

State of Washington
Governor's
Salmon Recovery
Office

2002 State of Salmon

Part One

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Cover Photos Left to Right

Flett Creek / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Pink male salmon / Manu Esteve
Stream restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Fisherman / Washington State Archives
Volunteers stream sampling / Dick Knight,
Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Stream bank restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Preface

Legislation passed in 1998 (RCW 75.85.020) requires the governor to submit a biennial state of the salmon report to the legislature. The report is to summarize progress on activities intended to benefit salmon and to provide recommendations on steps to further the success of salmon recovery. In December 2000 the first State of Salmon Report was issued; this is the second State of Salmon Report.

The 2002 State of Salmon Report contains four parts: This is Part One; Part Two is the Staff Summary Report; Part Three contains detailed Data Reports; and Part Four is the Biennial Report from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Lead Entity Report.

This document provides an overview of our state's salmon recovery efforts. We summarize what has been accomplished over the last five years, in particular focusing on what has been achieved since the 2000 State of Salmon Report. In the last section of this part, we provide recommendations based on our experiences and our monitoring about where we think salmon recovery efforts should be directed over the next two years. The remaining parts of the 2002 State of Salmon Report give more detailed information about individual components of the state's salmon recovery activities.

Background

¹ For the purposes of this report, the term “salmon” will be used to refer to all species of salmon, steelhead, trout, and char native to Washington State.

² A watershed is the area of land that water flows across or under on its way to a river, lake, or ocean.

Seventy-five percent of Washington State is affected by fifteen listings of salmon¹ as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

These listings are troubling for several reasons. Salmon continue to be an integral part of Washington’s history, culture, economy and recreational enjoyment. Fishing supports businesses and provides jobs and recreational experiences for a significant number of Washington citizens. For example, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) reports the value of recreational fishing in Washington to be \$1 billion in spending, while commercial fishing generates \$289.2 million in economic benefits. Salmon are also valued for subsistence, for nutritional health, and for the spiritual well being of tribal people. The decline of salmon also tells us that the overall health of our watersheds,² including water quality and species diversity, is declining. Healthy wild fish populations provide the genetic diversity that is the basis for long-term viability of salmon. And, under ESA listings, the federal government or other parties through lawsuits can initiate selected actions that although beneficial to salmon, may adversely impact business activities, water and local land use, fishing, and agriculture.

The reasons for ESA listings are numerous. Declines of wild salmon closely parallel settlement and development of the Pacific Northwest over the last century. Rivers, streams, and habitat have been degraded over time by human activities; over fishing and hatchery fish have played a role in the decline; and dams have blocked fish habitat and impeded migration. These factors under human control that influence the health of our salmon are commonly referred to as the “four Hs”—habitat, harvest, hatcheries, and hydropower. While we recognize and must account for variable ocean conditions in producing healthy fish populations, we cannot influence them so the “four Hs” are our areas of focus for a statewide program to protect and restore salmon and watershed health.

The life cycle of salmon is generally three to five years, and it will take several salmon generations to know if we are doing the right thing with enduring results. This will require a long-term, sustained effort by state government, working in partnership with tribal governments, local and federal governments, private citizens, and organizations working at the watershed level. Even with the lack of long-term data on the response of salmon to our efforts, there are still a number of ways—covered in this report—to demonstrate our approach is “on course” and has a strong likelihood of success.

The National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service share responsibility for administration of the ESA, and it is these agencies that will adopt final recovery plans for salmon and steelhead. But, the state has a vital role and this report describes the state’s response to salmon ESA listings and other activities to recover salmon. It also contains recommendations that move beyond the confines of this federal law in three fundamental ways:

► First, the state of salmon can be and should be equated with the state of our watersheds. Our concern should not be only listed fish, but rather the broader issue of overall watershed health. While we are investing a great deal of public funding and citizen support for salmon, we must look at water supply, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat issues from a watershed perspective. We should be expanding and integrating the state’s salmon and watershed efforts into one comprehensive program that improves all aspects of watershed health.

► Second, the ESA is a management tool of last resort. When a species is listed it means we have failed to manage our natural environment properly. The formal requirements of the ESA can often have significant economic impacts on citizens, business, the forest industry, and agriculture. By focusing on the broader objective of watershed health, we may be able to initiate more preventive management approaches that can

keep additional species from being listed under the ESA. This is, for example, a goal of the Puget Sound Shared Strategy effort, federal Habitat Conservation Plans, the Forests and Fish Agreement, and the Northwest Power Planning Council's (Power Council's) Fish and Wildlife Program. This should be the focus of state programs and efforts as well. Watershed health and preventive management, not ESA response, should be the hallmarks of the state's natural resource programs.

► Third, we must continue the momentum established by the legislature to support community-based watershed and regional efforts. People at local levels know their watersheds and they are invested in making improvements for the future of these areas. This is where partnerships and consensus are forged among local governments, citizen groups, tribal governments, agriculture, and business. And, this is where we look at environmental and economic issues together to define what sustainability really means. The energy and focus for state agencies should be in supporting local and regional watershed organizations.

State Legislation

In 1998, the legislature passed and Governor Locke signed, ESHB 2496 - an act relating to salmon recovery. In passing this Salmon Recovery Act, the legislature declared that the state should "retain primary responsibility for managing the natural resources of the state, rather than to abdicate those responsibilities to the federal government." This law set up a voluntary and locally-based salmon habitat restoration process, led by lead entities consisting of counties, cities, and tribal governments. The function of these entities is to develop a list of projects that help restore and protect habitat for fish within a Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) or combinations of WRIsAs. The act also created our state's Independent Science Panel to "help ensure that sound science is used in salmon recovery efforts."

In 1999, the legislature passed and Governor Locke signed 2ESSB 5595 to promote public oversight of funding for salmon recovery projects and to provide a coordinated state funding process. This law established a ten-member board consisting of five voting citizens and five non-voting state agency directors. The function of the board is to make grants and loans for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities from the amounts appropriated to the board for this purpose. Governor Locke appointed members of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) later that year.

Although not in direct response to the ESA listings, the 1998 legislature passed and the Governor Locke signed ESHB 2514, the Watershed Planning Act, which substantially amended the state's watershed planning statute. This law provided for the establishment of local government-sponsored planning units in each WRIA or combination of WRIsAs for the purpose of assessing the status of water resources in a WRIA or multi-WRIA area, and to determine how best to manage these resources in balance with competing resource demands as expressed in watershed plans. ESHB 2514 contained provisions that are related to the state's fish recovery efforts. Specifically, this statute also provided the option for each planning unit to voluntarily include instream flow, water quality, and habitat as components of their respective watershed plans.

And, in 2001, the legislature passed and Governor Locke signed SSB 5637, an act relating to monitoring of watershed health and salmon recovery. This law requires a Monitoring Oversight Committee to develop a comprehensive statewide strategy for monitoring watershed health, with a focus on salmon recovery. Their report is due in December 2002.

State Salmon Recovery Strategy

The 1998 Salmon Recovery Act also established a Salmon Recovery Office within the Office of the Governor to coordinate and assist in the development of regional salmon recovery plans. This office, through the leadership of the Governor's Special Assistant on Natural Resources, Curt Smitch, initiated efforts to coordinate state activity on behalf of salmon recovery. This was done largely through the work of the Governor's Joint Natural Resources Cabinet (JNRC). The JNRC developed and published the comprehensive *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon: Extinction is Not an Option* in September 1999. The Statewide Strategy provided a framework for the state's response to the ESA listings, providing goals and strategies for each of the four Hs necessary to recover salmon and outlining specific measures that needed to be taken. It includes, for example, looking at land use issues and the continued evaluation of growth management plans, critical areas ordinances and shorelines programs in relation to salmon recovery efforts. It also laid the foundation for a comprehensive program addressing watershed health using salmon as focus species.

The *Statewide Strategy* called for development of regional and local salmon recovery plans as the vehicles to accomplish its goals and to make salmon recovery a reality. In consultation with the WDFW, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and others, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) identified seven salmon recovery regions in the state. Organizations have now formed in most of these regions for the purpose of developing recovery plans. Clear, scientifically based recovery goals are pre-requisites for reliable recovery planning, and Technical Recovery Teams have been established by NMFS to develop technical information and to work with regional organizations to help identify the goals.

Columbia Basin

The Columbia River flows through five of the state's salmon recovery regions and holds 12 of the state's 15 ESA listings. In response to the ESA, the federal government called for expanded efforts in the Columbia River's tributaries to offset impacts on listed fish by the federal hydroelectric projects. This "off-site mitigation" program is increasingly linked with the regional salmon recovery organizations established through the *Statewide Strategy*. Many efforts are now underway to coordinate projects funded by the Power Council and SRFB.

A major component of the Power Council's effort is development of sub-basin plans, which will be done in the 11 ecological provinces and 62 sub-basins the Power Council has identified in the Columbia Basin. Seven of these provinces are in Washington and are aligned with the regional boundaries established by the GSRO. For the 2001-2006 period, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has allocated \$186 million annually to implement the Power Council's fish and wildlife program in the four-state area. Projects identified in sub-basin plans and integrated with the State's Salmon Recovery Regions will receive priority funding.

The Columbia River estuary (estuary) plays a critically important role in providing for the recovery of Columbia River salmon. Since 1989, the states of Washington and Oregon have worked in close collaboration with local governments, tribes, federal agencies, and citizens on water quality and habitat-related activities in the estuary. In 1996, the estuary was accepted into the National Estuary Program (NEP), run under the auspices of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Governor Locke and Governor Kitzhaber of Oregon in late 2000 requested that the regional organization running the NEP, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, form an Executive Committee to integrate the effort with the other activities addressing impacts at hydroelectric projects. An ESA Executive Committee has been formed for this purpose.

Summary of Achievements

MAJOR PROGRAMMATIC INITIATIVES

Fisheries Harvest. Agreements negotiated in 1999 under the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty have resulted in reduction of the Canadians' catch of chinook and coho whose home streams are in Washington, and a 30% increase in the number of Puget Sound chinook that return to Washington's streams.

Hatchery Management. With over 100 facilities, Washington has one of the largest hatchery systems in the world. Guidelines consistent with the recovery of wild salmon have been developed for operation of these hatcheries, and a major scientifically based redesign of hatcheries to help recover and conserve naturally spawning fish populations has been underway since 2000. After decades of piecemeal reform efforts, the funding, independent science, and strong leadership needed to reform hatchery programs regionally and system-wide is in place.

Forests and Fish Agreement. This voluntary agreement among the state, NMFS, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and private industrial forestland owners covers eight million acres of private forestland and protects 60,000 miles of streams for fish. Small forestland owners, local government, the US EPA, and some tribes were also participants in the final agreement that was adopted into law in 1999 by the legislature, and was the basis for new Forest Practices Rules that went into effect in July 2001. This is the first agreement of its kind in the country.

Water Policy. In 2001, Governor Locke launched a four-year statewide Water Action Strategy designed to improve the way water is managed in Washington, and the legislature passed a landmark bill resulting in comprehensive changes in the state's water law. Among other provisions, the bill made setting instream flows for fish a priority for watershed plans and appropriated new funding for this purpose. The legislature added new funding to acquire water to benefit fish and to fund metering devices in specific critical basins that are important to

salmon. In 2002, the legislature directed an accelerated adoption process for in-stream flows in four high priority basins.

Limiting Factors Identification. At the direction of the legislature in 1998, the Conservation Commission has completed reports on habitat factors that limit wild fish production in 37 of the state's 62 WRIAs; all watersheds with salmon (but not all those with bull trout) will have a completed report by June 2003. These reports provide important baseline information for local groups setting priorities for habitat projects.

Shorelines Regulations. The state Shorelines Hearings Board invalidated shoreline management guidelines adopted by the Department of Ecology (Ecology); these guidelines were designed to protect 20,000 miles of shorelines and, in part, fish habitat. Negotiations to develop an agreement on new guidelines were successfully concluded in December 2002.

Regional Road Maintenance ESA Guidelines. Originally developed by the Tri-County Coalition, the Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program was expanded to cover the entire state. The *Guidelines* provide a set of road maintenance policies and practices that will meet the dual goals of contributing to conservation of species protected under ESA while also meeting critical roadway safety and maintenance needs. More than two-dozen counties and cities and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) have formally applied to NMFS for inclusion in the program.

Agriculture, Fish and Water (AFW). Negotiations continue with the agriculture community on compliance with the ESA. Negotiations have been successful in developing guidelines for irrigation district management plans and a pesticides registration review process that address fish protection. The state is implementing pilot irrigation district plans in the Dungeness, Nooksack, and Walla Walla watersheds. These plans are a pioneering effort to provide guidance to irrigation districts and water purveyors or users for developing management plans that will simultaneously meet requirements of ESA and the Clean Water Act (CWA). This process uses a voluntary, incentive-based approach.

Sub-basin Planning. The Power Council developed a fish and wildlife program that will address fish and wildlife needs, with a particular focus on ESA-listed fish species, through a sub-basin planning process. Having 27 of the 62 sub-basins, Washington is participating fully in the Power Council's program.

Puget Sound Nearshore Project. This project is a cooperative effort among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; state, other federal, and tribal governments; industries; and environmental organizations. Its goal is to preserve and restore the health of the Sound's marine and estuarine shoreline by identifying significant ecological problems, evaluating potential solutions, and implementing projects that will restore and preserve this critical habitat. It is one of the largest habitat restoration and preservation endeavors ever undertaken in the United States.

ORGANIZATIONAL

LOCAL WATERSHEDS. Twenty-six Lead Entities have formed under the Salmon Recovery Act, covering 45 of the state's 62 WRIAs. Thirty-one watershed planning units under the Watershed Planning Act have formed in 41 of the state's 62 WRIAs. In 32 WRIAs, lead entities and planning units formally work together.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Regional salmon recovery organizations have been or are being formed in five of the seven regions. These are:

► **Puget Sound:** The Puget Sound Shared Strategy is a voluntary and collaborative effort to produce a recovery plan addressing 22 individual chinook populations, bull trout, and Hood Canal chum. The regional recovery effort is overseen and managed by a non-profit organization called the Puget Sound Salmon Forum. A draft recovery plan for ESA-listed species is expected by summer 2005.

► **Lower Columbia River:** At the request of a coalition of interests from Washington's five southwest counties, the 1998 legislature created a pilot program for steelhead recovery in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties. This program now is addressing all ESA-listed salmon (bull trout, chinook, chum, steelhead) and is being carried out by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. A draft regional plan that addresses ESA-listed fish is due to the Power Council by summer 2004; this plan will be integrated with the recovery plan under development.

► **Upper Columbia River:** A coordinating forum for integrating the multiple processes that will develop a salmon recovery plan was formed with members representing three counties, two tribes, public utilities districts, citizens, and others. Draft regional fish and wildlife plans that address ESA-listed fish are due to the Power Council by summer 2004.

► **Snake River:** Formation of a Regional Recovery Board is currently underway. Cities, counties, tribes, local citizens, and others will be members. The findings and products of sub-basin planning efforts under the Power Council will be used to draft regional fish and wildlife plans that address ESA-listed fish by summer 2004.

► **Middle Columbia River:** The Yakima River Lead Entity is exploring creation of a regional recovery board that would include counties, cities, and the Yakama Nation. To be eligible for Power Council funding, draft regional fish and wildlife plans that address ESA-listed fish would be due to the Power Council by summer 2004.

► **Washington Coastal:** There are no plans at this time for a region-wide recovery organization; however, two Watershed Planning Units do exist for three WRIAs and four Lead Entities address issues for the five WRIAs in the region.

► **Northeast Washington:** No formal recovery organization exists, but stakeholders in the region have formed a regional Advisory Council and Oversight Committee for the purpose of implementing sub-basin planning. A draft regional fish and wildlife plan that addresses ESA-listed fish is due to the Power Council by summer 2004.

FUNDING (2001-2003) FOR SALMON RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

Current activities in state government highlighted in the *Statewide Strategy* have an important relationship to salmon. In addition to habitat protection and restoration, these activities involve forest, water, pesticides, hatchery, and harvest management. These programs have undergone changes in the way they operate in response to ESA. Information provided in this section summarizes this broad array of programs that, together, make important contributions to recovery of salmon in Washington.

The 2001-03 biennial budget for the State of Washington includes \$266 million (\$182M 01-03 appropriations, \$84M carry forward from 99-01 biennium) in salmon-related expenditures for new activities, or changes to existing activities necessary to recover salmon or to meet the requirements of the ESA. The budget is predicated upon \$84.7 million in federal funding for the two-year period, and includes appropriations for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2002 and 2003. Major components included in the state's 2001-2003 biennium are listed below. The remaining funds are supporting smaller projects and activities such as a special hydraulics project approval advisory group, stormwater manual development, critical area ordinance updates, and others.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grants

\$68.9 million (\$26.3 M State Bonds, \$42.6 M Federal)

The SRFB provides grants to local governments, tribes, nonprofit organizations, and state agencies for salmon habitat restoration, acquisition, and assessments.

The 2001-03 biennial budget assumes \$42.6 (\$24.0M for FFY 2002 year and \$18.6M for FFY 2003, less administrative overhead) from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery program, administered by the NMFS. A match of \$26.3M is assumed in the state budget.

Results: As of October 2002, the SRFB has provided grants for 517 projects with a value of \$96.4M. Project sponsors estimate 355 miles of streams were opened by removing blockages to fish passage. Over 3700 acres of habitat important to salmon were purchased. (More recent information is contained in the biennial report of the SRFB, found in Part Four of the 2002 State of Salmon Report.)

Forests and Fish Implementation

\$20.9 million (\$12.7 M State, \$8.2 M Federal)

The 2001-03 biennial budget includes \$20.9 million in state and federal funds to implement the Forests and Fish rules. The state budget assumes that a minimum of \$4 million a year in federal funds will be provided for FFY 2002 and FFY 2003 through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery program in the NMFS budget. This is the same level as provided in FFY 2000 and FFY 2001. This funding would continue to be passed through the SRFB to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

State agencies managing forestlands also need to inventory and modify forest roads to protect salmon. The 2001-2003 state budget includes \$4.9 million for the DNR, WDFW, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission to begin meeting these requirements. WDFW assumes \$200,000 of this amount in federal funding from BPA to help meet their obligations.

Results: More than 4700 Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans have been filed. Since 2000, more than 400 culverts blocking fish passage have been repaired, opening more than 250 miles of fish habitat. Fifty directed research projects are underway to provide a scientific foundation for future modifications to forest practices regulations. Protective buffers along over 60,000 miles of waters in Washington were expanded from 50 feet to 75-175 feet.

Hatchery Reform

\$23.7 million (\$9.3 M State, \$13.9 M Federal, \$0.5 M Local)

Washington State, federal agencies, and Washington treaty tribes operate one of the largest systems of hatcheries in the world. The NMFS 4(d) rule requires all hatcheries to develop and implement Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) to ensure that these facilities do not harm salmon listed under the ESA. In FFY 2000, Congress provided \$3.8 million through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Washington Hatchery Improvement Project to conduct scientific research, and to redesign hatcheries to meet ESA requirements.

The 2001-03 biennial budget assumes \$5 million for FFY 2001, and \$5.6 million for both FFY 2002 and FFY 2003 for continuation of the Washington Hatchery Improvement program. The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, which also supports the SRFB grant process, would continue to administer this funding.

The budget for the WDFW includes \$9.8 million in state and local funds to redesign and improve state hatcheries. It also assumes \$2.7 million in federal funding through the BPA for reforms at Mitchell Act hatcheries.

Results: 128 HGMPs were developed and submitted to the NMFS for approval. Program management recommendations from the federally-mandated Hatchery Scientific Review Group are beginning implementation; these range from hatchery closures, to terminating hatchery programs at some facilities, to improving water quality, rearing, and predator control to increase success of chinook conservation programs.

Water Strategy

\$24.1 million (\$6 M Federal, \$18.1 M State)

Washington's Water Action Strategy is designed to improve the way water is managed in the state. Elements of the strategy include sponsoring legislation to fix the out-dated water code, taking administrative actions where appropriate to improve instream flows, developing comprehensive watershed plans and regional water management programs, and securing adequate funding to implement needed actions. A total of \$5.2 million is dedicated to setting instream flows, \$6.5 million is budgeted for water rights acquisitions, \$1.6 million is for enhanced stream gauging in five critical basins important to salmon, and \$3.4 million will fund purchase and installation of water use meters. Other expenditures include water conservation projects and regional and local management initiatives.

Results: Almost 35,000 acre feet of water was put back in streams during times of the year important for fish; for example, in the Dungeness River watershed, the state leased sufficient water to maintain 50% of the normal stream flow in the river for fish. Stream gauging was enhanced in eight watersheds. The first major instream flow rule in 15 years was adopted, protecting flows on the Skagit River.

Economic Transition Funds

2001-2003 biennium: \$ 6.7 million (\$ 1.3 M State, \$5.4 M federal)

Total 1999-2002 program: \$34.04 million (\$4.04 M State, \$30 M Federal)

The 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty called for a year-by-year reduction in the percent of Fraser River sockeye runs that can be taken within U.S. fisheries. This reduction in catch had a large impact on U.S. commercial fishers, so to assist in the transition out of this fishery, congress and the state legislature provided an economic transition package that required a permanent reduction of commercial salmon fishing licenses.

Results: 769 total commercial fishing licenses have been retired since 1999, of which 669 are a direct result of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Fish Passage Barriers and Screens

\$16.2 million (\$6.7 M State, \$8.3 M Federal, \$1.2 M Local)

Inadequate fish passage and improper screens on irrigation diversions are significant factors limiting recovery of salmon. Not only are smolts inadvertently sucked into irrigation pumps, but spawning adults lack access to important habitat.

The 2001-03 biennial budget includes \$16.2 million to correct fish passage barriers and screens. This includes \$6.7 million in state funds, \$4.3 million of federal funding from BPA, \$550,000 from the USFWS Dingel-Johnson allocation, and \$3.5 million anticipated under *PL 106-502 The Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act of 2000* for the WDFW to correct blockages and screens at its facilities. The budget also includes state funding for the WSDOT to correct fish passage barriers. Fish passage barriers will also be corrected as state agencies begin updating forest roads to meet the requirements of the Forests and Fish agreement on state lands.

Results: 67 fish screening and 236 fish passage projects have been completed since the programs began in 1992. During the 1999-2001 biennium, these projects opened up over 200 miles of fish habitat.

Pesticide Strategy

\$1.3 million (\$1.0 M State, \$0.3 M Local)

The state is developing a comprehensive strategy for assessing pesticide impacts on threatened and endangered salmon in Washington State. This strategy is being developed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the NMFS NW Region, USFWS Western Washington Office, US EPA Region 10, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington State University, and Ecology, DNR, and WDFW. The strategy will use surface water monitoring to determine salmon exposure to pesticides, evaluate the impact of exposure at various life stages, and then propose appropriate mitigation actions. In addition to the \$1.1 million in state funds, \$245,000 in additional federal funding per year is requested to expand the surface water monitoring program in Washington State. This funding will allow expanded monitoring in basins representing the various cropping patterns in the state and which provide critical habitat for salmon.

Results: A negotiated agreement with NMFS, USFWS, and US EPA was signed that will lead to consistency with ESA and CWA. The program is presently being implemented.

Recommendations

The first five years of the state salmon recovery program were focused in two areas: setting up the institutional capability to initiate and support salmon recovery efforts at the local, regional, and state levels; and addressing immediate restoration needs through projects. Correcting immediate high priority problems in harvest, hatcheries, and habitat, will continue, but the focus now will be on completing plans that tie all of our salmon recovery initiatives at local and regional scales and returning our salmon to healthy harvestable levels. Now more than ever we need to build on the citizen energy that has developed in our watersheds and give them the support they need to be successful. Given this perspective, the following recommendations are offered:

Development of draft recovery plans must be our priority

Recovery planning processes are well underway in Washington. A vital component of these recovery plans is goal setting—how many fish are necessary to ensure recovery? The *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon* calls for the seven regional organizations to develop draft recovery plans that achieve our state goal of healthy harvestable levels of salmon. In support of these planning efforts, federal agencies will provide interim estimates of recovery planning targets that will help groups doing recovery planning gauge the level of effort that may be for recovery.

Recommendation: The GSRO and state agencies, coordinating with the Power Council, should continue to make support for these regional planning efforts a priority. Staff should work to help integrate state and federal programs into these recovery plans. Draft recovery plans, coordinated by regional organizations, should be completed for NMFS review by the end of 2004 in several of these regions.

Recommendation: To facilitate development of draft recovery plans, the state will designate an individual to work with each salmon recovery region and to serve as the point of contact for all state agencies. We have asked the federal government also to designate a lead person to be the chief point of contact for the state and for each of the salmon recovery regions.

We must strengthen our commitment to community based watershed and regional efforts

Salmon recovery occurs at three levels: 1) statewide, 2) regional (or Evolutionarily Significant Unit—ESU—based), and 3) watershed (or WRIA-based).

Salmon Recovery Regions are organized around ESUs and Distinct Population Segments (DPSs), which are the units that federal agencies have used to delineate species under the ESA. The Salmon Recovery Regions increasingly will be the centerpiece of the state's efforts in the coming years. They will be responsible for coordinating development of draft recovery plans that address the “four Hs,” overseeing implementation of the plans over time, integrating federal processes such as work of Technical Recovery Teams (salmon) and Recovery Unit Teams (bull trout), and coordinating fish recovery planning efforts developed on a WRIA or multi-WRIA basis.

Watershed organizations are essential participants in this effort. The specific organizational vehicle at the WRIA level varies; there may be Lead Entities set up under the Salmon Recovery Act, Watershed Planning Units under the Watershed Planning Act, the Power Council's sub-basin planning process, Regional Fish Enhancement Groups, or smaller watershed councils, and other individual groups. These groups are the energy and enthusiasm that drive salmon recovery, and this commitment must be captured and nurtured by regional recovery

organizations. Much of the detailed planning and project development work occurs in these groups, and it is up to each region to decide how best to organize to ensure a sense of ownership in all participants. The diversity of unique approaches taken by each region is one of the strengths of our recovery strategy, as long as we understand regional organizations have a responsibility to eventually coordinate these processes and bind them in enduring recovery plans.

