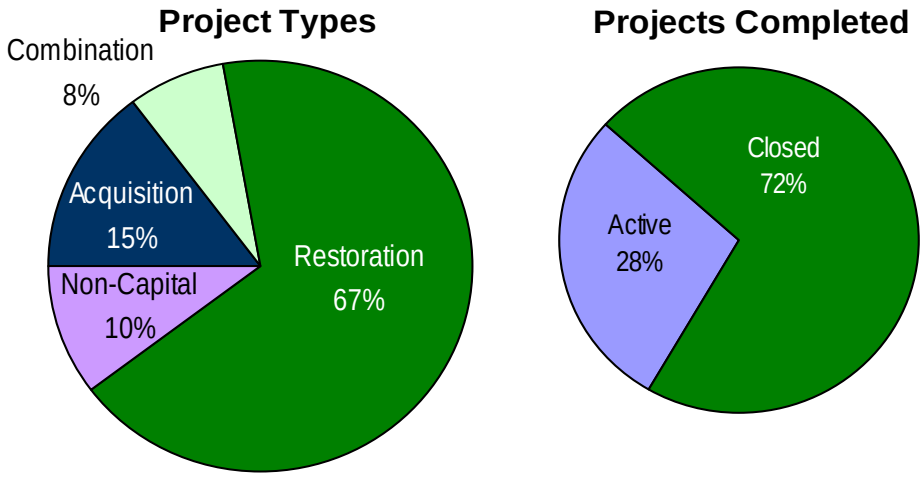
The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership was recently formed as the recovery organization for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. There are four lead entities within the newly formed region.

Table 29: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	Not applicable
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	Not applicable
Estimated Cost	Not applicable
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) -Fisheries, working with a Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Planning Steering Committee, has published a draft recovery plan for Lake Ozette sockeye and adoption of a Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan is expected in late 2008 or early in 2009. The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership has formed and is recognized as a regional salmon recovery organization. The partnership is beginning the process of developing a regional plan to sustain salmonid species and populations.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule for the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan will be developed after the recovery plan is adopted by NOAA-Fisheries.

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 81 projects in the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $12.6 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $4.7 million, for a total investment of $17.3 million.



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

The Washington Coast does not have a regional recovery plan and much of the requested information does not pertain to the coast as a region. The regional level questions that do not apply to the coast have been omitted. Project lists for the 2008 grant round were developed at the lead entity level and their responses can be found below in Table 31, "Local Process Table."

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

The coastal lead entity coordinators agreed to use the following criteria and weight factors to determine the allocation among the region's lead entities:

Table 30: Coastal Lead Entity Allocation Criteria

Criteria	Weight
Fresh Salmonid Stream Miles	0.60
Estuary/Lake Shoreline Miles	0.10
Salmonid Diversity List	0.25
Endangered Species Act Listed Stock from the Last Round	0.05

The lead entities agreed that it would be useful to look at other allocation options for the next grant round. The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership will determine if additional data are necessary for more equitable distribution of funds in the future.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

How was the regional technical review conducted?

There is no regional technical review team and the review process is conducted by the lead entity organizations. Please see the local review process information below.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SASSI, and SSHIAP[8], what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

  North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

  The Technical Committee relies primarily on Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory for stock assessments, but depending upon the individual project site, the assessment is supplemented with tribal survey data, spot surveys, and U.S. Forest Service survey data.

  Grays Harbor County Lead Entity

  The *Salmonid Profile for the Chehalis Basin* is a reference tool describing known salmonid species and stock within WRIA 22 and 23. Species or stocks listed as "depressed" by the Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory in the profile are priority stocks for selecting projects. Other priority stocks include Endangered Species Act-listed species in the watershed or historic extirpated runs within a sub-basin.

  Pacific County Lead Entity

  The key source of information is the WRIA #24 Limiting Factors Analysis. This information is supplemented by other sources such as a partial watershed assessment for the Nacelle and Nemah watersheds, a completed Willapa watershed assessment, the Willapa Bay estuarine assessment, and other watershed analyses. The Willapa Bay WRIA #24 *Strategic Plan for Salmon Recovery* also incorporates stock data from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, escapement data for salmonid stocks within Willapa bay, and Hatchery Scientific Review Groups Stock Status table.

  Quinault Nation Lead Entity

  Did not comment.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

  North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

  Cost-effectiveness was considered under the "likelihood of success" criteria and "budget" criteria, where proposed expenses are evaluated specifically for being reasonable and whether critical expenses are adequately covered.

[8] SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity

Cost-effectiveness is consider within the “likelihood for success” criterion.

Pacific County Lead Entity

Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criteria in the evaluation process.

Quinault Nation Lead Entity

Did not comment.

Table 31: Coastal Local Review Processes

Lead Entity	Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County					
Fish • Status of stocks benefited • Number of stocks benefited Habitat • Barrier removal (quantity, quality, culvert rank) • Acquisition (quantity, quality – threat, quality) • Enhancement/restoration projects (quantity, alignment with sub-basin priorities) • Combination projects (quantity, quality, alignment with sub-basin priorities) • Assessment, design, research Partnerships/outreach • Outreach plan • Partner contribution (matching) • Volunteer participation Likelihood for success • Qualification of project manager • Monitoring program • Cost-appropriateness • Design/site appropriateness • Land owner participation	Organizations represented: Chehalis River Council, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Pacific Conservation District, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Thurston Conservation District, Grays Harbor College, Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, Grays Harbor County Technical specialties represented Water quality, community development, fisheries biologist, conservation district manager, outreach specialist, forestry	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and developed comments for consideration by project sponsors, who were instructed to incorporate their comments into final applications.	The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan is not a multi-year implementation plan but does identify short- and long-term voluntary restoration and protection actions.	The technical andcitizen groups provide continual feedback throughout the project development process so most issues have been addressed by the project ranking step.
Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast					
• Is the project located in a Tier 1 or Tier 2 watershed?	Organizations represented: Hoh Tribe, Washington	SRFB Review Panel members participated in	The North Pacific Coast Lead Entity does not yet have a habitat	The process allows for most issues to be	

Lead Entity	Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
	• Does this project address the Limiting Factors responsible for the decline of priority stocks as specifically identified in the NPCLE strategy? • How directly beneficial is this project to salmon? • Is this project likely to be successful according to the SRFB definitions as outlined in the SRFB Manual 18? • Does the applicant have a history of successfully implementing salmon habitat recovery projects? • Does the project enjoy community support? • Will this project engage community groups, businesses and/or landowners? • Do the proposed partnerships strengthen the project? • Are the partners contributing a significant match? • Is the proposed budget reasonable? • Will critical expenses be adequately covered?	Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Wild Salmon Center, Makah Tribe, Hoh River Trust, Clallam Conservation District, Quileute Tribe, Clallam County, Jefferson County, City of Forks, Independent consultant Technical specialties represented: Not identified	a project site tour and provided written feedback based on the site visit.	restoration work plan developed but uses project prioritization lists appended in its habitat restoration strategy to provide the list of potential projects for specific basins.	address before the formal project review and ranking. One proposed project went through the entire review process but did not resolve its issues and was not put forward.
Lead Entity: Pacific County (WRIA 24)					
	Benefits to salmon • Based upon limiting factors analysis and Technical Advisory Group input • Social/economic/environment • Technical management • Scoring guidelines include evaluation of: - Sponsor – Management approach, track record - Pre-engineering, planning completed - Impact on roads, utilities, access, land use, flood hazard, and water use - Project impact on public use of the project area and changes as a result of project - Non-salmon ecosystem effects on wildlife habitat resources - External risks to project - Public support and opinion of the project	Organizations represented Ducks Unlimited; Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Natural Resources, and Agriculture; Pacific County Departments of Public Works and Community Development Technical specialties represented Not identified	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and provided feedback based on the tour.	Did not address	Did not address

