WASHINGTON STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE
Salmon Recovery
Funding Board

2009 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

November 20, 2009

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) initiated its 2009 grant round in February, and is scheduled to make funding decisions at its December 10-11, 2009 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, December 4, 2009.

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Part I – Introduction

Introduction

The Legislature created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) in 1999 to provide grants to protect and restore salmon habitat. The SRFB works closely with local watershed groups known as lead entities[1] to identify projects for funding. In its first nine funding cycles, the SRFB has administered more than $350 million of state and federal funds to help finance more than 1,113 projects statewide. This report presents information on the process used to review the 2009 applications, the SRFB Review Panel evaluations of strategies and projects, and staff analysis for the SRFB to consider at its December 10-11, 2009 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 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 improve the SRFB's ability to set priorities and judge the cost-effectiveness (at the project level) of actions.
- Regional organizations provide technical and facilitation support to local efforts and or link local groups with experts from state, tribal, or federal agencies.
- Regional organizations 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. At the same meeting, the SRFB created the Regional Allocation Tasks Force (RATF) to examine the regional allocation formula for 2009 and beyond. The task force was chaired by SRFB member David Troutt and made up of representatives from regional organizations, lead entities, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, the SRFB, and Recreation and Conservation Office. The task force recommended that the existing regional allocations remain the same as long as SRFB funding stayed at $25 million annually. Task force members specifically recognized that different issues in the future may require the allocations be re-examined. They also noted that if resources decrease significantly, the regional allocations should be examined to determine the most effective distribution of resources.

Table 1: Regional Allocation Formulas

Regional Area	2007 Regional Allocation Percent of Total	2008 and 2009 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 Coast	8%	9%

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds

The state 2009-11 capital budget included $33 million to accelerate implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership salmon recovery effort. These funds were requested by the Governor as part of her initiative to protect and restore Puget Sound by 2020. The budget directed the SRFB to distribute these funds in coordination with the Puget Sound Partnership.

Allocation Method

Grants from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund are allocated to lead entities and watershed planning areas using the distribution formula recommended by the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council and approved by the Puget Sound Partnership Leadership Council. Each watershed or lead entity compiles a list of projects for the amount allocated to it and the SRFB awards funding based on review and approvals described in the process section of this report. Therefore, lead entities and watershed planning areas can use their entire allocation in one round or spread their allocation over multiple rounds.

Process

The Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund grants are not intermingled with state or federal SRFB funds and are tracked separately to ensure the SRFB and its partners can accurately account for the use of the money. To improve flexibility and quickly get funding to projects when they are ready-to-go for construction, the following opportunities exist to allocate Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund grants for the 2009-2011 biennium:

- An accelerated first round to allocate funds on July 1, 2009 for the 2009 construction season for projects that were permitted and ready-to-go.
- A second round that parallels the 2009 SRFB round in timing to allocate funds in December 2009.
- Additional rounds will be conducted, as necessary, depending on project readiness and watersheds' needs.

The Puget Sound Partnership coordinated with lead entities and the SRFB to submit projects accordingly. Two early funding opportunities occurred in 2009. The SRFB took action in May and again in October to take advantage of early opportunities. See table below for more information.

Puget Sound lead entities used a revised version of the Lead Entity List Memorandum (see Manual 18, Appendix F-2) that includes a new column for the amount of Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund grants requested. These projects were evaluated and prioritized using the same local processes as for SRFB projects, including review by the SRFB Review Panel. Proposed projects have been reviewed by the Leadership Council of the Puget Sound Partnership and the SRFB.

Table 2: Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund Early Action Approvals 2009

Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total	Board Approved
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity						
09-1400R	Tatrimima Shoreline Protection	Nisqually Land Trust	$334,922	$60,118	$395,040	May
09-1383R	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA	Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board	$66,500	$11,850	$78,350	May
09-1393R	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase 2	Nisqually Indian Tribe	$1,165,573	$216,829	$1,382,402	May
Hood Canal Coordinating Council						
09-1438R	Little Quilcene River Delta Cone Removal	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	$866,940	$165,131	$1,032,071	May
07-1631R	Skokomish Estuary Island Restoration	Skokomish Indian Tribe	$1,700,000	$300,000	$2,000,000	May
Skagit Watershed Council						
09-1446A	Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition	Washington State Parks and Recreation	$1,000,000	$235,325	$1,235,325	October

Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Grant Request	Sponsor Match	Total	Board Approved
		Commission				
Stillaguamish Lead Entity						
09-1379A	Klein Farm Acquisition and Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe	$900,000	$170,000	$1,070,000	October
Island County Lead Entity						
09-1482A	Skagit Bay Nearshore 2	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	$620,000	$386,000	$1,006,000	October
		TOTAL	**$6,794,849**	**$1,558,122**	**$8,352,971**	

Elements of the 2009 Grant Round

What Stayed the Same?

The basic elements of a regional allocation approach that 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's National Marine Fisheries Service.
- 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.

Changes from the 2007 Grant Round Implemented During the Past Two Years

1. **Started the project review three months earlier and moved the application deadline 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.

2. **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 and 2009, 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.

3. **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 in 2007 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.

4. **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, 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.

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

   The review panel was available year-round to help applicants develop their applications. Recreation and Conservation Office 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 Fund 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.

6. **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 rather than waiting for the next funding cycle if a funded project is deemed not viable. The following language was adopted:

   "Lead entities may submit 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 original board funding decision."

7. **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.

8. 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 and 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.

9. Forest and Fish Projects.

In August 2009, the SRFB adopted a new policy for funding projects related to the Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan. This policy allows for projects on both small and large forest landowner property. Projects must be proposed by an eligible sponsor and engage in the complete local lead entity process and state technical review panel as described in Manual 18. In addition, projects on large landowner property must meet specific statutory criteria and landowners are required to contribute a specific match. (See below).

Projects on large landowner property must meet the following criteria as identified in RCW 77.85.130(6).

- Project is not solely mitigation (i.e., not exclusively compensation for unavoidable environmental impacts of specific forestry projects/actions)
- Project is an expedited action ahead of the Department of Natural Resources-approved RMAP schedule.
- Expedited actions do not include RMAP projects that might be delayed beyond their originally scheduled completion date.
- Project must provide a clear benefit to salmon recovery
- There will be harm to salmon recovery if the project is delayed (i.e., not completed earlier than the scheduled RMAP completion date).

The large landowner match requirement is based on the type of project proposed. The landowner match is 35 percent for fish passage projects and 50 percent for sediment reduction projects.

When a proposed RMAP-related project becomes known to a lead entity, the lead entity should work with the project sponsor and Recreation and Conservation Office staff to ensure the project meets the criteria, before local technical advisory group and citizen review.

10. The RCO implemented a new system to facilitate the project review process, and streamline communication between the review panel, lead entities, and project sponsors.

Recreation and Conservation Office staff used SharePoint, a web-based collaboration tool, to post application materials and work with the review panel to schedule project site visits. The review panel gave feedback to lead entities and project sponsors by posting comment forms throughout the review process. Lead entities were able to view consolidated project application information from PRISM, and could review and provide responses to questions and concerns raised in the comment forms from the review panel. Use of SharePoint in the project review process provided a more efficient scheduling process, gave the review panel more time to review project information, and improved communication by increasing the accessibility to application data and review panel feedback.

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, the work of the review panel did not involve review of the regional processes used to develop project lists. However, review panel effort was 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 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 2009 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 2009 project review process involved an upfront effort to provide early feedback to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations. Starting in early spring 2009, and well before the September 1, 2009 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 April and again in August to discuss all projects that had been visited.

After these pre-application project reviews, 184 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 used the "Need More Information" category in the pre-application phase of the process. 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 late September, 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 12-15.

Projects of Concern

Of the 179 projects submitted, six were labeled projects of concern on November 20th. 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 12-15 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 Coast, 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. Revised project of concern determinations were shared with lead entities, regional organizations, and project applicants. Draft comment forms were distributed for review October 30th to regional organizations, lead entities, and project applicants. Comments received were considered in finalizing this report.

Table 3: Number of Projects and Projects of Concern

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed* April-August	Submitted by Application Deadline		Projects of Concern		Projects Withdrawn
		Projects	Alternates	Oct. 30	Nov. 20	
Chelan County Lead Entity	11	12	4	2	0	2
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	14	4	1	0	0	1
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	20	14	2	1	0	0
Island County Lead Entity	9	9	4	1	1	0
Kalispel Tribe Lead Entity	3	4	1	0	0	1
Klickitat County Lead Entity	6	5	1	0	0	1
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	38	15	8	0	0	2
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	7	4	0	0	0	0
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity	9	8	0	0	0	0
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	4	3	1	1	0	1
Okanogan County Lead Entity	5	4	0	1	0	1
Pacific County Lead Entity	3	2	0	0	0	0
Pierce County Lead Entity	11	5	0	0	0	0
Quinault Nation Lead Entity	4	2	1	0	0	0
San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity	13	12	4	3	2	2
Skagit Watershed Council	11	10	0	0	0	0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	17	13	1	0	0	0
Snohomish County Lead Entity	13	7	0	1	0	0
Stillaguamish Lead Entity	9	7	2	0	0	0
West Sound Watershed Lead Entity	15	7	3	2	2	0

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed* April-August	Submitted by Application Deadline		Projects of Concern		Projects Withdrawn
		Projects	Alternates	Oct. 30	Nov. 20	
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	13	9	0	2	1	0
WRIA 8 King County Lead Entity	7	6	0	1	0	1
WRIA 9 King County Lead Entity	6	5	2	0	0	0
WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity	3	2	0	0	0	0
WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District Lead Entity	2	3	0	0	0	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	12	7	2	0	0	1
TOTAL	**265**	**179**	**37**	**15**	**6**	**13**

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

The number of projects submitted in 2009 was within the range submitted during the past several years. The percentage of projects of concern was similar to that of the past several years.

Table 4: Projects of Concern 2004-2009

Grant Round	Eligible Projects Submitted	Projects of Concern							
		Pre-Draft				Draft Report		Final Report As of Nov. 20, 2009	
		Preliminary		Need More Information					
2004	180	NA		NA				19	11%
2005	167	49	29%	NA		24	14%	16	10%
2006	115	27	23%	NA		9	8%	1	1%
2007	219	40	18%	67	31%	18	8%	4	2%
2008	131	N/A		30		16	12%	6	5%
2009	179	59		N/A		16	8.9%	6	3%

The 2009 SRFB policies governing projects of concern are essentially the same as for the 2007 and 2008 grant rounds. A regional organization or lead entity can decide up until December 9 whether to leave a project of concern on its list and have the SRFB consider it for funding on December 10-11. 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 9 to withdraw any project of concerns from their lists.

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

Table 5: Summary of Salmon Recovery Funding Board Requests

Regions and Lead Entities	Eligible Projects	SRFB Request with Alternates	SRFB Request Without Alternates	SRFB Pre-allocation	PSAR Request with Alternates	PSAR Request Without Alternates	PSAR Pre-allocation	Special Project Status (SRFB and PSAR Funds)
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	**15**	**$3,407,593**	**$2,647,035**	**$2,647,035**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**Alternates: 6**
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	**13**	**$2,647,515**	**$1,776,600**	**$1,829,565**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**Conditioned Projects: 1 Alternates: 4**
Klickitat County	5	$722,210	$595,295	$648,260	$0	$0	$0	Conditioned Projects: 1 Alternates: 2
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	8	$1,925,305	$1,181,305	$1,181,305	$0	$0	$0	Alternates: 2
Northeast Washington	**4**	**$360,000**	**$360,000**	**$360,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**None**
Snake River	**13**	**$2,057,418**	**$1,598,400**	**$1,598,400**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**Conditioned Projects: 1**
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	**16**	**$1,806,118**	**$1,195,165**	**$1,195,165**	**$4,464,487**	**$4,464,487**	**$4,464,487**	**Conditioned Projects: 1 Alternates: 2**
Puget Sound	**102**	**$7,085,074**	**$6,771,784**	**$6,795,034**	**$27,951,451**	**$25,330,014**	**$25,467,605**	**Projects of Concern: 6 Conditioned Projects: 5 Alternates: 14**
Island County	9	$240,784	$240,784	$240,784	$1,447,803	$902,403	$902,403	Projects of Concern: 1 Alternates: 3
WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District	3	$232,942	$232,942	$232,942	$873,021	$873,021	$873,021	Conditioned Projects: 1
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	8	$516,803	$416,803	$416,803	$1,566,995	$1,566,995	$1,566,995	Alternates: 1
North Olympic Peninsula	8	$715,907	$715,907	$715,907	$2,682,539	$2,682,539	$2,682,539	n/a
Pierce County	6	$562,016	$562,016	$562,016	$2,105,959	$2,105,959	$2,105,959	n/a
San Juan County Community Development	12	$307,270	$307,270	$307,270	$1,315,916	$1,151,506	$1,151,506	Projects of Concern: 2 Alternates: 2

Regions and Lead Entities	Eligible Projects	SRFB Request with Alternates	SRFB Request Without Alternates	SRFB Pre-allocation	PSAR Request with Alternates	PSAR Request Without Alternates	PSAR Pre-allocation	Special Project Status (SRFB and PSAR Funds)
Skagit Watershed Council	10	$1,239,822	$1,239,822	$1,239,822	$4,645,479	$4,645,479	$4,645,479	Conditioned Projects: 1
Snohomish County	7	$565,767	$565,767	$565,767	$2,120,011	$2,120,011	$2,120,011	Conditioned Projects: 1 Alternates: 1
Stillaguamish	8	$552,129	$552,129	$552,129	$2,526,546	$2,068,912	$2,068,912	Alternates: 2
WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District	3	$194,755	$194,755	$194,755	$729,946	$729,946	$729,946	Conditioned Projects: 1
West Sound Watershed	7	$294,655	$294,655	$294,655	$2,070,891	$966,650	$1,104,241	Projects of Concern: 2 Alternates: 2
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board	9	$711,475	$711,475	$711,475	$2,665,932	$2,665,932	$2,665,932	Projects of Concern: 1
WRIA 8 (King County)	6	$433,356	$433,356	$433,356	$1,623,911	$1,623,911	$1,623,911	Conditioned Projects: 1
WRIA 9 (King County)	6	$517,393	$327,353	$327,353	$1,426,750	$1,226,750	$1,226,750	Conditioned Projects: 1 Alternates: 3
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	**16**	**$1,953,000**	**$1,953,000**	**$1,952,700**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**Conditioned Projects: 2 Alternates: 1**
Chelan County	12	$1,143,123	$1,143,123	$1,143,123	$0	$0	$0	Conditioned Projects: 2
Okanogan County	4	$809,877	$809,877	$809,577	$0	$0	$0	Alternates: 1
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	**11**	**$1,860,000**	**$1,620,000**	**$1,620,001**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**Alternates: 1**
Grays Harbor County	4	$582,535	$582,535	$582,535	$0	$0	$0	n/a
North Pacific Coast	3	$352,794	$352,794	$352,794	$0	$0	$0	n/a
Pacific County	2	$396,863	$396,863	$396,863	$0	$0	$0	n/a
Quinault Nation	2	$527,808	$287,808	$287,808	$0	$0	$0	Alternates: 1
TOTAL	**190**	**$21,176,718**	**$18,381,002**	**$17,997,900**	**$32,415,938**	**$29,482,040**	**$29,932,092**	**Projects of Concern: 6**

Notes:

- Regions and lead entities have until December 9th to withdraw projects of concern. For a detailed spreadsheet by project please see Attachment 5.
- The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted five projects for SRFB funding. One project (number 4 on the project list) totals $52,965 and is included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining three projects total $595,295 and are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation; one of those is an alternate.
- For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at $772,165, and 5 percent of the total Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capital funds at $4,464,487 ($2,893,320 for Chinook and steelhead; $1,571,167 for summer chum). The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate $423,000 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Adjustments to 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 9th. 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

Since 2007, the SRFB has encouraged the review panel to share noteworthy projects. The panel has no rigid criteria for these comments, other than to consider projects that, to the greatest extent, have the potential to protect or restore natural watershed processes for a significant amount of high priority habitat in the most cost-effective manner. The panel identified seven projects as noteworthy in 2009. The table below lists the projects and why they were considered noteworthy.

Table 6: Noteworthy Projects

Lead Entity	Project #	Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB Request	Match	Notes
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	09-1357R	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Preachers Slough Fish Passage	$100,000	$200,000	Connects entire 7-mile side channel. Offers high-quality freshwater rearing habitat. A very cost-effective project.
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	09-1348A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat Acquisition	$294,535	$907,000	Protection of 10 miles of high quality inter-tidal floodplain habitat in Grays Harbor that has numerous degraded areas. Transitional freshwater-saltwater area that is highly productive for juvenile salmon rearing.
Pacific County Lead Entity	09-1635N	Willapa Bay RFEG	Bear River Estuary	$254,500	$75,675	Large scale project, planned restoration of 750 acres of estuary, and low cost due to partnering with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to use in-house resources to complete the restoration.
Snohomish County Lead Entity	09-1279R	Snohomish County	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration	$1,500,00	$265,000	Large-scale, processed-based restoration in a challenging urban environment.
WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity	09-1552R	Capitol Land Trust	Allison Springs Estuary Restoration	$194,755	$57,000	Removing old infrastructure in natural springs area that is important habitat. Provides cool water and builds on other acquisitions nearby by the Capitol Land Trust.
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity, Pierce County Lead Entity, WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity, West Sound Watershed Lead Entity	09-1645A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	$650,000	$2,875,000	Acquisition of a large parcel of nearly pristine habitat in a prime location in south Puget Sound. Four lead entities are pooling their funds to purchase.
Chelan	09-1456A	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	White River Nason View Acquisition	$64,575	$385,925	Protects 117 acres of highly productive habitat near other protected habitat. The size, location, high match, and high fish use makes this an outstanding project.

Lead Entity Strategies

The review panel evaluated (1) the quality of lead entity habitat strategies and (2) the fit of project lists to the respective strategies for the six lead entities whose project lists were not based on comprehensive regional recovery plans. Lead entities receiving this review were Klickitat County, Kalispel Tribe (Pend Oreille), and lead entities participating in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, which includes North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor County, and Pacific County.

How Strategy Quality and Fit of Lists Were Evaluated

The review panel used the same approach that has been used since 2005 to evaluate the quality of habitat strategies, and how well project lists fit strategies for the six lead entities. Strategy quality was addressed for the following six rating categories:

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

The extent to which project lists addressed the priorities identified in the respective strategies was evaluated for the following two rating categories:

- Habitat protection and restoration actions and geographic areas
- Fit of project ranking on lists

For each of the above eight categories, 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 ratings, the panel applied the definitions of "excellent" from SRFB Manual 18, Appendix G, associated with each of the six 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

Strategy quality ratings for each lead entity in 2009 were the same as in 2008 (Table 7). This was because habitat strategies were essentially unchanged from the 2008 grant round, with the exception of a few changes made by the Klickitat County Lead Entity.

As a reminder, of the various rating categories Watershed and Marine Ecological Processes and Certainty are among the lowest rated categories, and could benefit from additional attention. Further, SRFB criteria for the Community Issues category are complex, emphasizing not just having community support for projects but also the need for development and use of focused strategic approaches 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 have reflected 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

Ratings for the fit of project lists to strategies were provided in 2009 (Table 7). Ratings for the two categories were mostly favorable, but some projects were not always fully matched to the highest priorities outlined in the strategies. Information on the relationships of projects to strategy priorities is also included in regional area information summarized by staff in Part III of this report.

Table 7: Review Panel Rating Summary Chart

Lead Entity	Strategy Quality						Fit to Strategy	
	Specificity and Focus					Certainty	Actions, Areas	Rank Order
	Species	Processes	Habitat	Actions, Areas	Community			
North Pacific Coast	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Quinault Nation	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair
Grays Harbor County	Excellent	Good/Fair	Good	Good	Good/Fair	Good/Fair	Good	Good/Fair
Pacific County	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good
Klickitat County	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent/Good	Good/Fair	Good	Good
Kalispel Tribe	Excellent	Poor	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good/Fair	Good	Good

Review Panel Observations and Recommendations

Traditionally, the review panel has provided a written summary of observations and recommendations to the SRFB early in the year following the close of the previous grant round. This year, for the first time, that summary is included in this report. The intent of this change is to allow more time for consideration of the information to help expedite the process of improving subsequent grant rounds.

General Observations

With few exceptions, regional recovery plan implementation and project review processes appear to have changed relatively little during the past several years.

During the same time period, SRFB project review process has evolved to allow lead entities and project sponsors more flexibility in access to the panel. This has been especially helpful to those seeking early feedback in development of projects, and to enable the panel to develop a fuller understanding of projects that are later submitted for funding.

Efforts to develop project lists appeared to be affected this year to some extent by processes earlier in the year that were aimed at development of projects for federal economic stimulus funding. In some cases, the stimulus exercise had the effect of delaying early project review of SRFB projects. Some projects that did not receive stimulus funding were modified for submission for SRFB funding.

A number of issues and recommendations the review panel brought to the SRFB in 2008 or before were captured in previous staff briefings and memos to the SRFB, either as administrative or policy changes (e.g., see Policy Status Update: Manual 18 briefing at the October 2008 SRFB meeting), and will not be detailed further in this report. Those topics include:

- Develop a standard response to comment form.
- Add a question to application materials for projects previously proposed but not funded.
- Strengthen the link between the habitat work schedule and SRFB review process.
- Require lead entities to submit a description of the overarching lead entity acquisition strategy with their application materials.
- Clarify the Puget Sound Regional Implementation Technical Team and SRFB review panel roles in the project review process.
- Develop and refine policy for habitat protection or acquisition projects, with emphasis on the appropriate split between upland and riparian areas, and criteria for evaluation of acquisitions (e.g., fish benefit, cost, intact area, and match).

Review Panel Review of Habitat Strategies and Project Fit to List

Most lead entities are now implementing their habitat strategies as part of comprehensive regional recovery plans. However, there remain six lead entities that are not in the position of implementing salmon recovery plans. Those lead entities are the Kalispel Tribe (Pend Oreille), Klickitat County, and those working with the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor County, and Pacific County). Depending on review panel resources, the panel has continued to evaluate and rate these habitat strategies even though minimal revisions have been made to the strategies for several years. Furthermore, the review panel continues to evaluate and rate the fit of project lists to these strategies. It is not clear that the SRFB or local processes have used this review and feedback since the shift to use of regional and lead entity allocation approaches. Therefore, the review panel suggests that the SRFB, lead entities, regional organizations, and staff consider whether to modify this effort in the future.

Recommendations to Improve the Review Process

Each year, the review panel offers feedback on ways to improve the timing and balance of effort devoted to meetings and review steps to help improve the effectiveness and quality of the panel's review function. Similar to last year, the 2009 review process again involved various early project site visits, extensive post-application review of submitted materials, and an intensive series of regionally-oriented meetings focused on regional review processes and project of concern issues.

The review panel offers the following suggestions to improve its role and the review process:

- Because regional review processes occur in other venues and have not changed much in recent years, the panel suggests reducing or eliminating the regional overview presentations, in favor of allowing more time for discussion and resolution of project issues. In addition, information should be required in application materials and at regional presentations that describes changes from the previous year to strategies, recovery plans, or local and regional review processes. This would allow tracking changes in the strategic context and processes used to generate projects.
- With the savings in time noted above, more time should be allotted for project reviews, depending on the anticipated funding level and the number of projects, and the review process could be streamlined. Sufficient time should be available for the review panel to prepare adequate preliminary project review forms for those projects visited early. Panel members could identify a short list of projects they feel especially would benefit from more in-depth review and discussion by the full panel. Based on the results of the full review panel discussion, the panel

could identify projects that would merit project sponsor or lead entity participation at the final review panel meetings.

- To reduce confusion and align schedules of all involved, the review panel recommends eliminating the extended deadline for project sponsors to finalize the application after the review panel meeting. Furthermore, it would be helpful if revisions to applications were completed in 'track changes' format to more easily focus on any modifications.
- This year the process did not retain use of the '"need more information" review category that was used previously. The review panel suggests reinstating use of that category in the review process. It can help lead entities and project sponsors distinguish situations where providing adequate descriptive information to clarify a project from issues that would help address a more substantive "project of concern" designation.
- For the first time, the Recreation and Conservation Office used an online collaboration tool to share and develop project documents and comment forms. The review panel found this especially helpful.

Recommendations to Improve Projects and SRFB Evaluation Criteria

Below are a number of recommendations aimed at improving the projects and SRFB evaluation criteria used by the review panel.

- **Refine standards for review:** As noted previously, the review panel feels clarification of standards for review, although difficult to establish in many cases, would be helpful. Examples include improved benefit and certainty criteria and eligibility for protection projects (e.g., see 8th and 9th round review panel recommendations), and standards for post-award riparian project maintenance (longer-term compliance and stewardship) as a project component.
- **Establish a ceiling for administrative and engineering (A & E) costs:** Administration and engineering costs for restoration construction, feasibility, and design-only projects can be substantial. Based on its experience, the review panel suggests revising SRFB guidance and establishing a reasonable sliding scale to contain these costs. The table below has an illustrative example of one scenario for restoration project construction projects.

Furthermore, because increasing numbers of projects in recent years are design-only, the 30 percent for administrative and engineering costs ceiling could be applied to those projects by scaling it down, corresponding to the percentage of design already completed. As an example, for design projects that are 100 percent complete, the administrative and engineering costs should be reduced to 10 percent.

Table 8: Administrative and Engineering Cost Scenarios

Total Proposed Construction Project Budget Range	A&E Ceiling (% of total cost)
$5,000-250,000	30
$250,000-500,000	25
$500,000-1 million	20
> $1 million	15

- **Develop guidance for invasive species projects:** The review panel continues to review projects to control invasive species, with most aimed at vegetation (e.g., Japanese knotweed). For several years the review panel has stressed to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations the need for invasive species proposals to be strategic, non-fragmented, and use effective and complementary control and riparian restoration approaches. The review panel continues to recommend that the SRFB incorporate such direction in its guidance, and work to encourage acceptable methods and techniques, avoidance of short-term band-aid fixes in favor of strategic control combined with riparian restoration, and maintenance elements that protect the SRFB's investment. Finally, the review panel recommends that the SRFB and Recreation and Conservation Office coordinate with other invasive species strategic control efforts (e.g., Washington Invasive Species Council), to reconcile assessment needs, treatment and maintenance approaches, refine and align eligibility and standards for review, and identify potential coordination of project funding.
- **Develop strategies for riparian restoration work**: Most, if not all, lead entities have identified poor riparian conditions and lack of large wood in stream channels as a high priority for habitat restoration and salmon recovery. However, the strategic approaches to addressing this ubiquitous problem are rare. Most of the riparian projects are opportunistic efforts to control invasive species (see comment above) and restore native vegetation on sites with willing landowners (e.g., to supplement Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program buffers), or properties recently acquired for conservation efforts. While these projects will certainly provide improvements in riparian conditions, the lack of systematic and strategic approaches to riparian restoration in rivers, streams, and floodplains, means that many of these efforts will be scattered and isolated. To improve this circumstance the review panel recommends that strategic and goal-oriented approaches to riparian restoration development and implementation (per review panel recommendations for acquisition strategies) be developed and supported. The objective of riparian restoration strategies would be to provide as much conifer as possible (or cottonwood as appropriate for site conditions) in the riparian corridor of priority streams. This would include floodplain areas where connectivity occurs or where habitat-forming processes are being restored.

- **Clarify eligibility of (or limits to) education and outreach**: It would be helpful to clarify the extent to which education and outreach elements of projects are eligible for SRFB funding. Eligibility criteria the SRFB policy manual do not directly address this question.
- **Improve project sponsor capacity:** There continues to be a lack of funding to project sponsors to develop good projects. Sponsors receive some direction from lead entities and local recovery plans on where to focus, but lack the staff expertise and funding to find and develop many really good, highly beneficial projects. These projects are often complex, on private land, involve multiple stakeholders and considerable fortitude in getting through the project submittal and review processes. Submitting SRFB applications can be a major commitment of time. Many sponsors (e.g., Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups) do not have the staff expertise or time to commit to this. The review panel feels support for project sponsors that would help with applications costs would be helpful in increasing the number of projects with higher fish benefits and certainty of success.
- **Explore quantifiable evaluation of project cost vs. benefit:** The review panel applies SRFB benefit criteria (including cost-effectiveness or cost benefit) as fairly and equitably across the state as possible using available policy and technical guidance provided by the SRFB. This translates into review panel judgments that are subjective, based on the collective experience and expertise of the panel and SRFB.

The review panel recognizes that quantification of environmental benefit is a very inexact realm, and that consistent and accurate comparisons of cost vs. benefit for SRFB-funded projects would be challenging. However, a considerable body of work exists on environmental benefit valuation that has been developed for natural resource damage assessments and environmental impact assessments. For example, in the salmon habitat restoration field, the Army Corps of Engineers has used a metric of "habitat units restored" to evaluation cost-benefit. Among other examples, the Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Fund uses various metrics to describe benefits of that restoration funding. Metrics could be identified that would be amenable to comparison per-dollar of overall project cost, at least in general terms. Pursuing such for the SRFB program likely would be complex and controversial.

In the shorter term, the review panel recommends that applicants be asked to submit, where available, materials describing results of modeling or other work that estimates numeric benefits to fish.

For the longer term, the review panel suggests that the SRFB consider developing guidance for a pilot effort that would encourage applicants to begin evaluating the cost of their proposals vs. their anticipated benefit to salmon recovery according to quantifiable metrics. As an initial effort, it need not be mandatory, but be designed to inform potential SRFB policy and guidance in the future.

To better address the 'cost' part of the cost vs. benefit exercise, the SRFB could also consider compiling and evaluating project "as-built" cost information in comparison to benefit metrics used, to provide guidance to project sponsors and the review panel.

In time, use of quantifiable project metrics might be linked to numerical salmon recovery goals for fish and habitat, and assumptions and models applied to link habitat actions to projected estimated benefits in light of those goals.

- **Support broadened effectiveness monitoring:** The review panel continues to hear from regional organizations, lead entities, and project sponsors that monitoring the effectiveness of implemented projects is very important, but is not sufficiently funded at the local level. The reach-scale effectiveness monitoring program funded by the SRFB will be useful in understanding the relative benefits of various categories of projects and contribute to the review panel's application of SRFB benefit and certainty criteria. The review panel is very supportive of broadening the reach of that work to include more local projects, and look forward to becoming more familiar with the results from effectiveness monitoring work.

Part III – Region Summaries

Introduction

In 2009, 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 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.

How Were the Regional Review Processes Implemented?

SRFB staff concluded that processes in regional areas generally were consistent with the processes laid out in Manual 18. 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.

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

What Were Strengths of the Region-based Process?

The regional process continues to foster collaboration among different recovery entities. In some cases, collaboration occurs between regional organizations, and across lead entities within individual regional areas. For example, region-to-region collaboration was again noted between the Hood Canal Coordinating Council and the Puget Sound Partnership, along with the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity, to create a single project list that addresses summer chum and Chinook recovery priorities in the Hood Canal region. In another example, the Lower Columbia region again shifted a portion of its regional allocation to the Klickitat County Lead Entity to enable that lead entity to address project priorities in the White Salmon River under the Lower Columbia River recovery plan. Further, the Klickitat County Lead Entity continues to coordinate its allocation of funding for the mid-Columbia region with the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board. In 2009, the recovery plan for middle Columbia River steelhead was formally adopted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which integrates the pre-existing plan prepared by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and links to the habitat strategy of the Klickitat County Lead Entity. Finally, as has been noted occasionally in the past, multiple lead entities within regional areas have collaborated to pool resources to fund high priority projects (e.g., Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition – Nisqually, Pierce, Thurston, and West Sound lead entities).

Single project lists were again submitted at the regional scale from four regional organizations (Hood Canal, Lower Columbia River, Upper Columbia River, and Snake River). Three of these organizations are also lead entities. Two regional organizations (Hood Canal, Upper Columbia) interacted with lead entities to form single, prioritized, region-wide project lists. The remaining regions (Puget Sound, mid-Columbia, and coast) submitted separately prioritized lists within each regional area.

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership has made considerable progress overseeing planning and project prioritization and submission from lead entities in the coast region. They collectively are continuing to work toward a regional strategic approach and plan.

Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region

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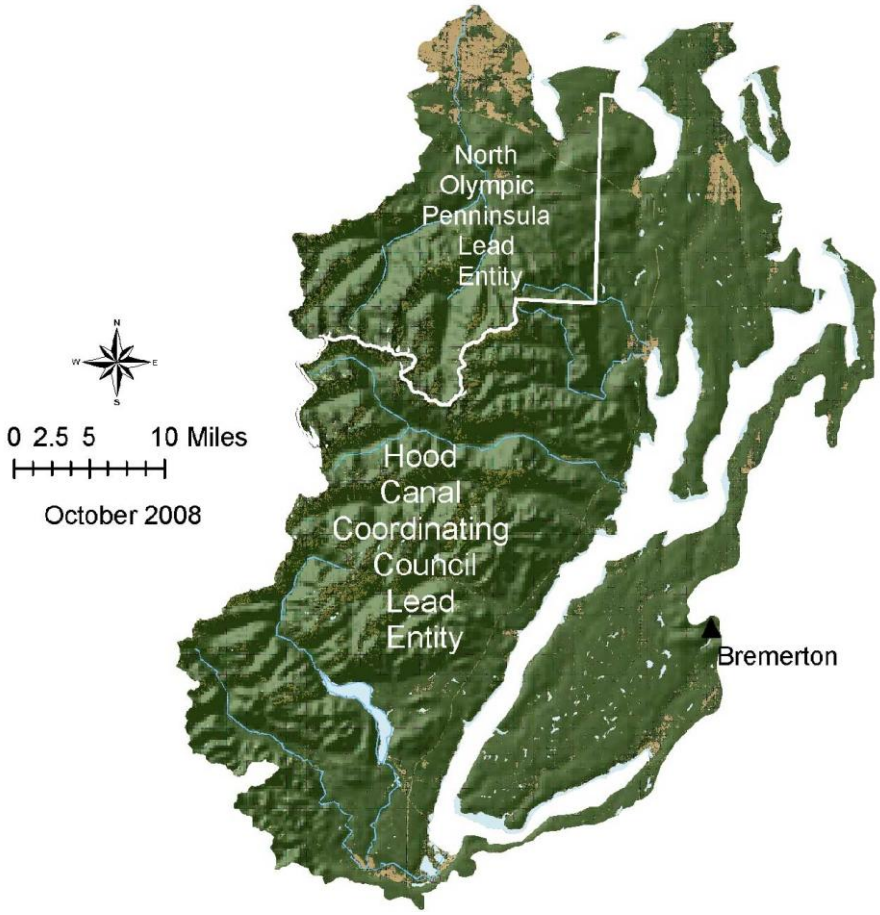


Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

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

Table 9: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

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

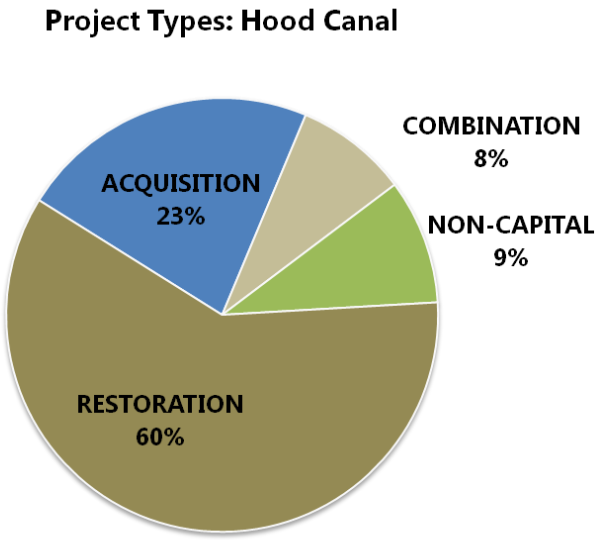
Table 10: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

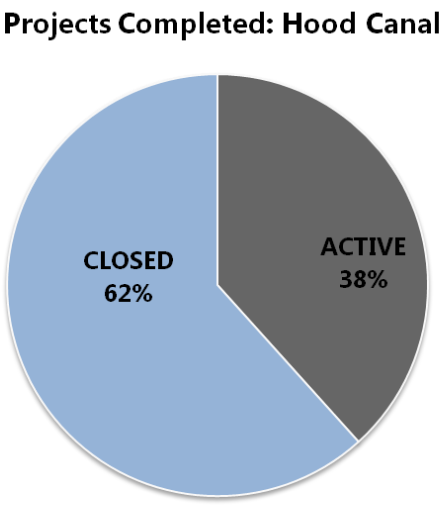
Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Hood Canal Coordinating Council
Plan Timeframe	10-30 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	$130 million
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Hood Canal 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.
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Web Site	http://hccc.wa.gov/Salmon+Recovery/default.aspx

SRFB Funding[2]

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 107 projects in the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $25.6 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $18.8 million for a total investment of $44.4 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 summaries, the pie charts include information from 1999-2009. 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 and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Because of the shared role, local and regional questions have been combined, where possible, and the answers provided below.

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

The summer chum salmon ESU is composed of two lead entities, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity. The allocation for summer chum was not pre-determined, but instead each lead entity had project sponsors submit their highest value projects for salmon recovery, as defined by the priorities in the summer chum salmon recovery plan and 3-year work program, into a single, consolidated review and ranking process overseen by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council and documented in the council's process guide. The allocation was determined by the projects selected for funding.

Consideration for funding is limited to projects in the 3-year work program. Projects compete as metered by their benefits, certainty, costs, and public involvement, using existing criteria, to derive the final allocation.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

For the 2009 grant round, the regional technical review consisted of a combined Technical Advisory Group from both lead entities (composed of local, regional, state, federal, and tribal biologists). The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group provides technical review for the council as both a lead entity and as a regional recovery organization. The process used for technical review is described below in the local process section.

In addition, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council requested and received an independent technical review by a joint committee composed of scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service Puget Sound Domain Team, who are familiar with summer chum status, viability analyses, recovery plan and supporting documents, and habitat limiting factors. The ultimate question asked of this joint committee is how well the projects fit the plan's priorities. The National Marine Fisheries Service Puget Sound Domain Team provided a letter dated October 20, 2009 and is included in this report in Attachment 7.

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
- Elizabeth Babcock, 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.

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:

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

- 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
    - 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?
    - 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 rankings.

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
- 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
- Alex Gouley, Skokomish Tribe
- Byron Rot, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- Dan Hannafious, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
- Thom Johnson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Marc McHenry, U.S. Forest Service
- Doris Small, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- 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. Review panel members or a SRFB project manager were present at all of these events with the exception of the ranking meetings.

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 from the Lead Entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were either addressed in the final application materials or by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM. Project reviews by the joint technical and citizen's committees during the ranking meetings yielded several conditions for various projects that are being implemented cooperatively by all project sponsors.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. For the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, there are 16 projects covering both summer chum and Chinook (most projects benefit both species). Two of those projects were approved for funding in May with Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. Of the projects submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, there is one conditioned project and two alternates. The council has until December 9th 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 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at $772,165, and 5 percent of the total Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capital funds at $4,464,487 ($2,893,320 for Chinook and steelhead; $1,571,167 for summer chum). The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate $423,000 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Table 11: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary – November 20, 2009

Hood Canal Coordinating Council						Regional Allocation:	$1,195,165	$4,464,487
Lead Entity:	**Hood Canal Coordinating Council**					**Projects of Concern:**	**$1,195,165**	**$4,464,487**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
May 09	09-1438	Little Quilcene River Delta Cone Removal	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan, pages 85 and 100	Funded in May	$0	$866,940
May 09	07-1631	Skokomish Esturary Island Restoration	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Chinook	Yes, Ch. 2 of Draft Skok Chinook Plan	Funded in May	$0	$1,700,000
1 of 14	09-1649 A	Jimmycomelately Riparian Protection	North Olympic Land Trust	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan, pages 85 and 100		$0	$527,693
2 of 14	09-1631 A	Salmon Creek Riparian Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 85, 101 and 126		$0	$359,231
3 of 14	09-1630 A	Mid Hood Canal Dosewallips & Duckabush Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	Summer Chum and Chinook	Yes, Ch. 9 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 162, 166-169, 184-186		$0	$424,582
4 of 14	09-1639 N	Union Estuary Johnson Farm Dike Design	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 11 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 214-218, 229-230		$0	$130,080
5 of 14	09-1636 N	Lilliwaup Cr. Reach Assess and Design	Long Live the Kings	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 10 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 193-195, 204-205		$54,600	$0
6 of 14	09-1668 N	Skokomish General Investigation	Mason Conservation Dist	Chinook	Yes, Ch. 2 of Draft Skok Chinook Plan	condition	$287,289	$141,711
7 of 14	09-1657 R	Summer Chum Riparian Project - East Jefferson	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 85, 101-104, and 125-126, etc.		$238,046	$0
8 of 14	09-1665 R	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Project	Mason Conservation Dist	Chinook	Yes, Ch. 2 of Draft Skok Chinook Plan		$344,044	$0
9 of 14	09-1610 C	Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration - 135	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 8 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 125-126		$0	$314,250

Hood Canal Coordinating Council						Regional Allocation:	$1,195,165	$4,464,487
Lead Entity:	**Hood Canal Coordinating Council**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,195,165**	**$4,464,487**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
10 of 14	09-1677 R	Hamma Hamma ELJ & Off Channel Restoration-146	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum and Chinook	Yes, Ch. 9 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 162-3, 164-165, 183; Also Chinook Plan		$81,000	$0
11 of 14	09-1642 N	Lower Big Beef Creek Design	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 12 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 239-244, 255		$79,000	$0
12 of 14	09-1640 R	Knotweed Control - Union & Dewatto Year 2	Hood Canal SEG	Summer Chum	Yes, Chapter 11 of Chum Plan, pg 14 Table 11.4 (cites degraded riparian areas)		$111,186	$0
13 of 14	09-1633 A	Big Beef Creek Conservation	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Summer Chum	Yes, Ch. 12 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan, pages 239-244	Alternate	$333,453	$0
14 of 14	09-1660 C	Tarboo Dabob Bay Acquisition and Restoration	Northwest Watershed Institute	Summer Chum	Yes, 3 Year Work Plan	Alternate	$277,500	$0

Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish
Recovery Board
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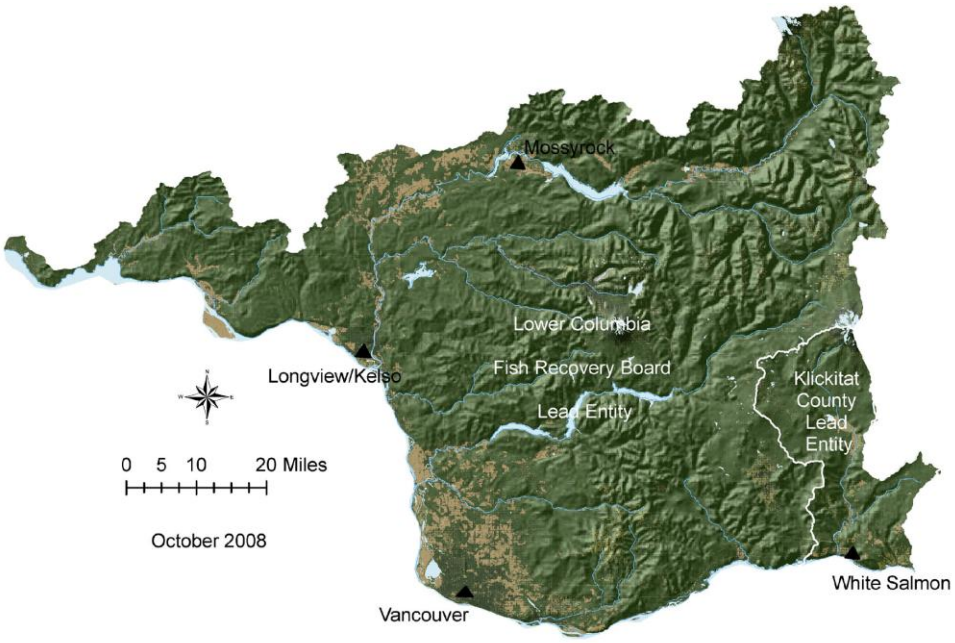


Geography

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

Water 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 Tribe

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Table 12: 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 13: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

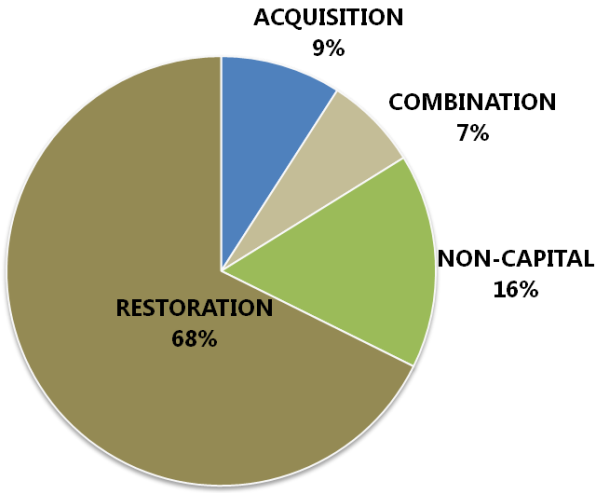
Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	25 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 650
Estimated Cost	$127 million (next six years, tier one reaches only)
Status	Adoption by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries of 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.
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Web Site	http://www.lcfrb.gen.wa.us/default1.htm

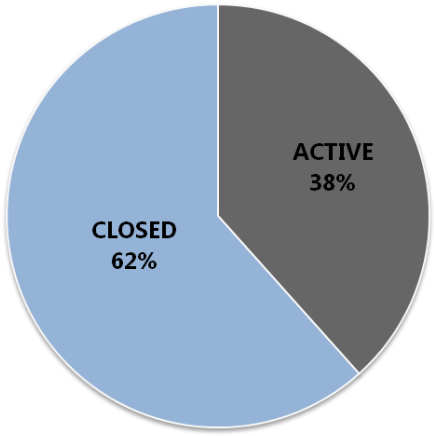
SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 99 projects in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $18.8 million in SRFB funds. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $12.4 million for a total investment of $31.2 million.

Project Types: Lower Columbia



Projects Completed: Lower Columbia



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.

Again this year, a portion of the Lower Columbia region's funding allocation was allocated to the Klickitat County Lead Entity for projects to be conducted in the White Salmon River basin. The basin is considered part of the Lower Columbia River Recovery Region, but is covered by the Klickitat County Lead Entity. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board provided up to 5 percent or $135,000 of the $2.7 million regional allocation to the Klickitat County Lead Entity based on an allocation formula similar to that developed by the SRFB Issue Task Force in 2006, which considers such factors as the number of Water Resource Inventory Areas, river miles, SaSSI stocks, and Endangered Species Act populations. The projects in the White Salmon basin were evaluated by the Klickitat County Lead Entity. The final allocation ended up being $52,965.

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. Site visits were conducted for staff, Technical Advisory Committee, board members, and SRFB Review Panel representatives. The site visits allowed participants to meet with landowners, community members, and sponsors to discuss proposed projects. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board received 38 pre-proposal applications, representing 13 sub-basins and nine sponsors.
- **Phase Two:** Final applications then were submitted, evaluated, and ranked. What criteria were used for the regional and lead entity technical and citizen 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
- 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
- Shannon Wills, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, lead fish biologist
- David Hu, U.S. Forest Service's Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Forest Fish 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.)

All projects on the LCFRB's final project list stemmed directly from the Habitat Work Schedule. In addition, two projects, Fort Columbia Implementation and Germany Creek Acquisition and Restoration Phase II, addressed priority actions identified in NOAA's draft Columbia River Estuary Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan Module for Salmon and Steelhead (LCREP,2007). These projects are expected to provide significant benefits to out-of-basin stocks, and thus have main stem estuary benefits as well.

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

- Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, 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, and 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 or lead entity process, if applicable.

Representatives on the SRFB Review Panel participated throughout the project review process, including site visits, the pre-proposal review, and the final application technical review August 11-12. During site visits and technical reviews, SRFB Review Panel representatives actively engaged in discussions with Technical Advisory Committee members and sponsors. Formal comments on the pre-proposals were received by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and provided to sponsors to assist them in completing their final applications. Their participation provided early notice of issues of potential concern to the review panel and allowed sponsors an opportunity to address or resolve these issues in their final applications. SRFB Review Panel members also were actively engaged during the final application review and scoring by the board's Technical Advisory Committee.

[4] 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

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.

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 Technical Advisory Committee and SRFB Review Panel comments and concerns to be identified early and addressed in sponsor's final applications. Sponsors were provided a comment response matrix and were required to submit the matrix with their final applications to indicate how or where in the final applications the comments were addressed. The board requests that the SRFB and its review panel consider the Technical Advisory Committee comments in their project review.

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and the Technical Advisory Committee received and considered public comments on pre-proposals and final proposals. Comments and how they have been addressed are summarized as follows:

- The Grays River Habitat Enhancement District submitted comments expressing concern about a sponsor's coordination with the district for projects on the lower Grays River. This concern was discussed with all project sponsors proposing projects in the Grays River. The Technical Advisory Committee urged project sponsors during the pre-proposal review to coordinate with each other and local agencies, including the enhancement district in developing final proposals. The enhancement district requested that all projects in the lower Grays River be removed from consideration until the Grays River Community Habitat Restoration Plan is finalized. In a subsequent letter, the enhancement district expressed support for the Gudmundsen Complexity Project on the lower Grays River. The Grays River Community Habitat Restoration Plan is expected to be completed by December 2009. Several sponsors cited the draft plan in preparing their proposals. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board welcomes project proposals from any watershed in the region, and evaluates the projects with criteria that allow comparability across watersheds. Grays River projects were scored and ranked using the same published evaluation criteria as all other projects. As a result of low scores relative to other projects this round, no Grays River projects were submitted for funding consideration.

- The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group submitted comments raising concerns over other sponsors' capabilities and qualifications, project costs, match certainty and quantity, project phasing, permitting, project approaches, and the likely geographic distribution of project funds. The Technical Advisory Committee considered the comments and responses submitted by CREST and the Wahkiakum Conservation District in evaluating and ranking the projects cited. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board concurred with the Technical Advisory Committee's evaluation and ranking of the projects.
- As a result of the Technical Advisory Committee deliberations, it was determined that Germany Creek Nutrients project be given more consideration since the committee believed that this project, being conducted in cooperation with the Intensively Monitored Watershed Program, could fill a key data gap by providing important information relating nutrient enhancement and fish abundance and productivity. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board approved and adopted the ranked list of projects as recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee, including the Germany Creek Nutrient Enhancement Project in numeric rank with the high benefit, high certainty projects.

As a result of discussion during its August 28, 2009 meeting, the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board will revisit policies regarding design-only projects, acquisition projects, and appropriate phasing of large and complex projects.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. For the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 15 projects, totaling $3,407,593. Of the projects submitted, there are six alternates and two that were withdrawn at the request of the sponsor.

Table 14: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 20, 2009

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$2,647,035
Lead Entity:		**Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$2,647,035**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 15	09-1705 R	Skamokawa Creek Community Watershed Implementation	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	WA Coast Steelhead	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$691,332
2 of 15	09-1373 R	Germany Creek Nutrient Enhancement	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG	Lower Columbia Coho	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$384,550
3 of 15	09-1378 C	Germany Creek Conservation and Restoration Phase 2	Columbia Land Trust	Columbia River Chum	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$322,145
4 of 15	09-1367 N	Upper Daybreak Stream Habitat Enhancement	Clark County of	Lower Columbia Chinook	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$199,000
5 of 15	09-1360 N	Lewisville Park Stream Habitat Enhancement	Clark County of	Lower Columbia Chinook	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$198,250
6 of 15	09-1069 R	Fort Columbia Tidal Reconnection Implementation	CREST	Columbia River Chum	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$738,556
7 of 15	09-1402 R	*NF Lewis RM 13.5 phase II*	*Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG*	*Lower Columbia Chinook*	*Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
8 of 15	09-1362 R	Lower East Fork Lewis River Floodplain Restoration	Clark County of	Lower Columbia Chinook	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions		$113,202
9 of 15	09-1403 R	AGR Enterprises Stream Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	Columbia River Chum	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$84,660
10 of 15	09-1374 N	*Lower Hamilton Design Phase II*	*Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG*	*Columbia River Chum*	*Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
11 of 15	09-1353 R	Hamilton Springs Restoration	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG	Columbia River Chum	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$184,000
12 of 15	09-1346 N	Little Wind Habitat Design Project A	Underwood Conservation Dist	Lower Columbia Coho	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$77,023

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$2,647,035
Lead Entity:		**Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$2,647,035**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
13 of 15	09-1364 R	Upper Washougal Side Channels	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG	Columbia River Steelhead	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$196,500
14 of 15	09-1355 N	Duncan Dam Design	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board FEG	Columbia River Chum	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$53,375
15 of 15	09-1371 N	Lower South Fork Toutle Strategy Development	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Lower Columbia Chinook	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Alternate	$165,000

Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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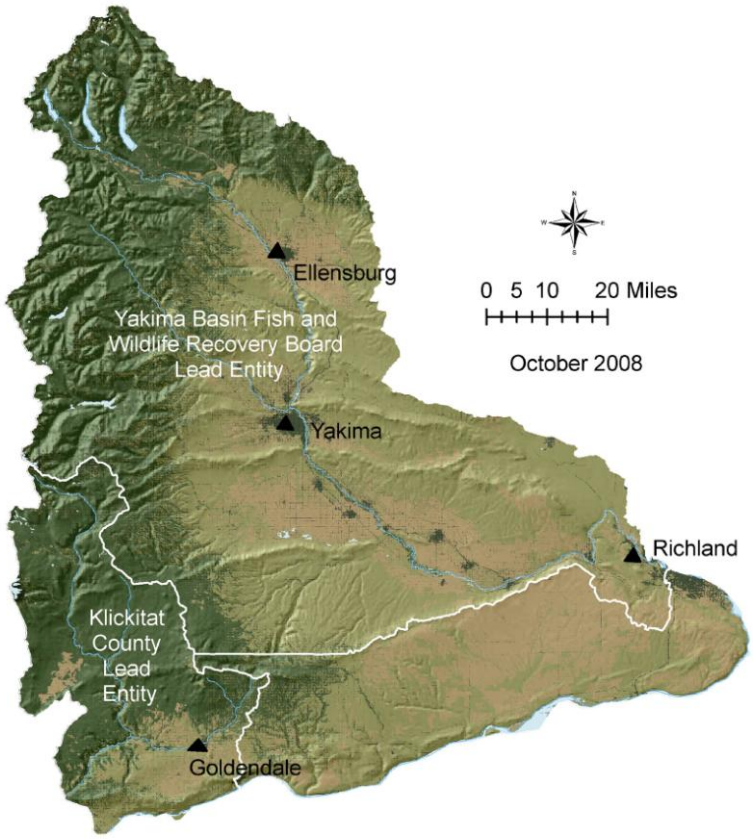


Geography

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 15: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

There are 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 16: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

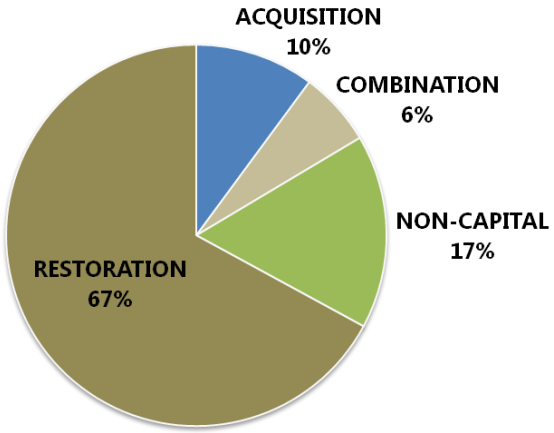
Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board (for the Yakima Basin; no recovery organization for Columbia Gorge populations in the middle Columbia region).
Plan Timeframe	15 years (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	94 (Yakima 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 the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Recovery Plan in September 2009. This plan incorporates the Yakima Board's Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan and NOAA's recovery plans for steelhead populations in the Gorge Management Unit of the middle Columbia River steelhead distinct population segment. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board 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.
Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recover Board Web site	http://www.ybfwrb.org/

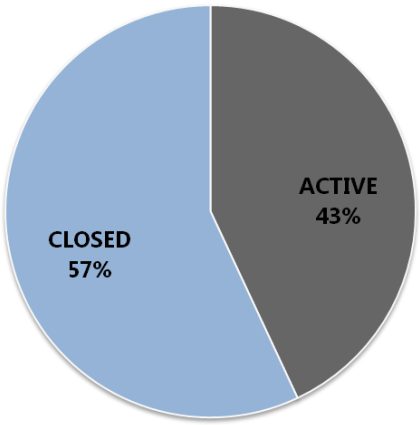
SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 79 projects in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $13.5 million. Grant recipients have matched SRFB funds with $9.9 million, for a total investment of $23.9 million.

Project Types: Mid Columbia



Projects Completed: Mid Columbia



Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because the Yakima Basin 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 Basin 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. The two organizations enter into discussions each year about how to divide the mid-Columbia allocation between them. The two entities submitted separate lead entity lists that added up to significantly more than the total available for the region. The two lead entities have negotiated revisions to both lists so that the combined lists will equal the regional allocation. Final adjustments to project level budgets are being completed.

How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?

In the Yakima portion of the middle Columbia River region, the regional organization and the lead entity are the same organization. The lead entity used the Lead Entity Technical Advisory Group as the technical review team. Because the area covered by the lead entity and the regional organization is identical, and most candidates for a regional technical review team already were serving on the lead entity review team, the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board saw no reason to convene a separate review team. If in the future, there is agreement among all parties that a regional review process should be developed that involves multiple lead entities, then the appropriate parties will work together to identify a regional technical process that addresses the needs of each organization.

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board solicited pre-applications for project proposals. Board staff compiled the proposals and scheduled conferences to provide feedback to the applicants about their proposals, and to address any potential problems early. Proponents used these conferences to discuss other potential projects with the committee and further flesh out their ideas. Final applications were submitted and the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board staff reviewed for completeness and distributed to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee. This information was also provided to the SRFB Review Panel members two weeks before their site visits.

A formal, 20-minute presentation was given to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee to provide information and answer any preliminary concerns. Final applications were submitted and distributed to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Committee for review. A site tour was conducted with members from the Technical Advisory Group and SRFB Review Panel.

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 or lead entity technical and citizens' review?

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

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

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

- Technical Advisory Group Evaluation Forms (One each for restoration, protection, and design assessment 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:

- Cultural and social benefits
    - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the Yakama Nation and its members?

    - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the agricultural community?
    - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the community at large?
    - How will the project affect Endangered Species Act liabilities for community members?
    - How will the project affect recreational opportunities?
    - Will the project create defined educational/outreach opportunities?
- Economic considerations
    - What is the potential impact of the project on the community's economy?
    - How will the project affect recreational spending?
    - Is the project budget clearly defined and reasonable?
    - How much benefit does the project create for the dollars invested?
- Project context and organization
    - If the project is not funded now, are key opportunities lost or is the proposal premature?
    - Is the project innovative, standard, or outdated?
    - How is the project coordinated with other past, present, and future salmon recovery actions?
    - Are we confident that all the pieces of the project can come together as anticipated or are there uncertainties?
- Partnerships and community support
    - What is the breadth and strength of the community involvement in the project?
    - What is the breadth and strength of the partnership supporting the project (technical support, financial, and in-kind contributions, labor)?
    - Will partner or 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, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, restoration biologist
- Dale Bambrick, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National, Marine Fisheries Service, Ellensburg branch chief
- John Easterbrooks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, regional fish program manager

- Joel Freudenthal, Yakima County, fish and wildlife biologist
- Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District, district manager
- Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in-stream flow biologist
- Walt Larrick, Bureau of Reclamation
- David Lind, Yakama Nation, fisheries biologist
- Pat Monk, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- David Child, Yakima Basin Joint Board, biologist
- Rebecca Wassell, Mid Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
- Scott Nicolai, Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, habitat biologist
- Tom Ring, Yakama Nation, hydrogeologist
- Jeff Thomas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 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.)

All projects submitted for the 2009 SRFB grant round are identified in the Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan.

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

- Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, 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 2009 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.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Provided responses by e-mail to specific project questions.

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board was pleased with the participation of the SRFB Review Panel members and believes this enhances the local review process and will continue to work to increase their involvement.

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

The August 2009 Yakima Steelhead Recovery outlines a list of recovery actions recommended to contribute to restoring steelhead to viable levels in the Yakima basin. Project applicants were asked to identify the actions that pertained to their project in their application, and during the Technical Advisory Group evaluation process, we 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's committees form the basis for the ranked project list presented to the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board. Several board members had serious concerns about how two acquisition projects (09-1725 Cowiche Creek Habitat Protection – Jennerjohn and 09-1613 Yakima River Church Property) and the proposed scope change to 07-1598 Cowiche Creek Protection and Restoration project may have been evaluated because of statements made at the Citizen's Committee meeting indicating that the Yakima County Commissioners would not support fee simple acquisition projects. After the meeting, we returned to the bylaws to discover that while the Citizen's Committee has worked by consensus, there is a 65 percent supermajority decision rule when consensus is not achieved. The board recommended that the list be remanded to the Citizens Committee to recount individual votes on the two acquisition projects and the scope change to reflect both the clarifications to statements made and the supermajority rule. Communication with the Citizen's Committee indicated that application of the supermajority rule would not have changed the outcome of the meeting, and the board approved the project list as originally presented.

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.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. For the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 12 projects. Five projects were submitted by the Klickitat County Lead Entity, totaling $722,210. Seven projects were submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, totaling $1,925,305.

Of the projects submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, there are two alternates and two conditioned projects (one is being funded through the Lower Columbia River Regional Allocation). The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board has until December 9 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 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 17: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 20, 2009

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,829,565
Lead Entity:	**Klickitat County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$648,260**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 5	09-1461 R	Tepee Creek Restoration - Phase 2 Construction	Yakama Nation	Steelhead	Tier A		$382,610
2 of 5	09-1452 C	Klickitat RM 13 Floodplain Habitat Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust	Steelhead	Tier A		$212,685
3 of 5	09-1478 N	Assess Potential Actions, Mainstem Columbia	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Steelhead	Mainstem	Condition Alternate partial funding	$73,950
4 of 5	09-1460 R	Upper Rattlesnake Creek Restoration	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Steelhead	Tier A	Condition Funded by LCFRB	$52,965
5 of 5	*09-1469 N*	*Invasive Species Prevention Phase II*	*Underwood Conservation Dist*	*0*	*0*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
Lead Entity:	**Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,181,305**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 8	09-1577 R	CCWUA Barrier Removal & Trust Water Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	Naches steelhead	Basinwide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Page 144 Basinwide Action #5: Utilize Trust Water Rights Program to improve instream flows. Page 144 Naches Action #21: Reduce irrigation diversions from Cowiche Creek. Page 170 Naches Action #22: Improve riparian, floodplain, and temperature conditions in Cowiche Creek. Page 171.		$413,133
2 of 8	09-1527 R	Lower Yakima River Fish Screening	Benton Co Conservation Dist	Upper Yakima, Naches, Satus, and Toppenish steelhead	Basinwide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions. Page 143		$151,896

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,829,565
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
3 of 8	09-1612 R	Teanaway- 3M Ditch Project	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Upper Yakima steelhead	Basinwide Action #3: Increase on-farm irrigation efficiency. Page 143 Basinwide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Basinwide Action #5: Utilize Trust Water Rights Program to improve instream flows. Page 144 Upper Yakima Action #4: Improve instream flows in Swauk Creek and Teanaway Watersheds. Page 187 4 09-1590 Matson Barrier Removal & Trust Water Project North Yakima Conservation District Naches steelhead Mid Columbia steelhead, bull trout coho N/A Basinwide		$328,500
4 of 8	09-1590 R	Matson Barrier Removal and Trust Water Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	Naches steelhead	Basinwide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Page 144 Basinwide Action #5: Utilize Trust Water Rights Program to improve instream flows. Page 144 Naches Action #15: Improve Nile Creek flows through improved irrigation management. Page 166		$201,702
5 of 8	09-1772N	Eschbach Park Levee Setback & Restoration Design	Yakima County Public Services	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #5: Restore lower Naches River floodplain. Page 160 Naches Action #6: Improve sediment transport in lower Naches River. Page 161		$86,074
6 of 8	09-1572 R	Eschbach Park Levee Setback and Restoration	Yakima County Public Services	Naches steelhead	Naches Action #5: Restore lower Naches River floodplain. Page 160 Naches Action #6: Improve sediment transport in lower Naches River. Page 161	Alternate partial funding	$454,000
7 of 8	09-1544 C	Swauk Creek Habitat Protection	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Upper Yakima steelhead	Upper Yakima Action #14: Restore instream and floodplain habitat complexity in Swauk and Taneum Creeks and Teanaway and lower Cle Elum Rivers. Page 194 Upper Yakima Action#15: Restore tributary riparian areas. Page 195 Upper Yakima Action #16: Build conservation easements and other habitat protections into development plans. Page 196	Alternate	$290,000
8 of 8	*09-1611 N*	*Acheson Ranch - Yakima River Project*	*Kittitas Co Conservation Dist*	*Upper Yakima Steelhead*	*Upper Yakima Action #15: Restore tributary riparian areas. Page 195*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,829,565
Lead Entity:	**Klickitat County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$648,260**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
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3 of 5	09-1478 N	Assess Potential Actions, Mainstem Columbia	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Steelhead	Mainstem	Alternate partial funding	$73,950
4 of 5	09-1460 R	Upper Rattlesnake Creek Restoration	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Steelhead	Tier A	Condition Funded by LCFRB	$52,965
5 of 5	*09-1469 N*	*Invasive Species Prevention Phase II*	*Underwood Conservation Dist*	*0*	*0*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*

Lead Entity:	**Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,181,305**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 8	09-1577 R	CCWUA Barrier Removal & Trust Water Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	Naches steelhead	Basinwide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Page 144 Basinwide Action #5: Utilize Trust Water Rights Program to improve instream flows. Page 144 Naches Action #21: Reduce irrigation diversions from Cowiche Creek. Page 170 Naches Action #22: Improve riparian, floodplain, and temperature conditions in Cowiche Creek. Page 171.		$413,133
2 of 8	09-1527 R	Lower Yakima River Fish Screening	Benton Co Conservation Dist	Upper Yakima, Naches, Satus, and Toppenish steelhead	Basinwide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions. Page 143		$151,896

3 of 8	09-1612 R	Teanaway- 3M Ditch Project	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Upper Yakima steelhead	Basinwide Action #3: Increase on-farm irrigation efficiency. Page 143 Basinwide Action #4: Increase irrigation water delivery efficiency. Basinwide Action #5: Utilize Trust Water Rights Program to improve instream flows. Page 144 Upper Yakima Action #4: Improve instream flows in Swauk Creek and Teanaway Watersheds. Page 187 4 09-1590 Matson Barrier Removal & Trust Water Project North Yakima Conservation District Naches steelhead Mid Columbia steelhead,bull trout coho N/A Basinwide		$328,500
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8 of 8	*09-1611 N*	*Acheson Ranch - Yakima River Project*	*Kittitas Co Conservation Dist*	*Upper Yakima Steelhead*	*Upper Yakima Action #15: Restore tributary riparian areas. Page 195*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*

Note: The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted five projects for SRFB funding. One project (number 4 on the project list) totals $52,965 and is included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining three projects total $595,295 and are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation; one of those is an alternate.

Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Kalispel Tribe
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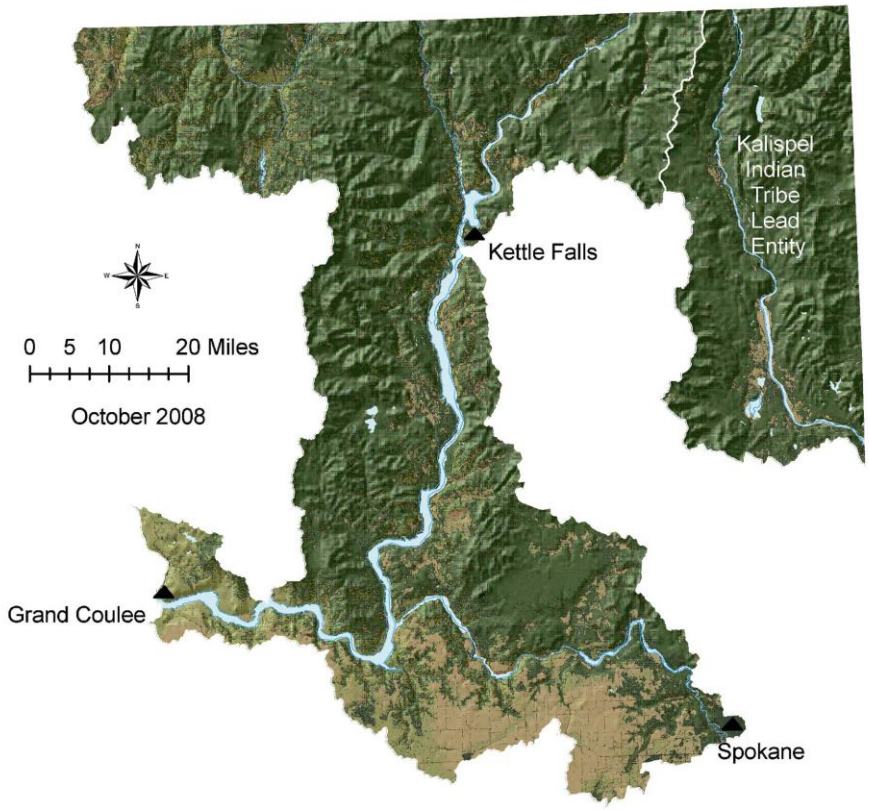


Geography

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 18: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

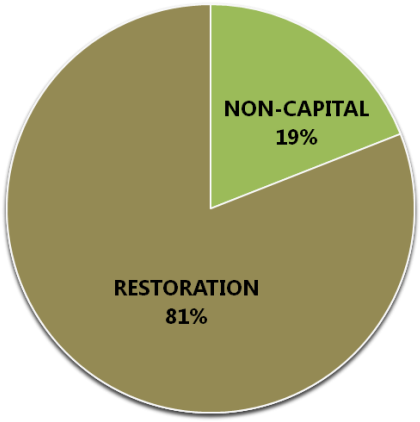
Table 19: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

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	

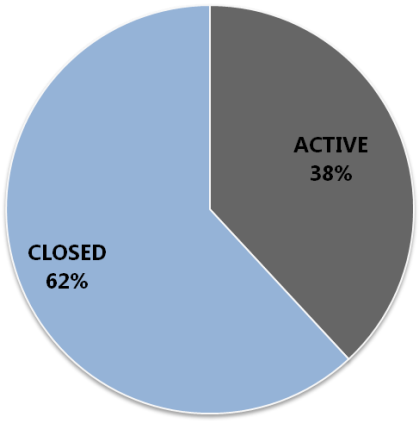
SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 21 projects in the Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $3.3 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $863,000 for a total investment of $4.2 million.

Project Types: Northeast



Projects Completed: Northeast



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 or lead entity technical review conducted?

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

- The Technical Advisory Group uses a consensus-based approach to evaluate projects for benefit to salmonids and certainty of success.
- Once the Technical Advisory Group evaluation is complete, the results are provided to the Citizens Advisory Group to be considered during project ranking. The 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 or watershed processes?
    - Is the project in a high priority sub-basin?
    - Has the project been identified through a documented habitat assessment?
    - Does the project address multiple species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed species or non-listed species primarily supported by natural spawning?
    - Does the project address an important life history stage or habitat type?
    - Does the project have a low cost relative to the predicted benefits?
- Certainty of success
    - Is the project scope appropriate to meet its goals and objectives?
    - Is the project consistent with proven scientific methods?

- Is the project in correct sequence and independent of other actions being taken first?
- Does the project address a high potential threat to salmonid habitat?
- Does the project clearly describe and fund stewardship of the area or facility for more than 10 years?
- Is the project landowner willing to have the project done on property?
- Can the project be successfully implemented or are there constraints which may limit project success?

The Citizens Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses sub-basin priority limiting factors and actions identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses sub-basin priority species and areas identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's certainty of success, rate the proposal's ability to address the priority areas habitat limiting factors.
- Rate the project's current level of community support.
- Rate how well the project will help promote community support for the overall salmonid recovery effort in Water Resource Inventory Area 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
- Ted Carlson, 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 or lead entity review consider whether a project:

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

The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team 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 Water Resource Inventory Area 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 or 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 20. The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region has four projects, totaling $360,000. There is one project with a condition and another that was withdrawn. The lead entity has until December 9 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 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 20: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 20, 2009

Northeast Washington					Regional Allocation:		$360,000
Lead Entity:		**Kalispel Tribe**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$360,000**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 4	09-1732 N	Mill Creek Fish Passage Design	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Bull Trout	High		$77,187
2 of 4	09-1701 N	Cee Cee Ah Cr. Culvert Survey and Design	Kalispel Tribe	Cutthroat	High		$74,813
3 of 4	*09-1703 N*	*Consalus Road Removal*	*Fish & Wildlife Dept of*			*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
4 of 4	09-1700 N	Pend Oreille Priority Subbasin Assessments	Kalispel Tribe	Bull Trout	High	condition	$208,000

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

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Geography

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of all or part of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish, Thurston, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties. It also is comprised of all or parts of 19 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, Makah Tribe, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Samish Indian Nation, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribes, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Table 21: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

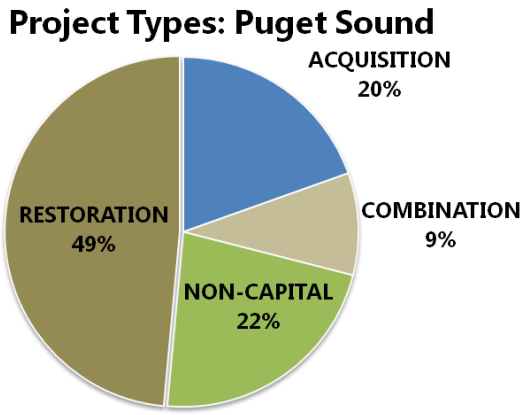
On January 1, 2008, the Puget Sound Partnership Act, Section 49(3), Revised Code of Washington 77.85.090(3) designated the Puget Sound Partnership to serve as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species, except Hood Canal summer chum. There are 15 lead entity organizations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

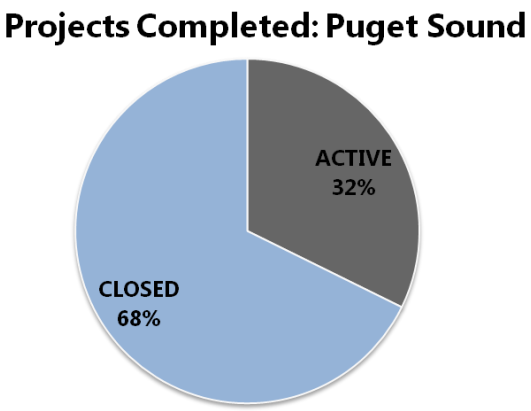
Table 22: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Puget Sound Partnership
Plan Timeframe	50 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 1,000
Estimated Cost	$1.42 billion for first 10 years
Status	Recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook was adopted by the federal government in January 2007. Recovery planning for Puget Sound steelhead is ongoing. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Steelhead Technical Review Team is working on population identification and viability assessment.
Implementation Schedule Status	3-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.
Puget Sound Partnership Web site	http://www.psp.wa.gov/

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 508 projects in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $130.6 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $ 89.1 million, for a total investment of $219.7 million.





Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

For the 2009 grant round and the biennial 2009-2011 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council affirmed at its January meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in the 2007 and 2008 SRFB grant cycles. For SRFB funds, summer chum funds are allocated directly to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. For Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds, the Hood Canal Summer Chum Evolutionary Significant Unit receives 5 percent of the total capital funds. The allocation methodology guides the distribution of funds to the 15 Puget Sound watersheds or lead entities according to overall ecosystem benefit emphasis on delisting, and to maintain participation from all watersheds.

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 goals and strategies of 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 2009 and include project lists and narrative material related to the plan goals, strategies, hypotheses, and suites of actions.

The technical team liaisons were asked to review their respective watersheds' 3-year work program updates according to the following:

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

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

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

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

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 merits, or their relative priorities 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, and Hood Canal
- Kirk Lakey, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison for Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish, Green/Duwamish, Puyallup/White, and Chambers/Clover Creek

- Phil Roni, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, liaison for Skagit, Elwha, Dungeness, and Straits
- Kit Rawson, The Tulalip Tribes, liaison for Snohomish and 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 three-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 Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council 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

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

Table 23: Local Review Processes

Lead Entity	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	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
Technical Advisory Group	*Uses a combined review team that is composed of both technical staff and citizens. Organizations represented: Lummi Nation Natural Resources Department, Nooksack Tribe Natural Resource Department, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Whatcom County Public Works, City of Lynden, Whatcom Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Whatcom Land Trust, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association, Washington Sea Grant. Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forestry, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Participated in site visits and reviewed presentations. Participating SRFB Review Panel members provided comments on the pre-application materials. Applicants were asked to address the review panel comments in their final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Projects proposed for SRBF funding must be on the Water Resource Inventory Area 1 3-year project work plan. Project applicants were encouraged to submit proposals for projects identified as a 2008 Chinook priority.
How Comments Addressed	The Skookum Reach Project was discussed extensively because it was the project that had the greatest spread in CRT rankings with some members ranking it very high, other members ranking it very low, and two members not ranking it at all. Funding-related recommendations for the Skookum Reach project proposal centered on whether to recommend funding contingent on a roadway surface equal to what it is replacing or to recommend Skookum Reach be ranked #4 and ask policy members to consider the surfacing question. After further discussion, while acknowledging the salmon benefits of the Skookum Reach project will not accrue without completing the road element, the CRT agreed by consensus to forward the recommendation involving the contingency because a number of CRT members felt that it presented a stronger statement of their perspective on the surfacing topic. While the CRT expected that the Skookum Reach project would, and should, be funded the point of forwarding the recommendation as a contingency was to ensure that the surfacing topic would be discussed at the policy level.

Lead Entity	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Benefit to salmon • Fit to plan/strategy • Protection and restoration projects must show benefit of project to salmon and linkage with previous assessment work • Most cost-effective alternative to achieve outcome • Scientific merit • Project intent to address hypotheses and actions in the recovery strategy • Potential of project to inform efforts • Costs vs. benefits • Assessment projects must show how work will be used to inform activity associated with work plan 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 • Limited maintenance • Materials appropriate in scale and complexity • Water availability • Methodology • Works with natural processes • Documented landowner cooperation • Make effective use of matching funds • Achievability • Self-sustaining • Permitting processes and requirements completed • Consideration of climate change/sea level rise
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit River System Cooperative, Tulalip Tribes, two independent biologists, Luxel Corporation, Retired biologist, three research professors
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Participated in site visits and reviewed project presentations. SRFB Review Panel feedback was provided to each applicant. All project applicants had the opportunity to modify final proposals based on review panel feedback.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All proposed projects have come from the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	Comments were provided to project sponsors who had an opportunity to revise their proposals for final submittal. The final scoring by the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Advisory Group was used as the basis for the final ranking and order of the projects on the project list. There were no deviations from the ranking based on the scoring.

Lead Entity	Skagit Watershed Council
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria6
Technical Advisory Group	Restoration projects reviewed by Restoration & Protection Committee. Organizations represented: U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Skagit Watershed Council, Seattle City Light, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Puget Sound Energy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, Skagit County Public Works, Skagit Land Trust, National Marine Fisheries Service. Technical specialties represented: Geologist, fisheries technician, geomorphologist, restoration ecologist, environmental planner, fisheries biologist, environmental engineer
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in early field review of projects and provided comments to project sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Projects accepted for consideration of funding must have met the following criteria: • Be specifically identified in or consistent with the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan. • Be consistent with the objectives listed in the current version of the Skagit basin 3-year work plan. • Be consistent with the Skagit Watershed Council's Strategy (1998) and Strategic Approach (2005). • Be of an appropriate priority or sequence necessary for strategic implementation of the recovery plan. • Able to be implemented in three years or less. Six of the 12 proposals received not currently on the 2008 3-year work plan were reviewed by the Watershed Council's Restoration and Protection Committee to determine eligibility based on the criteria provided with the April 7 release of the call for proposals. One project was dropped as not consistent with those criteria. The five remaining projects were added to an updated 3-year work plan for the Skagit Watershed.
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors revised early project proposals based on comments from the local and SRFB The local technical review team and participating SRFB Review Panel members together decided on the list of comments for project sponsors to address in their project proposals. Comments were recorded on a tracking sheet, the sponsors response to the comments were required to be submitted with the revised proposal, and the technical reviewers met again to determine if the responses to the comments were adequate. The completed local comment tracking form was then attached to the project

[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.

	applications in PRISM. As our Prioritization Committee members accepted the project list and rankings of the technical committee, there were no issues to resolve.
Lead Entity	**Stillaguamish Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	Benefit to fish • Solves the cause of a problem • Implements high priority actions identified in recovery plan and 3-year work plan • Protects or restores natural ecosystem processes • Completes a phased project or protects or connects existing high quality habitats • Improves the abundance, diversity, and distribution of Endangered Species Act-listed Stillaguamish salmonid populations • Addresses documented research and data gaps or contributes substantively to knowledge of effective habitat protection 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 • Provides clear hypotheses about how the project will achieve its goals and objectives • Designed for implementation with methods and materials appropriate in scale and complexity to efficiently achieve outcome • Can be completed within 3 years or within scientifically defensible period • Post-project monitoring is consistent with monitoring and adaptive management strategy in the recovery plan • Project team has demonstrated skills and 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.
Technical Advisory Group	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 Participation	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 or revised application in response to the comments.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Encouraged proposals that address priorities in the Sillaguamish watershed Chinook salmon recovery plan, updated Stillaguamish salmon recovery 3-year work plan, and the Stillaguamish Salmon Recovery 2007 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Report.
How Comments Addressed	The Review Panel recommended phasing a project, which was done because the project would have receive only partial funding anyway. Considerable discussion occurred on reserving $750,000 for the Port Susan Estuary. It was decided that because of its high priority in the Chinook Recovery Plan funds should be reserved.
Lead Entity	**Island County Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	Benefit to salmon • What is the primary focus species? • What is the site's local landscape context? • What habitat type does the project address? • What Puget Sound stock does the project focus on? • What type of project is it? • What geographic area is the project in? • What ecosystem processes doe the project address? Certainty of success • What is the level of community support for the project? • Is project consistent with Water Resource Inventory Area 6 goals and objectives? • When will the project produce results? • What is the project cost compared to the benefit for salmon? • Has funding been identified for maintenance? • What is the level of matching funds? • Are potential risks to the landowner and community identified and addressed? • Is the project based on credible science? • Does the project include a monitoring and evaluation plan? • What level of expertise or experiences does the sponsor have? • Is written assurance of landowner secured? • Is the project in the correct sequence and independent of any preceding action? • Is the project scope appropriat to meet goals and objectives? • What level of maintenance will be required? • Is volunteer participation included in the proposal?

	• Are outreach activities included? • Is the project time sensitive?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Marine Resource Committee, 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, The Tulalip Tribes, Water Resources Advisory Committee, Whidbey watershed Stewards, Stillaguamish Tribe, Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, Washington State University Extension Program, Whidbey Camano Land Trust, and Orca Network Technical specialties represented: fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forester, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel visited each of the proposed project sites and provided comment forms. Sponsors addressed panel comments in their final application proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All project proposals are included in the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	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 their proposal.
Lead Entity	**Snohomish County Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix E criteria
Technical Advisory Group	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 Participation	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.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The projects submitted are Tier 1 and 2 elements in the 3-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. All projects on the list meet both of these criteria.
How Comments Addressed	The project sub-committee met for a full day following the project site tour to develop consensus comments for each project. These comments along with those of the SRFB Review Panel were provided to project sponsors. Project sponsors were required to provide a "cover letter" that described how they addressed local and SRFB Review Panel comments.

Lead Entity	WRIA 8 King County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	• How well does the application fit the Water Resource Inventory Area 8 Conservation Strategy? • Does it address critical factors of decline for Chinook in a significant way? • Is the proposal well-thought out? Sufficiently detailed? Cost-effective? • Is it in or does it benefit a high priority (Tier I) area? • Does it fit with the recommendations in the Water Resource Inventory Area 8 conservation strategy? • Would the project still provide benefits if partially funded? • Does it benefit Chinook? • Will it provide critical information for refining the conservation strategy?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Lake Forest Park, Shoreline, Seattle Public Utilities, King County, Issaquah, Bellevue Technical specialties represented: fisheries, ecologist, near shore, watershed steward, engineer, landscape architecture, and natural resources
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members toured site and received heard presentations from project sponsors. Review panel member comments from the site visits were shared with the project subcommittee and used by the project proponents when developing final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project applications are required to be on the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	Comments were addressed in final applications. Specifically additional information needs and clarifications were provided.

Lead Entity	WRIA 9 King County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix E criteria
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: King County, Tacoma Public Utilities, Cascade Land Conservancy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Technical specialties represented: ecologist, fish biologist, project manager
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel representatives were provided with pre-proposal materials in advance and then participated in the project site tour. Review panel project comments were provided to the project sponsors and this information was incorporated into the final SRFB applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The 3-year work plan was used to develop the project list based on 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.

How Comments Addressed	The Technical Advisory Group comments focused on how the project design or proposal could be improved, and these comments were incorporated by the project sponsors into the final grant application. The Water Resource Inventory Area 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum strongly supported all five proposed projects and there was no controversy about the projects on the list.
Lead Entity	**Pierce County Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E 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
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, King County Department of Natural Resources, Tacoma Water, Pierce County Water Programs, Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Transportation, Muckleshoot Tribe, U.S. Forest Service Technical specialties represented: fish biologist, ecologist, environmental science, environmental biologist, watershed steward, regional biologist, fish habitat biologist
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel representative participated in the review of draft applications, attended projects site tour, and provided comments and feedback to individual sponsors. Project sponsors were to address all feedback in their final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The 3-year work plan and project list are the primary 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.
How Comments Addressed	Feedback on projects occurred at three levels: • Feedback and questions to applicants in response to letters of intent and project descriptions discussed at a joint Technical Advisory Committee and Citizens Advisory Committee meeting. • Field trip discussion with applicants • Written and verbal feedb0ack 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 Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	Used the Nisqually 3-year work plan and priorities in the Nisqually salmon recovery strategy to evaluate and select projects. Criteria included: • Geographic location and priority.

	• Is project addressing priority habitat features and watershed processes. • Appropriate project sequencing. • Local community support.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierce County, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston County. Technical specialties represented: fish and wildlife biologist, environmental biologist, salmon restoration biologist, habitat specialist, salmon research biologist, salmon project manager
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members attended a project review field trip and provided written comments. Review panel comments were used by project sponsors to revise their applications before final submittal.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	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.
How Comments Addressed	There were no major issues with the local ranking for the 2009 grant funding cycle. Two projects were switched in ranking after field review. The lead entity also made the choice to continue to support regionally significant projects by allocating funding to the Devil's Head acquisition project in the West Sound Lead Entity.
Lead Entity	**WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix E criteria • Community involvement • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Clover Park Technical College, Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Thurston Regional Planning Council, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Technical specialties represented: environmental sciences; habitat restoration; timber, fish, and wildlife biologist; habitat specialist; habitat biologist; watershed steward
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	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. This year, one change to a proposal was suggested and then finalized during the ranking meeting: the Water Resource Inventory Area 13 3-year work program project development grant was asked by the committee to expand its scope, to include additional preliminary designs and more intensive landowner outreach in areas determined to be of the highest strategic importance, following the discussion outcomes (soon) from the new prioritization tool. This was the only issue needing resolution.
Lead Entity	**WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18 Appendix E criteria • Community involvement • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Mason County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group 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 Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	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. This year, one change to a proposal was suggested and then finalized during the ranking meeting: the WRIA 14 3-Year-Work-Program project development grant was asked by the committee to expand its scope, to include additional preliminary designs and more intensive landowner outreach in areas determined of highest strategic importance. This was the only issue that was in need of resolution.
Lead Entity	**West Sound Watershed Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix E criteria
Technical Advisory Group	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, Bainbridge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Pierce Conservation District, Great Peninsula Conservancy.

	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 Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site visits and sent comments to the lead entity and sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project proposals were solicited from the suite of projects in the Puget Sound salmon recovery plan's 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	One strategy was agreed upon in 2008, to have completion of the restoration at Chico Creek carry high priority in the 2009 grant round, because of the investment in the project's first phase construction in 2008. As a result, this project was moved up on the funding list, but ever so slightly, by unanimous decision.
Lead Entity	**Hood Canal Coordinating Council**
Evaluation Criteria	• Domain Priorities from 3-year work plan • Project scale is appropriate and sufficient • Integration or association with other salmon recovery projects and assessments in the watershed • SRFB definition of high, medium, and low certainty • Duration of biological benefits • Benefit to fish • Project addresses key limiting factors • Project proponent and their partners' experience and capability • Certainty of success • Certainty that objectives can be achieved • SRFB definition of high, medium, and low benefits • Adequacy and appropriateness of design • Protects or restores natural functions and processes • Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions • Cost appropriateness
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Northwest Watershed Institute, 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, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Kitsap County, Jefferson County, Wild Fish Conservancy Technical specialties represented: expertise not identified.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	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 or Recreation and Conservation Office staff were present at all of these events with the exception of the ranking meetings.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	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.

How Comments Addressed	Technical comments from the lead entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated at that time before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were either addressed in the final application materials or by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM. Project reviews by the joint technical and citizen's committees during the ranking meetings yielded several conditions for various projects that are being implemented cooperatively by all project sponsors.

Lead Entity	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	• Watershed priority • Restores formerly productive habitat • Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan • Likelihood of success based on approach	• Addresses limiting factor • Benefits other stocks • Supports restoration of ecosystem functions • Reasonableness of cost and budget	• Addresses stock status and trends • Protects high quality fish habitat • Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation
Technical Advisory Group	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, 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 Participation	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.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	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.		
How Comments Addressed	There was significant discussion by the lead entity technical and citizens advisory groups about which projects should be proposed for funding. After the projects were adjusted in scope and clearly met all of the technical criteria, all projects were approved and recommended for funding.		

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has funding from both the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. In total, the region is requesting funding for 98 projects, totaling $29,558,846. Of the projects submitted, 19 are requesting SRFB funds ($3,799,176), 65 are requesting Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds ($19,611,089), and 14 projects are requesting funds from both ($6,148,581). There are six projects of concern (only one above the funding line), six projects with conditions, and ten alternates .The Puget Sound region has until December 9th 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 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at $772,165, and 5 percent of the total Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration capital funds at $4,464,487 ($2,893,320 for Chinook and steelhead; $1,571,167 for summer chum). The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate $423,000 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Table 24: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Lead Entity:		**Island County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**1**	**$240,784**	**$902,403**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 9	09-1482 A	Skagit Bay Nearshore 2	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)	Funded in October	$0	$290,000
2 of 9	09-1479 A	Livingston Bay Nearshore Acquisition Phase II	The Nature Conservancy	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)		$0	$300,000
3 of 9	09-1468 N	Skagit Bay Nearshore Restoration Design	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)		$147,000	$0
4 of 9	09-1463 R	Livingston Bay Pocket Estuary Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)		$0	$209,675
5 of 9	09-1458 N	Deer Lagoon Restoration Assessment 2009	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)		$93,784	$77,866
6 of 9	09-1459 N	Whidbey Island-Swan Lake Restoration 2009	Swan Lake Watershed Pres Grp	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)		$0	$24,862
7 of 9	09-1481 N	Iverson Marsh Restoration Feasibility and Outreach	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)	PSAR Alternate	$0	$154,450
8 of 9	09-1480 N	WRIA 06 Water Type Assessment and Prioritization	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook	Geographic area 1 (pg 25); High priority nearshore process (pg 28); High priority habitat function (pg 34)	PSAR Alternate	$0	$90,950
9 of 9	09-1462 R	Glendale Lower Creek Restoration	Island County Planning Dept.	Coho	Geographic area 2 (pg 25); Low priority ecosystem process (pg 28)	POC PSAR Alternate	$0	$300,000

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Lead Entity:		**WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District**				**Projects of Concern:**	**$232,942**	**$873,021**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 3	09-1550 A	Totten Inlet Estuarine Habitat Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Chum	Yes, line 71		$0	$400,000
2 of 3*	09-1491 A	Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition	State Parks	Puget Sound Chinook	Yes, line 76	condition	$232,942	$217,058 ($87,058 of 2009 allocation)
3 of 3	09-1568 N	WRIA 14 Three Year Workplan Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG	Coho	Yes, supports restoration and acquisition projects to garner landowner support and preliminary designs. Line 86		$0	$110,000
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$275,963
*** Project 09-1491A total PSAR request is $217,058, includes $130k from 2007 PSAR. Agreed to condition.**								
Lead Entity:		**Nisqually River Salmon Recovery**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$416,803**	**$1,566,995**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
0	09-1383	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA	Pierce County Noxicous Weed Control Board	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 16	Funded in May	$0	$66,500
0	09-1393	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase 2	Niqually Indian Tribe	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 7 and 13	Funded in May	$0	$1,165,573
0	09-1400	Tatrimima Shoreline Protection	Nisqually R Land Trust	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 16	Funded in May	$0	$334,922
1 of 4	09-1699 N	Ohop Valley Restoration Design Phase III	South Puget Sound SEG	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 7 and 13		$97,550	$0
2 of 4	09-1664 R	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA Part 2	Pierce Co Noxious Weed Control	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 16		$66,500	$0
0	09-1645A (Nisqually)	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	0	0		$100,000	$0
3 of 4	09-1726 R	North Powell Complex Riparian Restoration	Nisqually R Land Trust	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 16		$152,753	$0
4 of 4	09-1688 R	Wilcox Reach Riparian Restoration	Nisqually R Land Trust	Nisqually Fall Chinook	p. 17	Alternate	$100,000	$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Lead Entity:		**North Olympic Peninsula**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$715,907**	**$2,682,539**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 8	09-1543 A	Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Acquisition II	Clallam Co Community Dev	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan Page 322 & 323 Also N.Olympic 3-Year Workplan Page 113 & WRIA 18 Watershed Plan		$0	$575,000
2 of 8	09-1536 R	Sequim Prairie-Dungeness Irrigation Conservation	Clallam Conservation Dist	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan Page 322 & 323 Also, 303(d) Low--Instream Flow List & N.Olympic 3-Yr Workplan Page 113 & WRIA 18 Watershed Plan Pages 3.1-37		$700,000	$0
3 of 8	09-1519 R	Morse Creek Floodplain Reconnection and Phase II	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Steelhead	N.Olympic 3 Year Workplan Page 113 & WRIA 18 Watershed Plan Page 3.11-3 & Strategy Page 16		$0	$537,519
4 of 8	09-1528 A	Pysht River Floodplain Acquisition (Phase I)	North Olympic Land Trust	Coho	N.Olympic 3 Year Workplan Page 114; Strategy PageS 16 & Page 28; WRIA 19 Draft Plan Page 258-259		$0	$189,057
5 of 8	09-1529 R	Strait of Juan de Fuca IMW Restoration Treatments	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Coho	N.Olympic 3 Year Workplan Page 113 & Strategy Pages 16 , 20 & 21 WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Plan Page 251-254		$15,907	$427,093
6 of 8	09-1518 N	Western Strait Habitat Conservation Planning	North Olympic Land Trust	Coho	N.Olympic 3 Year Workplan Page 115 & Strategy Page 16 WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Plan Page 245 ,259 & 264		$0	$139,808
7 of 8	09-1533 A	Siebert Ecosystem Habitat Protection Phase II	North Olympic Land Trust	Steelhead	N.Olympic's 3 Year Workplan Page 114 & Srrategy Page 16 & WRIA 18 Watershed Plan Pages 2.7-7		$0	$473,736
8 of 8	09-1531 N	Valley Creek Restoration Phase 3 Design	Port Angeles City of	Coho	N.Olympic 3 YearWrkplan Page 115 & N. Olympic Strategy Page 16 & 18, WRIA 18 Watershed Plan 3.4-3 & 3.10-4		$0	$121,996
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$218,330