Recommendation: No immediate major changes are necessary to ESHB 2514 and ESHB 2496 to support development of draft regional recovery plans. Regional recovery organizations are expected to coordinate the activities and prioritize projects of those organizations that are receiving funding for salmon recovery within their regional boundaries as they contribute to development of a salmon recovery plan.

Recommendation: To assist in development of salmon recovery plans, the SRFB should support administrative staffing functions for regional and lead entity organizations.

Recommendation: A Council of Regions has been informally established for the purposes of sharing materials, strategies, processes, and products; participants are working together on common issues to develop creative solutions and experiment with their approaches. Regional leaders established such a Council through self-initiation; if regional organizations desire to pursue the option, the Council could be chartered by the legislature with statutory criteria specified about what constitutes a regional organization and incentives for establishing a formal regional organization.

Salmon and watershed health activities should be integrated

Increasingly, natural resource management and protection must involve a holistic approach, centered not just on salmon, but also rather on the broader notion of overall watershed health. Salmon and watersheds constitute unifying themes, as salmon are regarded as an indicator of overall watershed health, and there must be a synergy of effort with closer coordination among the state's natural resource management programs.

Recommendation: While the main focus must remain on development of salmon recovery plans, integration of salmon recovery and watershed activities needs to begin. This may include establishment of a salmon and watershed funding board (to supercede the SRFB and other related boards), implementation by the regional salmon recovery organizations of plans developed under the Watershed Planning Act, or other actions. The Council of Regions should prepare recommendations on the potential for integrating the state's salmon and watershed efforts for consideration by the legislature and Governor no later than January 2004.

Increased coordination of salmon recovery funding is necessary

Regional and WRIA-based groups need funds to support basic coordination and logistical functions associated with the development of fish recovery plans. Presently, these monies come from a variety of sources: the Power Council is providing funds at both the regional (provincial) and sub-basin level, the SRFB and state agencies are providing state and Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery funds for organi-

zation, assessment, and project work. In addition, the Power Council's fish and wildlife program will provide an ongoing funding program for activities that implement sub-basin plans.

Recommendation: The GSRO, SRFB and state agencies will work with federal agencies, other states, congressional and legislative staff, and the Council of Regions to examine state and federal monies used for salmon recovery. Recommendations for funding coordination and reporting should be reported to the Governor by June 15, 2003.

Recommendation: To ensure the most efficient use of all funding sources, the SRFB and Governor's Office will continue discussions with the Power Council seeking agreement regarding respective funding responsibilities and report back to the Governor by June 15, 2003.

Recommendation: To make better decisions about cost-effectiveness of salmon funding, the SRFB should work with the Power Council to develop an integrated mechanism for scientific review of proposed habitat projects in the Columbia Basin. Recommendations should be reported to the Governor by June 15, 2003.

Better accountability mechanisms are necessary to track our work and report our progress

We must continue to improve accountability for investments in salmon recovery. We must be able to show, in clear and straightforward terms, how public resources are being spent and demonstrate that they are being applied in the most effective ways possible. Better accountability is essential in three different areas: integration of monitoring efforts, reporting our indicators, and habitat project effectiveness.

► Integrated Monitoring

The Monitoring Oversight Committee's report of December 1, 2002 identifies many more actions than can be funded given budget constraints. Choices must be made. Information from monitoring must respond to what policy makers and appropriators need most to address salmon recovery and watershed health. Agencies must reprioritize existing agency monitoring efforts to meet these twin objectives.

Recommendation: A Monitoring Committee should be established, as recommended in the Monitoring Oversight Committee's report. This Committee will work with the Council of Regions, state and federal agencies, the SRFB, and others to ensure that data collected are relevant and accessible, to support the highest priority needs of appropriate state, federal, and local officials.

Recommendation: The recommendations in the Monitoring Oversight Committee's report should be considered in determining the most important monitoring and data needs.

Recommendation: Monitoring funded by the Power Council and in Washington's watersheds should be compatible with monitoring done by the state.

► Reporting Progress

Elected officials and the public need to have access to a simple set of indicators that are generally understood to say whether or not we are making progress toward salmon recovery. Progress has been made—as shown in this State of Salmon report—and we do have more detailed technical indicators in the Salmon Recovery Scorecard, but more work is needed on simple indicators to show whether or not progress is being made, for the benefit of policy makers and the public. These indicators must be regularly reported.

Recommendation: The GSRO, in conjunction with any monitoring committee, should evaluate and update existing statewide monitoring reporting; include watershed health as recommended in the Monitoring Oversight Committee's report; and subject to new statutory authority, develop the State of Watersheds and Salmon Report to supercede the State of Salmon Report.

► Effectiveness of Habitat Projects

The SRFB has established an accounting system for the expenditures of salmon recovery funds. The next step in a strong reporting and adaptive management process is to continue development of a clear and understandable method by which projects results can be measured and reported as they are implemented over time.

Recommendation: The SRFB, working with the GSRO, Monitoring Committee, Ecology, WDFW, and the Independent Science Panel, should develop a project effectiveness evaluation system by October 1, 2003. This should be integrated with the system established by the Power Council.

The role of independent science needs clarification and coordination

Independent scientific review provides decision makers with technical feedback and perspectives that do not reflect a particular vested interest or point of view. The Independent Science Panel was established under the Salmon Recovery Act of 1998; its purpose is to provide scientific review and oversight of the state's salmon recovery efforts and to review the adequacy of salmon recovery plans developed by the state. Other independent science bodies have been established and are operating in the Columbia River Basin; they were established under the

Northwest Power Planning Act to advise the Power Council on its fish and wildlife program, and to review projects proposed for funding. In all Washington salmon actions, it is crucial we ensure that we are expending our energies and monies on the most important activities and in the areas that will have the most benefit for salmon.

Recommendation: The GSRO will review the role of the Independent Science Panel to ensure their work is aligned with the most pressing needs facing the state and report to the Governor by April 15, 2003.

Recommendation: Upon request, the Independent Science Panel should advise the SRFB and Monitoring Committee on scientific concerns and approaches to issues of prioritization, and should continue to support development and implementation of the integrated monitoring program and the Board's habitat project effectiveness evaluation program (see Effectiveness of Habitat Projects).

Recommendation: The GSRO should work with the Power Council to develop an integrated mechanism for scientific review of plans in Washington.





State of Washington
Governor's
Salmon Recovery
Office

2002 State of Salmon Staff Summary Report

Part Two

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If you would like copies of this document in an alternative format, please contact the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office at the address or phone number listed above.

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Cover Photos Left to Right

Flett Creek / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Pink male salmon / Manu Esteve
Stream restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Fisherman / Washington State Archives
Volunteers stream sampling / Dick Knight, Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Stream bank restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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| 2001-2003 Action Initiatives Highlights | 35 |
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// Saving salmon is a stunningly ambitious goal, full of risks and replete with consequences we barely understand. But extinction is not an option, and it's up to us to make the history we want for our children and our grandchildren. //

GOVERNOR GARY LOCKE
OCTOBER 9, 1998



Introduction

As a first step to restore salmon, in 1999 the Joint Natural Resources Cabinet developed the Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon: Extinction is Not an Option. The next year, state agencies developed detailed action plans describing their salmon recovery efforts to implement the Strategy. A Salmon Recovery Scorecard for monitoring agency progress in these areas also was published.

Shortly after the Statewide Strategy was released, the Independent Science Panel reviewed it, calling it a good first step that should steer a course toward recovery. The Panel also recommended many improvements the state should address, including more clearly integrating agency recovery activities with our strategy and monitoring the results.

This 2002 publication is meant to report progress we have made in our efforts to recover salmon. It also responds to the legislature, federal review, public comment, the Independent Science Panel, and what we have learned from our own experience. In one concise document,

we show the conceptual framework for recovery—the goals and strategies from the 1999 Statewide Strategy—and give examples of actions we are taking to implement our strategy. And, we report the first data from the Salmon Recovery Scorecard.

The urgency to save wild salmon is tempered by how long it takes to see progress. The life cycle of salmon from freshwater to saltwater and back generally is three to five years; it may take our commitment through several salmon generations to know if we are doing the right things for enduring results.

The challenge we all face is making this complex and potentially confusing situation clear enough so that we may make wise choices about the future of salmon.

While our work to recover salmon is far from finished, we continue to stand firm behind our vision: *To restore salmon, steelhead, and trout to healthy harvestable levels and improve habitats on which fish rely.*

Salmon Recovery Milestones 1990-2002

1990

1990 Ocean and Puget Sound marine fishing restrictions are underway to address coho population declines coast-wide. Terminal and freshwater net fisheries directed at chinook salmon have been restricted or curtailed since the mid-1980s.

Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups are created by the legislature. They work under guidance of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Today, fourteen of these non-profit groups develop fish protection and enhancement projects in partnership with tribes, sports fishers, private landowners and local, state and federal agencies.

1991 Federal government lists Snake River sockeye salmon as endangered.

1992 Federal government lists Snake River summer and fall chinook salmon as threatened.



1993 Wild Stock Restoration Initiative and Wild Salmonid Policy adopted by Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Columbia River hydropower **biological opinion (BiOp)** is issued by federal agencies. It contains the federal government's recommendations for actions needed to recover threatened and endangered salmon in the Columbia River Basin.

1991

1992

1994 Federal government adopts the **Northwest Forest Plan**, setting out salmon habitat protection measures for lands managed by the USDA Forest Service and the USDI Bureau of Land Management within the range of the northern spotted owl.

A federal court rejects the 1993 BiOp saying the "system was crying out for a major overhaul."

1995 Federal government initiates overhaul of the way the federal power system is to be operated on the Columbia River, placing needs of fish on equal footing with power generation, flood control, navigation, and irrigation.

1996 Department of Natural Resources adopts a **Habitat Conservation Plan** for 1.4 million acres of state-owned forestland.



1997 Governor Locke brings together the state agencies that most affect salmon management in a forum called the **Joint Natural Resources Cabinet**. This cabinet of 12 agency directors creates the guidance and accountability tools used in Washington and provides an ongoing avenue for interagency progress.

Federal government lists Snake River steelhead as threatened and Upper Columbia steelhead as endangered.



1993

1994

1998 Governor Locke and Canadian Fisheries and Ocean Minister Anderson reach agreement to reduce fisheries that has the effect of increasing by 30% the number of Puget Sound chinook that return to our streams to spawn.

The legislature establishes the **Governor's Salmon Recovery Office** within the Governor's Office to coordinate the state's strategy for salmon recovery and assist in development of a broad range of recovery activities.

The **Independent Science Panel**, also established by the legislature and appointed by the Governor from recommendations by the American Fisheries Society, is tasked with providing advice on monitoring, data, and recovery activities.

Created by the Watershed Planning Act, **Watershed Planning Units** are bodies that include county and city governments, water purveyors, tribal representatives, and private citizens. Their task is to decide what actions need to be taken in their watersheds to provide adequate water for people and fish. Presently, there are 32 Planning Units covering 41 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs).

In the Salmon Recovery Planning Act, the legislature focused on the need to coordinate local action to restore habitat conditions necessary for salmon recovery. **Lead Entities** spearhead these local efforts and are responsible for recommending projects to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for approval. There are 26 Lead Entities covering 45 WRIAs.

1995

// I am firmly committed to seeing that the state does everything it can to protect our salmon runs, and doing so in a manner that gains the support of both citizens and businesses.

**// GOVERNOR GARY LOCKE
MAY 2002**

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

The **Forests and Fish**

Agreement, a voluntary pact negotiated by small and large forest landowners, federal, state, tribal and county governments, is announced. It covers 8 million acres of private forestland, protecting 60,000 miles of streams.



A pilot program for steelhead recovery is established by the legislature in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties. Now called the **Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board**, this group serves as a model for other regional recovery organizations now operating in the state.

Federal government lists Lower Columbia River steelhead, and Upper Columbia, Northeast Washington, Lower Columbia, and Snake River bull trout as threatened.



1999 Locke/Anderson re-negotiate a critical component of the landmark **Pacific Salmon Treaty**, reducing Canadian catch of chinook and coho whose home streams are in Washington. It also provides a federal fund from which salmon restoration activities are to be paid.

ESA listings of chinook, coho, chum, and steelhead stocks in Washington now cover over 75% of the state.

The **Forests and Fish Agreement** becomes state law.

The **Salmon Recovery Funding Board**, a five-member citizen board appointed by the Governor and chaired by William Ruckelshaus,

is established by the legislature. This board supports salmon recovery by distributing state and federal funds for local habitat protection and restoration projects and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits for fish and their habitat. The directors of five state agencies assist them.

The **Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon: Extinction is Not an Option** is completed in September and is our guide for what needs to be done over the long-term to recover salmon.

Washington, Oregon, four Columbia River Treaty Tribes, and the federal government sign the **Columbia River Accord**, a multi-year plan that establishes conservation goals for depressed wild salmon stocks on the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Federal government lists Puget Sound chinook, Hood Canal summer chum, Washington Coastal Lake Ozette sockeye, Lower Columbia River chinook, Lower Columbia River chum, and Middle Columbia River steelhead as threatened. In addition, Upper Columbia spring chinook is listed as endangered.



2000 Congress creates a federal hatchery reform initiative and establishes an independent **Hatchery Science Review Group** to evaluate effects of hatchery facilities and programs on wild fish.

National Marine Fisheries Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service re-issue Biological Opinions for Federal Columbia River Power System operations.

The first biennial implementation plan for the Strategy is published. These **State Agency Action Plans**, produced for each biennium, detail specific salmon recovery activities undertaken by state agencies (and can be found in Part Three).

The state's performance management system—**Salmon Recovery Scorecard**—is published. It contains a mix of natural environment and human-focused indicators that are intended to measure our progress.

The first **State of Salmon Report** is published. This document is intended for a broad public audience and designed to provide an introduction to salmon recovery activities in Washington.



2001 The legislature mandates development, by December 2002, of a **Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy** and action plan for watershed health with a focus on salmon recovery

2002 Recovery Plan Model, developed under the guidance of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, identifies essential elements of a recovery plan, a document that will comprehensively define actions necessary to recover one or more salmon populations within a region.

The Governor's Salmon Recovery Office produces the 2002 State of Salmon Reports.

The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy is developed for consideration by the Governor and legislature in 2003.



Scorecard Reports

Monitoring is the collection of information in a systematic and scientific manner that allows us to answer important questions and make better decisions: Are our actions making a difference? What is the best action to take in which place? Unfortunately, there is no quick fix in salmon recovery and seeing the benefit of our actions will take many years. For example, improvements we make to streamside habitats—such as planting trees—will take decades to provide functions such as shade and large woody debris. Nevertheless, if we pay attention to the results of our decisions, we can guide our future actions so as to best meet our salmon recovery goals.

The Salmon Recovery Scorecard was developed to begin to measure progress towards salmon recovery. After considerable discussion with stakeholders, the Joint Natural Resources Cabinet selected thirty-six indicators that represented a

“balanced” evaluation of the parameters that are important contributors to the recovery puzzle. Budget reductions resulted in only 16 of the indicators being implemented; data for this report were available for 14. Various agencies were assigned responsibility for each indicator. Data reports were submitted by agencies to the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office where they were organized for presentation here.

These indicators are connected to the vision, goals, and strategies presented in the Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon as well as the State Agency Action Plan that implements the state agency part of the Strategy. Highlights of Action Plan accomplishments are presented beginning on page 19, and the full text of accomplishments is in Part Three. Additional supporting material for the indicators may be found in Part Three.

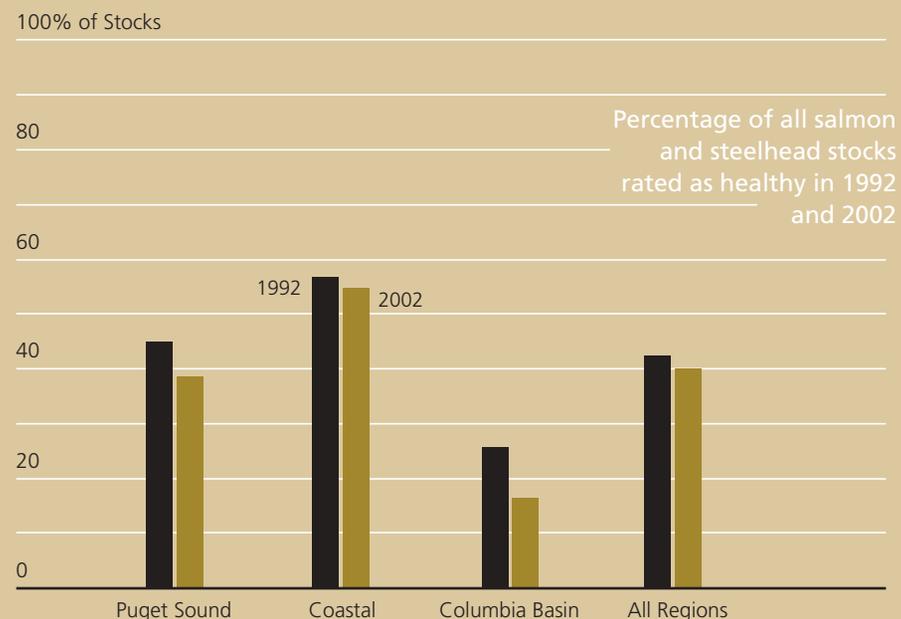
// Restore salmon, steelhead, and trout to healthy harvestable levels and improve habitats on which fish rely. //

STATEWIDE STRATEGY TO RECOVER SALMON
 EXTINCTION IS NOT AN OPTION
 SEPTEMBER 1999

GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

The majority of wild stocks in Washington are not healthy, and there has been little real change since 1992.



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, SALMON AND STEELHEAD INVENTORY (SaSI).

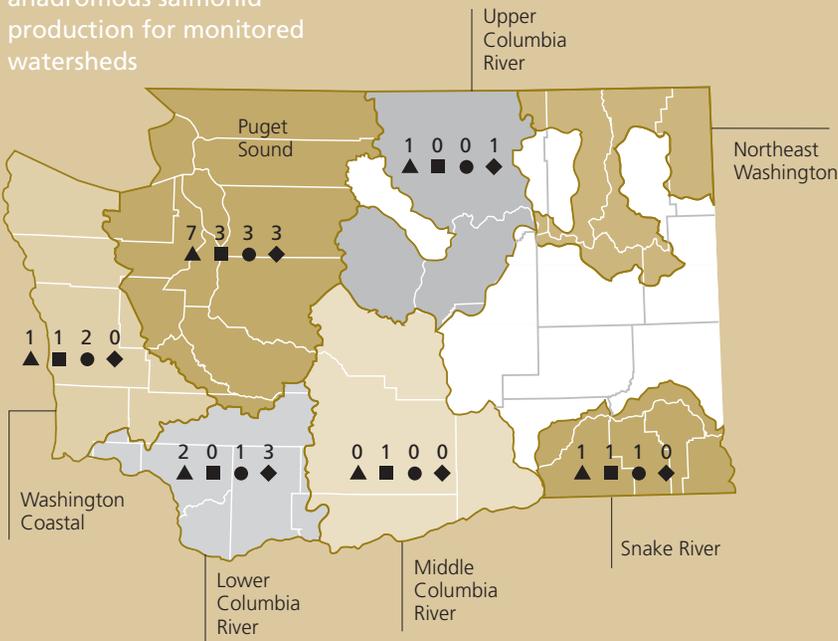
- ▶ **Healthy stocks** are defined in SaSI as those currently experiencing stable escapement, survival, and production trends and not displaying a pattern of chronically low abundance.
- ▶ A stock may be considered healthy by absence of declining trends, but still may not be considered healthy by ESA or other recovery standards.
- ▶ First comprehensive status update since 1992 is underway but not complete.
- ▶ Status ratings are draft because they do not yet have tribal agreement.
- ▶ Status changes from 1992-2002 are largely a reflection of changes in methods of counting and analyzing data—overall, what little real change that has occurred in status from 1992 is negative.

GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

Trends in sampled wild juvenile production appear to be stable or increasing in 18 of 32 cases.

Trends in wild juvenile anadromous salmonid production for monitored watersheds



- ▲ Increase
- No Change
- Decrease
- ◆ Can't Tell

Numbers with symbols represent sampled wild juvenile populations.

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.

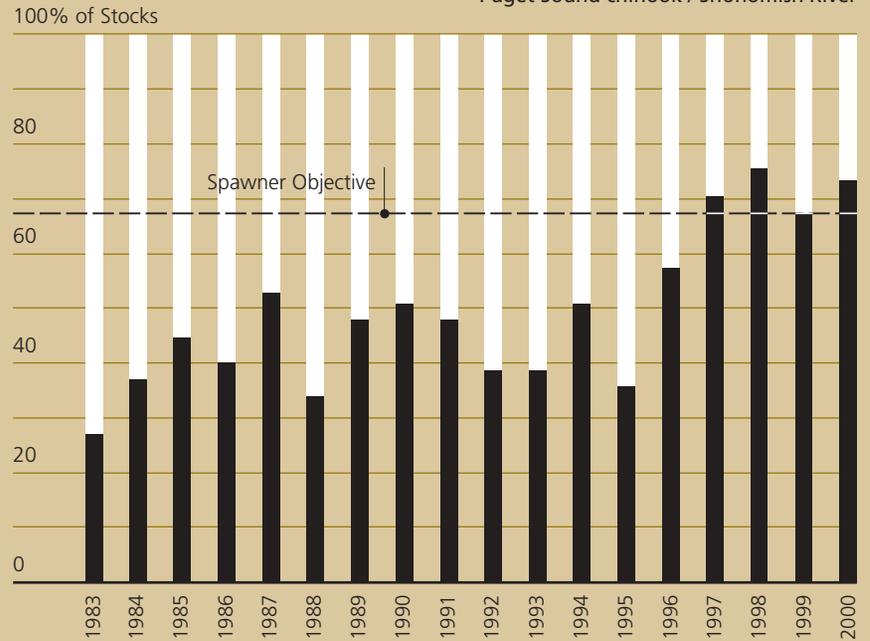
- ▶ **Production** is the number of juvenile salmon produced on an annual basis.
- ▶ Trends should not be interpreted as broadly representative within or between regions.

GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

Over the last few years, fishery harvest has not limited attainment of wild spawner objectives for measured stocks.

Percentage of wild stocks where harvest protection goals have been met
Puget Sound chinook / Snohomish River



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.

■ Spawners □ Harvest

- ▶ Data shown are an example for wild Puget Sound chinook; other Puget Sound chinook examples show similar trends.

- ▶ A **harvest protection goal** is a level of fishing that is consistent with management goals, federal permits, recovery plans, etc.

- ▶ A **spawner objective** is the number or proportion of fish harvest managers allow, consistent with harvest protection goals.

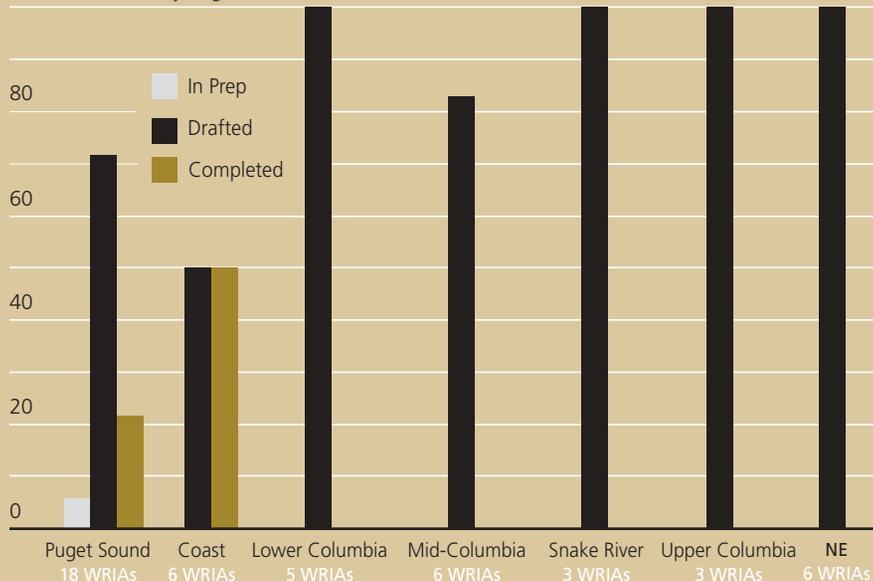
GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

Lead Entity strategies have been drafted that when aggregated, cover several regions.

State salmon recovery regions with a coordinated and science-based process for identifying and evaluating, and then setting priorities for salmon recovery projects within those regions

100% of WRIAs by Region



DATA SOURCE: INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION.

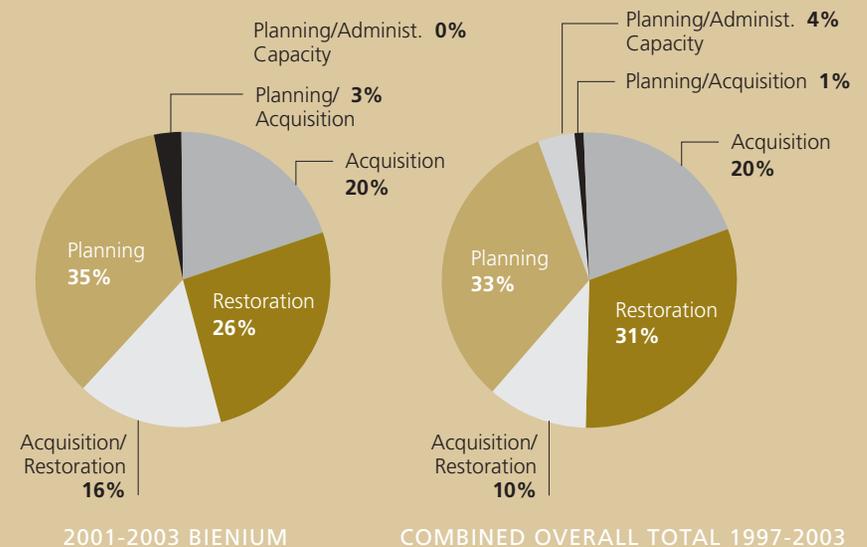
- Two expressions of the indicator were chosen to track: The number of WRIAs with baseline assessments completed; and the status of Lead Entity strategies for habitat protection and restoration projects.
- Regionally integrated assessment/strategies exist only for the Lower and Upper Columbia Regions.
- No analysis has been done to determine the quality of assessments or Lead Entity strategies, at either a WRIA scale or regional scale.

GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

Almost 62% of the salmon money has been spent on habitat restoration and preservation (acquisition).

Percentage of salmon recovery funds spent on restoration, preservation, assessments, separate monitoring and evaluation, separate planning, and administration



DATA SOURCE: INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION. GRANT PROGRAM IN DATA BASE IS SRFB ONLY.

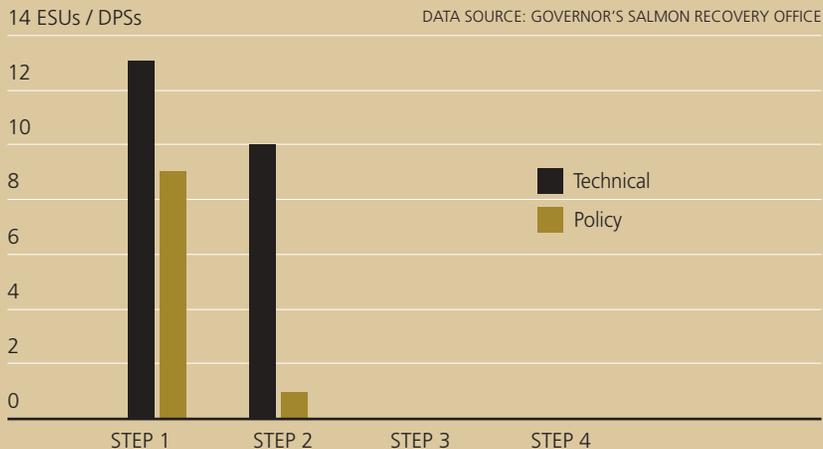
- Current data do not allow tracking of indicator information as listed in the indicator. IAC/PRISM data categories were used as surrogates.
- Preservation may be interpreted as acquisition.

GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

Although progress is being made, there are no ESUs in Washington with federally established recovery goals.

Number of ESUs with federally established recovery goals



The process of establishing goals is a four-step operation:

Step 1 Creation of a regional salmon recovery board/entity (policy group) that interfaces with a technical group, and both groups interact to develop region-wide recovery plans.

Step 2 Development of draft recovery goals for identified populations that are the product of interaction between technical and policy groups. This stage drafts products that go to watershed groups and others for broader public review.

Step 3 Development of draft Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) / Distinct Population Segment (DPS) recovery goals. This stage reflects efforts to “add up” watershed salmon recovery efforts at the ESU/DPS scale.

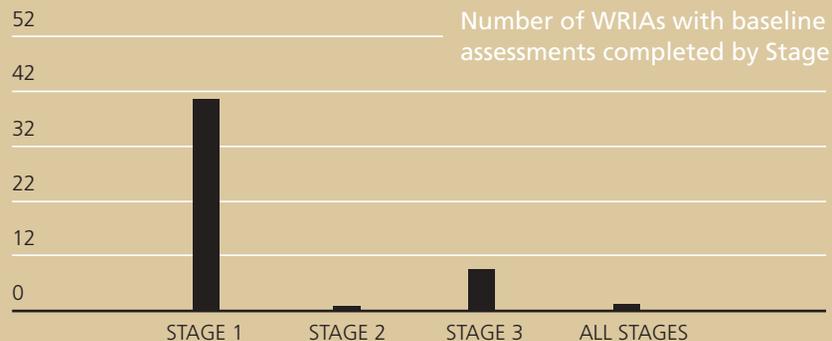
Step 4 Establishment of final salmon recovery goals are the products resulting from agreement and commitment of those in regions, watersheds, and others who affect salmon recovery (habitat-harvest-hatchery), and federal approval and adoption.

GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

86% of watersheds involved in salmon recovery have completed their initial analysis of habitat conditions, but most have not yet analyzed the causes of the conditions and salmon response.

62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs)



DATA SOURCE: CONSERVATION COMMISSION, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION.

► **Baseline assessments** are those that are consistent with the Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon (May 2001) which defines three stages: Stage I assesses habitat conditions, Stage II assesses causes of these conditions, and Stage III assesses salmon response.

► Data are based on the number of WRIAs with assessments equivalent to Stage I, II, and III.

► Sources of data include Limiting Factors Analyses, Watershed Assessments under the Watershed Planning Act, EDT, and others.

► No analysis has been done to determine quality of completed assessments or whether they are being applied to projects and watershed plans.

► 50 WRIAs have salmon and are considered in this indicator; 12 are not included.

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

During 1999-2001, over 400 miles of stream habitat were opened by projects.

300 Miles of Stream Opened



Miles of streams opened by correcting passage barriers and screen obstructions 1999-2001

SRFB: Salmon Recovery Funding Board Projects.

WDFW: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Projects.

FFR: Forests and Fish Projects.

DATA SOURCES: ESTIMATIONS FROM WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE HPAs AND SSHEAR DATA, AND WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (WFPA)

► During 1999-2001, an average fish passage barrier removal project not on forestlands opened 1.25 linear miles of stream.

► The average forestland passage barrier removal opened up 0.75 miles of habitat (WFPA estimates).

► SRFB project applicants estimate their projects have opened up 355 miles of streams (compared with 162 miles estimated by WDFW), so there is a need to validate both methods of estimation with on-the-ground inspections

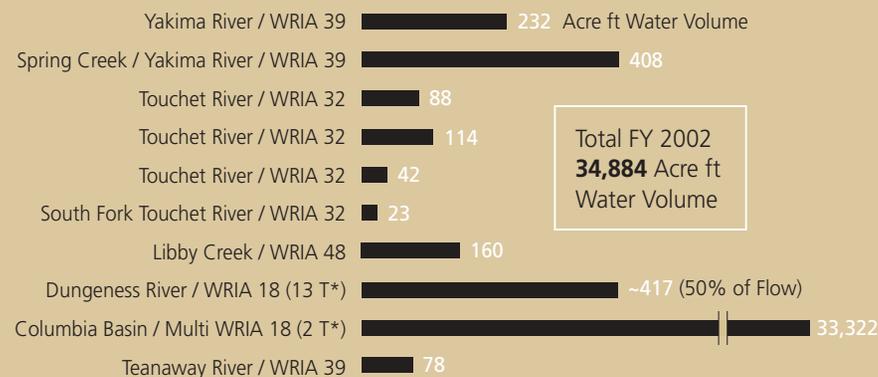
► WDFW estimates more than 23,000 miles of stream habitat are blocked statewide.

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

In 2001, we restored a significant amount of water to critical basins during important times of the year for the purpose of protecting fish.

Volume of water restored to streams where water availability and flows are limiting factors



WRIA: WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA. *TRANSACTIONS. DROUGHT FUNDED WATER LEASES RANGING FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 2001. DATA SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY.

► **Restored water** includes water from actions that were taken to improve streamflows, including conservation, reuse, metering, regulating water use, enforcement, water purchases, or trust water donations; the focus is on summer low flow periods.

► Definition of streams where water availability and flows are limiting factors is from the 1999 Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon.

► 35,000 acre feet of water is almost 11.5 billion gallons—enough to support half the population of Washington for 1 year.

► Further monitoring is essential to establish the contribution of restored water to healthy watersheds and fish.

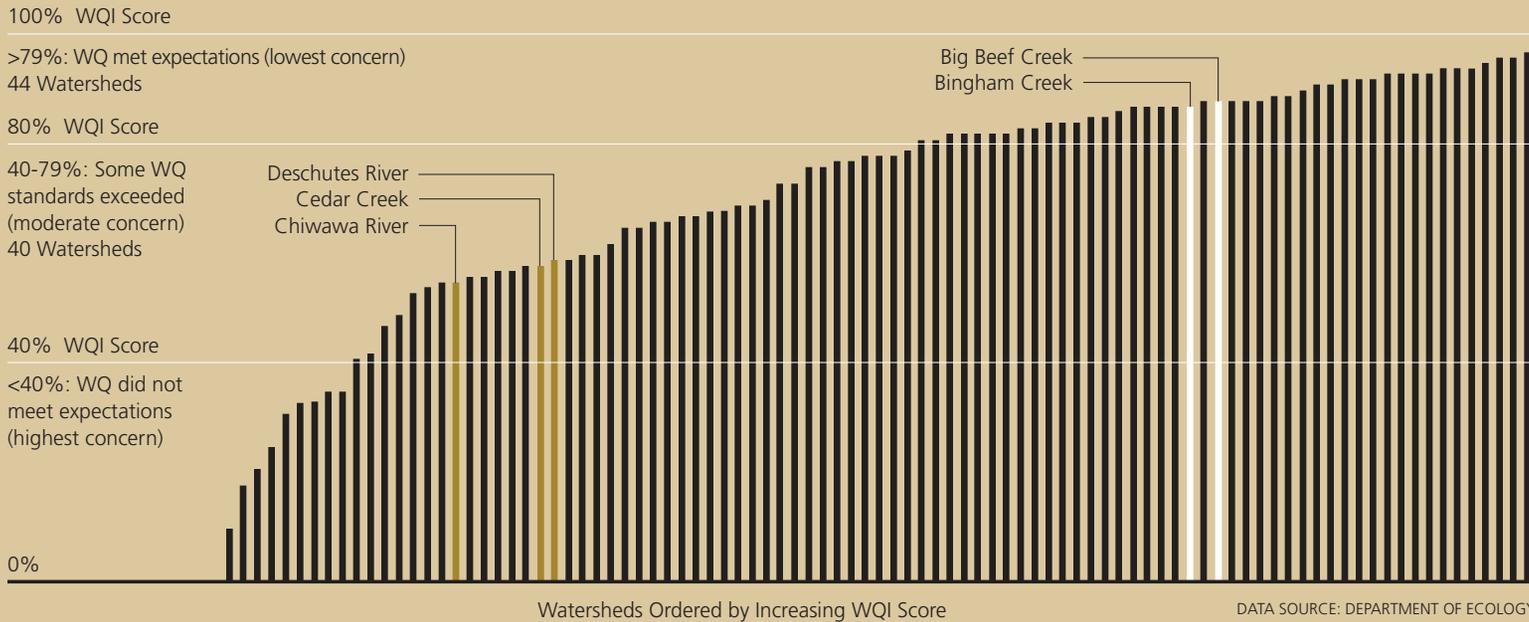
► Summer low flows can be limiting factors for fish.

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

Water quality is good in two of the five salmon index watersheds.

Water Quality indicator scores for 5 salmon index watersheds in 2001 compared to 88 statewide water quality monitoring sites



► Five index watersheds that are monitored for juvenile salmon production are also monitored for water quality in this indicator.

► **Water quality index (WQI)** is a number that aggregates water quality data at a monitoring station for temperature, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and sediments over a 12 month period.

Each station produces a single, annual water quality score between 1 and 100; in general, stations scoring 80 and above meet expectations for water quality and are of lowest concern, scores 40-80 are of marginal concern, and scores below 40 are of highest concern.

► This is a long-term trend indicator that will attempt to relate water quality trends to changes in salmon productivity.

► Data for Chiwawa and Deschutes do not cover the same time frame as other watersheds, so they may not be directly comparable.

► Parameters monitored include temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total suspended sediment, and turbidity.

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

Hatchery compliance with the ESA is improving, but considerable work remains.

Hatchery Program ESA Compliance Status

| Regions | Listed Species Potentially Impacted | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Chinook | Steelhead | Bull Trout | Chum | Sockeye | Coho | Coastal Cutthroat |
| Puget Sound | Pending | In Compliance |
| Washington Coastal | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance |
| Lower Columbia | 0% | 0% | In Compliance | 0% | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance |
| Middle Columbia | In Compliance | 0% | In Compliance |
| Upper Columbia | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance |
| Snake River | In Compliance | Pending | In Compliance | In Compliance | 0% | In Compliance | In Compliance |
| Northeast Washington | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance | In Compliance |

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE. Pending 0% In Compliance

- Consistent with wild salmon recovery is measured by compliance with ESA.
- Pending category includes compliance products submitted to NMFS and awaiting response.

- ESA compliance is measured through approved Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (section 4 [d]), section 7 consultations, section 6 agreements, and section 10 permits issued by NMFS/USFWS.

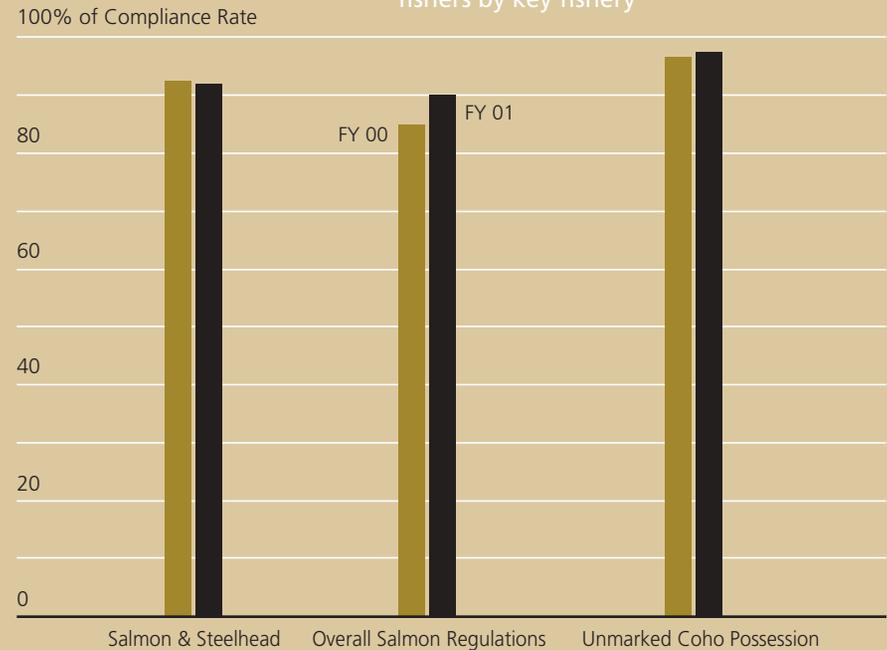
- Additional Columbia River programs should be submitted by Fall 2003.

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

Fishers are, for the most part, complying with fishing regulations.

Average compliance rate for fishers by key fishery



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.

- Salmon & steelhead compliance based on 2506 arrests & written warnings during 35,548 contacts in FY00; 3,570 arrests and written warnings during 49,603 contacts in FY01.

GOAL

Citizens and salmon recovery partners are engaged.

Volunteers working on watershed stewardship and salmon recovery projects for state agencies donated time equivalent to more than 36 state employees in 1999.

| State Agency | Organizations | Category | People | Hours |
|---------------------|--|----------|--------|-------|
| WSU Coop. Extension | Individuals | CP | 9777 | 41202 |
| State Parks | Doug Mackey, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group, UW-Pack Forest | ARV | 1 | 200 |
| | | CP | 23 | 46 |
| | | ARV | 1 | 120 |
| WDFW | Reg. Fisheries Enhancement Groups | ARV | 500 | 10375 |
| | | ARV | | |
| DNR | Individuals | ARV | 847 | 17762 |
| Ecology | Individuals, Wetland Function Assesment | ARV, CP | 141 | 1789 |
| | | ARV | 36 | 3000 |
| PSAT | People for Puget Sound, Maxwellton Salmon Adventure, | CP | 23 | 241 |
| | | CP | 5 | 35 |
| | Hood Canal School, Seabeck Salmon Team | CP | 14 | 40 |
| | | CP | 34 | 272 |

DATA SOURCES: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, PUGET SOUND ACTION TEAM, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

► This graph seriously undercounts the volunteer time donated by citizens of Washington. Many volunteers with county programs, fish clubs, watershed councils, stream teams, school districts, and others are not included.

Agency Registered Volunteers (ARV)

ARVs are those volunteers registered specifically with a state agency, requiring: ► Worker safety training in compliance with Labor and Industries worker safety standards. ► Medical Aid insurance payments (by the sponsoring state agency) for each registered volunteer.

► Documentation and tracking of volunteer workers activities.

Community Participant Volunteers (CPV)

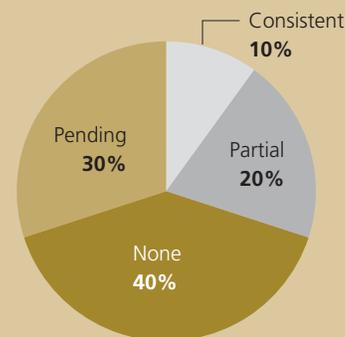
CPVs include salmon-related volunteer activities conducted by, for or on behalf of organization partners directly involved with state agencies working on salmon recovery.

GOAL

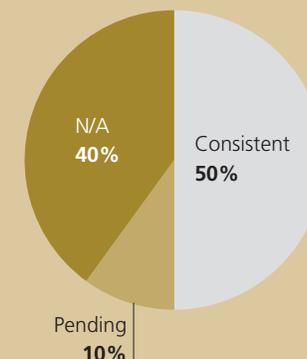
We will meet Endangered Species Act and Clean Water requirements.

Most state programs are not yet fully ESA consistent.

Endangered Species Act Consistency Determination



Clean Water Act Consistency Determination



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS OF ECOLOGY, FISH AND WILDLIFE, WA STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE.

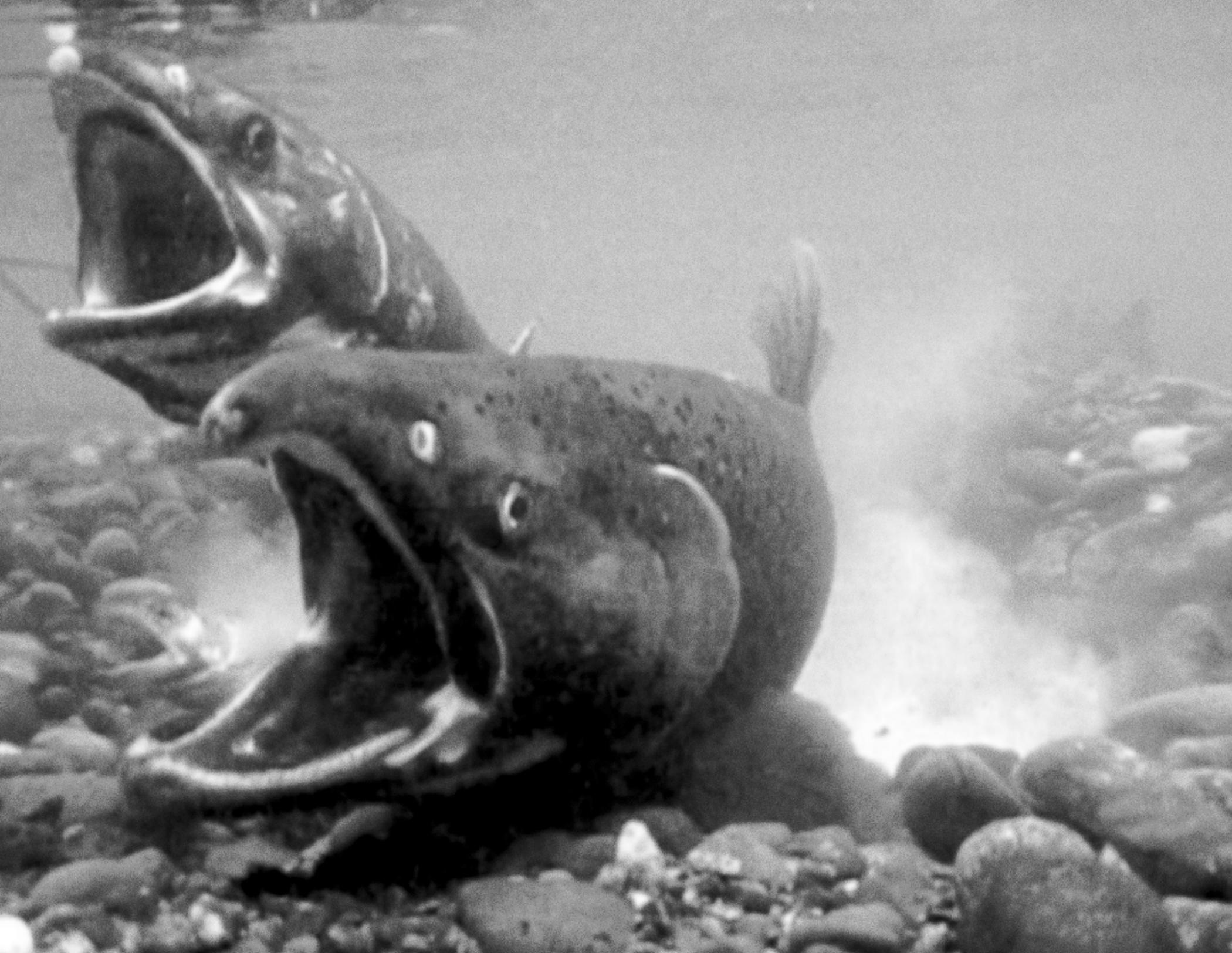
Consistent with requirements

means state actions conform to ESA and CWA requirements; actions of the state do not result in violation of these federal statutes.

Key state programs are those important to salmon protection and recovery. They may be regulatory programs implemented by state agencies, a federal program delegated

to the state for implementation, or a state program delegated to a local government.

Key state programs are: Shoreline Master Program guidelines, stormwater permits, water rights and storage permits, water quality standards, hydraulic project approvals, harvest regulations, state salmon hatcheries, pesticide applications, forest practices, transportation capital projects.



1999-2001 Accomplishments Highlights

Salmon recovery takes patience, perseverance and teamwork. The 1999 Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon emphasized the importance of setting priorities because the need for funding and staff always will be greater than what is available. State agencies allocated available resources to implement early and immediate actions to address key factors for decline where resource risks were most severe. They also made a strong commitment to investing in long-range planning to ensure strategies were directed at actions that will have the most impact for recovering salmon.

Partnerships are essential to enhance the government's ability to attain sustainable recovery. The Statewide Strategy recognized this by recommending actions at three scales: statewide, Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU), and watershed. To help local partners organize, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office worked with state and federal

agencies to identify seven salmon recovery regions. Each region is defined by salmon recovery needs within a specific geographic area, based on existing as well as potential Endangered Species Act listings. Formed to address these needs, regional organizations will have a vital role (see pages 20 and 37) in salmon recovery planning during the coming years.

The Statewide Strategy identified goals and strategies to achieve success. This chapter highlights some of the diverse actions¹ agencies took during the 1999-2001 biennium to prevent further declines of salmon stocks—the first priority. State actions also sought to limit legal exposure and economic impacts for state and local governments and private landowners through compliance with federal law.

¹ Many actions highlighted here support two or more goals and numerous strategies, but they only will be listed in one location. An attempt has been made to align the action with the goal that it most clearly implements.

Strategies

- **Sustain salmon productivity by providing wild spawner escapement, conserving genetic diversity, and meeting basic needs of salmon for spawning, rearing and migration in watersheds and ecosystems. Stewardship of salmon will be the first priority in managing the resource.**
- **Meet the goal of the Endangered Species Act to return endangered and threatened species to the point where salmon no longer need the statute's protection.**

State Agency Salmon Stewardship Accomplishments

Protection and Restoration Return Salmon to the Dungeness River

2001 marked the largest return of wild spring chinook to the Dungeness River since 1988. After nearly becoming extinct, 453 adults were found in the river. State and tribal agencies, irrigators, and volunteers worked together to bring fish back through harvest restorations, model hatchery management, water conservation, water purchases and habitat restoration.

Regional Salmon Recovery Organizations

There are currently four organizations engaged in recovery planning for an entire salmon recovery region (roughly equal to groups of Evolutionarily Significant Units, or ESUs, in similar areas); a fifth group is in the beginning stages of organizing. These regional organizations complement existing groups such as the Puget Sound Tri-County salmon recovery effort led by King, Snohomish and Pierce County executives and the mayors of Seattle, Everett, and Tacoma. These organizations are partnerships among watershed groups, governments, organizations, and landowners with a stake in recovering salmon; they perform many different functions, from assessing factors for decline of salmon, organizing and approving recovery projects, to producing a recovery plan.



DATA SOURCE: GOVERNOR'S SALMON RECOVERY OFFICE

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD



Regional Action Plan

Supporting local and regional plans and actions is one of the best ways to achieve diverse and productive wild salmon populations. Recently, state agencies and regional organizations developed an action plan to help these regional efforts. This plan includes specific state agency and regional organization commitments to enhance the effectiveness of everyone's efforts.

Regional Recovery Goals

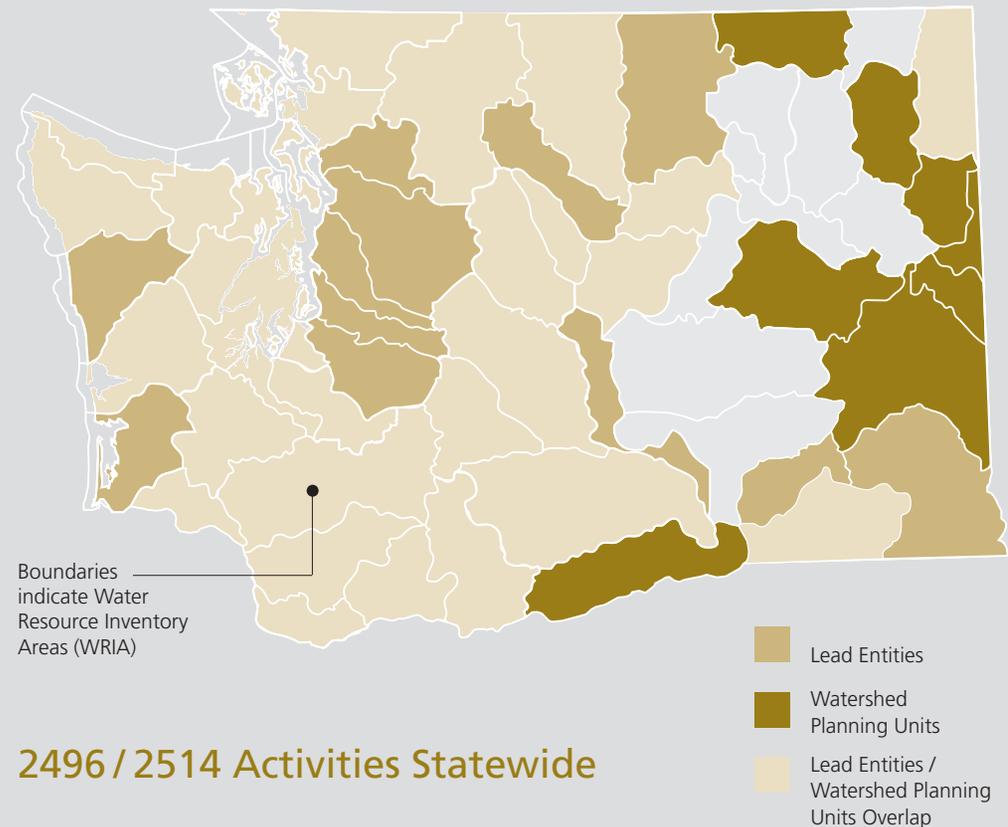
Recovery goals provide objective and measurable criteria for identifying the most effective habitat, harvest and hatchery recovery actions. State and federal agencies and tribes are working closely to develop recovery goals statewide. Preliminary goals for Puget Sound chinook have been released; others are expected within the 2001-2003 biennium. Existing regional organizations are engaged in the process and will link salmon recovery goals with social and economic goals.