Lead Entity	Evaluation Criteria	Technical Advisory Group	SRFB Review Panel Participation	Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	How Comments Addressed
	- Impact of the project on local economy in terms of job, tax base - Public outreach and education by Involving the public in salmon restoration - Impact of the Project to the Quality of Life Around the Project				
Lead Entity: Quinault Nation					
	• Watershed priority • Species priority • Does the project address priority process for its watershed? • Does the project address priority habitat for this watershed and stock? Other stocks of concern? • Does the project address priority limiting factor identified in watershed and for this stock? • Breadth of effect • Certainty of success • Response time • Measuring success • If the project is an assessment project, does it address a data gap identified in the strategy, limiting factors analysis, or specific watershed analysis? • If the project is an assessment project, does it lead directly to an identified project? • Does the project address, or is it in conflict with, an issue of documented community interest?	Organizations represented: Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Quinault Indian Nation Technical specialties represented Salmon biologist, fisheries biologist, habitat biologist, and forester	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and then provided comments based on the tour.	An implementation plan was prepared for the Quinault Indian Nation and includes the proposed projects.	There were no issues requiring reconciling.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's lead entities project list as of November 19. The Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region has 12 projects, totaling $2,230,111. Of the projects submitted there are two projects of concern, two alternates, and one conditioned project. The coastal lead entities have until December 10 to determine how to proceed with those

projects that have been categorized as “projects of concern” and “conditioned” by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 10 for approval at the December 11-12 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 32: Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
Regional Allocation							$1,800,000
Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County							
1	08-1328N	Chehalis Water type Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	TBD	TBD		$80,000
2	08-1437A	Hoquiam River Surge Plain Acquisition	Chehalis River Basin Land Trust	Steelhead	Hoquiam Fall Chinook and Winter Steelhead (depressed stocks)		$389,100
3	08-1132 R	McCormick Creek Fish Passage	Lewis Conservation District	Coho	None		$176,954
4	08-1456 A	Black River Conservation Initiative	Washington River Conservancy	Coho	None	Project of concern	$169,750
5	08-1192R	Preacher’s Slough Fish Passage	Chehalis Fisheries Task Force	Chinook		Alternate	$155,000
6	08-1072R	Eaton Creek Fish Passage Barrier Correction	Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force	Coho	None	Alternate	$117,974
Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast							
1	08-1968R	Pole Creek Culvert Replacement	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Coho	Pole Creek Phase II, pg 34 table, NPC 2007 Initial Habitat Strategy.		$375,406
Lead Entity: Quinault Nation							
1	08-1954	Alder Creek Side Channel Phase 2	QIN Fisheries	Sockeye	Highest	Project of concern	$80,000
2	08-1953	LiDAR Flight	QIN GIS	Sockeye	High	Condition	$233,000
3	08-1958	4300 Road	QIN Forestry	Coho	Low		$10,040
Lead Entity: Pacific County							
1	08-1447R	Skidmore Slough Bridge Project	Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group	Chum	53, 60, 61		$378,791
2	08-1454N	Skidmore Slough Tide gate design Project	Willapa Bay Fisheries Enhancement Group	N/A Design Project	53, 60		$70,096
					TOTAL		$2,230,111

Attachment 1 – Timeline for Grant Cycle

Date	Phase	Description
January – August	Early Application Technical Assistance (optional)	RCO staff and review panel members available to meet with lead entities and grant applicants to discuss project ideas and visit sites.
March	Application Workshops	RCO staff conducts application workshops in each region for lead entities and project sponsors.
January – August	Early Application materials due (optional)	Project sponsors complete early application materials in PRISM for SRFB Review Panel review.
August 1	Draft project review forms complete	Draft project review forms are forwarded to lead entities and grant applicants for those projects that submitted materials for the early application review.
September 8	Applications due	Application materials, including attachments, are submitted via PRISM.
September 15	Lead entity and regional organizations submittals due	Lead entities submit the final ranked list of projects and the associated ranking criteria. Regional organizations submit their recommendations for funding and responses to the Regional Area Summary Information.
October 6	2nd draft project review forms complete	Draft project review forms are forwarded to lead entities and project sponsors for all applications. Project sponsors work with RCO staff to address any “needs more information” or “projects of concern.”
October 13 - 17	Regional presentations	Regional organizations provide formal presentations to the SRFB Review Panel.
October 29 – November 12	Draft 2008 grant report available for public review	The SRFB Review Panel releases recommendations to the SRFB for funding. Public comments due by 5 P.M. November 26.
November 19	Final 2008 grant cycle report complete and available for public review	The final funding recommendation report is available for public review.
November 26	Public comments due	Comments due on SRFB Review Panel’s recommendations.
December 11-12	SRFB funding meeting	Public comment opportunity.

Attachment 2 – Review Panel Biographies

Steve Leider, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, Olympia, has served as the Salmon Recovery Funding Board Review Panel's team leader since 2004. He is a science and policy specialist with expertise in the natural production, life history, ecology, and genetics of salmon, steelhead, and trout, and the ecological and genetic interactions between hatchery and wild fish. He has a bachelor of science degree in fisheries science from the University of Washington and is a certified fisheries scientist.

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

Kelley Jorgensen, consultant, Portland, Oregon, is owner and principal ecologist for Kelley Jorgensen Consulting. During the past 15 years, she worked as an ecologist in the Pacific Northwest assisting many groups, including the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. She received her bachelor of science degree in ecology and natural history of the Pacific Northwest from The Evergreen State College. Ms. Jorgensen is active with a number of restoration groups – she is a Technical Advisory Committee member for the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and secretary for River Restoration Northwest.

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 – Project Evaluation Criteria

Technical Review and Evaluation of Projects

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

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

Projects that have a low benefit to salmon or a low likelihood of success will be designated projects of concern. The SRFB Review Panel will not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. It is expected that projects will follow best management practices and will meet state and federal permitting requirements.

Criteria

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

1. It is unclear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing.
2. Information provided, or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
3. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.
4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor and lead entity have failed to justify the costs.
5. The project does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed.
6. The project may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed.
7. The project uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated objective.
10. There is low potential for threat to habitat conditions if the project is not completed.
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is improperly sited.
12. The stewardship description is insufficient or there is inadequate commitment to stewardship and maintenance and this would likely jeopardize the project's success.
13. The project has not been shown to address an important habitat condition or watershed process in the area.
14. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank

stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

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

1. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing (per the research plan).
2. The project does not address an information need important to understanding the watershed, is not directly relevant to project development or sequencing, and will not clearly lead to beneficial projects.
3. The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.
4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits.
5. The assessment or research does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed, may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat assessment or restoration activities, or may be inconsistent with a larger assessment or research need.
6. The assessment uses a technique that has not been proven successful in past applications.
7. There are significant constraints to the implementation of high priority projects following completion of the assessment.
8. It is unclear how the assessment will achieve its stated objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the assessment will achieve its stated objective.
10. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

Attachment 4 – Projects of Concern and Conditioned Evaluation Forms

Grays Harbor County
08-1456 A Black River Conservation Initiative - Water Rights

Hood Canal Coordinating Council
08-1909 N West Kitsap Hood Canal Nearshore Assessment

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
08-1742 N West Daybreak (Condition)
08-2067 R Grays River - Mill Road Floodplain Restoration (Condition)
08-1730 N Clear Creek Fish Habitat Enhancement Project

Quinault Indian Nation
08-1954 R Alder Creek Side Channel Pilot Project – Final
08-1953 N Quinault LiDAR Assessment (Condition)

San Juan County
08-1929 N San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board
08-1930 Herke Fish Screening, Ahtanum Creek (Condition)
08-2015 Amon Creek Fish Passage 2

Criteria

For restoration and protection-related projects:

1. It is unclear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing.
2. Information provided or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
3. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.
4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor and lead entity have failed to justify the cost.
5. The project does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed.
6. The project may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed.
7. The project uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated objective.
10. There is low potential for threat to habitat conditions if the project is not completed.
11. The project design in not adequate or the project is improperly sited.
12. The stewardship description in insufficient or there is inadequate commitment to stewardship and maintenance and this would likely jeopardize the project's success.
13. The project has not been shown to address an important habitat condition or watershed process in the area.
14. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

For assessment, design, feasibility, and research projects:

15. It is not clear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing (per the research plan).
16. The project does not address an information need important to understanding the watershed, is not directly relevant to project development or sequencing, and will not clearly lead to beneficial projects.
17. The methodology does not appear to be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the project.
18. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits.
19. The assessment or research does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed, may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat assessment or restoration activities, or may be inconsistent with a larger assessment or research need.
20. The assessment uses a technique that has not been proven successful in past applications.
21. There are significant constrains to the implementation of high priority projects following completion of the assessment.
22. It is unclear how the assessment will achieve its stated objectives.
23. It is unlikely that the assessment will achieve its stated objective.
24. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Grays Harbor County LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Washington Rivers Conservancy**	Project Number:	**08-1456A**
Project Name:	**Black River Conservation Initiative - Water Rights**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

Why?
2. Information provided or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated objectives.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The sponsor has gone to considerable effort to respond to our early concerns about the benefits of water rights acquisition on Black River stream flows. We appreciate the additional information, but the benefits to salmon have not been clearly justified.

The concept is good, but the benefits are still not clear on how the estimated improvement in groundwater connectivity will have a substantial positive impact on instream flows and salmon as proposed.

The applicant also references the benefits of acquiring the property, yet property acquisition does not appear to be part of the proposal. The water rights acquisition alone does not appear to benefit riparian conditions.

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

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Hood Canal Coor Council LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**County of Kitsap**	Project Number:	**08-1909N**
Project Name:	**West Kitsap Hood Canal Nearshore Assessment**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 13, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The applicant should provide more details about how the assessment will result in a prioritized list of restoration and protection projects.