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Lead Entity:		**Pierce County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**$562,016**	**$2,105,959**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 5	09-1661 R	Clearwater River LWD Project	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook, Steelhead	Strategy, p. 38		$425,000	$0
2 of 5	09-1647 A	Calistoga Setback Levee - Property Acquisition	Orting City of	Chinook, Steelhead	Strategy, p. 37		$137,016	$202,984
3 of 5	09-1618 N	Setback Levee at 24th St E Pointbar (White River)	Sumner City of	Chinook (White River, spring), Steelhead	Strategy, p. 37		$0	$200,000
4 of 5	09-1648 N	Calistoga Setback Levee - Final Design	Orting City of	Chinook, Steelhead	Strategy, p. 37		$0	$200,000
0	09-1645 A	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	Chinook	High priority, regionally significant project for South Puget Sound		$0	$100,000
5 of 5	09-1538 R	South Prairie Creek Knotweed Removal	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Chinook, steelhead, coho	Strategy, p. 38		$0	$161,500
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$1,241,475
Lead Entity:		**San Juan County Community Development**				**Projects of Concern:**	**2**	**$307,270**	**$1,151,506**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 12	09-1457 A	Cascade Creek Acquisition-Orcas Island	San Juan Preservation Trust	multiple	Tier I on 3 year work plan		$0	$224,000
2 of 12	09-1594 N	San Juan County Feeder Bluff Project	Friends of the San Juans	multiple	Tier I on 3 year work plan		$0	$93,900
3 of 12	09-1731 R	Point Lawrence Road/Cascade Ck Culvert Replcmnt 2	San Juan County Public Works	multiple	Tier II on 3 year work plan		$247,000	$0
4 of 12	09-1600 N	WRIA 2 Assessment of Resident and Migratory Salmon	University of Washington	multiple	Tier I on 3 year work plan		$0	$297,836
5 of 12	09-1601 N	Expansion of WRIA 2 Watershed Inventory (Phase II)	Wild Fish Conservancy	multiple	Tier I on 3 year work plan		$60,270	$89,730

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
6 of 12	09-1604 N	False Bay Watershed Flow and Habitat Assessment	Washington Water Trust	multiple	Tier I on 3 year work plan		$0	$50,209
7 of 12	09-1524 R	Barlow Bay Nearshore Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	multiple	Tier II on 3 year work plan		$0	$86,310
8 of 12	09-1598 R	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration Implementation	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	multiple	Tier II on 3 year work plan		$0	$309,521
9 of 12	09-1570 N	Save Fisherman Bay	KWIAHT	multiple	On 3 year work plan but not tiered	POC PSAR Alternate	$0	$116,895
10 of 12	09-1571 N	Reducing water- and prey-borne contaminants WRIA2	KWIAHT	multiple	Tier II on 3 year work plan	POC PSAR Alternate	$0	$47,515
11 of 12	*09-1608 N*	*Deer Harbor Bridge Replacement Design*	*San Juan County Public Works*	*multiple*	*Tier II on 3 year work plan*	*withdrawn*	*$0*	*Withdrawn*
12 of 12	*09-1530 N*	*Deer Harbor Wood Waste Removal*	*Michael Durland*	*multiple*	*Not on 3 year work plan*	*withdrawn*	*$0*	*Withdrawn*

Lead Entity:	**Skagit Watershed Council**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,239,822**	**$4,645,479**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 10	09-1446 A	Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition	State Parks	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan section 12.1.1	Funded in October; condition	$0	$1,000,000
2 of 10	09-1440 N	Barnaby Reach Feasibility	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan Section 10.5.2		$0	$242,260
3 of 10	09-1450 C	Savage Slough Acquisition and Restoration	Seattle City Light	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan sections 7.5 and 10.4.2		$0	$1,060,375
4 of 10	09-1441 R	Turners Bay Road Removal Project	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan pg. 202		$0	$671,073
5 of 10	09-1448 A	Skagit Floodplain Habitat Acquisition Phase II	Skagit Land Trust	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan section 7.5		$1,239,822	$43,013

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
6 of 10	09-1447 R	Lower Finney Supplemental LWD Instream	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Skagit Falls	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan sections 5.3.2, 5.3.7		$0	$196,000
7 of 10	09-1445 N	Illabot Road Decommission Alternate Public Access	Skagit Conservation Dist	Upper Skagit Summers	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan, Sections 7.4.1 and 9.1		$0	$190,000
8 of 10	09-1449 R	Sauk River Riparian Restoration	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	Lower Sauk Summers	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan section 7.6		$0	$162,350
9 of 10	09-1444 N	Fir Island Farm Restoration Feasibility Study	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan pg. 174		$0	$251,900
10 of 10	09-1443 N	Cottonwood Island Slough Design - Phase 2	Skagit Conservation Dist	All Skagit Chinook stocks	Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan pg 128		$0	$98,700
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$729,808
Lead Entity:		**Snohomish County**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$565,767**	**$2,120,011**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 7	09-1277 R	Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration - Construction	Tulalip Tribe	Snohomish/ Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pg 11-25. 3-YWP #07-ER-036.	Funded in October	$0	$500,000
2 of 7	09-1279 R	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration - Construction	Snohomish County of	Snohomish/ Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pg 11-25. 3-YWP # 07-ER-037.		$0	$1,500,000
3 of 7	09-1281 N	Snoqualmie- Fall City Reach Restoration Assessment	King County DNR & Parks	Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pg 11-46.3-YWP # 07-MPR-305	Condition	$100,000	$84,300
4 of 7	09-1045 N	Ebey Island Feasibility Study	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Snohomish/ Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pgs 5-5 and 11-19. 3-YWP #07-ER-033.	PSAR Alternate Partial PSAR funding	$14,537	$185,463
5 of 7	09-1282 N	Middle Pilchuck River Reach Assessment & Design	Snohomish County of	Skykomish Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pgs 11-29 to 11-31. 3-YWP# 07-MPR-300		$268,950	$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
6 of 7	09-1268 N	Nearshore Sediment Nourishment Feasibility Study	Snohomish County of	Snohomish/ Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pg 11-9. 3-YWP # 07-NR-008		$142,280	$0
7 of 7	09-1263 R	Tolt River Riparian Area Restoration	Seattle City Light	Snoqualmie Chinook	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan pg 11-31. 3-YWP# 07-MPR-301.		$40,000	$0
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$350,248
Lead Entity:		**Stillaguamish**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$552,129**	**$2,068,912**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 7	09-1410R	Port Susan Bay Estuary Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	Stillaguamish North and South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 95. Tier 1 priority in 3-Year Work Plan.		$0	$750,000
2 of 7	09-1379 C	Klein Farm Acquistion and Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Stillaguamish South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan, p. 92. First tier floodplain restoration priority area and 2nd tier riparian restoration area in 3-Year Work Plan.	Funded in October	$0	$900,000
3 of 7	09-1389 R	Blue Slough Side Channel Reconnection Phase III	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Stillaguamish North Fork (Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan, p. 100.		$200,000	$0
4 of 7	09-1391 N	Gold Basin Landslide Feasibility and Design	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Stillaguamish South Fork (Summer) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan, p. 99.		$125,000	$0
5 of 7	09-1377 N	Jim Creek Restoration Design	Stilly-Snohomish FETF	Stillaguamish South Fork (Summer and Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 104. 2nd tier priority riparian restoration.		$0	$123,675
6 of 7	09-1392 R	Canyon Creek Road Treatments - A	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Stillaguamish South Fork (Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 99. Canyon Creek subbasin sediment control is high priority.		$227,129	$295,237
6 of 7	09-1392 R (psar)	Canyon Creek Road Treatments - B	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Stillaguamish South Fork (Fall) Chinook	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 99. Canyon Creek subbasin sediment control is high priority.	PSAR Alternate	$0	$257,634

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
7 of 7	09-1409 N	Lower So Fork Stilly Priority Basin Water Typing	Wild Fish Conservancy	Stillaguamish Steelhead	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 26, 32, 33, 92 and 117.	PSAR Alternate	$0	$200,000
Lead Entity:		**WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$194,755**	**$729,946**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 2	09-1552 R	Allison Springs Estuary Restoration	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound Chinook, Bull Trout, Steelhead	Yes, line 22		$194,755	$128,245
2 of 2	09-1567 N	WRIA 13 Three Year Workplan Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound Chinook, Bull Trout, Steelhead	Yes, supports restoration and acquisition projects to garner landowner support and preliminary designs. Line 86	Condition	$0	$110,000
0	09-1645 A (Thurston)	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	Puget Sound Chinook, Bull Trout, Steelhead	In WRIA 15's plan		$0	$50,000
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$441,701
Lead Entity:		**West Sound Watershed**			**Projects of Concern:**	**2**	**$294,655**	**$1,104,241**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 7	09-1645 A West sound	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	Puget Sound Chinook	Nearshore is highest priority in both South Sound chapter of PSRP and Lead Entity strategy		$250,000	$0
2 of 7	09-1672 R	Chico Crk Inst. Restoration Phase 2 Construction	Kitsap County of	Multispecies: chum, coho, Puget Sound steelhead, cutthroat	Chico Creek is highest tier stream in Lead Entity Strategy		$44,655	$662,545
3 of 7	09-1690 N	West Sound Water Type Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	Multispecies: chum, coho, Puget Sound steelhead, cutthroat	Habitat Protection is highest priority in strategies		$0	$118,850
4 of 7	09-1490 A	Dutcher Cove Shoreline Acquisition Project	Key Peninsula Metro Park Dist	0	0		$0	$238,046

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
5 of 7	09-1691 N	Powel Shoreline Restoration Design	Bainbridge Island Land Trust	0	0		$0	$84,800
6 of 7	09-1696 R	Beaver Creek - Phase 4 Culvert Replacement	Mid-Puget Sound Fish Enh Grp	0	0	POC PSAR Alternate	$0	$466,650
7 of 7	09-1605 R	Warren Creek Barrier Removal	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	0	0	POC PSAR Alternate	$0	$500,000
Lead Entity:		**WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board**			**Projects of Concern:**	**1**	**$711,475**	**$2,665,932**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 9	09-1686 R	Fobes Reach Instream Project	Lummi Nation	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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		$622,475	$66,395
2 of 9	09-1687 R	Skookum Reach Project	Lummi Nation	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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 1) Identified on 2009 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	POC	$0	$232,879
3 of 9	09-1684 N	South Fork Nooksack at Sygitowicz ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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		$0	$59,000

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount	PSAR Grant Amount
4 of 9	09-1680 N	NF Nooksack Farmhouse Reach Feasibility and Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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)		$0	$150,000
5 of 9	09-1670 R	Nooksack Middle Fork LWD Placement 2009	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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		$0	$159,880
6 of 9	09-1682 N	NF Nooksack Wildcat Reach Feasibility and Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) Action #2 of the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan includes completing assessments for identifying recovery projects.		$0	$100,000
7 of 9	09-1683 N	South Fork Nooksack at Hardscrabble ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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		$0	$57,600
8 of 9	09-1673 R	Knotweed Survey and Management - Nooksack River	Whatcom County Noxious Weed	Chinook	1) Identified on 2009 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 including riparian restoration		$89,000	$0
9 of 9	09-1671 R	South Fork Riparian Enhancement Project	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Coho	1) Identified on 2009 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 including riparian restoration		$0	$102,856
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$1,737,322

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Lead Entity:		**WRIA 8 (King County)**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$433,356**	**$1,623,911**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 6	09-1575 A	Cedar River Elliot Bridge Reach Acquisitions	King Co Water & Land Res	Chinook	WRIA 8 Start List actions C216B, Volume II, Chapter 10, page 28		$0	$178,411
2 of 6	09-1578 A	Royal Arch Reach Acquisitions	Seattle Public Utilities	Chinook	WRIA 8 Start List actions C247, Volume II, Chapter 10, page 35		$0	$500,000
3 of 6	09-1534 N	South Lake Washington DNR Shoreline Restoration	Natural Resources Dept of	Chinook	WRIA 8 Start List actions C266, Volume II, Chapter 10, page 40		$154,000	$0
4 of 6	09-1606 N	South Lake Washington Habitat Design	Renton City of	Chinook	WRIA 8 Start List actions C269, Volume II, Chapter 10, page 41	Condition	$0	$34,000
5 of 6	09-1574 R	Clearwater School/Commons North Cr Restoration	Snohomish County Public Works	Chinook	WRIA 8 Start List actions N378, Volume II, Chapter 11, page 74		$279,356	$36,004
6 of 6	*09-1627 P*	*Big Gulch Estuary Acq & Design 2009*	*Mukilteo City of*	*Chinook*	*WRIA 8 Start List actions M222, Volume II, Chapter 13, page 16*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan						$875,496
Lead Entity:		**WRIA 9 (King County)**			**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$327,353**	**$1,226,750**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
1 of 5	09-1429 R	Fenster Levee Setback & Floodplain Restoration II	Auburn City of	Chinook	Page 7-50, Project MG-18, Lower/Middle Green River. Remove levees, reinstate floodplain connectivity and lateral channel migration. High priority area.		$304,103	$0
2 of 5	09-1416 N	Mill Creek Confluence/Green River Design	Kent City of	Chinook	Page 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River. Create off-channel habitat for rearing and flood refugia, reconnect mainstem wit portion of the floodplain. High priority area.		$0	$200,000
3 of 5	09-1425 R	Piner Pt Bulkhead Removal	King Co Water & Land Res	Chinook	Page 7-124, Project NS-17, Nearshore. Protects functioning drift cell system, which provides critical habitat for juvenile Chinook.	Condition Alternate	$190,040	$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$6,795,035	$29,926,986
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**	**PSAR Grant Amount**
4 of 5	09-1415 R	Seahurst Park Shoreline Restoration Phase II	Burien Parks & Recreation	Chinook	Page 7-112, Project NS-5, Burien Seahurst Park Shoreline Restoration. Removes bulkead armoring and fill, restore natural beach slopes, revegetate riparian area.		$0	$750,000
5 of 5	09-1418 R	Riverview Park Ecosystem Restoration	Kent City of	Chinook	Page 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River. Create off-channel habitat for rearing and flood refugia, reconnect mainstem wit portion of the floodplain. High priority area.	Alternate PSAR Alternate Partial PSAR funding	$23,250	$476,750

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon
Recovery Board
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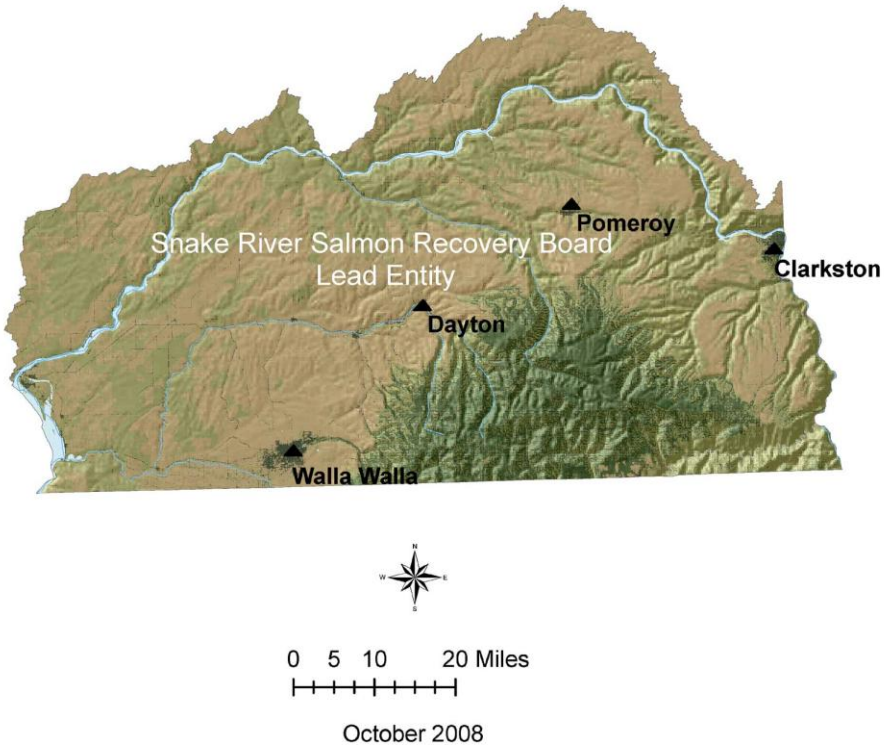


Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federal Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe

Table 25: 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
Snake River Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

Region and Lead Entities

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

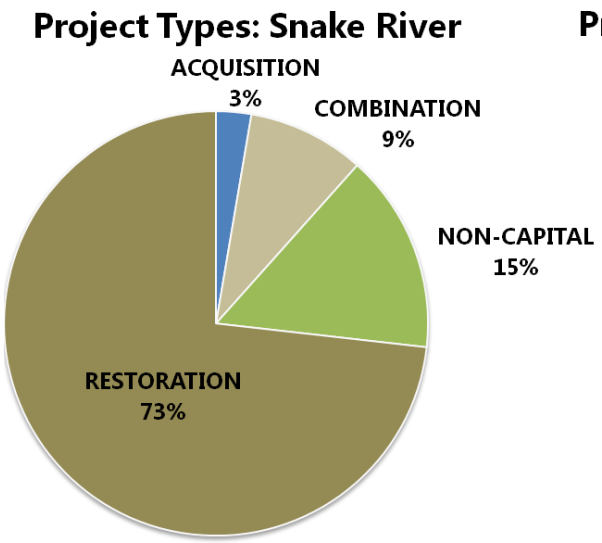
Recovery Plan Status

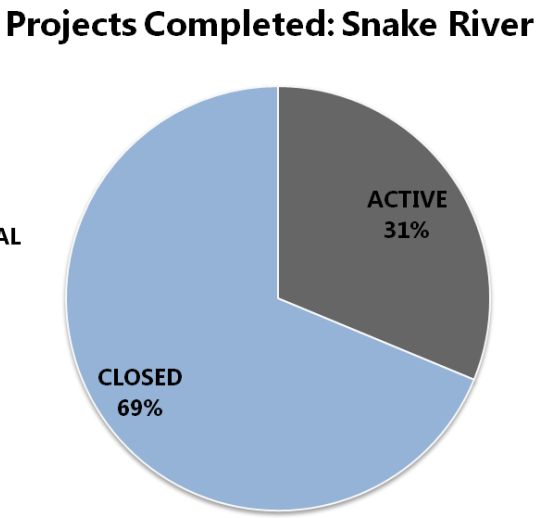
Table 26: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

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 was approved 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 to be approved by NOAA in 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.
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Web site	http://www.snakeriverboard.org/

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 112 projects in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $9.5 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $5.6 million for a total investment of $15.1 million.





Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

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

Funding allocation is based on the biological benefit of individual projects on an annual basis. Project scorecards were developed to award more points to projects that immediately address an imminent threat followed by those that are in priority areas, the primary factors limiting productivity, certainty of project, 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 or 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 applications, make comment on pre-applications, and attend 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 or lead entity technical and citizens review?

The Regional Technical Team evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Project location, i.e., is the project in an area with high intrinsic potential and in a priority stream reach?
- Limiting factors, i.e., is the project addressing one or more of the limiting factors for its location?
- Project design, i.e., based on years of individual and collective experience, will the project design meet its intended purpose?
- Project size, i.e., 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
- 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):

- 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)*
- Glen Mendel, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Dave Karl, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Tim Beechie, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, fisheries biologist

- Mark Grandstaff, Washington Department Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Jed Volkman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat 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 2009 list are identified in the regional recovery plan.

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

- Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, 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 or 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 was distributed to potential project sponsors months in advance of the grant round for them to use in identifying high priority projects. All of the projects on the 2009 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?

Regional staff compiled technical comments from the Regional Technical Team and SRFB review panel, and comments from the citizens and board that were received during (1) pre-application reviews, (2) field tours, (3) Board meetings, (4) and final application review meetings and provided them to sponsors. Sponsors then addressed the comments in their final applications. An ongoing issue about approving project budgets for conservation easements based on estimated costs was resolved this grant round by requesting three of the four conservation easement sponsors to change their application from acquisition to assessment for the purpose of funding the appraisal, stewardship plan, survey, and conservation agreement. This "phased" approach is intended to provide definitive land value, terms of the easement, and property survey so that the board or lead entity would know the terms of the agreement before obligating funding.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 20. The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region has 13 projects, totaling $2,057,418. There is one alternate, which is also a "conditioned project" and will receive partial funding at $37,000 to start two tasks in the project.

Table 27: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,598,400
Lead Entity:		**Snake River Salmon Recovery Board**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,598,400**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 13	09-1742 N	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Assess and Design	Columbia Conservation Dist	Snake River spring/fall Chinook, steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Pg 218-220		$100,000
2 of 13	09-1584 R	George Cr Wildlife Area Instream Habitat Rest	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Steelhead, bull trout,	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan, (218, 219)		$119,000
3 of 13	09-1582 A	Wolf Fk. N Fk. Touchet River Fairchild CE	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Steelhead, Chinook, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$137,313
4 of 13	09-1587 R	Mill Creek Flume Transitions	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Steelehead, Spring Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$527,061
5 of 13	09-1586 R	Mill Creek Sills Passage	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Steelehead, Spring Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$112,426
6 of 13	09-1580 N	Touchet R Chatman Conservation Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Steelhead, Chinook, bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$17,000
7 of 13	09-1589 R	Fish Passage Improvement NF Touchet	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Bull Trout, Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$94,000
8 of 13	09-1583 N	Ford Easement Assessment	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Steelhead, Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$35,000
9 of 13	09-1593 N	Touchet Assess: County Line - USFS Bound	Dayton City of	Steelhead, Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$205,000
10 of 13	09-1602 N	Headgate Fish Passage Design	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Steelhead, bull trout,	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218, 219)		$17,800
11 of 13	09-1592 N	South Patit Ck-Fritze Cons Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Steelhead	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$17,000
12 of 13	09-1595 N	Tucannon Ranch River Reach Design/Feasibility	Columbia Conservation Dist	Snake River spring/fall Chinook, steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$179,104
13 of 13	09-1596 R	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Construction	Columbia Conservation Dist	Snake River spring/fall Chinook, steelhead and Columbia River bull trout	Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (218-220)		$37,696
	09-1596 R (split)	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Construction	Columbia Conservation Dist			Condition Alternate	$459,018

Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

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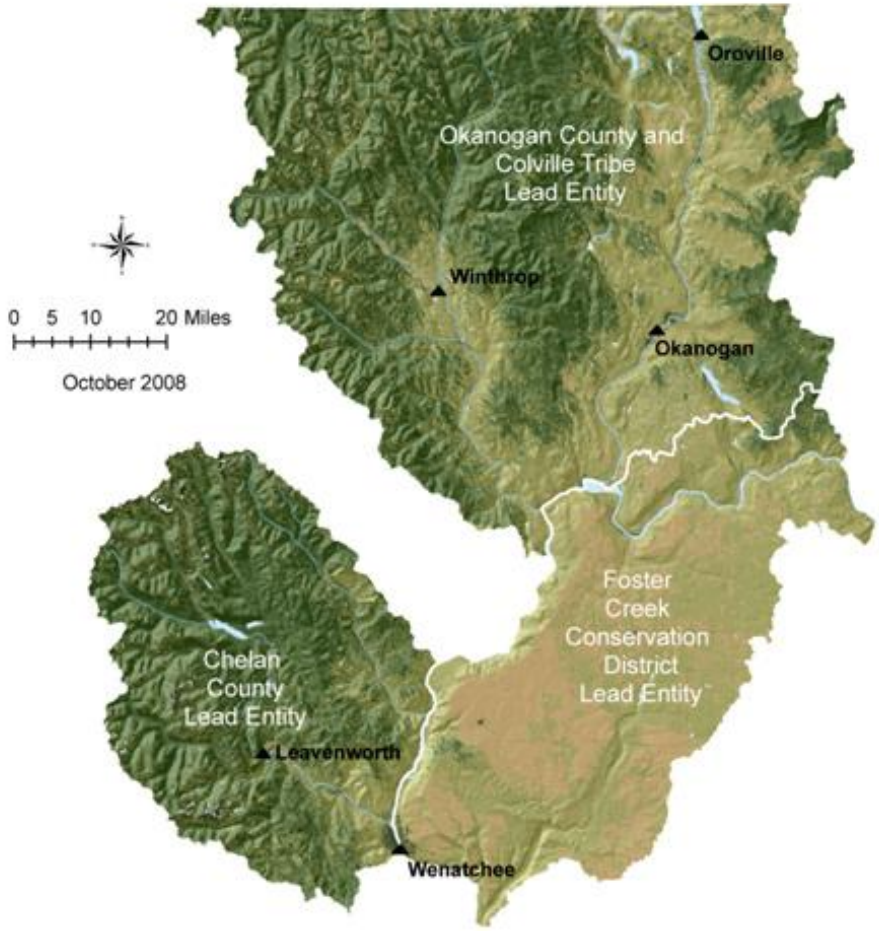


Geography

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 28: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

The Upper Columbia 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.

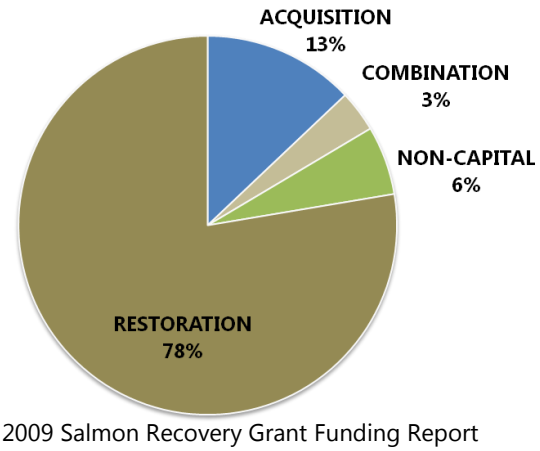
Table 29: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	30 Years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	$496 million
Status	Federal government adopted recovery plan for upper Columbia River spring Chinook and steelhead in October 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with timeframes of 3 years, 6 years, 10 years, and beyond, and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners.
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Funding Board Web site	www.ucsrb.com

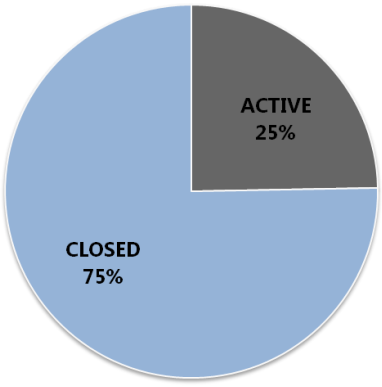
SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 85 projects in the Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $17.8 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $12.6 million for a total investment of $30.4 million.

Project Types: Upper Columbia



Projects Completed: Upper Columbia



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 previous years. 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 has provided formal technical review for the three upper Columbia lead entities since 2001. At that time it developed a procedure to rate projects on technical merits and consistency with regional biological priorities (RTT 2001).

When the Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery Board adopted the draft salmon recovery plan, the technical team revised the project rating criteria based on the Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameters established in the plan. In preparation for this grant round, the technical team revised the Biological Strategy (RTT 2009) to continue to ensure consistency with the salmon recovery plan. As part of that process, the technical team also revised the technical criteria for reviewing the project proposals. These revised technical criteria were presented to the lead entities and project sponsors at the May 7 regional kick-off meeting.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team evaluated projects using the criteria described in detail in Attachment B of its regional submittal and are summarized as follows:

- Benefit to VSP abundance or productivity
- Benefit to VSP spatial structure 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)?
- Is the project design adequate to achieve the stated objectives?

- Permitting feasibility
- Reflection of cost estimate on all expected tasks

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:

- Casey Baldwin, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Steve Hays, Chelan County Public Utilities District
- Joe Kelly, Bureau of Land Management
- Russell Langshaw, Grant County Public Utilities District
- Michelle McClure, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service
- Keely Murdoch, Yakama Nation
- Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Karl Polivka, 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.

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

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

    - Is there any community outreach planned during or after implementation?
- Economics
    - Does the project provide a negative or positive impact to the local economy?
    - Does the project represent an opportunity for economic benefit?
    - Will this project help the region move closer to delisting or reduce regulatory intervention?

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

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 20. The Upper Columbia River Regional Salmon Recovery Region has 16 projects, totaling $2,032,808. Of the projects submitted, there are one project of concern, three conditioned, two alternates, and two that have been withdrawn. The upper Columbia region has until December 9th 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 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 30: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List, November 20, 2009

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,953,000
Lead Entity:	**Chelan County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$1,093,123**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 12	09-1456 A	White River Nason View Acquisition	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Wenatchee Spring Chinook	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; White River Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$64,575
2 of 12	09-1466 R	Nason Creek Upper White Pine Reconnection	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Wenatchee Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat, Channel Reconfiguration; Nason Creek Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	Condition	$29,750
3 of 12	09-1626 R	Entiat River Foreman Floodplain Connection	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Entiat Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat; Lower Entiat Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	Condition	$104,296
4 of 12	09-1477 A	White River Tall Timber Ranch	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Wenatchee Spring Chinook	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; White River Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$496,238
5 of 12	09-1455 A	Entiat Troy Acqusition	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Entiat Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Entiat Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$67,800
6 of 12	09-1656 R	Entiat National Fish Hatchery	Cascadia Conservation District	Entiat Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat, Large Woody Debris; Lower Entiat Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	Condition	$87,673
7 of 12	09-1472 N	Nason Creek LWP Floodplain Reconnection Assessment	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Wenatchee Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat, Channel Reconfiguration; Nason Creek Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$49,583
8 of 12	09-1476 N	Entiat Tyee Ranch Conservation Easement	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Entiat Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Entiat; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$33,600
9 of 12	09-1623 R	Lower Wenatchee River Flow Enhancement Project	Washington Rivers Conservancy	Wenatchee Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Irrigation Practice Improvements; Lower Wenatchee Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	Alternate partial funding	$167,500

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	$1,953,000
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
10 of 12	*09-1485 N*	*Habitat Farming Enterprise Program Site Assessment*	*Init Rural Innov & Stewardship*	*Entiat Spring Chinook, Steelhead*	*Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower, and Middle Entiat Assessment Units; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
11 of 12	*09-1471R*	*Lower Wenatchee CMZ 6 Side Channel*	*Chelan Co Natural Resource*	*Wenatchee Spring Chinook, Steelhead*	*Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat; Lower Wenatchee Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
12 of 12	09-1473 N	Peshastin Creek Reconnection Alternatives Analysis	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Wenatchee Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat; Peshastin Creek Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	Alternate	$71,916
Lead Entity:		**Okanogan County**			**Projects of Concern:**	**1**	**$859,877**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 4	09-1637 A	Upper Methow Riparian Protection II	Methow Conservancy	Methow Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Methow Spring Chinook, Steelhead		$349,995
2 of 4	09-1638 A	Upper Methow Riparian Protection III	Methow Conservancy	Methow Spring Chinook, Steelhead	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Upper Methow Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$359,882
3 of 4	09-1743 A	McLoughlin Falls Fish Habitat	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Okanogan Steelhead	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower Okanogan Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule		$100,000
4 of 4	09-1744 R	Driscoll Island Instream Structures	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Okanogan Steelhead	Channel Connectivity, Channel Reconfiguration; Middle Okanogan Assessment Unit; Upper Columbia Implementation Schedule	POC	$50,000

Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region

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

WCSSP@coastaccess.com

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Interim Director
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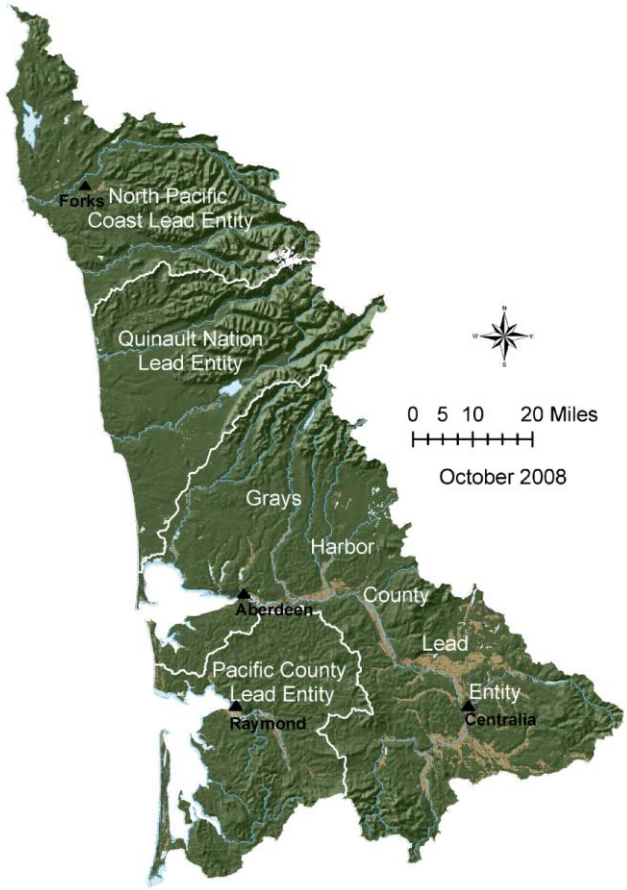


Geography

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

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

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

Table 31: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

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

Region and Lead Entities

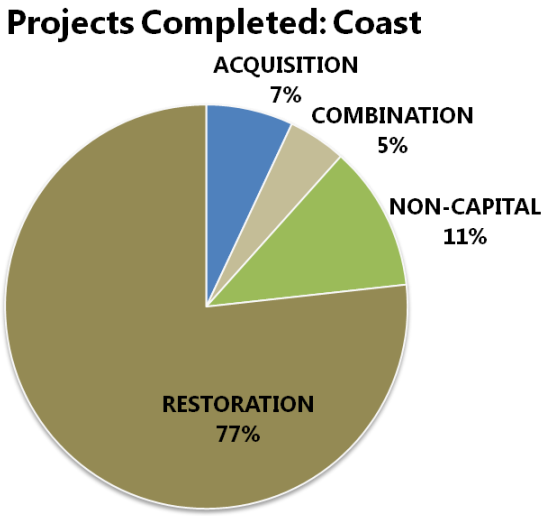
The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership is the recovery organization for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. There are four lead entities within the region.