// Regional salmon recovery organizations provide an opportunity to integrate federal, state, local and tribal planning processes. //

RON WALTER
CHELAN COUNTY
COMMISSIONER AND MEMBER
OF UPPER COLUMBIA SALMON
RECOVERY BOARD,
2002

Identifying Limiting Factors

The Conservation Commission has completed reports on habitat factors that limit salmon and steelhead production in watersheds for 37 of the 62 Watershed Resource Inventory Areas. By the end of the 2001-2003 biennium, all watersheds with a Lead Entity will have a completed report. These will provide important baseline assessment information for setting priorities for habitat restoration projects.



Watershed Planning Units

The Watershed Planning Act (ESHB 2514) created Watershed Planning Units to help decide which watershed actions are necessary to provide adequate water for people and fish. Members include state, county and city governments, water purveyors, tribal representatives, and private citizens. To date, 31 Planning Units have been created, covering 41 of the state's 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas. These groups have applied for additional state funding to make stream flow recommendations for their watersheds.

Lead Entities for Salmon Recovery

The Salmon Recovery Planning Act (ESHB 2496) created Lead Entities to coordinate local salmon habitat restoration actions. Twenty-six of these groups, covering 45 watersheds, spearhead local recovery efforts and recommend projects to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. Fourteen Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups assist Lead Entities by developing projects. Scientific technical panels review and evaluate Salmon Recovery Funding Board grant proposals from Lead Entities.

Strategies

- **Achieve cost-effective salmon recovery and use government resources efficiently.**
- **Use the best available science and integrate monitoring and research with planning and implementation.**
- **Ensure that citizens, salmon recovery partners and state employees have timely access to information, technical assistance and funding they need to be successful.**

State Agency Science Accomplishments

Aquatic Habitat Guidelines

State and federal technical specialists developed science and management guidelines for practices to promote, protect or restore habitat in freshwater ecosystems. The guidelines affect design, construction and operation of projects located in or near aquatic systems, or projects that affect these systems. Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines and Fish Passage at Road Culverts were completed and will be published in the 2001-2003 Biennium.

Independent Science Panel

The state's Independent Science Panel (ISP) was created by the legislature in 1998 to provide scientific oversight of the state's salmon recovery efforts. Governor Locke appointed the five members of the ISP in 1999. During the biennium the ISP worked on two major tasks which culminated in reports to the governor and legislature in 2000: (1) comments on the Statewide Strategy, and (2) salmon monitoring. Documents prepared by the ISP can be found on the web at: <http://www.governor.wa.gov/esa/science/documents.htm>

Catch and Release Commercial Fishing Nets

Healthy stocks of hatchery fish and wild fish return to spawn mixed with fish that need protection. When fisheries target healthy salmon stocks, fish from weak stocks inadvertently are caught as well. To preserve wild fish, the state is testing and evaluating different types of fishing gear that keep fish alive so that hatchery fish can be harvested and wild fish can be released to survive and spawn. Scientists are researching tangle nets and trap nets to evaluate which performs better. The state will work with commercial fishers to improve the gear they use.

Top Right: Live wild salmon being released from a tangle net.



TIM WATERS / WA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

“A scientifically credible strategy should be based on identifying what is possible, attainable, and sustainable.”

INDEPENDENT
SCIENCE PANEL
MAY 2000



Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington

The Department of Ecology prepared a major revision to its 1992 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. This revised technical manual provides a commonly accepted set of technical standards and guidance on stormwater management practices in order to control quantity and quality of stormwater produced by new development and redevelopment. The Department believes that, when the standards and recommendations in the manual are properly applied, stormwater runoff will generally comply with water quality standards and protect beneficial uses of the receiving water, including use as salmon habitat.

Monitoring Productivity of Watersheds

Wild salmon smolt production has been measured annually in river systems throughout the state for as long as 25 years. Originally developed as a tool to improve salmon management, this effort has increasingly become integral to monitoring salmon recovery. Presently, over 90 populations of chinook, coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout are monitored by the Department of Fish and Wildlife in over 30 streams in fourteen watersheds statewide. Research shows spawner abundance, instream flows, migration barriers, habitat quality, and species interactions all affect smolt production.

Salmon Recovery Grant Information

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) Project Information System (PRISM) database tracks information for all Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects (the Board has funded over 650 projects). This web-accessible program has an online application process, tracks project expenditures, and has hundreds of standard reports. Interactive maps are used to display the location of salmon recovery projects, and project photos and images are available. To see PRISM, contact the web site at: www.wa.gov/iac/IACprism.

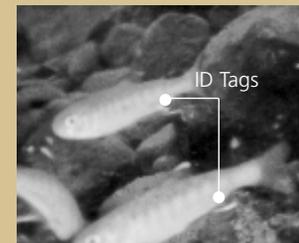
Best Available Science

The Office of Community Development (now part of the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development) led the effort defining and identifying "Best Available Science." This standard helps local governments understand requirements of complying with the Growth Management Act. It also applies to salmon recovery work.

HOWARD FUSS / WA DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE



Fish trap on the Deschutes River.



Hatchery Reform

State fish biologists study hatchery fish reproduction in the wild at fish traps like this one in the Deschutes River near Olympia. They measure survival rates from egg to smolt stage and compare smolt to adult survival of wild and hatchery chinook. This information helps fisheries managers improve strategies in areas where hatchery and wild populations interact.

▲ A fish biologist collects data under water. Young salmon taken by a stationary underwater camera. Fluorescent identification tags identify them as hatchery fish.



Over 1100 professionals were trained in Aquatic Habitat Guidelines during twenty-six workshops for engineers, biologists and consultants from private sector, DNR, WSDOT, USFS, BLM, and Conservation Districts. The guidelines are available at www.wa.gov/wdfw/habitat.htm#habrest.

Strategies

- **Freshwater and estuarine habitats are healthy and accessible.**
- **Rivers and streams have flows to support salmon.**
- **Water is clean and cool enough for salmon.**
- **Hatchery practices meet wild salmon recovery needs.**
- **Harvest management actions protect wild salmon.**
- **Compliance with resource protection laws is enhanced.**

State Agency Habitat Accomplishments | 1 of 4 Pages

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grants

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board awarded \$45 million in grants to local habitat recovery projects during the 1999-2001 biennium. These grants helped remove fish barriers, restore habitat, and purchase important salmon habitat. Grants also were given to local governments for salmon recovery planning, research and early recovery actions. A total of 84 grants worth \$13.2 million were approved in the March 2000 funding cycle. An additional 147 grants totaling \$31.8 million were approved in the January 2001 funding cycle.

Patit Creek Stream Restoration

Patit Creek, a tributary of the Touchet River in Columbia County, is home to threatened steelhead. The Umatilla Tribes, state and federal agencies, and a private landowner worked together to improve water quality and stream flow in the creek. They fenced off a 75- to 150-foot buffer on both sides of the stream to keep cattle out; planted native vegetation along streambanks to reduce sediment and lower stream temperatures; and built weirs out of boulders and large woody debris to create resting, feeding and nesting places for fish. The Salmon Recovery Funding Board funded the project. The tribes signed a 15-year agreement with the landowner restricting timber harvest, development and agricultural practices within the riparian corridor.

Water Cleanup Projects

The Yakima River cleanup was one of more than 100 projects by the Department of Ecology to improve water quality in the state. With the help of major irrigation districts, a highly criticized irrigation system was transformed into a model project. Sediments in the river have been reduced by more than 50 percent, meeting water quality standards in four out of five drainages.

Hydraulics Project Approval

These permits protect fish from the impacts of construction projects and other work in Washington waters. State Fish and Wildlife habitat staff made 6,718 on-site checks on 4,938 permitted projects during 2001.



ROLLIE GEPPERT

With the help of major irrigation districts, a highly criticized irrigation system was transformed into a model project.

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD

Before



After



PATIT CREEK

Patit Creek stream flow and natural habitat for steelhead restored.

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD

Drayton Harbor Water Quality Restoration

Local shellfish growers and the Department of Ecology identified wetland sites with the greatest potential to restore and maintain water quality in Drayton Harbor near Bellingham. Existing information from the Ecology wetland restoration database and landscape scale assessment helped prioritize future preservation and restoration projects. This and similar information is available at www.ecy.wa.gov/eimreporting.

Flett Creek Dam Removal

The City of Lakewood, Pierce Conservation District, Puyallup Tribe, and state agencies removed the last fish passage barrier in Flett Creek and restored natural habitat. The Salmon Recovery Funding Board funded the project, which opened more than two miles of salmon habitat for chum, coho and cutthroat trout.

Agriculture, Fish and Water

Beginning in December 1999, state, federal, environmental, tribal and agriculture interests entered into negotiations to develop an agreement on how farmers could meet the needs of salmon recovery under the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. To date, these Agriculture, Fish and Water (AFW) negotiations have

successfully produced guidelines for comprehensive irrigation district management plans (CIDMPs) and a pesticides registration review process that addresses fish protection. The state is implementing three pilot CIDMPs in the Dungeness, Nooksack, and Walla Walla watersheds. Direct negotiations with the agricultural community are on hold while several tasks are being concluded: an independent scientific review of the buffer science in agricultural landscapes was initiated (expected in October 2002); and application will be made to the USDA to modify the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to reflect any agreements.

WA STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION



Reforestation area at North Fork Newaukum Bank wetland enhancement area.

North Fork Newaukum Wetland Mitigation Bank

A relatively new approach to compensating for unavoidable construction project impacts to wetlands, wetland mitigation banking consolidates mitigation for multiple small impacts into a larger, higher-quality site that can be strategically placed elsewhere in the watershed where it can provide the most ecological benefit. The Washington State Department of Transportation created the North Fork Newaukum Wetland Mitigation Bank to compensate for proposed wetland impacts that will occur during the expansion of Interstate 5 through the Upper Chehalis River Basin. The project will restore or enhance nearly 90 acres of wetlands adjacent to the Middle and North Forks of the Newuakum River. It also will convert more than 74 acres of agricultural lands to mixed conifer and deciduous forests to improve water quality and augment summer low-flows.



NEWAUKUM

Before



After



FLETT CREEK

Flett Creek natural habitat restored after a dam was removed.

Strategies

- ▶ **Freshwater and estuarine habitats are healthy and accessible.**
- ▶ **Rivers and streams have flows to support salmon.**
- ▶ **Water is clean and cool enough for salmon.**
- ▶ **Hatchery practices meet wild salmon recovery needs.**
- ▶ **Harvest management actions protect wild salmon.**
- ▶ **Compliance with resource protection laws is enhanced.**

State Agency Habitat Accomplishments | Continued

Non-point Pollution Inspections

Most pollution in Washington's waters comes from many different, hard-to-trace sources with no obvious point of discharge; this is called nonpoint pollution. Department of Ecology staff at four regional offices made 376 non-point pollution inspections during the 1999-2001 biennium. A primary goal was to educate and encourage local groups and farmers to take responsibility for their watersheds.

Restoring Instream Flows in Critical Basins

The Department of Ecology began a pilot project in voluntary water rights acquisitions aimed at increasing water for fish in basins with chronic low-flow problems. Over \$6.6 million in state and federal funds has been set aside, with acquisitions occurring in the Yakima, Walla Walla, Methow, and Elwha-Dungeness basins. During Summer 2001, the state also entered into agreements with the Columbia-Snake River irrigators, Bonneville Power Administration, and US Bureau of Reclamation to remove 75,000 acres from agricultural production, keeping water in the river to help fish during the drought. The state also purchased 21 separate short-term water right leases from farmers that provided more water for fish.

Compliance Monitoring for Instream Flows

The Department of Ecology expanded the stream-gauging network in critical basins to document stream flows, verify water delivery, and support compliance efforts. Water users who were required to install meters and report use were provided financial assistance. Compliance staff will be able to detect illegal water use, such as pumping ground water or surface water without permit, or violating the terms of the permit.



LEFT: PAUL MAIER / CONSERVATION DISTRICT PARTNERSHIP; RIGHT: BRIAN WALSH

Computer technology in this corn field measures soil moisture. The farmer receives the data on a computer at home and adjusts crop irrigation to increase efficiency and conserve water.



WA DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Effective Irrigation Techniques Improve Turbidity on the Yakima River

A multi-agency effort helped local farmers improve irrigation techniques through education, loans, and technical assistance. The project decreased harmful turbidity levels in the Yakima River by 95% and more.

WA STATE TOURISM

Skagit River Basin Instream Flow Rule

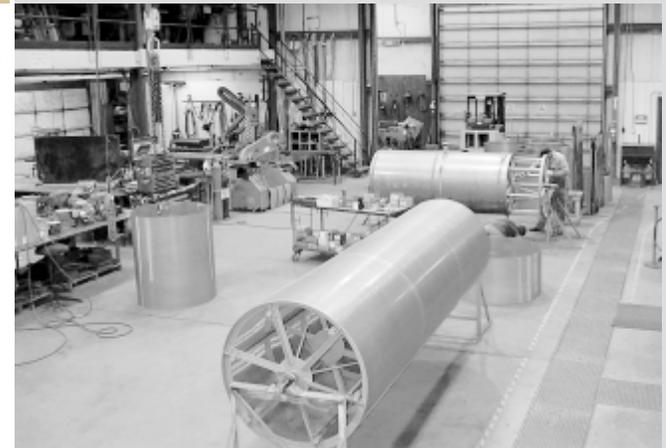
It had been 15 years since the Department of Ecology last adopted a stream-flow rule, but in 2001 a rule was adopted for the Skagit River. The Skagit is the largest source of clean, fresh water into Puget Sound. With the listing of Puget Sound chinook as threatened with extinction, coupled with an expanding human population, a solution was needed to ensure enough water for people and fish. The new rule describes the amount of water available for future appropriation from surface and ground waters in the basin. It protects flows for tidal inundation of the estuary and habitat for Skagit River chinook and other species. The new rule culminates a cooperative effort begun in 1996 with the departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife, the city of Anacortes, Skagit County, Skagit County PUD #1, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, and the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe. The rule ensures coordinated management of flows in the Skagit River system.

Reforming Outdated Water Laws

Governor Locke and legislators formed the bipartisan Joint Executive-Legislative Water Policy Group that worked on developing reforms to help make Washington's water laws more flexible. These reforms were enacted by the legislature during 2001 and 2002. They were the first substantial changes to water law in 30 years—and they were just the first step. Key features of the reform include: reducing water rights application backlogs, funding water conservation and irrigation efficiency projects in critical basins, providing additional funds to watershed planning groups that are working on instream flows for fish, acquiring water for instream flows through lease, purchase, or donation, and implementing stream gauging and metering in critical basins.

Fifteen major irrigation diversion screens were built and installed during the 1999-2001 biennium to protect salmon in eastern Washington streams.

ERIC EGBERS / WWA DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE



State-of-the-Art Fish Screens

The Department of Fish and Wildlife designs and fabricates fish screens in this Yakima shop. The screens prevent fish from getting trapped in irrigation ditches. It is imperative that these screens be high quality, and the Yakima shop is known throughout the Northwest for its high standards. The shop builds screens for local, state and federal agencies as well as for several tribal nations. Fifteen major irrigation diversion screens were built and installed during the 1999-2001 biennium to protect salmon in eastern Washington streams.



“ Our tribal council and members are hopeful that meaningful improvements have begun, and that restoration—once just a spoken word—can come to pass in our lifetime. ”

JOE PEONE
DIRECTOR OF FISH & WILDLIFE FOR THE
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

Strategies

- **Freshwater and estuarine habitats are healthy and accessible.**
- **Rivers and streams have flows to support salmon.**
- **Water is clean and cool enough for salmon.**
- **Hatchery practices meet wild salmon recovery needs.**
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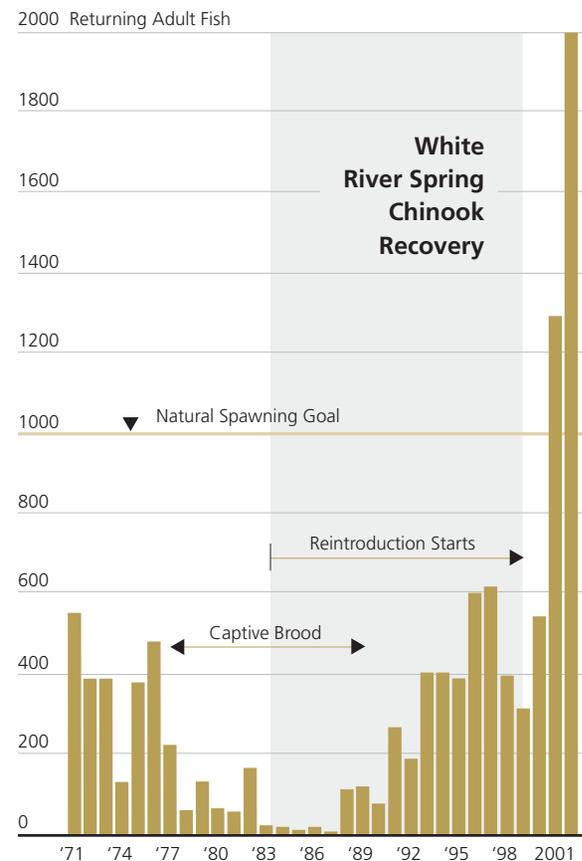
State Agency Fish Hatchery Accomplishments

Benefit / Risk Assessment Procedure (BRAP)

The Department of Fish and Wildlife developed this diagnostic tool to help analyze the compatibility of each state hatchery with the goal of recovering wild stocks. The procedure focuses on the presence of naturally spawning stocks, quality and availability of spawning habitat and other factors to help determine the degree of risk, if any, a hatchery facility poses to depressed or listed salmon stocks. Based on those assessments, specific hatchery operations may be modified or eliminated, depending on the measured risk to listed species. Use of BRAP by WDFW complements similar assessment tools being used by the Hatchery and Scientific Review Group, and will lead to the development of a hatchery reform plan for Puget Sound facilities. The tool will be further refined with a goal of eventually using it statewide.

Hatchery Restoration Programs Help Wild Fish

A cooperative project among the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Department of Fish and Wildlife has helped bring a unique stock back from the brink of extinction. The White River chinook salmon restoration project on the Puyallup River system has used captive broodstock, supplementation, habitat restoration, harvest restrictions, dam relicensing, and water withdrawal agreements to rebuild the White River chinook salmon population from fewer than 20 returning adults in the early 1980s to 553 adult returns in 1999 and an estimated 2,000 adults in 2001. Prospects for recovery of this stock are now considered good.



DATA SOURCE: WA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

JULIE HOOFF / WA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE



Mass Marking Hatchery Fish

Clipping the adipose fin on chinook, coho and steelhead hatchery fish makes it possible for fishers to catch and keep hatchery fish and release wild fish. Almost all coho from state hatcheries in Puget Sound and on the coast were clipped, as were 95% of the coho and 100% of the spring chinook released on the Columbia River (around 60 million hatchery coho and 60 million hatchery chinook).

WA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

State Agency Fish Harvest Accomplishments

Comprehensive Chinook Fisheries Management Plan for Puget Sound

This innovative and progressive approach to managing Puget Sound chinook identifies harvest levels each stock can sustain without affecting conservation and recovery of listed salmon. Enough fish are allowed to return to habitat created and maintained by other recovery actions. The plan includes extensive monitoring and evaluation of fishing-related impacts, abundance of returning hatchery and naturally produced fish, effectiveness of fishing regimes, and regulating compliance.



Enforcement in Marine Waters

Department of Fish and Wildlife special enforcement detachments were consolidated into a new Marine Division to provide priority enforcement on selective salmon fisheries in marine waters. In 2001, more than 49,000 contacts were made for fishery compliance statewide, resulting in over 3500 arrests and written warnings. This represents a 40% increase in contacts over the previous year. Significantly, field contacts with anglers showed a 98% compliance rate with new selective fishing rules.

Economic Help for Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishers in Washington State have been hit hard by the decline in salmon populations. Many have taken advantage of a buy-back program for non-Indian commercial fishing licenses. Nearly \$24.6 million in federal funds and more than \$2.3 million in state funds have purchased 528 commercial licenses of 1667 total licenses, thereby reducing fishing pressure on salmon.



Officers from the Department of Fish and Wildlife contacted over 49,000 fishers during 2001 and found most people were complying with harvest regulations.

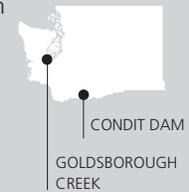
BRIAN WALSH / WA DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE



State Agency Hydropower Accomplishments

Improving Conditions for Fish

Department of Fish and Wildlife efforts helped improve fish passage both to and through hydroelectric facilities in Washington. An agreement was reached to remove Condit Dam from the White Salmon River in 2006, opening up 25 miles of spawning habitat for salmon.



Salmon and Steelhead Return to Goldsborough Creek in Mason County

State and federal agencies, the Squaxin Tribe and Simpson Timber Company combined efforts and funds to remove Goldsborough dam, a non-functioning dam that blocked salmon passage to 14 miles of ideal spawning habitat since 1885. Workers placed boulders and logs to improve habitat in the creek, and added 35 weirs to help fish migrate up and downstream. The project was completed by the summer of 2001, in time for salmon and steelhead returning to the creek that fall. The creek is expected to eventually support an additional 2000 adult coho, 10,000 chum, and hundreds of steelhead and sea-run cutthroat each year.

Strategies

- **Create partnerships among governments and citizens. Provide leadership, coordination and technical assistance to create agreements on salmon recovery decision-making frameworks and recovery plans. Integrate scientific data with local knowledge and build in local flexibility and control.**
- **Inform, build support, involve and mobilize citizens to assist in restoration, conservation and enhancement of salmon habitat.**

Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon

This guide was released in May 2001 to help watershed groups, local governments, state agencies and other salmon recovery groups make informed decisions. It describes assessments needed to select projects, make funding decisions and judge which projects will be sustainable. Technical specialists from related fields developed the guide under the direction of the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office.

Cooperative Fish Screen Compliance helps Landowners and Irrigators

The Department of Fish and Wildlife began a program in the Walla Walla River Basin designed to help landowners and irrigators achieve compliance with current state laws on fish passage, screen diversions and pump stations, and obtain permits required by the state hydraulics code for operation and maintenance of these facilities. Over 300 landowners chose to participate in the program, identifying 424 non-compliant diversions. In addition, 81 site assessments were completed, and \$738,000 from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and the Bonneville Power Administration had been approved to provide funding for screen materials and devices.

Small Forest Landowners Office

New forest practices rules to protect salmon may impact small forest landowners disproportionately. The Department of Natural Resources established this office to provide landowners with assistance and information to help them keep their land in forestry use. For example, in exchange for a 50-year easement, landowners can choose to be partially compensated for unharvested timber. The "leased" trees provide important functions along streams while landowners still own the property and retain full access.



WA DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

▲ The Department of Natural Resources established the Small Forest Landowners Office to provide technical assistance and information to landowners.



Seabeck Alki Salmon Education Project

Second to ninth grade students created these booklets to teach school kids about salmon and the environment and help other schools set up salmon teams. A Public Involvement and Education grant from the Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team funded students to create the guide and a slide show presentation. This grant was one of many to help educate citizens across the state on salmon recovery.



Salmon carcasses are dropped from a helicopter into the Kalama River as part of a nutrient enhancement program.

HAL MICHAEL / WA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE



Volunteers helped distribute more than 160,000 adult salmon carcasses from 123 projects into streams across the state in 2000.

Volunteers Aid Nutrient Enhancement Projects

Research over the past decade has demonstrated the critical role salmon play in transporting nutrients from the Pacific Ocean to aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest. The Department of Fish and Wildlife worked with Regional Fishery Enhancement Groups and other local organizations, primarily volunteers, to distribute the carcasses of adult salmon used for broodstock at WDFW hatcheries back into watersheds. More than 160,000 carcasses from 123 projects were distributed into streams across the state in 2000.

Roadmap for Salmon Habitat Conservation at the Watershed Level

This document helps local groups take key steps needed for salmon habitat conservation in their watershed and relate their work to regional salmon recovery planning. The Governor's Salmon Recovery Office helps state agency staff and local and regional partners apply the Roadmap to their watersheds.

Reference Guide to Salmon Recovery

This document explains what salmon recovery means, what is happening, and who is involved at different geographic scales. This information will help people who are interested in salmon recovery and salmon habitat conservation in their watershed better understand the broad context of salmon recovery. It also identifies some sources of additional information that are available.

Stream Sampling

Volunteers donated more than 75,000 hours of their time to help recover salmon, participating in projects such as planting trees, collecting water samples, or rebuilding damaged streambanks and spawning areas.



DICK KNIGHT / SKAGIT FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT GROUP

Strategies

- **Strengthen land, water and fishery management policies, programs and activities to avoid, minimize and mitigate human impacts on salmon populations and their habitat.**
- **Seek Endangered Species Act compliance for state guidelines, regulations and plans; permitting activities; funding of projects/ activities; and state lands, facilities and infrastructure.**

State Agency Endangered Species & Clean Water Accomplishments

Forests and Fish Agreement

This voluntary pact covers eight million acres of private forestland and protects 60,000 miles of streams. Large and small forest landowners and federal, state, tribal and county governments negotiated the agreement, the first of its kind in the country. In May 2001, the Forest Practices Board adopted new permanent forest practices rules based on the agreement. The federal government has certified the rules are in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act.