It's not clear how the criteria of "management action, likelihood of success, and opportunity" will be used to develop a list of priority projects. At this point, the deliverables from this project appear to focus on developing an inventory of nearshore sites and their ecological functions, with less emphasis on creating a strategic list of priority projects that will be of greatest benefit to salmon and can be implemented in the next decade. Details on how this will be accomplished are needed.

Clearly show how the assessment will lead to restoration projects.

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

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Lower Col Fish Recovery BD LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Fish First**	Project Number:	**08-1742N**
Project Name:	**West Daybreak**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☐ **No** ☒ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

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

CONDITION:
The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) needs to complete the East Fork Lewis River Strategic Design Project (07-1694N) and submit the final report to the Recreation and Conservation Office before starting this project. Since the project site is located within the Strategic Design Project study area, the SRFB Review Panel wants to ensure that the West Daybreak project design is consistent with the recommendations in the Strategic Design project report.

Since the project sponsor provided few details about the budget, a detailed engineering scope of work and cost estimate will need to be submitted for Review Panel approval. The Review Panel will review the scope of work and budget using the following criteria:
1) Does the project have a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits (Criterion #4), and
2) Are the appropriate methodologies being considered and is the scope of work consistent with the Strategic Design Project study's recommendations for this site (Criteria #6 through #11).

If the detailed engineering scopes of work and cost budget are approved, the sponsor can proceed with

developing a 30% project design, as defined in SRFB Policy Manual #18, Appendix D, Project Development Phases Defined.

The 30% design report shall be submitted to the SRFB review panel and the LCFRB Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for review and approval prior to advancing to final design.

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Lower Col Fish Recovery BD LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Columbia Land Trust**	Project Number:	**08-2067R**
Project Name:	**Grays River - Mill Road Floodplain Restoration**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☐ **No** ☒ **NMI** ☐

Why? CONDITIONED

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

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
GRANT AGREEMENT CONDITION: Since the road will be rebuilt to function as a levee, its elevation cannot be higher than the current levee elevation, so that the existing level of flood protection does not change.

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Lower Col Fish Recovery BD LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Wahkiakum Co. Public Works**	Project Number:	**08-1730N**
Project Name:	**Clear Creek Fish Habitat Enhancement Project**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

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

21. There are significant constrains to the implementation of high priority projects following completion of the assessment.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The project is out of sequence with other necessary actions and the review panel encourages the applicant to resubmit proposal in a future grant cycle once the feasibility study is completed.

The panel recognizes the LCFRB's attempt to develop partnerships in the Elochoman sub-basin by working with the Wahkiakum Community Foundation; nevertheless this project's benefit to salmon will be minor until fish passage can be provided past the WDFW hatchery diversion dam, located 0.28 miles upstream of the project site.

While the basic approach of correcting the fish passage barrier at the project site is technically sound, WDFW must modify its dam before the project's benefit can be realized. This design work is out of sequence and requires a stronger commitment to address the passage barrier at the hatchery intake.

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

4. Other comments

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPLICATION / SUBMITTAL PROJECT COMMENT FORM 2008 – DRAFT 3 REVIEW

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Quinault Nation LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Quinault Indian Nation**	Project Number:	**08-1954R**
Project Name:	**Alder Creek Side Channel Pilot Project - Final**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The review panel is encouraged by the significant progress made this construction season by installing the 12 ELJs. The response to the panels most recent comments are helpful and provide some clarify on ELJ function in this reach, however, it remains unclear to the panel how the proposed additional ELJs are necessary to enhance that function until the site responds to the structures recently installed.

The scope of this proposal has changed frequently since last spring and has been difficult to understand what the detailed long-term restoration objectives are for this site. If a clearer proposal describing the function and interactive nature of the additional ELJ structures relative to the existing structures can be developed, the review panel encourages the sponsor to resubmit the project in the next grant cycle.

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

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Quinault Nation LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Quinault Indian Nation**	Project Number:	**08-1953**
Project Name:	**Quinault LiDAR Assessment**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☐ **No** ☒ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

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

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
The Review Panel acknowledges LiDAR is a useful assessment technique, has the potential to lead to projects, and improve the habitat strategy. We appreciate the reduction in scope to the project in response to previous comments, but believe the project remains too comprehensive in scope.

CONDITION: The proposed assessment shall be narrowed to focus on one high priority mainstem area (Clearwater/Queets (area C), or Lower Quinault (area A), or Upper Quinault (Area B) ***(area A, B, or C as depicted in the vicinity map provided by the sponsor)***) at this time. The budget should reflect the reduced project scope.
Project deliverables will include a list of restoration projects identified using the new data, as well as a project synopsis.

LiDAR in the other areas may be proposed in subsequent SRFB grant rounds Prior to such proposals, the project shall clearly demonstrate its contributions to the lead entity habitat

strategy revisions, and how it has been used to advance or develop high priority projects or project design proposals

3. **Other comments.**

SRFB eligibility criteria require that data gaps addressed with assessment projects are ineligible unless they directly and clearly lead to project designs or fill gaps that are identified as high priorities in regional salmon plans or lead entity habitat strategies (along with other conditions apply).

The Lead Entity proposed this project to address a data gap, but the data gap is not in the current version of their lead entity strategy. The lead entity intends to revise their strategy and include a science research work plan, and the new coastal regional organization is working on a regional approach.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**San Juan Co Comm Dev LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Friends of the San Juans**	Project Number:	**08-1929**
Project Name:	**San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?

Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

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

In the context of the SRFB criteria, the review panel previously commented that it believed that the 400-plus mile scope of the proposed assessment was overly broad and not sufficiently focused on identifying and developing restoration and protection projects at the county's top priority salmon habitat sites, many of which have been identified in previous SRFB-funded assessments. To narrow the scope, the review panel suggested that the proposal be refined to focus on feeder bluffs and shoreline sediment transport zones, which the 2008 *San Juan Initiative Protection Assessment* identified as the most important shoreline geomorphic forms for protecting salmon habitat forming landscape processes. FOSJ responded that other shoreline features, particularly coastal wetlands, lagoons, forage fish spawning beaches and eelgrass beds were also important salmon habitat features. The review panel agrees that in cases where these features exist outside of shoreline sediment transport zones, and where development impacts to them have not already been inventoried in previous assessments, it would be worthwhile to expand the scope of the inventory to include them.

The sponsor and lead entity's position is that a comprehensive inventory of the entire shoreline is necessary to fill a high priority data gap in the local salmon recovery plan. The mandatory criteria for defining a high priority data gap are stated in Section 2 of SRFB Manual 18. The review panel does

not believe that a general inventory of all of the county's shorelines is consistent with all of the relevant criteria. In particular, we believe that the current knowledge of shoreline conditions does not clearly limit identification and development of protection and restoration projects.

The review panel agrees that a general inventory of county-wide shoreline conditions would be useful for updating and strengthening the county's Shoreline Master Plan and shoreline regulatory program, which could lead to better protection of salmon habitat. But this objective does not fit within the explicit SRFB grant funding criteria.

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

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Yakima Basin FWRB LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**North Yakima Conserv Dist**	Project Number:	**08-1930 R**
Project Name:	**Herke Fish Screening, Ahtanum Creek**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☐ **No** ☒ **NMI** ☐

Why?

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

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
CONDITION: During the 8/14/08 TWG meeting in Yakima it was explained that the water right excess flow diversion issue was being resolved in District Court. If this water right issue is resolved, then the proposal should be reviewed and approved by the SRFB review panel again.

4. Other comments.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Post Application/Submittal Project Comment Form 2008 – Draft 3 Review

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Yakima Basin FWRB LE**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Meadow Springs Country Club**	Project Number:	**08-2015 R**
Project Name:	**Amon Creek Fish Passage 2**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2008**		

Please refer to the criteria listed below or Manual #18, Appendix C, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" area explain your reason for selecting this as a preliminary project of concern.

1. Is this a preliminary project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ **No** ☐ **NMI** ☐

Why?
7. The project uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.

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

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The type of work proposed in the ponds has a low benefit to salmon. Focus on the fish passage and riparian restoration components. This will require a revised scope and budget.