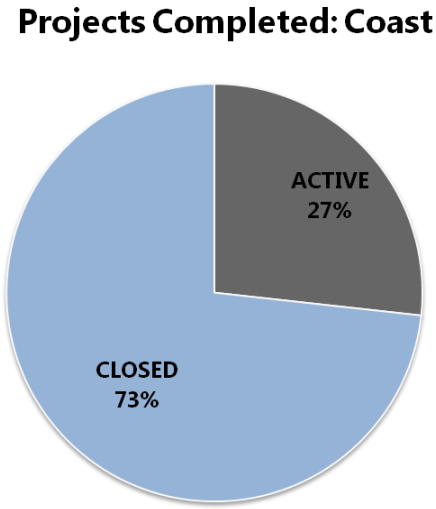
Table 32: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

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	The federal government adopted the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan May 29, 2009. The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership has formed and is recognized as a regional salmon recovery organization. The partnership is beginning to develop a regional plan to sustain salmonid species and populations. The target date for completing this plan is December 2010.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule for the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan is being developed by the Lake Ozette Steering Committee.
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Web Site	http://www.wcssp.org/

SRFB Funding

Since 1999, the SRFB has funded 87 projects in the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region, totaling $14.0 million. Sponsors have matched SRFB funds with $12.1 million, for a total investment of $26.1 million.





Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

The Washington Coast is in the process of developing 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 2009 grant round were developed by the lead entity level and its responses can be found below in Table 34, Local Process Table.

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

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership held a Regional Technical Advisory Group meeting on November 19, 2008, to determine the criteria to set the individual Lead Entity Group sub-allocation funding level for the 2009 grant round. Discussion continued, as in years past, around what criteria to use, what weight factors should be applied to each criterion, as well as the credibility of databases used for each of the criteria. In the absence of consistent data – particularly for measuring salmonid stream miles for each of the Water Resource Inventory Areas, the partnership engaged the Quinault Indian Nation GIS lab to research additional data sets and determine if there were other sources and or methods of obtaining or developing data that was consistent throughout the region.

In March 2009, the Quinault GIS lab reported no alternative data sets could adequately compensate for the discrepancies inherent in the salmonid stream miles used in the previous allocation criteria. Absent a satisfactory alternative, it was agreed in a June meeting, to use the same sub-allocation process as 2008 with the understanding that the partnership would engage technical advisors well in advance of the 2010 round to develop a more equitable method.

For 2008 and 2009, two types of criteria were used: habitat and species, further subdivided into salmonid stream miles and estuary or lake shoreline miles for habitat, and salmonid diversity and Endangered Species Act listed stocks for species.

The four criteria and the weight factors are delineated in the table below.

Table 33: Coastal Lead Entity Allocation Criteria

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

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 SASSI 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 Water Resource Inventory Areas 22 and 23. Species or stocks listed as "depressed" by SASSI 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.

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

Pacific County Lead Entity: The key source of information is the Water Resource Inventory Area 24 Limiting Factors Analysis. This information is supplemented by other sources such as a partial watershed assessment for the Naselle and Nemah watersheds, a completed Willapa watershed assessment, the Willapa Bay estuarine assessment, and other watershed analyses. The Willapa Bay Water Resource Inventory Area 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.

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is considered within the "likelihood for success" criterion.

Pacific County Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criteria in the evaluation process.

Quinault Nation Lead Entity: Did not comment.

Table 34: Coastal Local Review Processes

Lead Entity	Grays Harbor County Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	Fish • Status of stocks benefited • Number of stocks benefited Partnership and outreach • Outreach plan • Partner contribution (matching) • Volunteer participation	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	Likelihood for success • Qualification of project manager • Monitoring program • Cost-appropriateness • Design and site appropriateness • Land owner participation
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston Conservation District,, Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, Grays Harbor County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Thurston County Technical specialties represented: Water quality, community development, fisheries biologist, conservation district manager, outreach specialist, forestry.		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and developed comments for consideration by project sponsors, who were instructed to incorporate their comments into final applications.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan is not a multi-year implementation plan but does identify short- and long-term voluntary restoration and protection actions.		
How Comments Addressed	The technical and citizen groups provide continual feedback throughout the project development process so most issues have been addressed by the project ranking step.		
Lead Entity	**North Pacific Coast Lead Entity**		
Evaluation Criteria	• Is the project in a Tier 1 or Tier 2 watershed? • Does this project address the limiting factors responsible for the decline of priority stocks as specifically identified in the North Pacific Coast Lead Entity 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, 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?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Hoh Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Wild Salmon Center, Makah Tribe, Hoh River Trust, Clallam Conservation District, Quileute Tribe, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Forks, independent consultant Technical specialties represented: Not identified
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and provided written feedback based on the site visit.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The North Pacific Coast Lead Entity does not yet have a habitat 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.
How Comments Addressed	The process allows for most issues to be address before the formal project review and ranking. One proposed project was withdrawn before final submittal.
Lead Entity	**Pacific County Lead Entity**

Evaluation Criteria	Benefits to salmon
	• Based upon limiting factors analysis and Technical Advisory Group input
	• Social, economic, environment
	• Technical management
	• Scoring guidelines include evaluation of:
	  ○ 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
	  ○ 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

Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Ducks Unlimited; Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Natural Resources, and Agriculture; Pacific County Technical specialties represented: Not identified
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and provided feedback based on the tour.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Did not address.
How Comments Addressed	All comments were reviewed by the sponsor, committees, and lead entity. The comments were beneficial to all and were a efficient collaborative effort.
Lead Entity	**Quinault Nation Lead Entity**
Evaluation Criteria	• Watershed priority • Species priority • Does the project address priority process for its watershed? • Does the project address priority habitat for this watershed and stock? Other stocks of concern? • Does the project address priority limiting factor identified in watershed and for this stock? • Breadth of effect • Certainty of success • Response time • Measuring success • If the project is an assessment project, does it address a data gap identified in the strategy, limiting factors analysis, or specific watershed analysis? • If the project is an assessment project, does it lead directly to an identified project? • Does the project address, or is it in conflict with, an issue of documented community interest?
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Quinault Indian Nation Technical specialties represented: salmon biologist, fisheries biologist, habitat biologist, and forester
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and then provided comments based on the tour.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Did not address.

How Comments Addressed	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 20. The Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region has 17 projects, totaling $2,633,990. Of the projects submitted there are three alternates and three withdrawn. The coastal lead entities have until December 9 to make any final adjusts to project funding levels. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 9 for approval at the December 10-11 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 35: Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership						Regional Allocation:	$1,620,001
Lead Entity:	**Grays Harbor County**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$582,535**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 4	09-1357 R	Preacher's Slough Fish Passage #2	Natural Resources Dept of	Coho	n/a		$100,000
2 of 4	09-1232 R	Wickett Flood Plain Connection/Barrier Removal	Chehalis Confederated Tribes	Chinook	n/a		$188,000
3 of 4	09-1348 A	Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat Acquisition - Phase II	Cascade Land Conservancy	Chinook	n/a		$294,535
4 of 4	09-1330 R	*China Creek Restoration*	*Chehalis Basin FTF*	*Cutthroat*	*n/a*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*
Lead Entity:	**North Pacific Coast**				**Projects of Concern:**	**0**	**$352,794**
Rank	**Project Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**Primary fish stock benefitted**	**Priority in recovery plan or strategy**	**Project Status**	**SRFB Grant Amount**
1 of 3	09-1617 R	Upper Pole Creek Road Decommissioning	Hoh River Trust	Steelhead	1st Priority project type: Protection of Habitat and Habitat Forming Processes. Pages 12-13 and 19. Not specifically listed in 2007 strategy.		$74,807
2 of 3	09-1609 R	Shelley Side Channel LWD Retention	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	Coho	1st Priority project type: Protection of Habitat and Habitat Forming Processes. Pages 12-13 and 19. Listed in ESA Recovery Plan pp. 13 and 7-33 t0 7-34.	withdrawn	withdrawn
3 of 3	09-1532 A	Ozette Sockeye Recovery - Big River Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust	Ozette Sockeye	1st Priority project type: Protection of Habitat and Habitat Forming Processes. Pages 12-13 and 19. Listed in ESA Recovery Plan pp. 13 and 7-33 t0 7-34.		$277,987

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership — Regional Allocation: $1,620,001

Lead Entity: Pacific County — **Projects of Concern: 0** — **$396,863**

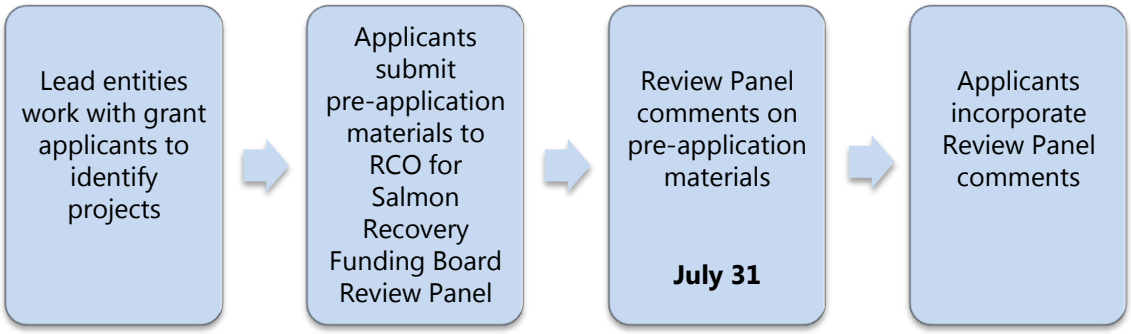
Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
1 of 2	09-1635 N	Bear River Estuary Design	Willapa Bay RFEG	chum	High priority		$254,500
2 of 2	09-1634 R	South Stream Restoration	Willapa Bay RFEG	chum	Medium/High tier Priority		$142,363

Lead Entity: Quinault Nation — **Projects of Concern: 0** — **$287,808**

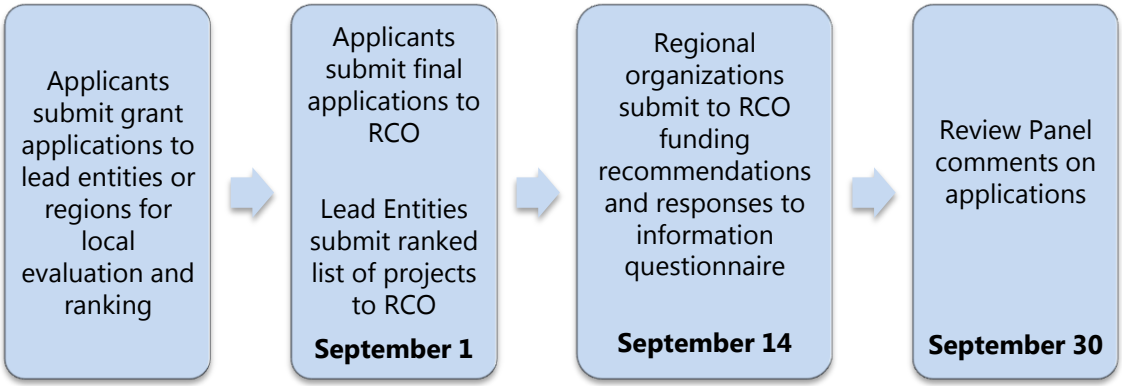
Rank	Project Number	Project	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	SRFB Grant Amount
1 of 2	09-1390 R	Lower Quinault Major Tributaries Knotweed Control	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho	High		$287,808
2 of 2	09-1628 R	Gatton Creek Fish Barrier Culvert Correction 2009	Grays Harbor County of	Coho	Medium/High	alternate	$240,000

Attachment 1: Grant Cycle Timeline

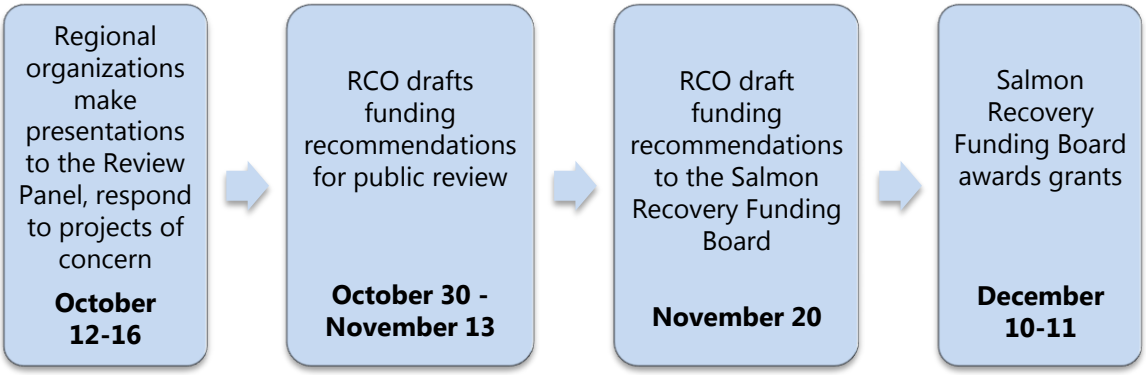
Pre-Application (January – August)



Application Review (March – September)



Funding Decision (October – December)



Attachment 2: Salmon Recovery Funding Board Review Panel Biographies

Jim Brennan, Washington Sea Grant, Seattle
Mr. Brennan is a marine habitat specialist with experience in Puget Sound ecology and habitat issues. He has authored or coauthored several technical papers related to salmon, restoration, and nearshore ecosystems. Through his work with Washington Sea Grant, Mr. Brennan provides technical assistance, education, and outreach to a wide range of stakeholders for restoration of the Puget Sound ecosystem. He has a master of science degree in marine sciences from Moss Landing Marine Laboratories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3: SRFB Review Panel Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

Criteria

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

1. It is unclear there is a problem to salmonids the project is addressing.
2. Information provided, or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
3. The project is dependent on other key conditions or processes being addressed first.
4. The project has a high cost relative to the anticipated benefits and the project sponsor and lead entity have failed to justify the costs.
5. The project does not account for the conditions or processes in the watershed.
6. The project may be in the wrong sequence with other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed.
7. The project uses a technique that has not been considered successful in the past.
8. It is unclear how the project will achieve its stated objectives.
9. It is unlikely that the project will achieve its stated objective.
10. There is low potential for threat to habitat conditions if the project is not completed.
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is 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, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

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

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

Attachment 4: Projects of Concern and Conditioned Evaluation Forms

Projects of Concern (6)

Island County

09-1462R Lower Glendale Creek Restoration

San Juan County

09-1570N Save Fisherman Bay
09-1571N Reducing water- and prey-borne contaminants WRIA2

West Sound Watersheds

09-1696R Beaver Creek - Phase 4 Culvert Replacement
09-1605R Warren Creek Barrier Removal

WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board

09-1687R Skookum Reach Project

Conditioned Projects (10)

Chelan County

09-1626R Entiat River Foreman Floodplain Connection
09-1656R Entiat National Fish Hatchery Floodplain Connection

Hood Canal Coordinating Council

09-1668N Skokomish General Investigation

Klickitat County

09-1460R Upper Rattlesnake Creek Restoration

Attachment 5: Lead Entity Ranked Lists by Region

Hood Canal Coordinating Council

Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council — **Allocations: $1,195,165 $4,464,487**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
May 09	09-1438	Little Quilcene River Delta Cone Removal	Hood Canal SEG	$0	$866,940	$165,131	$1,032,071	$0	$866,940	Funded in May	
May 09	07-1631	Skokomish Esturary Island Restoration	Skokomish Tribe	$0	$1,700,000	$300,000	$2,000,000	$0	$2,566,940	Funded in May	
1 of 14	09-1649 A	Jimmycomelately Riparian Protection	North Olympic Land Trust	$0	$527,693	$127,500	$655,193	$0	$3,094,633		
2 of 14	09-1631 A	Salmon Creek Riparian Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	$0	$359,231	$63,394	$422,625	$0	$3,453,864		
3 of 14	09-1630 A	Mid Hood Canal Dosewallips & Duckabush Acquisition	Jefferson Land Trust	$0	$424,582	$80,000	$504,582	$0	$3,878,446		
4 of 14	09-1639 N	Union Estuary Johnson Farm Dike Design	Hood Canal SEG	$0	$130,080	$0	$130,080	$0	$4,008,526		
5 of 14	09-1636 N	Lilliwaup Cr. Reach Assess and Design	Long Live the Kings	$54,600	$0	$0	$54,600	$54,600	$4,008,526		Design Only
6 of 14	09-1668 N	Skokomish General Investigation	Mason Conservation Dist	$287,289	$141,711	$429,000	$858,000	$341,889	$4,150,237	condition	
7 of 14	09-1657 R	Summer Chum Riparian Project - East Jefferson	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	$238,046	$0	$42,080	$280,126	$579,935	$4,150,237		
8 of 14	09-1665 R	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Project	Mason Conservation Dist	$344,044	$0	$60,000	$404,044	$923,979	$4,150,237		
9 of 14	09-1610 C	Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration - 135	Hood Canal SEG	$0	$314,250	$705,750	$1,020,000	$923,979	$4,464,487		
10 of 14	09-1677 R	Hamma Hamma ELJ & Off Channel Restoration-146	Hood Canal SEG	$81,000	$0	$119,000	$200,000	$1,004,979	$4,464,487		
11 of 14	09-1642 N	Lower Big Beef Creek Design	Hood Canal SEG	$79,000	$0	$0	$79,000	$1,083,979	$4,464,487		Design Only
12 of 14	09-1640 R	Knotweed Control - Union & Dewatto Year 2	Hood Canal SEG	$111,186	$0	$20,000	$131,186	$1,195,165	$4,464,487		Partial funding ($111,186)
13 of 14	09-1633 A	Big Beef Creek Conservation	Great Peninsula Conservancy	$227,147	$0	$59,625	$286,772	$1,422,312	$4,464,487		Alternate
14 of 14	09-1660 C	Tarboo Dabob Bay Acquisition and Restoration	Northwest Watershed Institute	$277,500	$0	$92,500	$370,000	$1,699,812	$4,464,487		Alternate
							Total within Allocation	**$1,195,165**	**$4,464,487**		
							Total with Alternates	**$1,699,812**	**$4,464,487**		

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

This attachment contains Review Panel findings for lead entities **not covered by regional salmon recovery plans**. Habitat strategies form the basis for evaluations of project lists. The quality of lead entity strategies was evaluated using the same SRFB criteria as have been used in the past 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 2009 grant round, moderate revisions to the Klickitat strategy were made. Therefore, panel ratings and narrative comments on strategy quality (specificity, focus and certainty of strategy) in this attachment are unchanged from those reported in 2008. As 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**

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.

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?

[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.

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.

[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.

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.

[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] **__X__Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The Upper Pole creek and Big River projects address high action priorities in the habitat strategy and Ozette sockeye recovery plan, respectively. All three projects on the list submitted address high priority areas in the strategy.

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?

[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.

Rating: ____Excellent[9] ____Good **__X__Fair** ____Poor
Narrative (rationale for rating): *The Big River project (addressing the Ozette sockeye plan) was ranked at the bottom of the list, based on community concerns. The other two projects were appropriately ranked based on the strategy.*

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The North Pacific Coast lead entity habitat strategy is essentially unchanged from 2007. Revisions to the strategy are underway for use in the 2010 grant round. The lead entity is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

[9] 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.

SRFB 2009 (10th) Round Review Panel Ratings and Narratives

Lead Entity: **Quinault 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.

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[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 **__X__ Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Limited information was available to support how well the two projects on the list address priority actions and areas.

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 **__X__Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Limited information was available to support the ranking of the two projects on the list. The rank order of the projects appears to be consistent with the strategy.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

[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.

The Quinault lead entity habitat strategy was not revised from last year. The lead entity plans to revise the strategy in 2010 and is actively involved in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

SRFB 2009 (10th) Round Review Panel Ratings and Narratives

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

[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.

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.

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] **__X__Good** ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

In general, the three projects on the list appear to be a good fit to the strategy.

[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] **__X__Good** **__X__Fair** ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Project #1 (Preacher's Slough) is not a Tier 1 concern in the strategy work plan, but would indirectly benefit multiple species.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The Grays Harbor habitat strategy was revised slightly in 2008, and was not substantially revised further for 2009. The lead entity intends to revise the strategy in 2010, and 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.

SRFB 2009 (10th) Round Review Panel Ratings and Narratives

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.

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[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] **__X__ Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The two projects on the list are in high and medium/high priority tier areas. The projects are consistent with the generally characterized action priorities in the strategy.

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?

[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.

Rating: ____Excellent[36] **__X__ Good** ____Fair ____Poor
Narrative (rationale for rating): *The rank order of the two projects seems consistent with the priorities in the strategy.*

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The Pacific habitat strategy was not revised from last year. 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.

SRFB 2009 (10th) Round Review Panel Ratings and Narratives

Lead Entity: **Klickitat County**

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 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[39] **__X__ Good** ____Fair ____Poor

[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.

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.

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**[40] ____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[41] ____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.

[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] __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[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):

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. Work underpinning the Klickitat portion of the Mid-Columbia steelhead recovery plan that was completed by NOAA Fisheries in 2009 should help inform future strategy revisions.

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] **__X__Good** ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Three of the five projects on the list address highest priority (priority A) areas, whereas the remaining two address priority C areas.

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] **__X__ Good** ____ Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

In general, the rank order of projects is consistent with the strategy, although the third project (Assessment of Potential Actions, Mainstem) addresses a priority C area, ahead of the fourth project (Upper Rattlesnake), which addresses a priority A area.

[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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Moderate revisions to the strategy were performed for 2009 on the following: goals, current state of scientific knowledge, and projects funded to date. Further revisions are under consideration. In 2009 of the Mid-Columbia steelhead recovery plan was formally adopted by NOAA Fisheries, which includes the Klickitat lead entity area.

SRFB 2009 (10th) Round Review Panel Ratings and Narratives

Lead Entity: **Pend Oreille**

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 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[48] ____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.*

[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: ____Excellent[49] **__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[50] ____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.

[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]** ____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[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):

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[53] **__X__ Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

Two of the four projects on the list address high priority areas, one addresses a medium priority, in the strategy and another addresses an important information need (watershed processes assessment).

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] **__X__Good** ____Fair ____Poor

Narrative (rationale for rating):

The rank order of the projects seems generally consistent with the priorities in the strategy; however, the Consalus Road removal (#3) project (high priority area) is ranked below the Cee Cee Ah Creek (#2) project (medium).

[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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The strategy has not been revised since 2007.

Attachment 7: Puget Sound Domain Team Letter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

October 20, 2009

Richard Brocksmith
Lead Entity Coordinator
Hood Canal Coordinating Council
17791 Fjord Drive NE, Box HH
Poulsbo, Washington 98370-8481

Re: NMFS Puget Sound Domain Team Review of HCCC Summer Chum Salmon Habitat Projects Proposed for Funding in 2010

Dear Richard:

For the third year following NMFS's approval of the Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) has requested Puget Sound Domain Team review of habitat projects proposed for funding through the 2010 Salmon Recovery Funding Board process. Your October 8th letter this year requested the Domain Team's qualitative assessment of how well the HCCC's proposed projects fit the subpopulation and geographic priorities, and addressed habitat limiting factors outlined in the NMFS approved Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan.

Appended to this letter is the Domain Team's assessment of the 14 habitat projects developed and vetted by Technical and Citizen Advisory Groups supported by the Hood Canal and North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entities. Our assessment was based on review of project descriptions and appended documents and maps displayed on the HCCC website, and additional materials provided with your review request email (e.g., Appendix M- Regional Area Project Matrix Template, and Appendix F-2 – Puget Sound Lead Entities List Memorandum ~ 2009). We reviewed these materials to make determinations regarding how well each project met habitat actions, protection and restoration objectives set forth in the approved summer chum plan for recovering the ESU.

The attached Domain Team assessment of the habitat projects indicates the relative value of each project in addressing recovery needs and habitat limiting factors prioritized for summer chum aggregations and watersheds in the approved recovery plan (Table 1). Our review focus was on

1

the potential value of each project in improving the viability status over the short and longer terms of the "Tier 1" and "Tier 2" summer chum salmon aggregations and their watersheds. Our approach followed the tier rankings for project implementation priorities set forth in the recovery plan. In addition to being consistent with the plan, this prioritization approach is compulsory given the lack of sufficient funds for salmon recovery in the region. Habitat projects addressing the needs of Tier 1 and Tier 2 summer chum salmon population watersheds have been prioritized for SRFB and other funding, given current budget shortfalls.

As in past years, our project-by-project rankings were assigned by further considering the relative status of affected, extant summer chum populations, and progress made in reintroducing recently extinct populations that has elevated the prospects for summer chum recovery in certain watersheds. As noted in your request letter, one project (Skokomish General Investigation) would primarily benefit species other than summer chum salmon. We believe that the "Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement" project falls into the same category. Summer chum salmon were extirpated in the Skokomish River watershed, and it is our hope that a population will be restored over the long term. Both projects should help improve conditions for the eventual natural re-colonization of the river by summer chum salmon. Although we did not rank these two projects as highly as proposed by the HCCC, our inclusion of the projects for funding acknowledges their potential importance for addressing habitat limiting factors affecting recovery of extant Skokomish River watershed salmon and steelhead populations. The projects would also benefit conditions needed for the eventual restoration of a viable summer chum population.

We found that the rankings provided by the HCCC for the 14 projects in Appendix F-2 are generally consistent with recovery plan action implementation priorities described in the NMFS approved ESA recovery plan for the listed summer chum salmon ESU. The top three projects ranked by the HCCC would acquire and preserve for the long term critical mainstem habitat for four extant summer chum salmon aggregations. The next two ranked projects would address important habitat limiting factors to the survival and productivity of two other extant aggregations, one of which (Lilliwaup) remains in the poorest condition of the remaining summer chum spawning groups. We agree with the HCCC's prioritized rankings for these five projects. Focusing on relative potential benefits to summer chum recovery, it should be acknowledged that the "Skokomish General Assessment" and Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement" projects would primarily benefit Chinook salmon, and perhaps steelhead, and not any extant or reintroduced summer chum aggregations. The project areas address factors in a "Tier 3" watershed, as defined in the Summer Chum Recovery Plan. As such, these projects, although likely to be beneficial to other ESA-listed fish species, should not be prioritized above other projects that would benefit Tier 1 and tier 2 summer chum populations. Our project rankings reflect this differing view. We generally concur with the HCCC's assigned rankings for the other projects proposed for funding this cycle. In particular, the "Summer Chum Riparian – East Jefferson" project would represent an important step in addressing landscape processes bearing on recovery of properly functioning conditions for several important summer chum watersheds. We trust that detailed actions proposed for implementation under this project would be provided to the HCCC by the North Olympic Salmon Coalition proponents if and when the general enhancement project concept is funded. Although located on an independent Quilcene Bay tributary where summer chum do not currently spawn (a "Tier 3" watershed), the proximity

of the "Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration" project to the Little Quilcene River gives the project value as an additional refuge for the Quilcene aggregation and as a means to protect nearshore habitat critical for the aggregation.

Thank you for requesting the Domain Team's input regarding implementation of actions designed to benefit recovery of the Hood Canal summer chum salmon ESU. Please call Tim Tynan (360-753-9579) or Thom Hooper (360-753-9453) if you have any questions about the Domain Team's response to the HCCC's request for NMFS assistance in the HCCC's 2010 SRFB project ranking process.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Babcock

Elizabeth Babcock
Recovery Coordinator

Cc Tim Tynan, NMFS
Thom Hooper, NMFS HCD
Susan Bishop, NMFS SFD
Matt Longenbaugh, NMFS HCD

Table 1. 2010 HCCC habitat project compliance with recovery action and limiting factor remediation priorities identified in the Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan. NMFS Northwest Region Puget Sound Domain Team. October 14, 2009.

Project Name	Project Sponsor	Target Summer Chum Aggregation	Watershed/ Habitat Tier in SCP	Is Project Action a Priority in Recovery Plan?	Does Project Address RP Key Habitat Limiting Factor?	HCCC Tech Review Project Rank	PS Domain Team Project Rank
Jimmycomelately Riparian Protection	NOLT	JCL	1	Yes	Yes	1	1
Salmon Creek Riparian Acquisition	Jeff Land Trust	Salmon/Snow	1	Yes	Yes	2	2
Mid-HC Dosewallips/Duckabush Acquisition	Jeff Land Trust	Dose & Ducka	1	Yes	Yes	3	3
Union Esturary Johnson Farm Dike Design	HCSEG	Union	1	Yes	Yes	4	4
Lilliwaup Reach Assessment and Design	LLTK	Lilliwaup	1	Yes	Yes	5	5
Skokomish General Investigation	Mason CD	*	3	Yes	Yes *	6	11
Summer Chum Riparian - East Jefferson Streams	NOSC	ESJF/WSHC Pops	1,2	Yes	Yes	7	6
Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement	Mason CD	*	3	Yes	Yes *	8	12
Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration	HCSEG	Quilcene	1, 3	Yes	Yes	9	8
Hama Hama ELJ and Off-Channel Restoration	HCSEG	Hamma Hamma	1	Yes	Yes	10	7
Lower Big Beef Creek Design	HCSEG	Big Beef	2	Yes	Yes	11	9
Knotweed Control - Union Dewatto Year 2	HCSEG	Union (Tahuya)	1,2,3	No#	No#	12	10
Big Beef Creek Conservation	GPC	Big Beef	2	Yes	Yes	A	A
Tarboo-Dabob Bay Acquisition/Restoration	NWI	**	4	Yes	Yes	A	A

Notes:

* Summer chum were extirpated in the Skokomish River watershed. These projects would benefit listed Chinook salmon and steelhead.

** There is no summer chum aggregation in the Tarboo Creek watershed. Value of the project involves general Hood Canal region nearshore habitat protection.

While the recovery plan does not explicitly call out controlling knotweed as a priority action to address a key Limiting Factor, NMFS recognizes that controlling knotweed is important step in ensuring proper riparian functions are achieved and maintained.