Harvest Plans and Fishing Seasons

Just as hatcheries need federal approval for operations, so do any harvest plans that might impact listed fish. The National Marine Fisheries Service approved Fishery Management Evaluation Plans (harvest plans, or FMEPs) for Puget Sound chinook and

Hood Canal summer chum. FMEPs that could affect listed species in the Lower Columbia tributaries, Mid-Columbia tributaries, and Snake River and its tributaries are also submitted annually for federal approval. Other Endangered Species Act harvest compliance actions were taken for Columbia River bull trout and Upper Columbia steelhead.

Shoreline Master Program

To protect 20,000 miles of freshwater and saltwater shorelines, the Department of Ecology extensively involved the public to draft amendments to the Shoreline Master Program. The guidelines were adopted into rule in November 2000. Some businesses, local governments and private interests challenged the rules, but agreed to attempt to negotiate a settlement with the state. These discussions are still underway.

Hatchery Genetic Management Plans

All hatcheries need to comply with the Endangered Species Act and get federal approval for operation. As part of the approval process, the state develops Hatchery Genetic Management Plans that address structural aspects of hatcheries and fish genetics. These plans help protect genetic integrity of wild fish and aid in recovery of listed fish. They are based in part on guidelines resulting from the Congressionally—mandated review of federal, state, and tribal hatcheries now underway in Puget Sound called the Hatchery Scientific Review Group. During the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department of Fish and Wildlife developed 128 hatchery management plans and submitted them to the National Marine Fisheries Service for approval.



NANCY FEBERLE

Hatchery plans help protect the genetic integrity of wild fish and aid in recovery of listed fish.



Streambank Restoration

When trees were harvested in the past, fast-growing alders usually re-vegetated clear-cut areas. These deciduous trees failed to offer the long-lasting woody debris streams need and streams essentially starved without it. Today, biologists are experimenting to improve riparian areas by planting conifers that do well in moist conditions along streambanks.

Several important cases affecting salmon were settled during the biennium. These include:

National Association of Homebuilders v. Mineta, 01-CV-02799 (D.C. Cir.)

The National Association of Homebuilders and others brought this lawsuit challenging NMFS' designation of critical habitat for listed West Coast salmon and steelhead. They alleged that NMFS "overincluded" lands in its critical habitat designation without ascertaining whether all areas designated were occupied by the species and failed to establish that the designated areas were essential to conservation of the species. A consent decree was filed with the court in April 2002. Under this agreement, NMFS agreed to withdraw critical habitat designation pending a new study and plaintiffs agreed to dismiss their lawsuit.

Washington Toxics Coalition v. EPA, 01-CV-00132 (W.D. Wash.)

Washington Toxics Coalition sued EPA alleging that the agency violated ESA Section 7(a)(2) because it failed to consult with NMFS regarding the effects of registered pesticides on threatened and endangered salmonids. The Coalition alleged that pesticides detrimentally affect salmonids by interfering with their sensory abilities to navigate back to their spawning grounds when returning from the ocean and that EPA therefore had a duty to

consult with NMFS regarding this impact. The Court ruled that EPA had not complied with the ESA and set a schedule for EPA to make effects determinations and consult for 55 pesticides by December 1, 2004. The judge did, however, rule that there was not enough evidence to show that ESA consultation was required for an additional 898 pesticide active ingredients.

Washington Environmental Council v. NMFS, 00-CV-1547 (W.D. Wash.)

The Washington Environmental Council (WEC) brought this lawsuit claiming that NMFS lacked authority under Section 4(d) to promulgate a rule with a limited take prohibition. WEC argued that NMFS could allow incidental take protection from ESA liability only through actions under Sections 7 and 10. Judge Rothstein disagreed and concluded in her order that NMFS has discretion to craft a 4(d) rule that includes tailored limits. She also dismissed WEC's claims that NMFS failed to comply with NEPA and ESA Section 7. She found that as to the 4(d) rule itself, NMFS had met its obligations under NEPA and Section 7. However, when NMFS approves specific programs for coverage under the 4(d) rule, WEC could file claims at that time. Finally, Judge Rothstein dismissed all challenges to the substance of the Forests and Fish limit as well as the Municipal, Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Redevelopment limit as unripe for review.

Washington Environmental Council v. EPA, 00-CV-1548 (W.D. Wash.)

WEC and others filed suit against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), challenging assurances EPA made in the Forests and Fish Report. In Clean Water Act Assurances, EPA agreed that it would allow the state for ten years to defer calculating Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for streams on lands protected by the new Forests and Fish regulations. TMDLs require the state to identify streams with impaired water quality, assess the maximum amount of pollutants those streams can assimilate, and to put mechanisms in place to limit the amount of pollutants going into each stream at or below the maximums. EPA agreed to defer TMDLs for streams covered by the new Forests and Fish forest practice regulations based on the assumption that the new regulations would reduce pollutants to streams from forest practices to levels that would not impair water quality. Judge Barbara Rothstein dismissed WEC's challenge because the case was premature. EPA had not signed the Clean Water Act Assurances, and Judge Rothstein agreed with EPA's position that the Assurances were therefore not a final agency action that a court could review.



2001-2003 Action Initiatives Highlights

The 1999 Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon recognizes that most habitat protection and restoration initiatives are best implemented at the watershed level in partnership with local, tribal, and private entities, and with state and federal guidance and support. The Strategy also notes recovery plans that integrate habitat, hydropower, hatcheries, and harvest are best built collaboratively by local participants. During the present biennium (i.e., through June 2003), the focus for salmon recovery will be in continuing support for local salmon recovery activities, providing water for fish, and in completing the statewide comprehensive monitoring strategy.

// Projects funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board demonstrate we can succeed in protecting and restoring salmon habitat and honor the needs of people, too. //

WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS
 CHAIR, SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD,
 SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER EDITORIAL,
 JULY 25, 2000

Monitoring Results

Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program

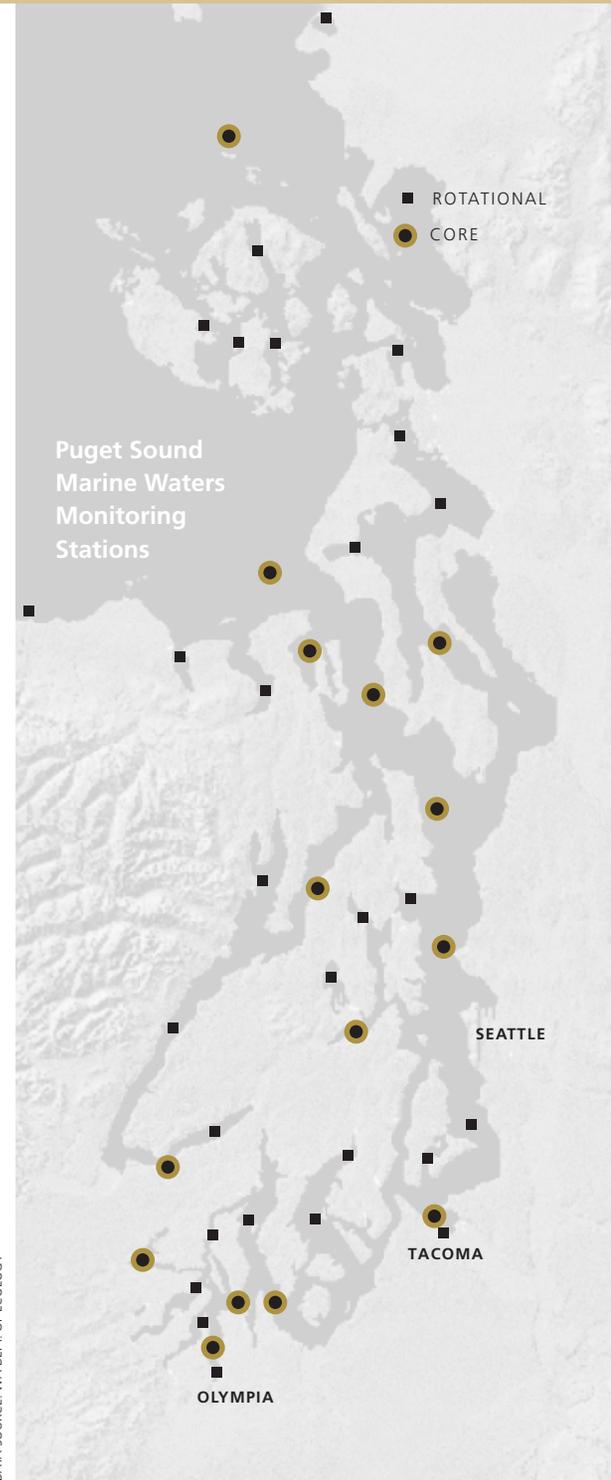
This interagency program managed by the Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team collects data from freshwater, marine water, and sediment quality monitoring stations. The data include contaminants in herring, rockfish and English sole; eelgrass distribution; and groundfish populations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Strait of Georgia, Rosario Strait, and more than 50 estuarine and nearshore marine assessment projects. This biennium, approximately 35 freshwater and 34 marine water stations will be monitored monthly, and 20 long-term sediment collection stations will be sampled annually. The Department of Ecology posts updated data on the agency web site, including a map of monitoring sites (right).

Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

The state will expand this program. Data will be electronically displayed including salmon habitat and distribution information; Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI) assessments; and Salmonid Screening, Habitat Enhancement and Restoration (SSHEAR) fish passage barrier data. This information will be used with models to identify aquatic restoration and conservation needs and priorities. An electronic template for aquatic data storage also will be provided.

Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy

Responding to recommendations of the Independent Science Panel, the 2001 legislature established a committee to develop a statewide monitoring strategy and an action plan with an adaptive management framework. The plan will address watershed health with a focus on salmon recovery. Comprehensive monitoring will help those involved in salmon recovery know if they're making the right decisions and taking the most appropriate actions. Monitoring can help guide course corrections. Any necessary change in direction is called adaptive management, a fundamental principle in the Statewide Strategy. Federal, tribal and local government partners are part of this endeavor. The project will incorporate existing monitoring efforts and elements of previous salmon recovery efforts, such as the Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon, the Salmon Recovery Scorecard and the Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program. The committee report is due in December 2002. It will identify steps needed to have the monitoring strategy fully implemented by June 30, 2007.



Providing Water for People and for Fish

Instream Flow Adoptions

Sixteen major water basins do not have enough water for fish. A strategic plan for setting instream flows through 2010 has been developed; the plan prioritizes where instream flows should be set for 2001-2003, and by 2010. The priority is based on the degree of urgency for flow setting, the readiness to proceed by local planning groups, information available, funding sources, and the dates by which instream flow recommendations are expected. A four-tier system was developed. Tier one has nine salmon watersheds that plan to have flows set in regulation or substantial progress made by June 30, 2003; twelve watersheds expect to have flows by 2005; and seven more expect to be set by 2010.

Creative Tools to Increase Stream Flows

A voluntary strategy to increase stream flows in 16 critical basins with vulnerable salmon and trout populations, this program will use many tools to acquire water rights to provide water for people and fish. Some, such as water leasing and purchasing, have been used; other more innovative measures, including

water banking, auctions, and dry year leases, will be tested and employed where and when appropriate. A list and maps outlining priority watersheds, rivers, streams and stream reaches is being developed to identify where water rights acquisition efforts should be focused. Guidance for evaluating and selecting projects has been developed. The program will be implemented in the coming months through partnerships with key stakeholders, including watershed groups, conservation districts, tribes, federal agencies, and private organizations.

Update Water Code

The Department of Ecology plans to complete water resources policy studies (e.g., adjudication, water dispute resolution process) specified by the 2003 legislature. New legislation that would address important emerging issues such as municipal water rights and instream flows, exempt wells and stock watering, and relinquishment will also be evaluated.

Supporting Regional Salmon Recovery Planning

Regional Recovery Plan Model

Under leadership of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, state and federal agencies, tribes, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, and regional salmon recovery organizations have developed a regional recovery plan model. This model identifies the essential elements of a recovery plan, a document that will comprehensively define actions necessary to recover one or more salmon populations within a region.

Salmon Recovery Planning Grants

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Department of Fish and Wildlife are administering grants to help address one of the most pressing needs identified by regional groups. They will fund regional organizations to help integrate local, state, and federal recovery efforts. Five regional salmon recovery planning groups—Upper Columbia, Lower Columbia, Yakima Basin, Snake River, and Puget Sound—have been provided over \$2 million, and additional money will be available to do watershed-scale activities that will assist the regional organizations as they develop their recovery plans.

Regional Water Initiatives

The Department of Ecology plans to complete the Central Puget Sound and Columbia River mainstem water initiatives. In the Yakima basin, they will pursue funding for additional storage and related fish passage and work on "use it or lose it" (relinquishment) issues through on-going mediation.

Watershed Planning

The Watershed Plan Implementation Committee's report to the legislature on implementation of watershed plans is due December 2002. It should help state agencies improve coordination between local watershed planning and salmon recovery efforts, support completion of local watershed plans, and identify important early actions for implementation. The Committee will present its report at a statewide conference in November 2002.

During the 2001-2003 biennium several legal cases could have a significant effect on how salmon recovery proceeds.

United States v. Washington, Civil No. 70-9213, Subproceeding 01-1 (W.D. Wash.) (Culverts/ “Phase II”)

In January 2001, treaty Indian Tribes in Western Washington, joined by the United States, sued the State of Washington, claiming the state is violating the Tribes' treaty “right of taking fish” because some culverts underlying state highways and roads block fish passage.

The Tribes and the United States ask the court to say the treaties impose a duty to protect fish habitat, and the Tribes' ability to earn a livelihood from fishing is the standard by which this duty must be gauged. They further argue the treaties impose a standard of habitat protection that is higher than the standard imposed under the Endangered Species Act.

The parties have recently agreed to put the litigation on hold while they try to negotiate a settlement. One of the goals of the negotiations is development of a plan to identify and repair or replace all fish-blocking culverts owned by the federal government, the State of Washington, and the Tribes within much of western Washington. If negotiations are unsuccessful, discovery could resume as early as October 2002.

National Wildlife Federation v. NMFS, 01-640-GMK (D. Ore.) (Federal Columbia River Power System 2001 Biological Opinion Lawsuit)

A consortium of environmental and fishing groups is seeking review of a biological opinion (“2000 BiOp”) issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) pursuant to the ESA. The 2000 BiOp addresses effects of operating the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) on 12 salmonid evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) listed as either threatened or endangered under the ESA. The FCRPS consists of dams, powerhouses, and associated reservoirs located on the Columbia and Snake Rivers that are operated by several federal agencies—the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)—called the “Action Agencies.”

NMFS concluded that the Action Agencies' operation of the FCRPS is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of eight of the ESUs. NMFS therefore prescribed hydro actions and offsite mitigation actions for each adversely affected ESU that, if implemented, would not be deemed to jeopardize the species' continued existence and would allow the FCRPS to operate in compliance with the ESA.

The lawsuit argues that the 2000 BiOp violates the ESA by understating the risk of extinction these species face, by relying voluntary actions by private, state and other federal agencies, and by granting emergency exemptions that make many key measures optional.

For the past eight months, parties involved in the lawsuit—including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, the Northwest Power Planning Council, Columbia River Basin Tribes (Yakama Nation, Nez Perce Tribe, Warm Spring Tribes, and Umatilla Tribes), and various river user groups—have been engaged in court ordered mediation. A hearing is currently scheduled for February 2003.

Washington Trout and PEER v. WDFW, 02-CV-1221 (W.D. Wash.) (Tokul Creek Litigation)

Washington Trout and Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility sued the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for an alleged violation of ESA and state law due primarily to potential fish passage problems associated with an existing water diversion dam at the Tokul Creek hatchery. The parties are engaged in settlement discussions. WDFW is working with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain assistance in eliminating any potential fish passage problems.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. Ecology

The Muckleshoot Tribe is attempting to challenge an instream flow agreement entered into by the City of Seattle, Ecology, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service as part of the Cedar River Habitat Conservation Plan. The agreement is intended to ensure sufficient flows to protect listed salmon in the Cedar River. King County Superior Court dismissed the case on procedural grounds and the Court of Appeals, Division I affirmed. The case is still pending before the Court of Appeals on motions for reconsideration.

Methow Valley Irrigation District v. Ecology; Okanogan Wilderness League v. Ecology

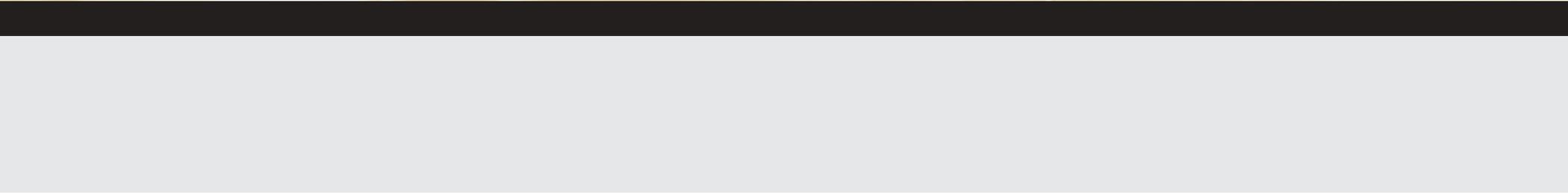
These two cases have been consolidated before the Pollution Control Hearings Board and involve appeals of an Ecology order requiring the Methow Valley Irrigation District (MVID) to limit its water withdrawals. The order is based upon Ecology's authority to prevent violations of state water quality standards and to prevent the waste of water. While there are no specific salmon/ESA issues being litigated in this case, Ecology's actions follow upon significant litigation and negotiations between the NMFS and the irrigation district over salmon/ESA issues. One of the factors underlying both the actions by NMFS and Ecology is the impact of MVID's withdrawals on listed salmon.

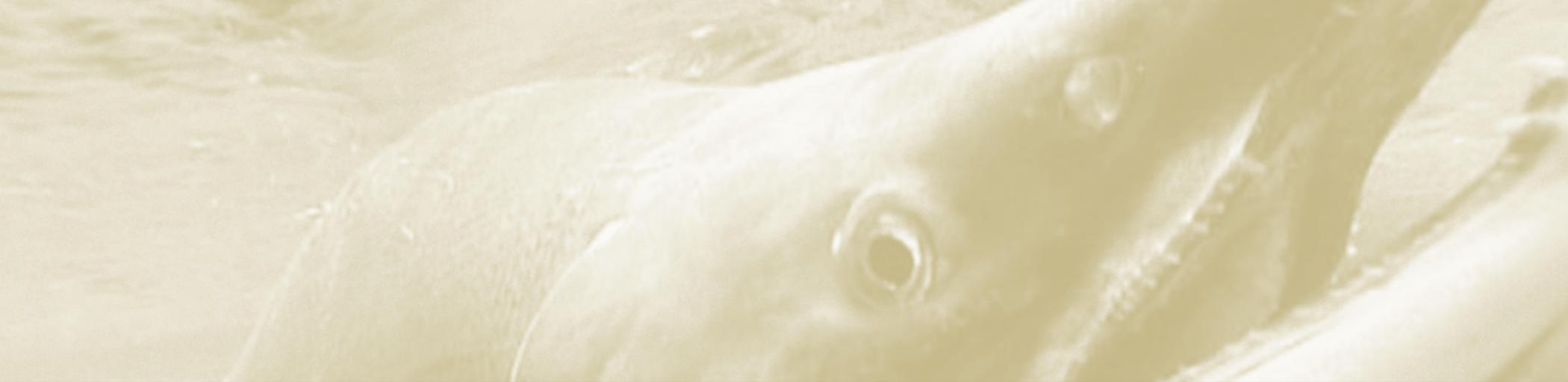
Washington Trout and Native Fish Society v. WDFW

Washington Trout and the Native Fish Society have filed a 60-day notice of their intent to sue WDFW under the ESA in a lawsuit challenging the Puget Sound chinook hatchery operation as a whole. These groups allege the Puget Sound chinook hatcheries are being operated in violation of the ESA by directly taking adult salmon to collect eggs for the hatchery, placing juvenile hatchery fish in streams where they compete with wild juveniles, releasing genetically inferior hatchery fish to interbreed with wild fish, and by blocking upstream passage of adult fish at some facilities. On August 27, 2002, the WDFW submitted a Hatchery Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) to NMFS - Fisheries. NMFS will review the HGMP to decide whether or not the plan meets the standards for inclusion under the 4(d) Rule, which includes a limit for hatchery operations. Approval will result in the approved hatchery program being exempt from the ESA "take" prohibition.

// We are really just starting the actions necessary to restore and sustain the salmon... //

WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS
CHAIR, SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD
SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER EDITORIAL
JULY 23, 2000.





State of Washington
Governor's
Salmon Recovery
Office

2002 State of Salmon Background Data Report

Part Three

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Cover Photos Left to Right
Flett Creek / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Pink male salmon / Manu Esteve
Stream restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Fisherman / Washington State Archives
Volunteers stream sampling / Disk Knight, Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Stream bank restoration / Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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Readers' Guide

When the *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon: Extinction is Not an Option* was published in 1999, state agencies agreed to develop biennial implementation plans, called *Agency Action Plans*, and the *Salmon Recovery Scorecard* to measure progress toward achieving goals set out in the *Statewide Strategy*.

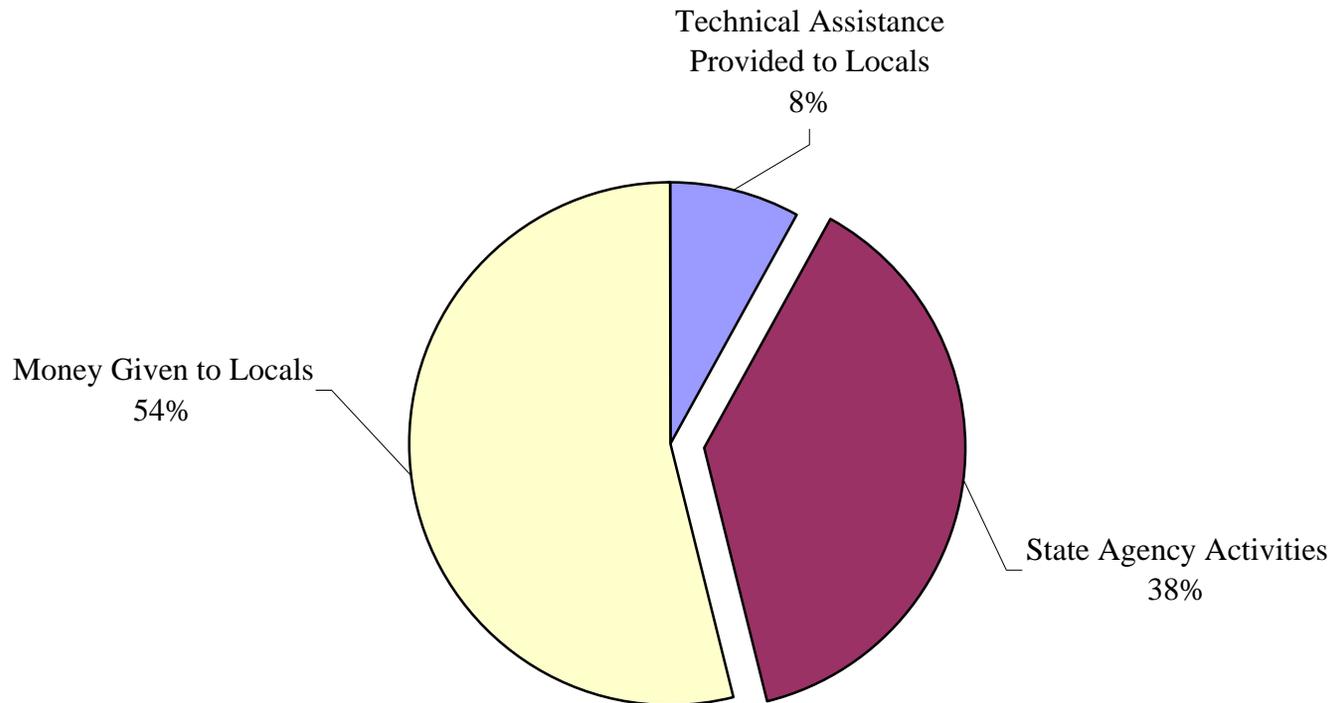
This document is Part Three of the 2002 State of Salmon Report and contains detailed information from these management tools. Here you will find reports on accomplishments from the 1999-2001 Action Plan; expected actions for the 2001-2003 Action Plan, as adjusted to reflect changes due to the 2002 supplemental budget; and supporting data for *Scorecard* reports.

1999-2001 Action Plan Accomplishments

The 1999-2001 Action Plan identified specific salmon recovery activities that state agencies were planning to undertake. It represented the first actions in the long-term implementation of the *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon*. It focused on new actions and modifications to existing activities that provided additional protection for salmon and was driven by goals and strategies in the *Statewide Strategy*.

The following information reports on the work accomplished under the 1999-2001 Action Plan.