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

4. Other comments.

Attachment 5 - Lead Entity Ranked List by Region

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name	10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
Chelan County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $956,568**							
1	08-1962 R	Chelan Co Natural Resource	North Road Culvert	x	x	x	$100,000	$1,718,779	$1,818,779	$100,000
2	08-1768 R	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Cashmere Pond Off-Channel Habitat	x	x	x	$282,555	$631,521	$914,076	$382,555
3	08-1782 R	Cascadia Conservation District	Below the Keystone Bridge	DPOC	x	x	$211,813	$187,185	$398,998	$594,368
4	08-2060 A	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Lower Icicle Conservation Easement	x	x	x	$362,200	$944,000	$1,306,200	$956,568
5	08-1786 N	Cascadia Conservation District	Entiat River Reach Assessment (ERRA)	DPOC	DPOC	W/D				
6	08-1780 R	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Goodfellow-Chotzen Floodplain Reconnection	NMI	x	x	$288,175	$50,854	$339,029	$1,244,743
7	08-1784 R	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Nason Creek - Ray Rock Springs	DPOC	DPOC	W/D				
8	08-2000 N	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Conservation Opportunities on Icicle Creek	NMI	x	x	$24,500	$6,000	$30,500	$1,269,243
			See Okangon County notes for Upper Columbia	**Total within Allocation**			**$956,568**	**$3,481,485**	**$4,438,053**	
			Allocation; Combined over by $9,326	**Total with Alternates**			**$1,269,243**	**$3,538,339**	**$4,807,582**	
Grays Harbor County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $652,667**		**Over**	**$6,613**				
1	08-1328 N	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chehalis Watertype Assessment	NMI	x	x	$80,000	$14,700	$94,700	$80,000
2	08-1437 A	Chehalis R Basin Land Trust	Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat Acqusition	x	x	x	$389,100	$1,078,000	$1,461,100	$469,100
3	08-1132 R	Lewis County Conservation Dist	McCormick Creek Fish Passage	x	x	x	$176,954	$50,000	$226,954	$646,054
4	08-1456 A	Washington Rivers Conservancy	Black River Conservation Initiative - Water Rights	DPOC	DPOC	POC	$169,750	$35,000	$204,750	$815,804
5	08-1192 R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Preacher's Slough Fish Passage	x	x	x	$155,000	$145,000	$300,000	$970,804
6	08-1072 R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Eaton Creek Fish Passage Barrier Correction 08	x	x	x	$117,974	$39,000	$156,974	$1,088,778
				Total within Allocation			**$646,054**	$1,142,700	$1,782,754	
				Total with Alternates			$1,088,778	$1,361,700	$2,444,478	
Hood Canal Coordinating Council			**Regional Allocation $1,327,962**		**Under**	**$88,125**				
1	08-1988 N	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Snow/Salmon Railroad Grade Removal Design	x	x	x	$100,000	$	$100,000	$100,000
2	08-1990 R	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Big Quilcene River ELJ Restoration Phase 2	NMI	x	x	$275,500	$50,000	$325,500	$375,500
3	08-2104 N	Hood Canal SEG	Little Quilcene Delta Cone Removal - Design Only	x	x	x	$100,000	$	$100,000	$475,500
4	08-1996 N	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Skokomish River GI, Phase 2 & 3	NMI	x	x	$300,000	$53,000	$353,000	$775,500
5	08-2005 R	Mason Conservation Dist	Gibbons Creek Fish Passage Restoration	NMI	NMI	x	$210,000	$100,000	$310,000	$985,500
6	08-1994 R	Hood Canal SEG	Knotweed Control and Riparian Enhancement	DPOC	x	x	$90,000	$121,231	$211,231	$1,075,500
7	08-1909 N	Kitsap County of	West Kitsap Hood Canal Nearshore Assessment	NMI	DPOC	POC	$55,000	$9,800	$64,800	$1,130,500
8	08-1995 N	Hood Canal SEG	Tahuya River Habitat Restoration - LWD	DPOC	DPOC	x	$109,337	$58,883	$168,220	$1,239,837
			$88,125 to NOPLE for Summer Chum	**Total within Allocation**			**$1,239,837**	$392,914	$1,632,751	
				Total with Alternates						
Island County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $267,538**							
1	08-1864 R	Island County Planning Dept.	Ala Spit Restoration	x	x	x	$267,538	$47,199	$314,737	$267,538
2	08-1922 N	Wild Fish Conservancy	Deer Lagoon Feasibility Assessment	NMI	W/D	W/D				
3	08-1866 R	Island County Planning Dept.	Barnum Rd/Kristoferson Creek Restoration	x	x	x	$76,500	$13,500	$90,000	$344,038
				Total within Allocation			**$267,538**	$47,199	$314,737	
				Total with Alternates			$344,038	$60,699	$404,737	

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name	10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
Klickitat County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $798,275**							
1	08-1913 A	Columbia Land Trust	Klickitat River RM 12 Acquisition	DPOC	DPOC	x	$553,000	$211,620	$764,620	$553,000
2	08-1926 N	Yakama Nation	Tepee Creek Restoration - Phase 2 Design	x	x	x	$105,000	$18,250	$123,250	$658,000
3	08-1874 N	Underwood Conservation Dist	White Salmon Fish Passage Inventory	x	x	x	$97,150	$23,277	$120,427	$755,150
4	08-1916 N	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Project Development White Salmon Tributaries	x	x	x	$43,125	$7,611	$50,736	$798,275
			Projects #1-2 from Mid-Columbia Allocation	**Total within Allocation**			**$798,275**	$260,758	$1,059,033	
			Projects #3-4 from Lower Columbia Allocation	**Total with Alternates**						
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board			**Regional Intra-Allocation $2,859,725**		**Under**	**$652**				
1	08-1724 A	Columbia Land Trust	Columbia Estuary - Elochoman Riv Hab Conservation	x	x	x	$36,290	$269,321	$305,611	$36,290
2	08-1742 N	Fish First	West Daybreak	NMI	DPOC	Cond.	$199,602		$199,602	$235,892
3	08-1732 N	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Eagle Island project Siting and Design	x	x	x	$115,528		$115,528	$351,420
4	08-2059 N	Lower Columbia River FEG	NF Lewis Side-Channel Design	x	x	x	$117,000		$117,000	$468,420
5	08-1735 R	Lower Columbia River FEG	Lower Hamilton Ck Restoration Phase 1 Reach 2	x	x	x	$417,000	$75,000	$492,000	$885,420
6	08-1733 R	Lower Columbia River FEG	NF Lewis RM 13.5	NMI	x	x	$141,750	$50,000	$191,750	$1,027,170
7	08-2067 R	Columbia Land Trust	Grays River - Mill Road Floodplain Restoration	NMI	Cond.	Cond.	$245,000	$255,000	$500,000	$1,272,170
8	08-2061 R	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	Turner's Middle Valley Skamokawa Restoration	NMI	x	x	$382,500	$70,000	$452,500	$1,654,670
9	08-1731 R	Lower Columbia River FEG	SF Toutle Restoration	x	x	x	$154,700	$27,800	$182,500	$1,809,370
10	08-2070 R	Cowlitz Tribe	North Fork Toutle River Reach 13 Restoration	x	x	x	$163,304	$55,000	$218,304	$1,972,674
11	08-1730 N	Wahkiakum Co. Public Works	Clear Creek Fish Habitat Enhancement Project	DPOC	DPOC	POC	$137,000		$137,000	$2,109,674
12	08-1734 R	Lower Columbia River FEG	Kalama RM 0.7 Side Channel	x	x	x	$75,045	$13,245	$88,290	$2,184,719
13	08-1741 R	Cowlitz Conservation Dist	Monahan Creek Restoration	x	x	x	$291,840	$60,000	$351,840	$2,476,559
14	08-1723 A	Columbia Land Trust	East Fork Lewis - Christopher	x	x	x	$100,514	$461,000	$561,514	$2,577,073
15	08-1725 R	Cowlitz Tribe	Brim Bar: Lower Cowlitz RM42.7 Side Channel Restor	x	x	x	$282,000	$77,000	$359,000	$2,859,073
16	08-1721 R	Cowlitz County of	Turner Creek Culvert Replacement Project	DPOC	x	x	$579,700	$102,300	$682,000	$3,438,773
			$140,275 to Klickitat for White Salmon projects	**Total within Allocation**			**$2,859,073**	$1,413,366	$4,272,439	
			Regional Allocation $3,000,000	**Total with Alternates**			$3,438,773	$1,515,666	$4,954,439	
Mason Conservation District			**Regional Intra-Allocation $258,824**							
1	08-2054 A	Shelton City of	Eagle Point Shoreline Acquisition	NMI	x	x	$160,000	$515,300	$675,300	$160,000
2	08-2088 N	Wild Fish Conservancy	WRIA 14 Watertype Assessment - Phase II	NMI	x	x	$88,700	$15,700	$104,400	$248,700
3	08-2055 N	South Puget Sound SEG	Dougall Point Lagoon and Beach Restoration	x	x	W/D				
4	08-2092 R	Squaxin Island Tribe	Skookum Creek Riparian Restoration	x	x	x	$10,124	$1,800	$11,924	$258,824
				Total within Allocation			**$258,824**	$532,800	$791,624	
				Total with Alternates						
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery			**Regional Intra-Allocation $463,114**	**$**						
1	08-2019 A	Nisqually R Land Trust	Mashel Shoreline Protection - Phase 1	x	x	x	$463,114	$89,871	$552,985	$463,114
				Total within Allocation			**$463,114**	$89,871	$552,985	
				Total with Alternates						