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board

Lead Entity: **Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board** **Allocations: $2,647,035**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 15	09-1705 R	Skamokawa Creek Community Watershed Implementation	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	$691,332		$281,000	$972,332	$691,332			
2 of 15	09-1373 R	Germany Creek Nutrient Enhancement	Lower Columbia River FEG	$384,550		$150,000	$534,550	$1,075,882			
3 of 15	09-1378 C	Germany Creek Conservation and Restoration Phase 2	Columbia Land Trust	$322,145		$227,600	$549,745	$1,398,027			
4 of 15	09-1367 N	Upper Daybreak Stream Habitat Enhancement	Clark County of	$199,000		$23,500	$222,500	$1,597,027			
5 of 15	09-1360 N	Lewisville Park Stream Habitat Enhancement	Clark County of	$198,250		$13,250	$211,500	$1,795,277			
6 of 15	09-1069 R	Fort Columbia Tidal Reconnection Implementation	CREST	$738,556		$196,778	$935,334	$2,533,833			
7 of 15	*09-1402 R*	*NF Lewis RM 13.5 phase II*	*Lower Columbia River FEG*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*$0*	*$2,533,833*		*withdrawn*	
8 of 15	09-1362 R	Lower East Fork Lewis River Floodplain Restoration	Clark County of	$113,202		$20,000	$133,202	$2,647,035			
9 of 15	09-1403 R	AGR Enterprises Stream Restoration	Wahkiakum Conservation Dist	$84,660		$18,000	$102,660	$2,731,695			Alternate
10 of 15	*09-1374 N*	*Lower Hamilton Design Phase II*	*Lower Columbia River FEG*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*$0*	*$2,731,695*		*withdrawn*	
11 of 15	09-1353 R	Hamilton Springs Restoration	Lower Columbia River FEG	$184,000		$33,000	$217,000	$2,915,695			Alternate
12 of 15	09-1346 N	Little Wind Habitat Design Project A	Underwood Conservation Dist	$77,023		$0	$77,023	$2,992,718			Alternate; Design Only
13 of 15	09-1364 R	Upper Washougal Side Channels	Lower Columbia River FEG	$196,500		$50,000	$246,500	$3,189,218			Alternate
14 of 15	09-1355 N	Duncan Dam Design	Lower Columbia River FEG	$53,375		$0	$53,375	$3,242,593			Alternate
15 of 15	09-1371 N	Lower South Fork Toutle Strategy Development	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	$165,000		$29,500	$194,500	$3,407,593			Alternate

Total within Allocation $2,647,035
Total with Alternates $3,407,593

Northeast Washington

Lead Entity: Kalispel Tribe — **Allocations: $360,000**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 4	09-1732 N	Mill Creek Fish Passage Design	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	$77,187		$0	$77,187	$77,187			Design Only
2 of 4	09-1701 N	Cee Cee Ah Cr. Culvert Survey and Design	Kalispel Tribe	$74,813		$0	$74,813	$152,000			Design Only
3 of 4	*09-1703 N*	*Consalus Road Removal*	*Fish & Wildlife Dept of*	*withdrawn*		*$0*	*withdrawn*	*$152,000*		*withdrawn*	*Design Only*
4 of 4	09-1700 N	Pend Oreille Priority Subbasin Assessments	Kalispel Tribe	$208,000		$103,474	$311,474	$360,000			
							Total within Allocation	**$360,000**			
							Total with Alternates	**$360,000**			

Puget Sound Partnership

Lead Entity: Island County — **Allocations: $240,784 $902,403**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 9	09-1482 A	Skagit Bay Nearshore 2	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	$0	$290,000	$386,000	$676,000	$0	$290,000	Funded in October	Cost increase for 07-1592A
2 of 9	09-1479 A	Livingston Bay Nearshore Acquisition Phase II	The Nature Conservancy	$0	$300,000	$1,977,000	$2,277,000	$0	$590,000		
3 of 9	09-1468 N	Skagit Bay Nearshore Restoration Design	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	$147,000	$0	$0	$147,000	$147,000	$590,000		Design Only
4 of 9	09-1463 R	Livingston Bay Pocket Estuary Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	$0	$209,675	$37,000	$246,675	$147,000	$799,675		
5 of 9	09-1458 N	Deer Lagoon Restoration Assessment 2009	Wild Fish Conservancy	$93,784	$77,866	$0	$171,650	$240,784	$877,541		Design Only
6 of 9	09-1459 N	Whidbey Island-Swan Lake Restoration 2009	Swan Lake Watershed Pres Grp	$0	$24,862	$4,387	$29,249		$902,403		
7 of 9	09-1481 N	Iverson Marsh Restoration Feasibility and Outreach	Wild Fish Conservancy	$0	$154,450	$0	$154,450		$1,056,853		Alternate. Design Only
8 of 9	09-1480 N	WRIA 06 Water Type Assessment and Prioritization	Wild Fish Conservancy	$0	$90,950	$0	$90,950		$1,147,803		Alternate
9 of 9	09-1462 R	Glendale Lower Creek Restoration	Island County Planning Dept.	$0	$300,000	$137,000	$437,000		$1,447,803	POC	Alternate
							Total within Allocation	**$240,784**	**$902,403**		
							Total with Alternates	**$240,784**	**$1,447,803**		

Lead Entity:		Nisqually River Salmon Recovery						Allocations: $416,803	$1,566,995		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
	09-1383	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA	Pierce County Noxicous Weed Control Board	$0	$66,500	$11,850	$78,350	$0	$66,500	Funded in May	
	09-1393	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase 2	Niqually Indian Tribe	$0	$1,165,573	$216,402	$1,381,975	$0	$1,232,073	Funded in May	
	09-1400	Tatrimima Shoreline Protection	Nisqually R Land Trust	$0	$334,922	$60,118	$395,040	$0	$1,566,995	Funded in May	
1 of 4	09-1699 N	Ohop Valley Restoration Design Phase III	South Puget Sound SEG	$97,550	$0	$0	$97,550	$97,550	$1,566,995		Design Only
2 of 4	09-1664 R	Nisqually River Knotweed CWMA Part 2	Pierce Co Noxious Weed Control	$66,500	$0	$11,850	$78,350	$164,050	$1,566,995		
	09-1645A (Nisqually)	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	$100,000	$0	$0	$100,000	$264,050	$1,566,995		To Westsound #1 Project (09-1645A)
3 of 4	09-1726 R	North Powell Complex Riparian Restoration	Nisqually R Land Trust	$152,753	$0	$27,000	$179,753	$416,803	$1,566,995		
4 of 4	09-1688 R	Wilcox Reach Riparian Restoration	Nisqually R Land Trust	$100,000	$0	$41,965	$141,965	$516,803	$1,566,995		Alternate
						Total within Allocation		**$416,803**	**$1,566,995**		
						Total with Alternates		**$516,803**	**$1,566,995**		

Lead Entity:	North Olympic Peninsula					Allocations:	$715,907	$2,682,539		
Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 8	09-1543 A	Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Acquisition II	Clallam Co Community Dev	$0	$575,000	$101,550	$676,550	$0	$575,000		
2 of 8	09-1536 R	Sequim Prairie-Dungeness Irrigation Conservation	Clallam Conservation Dist	$700,000	$0	$550,000	$1,250,000	$700,000	$575,000		
3 of 8	09-1519 R	Morse Creek Floodplain Reconnection and Phase II	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	$0	$537,519	$94,857	$632,376	$700,000	$1,112,519		
4 of 8	09-1528 A	Pysht River Floodplain Acquisition (Phase I)	North Olympic Land Trust	$0	$189,057	$37,228	$226,285	$700,000	$1,301,576		
5 of 8	09-1529 R	Strait of Juan de Fuca IMW Restoration Treatments	Elwha Klallam Tribe	$15,907	$427,093	$80,000	$523,000	$715,907	$1,728,669		
6 of 8	09-1518 N	Western Strait Habitat Conservation Planning	North Olympic Land Trust	$0	$139,808	$25,000	$164,808		$1,868,477		
7 of 8	09-1533 A	Siebert Ecosystem Habitat Protection Phase II	North Olympic Land Trust	$0	$473,736	$84,482	$558,218		$2,342,213		
8 of 8	09-1531 N	Valley Creek Restoration Phase 3 Design	Port Angeles City of	$0	$121,996	$0	$121,996		$2,464,209		Design Only
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$218,330				$2,682,539		
							Total within Allocation	$715,907	$2,682,539		
							Total with Alternates	$715,907	$2,682,539		

Lead Entity:		Pierce County						Allocations: $562,016	$2,105,959		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 5	09-1661 R	Clearwater River LWD Project	South Puget Sound SEG	$425,000	$0	$75,000	$500,000	$425,000	$0		
2 of 5	09-1647 A	Calistoga Setback Levee - Property Acquisition	Orting City of	$137,016	$202,984	$60,000	$400,000	$562,016	$202,984		
3 of 5	09-1618 N	Setback Levee at 24th St E Pointbar (White River)	Sumner City of	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000		$402,984		Design Only
4 of 5	09-1648 N	Calistoga Setback Levee - Final Design	Orting City of	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000		$602,984		Design Only
	09-1645 A	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	$0	$100,000	$0	$100,000		$702,984		To Westsound #1 Project (09-1645A)
5 of 5	09-1538 R	South Prairie Creek Knotweed Removal	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	$0	$161,500	$28,700	$190,200		$864,484		
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$1,241,475				$2,105,959		
							Total within Allocation	**$562,016**	**$2,105,959**		
							Total with Alternates	**$562,016**	**$2,105,959**		

Lead Entity:		San Juan County Community Development					Allocations: $307,270		$1,151,506		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 12	09-1457 A	Cascade Creek Acquisition-Orcas Island	San Juan Preservation Trust	$0	$224,000	$127,500	$351,500	$0	$224,000		
2 of 12	09-1594 N	San Juan County Feeder Bluff Project	Friends of the San Juans	$0	$93,900	$16,565	$110,465	$0	$317,900		
3 of 12	09-1731 R	Point Lawrence Road/Cascade Ck Culvert Replcmnt 2	San Juan County Public Works	$247,000	$0	$173,000	$420,000	$247,000	$317,900		
4 of 12	09-1600 N	WRIA 2 Assessment of Resident and Migratory Salmon	University of Washington	$0	$297,836	$68,815	$366,651	$247,000	$615,736		
5 of 12	09-1601 N	Expansion of WRIA 2 Watershed Inventory (Phase II)	Wild Fish Conservancy	$60,270	$89,730	$26,500	$176,500	$307,270	$705,466		
6 of 12	09-1604 N	False Bay Watershed Flow and Habitat Assessment	Washington Water Trust	$0	$50,209	$15,540	$65,749		$755,675		
7 of 12	09-1524 R	Barlow Bay Nearshore Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	$0	$86,310	$15,240	$101,550		$841,985		
8 of 12	09-1598 R	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration Implementation	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	$0	$309,521	$246,992	$556,513		$1,151,506		Construction Reserve
9 of 12	09-1570 N	Save Fisherman Bay	KWIAHT	$0	$116,895	$25,725	$142,620		$1,268,401	POC	Alternate
10 of 12	09-1571 N	Reducing water- and prey-borne contaminants WRIA2	KWIAHT	$0	$47,515	$21,100	$68,615		$1,315,916	POC	Alternate
11 of 12	*09-1608 N*	*Deer Harbor Bridge Replacement Design*	*San Juan County Public Works*	*$0*	*Withdrawn*	*Withdrawn*	*$0*		*$1,315,916*	*withdrawn*	
12 of 12	*09-1530 N*	*Deer Harbor Wood Waste Removal*	*Michael Durland*	*$0*	*Withdrawn*	*Withdrawn*	*$0*		*$1,315,916*	*withdrawn*	
							Total within Allocation	**$307,270**	**$1,151,506**		
							Total with Alternates	**$307,270**	**$1,315,916**		

Lead Entity:		Skagit Watershed Council						Allocations:	$1,239,822	$4,645,479		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 10	09-1446 A	Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition	State Parks	$0	$1,000,000	$235,325	$1,235,325	$0	$1,000,000	Funded in October; condition	
2 of 10	09-1440 N	Barnaby Reach Feasibility	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	$0	$242,260	$42,750	$285,010	$0	$1,242,260		
3 of 10	09-1450 C	Savage Slough Acquisition and Restoration	Seattle City Light	$0	$1,060,375	$437,125	$1,497,500	$0	$2,302,635		
4 of 10	09-1441 R	Turners Bay Road Removal Project	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	$0	$671,073	$128,689	$799,762	$0	$2,973,708		
5 of 10	09-1448 A	Skagit Floodplain Habitat Acquisition Phase II	Skagit Land Trust	$1,239,822	$43,013	$226,383	$1,509,218	$1,239,822	$3,016,721		
6 of 10	09-1447 R	Lower Finney Supplemental LWD Instream	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	$0	$196,000	$40,000	$236,000		$3,212,721		
7 of 10	09-1445 N	Illabot Road Decommision Alternate Public Access	Skagit Conservation Dist	$0	$190,000	$0	$190,000		$3,402,721		Design Only
8 of 10	09-1449 R	Sauk River Riparian Restoration	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	$0	$162,350	$28,650	$191,000		$3,565,071		
9 of 10	09-1444 N	Fir Island Farm Restoration Feasibility Study	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	$0	$251,900	$44,453	$296,353		$3,816,971		
10 of 10	09-1443 N	Cottonwood Island Slough Design - Phase 2	Skagit Conservation Dist	$0	$98,700	$0	$98,700		$3,915,671		
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$729,808				$4,645,479		
							Total within Allocation	**$1,239,822**	**$4,645,479**		
							Total with Alternates	**$1,239,822**	**$4,645,479**		

Lead Entity:		Snohomish County						Allocations: $565,767	$2,120,011		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 7	09-1277 R	Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration - Construction	Tulalip Tribe	$0	$500,000	$90,000	$590,000	$0	$500,000	Funded in October	2007 PSAR Funds
2 of 7	09-1279 R	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration - Construction	Snohomish County of	$0	$1,500,000	$265,000	$1,765,000	$0	$1,500,000		
3 of 7	09-1281 N	Snoqualmie- Fall City Reach Restoration Assessment	King County DNR & Parks	$100,000	$84,300	$20,000	$204,300	$100,000	$1,584,300		Agreed to condition.
4 of 7	09-1045 N	Ebey Island Feasibility Study	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	$14,537	$185,463	$136,000	$336,000	$114,537	$1,769,763		
5 of 7	09-1282 N	Middle Pilchuck River Reach Assessment & Design	Snohomish County of	$268,950	$0	$47,475	$316,425	$383,487	$1,769,763		
6 of 7	09-1268 N	Nearshore Sediment Nourishment Feasibility Study	Snohomish County of	$142,280	$0	$25,200	$167,480	$525,767	$1,769,763		
7 of 7	09-1263 R	Tolt River Riparian Area Restoration	Seattle City Light	$40,000	$0	$33,751	$73,751	$565,767	$1,769,763		
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$350,248			$565,767	$2,120,011		
							Total within Allocation	**$565,767**	**$1,769,763**		
							Total with Alternates	**$565,767**	**$2,269,763**		

Lead Entity:		Stillaguamish					Allocations: $552,129 $2,068,912				
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 7	09-1410R	Port Susan Bay Estuary Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	$0	$750,000	$1,250,000	$2,000,000	$0	$750,000		Construction Reserve; not reviewed yet (01-1338P & 07-1142N)
2 of 7	09-1379 C	Klein Farm Acquistion and Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	$0	$900,000	$160,000	$1,060,000	$0	$1,650,000	Funded in October	
3 of 7	09-1389 R	Blue Slough Side Channel Reconnection Phase III	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	$200,000	$0	$38,000	$238,000	$200,000	$1,650,000		
4 of 7	09-1391 N	Gold Basin Landslide Feasibility and Design	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	$125,000	$0	$25,000	$150,000	$325,000	$1,650,000		
5 of 7	09-1377 N	Jim Creek Restoration Design	Stilly-Snohomish FETF	$0	$123,675	$0	$123,675	$325,000	$1,773,675		Design Only
6 of 7	09-1392 R	Canyon Creek Road Treatments - A	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	$227,129	$295,237	$82,600	$604,966	$552,129	$2,068,912		
6 of 7	09-1392 R (psar)	Canyon Creek Road Treatments - B	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	$0	$257,634	$55,400	$313,034		$2,326,546		Alternate - Phase II.
7 of 7	09-1409 N	Lower So Fork Stilly Priority Basin Water Typing	Wild Fish Conservancy	$0	$200,000	$35,300	$235,300		$2,526,546		Alternate
							Total within Allocation	**$552,129**	**$2,068,912**		
							Total with Alternates	**$552,129**	**$2,526,546**		

Lead Entity:		WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District					Allocations: $194,755 $729,946				
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 2	09-1552 R	Allison Springs Estuary Restoration	Capitol Land Trust	$194,755	$128,245	$57,000	$380,000	$194,755	$128,245		
2 of 2	09-1567 N	WRIA 13 Three Year Workplan Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG	$0	$110,000	$19,410	$129,410		$238,245	Condition	Agreed to condition?
	09-1645 A (Thurston)	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000		$288,245		To Westsound #1 Project (09-1645A)
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$441,701				$729,946		
							Total within Allocation	**$194,755**	**$729,946**		
							Total with Alternates	**$194,755**	**$729,946**		

Lead Entity:		WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District					Allocations:	$232,942	$873,021		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 3	09-1550 A	Totten Inlet Estuarine Habitat Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	$0	$400,000	$404,431	$804,431	$0	$400,000		
2 of 3	09-1491 A	Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition	State Parks	$232,942	$87,058	$2,645,200	$2,965,200	$232,942	$487,058	condition	Total PSAR request is $217,058, includes $130k from 2007 PSAR. Agreed to condition
3 of 3	09-1568 N	WRIA 14 Three Year Workplan Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG	$0	$110,000	$19,410	$129,410		$597,058		
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$275,963				$873,021		
							Total within Allocation	**$232,942**	**$873,021**		
							Total with Alternates	**$232,942**	**$873,021**		

Lead Entity:		West Sound Watershed					Allocations:	$294,655	$1,104,241		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 7	09-1645 A West sound	Devil's Head Shoreline Acquisition	Cascade Land Conservancy	$250,000	$0	$2,875,000	$3,125,000	$250,000	$0		
2 of 7	09-1672 R	Chico Crk Inst. Restoration Phase 2 Construction	Kitsap County of	$44,655	$662,545	$124,800	$832,000	$294,655	$662,545		A&E reduced per review panel
3 of 7	09-1690 N	West Sound Water Type Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	$0	$118,850	$21,000	$139,850		$781,395		Partially Fund?
4 of 7	09-1490 A	Dutcher Cove Shoreline Acquisition Project	Key Peninsula Metro Park Dist	$0	$238,046	$736,454	$974,500		$1,019,441		
5 of 7	09-1691 N	Powel Shoreline Restoration Design	Bainbridge Island Land Trust	$0	$84,800	$0	$84,800		$1,104,241		Design Only; Partially Fund - original request $127,216
6 of 7	09-1696 R	Beaver Creek - Phase 4 Culvert Replacement	Mid-Puget Sound Fish Enh Grp	$0	$466,650	$82,350	$549,000		$1,570,891	POC	
7 of 7	09-1605 R	Warren Creek Barrier Removal	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	$0	$500,000	$402,635	$902,635		$2,070,891	POC	
							Total within Allocation	**$294,655**	**$966,650**		
							Total with Alternates	**$294,655**	**$2,070,891**		

Lead Entity:		WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board					Allocations:	$711,475	$2,665,932		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 9	09-1686 R	Fobes Reach Instream Project	Lummi Nation	$622,475	$66,395	$121,566	$810,436	$622,475	$66,395		
2 of 9	09-1687 R	Skookum Reach Project	Lummi Nation	$0	$232,879	$41,500	$274,379	$622,475	$299,274	POC	Cost Increase for 07-1803
3 of 9	09-1684 N	South Fork Nooksack at Sygitowicz ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	$0	$59,000	$0	$59,000	$622,475	$358,274		Design Only
4 of 9	09-1680 N	NF Nooksack Farmhouse Reach Feasibility and Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	$0	$150,000	$26,475	$176,475	$622,475	$508,274		
5 of 9	09-1670 R	Nooksack Middle Fork LWD Placement 2009	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	$0	$159,880	$30,000	$189,880	$622,475	$668,154		
6 of 9	09-1682 N	NF Nooksack Wildcat Reach Feasibility and Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	$0	$100,000	$17,650	$117,650	$622,475	$768,154		
7 of 9	09-1683 N	South Fork Nooksack at Hardscrabble ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	$0	$57,600	$0	$57,600	$622,475	$825,754		Design Only
8 of 9	09-1673 R	Knotweed Survey and Management - Nooksack River	Whatcom County Noxious Weed	$89,000	$0	$16,750	$105,750	$711,475	$825,754		
9 of 9	09-1671 R	South Fork Riparian Enhancement Project	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	$0	$102,856	$41,000	$143,856		$928,610		Agreed to condition - riparian only on eastern half, adjusted PRISM.
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$1,737,322				$2,665,932		
							Total within Allocation	**$711,475**	**$2,665,932**		
							Total with Alternates	**$711,475**	**$2,665,932**		

Lead Entity:		WRIA 8 (King County)						Allocations: $433,356	$1,623,911		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 6	09-1575 A	Cedar River Elliot Bridge Reach Acquisitions	King Co Water & Land Res	$0	$178,411	$271,589	$450,000	$0	$178,411		
2 of 6	09-1578 A	Royal Arch Reach Acquisitions	Seattle Public Utilities	$0	$500,000	$88,000	$588,000	$0	$678,411		
3 of 6	09-1534 N	South Lake Washington DNR Shoreline Restoration	Natural Resources Dept of	$154,000	$0	$24,000	$178,000	$154,000	$678,411		
4 of 6	09-1606 N	South Lake Washington Habitat Design	Renton City of	$0	$34,000	$15,000	$49,000	$154,000	$712,411	Condition	Agreed to condition or still responding?
5 of 6	09-1574 R	Clearwater School/Commons North Cr Restoration	Snohomish County Public Works	$279,356	$36,004	$159,748	$475,108	$433,356	$748,415		
6 of 6	*09-1627 P*	*Big Gulch Estuary Acq & Design 2009*	*Mukilteo City of*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*$0*		*$748,415*	*withdrawn*	
		2010 projects from 3-year workplan			$875,496				$1,623,911		
							Total within Allocation	**$433,356**	**$1,623,911**		
							Total with Alternates	**$433,356**	**$1,623,911**		

Lead Entity:		WRIA 9 (King County)						Allocations: $327,353	$1,226,750		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 5	09-1429 R	Fenster Levee Setback & Floodplain Restoration II	Auburn City of	$304,103	$0	$53,665	$357,768	$304,103	$0		
2 of 5	09-1416 N	Mill Creek Confluence/Green River Design	Kent City of	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000	$304,103	$200,000		Alternate
3 of 5	09-1425 R	Piner Pt Bulkhead Removal	King Co Water & Land Res	$190,040	$0	$50,000	$240,040	$494,143	$200,000	Condition	Alternate. Agreed to condition
4 of 5	09-1415 R	Seahurst Park Shoreline Restoration Phase II	Burien Parks & Recreation	$0	$750,000	$133,000	$883,000	$494,143	$950,000		
5 of 5	09-1418 R	Riverview Park Ecosystem Restoration	Kent City of	$23,250	$476,750	$88,235	$588,235	$517,393	$1,426,750		
							Total within Allocation	**$327,353**	**$1,226,750**		
							Total with Alternates	**$517,393**	**$1,426,750**		

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

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

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 13	09-1742 N	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Assess and Design	Columbia Conservation Dist	$100,000		$0	$100,000	$100,000			Design Only
2 of 13	09-1584 R	George Cr Wildlife Area Instream Habitat Rest	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	$119,000		$21,000	$140,000	$219,000			
3 of 13	09-1582 A	Wolf Fk. N Fk. Touchet River Fairchild CE	Blue Mountain Land Trust	$137,313		$25,000	$162,313	$356,313			
4 of 13	09-1587 R	Mill Creek Flume Transitions	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	$527,061		$93,011	$620,072	$883,374			
5 of 13	09-1586 R	Mill Creek Sills Passage	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	$112,426		$19,850	$132,276	$995,800			
6 of 13	09-1580 N	Touchet R Chatman Conservation Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	$17,000		$3,000	$20,000	$1,012,800			Acquisition "Design Only"
7 of 13	09-1589 R	Fish Passage Improvement NF Touchet	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	$94,000		$22,600	$116,600	$1,106,800			Remove guard rail from application.
8 of 13	09-1583 N	Ford Easement Assessment	Inland Empire Action Coalition	$35,000		$6,500	$41,500	$1,141,800			Acquisition "Design Only"
9 of 13	09-1593 N	Touchet Assess: County Line - USFS Bound	Dayton City of	$205,000		$38,000	$243,000	$1,346,800			
10 of 13	09-1602 N	Headgate Fish Passage Design	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	$17,800		$0	$17,800	$1,364,600			Design Only
11 of 13	09-1592 N	South Patit Ck-Fritze Cons Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	$17,000		$3,000	$20,000	$1,381,600			Acquisition "Design Only"
12 of 13	09-1595 N	Tucannon Ranch River Reach Design/Feasibility	Columbia Conservation Dist	$179,104		$0	$179,104	$1,560,704			Design Only
13 of 13	09-1596 R	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Construction	Columbia Conservation Dist	$37,696		$6,913	$44,609	$1,598,400			
	09-1596 R split	Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Construction	Columbia Conservation Dist	$459,018		$81,087	$540,105	$2,057,418		Condition	Alternate. Split from partially funded project #13
						Total within Allocation		**$1,598,400**			
						Total with Alternates		**$1,598,400**			

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board

Lead Entity:		Chelan County						Allocations: $1,143,123			
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 12	09-1456 A	White River Nason View Acquisition	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	$64,575		$545,000	$609,575	$64,575			
2 of 12	09-1466 R	Nason Creek Upper White Pine Reconnection	Chelan Co Natural Resource	$29,750		$5,250	$35,000	$94,325			Agreed to Condition
3 of 12	09-1626 R	Entiat River Foreman Floodplain Connection	Chelan Co Natural Resource	$104,296		$104,296	$208,592	$198,621		Condition	Agreed to Condition
4 of 12	09-1477 A	White River Tall Timber Ranch	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	$496,238		$87,572	$583,810	$694,859			
5 of 12	09-1455 A	Entiat Troy Acqusition	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	$67,800		$411,100	$478,900	$762,659			
6 of 12	09-1656 R	Entiat National Fish Hatchery	Cascadia Conservation District	$87,673		$198,213	$285,886	$850,332		Condition	
7 of 12	09-1472 N	Nason Creek LWP Floodplain Reconnection Assessment	Chelan Co Natural Resource	$49,583		$49,583	$99,166	$899,915			
8 of 12	09-1476 N	Entiat Tyee Ranch Conservation Easement	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	$33,600		$6,000	$39,600	$933,515			Acquisition "Design Only"
9 of 12	09-1623 R	Lower Wenatchee River Flow Enhancement Project	Washington Rivers Conservancy	$167,500		$4,786,966	$4,954,466	$1,101,015			$159,608
10 of 12	*09-1485 N*	*Habitat Farming Enterprise Program Site Assessment*	*Init Rural Innov & Stewardship*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*$0*	*$1,101,015*		*withdrawn*	
11 of 12	*09-1471R*	*Lower Wenatchee CMZ 6 Side Channel*	*Chelan Co Natural Resource*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*$0*	*$1,101,015*		*withdrawn*	*Funded by BPA*
12 of 12	09-1473 N	Peshastin Creek Reconnection Alternatives Analysis	Chelan Co Natural Resource	$42,108		$12,690	$54,798	$1,143,123			Partial Funding - original request $71,916
							Total within Allocation	**$1,143,123**			
							Total with Alternates	**$1,143,123**			

Lead Entity:		Okanogan County						Allocations: $809,577			
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 4	09-1637 A	Upper Methow Riparian Protection II	Methow Conservancy	$349,995		$61,948	$411,943	$349,995			
2 of 4	09-1638 A	Upper Methow Riparian Protection III	Methow Conservancy	$359,882		$63,520	$423,402	$709,877			
3 of 4	09-1743 A	McLoughlin Falls Fish Habitat	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	$100,000		$600,000	$700,000	$809,877			
4 of 4	*09-1744 R*	*Driscoll Island Instream Structures*	*Fish & Wildlife Dept of*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*$809,877*		*withdrawn*	
							Total within Allocation	**$809,877**			
							Total with Alternates	**$809,877**			

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership

Lead Entity: Grays Harbor County — **Allocations: $582,535**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 4	09-1357 R	Preacher's Slough Fish Passage #2	Natural Resources Dept of	$100,000		$200,000	$300,000	$100,000			Cost increase for 08-1192R
2 of 4	09-1232 R	Wickett Flood Plain Connection/Barrier Removal	Chehalis Confederated Tribes	$188,000		$33,177	$221,177	$288,000			
3 of 4	09-1348 A	Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat Acquisition - Phase II	Cascade Land Conservancy	$294,535		$907,000	$1,201,535	$582,535			Partial funding - original request $414,450
4 of 4	*09-1330 R*	*China Creek Restoration*	*Chehalis Basin FTF*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*$582,535*		*withdrawn*	

Total within Allocation $582,535
Total with Alternates $582,535

Lead Entity: North Pacific Coast — **Allocations: $352,794**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 3	09-1617 R	Upper Pole Creek Road Decommissioning	Hoh River Trust	$74,807		$17,200	$92,007	$74,807			
2 of 3	*09-1609 R*	*Shelley Side Channel LWD Retention*	*Jefferson Co Cons Dist*	*withdrawn*		*Withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*$74,807*		*withdrawn*	*POC Withdrawn*
3 of 3	09-1532 A	Ozette Sockeye Recovery - Big River Acquisition	North Olympic Land Trust	$277,987		$51,500	$329,487	$352,794			

Total within Allocation $352,794
Total with Alternates $352,794

Lead Entity: Pacific County — **Allocations: $396,863**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 2	09-1635 N	Bear River Estuary Design	Willapa Bay RFEG	$254,500		$75,675	$330,175	$254,500			
2 of 2	09-1634 R	South Stream Restoration	Willapa Bay RFEG	$142,363		$25,240	$167,603	$396,863			

Total within Allocation $396,863
Total with Alternates $396,863

Lead Entity: Quinault Nation — **Allocations: $287,808**

Rank	Number	Project	Sponsor	SRFB Request	PSAR Request	Match	Project Total	Cum. SRFB	Cum. PSAR	Status	Notes
1 of 2	09-1390 R	Lower Quinault Major Tributaries Knotweed Control	Quinault Indian Nation	$287,808		$51,000	$338,808	$287,808			
2 of 2	09-1628 R	Gatton Creek Fish Barrier Culvert Correction 2009	Grays Harbor County of	$240,000		$610,000	$850,000	$527,808			Alternate

Total within Allocation $287,808
Total with Alternates $527,808

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board

Lead Entity:		Klickitat County									
								Allocations:	$648,260		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 5	09-1461 R	Tepee Creek Restoration - Phase 2 Construction	Yakama Nation	$382,610		$85,800	$468,410	$382,610			
2 of 5	09-1452 C	Klickitat RM 13 Floodplain Habitat Acquisition	Columbia Land Trust	$212,685		$37,533	$250,218	$595,295			
3 of 5	09-1478 N	Assess Potential Actions, Mainstem Columbia	Mid-Columbia RFEG	$73,950		$13,050	$87,000	$669,245			Alternate. Agreed to condition
4 of 5	09-1460 R	Upper Rattlesnake Creek Restoration	Mid-Columbia RFEG	$52,965		$9,347	$62,312	$722,210		Condition	Funded by Lower Columbia. Agreed to condition.
5 of 5	*09-1469 N*	*Invasive Species Prevention Phase II*	*Underwood Conservation Dist*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*withdrawn*	*$722,210*		*withdrawn*	
							Total within Allocation	**$595,295**			
							Total with Alternates	**$722,210**			

Lead Entity:		Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board									
								Allocations:	$1,181,305		
Rank	**Number**	**Project**	**Sponsor**	**SRFB Request**	**PSAR Request**	**Match**	**Project Total**	**Cum. SRFB**	**Cum. PSAR**	**Status**	**Notes**
1 of 8	09-1577 R	CCWUA Barrier Removal & Trust Water Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	$413,133		$73,260	$486,393	$413,133			
2 of 8	09-1527 R	Lower Yakima River Fish Screening	Benton Co Conservation Dist	$151,896		$41,769	$193,665	$565,029			
3 of 8	09-1612 R	Teanaway- 3M Ditch Project	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	$328,500		$57,970	$386,470	$893,529			
4 of 8	09-1590 R	Matson Barrier Removal and Trust Water Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	$201,702		$40,000	$241,702	$1,095,231			
5 of 8	09-1772N	Eschbach Park Levee Setback & Restoration Design	Yakima County Public Services	$86,074		$0	$86,074	$1,181,305			Design Only
6 of 8	09-1572 R	Eschbach Park Levee Setback and Restoration	Yakima County Public Services	$454,000		$125,000	$579,000	$1,635,305			Alternate
7 of 8	09-1544 C	Swauk Creek Habitat Protection	Kittitas Conservation Trust	$290,000		$52,000	$342,000	$1,925,305			Alternate
8 of 8	*09-1611 N*	*Acheson Ranch - Yakima River Project*	*Kittitas Co Conservation Dist*	*withdrawn*		*withdrawn*	*$0*	*$1,925,305*		*withdrawn*	
							Total within Allocation	**$1,181,305**			
							Total with Alternates	**$1,925,305**			

WRIA 14 – Mason Conservation District

09-1491A Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition

Skagit Watershed Council

09-1446A Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board

09-1596R Tucannon River Off-Set Dike Construction

WRIA 13 – Thurston Conservation District

09-1567N WRIA 13 Three Year Workplan Project Development

WRIA 8 (King County)

09-1606N South Lake Washington Habitat Design

WRIA 9 (King County)

09-1425R Piner Point Bulkhead Removal

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 objectives.
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 is insufficient or there is inadequate commitment to stewardship and maintenance and this likely would jeopardize the project's success.
13. The project has not been shown to address an important habitat condition or watershed process in the area.
14. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, stream bank stabilization to protect property, or water supply.