1999-2001 Action Plan Budget



**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| AGRICULTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE FISH HABITAT | | |
| Agr-1 | Update state restrictions on pesticide applications | WDA received approval from all federal and state Pesticides Task Force members on a process to assess and respond to pesticide impacts on salmonids. WDA is now using its regulatory authority to address pesticides in water that are found at levels harmful to salmonids. The process is designed to provide ESA certainty for pesticide applicators. |
| Agr-2 | Revise farm conservation practices | CC facilitated review of field office technical guide (FOTG) of the federal NRCS and funded Agriculture, Fish and Water (AFW) negotiations for the second year of the biennium. Guidelines for Preparation of Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plans were completed. WDA completed 90% of NRCS farm practice reviews specific to NW Washington; these practices will assist in the implementation of farm plans that address both ESA and CWA. |
| Agr-3 | Implement Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) | 15 conservation districts entered into 98 individual CREP contracts, Statewide; these contracts covered 1,694 acres or 103.5 stream miles. |
| Agr-4 | Develop guidance for Comprehensive Irrigation Management Plans | Completed and received approval from federal and state agencies for the Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plan (CIDMP). |
| FORESTS AND FISH | | |
| For-1 | Adopt new forest practices rules | Forest Practices Board adopted new, permanent, forest practices rules. Scorecard B1 |
| For-2 | Approve road maintenance and abandonment plans | Approved 2,576 Road Management and Abandonment Plans (RMAPs). |
| For-4 | Support Small Forest Landowner Office (SFLO) | DNR established SFLO, Advisory Committee, and a SFLO website. Began development of SFLO database. Developed rules and a program to implement the Forest Riparian Easement (FRE) program while providing consultations and technical assistance to 326 landowners interested in the program. 43 landowners initiated the FRE process. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| For-7 | Additional compliance field staff | DNR hired and deployed 6 new NR Program Specialists for RMAPing and 6 new Forester 2s for compliance and enforcement. WDFW conducted bull trout habitat field reviews, verified stream types, identified suitable in-channel and off-channel fish habitat enhancement sites, participated in adaptive management research & monitoring, and assisted landowners in placement of large woody debris. Ecology's efforts included: providing assistance in understanding the new Forests and Fish rules; work with landowners and Tribes on stream typing and riparian standards; participating on ID teams on forest practice permit reviews for water quality; review alternate plans in forest practices to include mitigation plans/habitat restoration; work with federal, state and private land managers for improved road maintenance; and compliance actions as appropriate. |
| For-8 | Replace Forest Practice Application System | Designed the (new) Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS). Converted 95% of the data from the old system (MAPS) to FPARS. Began to develop and test FPARS. |
| For-9 | Purchase Small Landowner Easements | Did not purchase any easements (see For-4). |
| LINKING LAND USE DECISIONS AND SALMON RECOVERY | | |
| Lan-1 | Adopt Shoreline Management Act (SMA) guidelines and assist local governments | Shoreline Master Program amendments adopted into rule. Legal challenge to Pollution Control Hearings Board resulted in additional negotiations and court settlement discussions. |
| Lan-2 | Update administrative guidelines for Best Available Science (BAS) | BAS amendments to WAC 365-195 adopted. |
| Lan-3 | Provide information and technical assistance to support local governments | OCD provided over \$444,000 to ten cities and four counties for plan and regulation development to protect habitat. Provided review and comment on local critical areas ordinances, and produced a series of Short Courses in Local Land Use Planning about salmon recovery and critical areas protection. |
| Lan-4 | Revise guidelines for local Floodplain Management Plans | New draft floodplain guidelines completed by Ecology and sent to stakeholders for review. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|-----------|--|--|
| Lan-6 | Implement the recommendations for a statewide, coordinated approach to reduce flood hazards (HB 3110 (1998)) | WSDOT established a flood management task force to expand technical assistance, develop a clearing house of flood information, review flood program models, and develop strategy to expand and update floodplain mapping. Flood mapping, modeling and policy conference held Mar 7-8, 2001. Community needs assessment and flood mapping update white paper completed Jun 30. WSDOT and FEMA signed a policy/commitment agreement that will focus data gathering efforts on updating topographic, hydrographic, channel migration, and impervious ssurfact data sets for pilot basins. |
| Lan-8 | Design and promote incentives for non-regulatory land use programs | Ecology staff provided on-the-ground wetlands assistance (fundraising and technical support) to agency and non-government partners on Qwuloolt and Spencer Island projects (Snohomish County) Puyallup River (Pierce), Deer Lagoon (Island), and California Creek (Whatcom). OCD provided \$5,000,000 in grants to four counties to acquire riparian habitat. Cowlitz Co. received \$1million for acquisition, which will be used to acquire 85.1 acres of conservation easements (40 were acquired to date). Clallam Co. will use its \$1million for conservation easements, monitoring, and as leverage for large scale restoration projects such as the Dungeness Estuary project. Chelan Co. received \$1.5 million for conservation easements and restoration projects. Skagit Co is using its \$1.5 million to purchase 450 acres of conservation easements, monitoring, and data. |
| Lan-9 | Implement Puget Sound wetlands protection | Agencies provided technical assistance and policy support to local governments on wetlands protection/ restoration and large-scale marine development projects in Puget Sound; for example, working with Drayton Harbor shellfish growers, Ecology used its existing wetland restoration database and a landscape scale assessment to establish priority wetland preservation and restoration sites that have greatest potential to maintain and restore water quality in Drayton Harbor. Ecology also completed wetlands mitigation compliance study and completed final report. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|---|
| MANAGING URBAN STORMWATER TO PROTECT STREAMS | | |
| Sto-1 | Develop a Stormwater Management Strategy Plan | Stormwater technical manual for Western Washington completed; it provides guidance to local governments on how to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to fish habitat and water quality. Stormwater and Combined Sewer Overflows Program of Puget Sound Management Plan was updated and adopted by Puget Sound Action Team. Phase I stormwater permits were issued in October 2000 for construction and industrial activities. The Pollution Control Hearings Board, acting on appeal of the permit, issued a partial stay; Ecology is in the process of negotiating provisions of the permit to address appealed issues. Began work on Phase II permit requirements for construction permits 1 acre and above. |
| Sto-4 | Provide technical assistance to local governments' stormwater programs | A CD-ROM containing web links, a power point presentation and downloadable documents, and a color brochure on innovative stormwater management techniques called "low impact development practices" were developed by PSAT for local governments and other audiences.. A regional conference was presented in June 2001 on low impact development practices and was attended by approximately 400 elected officials, planning staff, developers, academics, and others. Agencies' staff assisted with the improvement of local stormwater programs in 48 jurisdictions throughout the Puget Sound basin, held numerous workshops and training on stormwater manual, and met with specific local governments to address fish related issues. |
| ENSURING ADEQUATE WATER IN STREAMS FOR FISH | | |
| Wqn-1 | Adopt instream flows in high priority basins | Instream Flow rule adopted for Skagit River, protecting flows for tidal inundation of estuary and important habitat for Skagit river chinook and other species. Continued scientific work to support additional instream flows. Watershed Planning Units briefed on flow-setting principles and methods. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|--|---|---|
| Wqn-3 | Begin implementation of stream flow restoration plans in high priority basins | <p>Ecology leased and/or purchased water to return flows in Walla Walla (over 1,275 acre-feet of water), Methow (over 261 acre-feet), Yakima (2,593 acre-feet) and Dungeness (where irrigators gave up 50% of their rights to withdraw water from the river and about 20cfs were secured through agricultural conservation and reuse). Agriculture conservation efforts were also implemented in the Yakima and Methow watersheds. About 10 reclaimed water projects were constructed or under construction in salmon recovery areas (King county, cities of Yelm, Snoqualmie, Walla Walla, and Sequim and others areas), resulting in 13 million gallons per day of water saved. The saved water benefits fish through stream flow augmentation or through less demand on the existing water resources.</p> <p>DOH provided technical assistance to entities developing reclaimed water projects; 8 projects are constructed and in use, 12 are under construction, 17 are in planning and 26 are in review or initial development stages.</p> |
| CLEAN WATER FOR FISH: INTEGRATING KEY TOOLS | | |
| Wqa-1 | Adopt and implement revised water quality standards | Ecology proposed revisions to water quality standards for antidegradation, temperature and dissolved oxygen drafted; public workshops held; implementation plan drafted. Participating in regional Temperature Criteria Guidance project with other PNW states and feds; will fold results into proposal. |
| Wqa-2 | Implement non point actions to salmon | <p>State's Nonpoint Plan has been coordinated with salmon related protection efforts, been approved by EPA, and is being implemented by state agencies and others. OCD developed "Smart Growth" information about the contributions of sprawl to nonpoint source pollution. Ecology developed a list of salmon-related 303d waters. More than 112 water cleanup plans (including non-salmon) were completed by Ecology.</p> <p>Initiated joint project with EPA, OR & ID to develop TMDLs on Columbia & Snake Rivers. Sediments in the Yakima River have been reduced by more than 50%, meeting water quality standards in 4 out of 5 drains as a result of work with and by the major irrigation districts. Ecology provided technical assistance and \$3.5 million in loans to assist in this effort.</p> |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| FISH PASSAGE BARRIERS: PROVIDING ACCESS TO HABITAT | | |
| Pas-1 | Inventory and prioritize fish passage barriers and screening | WDFW accelerated inventory of WSDOT road crossings, and passage barriers at Olympic, Methow, and Cowlitz Wildlife Areas and Region 4 and 6 access areas. 7 inventories with DOT grants. Database containing 13,100 records developed & distributed. Completed 761 fishway inspections. 44 projects in DOT grants + 7 projects in city grants. |
| Pas-2 | Correct fish passage barriers | Corrected passage problems on 9 stand alone + 10 tagalong WSDOT passage projects and 20 WDFW passage projects. |
| Pas-3 | Correct fish screening problems | 10 Methow screening projects complete or underway, 80% of diversions complete in Beaver Ck., 6 other diversions complete; 280 screen inspections completed. |
| Pas-4 | Provide technical and financial assistance for fish passage and screening | WDFW provided technical assistance for 25 inventory efforts, 385 passage and 30 screening projects. Completed 2nd edition of WDFW Fish Passage Barrier and Surface Water Diversion Inventory Manual, 1st edition Screening Manual, 2nd edition Fishway Manual, 3rd edition Culvert Manual. |
| HARVEST MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WILD FISH | | |
| Har-1 | Complete Comprehensive Fishery Management Planning | Puget Sound Comprehensive Chinook and Hood Canal summer chum harvest plans approved by NMFS through 2003. Comprehensive coho plan exploitation rate guidelines established for wild Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Snohomish chinook stocks. Interim goals agreed for Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca chinook. Upper Columbia steelhead management plan completed and submitted to NMFS for potential delisting of hatchery steelhead. |
| Har-3 | Continue to investigate methods for selective fishing and to reduce incidental impacts | Coordinated and implemented tests of tangle nets as commercial selective gear in Willapa Bay and Budd Inlet; gears show great promise for live capture and will be implemented in 2002. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| | Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| | Har-4 | Continue and expand commercial and recreational fishery monitoring | Selective fisheries were monitored in the ocean(areas1-4), Puget Sound(area 5), and Columbia River for coho; produced area catch estimates for areas 1-5 during chinook and coho fisheries. Sampled all recreational marine fisheries to obtain catch per unit effort and species composition. Sampled all recreational and commercial marine area fisheries to retrieve coded-wire-tags. Added special monitoring effort for Lk. Washington sockeye fishery. |
| | Har-5 | Continue non-Indian commercial salmon fleet license buyback | Phase I purchase of commercial fishing licenses included \$4.625 million (federal funds) and \$2.340 million (state funds) which purchased 282 commercial fishing licenses (37 charter, 184 gill net, 9 per seine, 11 reef net, 41 troll). Phase 2 funds were entirely from federal Economic Adjustment Assistance Act and included \$19.956 million which bought 337 commercial fishing licenses (193 gill net, 133 per seine, 11 reef net). |
| | Har-6 | ESA compliance for WDFW harvest/research activities | FMEPs: Lower Columbia submitted 3/01; Snake River submitted May 01; see comp chinook for Puget Sound; Section 6 annual take report bull trout completed 5/01 Columbia River, 6/01 Puget Sound/Coast;32 Section 10 permits for non-salmon fisheries and/or research completed 12/00, 1/01; 7 more Sect. 10 permits under dev. Research projects submitted to NMFS for approval each November. |
| HATCHERY MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WILD FISH | | | |
| | Hat-1 | Complete comprehensive WDFW hatchery program evaluation | Puget Sound: submitted 6 HGMPs covering summer chum, 33 HGMPs for chinook programs, and 48 HGMPs for all other programs. Columbia River: submitted 29 HGMPs for Mitchell Act programs, 1 HGMP for Columbia River chum, and 11 HGMPs for chinook & steelhead programs; 10 HGMPs for other programs. Snake River: submitted Tucannon steelhead, Touchet steelhead, and Lyons Ferry/Wallowa steelhead. Provided habitat, hatchery and management information for Hatchery Scientific Review Group. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|-----------|--|---|
| Hat-3 | Continue artificial production-related research, including post-release behavior and migration speed | Federal funds were used to begin documenting success of reproduction of hatchery fish in the wild in the Deschutes River and a long-term study on the Kalama River to address recovery efforts of ESA listed steelhead using hatchery broodstock. There are three primary areas of focus 1) the degree to which natural productive success of a wild stock is changed by hatchery propagation of that wild stock, 2) the nature and degree of interbreeding between wild and propagated wild fish and the consequences of that interbreeding on productivity of naturally spawning population, 3) efficacy of wild broodstock hatchery programs in achieving natural production and other fishery management objectives including containment of risks to wildstocks. |
| Hat-4 | Continue to mass mark fish | Marked approximately 30 million coho, 30 million chinook annually. |
| Hat-6 | Implement improved hatchery practices to protect wildstocks | ESA recovery plans for spring chinook were implemented at Kendall Creek Hatchery, Hurd Creek/ Dungeness Hatcheries. Recovery plans and operations developed and implemented for listed ESA stocks of chum in the Hood Canal and Lower Columbia River areas. Also assessment of survival problems in Lake Washington watershed. Developed hatchery database (HatPro), progress reports for Nooksack and Dungeness spring chinook recovery plans, fish transfer pumps and counters for all Puget Sound and coastal hatchery complexes. Systematic review and prioritization of Puget Sound and coastal hatchery structures in need of replacement or retrofitting to meet fish passage and water quality requirements, and intake and screen replacements, etc. |
| Hat-7 | Support Hatchery Scientific Review Group (HSRG) | Staff support for Hatchery and Scientific Review Group (HSRG) provided habitat, hatchery and management information requested for their Southern Puget Sound and Eastern Straits Regional Reviews. One FTE is part of nine member HSRG panel. Support also provided for HSRG grant process. |
| Hat-8 | Hatchery Production Programs to Comply with ESA | See Hat-6 |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| HYDROPOWER AND FISH: PURSUING OPPORTUNITIES | | |
| Hyd-1 | Ensure that operation of hydropower projects protect and reduce/mitigate impacts on salmon and its habitat | 67 hydro projects are currently in licensing or relicensing process, including water quality 401 certification. On the Columbia, state agencies are assisting in drafting and implementing the BiOp for 10 FCRPS dams, drafting/implementing the HCP for three PUD dams, and working on FERC relicense for two PUD dams. Agencies are participating in implementation of mitigation measures on 28 hydro projects, including 10 FCRPS dams and 5 FERC dams on the Columbia River. |
| Hyd-2 | Condition hydropower projects with instream flow | Ecology reviewed FERC relicensing projects under water quality 401 certification. |
| EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE NEEDS OF SALMON | | |
| Edu-3 | Implement volunteer programs | WDFW developed and produced NatureMapping Water Module Data Bank Training Manual; incorporated salmon recovery information into trainings for Aquatic & Angler Education Instructors. PIE involved 498 volunteers (268 of these on salmon-related projects). Captured 7,414 hours of volunteer activity (3,383 on salmon-related projects). Conservation Commission executed grant agreements with 10 conservation districts to pass through funding to adjacent RFEGs to support a volunteer coordinator in each of the 12 RFEGs. |
| Edu-4 | Implement Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) "Salmon Recovery Initiative" | WCC crews focused on watershed restoration efforts restoring, enhancing and monitoring for example nearly 40 miles of stream and riparian corridors; over 490 stream barriers were removed; 2,260,900 fish were tagged; 391 instream structures -- large woody debris and rock clusters were installed; and treated about 1,250 acres of wetlands. Also over 19,500 hours of environmental education were given to adult and youth. Of 25 crews with up to 125 Corps members were mainly focused on salmon recovery. |
| Edu-7 | Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Fund | Awarded and closed-out 16 contracts totaling \$442,042. Directly reached 13, 957 individuals (and indirectly 168,770) with messages about ways to protect and restore Puget Sound. |
| Edu-9 | Implement interpretive plan at state properties | Parks implemented Salmon Interpretive pilot projects in seven parks and in all four regions. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|---|--|
| ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS RELATED TO SALMON | | |
| Enf-2 | Deploy marine enforcement detachments | Three detachments created in 5/00 to provide priority enforcement focus on selective salmon fisheries in marine waters. Completed all scheduled Pacific Fisheries Management Council enforcement patrols for selective fisheries. Selective fishery compliance reporting for CY2000 reveals regulation compliance of 90% and above in the four salmon mgmt. areas. |
| Enf-3 | Increase compliance and enforcement of Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) | Focus on high-risk permits. Statewide HPA compliance exceeds 95% of those permits checked; 6,718 on-site checks by habitat staff (4,938 permits issued) in 2001. |
| Enf-4 | Increase compliance and enforcement of water quality pollution | New staff assigned to all four of Ecology's regional offices to focus on non-point pollution. 376 inspections resulted in technical assistance, informal enforcement actions to prevent water pollution. |
| Enf-5 | Detect and enforce against illegal water diversions | Ecology reestablished compliance program, hired/trained staff, acted to detect illegal water users, took about 71 actions (including penalties amounting to \$336,000) against illegal water diverters, and regulated water users - resulting in water remaining in streams especially during low flow conditions. |
| Enf-6 | Develop and implement a compliance/accountability database | Completed the development of Phase I database that monitors and tracks BA review status of WSDOT projects at UFWS and NMFS. Also, completed a needs assessment for development of Phase II which will provide permit tracking and compliance monitoring with all resource agencies. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|--|---|--|
| PERMIT STREAMLINING | | |
| Per-2 | Develop and implement Integrated Stream Corridor Guidelines | WDFW, Ecology, & WSDOT completed 7 white papers and scoping for future guidelines. (available at http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/ahg/) Edit, graphic design, and layout underway for 4 additional documents. Stream Habitat Restoration and Channel Design underway. |
| Per-4 | Conduct review of Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) and initiate ESA compliance document | MOU between WDFW, NMFS, USFWS signed; generic outline developed, committees established, initial program review initiated, 2 discussion draft rules distributed for comment; scoping completed after 6 public meetings 10/99, comment summary document completed; DEIS initiated; submitting existing program to NMFS & USFWS for review before proceeding further; project in hiatus until response received. |
| Per-6 | Complete ESA compliance documents for transportation projects | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statewide biological assessment - Developed and in negotiation with NMFS and USFWS 2. Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines not yet published, so not in use yet 3. ECY Tech. Manual not complete so HRM update not done yet - stormwater inventory updated 4. 146 BAs submitted to NMFS and 19 BAs submitted to USFWS 5. 4(d) rule for maintenance - BO written, public review started |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - SCIENCE ACTIVITIES | | |
| Sci-1 | Develop recovery goals and rebuilding targets | Draft recovery goal analysis completed for 16 PS chinook populations; habitat characterized for 10 watersheds in the Lower Columbia region. |
| Sci-2 | Establish and implement a technical and scientific review process | IAC submitted a briefing paper to Governor examining scientific and technical groups established for salmon recovery, and making recommendations for coordinated scientific support for salmon recovery. IAC established a Technical Panel of experts to meet with Lead Entities and advise them on their assessments and habitat recovery strategies, assist in developing grant evaluation criteria, and review and evaluate grant applications. GSRO, with assistance from agencies, published Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon. |
| Sci-3 | Provide scientific review and oversight | ISP Report 2000-1: Review of Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - MONITORING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Mon-1 | Facilitate the development of a statewide monitoring framework | Salmon Recovery Scorecard created and partially implemented by agencies. Development and passage of legislation for statewide monitoring strategy and action plan (SSB 5637). Monitoring Salmon Habitat in the Pacific Northwest directory of protocols distributed by WDFW. ISP Report 2000-2 issued: Recommendations for Monitoring Salmonid Recovery In Washington State. |
| Mon-3 | Implement Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program (PSAMP) | Agencies implemented coordinated, interagency Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program. Data from long-term fresh water, marine water, and sediment quality monitoring stations are posted on Ecology's web site. Updated results were published in annual reports presented at the Puget Sound Research Conference, and included in the Puget Sound Update report. Data collection continued by implementing agencies, including new investigations of contaminants in herring and investigations of contaminant effects in rockfish and English sole; monitoring eelgrass distribution; and surveys of groundfish abundance in Strait of Juan de Fuca and Strait of Georgia/Rosario Strait. Fish contaminant and effects work at WDFW more fully (and formally) coordinated with similar work at NMFS's Northwest Fisheries Science Center. Conducted and reported results of a survey of more than 50 estuarine and nearshore marine assessment projects to promote improved integration among projects. Completed program review of PSAMP and began responding to recommendations (e.g., improved peer review, integrative studies). |
| Mon-4 | Update Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI) Project and integrate with Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Information and Assessment Project (SSHIAP) | Existing SaSI documents available on WDFW Website; database enhanced to facilitate queries and updating; data for Puget Sound and Lower Columbia Technical Recovery Team identification of populations and abundance data; Lower Columbia chum reports final draft; Stillaguamish Chinook report final draft. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|--|
| Mon-5 | Expand existing Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program (SSHIAP) | 42 WRIAs with cleaned/routed hydrolayer; 4 WRIAs (8, 11, 12, & 15) with all core habitat elements completed; full set of maps delivered to watershed groups associated with these WRIAs; 4 other WRIAs (10, 16, 17, & 19) with core habitat elements nearly completed; 9 WRIAs with 4 core habitat elements completed. Additional information on data protocols and SSHIAP products available at http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/sshiap/index.htm |
| Mon-6 | Expand annual spawner abundance monitoring | Spawner surveys are conducted periodically in all but 5 of the 62 WRIAs; annual surveys were conducted in 41 of 62 WRIAs. Pacific Salmon Treaty-funded salmon spawning survey research in Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Green, Lewis, Hanford Reach. |
| Mon-7 | Continue and expand freshwater productivity research | WDFW conducting smolt and adult monitoring sites in Skagit (2 sites), Island County, Skykomish, Lk. Washington system (4 sites), Green (2 sites), White, Deschutes, Hood Canal (15 sites) Snow Ck., Chehalis (3 sites), Lower Columbia (3 sites), Cowlitz, 2 sites, Lewis/Kalama (2 sites), Wind (4 sites), Tucannon, Wenatchee (3 sites). Ecology and WDFW, are monitoring 5 index watersheds for connections between water quality and fish productivity - Big Beef Creek (Hood Canal), Bingham Creek (Chehalis Basin), Deschutes River (Budd Inlet), Cedar Creek (Lewis River), and Chiwawa River (Wenatchee Basin). Results of first year of monitoring will be available in FY02. |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - DATA ACTIVITIES | | |
| Dat-3 | Develop and implement salmon recovery information management plan | SWIM completed initial agency survey and distributed report; completed strategic plan, and developed tactical plan to respond to survey needs. SWIM TAC developed project list to address needs. Actively participating with the State/EPA Environmental Data Standards Council re IT standards. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|---|
| Dat-6 | Track funds allocated for salmon habitat projects and activities | IAC PRISM database contains information on 881 SRFB salmon recovery projects, ranging from those in application phase to funded and completed projects. PRISM provides information weekly to DOT's Uniform Environmental Project Reporting System (UEPRS). The classification system used to describe projects in PRISM was developed with a number of state agencies, has been adopted by GSRO, and is used in WDFW's monitoring protocols directory. PRISM is accessible on the Internet. Planning for interactive map Internet website to show funded salmon projects was begun. |
| Dat-7 | Inventory Nearshore Habitat | ShoreZone data for the state-wide inventory of nearshore habitats was published. Whatcom and Skagit inventory data continues to be made available. These data are being widely used by lead entities, Marine Resource Committees, and local governments for salmon restoration project selection. Nearshore related studies and data sets were also inventoried. |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - RESEARCH ACTIVITIES | | |
| Res-2 | Study predation on salmon | Experimental manipulation of tern breeding colony was successful. Study was cut short because of concerns over released salmonids in nearby waters. A manuscript has been submitted for peer review publication in Biological Conservation. Marine mammal study has been conducted in Hood Canal. A progress report is available documenting results from 1998 and 1999; results from 2000 will be available later in 2001. |

**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|---|--|---|
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - SALMON REPORT | | |
| Rep-1 | Prepare "State of the Salmon Report" and revision to Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon (SSRS) | First State of Salmon Report published. Coordinated first Action Plan and status report. Revisions and linkage of Strategy, Action Plan, and Scorecard underway. |
| REGIONAL RESPONSE | | |
| Reg-2 | Create toolbox of recovery materials | GSRO published Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon, and drafted Roadmap for Watershed Habitat Conservation Planning. |
| Reg-3 | Provide technical assistance and funding to regional entities | WDFW Implemented Watershed Stewardship Teams (WST); 15 WST biologists provided technical assistance to 25 Lead Entities under HB2496, 16 planning units under HB2514, and 15 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs). Assistance included development of strategies to guide protection/restoration activities, project review, presentations and consultations, help in obtaining funding grants, and training. WDFW provided engineering assistance to local salmon recovery efforts. JFE crew provided fish and wildlife habitat restoration technical assistance to DNR in developing and implementing the program; 14 grantees accomplished over 130 priority projects recommended by Lead Entities. GSRO provided technical and policy assistance to Regional Recovery Boards, organized 2 public forums on salmon genetics, authored document that sets biological priorities for salmon habitat protections and restoration for Upper Columbia Fish Recovery Board, assisted in review of projects and restoration strategies, etc. |
| Reg-4 | Expand the development of local watershed salmon responses | 40 WRIAs are undertaking watershed planning, with a focus on water quantity component. Out of those, 33 are actively engaged in completing their assessment activities. State agencies meet on a quarterly basis to discuss coordination among salmon recovery and watershed planning. |
| Reg-5 | Complete the limiting factors analysis | 26 WRIA Limiting Factors reports were completed. |
| Reg-6 | Provide grants for salmon recovery | The SRFB awarded 84 grants, totaling \$13.2 million in its first funding cycle in March of 2000 and 147 grants totalling \$31.8 million in its second funding cycle in January of 2001. WDFW provided 21 contracts to Lead Entities in 1999-2000, 25 contracts in 2000-01. |

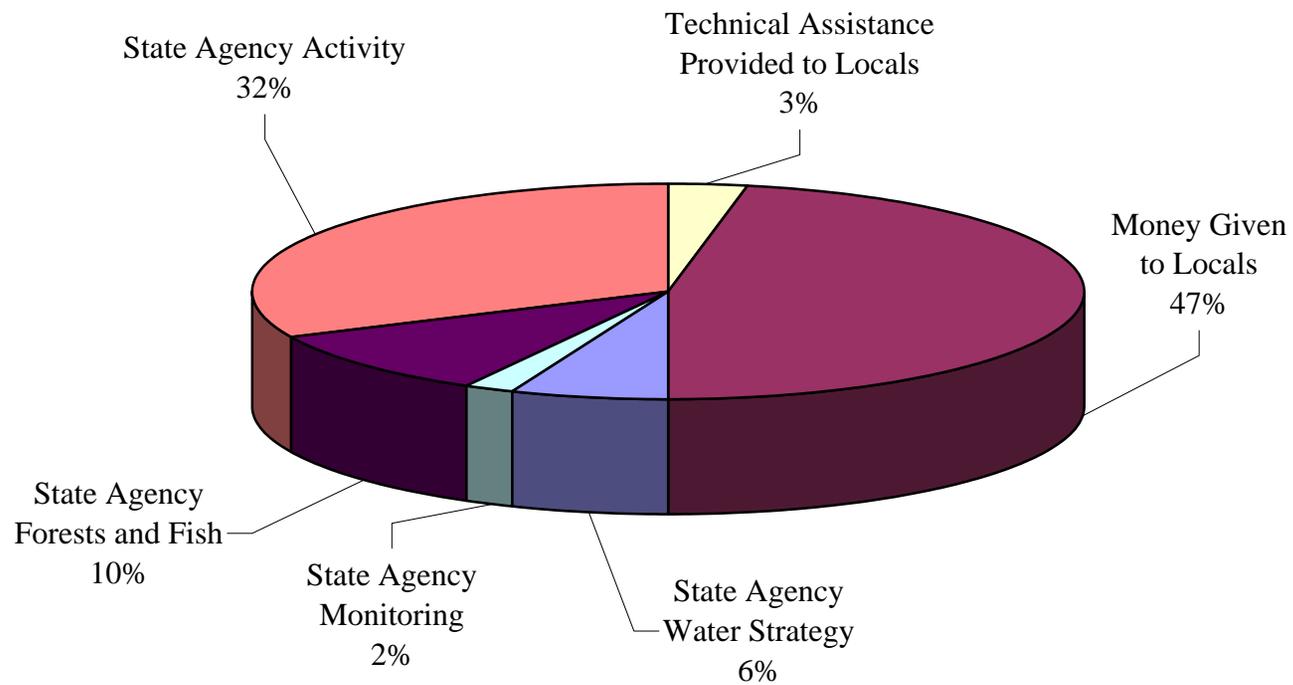
**Activities Report
1999-01 Biennium Work Accomplished**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Work Accomplished |
|-----------|--|--|
| Reg-8 | Provide Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) grants for Salmon Habitat Projects | The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Habitat Conservation Account (WWRP-HCA) benefits habitat for all species, with priority given to listed species. Although salmon are not specifically favored over other species, a number of 99-01 WWRP grants benefit salmon habitat. |
| Reg-9 | Provide Technical Assistance to local governments and landowners | PSAT reached agreement with Puget Sound conservation districts use of funds to implement and track programs. Agencies provided technical assistance for water quality, stormwater management and habitat protection to over 200 local governments and other entities in the Puget Sound counties and assisted landowners and local governments in developing responses to ESA listings. PSAT supported workshops for planners and homeowners on practices to protect shoreline habitats. Agency staff reviewed and commented on draft Critical Area Ordinances, Shoreline Master Program revisions, flood plain enhancement projects, plans for drainage districts, etc. |

2001-2003 Action Plan Expectations

This section represents the second biennial implementation plan for the *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon*. It details actions state agencies are undertaking to recover salmon during the 2001-2003 biennium. Like its predecessor 1999-2001 Action Plan, it does not include all state agency salmon-related activities. Base actions of agencies – such as the Department of Fish and Wildlife’s fish harvest actions – are not included in this report.