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name	10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
North Olympic Peninsula			**Regional Intra-Allocation $883,578**							
1	08-1674 N	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Washington Harbor Restoration Design	x	x	x	$116,697		$116,697	$116,697
2	08-1910 R	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Salt Creek LWD Phase II	x	x	x	$275,219	$48,550	$323,769	$391,916
3	08-1843 R	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Morse Creek 1939 Channel Realignment	NMI	x	x	$491,662	$86,750	$578,412	$883,578
			Includes $88,125 from Hood Canal	**Total within Allocation**			**$883,578**	$135,300	$1,018,878	
				Total with Alternates						
North Pacific Coast			**Regional Intra-Allocation $375,406**							
1	08-1968 R	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Pole Creek Phase II	x	x	x	$375,406	$100,000	$475,406	$375,406
2	08-1928 R	Hoh Tribe	Lower Hoh Constructed Log Jam Project-Phase 1	DPOC	W/D	W/D				
				Total within Allocation			**$375,406**	$100,000	$475,406	
				Total with Alternates						
Okanogan County& Colville Tribe			**Regional Intra-Allocation $1,222,758**							
1	08-1984 A	Methow Conservancy	Twisp River Riparian Protection II	DPOC	x	x	$905,652	$184,150	$1,089,802	$905,652
2	08-1986 A	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Twisp River Conservation Acquisition 2	x	x	x	$257,814	$224,000	$481,814	$1,163,466
3	08-1985 R	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Poorman Creek Barrier Removal	x	x	x	$59,292	$65,287	$124,579	$1,222,758
			Upper Columbia Allocation = $2,170,000	**Total within Allocation**			**$1,222,758**	$473,437	$1,696,195	
			Chelan = $956,568 + Okanogan = $1,222,758	**Total with Alternates**						
			Combined $2,179,326; Over $9,326							
Pacific County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $448,887**							
1	08-1447 R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Skidmore Slough, Bridge	x	x	x	$378,791	$75,048	$453,839	$378,791
2	08-1454 N	Willapa Bay RFEG	Skidmore Slough, Design new fish passable gates	x	x	x	$70,096	$12,500	$82,596	$448,887
				Total within Allocation			**$448,887**	$87,548	$536,435	
				Total with Alternates						
Pend Oreille (Kalispel Tribe)			**Regional Intra-Allocation $400,000**							
1	08-1974 R	Pend Oreille County of	Middle Branch LeClerc Fish Passage (Phase I)	x	x	x	$260,950	$46,050	$307,000	$260,950
2	08-1970 N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Middle Branch LeClerc Design for Road Relocation	x	x	x	$98,000		$98,000	$358,950
3	08-1976 N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Pend Oreille Screening Assessment & Plan (Phase 1)	x	x	x	$41,050	$17,950	$59,000	$400,000
				Total within Allocation			**$400,000**	$64,000	$464,000	
				Total with Alternates						
Pierce County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $624,463**		**Under**	**$24,463**				
1	08-2006 N	Puyallup Tribe	Boise Creek Fish Passage & Channel Relocation	NMI	x	x	$95,000	$25,000	$120,000	$95,000
2	08-2009 N	King County DNR & Parks	TransCanada levee setback feasibility and design	NMI	DPOC	x	$125,000	$50,000	$175,000	$220,000
3	08-2016 R	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	South Silver Springs Restoration	x	x	x	$300,000	$80,800	$380,800	$520,000
4	08-1987 R	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	Morey Creek Fish Passage	DPOC	NMI	x	$80,000	$298,400	$378,400	$600,000
5	08-2017 A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Middle Puyallup River Acquisition	NMI	x	x	$300,000	$100,000	$400,000	$900,000
6	08-2018 N	Orting City of	City of Orting Calistoga Setback Levee	x	x	x	$148,750	$26,250	$175,000	$1,048,750
7	08-2008 A	University Place City of	Leach Creek Corridor Acquisistion	x	x	x	$50,250	$84,950	$135,200	$1,099,000
				Total within Allocation			**$600,000**	$454,200	$1,764,400	
				Total with Alternates			$1,099,000	$665,400	$1,764,400	

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name	10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
Quinault Nation			**Regional Intra-Allocation $323,040**							
1	08-1954 R	Quinault Indian Nation	Alder Creek Side Channel Pilot Project - Final	x	DPOC	POC	$80,000	$12,000	$92,000	$80,000
2	08-1953 N	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault LiDAR Assessment	DPOC	DPOC	Cond.	$233,000	$35,000	$268,000	$313,000
3	08-1951 R	Grays Harbor County of	Gatton Creek Fish Barrier Culvert Correction	DPOC	W/D	W/D				
4	08-1958 R	Quinault Indian Nation	Quinault 4300 Road	x	x	x	$10,040	$45,120	$55,160	$323,040
				Total within Allocation			**$323,040**	$92,120	$415,160	
				Total with Alternates						
San Juan County Community Development			**Regional Intra-Allocation $341,412**							
1	08-1929 N	Friends of the San Juans	San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory	DPOC	DPOC	POC	$82,000	$14,500	$96,500	$82,000
2	08-1927 N	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration	x	x	x	$43,350	$7,650	$51,000	$125,350
3	08-1936 R	Friends of the San Juans	Mooring Buoy Eelgrass Restoration Pilot Project	x	x	x	$65,600	$11,750	$77,350	$190,950
4	08-1941 N	Wild Fish Conservancy	Garrison Creek Watershed Restoration	NMI	DPOC	x	$150,462		$150,462	$341,412
				Total within Allocation			**$341,412**	$33,900	$375,312	
				Total with Alternates						
Skagit Watershed Council			**Regional Intra-Allocation $1,377,580**							
1	08-1751 R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Day Creek Habitat Restoration	x	x	x	$178,610	$31,550	$210,160	$178,610
2	08-1750 R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Diobsud Creek Roads Sediment Reduction	x	x	x	$335,000	$60,000	$395,000	$513,610
3	08-1753 R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Skagit River Floodplain Restoration	x	x	x	$200,055	$37,420	$237,475	$713,665
4	08-1754 R	Upper Skagit Tribe	Hansen Creek Reach 3 & 4 Restoration	DPOC	DPOC	x	$663,915	$1,993,085	$2,657,000	$1,377,580
				Total within Allocation			**$1,377,580**	$2,122,055	$3,499,635	
				Total with Alternates						
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board			**Regional Allocation $1,776,000**		**Under**	**$103,307**				
1	08-2027 R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon River Instream Habitat Enhancement	DPOC	x	x	$264,332	$46,647	$310,979	$264,332
2	08-2033 R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Walla Walla Basin Fish Screen Projects	x	x	x	$260,000	$45,882	$305,882	$524,332
3	08-2029 R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River Diversion Screens Phase 2	x	x	x	$16,453	$2,904	$19,357	$540,785
4	08-2025 C	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Touchet River Conservation Easement Martin	x	x	x	$318,834	$58,180	$377,014	$859,619
5	08-2032 N	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Yellowhawk Barriers Design	x	x	x	$40,000	$7,500	$47,500	$899,619
6	08-2028 N	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Walla Walla River Bridge to Bridge Rest Design	x	x	x	$101,705		$101,705	$1,001,324
7	08-2030 R	Columbia County Weed Board	Columbia County false indigo bush removal on Tucan	x	x	x	$95,000	$17,000	$112,000	$1,096,324
8	08-2024 R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Couse Creek Riparian	x	x	x	$46,410	$8,190	$54,600	$1,142,734
9	08-2040 N	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Mill Creek Assess and Design - OR border to RM 16	NMI	x	x	$190,653		$190,653	$1,333,387
10	08-2087 N	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Walla Walla from Frog Hollow Bridge to Last Chance	NMI	x	x	$190,653		$190,653	$1,524,040
11	08-2039 N	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Coppei Creek Assessment & Design	NMI	x	x	$148,653		$148,653	$1,672,693
				Total within Allocation			**$1,672,693**	$186,303	$1,858,996	
				Total with Alternates						
Snohomish River Basin			**Regional Intra-Allocation $628,630**		**Under**	**$290**				
1	08-1979 R	King County DNR & Parks	Chinook Bend Levee Removal 2008	NMI	x	x	$174,340	$15,000	$189,340	$174,340
2	08-1578 N	Stilly-Snohomish FETF	Tychman Slough Assessment and Design	x	x	x	$95,000	$4,400	$99,400	$269,340
3	08-1564 A	King County DNR & Parks	2008 Tolt San Souci Reach Acquisition	x	x	x	$300,000	$434,330	$734,330	$569,340
4	08-1563 N	Wild Fish Conservancy	WRIA 07 Water Type Assessment and Prioritization	NMI	x	x	$59,000	$50,000	$109,000	$628,340
5	08-1919 N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Ebey Island Restoration Feasibility Study	x	x	x	$200,000	$36,000	$236,000	$828,340
6	08-1559 R	Snohomish Conservation Dist	Peoples Creek Stream & Riparian Restoration	x	x	x	$191,500	$55,000	$246,500	$1,019,840
				Total within Allocation			**$628,340**	$503,730	$1,132,070	
				Total with Alternates			$1,019,840	$594,730	$1,614,570	