For assessment, design, feasibility, and research projects:

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

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Island County**	Project Location:	**Glendale Creek, Whidbey Island**
Project Sponsor:	**Island County Planning Department**	Project Number:	**09-1462R**
Project Name:	**Glendale Lower Creek Restoration**	Project Number:	
Date:	**October 30, 2009 (No change from September 30, comments)**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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.

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

Conceptual designs for both the road repair activities and the habitat restoration needs to be provided.

The sponsor appears to be taking a similar approach to habitat restoration as has been applied successfully in the past; however, the conditions in the stream have changed dramatically with the April 2009 flood/road washout event. This road fill that is now moving through the stream system is contributing a huge amount of sediment to the stream relative to the streams size, and routing/trapping of this sediment needs to be addressed in the design. The bottle neck of small driveway culverts near the mouth of the stream will prove problematic once the sediments reach this point.

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

4. Other comments.

During preliminary application reviews, the Review Panels suggested that this project be revised to an assessment/design-only project. It is too early to move forward with construction and the specific goals are still not clear. Habitat upstream may be a priority over downstream reaches. The assessment would need to answer the question: "Where should money be spent to best benefit fish?"

Glendale Road has a history of flooding and washing out (January 1997) and repair and habitat improvements (between 1999 and 2001). In April 2009, presumably from a failed beaver dam, the creek washed out an undersized culvert on Holst Road (remains closed as of this writing) and Glendale Road (since repaired). The Holst Road culvert failure contributed many tons of sediment into the system (a 24-inch culvert was buried under an estimated 25-foot high fill prism) and it will take the creek some time to move this material through the canyon below. Upstream of Holst Road the channel and floodplain appear to be in good shape. Any restoration options should take this sediment transport load into account. Local residents are very interested in stewardship of the creek and fish runs, and as early as 1997 after the last washout, have expressed written interest in closing Glendale Road or reducing it to one-lane. These options would allow for more space for the creek to be better restored to a more naturally occurring channel morphology and reduce in-stream engineering and maintenance of the channel. Currently the channel is confined with riprap and very narrow in the lower reach. The county is hesitant to close Glendale Road entirely because the other access route, Humphrey Road, is in a known geohazard area.

Glendale Creek supports chum (220 spawners counted one year) and coho (16 counted) and possibly some Chinook salmon, however in the final application information needs to be provided on how far upstream the habitat is accessible and what type of use is known or expected (spawning, rearing, etc.). The repair to Holst Road (either a large culvert or a bridge) is estimated to cost between $1 million and $1.3 million, with a total scope cost of $3.2 million. There is also a road closure option because it's a very low traffic volume road. The county is seeking grant funds for the stream restoration portion, however due to the interrelated nature of the road repairs and the habitat restoration, detailed design and cost estimate information needs to be provided on both elements.

Panel Member Name:	**Kelley Jorgensen and Pat Powers**		
Lead Entity:	**Island County**	Project Location:	**Lower Glendale Creek, South Whidbey Island**
Project Sponsor:	**Island County Planning Dept**	Project Number:	**09-1462R**
Project Name:	**Glendale Lower Creek Restoration**		
Date:	**6/9/2009**		

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

The Review Panels suggests this project be revised to an assessment/design-only project. It is too early to move forward with construction and the specific goals are not clear. Habitat upstream may be a priority over downstream reaches. The assessment would need to answer the question: "Where should money be spent to best benefit fish?" Very little information is available to the review panel in the application and discussions on site were very conceptual. Comments provided are based on little information and should be viewed as preliminary and subject to change with additional information. The final application needs to clarify the cost estimates and grant fund requests; the pre-application materials noted $460,000 for the restoration project, but it was staed on site the sponsor is only asking for $200,000.

Glendale Road has a history of flooding and washing out (January 1997) and repair and habitat improvements (between 1999 and 2001). In April 2009, presumably from a failed beaver dam, the creek washed out an undersized culvert on Holst Road (remains closed as of this writing) and Glendale Road (since repaired). The Holst Road culvert failure contributed many tons of sediment into the system (a 24-inch culvert was buried under an estimated 25-foot high fill prism) and it will take the creek some time to move this material through the canyon below. Upstream of Holst Road the channel and floodplain appear to be in good shape. Any restoration options should take this sediment transport load into account. Local residents are very interested in stewardship of the creek and fish runs, and as early as 1997 after the last washout, have expressed written interest in closing Glendale Road or reducing it to one-lane. These options would allow for more space for the creek to be better restored to a more naturally occurring channel morphology and reduce in-stream engineering and maintenance of the channel. Currently the channel is confined with riprap and very narrow in the lower reach. The county is hesitant to close Glendale Road entirely because the other access route, Humphrey Road, is in a known geohazard area.

Glendale Creek supports chum (220 spawners counted one year) and coho (16 counted) and possibly some Chinook salmon, however in the final application information needs to be provided on how far upstream the habitat is accessible and what type of use is known or expected (spawning, rearing, etc.). The repair to Holst Road (either a large culvert or a bridge) is estimated to cost between $1 million and $1.3 million, with a total scope cost of $3.2 million. There is also a road closure option because it's a very low traffic volume road. The county is seeking grant funds for the stream restoration portion, however due to the interrelated nature of the road repairs and the habitat restoration, detailed design and cost estimate information needs to be provided on both elements.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

The requested grant amount is confusing; on site and in recent news reports the request is noted as $200k whereas in PRISM the pre-app states $400k.

Conceptual designs for both the road repair activities and the habitat restoration needs to be provided.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**San Juan County**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**KWIAHT**	Project Number:	**09-1570**
Project Name:	**Save Fisherman Bay**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

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

Why?

Thank you for responding to the Review Panels comments. While this project remains a POC at this time it is also an alternate project on the lead entity list (i.e. it is below the funding allocation for the lead entity). If funds do become available to consider this project for implementation the Review Panel will work with the applicant and Lead Entity Coordinator to address our concerns at that time.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 30, 2009)
Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

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

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
Mike to update by acknowledging response and we (RP) can deal with it later if funding moves to alternates.

The projects goal is a conceptual design for increasing tidal circulation through Fisherman Bay sufficiently to re-create habitat conditions for eelgrass, smelt and salmon in the lower bay. While the proposal provides a good background of the historic setting and changes that have occurred around Fisherman's Bay to impair ecological function, the proposed approach is not adequately explained to understand what is being proposed for funding.

It's unclear how the education and outreach section of the proposal fits into the budget. If this work is intended to be funded under this project, it may not be eligible. The budget line for public information materials is not eligible for funding.

Based on the proposal's description of Fisherman Bay, it is degraded by numerous contributing factors that cumulatively contribute to more significant impairment. Starting with an assessment of a highly engineered and expensive solution while many others requiring more investment (financial and social) from the community are not pursued does not seem appropriate. Many of the general types of land use changes that the community can implement are known and not requiring study.

Clarify the proposed approach. The proposed approach is not adequately developed and explained. Better explain the roles and contributions of the various staff being proposed for funding. It is recommended that a specific task by task description with expected outputs/deliverables is prepared. Describe how subsequent steps may be adjusted based on the information gained in the preceding step.

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

4. Other comments.
The project application is much improved from the early application and has focused more specifically on a targeted issue and potential resolution. The project sponsor is commended for focusing the project.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

Panel Member Name: **Pat Powers, Patty Michak**

Lead Entity:	**San Juan Co.**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**KWIAHT**	Project Number:	**09-1570**
Project Name:	**Save Fisherman Bay**		
Date:	**6/19/09**		

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

This project proposes a technical assessment of the sources of sediment and contaminant issues in the bay and to prepare a conceptual design for restoring tidal circulation under the road. It also proposes to launch a community initiative to give the bay protection and launch small scale projects to reduce toxic input, improve landscaping, etc. It also proposes to establish a local citizen-science program to monitor change. Project cost is $240,212 ($204,012 SRFB).

The sponsor had an excellent presentation and there are very good photos in the application which explain the natural habitat forming processes around the bay. The key process (problem) identified by the sponsor is a lack of circulation within the bay, due to the road which bisects the tombolo. The potential conceptual design identified would be culverts or a bridge across the tombolo.

The project would be strengthened by focusing more on the road/tombolo connection, and an assessment of habitat benefits/impacts by a proposed reconnection and a conceptual design for reconnection, which is key for improved circulation. Is there adequate $$ in the budget for engineering this? The sponsor identified several restoration projects which could start immediately. It would be helpful to see a list and implementation schedule of the potential projects. Also, identify in the budget and scope the process for developing the conceptual design.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

Information on how the sediment cores will have sufficient resolution (time scale in years versus decades or greater) to determine a cause and effect relationship that the project sponsor is seeking.

Any assessment will need to address potential effects to a healthy eelgrass meadow on the outer shoreline which will be affected by a culvert/bridge breach of the tombolo, longshore sediment transport changes from a breach, and loss of mudflat habitat within the bay.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**San Juan County**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**KWIAHT**	Project Number:	**09-1571**
Project Name:	**Reducing Water and Prey-Borne Contaminants**	Project Number:	
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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.

Thank you for responding to the Review Panels comments. While this project remains a POC at this time it is also an alternate project on the lead entity list (i.e. it is below the funding allocation for the lead entity). If funds do become available to consider this project for implementation the Review Panel will work with the applicant and Lead Entity Coordinator to address our concerns at that time.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 30, 2009):

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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.

This application is for a project using PSAR funding to conduct beach seine and juvenile salmon prey resource research for one additional year at sites on Waldron and Lopez islands. The proposed data collection does not appear necessary to conduct the outreach and protection activities related to abatement of pesticide use. There are ample data from published sources and the project to date that can provide the compelling argument necessary to get landowners to alter their lawn care practices, if they are so inclined to do so.

The Review Panel does not suggest that the proposed project is expanded; however, we believe that the stated objectives regarding identifying specific habitats producing insect prey and main chemicals in juvenile salmon prey would require a larger-scale and longer-term study. There is a major risk in such a small, short-term study in over-interpreting data and preparing detailed outputs that over-extend what the data can support. For example, the "maps of the upland habitats associated, as demonstrable prey sources, with the two principal Chinook salmon nurseries in WRIA2 (habitats for protection)" sound like either the data will over-applied and potentially steer protection recommendations in the wrong direction, or be so general that they could be conducted without additional data collection.

It's unclear how the education and outreach section of the proposal fits into the budget. If this work is intended to be funded under this project, it may not be eligible.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
While the project title suggests a goal of reducing water and prey borne contaminants, it appears to be directed at learning more about the source of insect prey and contaminant load of prey – both important data gaps that need to be filled. Reducing contaminant load is a hopeful outcome of generating this information and making it available to decision-makers. Quantifying the level and source of insect prey is very important. However, a more complete description of how different "habitats" will be described/characterized (as the source of specific insect types and volumes – such as forest plant/community type, beach composition, beach organic matter and volume (e.g., wrack composition, woody debris, overhanging vegetation, perched wetland), and methods of collection would greatly enhance this project. Additional sampling methods should also be utilized to capture a broader range of flying and crawling insects (e.g., flypaper, pit-fall traps). Including such methods would inform future efforts and would likely improve representation of prey composition availability.

The proposed beach seining does not appear to be necessary, since there are adequate studies showing the importance of insects in salmonids diets. However, more samples may be necessary if there is a need to collect "contaminated" prey. In addition, data collection does not appear necessary to conduct the outreach and protection activities related to abatement of pesticide use, although this will provide one more reason (an important one) to avoid use of pesticides near water bodies if the results show that insects can be an additional pathway for direct exposure.

Justify how the scale and duration of the proposed project is adequate to fully achieve the goals and objectives described in a modified proposal, which addresses concerns and recommendations provided above.

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009):

Panel Member Name:	**Pat Powers, Patty Michak**		
Lead Entity:	**San Juan Co.**	Project Location:	**Lopez and Waldron**
Project Sponsor:	**KWIAHT**	Project Number:	**09-1571**
Project Name:	**Reducing Water and Prey-Borne Contaminants**		
Date:	**6/19/09**		

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

This study proposed to: (1) Identify the precise sources of the terrestrial prey being utilized by juvenile Chinook in the two largest salmon nurseries of WRIA2 on Lopez and Waldron that accounted for more than half of all the juvenile Chinook collected by Beamer et al. (2009) throughout San Juan County; (2) Determine the extent to which these terrestrial prey or their source habitats in WRIA2 are contaminated by bioaccumulative toxics originating within WRIA2, and whether this poses a threat to prey abundance or to the health and survival of juvenile Chinook; and (3) Marshall these data to protect terrestrial prey abundance and prey quality, in particular the protection of source habitats (most likely seasonal wetlands) from development, and a reduction in

the local use of products containing the toxic compounds observed in prey.

It is assumed that this project will seek PSAR funds. To be eligible for PSAR funds:
1. Projects identified through the Puget Sound salmon recovery watershed three-year work plans as the highest priority projects, even if they do not meet SRFB eligibility requirements, will be eligible for PSAR funding.
2. Assessments or research projects, including those intended to fill data gaps identified in the recovery plan or lead entity strategies are eligible, however, it should be noted that the Legislative emphasis is toward applying PSAR funds to habitat restoration and protection projects.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

Identify the locations where the project will take place. Currently the application currently only mentions the two largest nurseries on Lopez and Waldron islands.

Provide further discussion on how this proposal is eligible under the above PSAR requirements.

Work with your grant manager on eligibility of outreach and education elements.

Provide a description of the specific deliverables for this project.

Provide the Barsh et al 2008 publication with the application material.

Describe any controls to the study sites, and the terrestrial differences between the study sites; such as land development, land use, presence of agriculture or hobby farms, sources of contaminants, etc.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**West Sound**	Project Location:	**Beaver Creek / Manchester**
Project Sponsor:	**Mid-Puget Sound Fish Enhancement Group**	Project Number:	**09-1696R**
Project Name:	**Beaver Creek – Phase 4 Culvert Replacement**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009 FINAL**		

OCTOBER 2009 COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Yes ☒ **No** ☐

Why?

2. Information provided or current understanding of the system, is not sufficient to determine the need for, or the benefit of, the project.
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.

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

Thank you for responding to the Review Panel's comments. The Review Panel still has concerns regarding this project. While this project remains a POC at this time it is also an alternate project on the lead entity list (i.e. it is below the funding allocation for the lead entity). If funds do become available to consider this project for implementation the Review Panel will work with the applicant and Lead Entity Coordinator to address our concerns at that time.

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

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

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

Beaver Creek has gone through a series of restoration efforts in recent years. Some of the channel weir work is now being proposed for removal. Suggest Phase 4 include all elements to complete the project (berm removal and or modification, riparian, planting and all LWD placement). Roads appear to be narrow enough to accommodate single lane bridges, which allow for more sediment deposition and transport and channel restoration compared to a 110 foot long culvert.

There appears to be only 2 to 3 feet clearance at the culvert opening. With the regrade and channel shifting which will occur from opening up an undersized culvert there needs to be more room for channel aggradation.

Design needs to include a geomorphic assessment of Beaver Creek to establish natural floodplain shape based on flow, sediment size and channel gradient. Pulling the concrete weir and not decreasing the width of the sediment pond, in combination with pulling a undersized culvert will likely create a situation where the pond will fill in and backwater the culvert.

Incorporate LWD in the channel (single key pieces and jams which will help to store sediment and create habitat.

Details in Figure 8 are too generic and needs site specific designs in terms of channel plan form, profile and section.

Need more survey upstream to assess head cut and changes to channel cross section.

Concerned about multiple construction stages (disturbance) on Beaver Creek. Suggest Phase 4 include berm removal and or modification, riparian, planting and all LWD placement.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

Grant 06-2274 proposed to assess and design the removal of an artificial sediment detention pond along Beaver Creek where it enters MFD. The design report and assessment of the sediment issues should be completed.

Budget – Cost breakdown is needed to show construction elements

Part of Recovery Plan – Please describe

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

REVIEW PANEL COMMENT FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**West Sound**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Pierce County**	Project Number:	**09-1605**
Project Name:	**Warren Creek Fish Passage**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER 2009 (OCTOBER 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

11. The project design in not adequate or the project is improperly sited.
(Why a 24 ft wide culvert?)

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

Thank you for responding to the Review Panel's comments. The Review Panel still has concerns regarding this project. While this project remains a POC at this time it is also an alternate project on the lead entity list (i.e. it is below the funding allocation for the lead entity). If funds do become available to consider this project for implementation the Review Panel will work with the applicant and Lead Entity Coordinator to address our concerns at that time.

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

4. Other comments

SEPTEMBER 2009 (SEPTEMBER 29, 2009)

POST APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL COMMENT FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**West Sound**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Pierce County**	Project Number:	**09-1605**
Project Name:	**Warren Creek Fish Passage**		
Date:	**9/29/09**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

11. The project design in not adequate or the project is improperly sited.
(Why a 24 ft wide culvert?)

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
Concerns about the culvert size and road infrastructure relative to project cost and fish benefits. BEF forms note the bankfull width as 2 (meters?). Drawings show a 24 foot wide culvert. Traffic control costs seem very high for a simple road closure, please explain.

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

4. Other comments

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

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

This project proposes to replace two existing 24" culverts with an open bottomed culvert at least 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. The project will provide fish access to 5300 feet of habitat upstream of the culverts. The creek is utilized by coho, steelhead and cutthroat trout.

The culverts are located about 1500 feet upstream from the marine shoreline, and one is passable at some flows, and one culvert is collapsed. There is a large amount of road fill to be removed and replaced. Traffic control can be managed by closing the road and re-routing traffic. The project sponsor stated that the $400K match is set and that the $500K SRFB request is the maximum requested as any additional funding needs would be covered by the county. The project sponsor mentioned that a bridge might be considered if road widening, as required to provide adequate shoulders, creates wetland impacts and mitigation that would increase the cost of the culvert approach to be greater than a bridge.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

Provide Fish Barrier Analysis, including a PI number if available.

Provide detailed cost estimate.

Provide 30% design.

Provide details on fish use, and habitat characterizations both upstream and downstream of the project site.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**WRIA 1**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Lummi Nation**	Project Number:	
Project Name:	**Skookum Reach Project**	Project Number:	**09-1687R**
Date:	**November 19, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
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.
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is improperly sited.

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

While we appreciate the sponsors response, the write up did not address the panels concerns/comments. See October comments below.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**WRIA 1**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Lummi Nation**	Project Number:	
Project Name:	**Skookum Reach Project**	Project Number:	**09-1687R**
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
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.
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is improperly sited.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The applicant provided detailed responses to the initial post-application comments, which are copied below. The review panel acknowledges that the supplementation of the original ELJ design with additional log installations will increase channel complexity and its associated beneficial effect on Chinook habitat in the reach. The review panel still believes, however, that the additional cost for relocating and reconstructing the road is not justified with respect to the anticipated benefit that this component of the project may have on overall improvements to Chinook habitat in this reach.

The review panel notes that it raised the same reservation during its review of the original proposal during the 2007 funding round. At that time, the applicant responded to the panel's review comments by stating that the road construction costs "… *must be developed in the project design process in cooperation with Whatcom County Public Works. We hope that these costs will be close to those projected in this proposal. If they are higher we will compensate for the higher costs in the subsequent funding requests made to other sources to complete the project funding package."* (SRFB Project Comment Form for project 07-1803R)

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 29, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
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.
11. The project design in not adequate or the project is improperly sited.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The proposed realignment of the Saxon Road has changed from the original proposal and is not located well away or even 200 feet from the channel for a significant portion of the road as stated in the application. (Only about 1,000 feet of the 3,000-foot road will be 200 feet from the channel). No justification was provided for the placement of an additional ELJ, except that it would "maximize the benefit of the project."

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

4. Other comments.
The project sponsor states that the current road limits channel migration, despite the fact that the road has been in its current alignment since the early 1950's without having any bank armoring. This evidence suggests that this reach of the river is not prone to significant channel migration, regardless of the presence of the road.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

Panel Member Name:	**Steve Toth and Patty Michak**		
Lead Entity:	**WRIA 1 Nooksack**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Lummi Nation**	Project Number:	**09-1687 R**
Project Name:	**Skookum Creek Restoration**		
Date:	**7/7/09**		

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

This proposal seeks supplemental funds to pave the new Saxon Road, move utilities, and install an additional ELJ. The sponsor has pursued several alternatives to avoid the additional work required on the new road, but without success.

The cost and need for the additional proposed ELJ needs to be better justified. The cost for bioswale for stormwater treatment ($49,347) seems high for 3000 feet of roadway.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

The application should include a map showing the proposed road and ELJ locations.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Chelan**	Project Location:	**Entiat River**
Project Sponsor:	**CCNRD**	Project Number:	**09-1626R**
Project Name:	**Entiat River Foreman Floodplain Reconnection**	Project Number:	
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009):
(See September Comments)

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 30, 2009):

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

1. Is this a draft project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ No ☒ CONDITION

Why?

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

The project sponsor has committed to excavating the channel inlet to the 1.01 year flood elevation, but must still complete monitoring and modeling to provide information on groundwater elevations, the expected frequency of inundation, and the need for or the design of the engineered log jam. The project sponsor has proposed including a review period for the regional technical team (RTT) and the State Review Panel prior to submittal of final designs and a commitment to respond to technical comments. The Review Panel concurs with this approach and will remove the "Project of Concern" label once the project has been formally changed.

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009):

Panel Member Name:	**Steve Toth and Pat Powers**		
Lead Entity:	**Chelan**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Chelan County Natural Resources Dept.**	Project Number:	
Project Name:	**Entiat River Foreman Floodplain Reconnection**		
Date:	**6/25/09**		

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

This proposed restoration project would install wood jams and selectively remove levees to reconnect the floodplain along the lower Entiat River. If the landowner is willing to give up a small amount of orchard acreage, a setback levee could be placed near and along the mouth of the side channel and allow for restoration of natural channel migration processes. A minimal amount of excavation could be done to encourage flows into the side channel. Please explain the purpose of the ELJ in the mainstem Entiat. More information on the project design, scope of work, and costs for each task will be necessary in the final application. This project has a great potential to restore natural processes and significantly improve salmonid habitat in a critical area of the Entiat River.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Chelan**	Project Location:	**Chelan**
Project Sponsor:	**CCD**	Project Number:	**09-1656**
Project Name:	**Entiat National Fish Hatchery**	Project Number:	
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009):
(See September Comments)

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 30, 2009):

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

1. Is this a draft project of concern according to the SRFB's criteria?
Yes ☒ No ☒ CONDITION

Why?

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The project sponsor has agreed to modify the project by using a phased approach to implementation. The Review Panel concurs with this approach and will remove the "Project of Concern" label once the project has been formally changed. The project conditions includes the following elements:
1. The modeling results that show the inundation depths and the extent of floodplain reconnection following removal of approximately 300 feet of the right-bank levee will be provided to the Review Panel prior to commencing work in 2010.
2. The sponsor will construct the smallest possible ring dike pads needed to ensure protection of the existing well heads on the floodplain.
3. The roads that access three wells will be lowered to at least the current floodplain surface elevation.
4. Large woody debris removed from the levee will be incorporated into the newly constructed channel

margin.
5. Riparian planting will occur on the former levee surface and in the broader floodplain with an emphasis on planting cottonwoods or conifer trees to provide a long-term source of wood to the channel.

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009):

Panel Member Name:	**Pat Powers, Steve Toth**		
Lead Entity:	**Chelan**	Project Location:	**Entiat River**
Project Sponsor:	**Cascadia Conservation District**	Project Number:	**09-?**
Project Name:	**Entiat National Fish Hatchery (ENFH) Habitat Improvement Project**		
Date:	**Site Review Date 6/25/9, Comment Form Date 7/9/9**		

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

This project proposes to partially reconnect a disconnected floodplain by breaching a levee, constructing log jams in the mainstem, and excavating several off channel areas. Project estimated cost is $312,940 (SRFB request $199,050). The project sponsor feels this is the best possible design to address limiting factors and still be appropriate for the landscape.

The Review Panel recommends modifying the conceptual design by relocating two of the wells on site (or by lowering distributions lines), so all of the dike can be removed with a more aggressive approach to floodplain reconnection. Discussions on site with the Hatchery Manager seemed to indicate this was possible as the water table is 180 feet deep and not connected to the river. Construction of a new dike downstream to protect the hatchery would likely be needed. This may require further design and well testing for relocation.

This is proposed as a construction project, but the sponsor might want to phase the project by first developing preliminary or even 90% designs and getting permits. Conceptual designs would strengthen the proposal. During the site visit we did not see the dike area. Photos or survey data showing the extent would help to clarify the extent of floodplain reconnection. Not clear what the fish benefits are from the water flowing out of the fish ponds and the culvert connection under the road?

2. Missing Preapplication information.

Project Location Map - Provided

Site Map - Provided

Design Plans or Sketch - Needed

Project Description – Need to expand on fish benefits relative to specific design details.

Budget – Provided

Part of Recovery Plan – It should be noted that this is a partial reconnection of the floodplain. This limits the certainty of success based on the engineered techniques be proposed.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

NOVEMBER POST APPPLICATION

INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Hood Canal**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Mason Conservation District**	Project Number:	**09-1668N**
Project Name:	**Skokomish General Investigation**	Project Number:	
Date:	**November 19, 2009 - Final**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why? The Review Panel recommends the following condition to the project agreement:
CONDITION: Project sponsor will provide a list of habitat restoration project development and preliminary design deliverables (10% Engineer drawings) and schedule for these deliverables. Deliverables will be provided to the SRFB grant manager as indicated in the schedule.

Note: Within "4. Other comments" (below) the generalized project timeframe is provided by the sponsor.

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 responses provided to the Review Panel questions by the project sponsor were very helpful in understanding the status and outcomes of this complex project.

The SRFB should consider placing a funding cap on this project. While the Review Panel supports the overall intent of the General Investigation (GI), the SRFB requires that assessments lead directly to restoration projects. To date the SRFB has provided $896,150 (Project 08-1996 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2, 3 Skokomish Tribe $353,000 less $53,000 match; and Project 07-1644 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2 and 3, Skokomish Tribe $701,150 less $105,000 match). Additionally, SRFB Project 07-1925

($445,126), Skokomish Confluence Reach restoration, is a source of match to the GI federal funding. An additional $200,000 will be needed to complete the Feasibility Phase of the GI, which will likely be requested from the SRFB.

The SRFB should consider the appropriateness or eligibility of providing the local match to a US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) General Investigation (GI). We question whether nearly $2 million dollars in SRFB grant funding for the various assessments associated with the GI is the appropriate investment to develop technically sound salmon habitat restoration projects in the lower Skokomish River basin. The Review Panel feels such a large scale project is beyond the scope of a typical SRFB project and represents a programmatic activity due to the exceptional level of funding necessary to complete a GI and the lack of control by the local project sponsor over deliverables and schedules.

4. Other comments
Without project/baselines condition report will be completed no later than July 2010. Preliminary alternatives will be provided no later than October 2010. Selection of a recommended plan will be completed by spring of 2011. The draft feasibility report and EIS will hopefully be completed by end of federal fiscal year 2011 (September 2011), but may not be completed until end of 2011.

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009):

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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

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 Review Panel has concerns that the project sponsor is fully dependent on the Corps of Engineers to manage the project, prepare deliverables and meet the project schedule. That SRFB funds are just pass-through to match federal funding. The need for additional funds to complete the Feasibility Phase of the GI will be needed.

The responses provided to the Review Panel questions by the project sponsor were very helpful in understanding the status of this complex project. While the Review Panel supports the overall intent of the General Investigation (GI) we question what is a reasonable contribution for this project from the SRFB. To date the SRFB has provided $896,150 (Project 08-1996 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2, 3 Skokomish Tribe $353,000 less $53,000 match; and Project 07-1644 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2 and 3, Skokomish Tribe $701,150 less $105,000 match). Additionally, SRFB Project 07-1925 ($445,126), Skokomish Confluence Reach restoration, is a source of match to the GI federal funding.

The scope of work and deliverables appears to be fluid as more federal monies are allocated (requiring a local match). In previous SRFB grant rounds deliverables included preliminary design documents for restoration projects but those deliverables do not appear in the current proposal, as described in the five phases present in the application materials. In the 07-1644 project, which sought funding for Phase 2 and 3 work, the following project description states; "Phase Two will develop project alternatives in conjunction with local County and Tribal residents. Phase Three will develop the selected alternatives with preliminary engineering and environmental review, resulting in a 10% engineering design and environmental impact statement for the selected projects. The final feasibility report will provide a complete presentation of the study analysis and results, including those developed in the reconnaissance report. The feasibility report will thus be the basis for decision on the federal authorization, as well as the basis for decision making at the State and Local level." It is not clear in the current proposal if the product of the Phases are the same as those described in the 2007 grant application. The current proposal describes Tasks 1-5 of the Feasibility Phase of the GI:

1. Document research and collection of existing research, and develop a comprehensive list of alternatives for analysis.
2. Collect physical data and prepare an existing condition/without-project report. This will establish the baseline for project development.
3. Formulate and evaluate alternatives to select a recommended plan.
4. Prepare a draft feasibility report and EIS.
5. Prepare a final feasibility report and EIS.

The supporting text states that: "Funding from this request will be used to complete Task #3, and to initiate Tasks #4 to develop a draft restoration plan (10%) and draft EIS", and "Some additional funding will likely be required to complete Tasks #4 and #5." The phases and tasks do not match between these differing grant requests and need to be clarified. The 2007 and 2008 grants were describe to support Phases 2 and 3 (assuming these are Tasks 2-4 above), where the outcome was describe as stated above, these deliverables are not supported in the current grant request which will fund through Task 3 and the initiation of Task 4. From the information provided in this grant request it appears that completion of the 10% engineering and draft EIS work, as identified to be completed with funding in 2007 and 2008, will not be completed with the 2007, 2008, nor 2009 (if awarded) funds, and that additional grant requests will be required.

The Review Panel does not feel it is unreasonable to require a specific set of deliverables and a time frame for those deliverables considering the amount of monies the SRFB has invested in this project and the variations in Phases and Tasks between the grant rounds. A schedule of specific deliverables should be

included in the project application.

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

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 30, 2009):

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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

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?

Please explain the phases of the study, recent changes in the scope of work, and progress to date from the previous phases. Provide a clear description of the problems that are being addressed and the benefits to salmon, along with the deliverables for each task completed.

Breakout in detail the specific tasks for the professional services budget items.

Will other funding requests or phases be required in the future before projects can be implemented?

The application needs to clearly describe the tasks being undertaken in the general investigation and how this assessment work will lead to restoration projects of high benefit to salmon. Describe any reports/deliverables that have been prepared to date, and the status of previously SRFB funded work efforts:

Project 08-1996 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2, 3 Skokomish Tribe $353,000
Project 07-1644 Skokomish River GI, Phase 2 and 3, Skokomish Tribe $701,150

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009):

Panel Member Name:	**Steve Toth and Patty Michak**		
Lead Entity:	**Hood Canal**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Mason Conservation District**	Project Number:	**09-1668 N**
Project Name:	**Skokomish General Investigation**		
Date:	**7/2/09**		

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

Project management plan is being amended to include the lower North Fork floodplain and Vance Creek, as well as taking advantage of the recent BOR CMZ studies. The focus of the investigation will address flooding, rising groundwater, fish stranding, and aggradation issues. Please clearly explain the total budget and scope of work, who is contributing what amount to the general investigation, and how the FERC settlement process influences the funding and implementation of the GI. It was discussed at the project review meeting that this funding request ($429K) is Mason County's fiscal year 2010 match-share for the COE/federal monies. Also, please explain the phases of the study, recent changes in the scope of work, and progress to date from the previous phases. Will other funding requests or phases be required in the future before projects can be implemented?