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name	10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
Stillaguamish Tribe and Snohomish County			**Regional Intra-Allocation $613,476**							
1	08-1571 R	Stilly-Snohomish FETF	Stillaguamish Knotweed Control & Riparian Rest.	x	x	x	$230,000	$42,400	$272,400	$230,000
2	08-1613 N	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Canyon Creek Road Treatment Project	x	x	x	$195,000		$195,000	$425,000
3	08-1617 N	Snohomish County of	Pilchuck Creek Low Flow Assess and Projects	NMI	x	x	$188,476	$33,260	$221,736	$613,476
4	08-1975 N	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	NF Stillaguamish Road Relocation	NMI	x	x	$100,000		$100,000	$713,476
				Total within Allocation			**$613,476**	$75,660	$689,136	
				Total with Alternates			$713,476	$75,660	$789,136	
Thurston Conservation District			**Regional Intra-Allocation $216,394**							
1	08-2051 R	South Puget Sound SEG	Beachcrest Estuary Improvment Project	x	x	x	$182,394	$32,187	$214,581	$182,394
2	08-2052 N	People for Puget Sound	East Bay Salt Marsh Restoration	DPOC	x	x	$34,000		$34,000	$216,394
				Total within Allocation			**$216,394**	$32,187	$248,581	
				Total with Alternates						
West Sound Watersheds Council (Kitsap)			**Regional Intra-Allocation $327,395**							
1	08-1639 N	Kitsap County of	Chico Instream Restoration Phase 2/3 Design	x	x	x	$75,000		$75,000	$75,000
2	08-1971 R	Bainbridge Island City of	Strawberry Plant Restoration Construction 2008	NMI	x	x	$252,395	$373,443	$625,838	$327,395
				Total within Allocation			**$327,395**	$373,443	$700,838	
				Total with Alternates						
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board (Nooksack)			**Regional Intra-Allocation $790,528**							
1	08-1924 N	Lummi Indian Business Council	Fobes Creek Reach Feasibility & Design	x	x	x	$77,978		$77,978	$77,978
2	08-1943 R	Nooksack Indian Tribe	NF Nooksack - Lone Tree Phase II	x	x	x	$212,500	$37,500	$250,000	$290,478
3	08-1923 N	Lummi Indian Business Council	Saxon Reach Restoration Design	DPOC	x	x	$150,405		$150,405	$440,883
4	08-1942 C	Whatcom Land Trust	Catalyst Acquisition and Restoration	x	x	x	$349,645	$761,918	$1,111,563	$790,528
5	08-1933 N	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Nooksack Upper Mainstem Reach Assessment &	NMI	x	x	$189,650	$90,350	$280,000	$980,178
6	08-1940 R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Nooksack Middle Fork LWD Placement	x	x	x	$160,000	$30,000	$190,000	$1,140,178
7	08-1917 P	Whatcom Land Trust	SF - Black Slough Acq. & Planning	DPOC	W/D	W/D				
				Total within Allocation			**$790,528**	$799,418	$1,589,946	
				Total with Alternates			$1,140,178	$919,768	$2,059,946	
WRIA 8 King County (Cedar/Sammamish)			**Regional Intra-Allocation $481,507**							
1	08-1918 A	King Co Water & Land Res	Lower Cedar River Acquisition	NMI	x	x	$331,507	$303,744	$553,744	$331,507
2	08-1912 N	King County DNR & Parks	WRIA 8 Beach Nourishment Project	x	x	x	$150,000	$200,000	$350,000	$481,507
3	08-1911 P	Mukilteo City of	Big Gulch Estuary Acq & Design	DPOC	DPOC	W/D				
				Total within Allocation			**$481,507**	$503,744	$903,744	
				Total with Alternates						
WRIA 9 King County (Green/Duwamish)			**Regional Intra-Allocation $363,725**							
1	08-2093 R	King County DNR & Parks	Pautzke Restoration - Construction	x	x	x	$213,725	$887,000	$1,100,725	$213,725
2	08-1659 N	Kent City of	Downey Farmstead Restoration Project Study	x	x	x	$150,000		$150,000	$363,725
3	08-1695 A	King Co Water & Land Res	Pt. Heyer Drift Cell Pres: North Reach - Phase II	NMI	x	x	$250,000	$44,118	$294,118	$613,725
				Total within Allocation			**$363,725**	$887,000	$1,250,725	
				Total with Alternates			$613,725	$931,118	$1,544,843	

	Project #	Project Sponsor	Project Name		10/3 DPOC	10/20 DPOC	11/13 POC	SRFB Request	Match Share	Project Total	Cum SRFB Total
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery			**Regional Intra-Allocation**	**$1,316,000**		**Under**	**$123,730**				
1	08-1952 R	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Manastash Creek Diversion Consolidation		x	x	x	$599,408	$1,622,392	$2,221,800	$599,408
2	08-2001 R	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Large Wood Replenishment		x	x	x	$93,925	$18,200	$112,125	$693,333
3	08-1948 R	Yakima County Public Services	Upper Wapato Reach Restoration		x	x	x	$83,000	$100,000	$183,000	$776,333
4	08-1965 N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Wapato Reach Assessment		x	x	x	$75,000	$13,500	$88,500	$851,333
5	08-1946 N	Sunnyside Port of	Port of Sunnyside Wetlands Habitat		Ineligible	Inelig	Inelig				
6	08-1939 N	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Jack Creek Restoration Design		NMI	x	x	$58,320	$10,450	$68,770	$909,653
7	08-1949 N	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Coleman Creek Irrigation Redesign		x	x	x	$110,755	$19,545	$130,300	$1,020,408
8	08-1476 A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Wade Road Farm		x	x	x	$100,000	$19,000	$119,000	$1,120,408
9	08-1947 N	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Swauk and Iron Creek Restoration Design		x	x	x	$71,862	$12,700	$84,562	$71,862
10	08-1930 R	North Yakima Conserv Dist	Herke Fish Screening, Ahtanum Creek		DPOC	DPOC	Cond.	$287,672	$50,750	$338,422	$1,408,080
11	08-2015 R	Meadow Springs Country Club	Amon Creek Fish Passage 2		DPOC	DPOC	POC	$300,000	$408,070	$708,070	$1,708,080
			Partially fund #10 - rescope?		**Total within Allocation**			**$1,192,270**	$1,815,787	$3,008,057	
					Total with Alternates			$1,779,942	$2,274,607	$4,054,549	
					Grand	**Totals**	**Totals**	**$19,748,272**	**$16,100,925**	**$35,849,197**	

NMI = Need More Information
DPOC = Draft Project of Concern
POC = Project of Concern
W/D = Withdrawn
x = Project was reviewed by panel and no concerns are noted
Please consult the individual Post Application Review Form for specific review panel comments

Attachment 6 – Review Panel Evaluation of Lead Entity Strategies and Project Lists

This attachment contains SRFB Review Panel findings for lead entities not covered by regional salmon recovery plans. The quality of lead entity strategies was evaluated using SRFB criteria regarding the specificity and focus of lead entity strategies in five categories: species, watershed and marine ecological processes, habitat conditions, actions and geographic areas, and community issues.

For the 2008 grant round, only one strategy (Grays Harbor) changed sufficiently to result in a modified panel rating. Therefore, with that one exception, panel ratings and narrative comments on strategy quality in this attachment are the same as in 2007. In addition, due to review panel limitations of capacity and expertise, for the first time the panel did rate the fit of lead entity project lists to strategies. In past years, the fit of project lists to strategies was evaluated using two categories of SRFB criteria: Priority actions and geographic areas, and project ranking. For each of these seven categories, the panel previously provided a rating of excellent, good, fair, or poor according to definitions of "excellent" shown in the template.

Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast (WRIA 20)

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [1]

1. Species and stocks

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area?
- Is the status of each stock presented?
- Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[2] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Stocks and their status are identified based on SaSI and other sources. Priority stocks are discussed based on ESA listing, vulnerability, and economic or ecological importance, but there is no clear prioritization in this version of the strategy. Watershed priorities are based in part on the stocks that are present.

[1] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[2] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

2. Watershed and marine ecological processes

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[3] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Watershed processes are identified and discussed somewhat in the summary and at the watershed level. Other than a general description of the processes that appear to be limiting, there is little analysis of priority processes and their connection to habitat features and priority stocks.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[4] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The habitat features that appear to be limiting factors are listed, based on the limiting factors analysis. The level of detail and amount of prioritization varies by basin. In some cases, there are no explicit priorities among the factors listed.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[5] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

[3] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[4] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

Narrative (rationale for rating):

For some of the basins, the strategy identifies and prioritizes specific actions in specific locations. For others, only a list of general actions is available. The basins are prioritized based on a number of different factors and the rationale is clear. There is no prioritization at a finer scale than basins. This results in a huge amount of priority area with limited additional information regarding where to focus highest priority efforts.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: ____Excellent[6] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Community issues are not clearly defined outside of the problem of how to deal with a diverse set of watersheds and differing communities for these areas.

The strategy would benefit from identifying community issues that support and impede salmon recovery, and from developing a plan for increasing community support for the highest biological priorities. The strategy summary describes some of the steps the lead entity is planning to take to make progress in this area.

[5] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[6] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

5. *Certainty*

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[7] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy relies primarily on the limiting factors report. The assumptions and hypotheses underlying the strategy are not explicitly addressed. The approach to prioritization is of a general nature, making it difficult to determine if the actions in the strategy are likely to achieve the goals.

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____ Excellent[8] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

8. Fit of project ranking

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank order of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____Excellent[9] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

[7] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

[8] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

[9] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank order of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was not substantively changed from last year. It is essentially the WRIA 20 portion of the NOPLE strategy. The lead entity is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.

Lead Entity: Quinault Indian Nation

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [10]

1. Species and stocks

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area?
- Is the status of each stock presented?
- Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[11] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The status of stocks is summarized in a table based on SaSI. The status of many stocks is unknown. Stocks are prioritized based on stock status compared to historical status and current production relative to potential production. The ranking criteria include the priority of the species addressed.

2. Watershed and marine ecological processes

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[12] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy identifies priority limiting processes associated with the limiting factors in each basin. Very broad processes (habitat connectivity, sediment transport, and biological processes) are prioritized in each of the major watersheds, but there is little discussion of the processes, causal mechanisms, basin history and the connections to habitat and fish.

[10] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[11] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[12] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[13] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Habitat features are identified at a coarse level and are generally the same across watersheds.

Habitat limiting factors are identified by basin and prioritized through their connection to identified watershed processes. Key areas that are affected by these limiting factors are identified but not prioritized.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[14] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The Queets and Quinault basins are prioritized over the others based on watershed size (surrogate for production potential) and species presence. Areas affected by limiting factors are identified within the sub-basin, but not prioritized. General actions related to the limiting factors are identified, but they are only prioritized indirectly by their connection to priority of the process addressed. As a result, there is not enough specificity to guide sponsors to the highest priority actions.

[13] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[14] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: ____Excellent[15] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy includes a list of community issues that need to be considered. Outreach is listed as part of the process, and the Lead Entity is working on regional coordination. The strategy does not appear to prioritize community issues or identify specific strategies and actions to build support for the highest priority issues.

6. Certainty

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[16] ____Good ____Fair __**X**__ **Poor**

[15] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

[16] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy does not explicitly present the underlying hypotheses and assumptions, and additional data and analysis would help assess the certainty. The actions are not specific enough to be able to assess how certain the benefits to fish will be.

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____Excellent[17] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

8. Fit of project ranking

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank order of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____Excellent[18] ____ Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was not revised from last year. The lead entity is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

[17] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

[18] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank order of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.

Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [19]

1. Species and stocks

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area?
- Is the status of each stock presented?
- Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[20] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy provides detailed information about all identified stocks. The status of stocks is summarized in a table and described in detail, using mainly 2002 SaSI. The status of many stocks is unknown. Priority stocks are those that are listed as depressed in SaSI, listed under ESA, or extirpated historic stocks. The ranking criteria include the status of stocks benefited and the number of stocks benefited.

2. Watershed and marine ecological processes

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[21] __**X**__ **Good** __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy lists the common limiting factors in the basin and links them to physical processes and fish. The processes are not treated as fully as the habitat conditions. At the sub-basin scale, limiting habitat and process factors are prioritized together into three tiers. Due to the size and complexity of the basin, the watershed processes are not formally prioritized across the entire basin, although there is some discussion of the most common factors.

The lead entity could expand the profiles to discuss more of what they know of processes and give some indication of where restoration and protection should start.

[19] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[20] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[21] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[22] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The watershed analyses identify the habitat conditions that are limiting in each watershed and management unit. They are prioritized into three tiers. The tier 1 concerns are characterized as the most pressing liming factors impacting VSP. The stocks that are present in the watershed are listed, but it is not clear whether some limiting factors may be more of a concern for some stocks than for others. So the rationale for connecting the limiting factors to specific stocks could be improved.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[23] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

[22] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[23] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The watershed analyses list a number of general actions that could be taken to address the identified limiting factors. They are prioritized into three tiers along with the associated limiting factors, but there is no discussion or prioritization of which actiosn should be taken first to address the factor. It is left up to the individual project sponsor to select which actions to propose. In the Wishkaw-Hoquiam Subbasin example cited in the summary, there is no prioritization, sequencing, or stock-specific discussion of the 14+ tier 1 water quality actions or the 30+ other tier 1 actions. The general actions are listed at the subbasin scale, but no specific actions at specific locations are identified. In some cases, actions are qualified with "where appropriate," but it is not clear whether there are priority areas that would yield the greatest benefit. The project ranking criteria have prioritization built into them by awarding points based on tiers.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: ____Excellent[24] __**X**__**Good** __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The treatment of community concerns was improved somewhat in 2008. The strategy for building community support is based on the regular committee meetings, personal interaction, and sharing technical information through workshops proposed in October. The ranking criteria cover partnerships and cost appropriateness, but it isn't clear if they respond to the community concerns about acquisition, or whether that concern is a barrier to salmon recovery in the basin.

[24] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

6. Certainty

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[25] __**X**__ **Good** __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The limiting factors work generated long lists of habitat issues and possible actions to address them. There is some discussion of VSP characteristics and the common watershed processes that can be limiting. The hypotheses that underlie the analysis of the limiting factors are not presented in a way that can be used to determine whether the actions, if taken, will meet the goals. The strategy for managing the salmon habitat recovery process does increase the likelihood that it will be successful and supported over the long term, but the monitoring and other key components are not in place yet.

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____Excellent[26] ____Good ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

[25] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

[26] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

8. Fit of project <u>ranking</u>

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank <u>order</u> of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____ Excellent[27] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was minimally revised from last year. The lead entity is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

[27] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank <u>order</u> of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.

Lead Entity: Pacific County

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [28]

1. Species and stocks

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area?
- Is the status of each stock presented?
- Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[29] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

None of the salmon present in the LE area are ESA-listed. Salmonid species, stocks and their status are clearly identified, but are not prioritized. More species present results in a higher rating.

2. Watershed and marine ecological processes

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[30] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Watershed processes are discussed to some extent along with habitat conditions in the limiting factors sections. Processes are not discussed and prioritized independently of the habitat factors. There are some connections between the processes and the limiting habitat features, but processes are not prioritized or treated explicitly in the ranking criteria. Did complete an estuarine assessment this year.

[28] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[29] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[30] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[31] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Habitat limiting factors are identified and prioritized into high, secondary, and low tiers at the sub-basin scale. In some cases, the rationale for the priorities is explicit and in other cases there is no discussion on why a particular tier was assigned. The scoring sheet assigns points based on the tier of the limiting factor addressed.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[32] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy specifically prioritizes watersheds into tiers, and then within each watershed there are high, medium, and low priority action areas. The rationale for prioritizing watersheds is clear, but the rationale for prioritizing action areas is not always explicit. It appears to be based largely on fish distribution.

In most watersheds, there is only a general discussion of potential actions that could address the limiting factors. A few watersheds have specific projects listed, and some have no discussion of actions at all. The scoring sheet gives points based on action areas and limiting factors.

[31] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[32] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: ____Excellent[33] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The guiding principles adopted by the Coordinating Council encourage community support through education and outreach. Public meetings, notices, and involvement of a diverse group of people in the process contribute to community support. Other than creating the opportunity for the Council to hear and discuss community concerns, there is only limited discussion of specific actions to build community support.

Major issues or impediments to salmon recovery are identified for the lead entity, but the strategy does not identify specific community concerns that support or do not support the biological priorities, or prioritize specific actions to address these issues.

The landowner questionnaire identifies support or issues at the project scale.

The lead entity continues to work on coordinating efforts within the Coastal salmon recovery region.

[33] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

6. Certainty

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[34] ____Good __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy presents the available data on abundance and distribution, but very little on productivity or diversity. Some of the watershed assessments are still incomplete. In most areas, the actions are not specific enough to evaluate the extent to which they will address the limiting factors. It is not clear whether implementation of the strategy will achieve the goals (such as increasing Chinook escapement by 8,000).