Describe any reports/deliverables that have been prepared to date, and the status of previously SRFB funded work efforts.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

The application needs to clearly describe the tasks being undertaken in the general investigation and how this assessment work will lead to restoration projects of high benefit to salmon. The pre-application does not list any match, but given the budget and schedule would not qualify for a design-only grant. Will the GI collect the appropriate data at a sufficient scale to produce preliminary (30%) designs for restoration projects? Please include an electronic copy of the BOR geomorphic study with the application.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

OCTOBER - POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION			
Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Klickitat County**	Project Location:	**Upper Rattlesnake Creek, trib to the White Salmon**
Project Sponsor:	**Mid Columbia FEG (with DNR and Yakama Nation)**	Project Number:	**09-1460R**
Project Name:	**Upper Rattlesnake Creek Restoration**	Project Number:	
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

CONDITION: The project sponsor must have an agreement with the landowner to install and maintain a livestock exclusion fence prior to commencing any in-channel restoration work.

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 appreciates the effort put forth by the project sponsor to provide detailed and helpful background information, as well as a tour of the project site. While the fish benefits of this project are inconclusive, we support addressing the headward incision of the stream at the project site. Since cattle grazing appears to be the root cause of incision and degradation along the stream corridor, the project sponsor must have an agreement to install and maintain a livestock exclusion fence prior to commencing any in-channel restoration work.

4. Other Comments
While several meadow restoration projects have been completed in the Plateau area and hydrologic

monitoring has been conducted in the Rattlesnake Creek basin to assess water quality, streamflow, and groundwater levels, no data exists yet to show an increase in base flows for Rattlesnake Creek. The scientific literature shows increases in local groundwater levels following meadow restoration projects, but we have not found any studies that have monitored base flows at a significant distance from the project site. Since improving stream flows from meadow restoration is considered a high priority in the Klickitat strategy, the lead entity should consider this issue an important data gap. Unfortunately, it is difficult to link restoration efforts with stream flow changes without a well-designed research study and long-term stream gage and climate records. The lead entity may want to reconsider the high priority status afforded meadow restoration projects above the fish-bearing stream network until a more definitive connection can be made to increasing base flows.

Early Application Comments (Summer 2009)

The Review Panel encourages the sponsor to keep working with the landowner (DNR) and the leasee to address the root cause of the habitat degradation (livestock grazing in and around the creek and wetlands causing channel instability) through fencing and alternate watering sources.

We recognize the benefit reaches for anadromous species are located downstream below the barrier falls and dependent upon future removal of Condit Dam; however any information on resident fish presence (known or suspected) would still be useful.

The project is intended to improve water quality through restoration of connectivity with the water table in meadow wetlands and water holding capacity. Hardening the knickpoints in the meadow through rock structures seems a bit heavy handed however for this purpose, especially given the potential to thin the encroaching conifers from the meadow as wood sources. The application would be strengthened by describing the logic behind the choice of material and design.

Please provide a project map at scale sufficient to show the distance to the barrier falls below and the upstream wetland complex.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Mason Conservation District**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**State Parks**	Project Number:	**09-1491A**
Project Name:	**Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009 FINAL**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

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?
This is a good example of a project that exhibits good background information and illustrates good partnership collaborations. This project has a high degree of certainty for success.

See special conditions, similar to the Kiket Island Acquisition.

4. Other comments.
Special Conditions as follows:

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS AGREED TO BY STATE PARKS:

State Parks will use the Hartstine Island Shoreline Acquisition for day-use recreational activities only. Development of camping sites and overnight camping activities are not allowed on the acquired site.

State Parks will restrict public access to sensitive nearshore habitat areas (forage fish and salmon habitat) during critical spawning and rearing seasons. Specific habitat areas and seasonal timing restrictions will be established from multiple sources of on-site habitat data, including but not limited to, the Pentec Hartstine Island-Scott Property Biological Assessment, dated May 16, 2008. These restrictions will be incorporated into the Hartstine Island Shoreline Acquisition long-term stewardship plan that will be developed through the formal planning process initiated by State Parks, using an extensive public outreach program. State Parks will use adaptive management to manage beach use to protect habitat as more is learned about the site.

State parks will allow only non-motorized trails on the site. Trail development in the riparian buffer area should be kept to a minimum and should utilize existing cleared areas to minimize the removal of shoreline vegetation.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (SEPTEMBER 29, 2009)

POST APPPLICATION INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
This is a good example of a project that exhibits good background information and illustrates good partnership collaborations. This project has a high degree of certainty for success.

See special condition on next page, similar to the Kiket Island Acquisition.

4. Other comments.
Special Condition:
State Parks will use the Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition for day-use recreational activities only. Development of camping sites and overnight camping activities are not allowed on the acquired site.

State Parks will restrict public access to sensitive nearshore habitat areas (forage fish and salmon habitat) during critical spawning and rearing seasons. Specific habitat areas and seasonal timing restrictions will be established from multiple sources of on-site habitat data, including but not limited to, the Pentec Harstine Island-Scott Property Biological Assessment, dated May 16, 2008. These restrictions will be incorporated into the Harstine Island Shoreline Acquisition long-term stewardship plan that will be developed through the formal planning process initiated by State Parks, using an extensive public outreach program.

State parks will allow only non-motorized trails on the site. Trail development in the riparian buffer area should be kept to a minimum and should utilize existing cleared areas to minimize the removal of shoreline vegetation.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

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

The information presented by the sponsor during the August 25 site visit was very informative and hopefully will be fully communicated in the application.

Comments: This acquisition proposal is for 20 acres that are zoned as 1 lot per 5 acres. The property is actively posted as for sale. The property owner is not interested in selling a conservation easement for the property.

The site includes a large portion of an intact barrier estuary, feeder bluffs, and forested

uplands that includes 52% forested wetlands. The adjacent landowner whose property includes part of the barrier estuary, has maintained a buffer of mature trees, but has built a house near the shoreline. The barrier estuary appears to be in excellent condition and likely provides productive rearing habitat for multiple juvenile salmonid species. Surf smelt and sand lance spawning has been documented along the project shoreline.

Project proponents should make a strong effort to pursue some sort of conservation easement with the adjacent property owner. This was discussed, but I was left with the impression that little effort was made to engage and involve the adjacent property owner. Also, as mentioned before, adding some additional information on the ecological benefits/ecosystem services of such a diverse site would enhance their proposal.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

Pre-application materials were not provided to the Review Panel members. Based on the discussion at the site, the project sponsor has the necessary information included in the final application.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Skagit Watershed Council**	Project Location:	**Puget Sound, west side of Fidalgo Island**
Project Sponsor:	**Washington State Parks Trust for Public Land**		
Project Name:	**Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition**	Project Number:	**09-1446A**
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS
State Parks agreed to the special condition on October 2, 2009.
The SRFB funded the grant on October 16, 2009.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 28, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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

3. If NO, are there ways in which this project could be further improved?
The biggest concern is the long-term State Park plans for the property. Including the island within Deception Pass State Park does not automatically translate into salmon habitat protection, and on the contrary allowing public access will likely cause greater impact to the nearshore environment than has been the case under the current private ownership.

See grant agreement condition on the next page.

Special Condition:
State Parks will use Kiket Island for day-use recreational activities only. Development of camping sites and overnight camping activities are not allowed on the acquired site.

State Parks will restrict public access to sensitive nearshore habitat areas (forage fish and salmon habitat) during critical spawning and rearing seasons. Specific habitat areas and seasonal timing restrictions will be established from multiple sources of on-site habitat data, including but not limited to, the Pentec Kiket Island Biological Assessment, dated May 2008. Refer to the "tidal pond (pocket estuary)" section, on pages 7 and 8, the "forage fish habitat and use" section, on page 10, and the "salmonid habitat and use" section, on pages 10 and 11 of this document for initial guidance. These restrictions will be incorporated into the Kiket Island long-term stewardship plan that will be developed through the formal planning process initiated by State Parks, using an extensive public outreach program.

State parks will allow only non-motorized trails on the site. Trail development in the riparian buffer area should be kept to a minimum and should utilize existing cleared areas to minimize the removal of shoreline vegetation.

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009):

Panel Member Name:	**Steve Toth and Pat Powers**		
Lead Entity:	**Skagit Watershed Council**	Project Location:	**Puget Sound, west of Fidalgo Island**
Project Sponsor:	**Washington State Parks**	Project Number:	**09-1446A**
Project Name:	**Kiket Island Conservation**		
Date:	**May 2009**		

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
Great acquisition of a 96 acre island in an important nearshore marine area. Site includes salt water lagoon and potential restoration options along the nearshore. The applicant should be sure to emphasize the fish benefits of this area.

2. Missing Preapplication information.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION			
Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Snake River SRB**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**Columbia Conservation District**		
Project Name:	**Tucannon River Offset Dike Construction**	Project Number:	**09-1596R**
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
The review panel recommends funding of this proposal under the following conditions:

1. No funding for construction of the setback levee will be awarded until the project sponsor completes project No. 09-1742N "Tucannon River Offset Dike Assessment" and the review panel has had the opportunity to review and comment on the design.
2. Construction funding may be spent on ancillary components of the overall project, including replacing/relocating the irrigation pivot, removing the concrete silo, and relocating fences, prior to completion of the setback levee design, provided that all necessary permitting requirements for these ancillary components (if any) are completed.

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

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

4. Other comments.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 29, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
11. The project design is not adequate or the project is improperly sited.

2. If YES, what would make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria?
The review panel provided extensive technical comments during the pre-application review that identified information that needs to be developed before a design and accurate cost estimate can be prepared. The majority of the project cost for the present proposal is related to removing an existing levee and constructing a new setback levee. Since the actual quantity of levee removal and construction will not be determined until the design is completed, the project cost at this point is a very rough estimate, which the review panel thinks is inadequate for writing a grant contract at this time. The approach of dividing this project into a design phase and a subsequent construction phase is preferable. An alternative phasing approach that would be acceptable would be to seek funding for construction of minor tasks like the pivot and handline modification at this time, and then complete the dike work in a second project phase.

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (Summer 2009)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**Tom Slocum and Steve Toth**		
Lead Entity:	**Snake River Salmon Recovery Board**	Project Location:	**Columbia County**
Project Sponsor:	**Columbia Conservation District**	Project Number:	**09-1596R**
Project Name:	**Tucannon River Off-set Dike**		
Date:	**June 23, 2009**		

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

The applicant proposes to design and construct a floodplain reconnection project along about 20,500 feet of the Tucannon River, a priority restoration reach in the Upper Tucannon River MSA. The conceptual plan is to breach the existing push-up cobble dikes along both banks at several locations and construct new sections of dike tying into existing terraces to allow reconnection of about 140 acres of valley bottom. The dike setback line will roughly correspond to the edge of existing CREP buffers, resulting in an average reconnected floodplain width of about 300 feet. The project will also include relocating one large irrigation pivot, installing one new pivot, installing cattle fencing and some additional riparian tree planting.

The Review Panel believes that the conceptual approach is technically sound and represents a positive trend in integrating flood management with salmon habitat restoration. A map that shows the existing dikes by condition, as well as locations that have been armored, would be useful to better understand the restoration needs on site. Because the main factor for the project cost is the quantity of dike that will be constructed, the application should provide as much engineering data and evaluation that may be available to substantiate the budget estimate. The drawing provided with the pre-application material suggests that a 2' to 3' high dike averaging about 1 cubic yard per foot is anticipated. The application should justify this design per NRCS' Conservation Practice Standard No. 356 (or other design standard, if applicable), addressing the anticipated flood elevation protection level, whether provisions for returning overtopping flood flows are needed, locations where the dike will tie into the existing natural terrace topography, and other design elements that will significantly affect the construction cost. If available, a topographic site plan showing the proposed locations of the setback dike would be helpful. The site plan should also indicate the locations of existing river side channels and relic meander scars, if any, and how the dike design will promote reconnection of these potentially-valuable salmon habitat features.

Please elaborate on specific salmon habitat features that will result from this project, keeping the focus of the project primarily on habitat restoration and only secondarily on flood management. Please provide a detailed scope of work that describes the design, permitting and construction tasks, indicating specific deliverables. Also clarify the proposed cost match: is this soil for building the dike? Where will it come from?

Please note that a cultural resources assessment may be required prior to any ground-disturbing activities that are within the scope of the current grant application. You included $10,000 for permits, but it is unclear, based on the information provided, if a cultural resources assessment is included in that amount. If not, please consider including the cost of conducting such an assessment.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**Thurston County Conservation District**	Project Location:	**Thurston County WRIA 13**
Project Sponsor:	**SPSSEG**	Project Number:	**09-1567**
Project Name:	**WRIA 13 3-year Workplan Project Development**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009 FINAL**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Yes ☐ **No** ☒

Why?

Special Project Agreement Condition: Project results will include 8 projects to conceptual designs, and at least two projects to 30% design level for a total of 10 projects. See Appendix D in Manual 18 for Project Design products defined.

Adjust budget if necessary. Extra PSAR $ in Thurston?

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?

Please clarify how projects will be prioritized for implementation.

4. Other Comments

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS

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

This proposal will identify both marine and freshwater projects in WRIA 13, prioritize these projects and complete 7-10 conceptual level designs.

Please clarify how this is different from previous project identification efforts (i.e. nearshore and fish passage). Also, clarify what the deliverables will be and the difference between this proposal and the projects in the 3 year action plan. Please provide additional information about how the identified projects will be prioritized. Given the track record of the sponsor, there's a high certainty of success from this watershed-scale approach.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**King 8**	Project Location:	**WRIA 8, King County**
Project Sponsor:	**City of Renton**	Project Number:	**09-1606N**
Project Name:	**South Lake WA Habitat Design**		
Date:	**November 19, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
CONDITION: Sponsor will work with local Technical Advisory Group to ensure project design is consistent with salmon recovery objectives for the mouth of the Cedar River and South Lake Washington.

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

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

4. Other comments.
The review panel appreciates the response provided to earlier comments. Sediment transport modeling is still recommended, but contrary to discussions between the October comments and now, the review panel is not requiring the sediment transport modeling as a condition.

If future SRFB funds are requested for the construction of this project, the review panel would be interested in seeing local letters of support from the project proponents listed in the application. This documentation helps ensure the habitat design as proposed is supported by those entities.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**King 8**	Project Location:	**WRIA 8, King County**
Project Sponsor:	**City of Renton**	Project Number:	**09-1606N**
Project Name:	**South Lake WA Habitat Design**		
Date:	**October 30, 2009**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?
CONDITION: Project scope and budget will be revised to not include habitat island design.

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

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

4. Other comments.
The review panel agrees that the mouth of the Cedar River is a very important area for habitat restoration and commends the project participants in including habitat restoration elements beyond the required mitigation.

The extension of the habitat bench throughout the project area is an appropriate restoration treatment for the area as it improves habitat conditions for juvenile salmonids migrating along the shoreline while enabling other water-dependent shoreline uses to continue. The review panel recommends that the design incorporate small woody debris and overhanging riparian vegetation. As the project sponsors indicated, Tabor et al. (2006) documented the increased use of these areas by juvenile salmon. It is recommended that the design incorporate some placement of small and/or woody debris along the habitat bench, rather than only relying on planted riparian vegetation to eventually provide those features.

The condition to remove the habitat island from the design work is due to both its potential detrimental effects on the Cedar River delta and the uncertainty that the habitat island will provide the intended beneficial functions for juvenile salmon. Regarding the delta, the habitat island appears designed to alter the sediment delivery to the western portion of the Cedar River delta (i.e., function like a jetty). Due to the importance of the river mouth for juvenile salmon and the decreased availability of small substrate shallow water habitat in the lake, the restriction of sediment delivery west of the Cedar River mouth would be detrimental for habitat conditions in the area.

As described in the application, the habitat island is intended to provide shallow water edge habitat for juvenile salmon. The design concept does not appear promising enough to support. First, the habitat island would be built in an area that is already shallow. That is, the design doesn't provide new areas of shallow water habitat; instead it converts aquatic area to upland. Second, on the eastern side of the island, larger rocky substrate will likely be necessary to maintain the shoreline shape on that side. This isn't an improvement in substrate type over existing conditions and the benefits related to the planted vegetation may be offset by the addition of substrate preferred by bass. Third, the habitat channel can act to funnel juvenile salmon further off the mouth of the Cedar River (not all fish will turn west at the bench/notch along the south of the habitat island). These fish could therefore be inadvertently displaced into deeper water and further offshore and encounter higher predation risks from larger fish. Lastly, there is a concern that the eventual aggradation of sediment along the north and eventually northwestern portion of the habitat island would separate fish from the riparian plantings that provide overhanging vegetation and in-water small woody debris. As a result, the habitat island's main potential benefit of providing overhanging vegetation and in-water small woody debris would be diminished over time.

If the project sponsor continues with the habitat island design through other funding sources, the review panel recommends adding complexity and length to the western shoreline through more curvature of the shoreline. Also, it is recommended that sediment transport modeling is conducted to understand how the habitat island may affect the delta configuration.

SEPTEMBER COMMENTS (September 29, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

24. The main focus is on supplying a secondary need, such as education, streambank stabilization to protect property, or water supply. This comment is made with regard to the project objective to reduce the need for future dredging at the airport.

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

Clarify that airport dredging issues are not part of the design and that the focus will be on the best design for fish habitat. Since re-using the dredged sediment in the habitat design proposal will save the sponsor a significant amount of money (compared to off-site disposal), it's unclear why the design work in the Cedar River delta is not considered a part of the maintenance dredging project.

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

4. Other comments.
If the dredging project has not been permitted yet (as indicated in the tasks and schedule provided in the project proposal), how does the project sponsor know which elements of the project will be required for mitigation? Does the proposal refer only to the permits required for the restoration project and the dredging permits have already been obtained (they are being permitted separately)?

EARLY APPLICATION COMMENTS (SUMMER 2009)

Panel Member Name:	**Pat Powers, Steve Toth**		
Lead Entity:	**WRIA 8**	Project Location:	
Project Sponsor:	**City of Renton**	Project Number:	**09-1606R**
Project Name:	**South Lake Washington Habitat Restoration Design**		
Date:	**7/2/09**		

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

This project proposes to reuse sediment dredged from the near shore in front of the Seaplane takeout and launch area and construct a shallow water migration corridor/peninsula at the mouth of the Cedar River. Currently the transition from the Cedar River to Lake Washington is characterized by a sheet pile wall with river sediments deposited near the mouth. The proposed cost is $321,000 ($255,000 RCO Grant).

The project sponsor gave an excellent presentation on site regarding the workings of the Seaplane Base. A good site and topographic map were also provided. The sponsor will need to clarify the mitigation requirements for the proposed dredging to see what portions of this project may be eligible for funding. Several eligibility criteria involving project mitigation, public works projects, or supplying a secondary need should be addressed. The focus of the project should be on habitat creation or restoration with drawings that show details of current and proposed conditions. We suggest that the project sponsor work with the lead entity to modify the project, as necessary.

Please answer question 2d of the project proposal, keeping in mind that it refers to the monitoring and maintenance needs of the project, not the airport. Consider the likely longevity of created habitat when evaluating various design alternatives.

Please note that a cultural resources assessment may be required for any ground disturbing activities planned at the site that are within the scope of the current grant application . Please consider incorporating the cost of this assessment within your application, if you haven't done so already.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

POST APPPLICATION
INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION			
Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**King County, WRIA 9**	Project Location:	**Piner Point, Southeastern tip of Maury Island, Central Puget Sound**
Project Sponsor:	**King County Water and Land Res**		
Project Name:	**Piner Pt Bulkhead Removal**	Project Number:	**09-1425R**
Date:	**October 30, 2009 FINAL**		

OCTOBER COMMENTS (October 30, 2009)

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Special Condition: The SRFB Technical Review Panel will review the 30% project design before the project moves beyond that phase. Funding for additional work beyond 30% design effort will be released once the Review Panel has reviewed and approved the 30% design.

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

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

4. Other comments.

SEPTEMBER 2009 (SEPTEMBER 29, 2009)

POST APPPLICATION INDIVIDIAL PROJECT COMMENTS

PROJECT INFORMATION			
Panel Member Name:	**SRFB Review Panel**		
Lead Entity:	**King County, WRIA 9**	Project Location:	**Piner Point, Southeastern tip of Maury Island, Central Puget Sound**
Project Sponsor:	**King County Water and Land Res**		
Project Name:	**Piner Pt Bulkhead Removal**	Project Number:	**09-1425R**
Date:	**September 29, 2009**		

Refer to Manual # 18, Appendix E-1, for projects that are not considered technically sound. In the "Why" box explain your reason for selecting this as a project of concern.

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

Why?

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

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

a) Project proposal is generally lacking in detail – many of the concerns expressed in the early application review remain. For example, there is no detail on a revegetation plan, even though this is an integral part of the proposal.
b) The project description does not exhibit a good understanding (or at least conveyance of information that illustrates knowledge and understanding) of the processes, structure, and functions that could be restored by this action.
c) Sponsor should also provide forage fish maps to verify their presence/documented spawning habitat.
d) Sponsor should provide a budget or budget breakdown. This makes it very difficult, if not impossible to evaluate itemized costs, or reasonability of cost estimates.
e) There is concern with SRFB grant being spent to build a bulkhead or wingwall on the adjacent property. Another option is to encourage the adjacent landowner to do something more environmentally friendly and compatible on their land.

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

4. Other comments.

EARLY APPLICATION COMMMENTS AND RESPONSES (Summer 2009)

1. Recommended improvements to make this a technically sound project according to the SRFB's criteria.
Please provide more detail on the overall project tasks and cost estimates. More information on the extent and type of riparian revegetation would be helpful. The 225 feet of wooden bulkhead does not appear to be protecting a feeder bluff per se, so the sponsor will need to clearly explain the benefits of this project to salmon. Also, please provide clarification on the addition of a wing wall on the adjacent bulkhead on the property line to protect the neighboring property from erosion. This was mentioned in the presentation but it's not quite clear what this would entail and if it's covered under the proposed project costs.

This is the final phase of a previously funded protection and restoration effort benefitting 1500 lineal feet of shoreline, feeder bluffs and spawning habitat for 3 species of forage fish.

Question 1: Detail on the overall project tasks and cost estimates:

Design work will include site survey and engineering mapping that identifies the northeast property corner and bulkhead endpoint. Cost is estimated on project budget submitted in application package.

A geomorphologist may be consulted to discuss sediment movement down the slope and across the site following bulkhead removal to better determine the amount of material movement and the expectation for movement of material against or past the neighboring bulkhead, and analysis of existing slope vs. regrade Cost is estimated on project budget submitted in application package.

Construction design / engineering plans will be produced by King County Geologist and Senior Engineering staff in the Ecological Services Unit of King County Water & Land Resources. Cost is estimated on project budget submitted in application package.

Revegetation planting plan and mapping will be developed by King County Water & Land Resources Senior Ecologist and the assisting ecological staff. Cost is estimated on project budget submitted in application package.

Project permitting will be coordinated by King County Water & Land Resources. Anticipated permitting is listed and costed on project budget submitted in application.

Project construction will involve heavy equipment entering the site from the road (top side) and removing piles and any fill material behind the bulkhead, followed by hauling of material removed to off-island disposal site. Construction of wing wall to protect neighboring bulkhead is described below. Cost is estimated on project budget submitted in application package.

Replanting will follow removal. Revegetation plant monitoring and maintenance will occur for 5 years following bulkhead removal. The following task timeline estimates project activities and timing.

Question 2: More information on the extent and type of riparian revegetation:

Developing a planting plan design will be part of this project.. In general, the re-vegetation scheme will include a combination of native trees, shrubs and emergents similar to the marine riparian species present on the adjacent undisturbed portion of the Piner Point Natural Area.

Question 3: The 225 feet of wooden bulkhead does not appear to be protecting a feeder bluff explain the benefits to salmon

Removal of the bulkhead will allow normal processes to resume. The current state of the coastal bluff at this location contains an accumulation of beach material on the upper beach, however it's only a matter of time before a major storm event moves this material off the upper beach and offshore or downdrift, thereby re-exposing the bluff to wave scouring. When this occurs, having the bulkhead removed will allow the bluff to feed fine sediments to the beach and downdrift habitats. Furthermore, the site's riparian vegetation is greatly separated from the beach. The following photos represent a "before and after" version of the site. The benefit to salmon is obtained through the regeneration of sediment feeding to this beach after the bulkhead is removed and reconnection of the riparian area to the beach.

BEFORE (WITH BULKHEAD)

AFTER (NATURAL BEACH, ADJACENT THE BULKHEAD

Question 4: Clarification on the addition of a wing wall on the adjacent bulkhead on the property line to protect the neighboring property from erosion. This was mentioned in the presentation but it's not quite clear what this would entail and if it's covered under the proposed project costs.

The bulkhead proposed for removal is connected to a similar bank protection system located on the adjacent parcel to the north. Removal of the bulkhead and associated fill material behind it on the project site has the potential to undermine the stability of the bulkhead that remains which in turn could cause damage to that structure and/or cause erosion of the slopes below the neighboring home. As part of the project design, the site specific conditions will be evaluated to determine what if any action needs to be taken to ensure that the work does not adverse impact the private property. The County will evaluate the need to for a wing wall or similar tie back and incorporate that into the overall project plans. The site evaluation,wing wall design and construction is covered on proposed project costs.

2. Missing Pre-application information.

Please clarify the issues as described above..

Attachment 7: Puget Sound Domain Team Letter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

October 20, 2009

Richard Brocksmith
Lead Entity Coordinator
Hood Canal Coordinating Council
17791 Fjord Drive NE, Box HH
Poulsbo, Washington 98370-8481

Re: NMFS Puget Sound Domain Team Review of HCCC Summer Chum Salmon Habitat Projects Proposed for Funding in 2010

Dear Richard:

For the third year following NMFS's approval of the Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) has requested Puget Sound Domain Team review of habitat projects proposed for funding through the 2010 Salmon Recovery Funding Board process. Your October 8th letter this year requested the Domain Team's qualitative assessment of how well the HCCC's proposed projects fit the subpopulation and geographic priorities, and addressed habitat limiting factors outlined in the NMFS approved Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan.

Appended to this letter is the Domain Team's assessment of the 14 habitat projects developed and vetted by Technical and Citizen Advisory Groups supported by the Hood Canal and North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entities. Our assessment was based on review of project descriptions and appended documents and maps displayed on the HCCC website, and additional materials provided with your review request email (e.g., Appendix M- Regional Area Project Matrix Template, and Appendix F-2 – Puget Sound Lead Entities List Memorandum ~ 2009). We reviewed these materials to make determinations regarding how well each project met habitat actions, protection and restoration objectives set forth in the approved summer chum plan for recovering the ESU.

The attached Domain Team assessment of the habitat projects indicates the relative value of each project in addressing recovery needs and habitat limiting factors prioritized for summer chum aggregations and watersheds in the approved recovery plan (Table 1). Our review focus was on

1

the potential value of each project in improving the viability status over the short and longer terms of the "Tier 1" and "Tier 2" summer chum salmon aggregations and their watersheds. Our approach followed the tier rankings for project implementation priorities set forth in the recovery plan. In addition to being consistent with the plan, this prioritization approach is compulsory given the lack of sufficient funds for salmon recovery in the region. Habitat projects addressing the needs of Tier 1 and Tier 2 summer chum salmon population watersheds have been prioritized for SRFB and other funding, given current budget shortfalls.

As in past years, our project-by-project rankings were assigned by further considering the relative status of affected, extant summer chum populations, and progress made in reintroducing recently extinct populations that has elevated the prospects for summer chum recovery in certain watersheds. As noted in your request letter, one project (Skokomish General Investigation) would primarily benefit species other than summer chum salmon. We believe that the "Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement" project falls into the same category. Summer chum salmon were extirpated in the Skokomish River watershed, and it is our hope that a population will be restored over the long term. Both projects should help improve conditions for the eventual natural re-colonization of the river by summer chum salmon. Although we did not rank these two projects as highly as proposed by the HCCC, our inclusion of the projects for funding acknowledges their potential importance for addressing habitat limiting factors affecting recovery of extant Skokomish River watershed salmon and steelhead populations. The projects would also benefit conditions needed for the eventual restoration of a viable summer chum population.

We found that the rankings provided by the HCCC for the 14 projects in Appendix F-2 are generally consistent with recovery plan action implementation priorities described in the NMFS approved ESA recovery plan for the listed summer chum salmon ESU. The top three projects ranked by the HCCC would acquire and preserve for the long term critical mainstem habitat for four extant summer chum salmon aggregations. The next two ranked projects would address important habitat limiting factors to the survival and productivity of two other extant aggregations, one of which (Lilliwaup) remains in the poorest condition of the remaining summer chum spawning groups. We agree with the HCCC's prioritized rankings for these five projects. Focusing on relative potential benefits to summer chum recovery, it should be acknowledged that the "Skokomish General Assessment" and Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement" projects would primarily benefit Chinook salmon, and perhaps steelhead, and not any extant or reintroduced summer chum aggregations. The project areas address factors in a "Tier 3" watershed, as defined in the Summer Chum Recovery Plan. As such, these projects, although likely to be beneficial to other ESA-listed fish species, should not be prioritized above other projects that would benefit Tier 1 and tier 2 summer chum populations. Our project rankings reflect this differing view. We generally concur with the HCCC's assigned rankings for the other projects proposed for funding this cycle. In particular, the "Summer Chum Riparian – East Jefferson" project would represent an important step in addressing landscape processes bearing on recovery of properly functioning conditions for several important summer chum watersheds. We trust that detailed actions proposed for implementation under this project would be provided to the HCCC by the North Olympic Salmon Coalition proponents if and when the general enhancement project concept is funded. Although located on an independent Quilcene Bay tributary where summer chum do not currently spawn (a "Tier 3" watershed), the proximity

of the "Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration" project to the Little Quilcene River gives the project value as an additional refuge for the Quilcene aggregation and as a means to protect nearshore habitat critical for the aggregation.

Thank you for requesting the Domain Team's input regarding implementation of actions designed to benefit recovery of the Hood Canal summer chum salmon ESU. Please call Tim Tynan (360-753-9579) or Thom Hooper (360-753-9453) if you have any questions about the Domain Team's response to the HCCC's request for NMFS assistance in the HCCC's 2010 SRFB project ranking process.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Babcock

Elizabeth Babcock
Recovery Coordinator

Cc Tim Tynan, NMFS
Thom Hooper, NMFS HCD
Susan Bishop, NMFS SFD
Matt Longenbaugh, NMFS HCD

Table 1. 2010 HCCC habitat project compliance with recovery action and limiting factor remediation priorities identified in the Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan. NMFS Northwest Region Puget Sound Domain Team. October 14, 2009.

Project Name	Project Sponsor	Target Summer Chum Aggregation	Watershed/ Habitat Tier in SCP	Is Project Action a Priority in Recovery Plan?	Does Project Address RP Key Habitat Limiting Factor?	HCCC Tech Review Project Rank	PS Domain Team Project Rank
Jimmycomelately Riparian Protection	NOLT	JCL	1	Yes	Yes	1	1
Salmon Creek Riparian Acquisition	Jeff Land Trust	Salmon/Snow	1	Yes	Yes	2	2
Mid-HC Dosewallips/Duckabush Acquisition	Jeff Land Trust	Dose & Ducka	1	Yes	Yes	3	3
Union Esturary Johnson Farm Dike Design	HCSEG	Union	1	Yes	Yes	4	4
Lilliwaup Reach Assessment and Design	LLTK	Lilliwaup	1	Yes	Yes	5	5
Skokomish General Investigation	Mason CD	*	3	Yes	Yes *	6	11
Summer Chum Riparian - East Jefferson Streams	NOSC	ESJF/WSHC Pops	1,2	Yes	Yes	7	6
Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement	Mason CD	*	3	Yes	Yes *	8	12
Donovan Creek Acquisition and Restoration	HCSEG	Quilcene	1, 3	Yes	Yes	9	8
Hama Hama ELJ and Off-Channel Restoration	HCSEG	Hamma Hamma	1	Yes	Yes	10	7
Lower Big Beef Creek Design	HCSEG	Big Beef	2	Yes	Yes	11	9
Knotweed Control - Union Dewatto Year 2	HCSEG	Union (Tahuya)	1,2,3	No#	No#	12	10
Big Beef Creek Conservation	GPC	Big Beef	2	Yes	Yes	A	A
Tarboo-Dabob Bay Acquisition/Restoration	NWI	**	4	Yes	Yes	A	A

Notes:

* Summer chum were extirpated in the Skokomish River watershed. These projects would benefit listed Chinook salmon and steelhead.

** There is no summer chum aggregation in the Tarboo Creek watershed. Value of the project involves general Hood Canal region nearshore habitat protection.

While the recovery plan does not explicitly call out controlling knotweed as a priority action to address a key Limiting Factor, NMFS recognizes that controlling knotweed is important step in ensuring proper riparian functions are achieved and maintained.