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____Excellent[35] ____ Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

8. Fit of project ranking

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank order of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____Excellent[36] ____ Good ____Fair ____Poor

[34] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

[35] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was not revised from 2007. The lead entity is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

[36] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank order of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.

Lead Entity: Pend Oreille

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [37]
1. Species and stocks The Review Panel will consider: • Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area? • Is the status of each stock presented? • Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions? • Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities? • Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?
Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[38] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor
Narrative (rationale for rating): *The strategy clearly identifies the species and stocks in the lead entity area, and provides detailed information about status and distribution. Bull trout is the top priority due to ESA listing, westslope cutthroat trout is second and pygmy whitefish is third. The rationale for the stock priorities is clear, and the ranking criteria support the priorities.*
2. Watershed and marine ecological processes The Review Panel will consider: • Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks? • Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes? • Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities? • Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?
Rating: ____Excellent[39] ____Good ____Fair __**X**__ **Poor**
Narrative (rationale for rating): *The lead entity acknowledges that it have not done a watershed processes analysis. They plan to do so in the future as funding allows. However, they do include some discussion of watershed processes within the habitat and watershed conditions summaries of the sub-basins.*

[37] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[38] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[39] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[40] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Habitat limiting factors for bull trout are identified and prioritized at the sub-basin scale. The priorities are based on the limiting factors analysis and other assessment work. There is less discussion of limiting factors for the other species. The scoring sheet assigns points based on how well the project addresses priority limiting factors.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[41] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Clear prioritization of actions and areas by sub-basin with specific actions in some sub-basins. It would be useful to be explicit in the strategy about why no actions are proposed in the Salmon subbasin, one of the highest priority areas. The presentation made it clear that the reason was the wilderness status of the subbasin.

[40] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[41] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[42] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy specifically identifies the kinds of projects that are currently supported and not supported by the community. The strategy does include specific approaches to increasing community support for priority actions and areas. Scoring criteria include community issues.

6. Certainty

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[43] __**X**__ **Good** __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

[42] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

[43] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The primary basis for the priority actions and areas is the limiting factors analysis. Additional analysis of the relationship between watershed processes and habitat features would add to the certainty. The actions that are proposed are typical of actions that have been shown to work in the past, but additional information would be needed to determine if implementation of the strategy would achieve the goals.

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____Excellent[44] ____ Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

8. Fit of project ranking

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank order of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____ Excellent[45] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was not revised from last year.

[44] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

[45] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank order of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.

Lead Entity: Klickitat County

Specificity, Focus, and Certainty of Strategy [46]

1. Species and stocks

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify all of the stocks in the WRIA(s) comprising the lead entity area?
- Is the status of each stock presented?
- Are one or more stocks prioritized for habitat restoration and/or protection actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[47] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The status of stocks is summarized in tables using SaSI and ESA status. Species are prioritized into three tiers by sub-watershed. Tier 1 includes ESA-listed species and native stocks with high cultural significance (spring chinook). Tier 1 species receive greater number of points in scoring. The explanation of stocks, status, and prioritization by Tiers 1-3 is clear. The ranking criteria include the status of stocks benefited and the number of stocks benefited.

2. Watershed and marine ecological processes

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify the watershed and marine ecological processes (i.e., habitat forming processes) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: ____Excellent[48] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Watershed processes are described alongside the associated limiting habitat features in a matrix. The technical committee did additional work to clarify watershed processes this year and show them in the matrix. The prioritization is done at a level that does not distinguish between the priority of a habitat feature, the priority of the associated habitat-forming process, and the priority of an action. A short discussion of watershed processes and priority limiting factors in the sub-basin profiles would still be helpful.

[46] See *A Guide to Lead Entity Strategy Development*, June 2005 update, for details.

[47] The strategy clearly identifies all salmonid species stocks in the lead entity area, and the status of each stock; one or more stocks are prioritized; there is a clear and supportable rationale presented to justify the priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[48] The strategy clearly identifies limiting watershed processes and prioritizes these watershed processes for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

3. Habitat features

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify habitat features (i.e., habitat conditions) that are limiting factors for prioritized stocks?
- Does the strategy prioritize limiting habitat features?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect the above priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[49] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Habitat features are listed by reach and are prioritized. The ranking criteria reflect priorities in habitat features and processes together.

4. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify specific actions for restoration and/or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy prioritize actions for restoration or protection of targeted habitat features and watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Does the strategy identify specific geographic areas associated with prioritized actions?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Do the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[50] ____Good ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The matrix clearly identifies actions within the prioritized watersheds and reaches. These actions are supported by heavy weighting in the ranking criteria. The actions are themselves prioritized and where possible the links to habitat and salmonid life stage are delineated. Some priority areas have greater specificity of actions, which may be due to varying levels of available information.

[49] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies limiting habitat features and prioritizes these habitat features for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the lead entity's ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

[50] In an excellent strategy: The strategy clearly identifies and prioritizes specific actions and geographic areas for the benefit of priority species and stocks; there is a clear and supportable rationale for these priorities; and the project ranking criteria reflect these priorities.

5. Community issues

The Review Panel will consider:

- Does the strategy clearly identify community issues and concerns regarding salmon habitat protection and restoration?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for salmon protection and restoration efforts? For the highest biological priority actions and areas?
- Does the strategy propose specific actions for building or maintaining community support for the highest biological priority salmon protection and restoration efforts?
- Is there a clear and supportable rationale for establishing these priorities?
- Does the strategy identify what types of biological based high priority projects, areas, and actions do not currently enjoy community support necessary for successful implementation, and why?
- Does the strategy articulate what community values will be taken into consideration in evaluating and ranking projects?
- Are project ranking criteria identified that reflect the priorities?
- Does the strategy identify an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists?

Rating: __**X**__ **Excellent**[51] __**X**__ **Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The strategy specifically identifies supporting and limiting community interests by limiting factor/action, and project sponsors need to address these within proposals. Scoring criteria include community issues.

The Lead Entity continues to work toward regional coordination, and intends to continue to work on community issues over the next year.

6. Certainty

The Review Panel will consider:

- How well supported are hypotheses and assumptions for (1) attributes (e.g., abundance, productivity distribution, diversity), and (2) watershed processes and habitat conditions, that are most limiting fish response? What is the nature of the data to support these hypotheses? (Watershed Data Quality)
- How well have the habitat actions been shown to work? (Empirical Support)

Rating: ____Excellent[52] __**X**__ **Good** __**X**__ **Fair** ____Poor

[51] In an excellent strategy: The strategy provides for an effective process for evaluating and weighing community values and taking these values into consideration when developing and prioritizing project lists; proposes specific actions for building or maintaining community support for highest biological priority actions and areas; lists community values that will be taken into consideration in project evaluation and ranking; and the project evaluation criteria reflect these priorities and values.

[52] In an excellent strategy rating: The strategy addresses with empirical data all key assumptions related to factors most limiting watershed processes and habitat conditions affecting fish response, and clearly demonstrates that actions identified in the strategy will achieve the stated goals and objectives for the prioritized species/stock(s).

Narrative (rationale for rating):

There are still opportunities to incorporate additional data and modeling to improve the rating in this category. Data on fish distribution and some of the limiting factors in some watersheds is very good. In some cases, such as stream segments that go dry seasonally, additional analysis is needed to have certainty that the proposed actions (e.g., placing LWD and reducing connectivity of roads to streams) will be able to have the desired results. Increased incorporation of analyses of the ICTRT in the future should be informative.

Fit of the Project List to the Strategy or Recovery Plan

7. Actions and geographic areas

The Review Panel will consider:

- Based on scientific information and assessment of community interests, does the project list address the highest priority action and areas?
- Does the project list benefit the highest priority stocks, limiting watershed and marine ecological processes, and limiting habitat features?

Rating: ____Excellent[53] ____Good ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

8. Fit of project ranking

The Review Panel will consider:

Does the rank order of the project list address the highest priorities identified in the strategy for:

- Stocks?
- Limiting watershed and marine ecological processes?
- Limiting habitat features?
- Actions?
- Geographic areas?
- Community interests?

Rating: ____Excellent[54] ____ Good ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Not rated

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy was not revised from last year.

[53] To achieve an excellent rating: The entire project list addresses the highest priority actions and areas, benefiting the highest priority stocks and the highest priority habitat features and watershed processes.

[54] To achieve an excellent rating: The rank order of the entire list of projects fits the priorities (stocks, habitat features, watershed processes, actions, geographic areas, community issues) presented in the strategy or recovery plan. That is, the highest ranked projects fit the highest priorities identified in the strategy or plan and, if there are projects that address lower priorities in the strategy or plan, they are lower in the list.