2001 - 2003 Action Plan Budget



**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|--|--|
| AGRICULTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE FISH HABITAT | | |
| II Agr-1 | Update state restrictions on pesticide applications | Complete technical addendum to pesticides/ESA white paper. Hire technical staff and develop a program w/in WSDA Pesticides Division to ensure pesticides are not a limiting factor in the recovery of salmon. Scorecard B1 |
| II Agr-2 | Revise farm conservation practices | AFW negotiations and review of the NRCS FOTG practices will continue. WDA will complete (1) remaining practice reviews for NW Washington; (2) riparian buffer practices statewide; (3) practice reviews and revisions appropriate for remaining three regions of state to assist implementation of farm plans. FOTG Integrated Technical Team (ITT) has looked at about 30 best management practices and plans to develop a document with practices for Washington that can be used in the entire Northwest. Scorecard C1 /C2 |
| II Agr-3 | Implement Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) | Conservation Districts will enter into CREP contracts with available funding. Scorecard C1/C2 |
| II Agr-4 | Develop guidance for Comprehensive Irrigation Management Plans | Secure funding and implement a minimum of two pilots (one on eastside/one on westside) to evaluate the planning program and make appropriate modification as needed. Plans will be performance based, identifying limiting factors for salmonids and implementing specific actions to address these limiting factors. Coordinate CIDMP planning processes w/regional salmon recovery and watershed planning. |
| FORESTS AND FISH | | |
| II For-1 | Approve road maintenance and abandonment plans | Approve 5,600 RMAPs. Begin development of RMAP tracking system. Scorecard C1/C2 |
| II For-2 | Implement Small Forest Landowner Office (SFLO) | DNR will add a riparian ecologist to SFLO team, complete SFLO database, provide consultations and assistance for landowners. Purchase Forest Riparian Easements. Develop and implement alternate planning process, help landowners prepare alternate plans. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|--|---|
| II For-3 | Implement Forests and Fish Agreement | DNR: Rules: conduct training and write FPB manual guidance. Cultural resources: develop database and pilot study on watershed analysis module. Develop and implement hazard zonation pilot project. WDFW: Continue integration of hydraulics code with forest practices WACs. Complete inventory/assessment of 360 miles of forest roads on 7 Wildlife Areas; compile GIS to monitor progress; develop road management and abandonment plans for assessed areas; correct fish passage barriers & sedimentation problems, & abandon unnecessary roads. WDFW and DNR: 13 Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research (CMER) projects approved and will be initiated; administer and participate in other ongoing projects. |
| LINKING LAND USE DECISIONS AND SALMON RECOVERY | | |
| II Lan-1 | Adopt Shoreline Management Act (SMA) guidelines and assist local governments | Ecology determining course of action given recent appeal of rules and SHB decision. Provide technical assistance to local governments that submit SMP amendments under new or additionally revised rules. Scorecard H3 |
| II Lan-2 | Provide information and technical assistance to support local governments | OCD will coordinate state agency technical support for local governments as they review and revise, as necessary, their GMA plans and development regulations. Will coordinate state agency review and comment on local plan and regulation revisions. |
| II Lan-3 | Revise guidelines for local Floodplain Management Plans | Complete update of floodplain guidelines. |
| II Lan-4 | Implement the recommendations for a statewide, coordinated approach to reduce flood hazards (HB 3110 (1998)) | WSDOT will lead development of MOA among local, state, and federal agencies to systematically update flood maps statewide. Statewide topographic/ hydrographic data assessments. Pilot floodplain mapping partnership projects in Chehalis basin. Complete flood model comparisons. |
| II Lan-5 | Design and promote incentives for non-regulatory land use programs | Ecology will develop and update technical assistance materials and provide specialized technical assistance to local governments on non-regulatory protection of wetlands. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|---|---|
| II Lan-6 | Implement marine and freshwater habitat protection in Puget Sound | Update wetland model ordinance, and adopt banking mitigation rules. Provide technical assistance to local governments to carry out portions of the Marine and Freshwater Habitat Protection Program of the Puget Sound Management Plan that supports salmon recovery, especially GMA and SMA updates and participation in watershed planning. |
| MANAGING URBAN STORMWATER TO PROTECT STREAMS | | |
| II Sto-1 | Control impacts of stormwater on salmon habitat | Stormwater manual for Eastern Washington will be developed. Phase I and II stormwater permits (over 90 permits) will be issued by 2003. Permits will be coordinated with updated comprehensive land use plans for affected communities. |
| II Sto-2 | Provide stormwater technical assistance to local governments | Agencies expect increased requests for technical assistance as new stormwater manual comes into use. Ecology is contracting with Associations of Cities and Counties to provide technical assistance in western Washington. Technical assistance in eastern Washington will also be increased as new manual is developed. |
| ENSURING ADEQUATE WATER IN STREAMS FOR FISH | | |
| II Wqn-1 | Adopt instream flows in high priority basins | Finalize Guidance Document on instream flows. Produce programmatic EIS on watershed plans. Provide financial and technical assistance on instream flows to 2514 and non-2514 local planning units. Accelerate adoption of instream flow rules in 4 of "16 critical basins" under the |
| II Wqn-2 | Implement water conservation and waste water reuse programs in high priority basins | Acquire water with focus on fish critical basins. Implement new on-farm conservation program. With DOH lead, help provide technical/financial assistance to small water systems. Scorecard D1 |
| II Wqn-3 | Governor's water strategy | Action initiatives (in addition to agency-specific water quantity actions) include a collaborative approach to develop a pay-as-you-go funding mechanism for infrastructure and water reform legislation. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|---|---|
| CLEAN WATER FOR FISH: INTEGRATING KEY TOOLS | | |
| II Wqa-1 | Adopt and implement revised water quality standards | Complete Regional Temperature Project; publish final proposals; hold extensive technical and public review process; adopt final revised water quality standards. Participate in subsequent ESA Sec 7 consultation. Scorecard B1 |
| II Wqa-2 | Improve water quality for salmon, including non-point, TMDLs, and sediment. | OCD will develop and publish materials about role of GMA in reducing sprawl, and develop model ordinances to assist local governments in protecting critical areas. Ecology will continue to work with locals to develop water quality clean up plans to improve fish habitat. Complete 30 (includes non-salmon) TMDLs in FY02. Complete Columbia & Snake Rivers TMDLs for TDG and temperature in FY03. New 303d list due in 2002. Continue to provide technical and financial assistance to major irrigation districts to reduce turbidity (sediment loads) in Granger drain by 20% for each of next two irrigation seasons with target of achieving water quality standards. Scorecard E2 |
| FISH PASSAGE BARRIERS: PROVIDING ACCESS TO HABITAT | | |
| II Pas-1 | Inventory and assess passage barriers and screening; correct problems | WDFW will locate, assess, & correct fish passage barriers on WSDOT roadways within 1 geographic district; update database; and design, fabricate, & install 16 new screens where problems have been identified. On WDFW Wildlife Areas (WLAs), complete inventory of 4 WLAs and correct problems as funds are available. Efforts will be coordinated with CC's Limiting Factors Analysis. Scorecard C2 |
| II Pas-2 | Provide technical and financial assistance for fish passage and screening | WDFW will assist recipients of SRFB grants to inventory and correct fish passage and screening problems. They also will help recipients incorporate fish passage data into a centralized data base. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|--|--|---|
| HARVEST MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WILD FISH | | |
| II Har-1 | Comprehensive Salmon Fishery Management Planning | Comprehensive Chinook Management Plans for Puget Sound will continue to be refined with TRT review; objectives for management of Puget Sound and coastal coho will be finalized for Comprehensive Coho Management Plan. Columbia River steelhead management plan will be updated. Comprehensive management plans are implemented annually through the Pacific Fisheries Management Council and "North of Falcon" season setting processes. |
| II Har-2 | Investigate methods for selective fishing to reduce incidental impacts | WDFW will evaluate catch efficiency of tangle nets and gill nets and estimate survival of salmonids captured in each gear; work with commercial fishers to improve gears; and develop web site to share information. |
| II Har-3 | Monitor commercial and recreational fisheries | WDFW will collect data on which catch estimates are based, collect basic biological information used to determine stock demographics and distribution in fisheries, and ensure new fishing techniques are achieving desired outcomes. Key tasks include collecting on-the-water data and assessing bycatch on number of released coho, chinook, chum and seabird species by ocean and Puget Sound recreational fishers, with an emphasis in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and ocean coho selective fisheries; collecting on-the-water data from commercial fisheries in PSC fisheries Areas 7/7A and assessing bycatch impacts on coho, chinook, bird and marine mammals; assessing chinook bycatch in South Puget Sound 10/11 chum fishery; and assessing coho and chinook bycatch in Hood Canal chum. Will also continue comprehensive dockside sampling of non-Indian fishery landings to collect basic catch, effort, release and biological information on fish and seabirds from 2001 salmon fisheries, and with tribes ensure successful integrated sampling of both treaty and non-treaty fisheries occurs. Scorecard G1 |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|---|--|
| II Har-4 | Continue non-Indian commercial salmon fleet license buyback | Targets for license purchase when the buyback program began in 1999 were: 41 purse seine, 11 reef net, 184 gill net. In the 1999-01 biennium, 12 purse seine licenses, 6 reef net, and 108 gill net licenses were purchased using a combination of state and federal dollars. (In the 2001-03 biennium, only federal funds will be available to purchase 29 purse seine, 5 reef net, and 76 gill net licenses, at which time our license reduction goals will have been met. |
| II Har-5 | ESA compliance for WDFW harvest/research activities | Fishery Management and Evaluation Plans (FMEPs), Section 7 consultations, Section 10 ITPs, and Joint Resource Management Plans will be developed for all WDFW-managed sport and commercial fisheries; Section 10 ITPs, Section 7 consultations, Section 4(d) and USFWS annual research descriptions will also be submitted. Scorecard B1. |
| HATCHERY MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WILD FISH | | |
| II Hat-1 | WDFW artificial production program evaluation | Building on 99-01 work, Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) for 8 remaining Puget Sound programs will be completed. HGMPs for 11 Lower Columbia Steelhead programs will be submitted. Benefit-Risk Assessment Procedures (BRAPs) conducted on PS chinook programs and on Lower Columbia chinook, steelhead, and chum programs. Provide staff support for Hatchery Scientific Review Group (HSRG). |
| II Hat-2 | Conduct artificial production-related research | Research will continue in 9 locations to evaluate reproductive success, fitness maintenance, residualism, survival, behavior, and/or genetic and ecological impacts of hatchery fish. Reports from all locations will be available. |
| II Hat-3 | Mark chinook and coho hatchery production | Mass marking of hatchery salmon will continue to be a priority program, with approximately 30 million chinook and 30 million coho marked annually. WDFW will also establish an electronic mass marking tracking and reporting system. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|--|---|---|
| II Hat-4 | Implement recommendations from hatchery evaluations by improving facilities and modifying production practices | WDFW will develop and implement Hatchery Reform Plan that integrates recommendations from HSRG and BRAP (see Hat-1). Capital projects include improvements to water intakes, weirs, pollution abatement ponds, etc. and should address Puget Sound Chinook. The Dungeness Hatchery groundwater supply will be replaced, and Kendall Creek adult ponds will be reconfigured. |
| II Hat-5 | Implement ESA compliance and wild fish recovery for hatchery production programs | WDFW will develop monitoring and evaluation plans, as well as standard spawning, incubation, and rearing protocols for all recovery projects; collect broodstock for each recovery project and determine adult survival rates, spawning distribution patterns, arrival times, etc. They will collect, incubate, and mark eggs, and do survival assessments on all offspring produced. Captive Brood Programs to preserve genetics of threatened/endangered species will be developed and maintained in various watersheds throughout the state. |
| HYDROPOWER AND FISH: PURSUING OPPORTUNITIES | | |
| II Hyd-1 | Review major western Washington and Columbia River tributary hydropower, water supply, and flood control dam projects | Ensure operation of projects either proposed or petitioned for approval and relicensing include measures to protect, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts on salmon and salmon habitat. Examples of major projects up for review include: Upper and Lower Baker River, Cowlitz Falls (Cowlitz), Condit (White Salmon), Buckley Diversion (White), Howard Hanson (Green), Cushman/Kokanee (N. Fork Skokomish), Yale, Swift, Merwin (Lewis), Chelan Falls (Mid-Columbia), Trinity (Chewuch), Spokane River (5 projects), Boundary, Box Canyon, and Sullivan Lake. Scorecard C1/2 D1 |
| II Hyd-2 | Review Columbia and Snake River Mainstem hydropower projects | Ensure operation of hydropower, water supply, and flood control dam projects either proposed or petitioned for approval and relicensing include measures to protect, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts on salmon and salmon habitat. The relicense process has just begun for Priest Rapids, Wanapum, Rocky Reach on the Columbia River. Snake River projects are undergoing Corps of Engineers assessment. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|--|---|
| EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE NEEDS OF SALMON | | |
| II Edu-1 | Provide assistance to volunteers | PSAT will implement Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Fund. WDFW will provide assistance to 14 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEs), including technical assistance for over 300 restoration projects. Scorecard I3 |
| II Edu-2 | Implement Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) "Salmon Recovery Initiative" | WCC crews will focus 90% of resources on restoring, enhancing and monitoring salmon habitat, wetlands mitigation sites; assisting organizations with watershed restoration, riparian enhancement and instream structures, and other water quality and salmon enhancement activities; and providing effective entry-level job training for young adults. Expect to restore and enhance 85 miles of riparian habitat plant and maintain about half a million trees and native plants, treat over 1000 acres of wetlands, and construct 300 in-stream structures to improve habitat. |
| II Edu-3 | Implement interpretive plan at state properties | Parks will provide salmon interpretation at all parks that intersect with salmon, and will also gather salmon interpretive materials as a repository for educational purposes at other public managed properties. |
| II Edu-4 | Develop and implement water strategy outreach and communications | A Governor's water strategy and education/communications effort are underway. |
| ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS RELATED TO SALMON | | |
| II Enf-1 | Implement compliance programs | WDDOT developing HPA compliance program as part of ESB6188 (Environmental Permit Streamlining Act). Ecology will provide technical assistance, inspections and formal enforcement to ensure water quality standards are being met; target is 75 inspections/quarter. Focus compliance on metering 80% of water use in fish critical basins. WDFW will begin implementing Cooperative Compliance Programs in 3 basins (Walla Walla, Upper Yakima/Kittitas, and Nooksack). |
| II Enf-2 | Develop and implement a compliance/accountability database | Develop Phase II of EPCS that will provide permit tracking and compliance monitoring for WSDOT activities. Development of Phase II will accommodate streamlined permit processes established under HB 6188. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|--|---|
| PERMIT STREAMLINING | | |
| II Per-1 | Develop and implement Aquatic Habitat Guidelines | WDFW, WSDOT, and Ecology will publish Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines; Fish Passage at Road Culverts, Fish Protection Screens, and Fishways; and Stream Habitat Restoration and Channel Design Guidelines. They will issue state-of-the-knowledge white papers on Water Crossings and Freshwater Sand and Gravel Removal. |
| II Per-2 | Complete ESA compliance documents for transportation projects | Carry forward as budget allows Scorecard B1 |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - SCIENCE ACTIVITIES | | |
| II Sci-1 | Develop recovery goals and rebuilding targets | Abundance and productivity associated with current, historic, and PFC habitat will be completed for 18 populations of Puget Sound Chinook and approximately 30 populations of steelhead, chinook, and chum in Lower Columbia. Population viability analyses will be completed for 21 populations of Puget Sound Chinook and 30 populations of steelhead, chinook, and chum in the Lower Columbia. Scorecard L3 |
| II Sci-2 | Establish and facilitate implementation of technical and scientific review process | Work of the SRFB's Technical Panel will be continued. It will review and evaluate Lead Entity project lists and provide advice on the criteria and process that will be used in this evaluation. Agencies will explore need for and approach to more detailed "how to" material for watershed assessment guidance and review recommended changes to Assessment Guidance based on user feedback. Scorecard K1, L3 |
| II Sci-3 | Provide scientific review and oversight | Tasks assigned to ISP during last biennium were completed, but scientific review is ongoing with SRFB, NMFS, and Monitoring Oversight Committee. |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - MONITORING ACTIVITIES | | |
| II Mon-1 | Facilitate the development of a statewide monitoring framework, criteria, and guidelines | Develop statewide monitoring strategy and action plan for consideration by Legislature and Governor. Scorecard K1 and L3. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|-----------|---|---|
| II Mon-2 | Implement Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program (PSAMP) | Agencies will continue to implement PSAMP. Approximately 35 freshwater and 34 marine water stations will be monitored monthly, and 20 long-term sediment stations will be sampled annually. Data will be updated on Ecology's web site, summarized in annual reports, and relevant results will be reported in the Puget Sound Update Report and at appropriate research conference. |
| II Mon-3 | Update Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI) Project | WDFW will refine stock list for salmon and steelhead populations; revise quantitative stock status determination system; update data; provide public access to data via web. Scorecard A1 |
| II Mon-4 | Expand existing Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program (SSHIAIP) | Develop existing Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program (SSHIAIP) to electronically display salmonid habitat and distribution information, SaSI stock assessment data, SSHEAR fish passage barrier data. Information will be put into models to identify aquatic restoration and conservation needs and priorities, and provide electronic template for aquatic data storage. In fiscal year 2001, SSHIAIP is funded solely by WSDOT as part of pilot implementation of SSB 6188. This work expects to complete for the lower Columbia (WRIAs 24-29) a geographic information system layer; update salmon barriers and stock distribution information; use SSHIAIP data to run models that will help identify a list of prioritized areas for protection and restoration; and develop delivery mechanisms for SSHIAIP system data to partners and other users. |
| II Mon-5 | Spawner abundance monitoring | WDFW uses spawner abundance monitoring to provide data for fish population estimates; they expect to complete 342 separate spawning escapement estimates for salmon, steelhead, and bull trout populations in the Columbia River, coastal areas, and Puget Sound annually. Scorecard A2 |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|---|--|---|
| II Mon-6 | Salmonid production monitoring | WDFW will monitor key watersheds (over 30 sites in 14 WRIAs) to estimate number of smolts produced; develop production estimates for each system. Information will become part of long-term database to allow assessment of inter-annual variation with natural and human-caused affects. Ecology will continue to monitor systems to determine quality and quantity of water for fish and other beneficial uses. Scorecard E2, A2 |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - DATA ACTIVITIES | | |
| II Dat-1 | Develop and implement salmon recovery information management plan | Agencies will develop web access to selected data resources via data portal. Scorecard M1 |
| II Dat-2 | Track funds allocated for salmon habitat projects and activities | IAC will continue to improve PRISMs ability to report information on SRFB-funded salmon recovery projects; work with UEPRS, SSHIAP, the NWPPC and other organizations to improve compatibility of databases; develop and implement an interactive map system on the SRFB web site to provide information about salmon recovery projects funded by the Board. Scorecard K2 |
| II Dat-3 | Inventory nearshore habitat | Cooperative project with US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and state agencies will study feasibility of large and small-scale habitat restoration projects in Puget Sound nearshore areas. Other products will include a model of nearshore habitat, nventory data stored as part of data portal project, limiting factors analysis for salmon and other key species, and selection criteria for habitat restoration. |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - RESEARCH ACTIVITIES | | |
| II Res-1 | Study predation on salmon | WDFW will study level and distribution of salmonid predation - particularly summer chum - by harbor seals in Hood Canal. There are no plans to continue research on Caspian terns unless further funding can be secured. |
| ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING - SALMON REPORT | | |
| II Rep-1 | Prepare "State of Salmon Report" and revision to Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon (SSRS) | GSRO will issue State of Salmon Report December 2002. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| REGIONAL RESPONSE | | |
| II Reg-1 | Create toolbox of recovery materials | GSRO will publish Roadmap. WDFW will develop Model Recovery Plan. |
| II Reg-2 | Provide technical assistance to regional organizations | JNRC will meet annually with each regional organization to discuss regional work plan and identify agency commitments. Agencies will include specific assistance in staff work plans. GSRO will assist Regional Organizations developing recovery plans. |
| II Reg-3 | Provide technical assistance for local watershed salmon responses | Ecology will increase watershed planning technical and financial assistance to 43 WRIAs and provide instream flow grants to watershed planning units interested in making recommendations for flows within their basin. 10 watershed plans are expected to be completed. WDFW's Watershed Stewardship Teams (WSTs) will provide technical assistance to Lead Entities, local governments, and landowners in all aspects of salmon protection and recovery, from engineering help in developing complex habitat restoration projects to assistance with proposals that protect and restore freshwater and estuarine habitats. |
| II Reg-4 | Complete the limiting factors analysis | 18 WRIA Limiting Factors reports will be completed, bringing total to 45 of State's 62 WRIAs. These are all of the salmon and steelhead producing WRIAs plus WRIA 62 (Pend Oreille) which is bull trout only. All WRIAs with a lead entity will have a completed limiting factors report by the end of the 01-03 biennium. Scorecard L4 |
| II Reg-5 | Provide and administer grants for salmon recovery | The SRFB's third grant cycle is under way with applications due Nov. 31, 2001. A fourth grant cycle will be held in 2002 if funding is available. WDFW will continue grant support for up to 26 Lead Entities, and will provide an additional \$1 million in grants for development of salmon recovery plans. An separate grant will assist Lower Skykomish River Habitat Conservation Group develop a salmon recovery plan. |
| II Reg-6 | Begin Columbia and Snake River water initiatives | Designed to complement ongoing watershed planning, these two initiatives will result in updated and accurate science information and instream flow rules for the mainstems. |

**Activities Report
2001-03 Expectations**

| Action ID | Action Item Title | Actions Carried Forward / Proposed in the 2001-2003 Biennium | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| II Reg-7 | Provide Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) grants for salmon habitat projects | WWRP will continue to be an important program for acquisition of important salmon habitat. | |

Salmon Recovery Scorecard

In August 2000 the Joint Natural Resources Cabinet published the first Salmon Recovery Scorecard. It was a management tool for agencies to track progress towards achieving goals in the *Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon*. After extensive discussions with stakeholders, 38 indicators were selected to monitor our actions. Since the Salmon Recovery Scorecard was developed, the Monitoring Oversight Committee has done much work to develop recommendations for a comprehensive monitoring strategy for Washington. It is likely the Salmon Recovery Scorecard will undergo significant remodeling in the coming months and may even be absorbed or replaced by other monitoring choices.

Monitoring results from 18 indicators are presented in this document.



Salmon Recovery Scorecard

Goal: Restore salmon, steelhead, and trout populations to healthy and harvestable levels and improve habitat on which fish rely.



To protect an important element of Washington's quality of life ...

A. Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

1. Percentage of wild stocks classified as healthy.
2. Percentage of monitored watersheds/WRIAs where juvenile salmon production and productivity targets are being met.
3. Percentage of listed wild stocks meeting spawner objectives.

B. We will meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act/Clean Water Act.

1. Percentage of key state programs consistent with ESA and CWA requirements.
2. Number of recovery plans submitted to NMFS/USFWS; number approved by NMFS/USFWS.
3. Impact on Washington and regional economies after Salmon Strategy has been in effect.



Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

C. Freshwater and estuarine habitats are healthy and accessible.

1. Miles of accessible, fish-bearing streams with high, medium, low and unknown quality riparian and floodplain conditions.
2. Miles of streams opened by correcting passage barriers and screen obstructions.
3. Percentage of hydro projects (dams and water impoundments) operating in a way that is a totally/mostly/partially/not “fish friendly” manner.
4. Percentage of marine and estuarine habitats with high, medium, low, and unknown quality.

D. Rivers and streams have flows to support salmon.

1. Volume of water restored to salmon streams where water availability is a limiting factor.
2. *Phase-in indicator:* Percentage of salmon streams with flows that, over time, closely mimic natural conditions. (WQI)

E. Water is clean and cool enough for salmon.

1. Percentage of monitored salmon-listed waters with polluted water for which clean water plans have been developed.
2. *Phase-in indicator:* Percentage of WRIsAs with acceptable WQI readings.

F. Hatchery practices meet wild salmon recovery needs.

1. Percentage of hatchery facilities and programs operating in a way that is consistent with wild salmon recovery.

G. Harvest management actions protect wild salmon.

1. Percentage of wild stocks where harvest protection goals have been met.

H. Enhance compliance with resource protection laws.

1. Average compliance rate for fishers by key fishery.
2. Compliance rate for each key habitat protection regulation.
3. Percentage of local governments that have adopted ESA-consistent shoreline master programs.



We are engaged with citizens and our salmon recovery partners.

I. We will reach out to citizens.

1. Number of JNRC agency communications and outreach efforts supporting salmon recovery objectives.
2. Percentage of improvement in citizen awareness measured through “salmon self-assessment.”
3. Number of people involved in volunteer watershed stewardship, salmon protection or restoration activities.

J. Salmon recovery roles are defined and partnerships strengthened.

1. Number of ESUs where agreement exists among governments regarding how salmon recovery decisions will be made.



Coordinated science-based salmon recovery efforts are our building blocks for success

K. Achieve cost-effective recovery and efficient use of government resources.

1. Number of state salmon recovery regions with a coordinated and science-based process for identifying and evaluating, and then setting priorities for salmon recovery projects within those regions.
2. Percentage of salmon recovery funds spent on: restoration, preservation, assessments, separate monitoring and evaluation, separate planning, and administration.
3. Percentage of grant applicants who strongly agree that the funding process is helpful, fair, simple, effective, and informative.

L. Use the best available science and integrate monitoring and research with planning and implementation.

1. Percentage of projects funded that are identified in science-based assessments meeting baseline criteria.
2. Number of key guidelines for projects and activities affecting habitat submitted to NMFS/USFWS; number approved by NMFS/USFWS.
3. Number of ESUs with recovery goals established.
4. Number of WRIAs with baseline assessments completed.
5. Number of peer-reviewed applied research and monitoring efforts addressing critical salmon recovery issues.

M. Citizens, salmon recovery partners, and state employees have timely access to the information, technical assistance, and funding they need to be successful.

1. Percentage of data systems and data sets supporting salmon recovery that meet requirements for integration, accessibility, usability, importance, degree of analysis/technical ability required for use, geographic coverage, and geographic data accuracy.
2. Percentage of priority projects where authorized federal funding subject to ESA consultation is spent in a timely manner.
3. Number of key protocols developed and communicated for collection, assessment, and evaluation; number approved by NMFS/USFWS.
4. Amount of funding and technical assistance provided to salmon recovery partners.
5. Percentage of salmon recovery partners that are highly satisfied with coordination, cooperation, and services provided by state agencies.

Detailed data reports from 18 Salmon Recovery Scorecard indicators follow

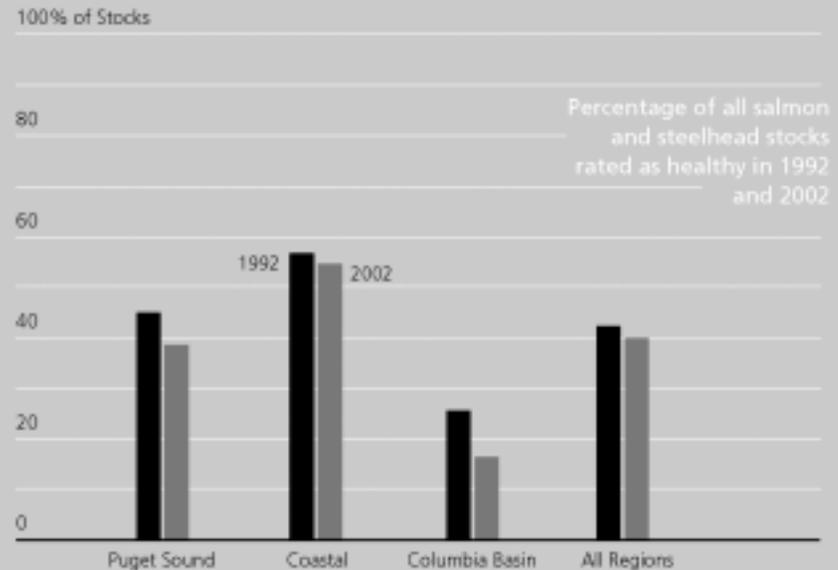
GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

INDICATOR

Percentage of wild stocks classified as healthy.

The majority of wild stocks in Washington are not healthy, and there has been little real change since 1992.



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, SALMON AND STEELHEAD INVENTORY (SaSI).

► **Healthy stocks** are defined in SaSI as those currently experiencing stable escapement, survival, and production trends and not displaying a pattern of chronically low abundance.

► A stock may be considered healthy by absence of declining trends, but still may not be considered healthy by ESA or other recovery standards.

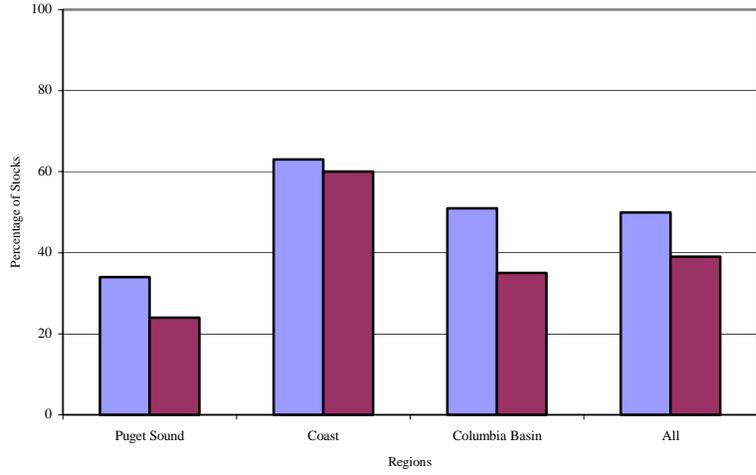
► First comprehensive status update since 1992 is underway but not complete.

► Status ratings are draft because they do not yet have tribal agreement.

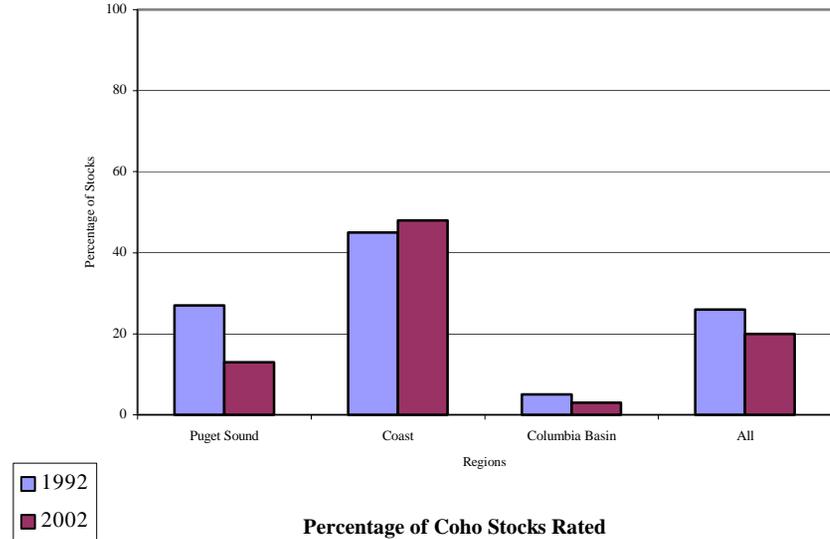
► Status changes from 1992-2002 are largely a reflection of changes in methods of counting and analyzing data—overall, what little real change that has occurred in status from 1992 is negative.

Additional Data:

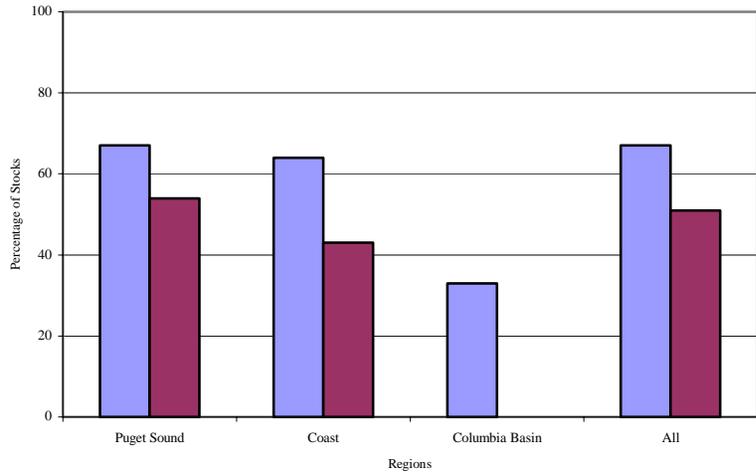
Percentage of Chinook Stocks Rated as Healthy in 1992 and 2002 (draft)



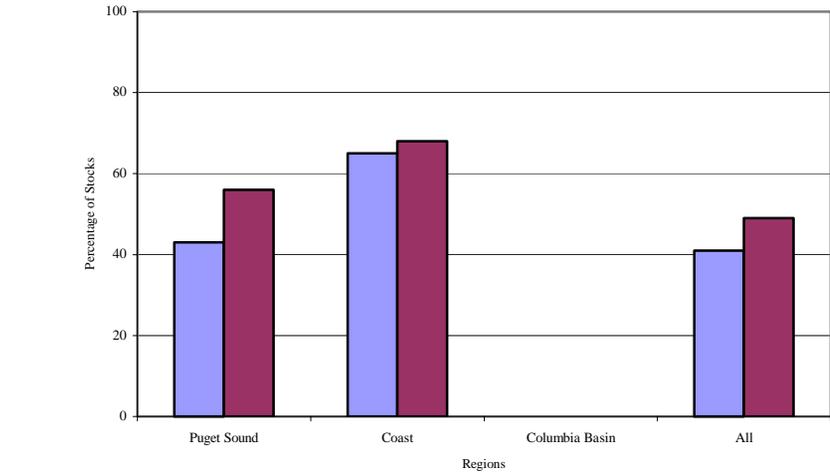
Percentage of Steelhead Stocks Rated as Healthy in 1992 and 2002 (draft)



Percentage of Chum Stocks Rated as Healthy in 1992 and 2002 (draft)



Percentage of Coho Stocks Rated as Healthy in 1992 and 2002 (draft)



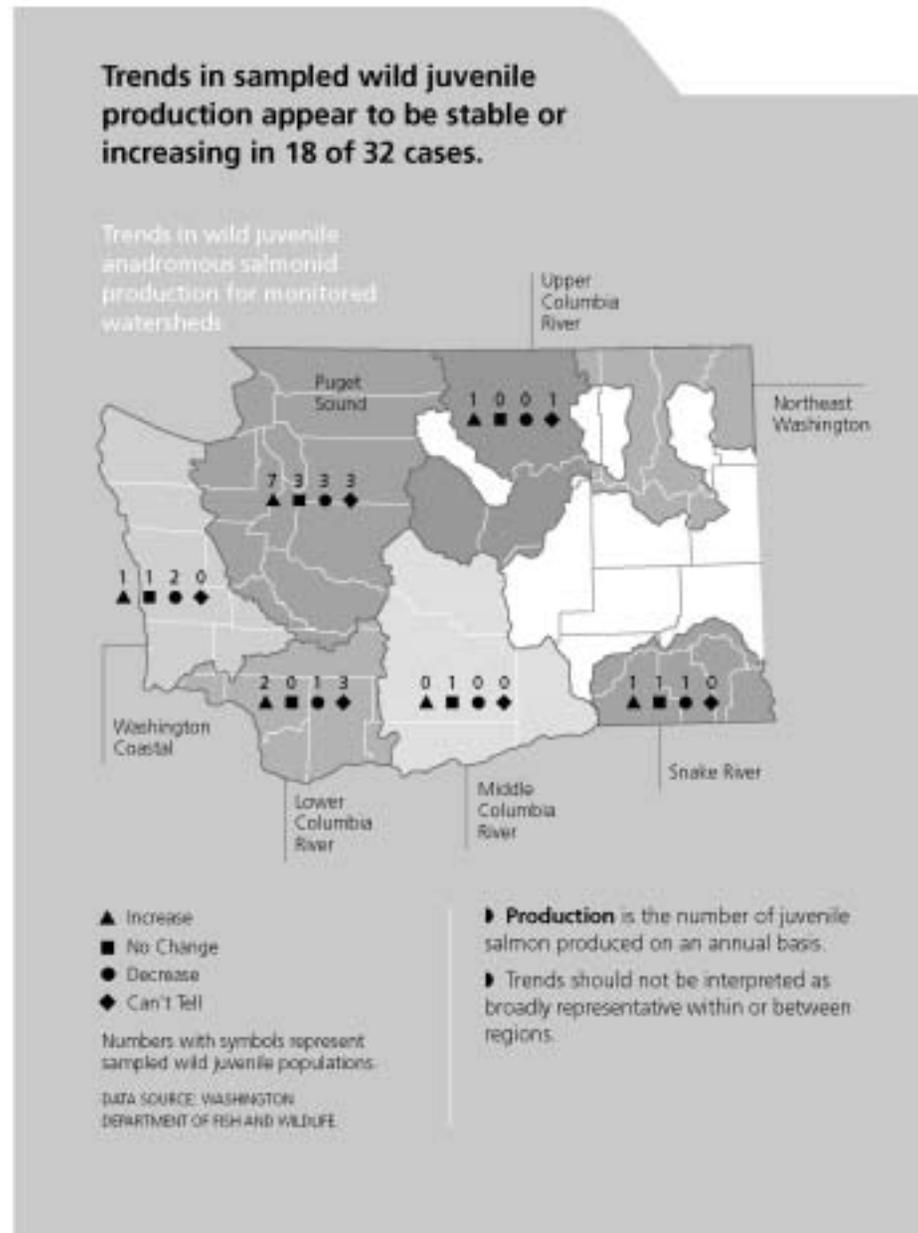
Data Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

INDICATOR

Trends in wild juvenile anadromous salmon production for monitored watersheds.



Additional Data:

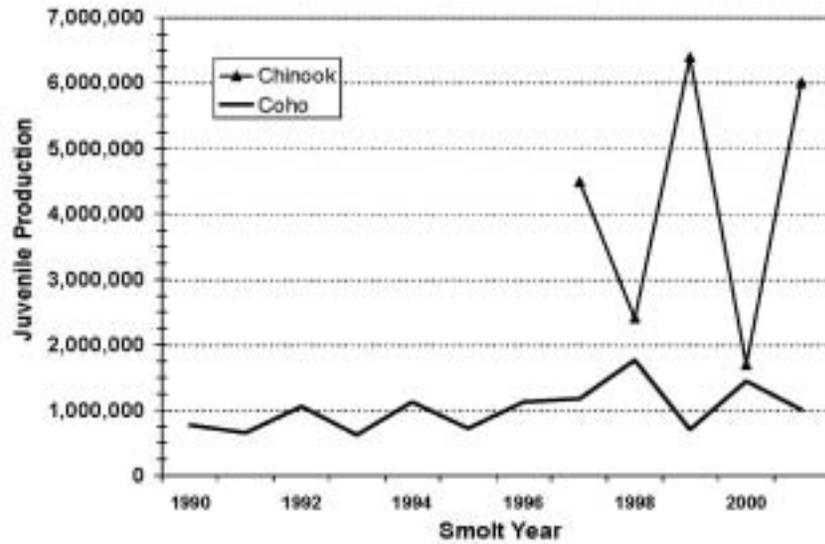
| | Trend | | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|---|
| Region | Increase | Decrease | No change | Can't tell |
| Puget Sound | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skagit coho (l) • Cedar coho (s) • Bear Ck sockeye (s) • Big Beef Ck steelhead (l) • Big Beef Ck cutthroat (l) • Snow Ck coho (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cedar chinook (s) • Bear Ck coho (s) • Deschutes coho (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skagit chinook (s) • Bear Ck chinook (s) • Cedar sockeye (l) • Big Beef Ck coho (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green chinook (s) • Green coho (s) • Snow Ck steelhead (l) |
| Coast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bingham Ck coho (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bingham Ck cutthroat (l) • Chehalis coho (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bingham Ck steelhead (l) | |
| Lower Columbia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalama steelhead (s) • Cedar Ck cutthroat (s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cedar Ck steelhead (s) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalama chinook (s) • Kalama cutthroat (s) • Cedar Ck coho (s) |
| Mid Columbia | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind steelhead (s) | |
| Upper Columbia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiwawa chinook (l) | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wenatchee sockeye (s) |
| Snake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tucannon steelhead (s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tucannon spring chinook (l) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tucannon fall chinook (s) | |
| TOTAL | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Data Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Comments:

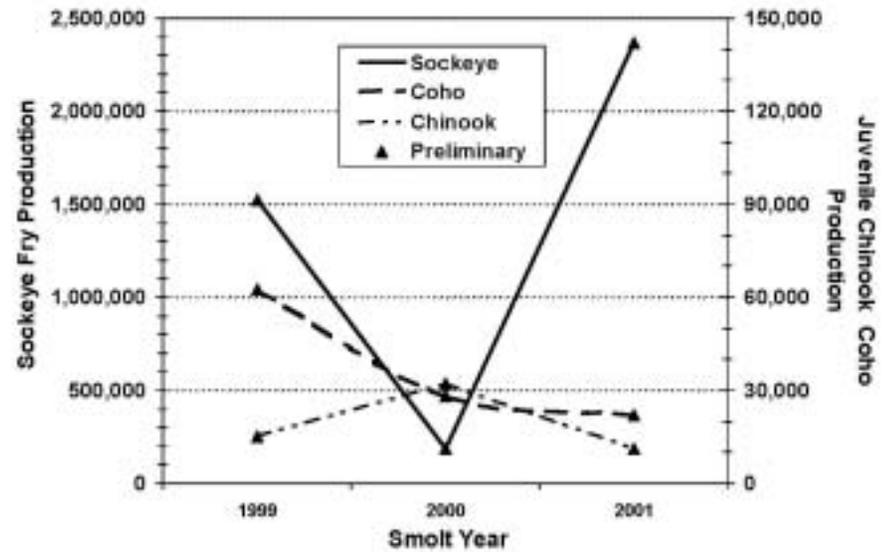
- Trends should not be interpreted as broadly representative within or between regions.
- Trends were interpreted from visual inspection of data plots; some trends were based on short term (s) patterns (about a 5-year interval), and others were based on long term (l) patterns (over about 10-years, or more).
- Data were not statistically analyzed.
- Delineation under “Can’t tell” is due to short time series or data with unusually large year-to-year variation.

Puget Sound Recovery Region: Skagit River

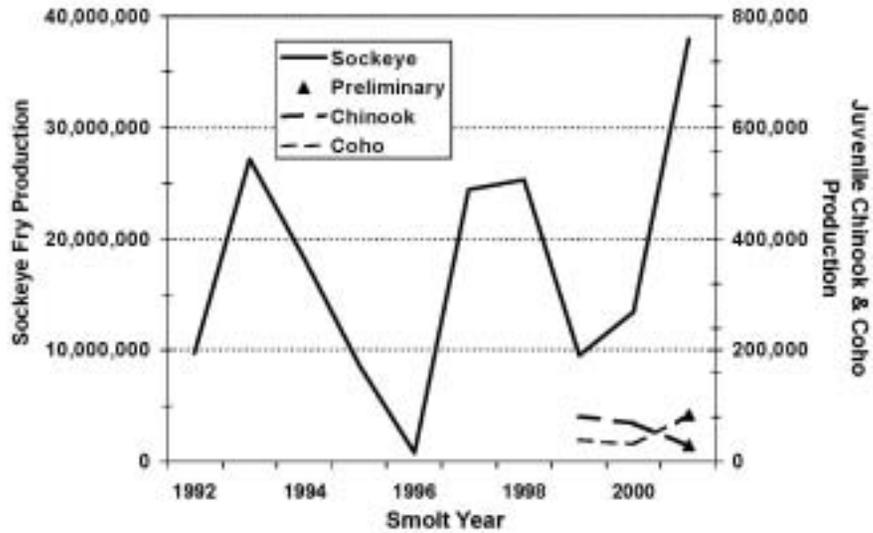


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Puget Sound Recovery Region: Bear Creek

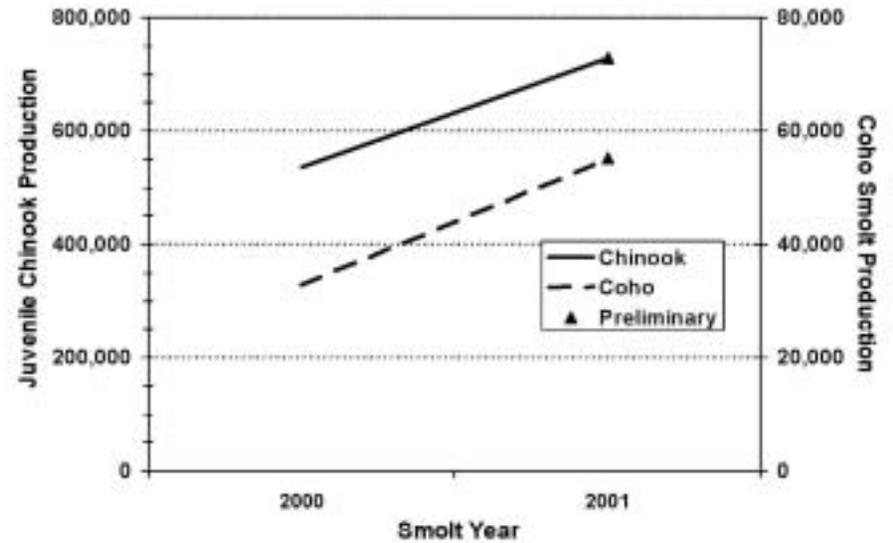


Puget Sound Recovery Region: Cedar River

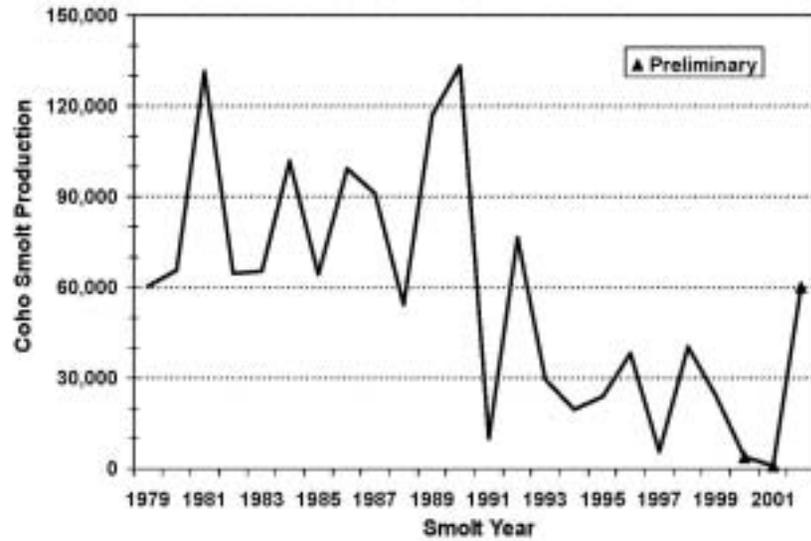


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Puget Sound Recovery Region: Green River

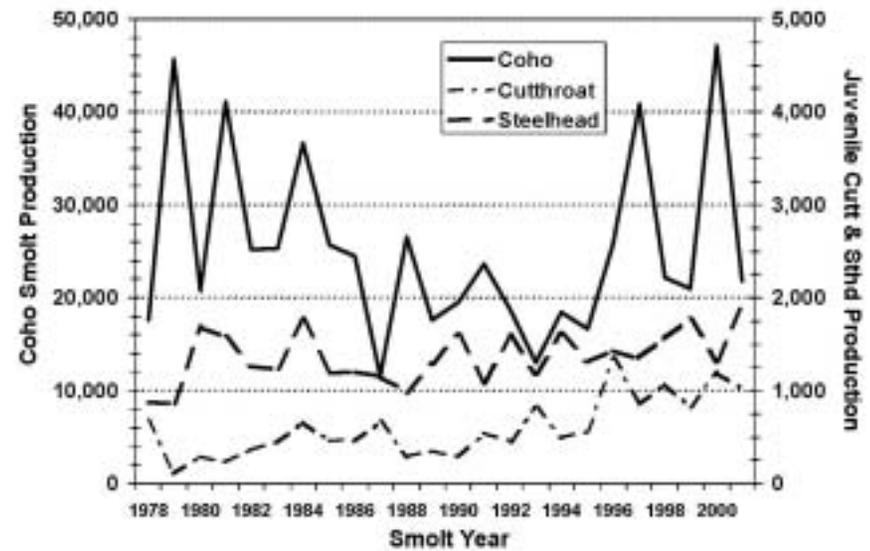


Puget Sound Recovery Region: Deschutes River

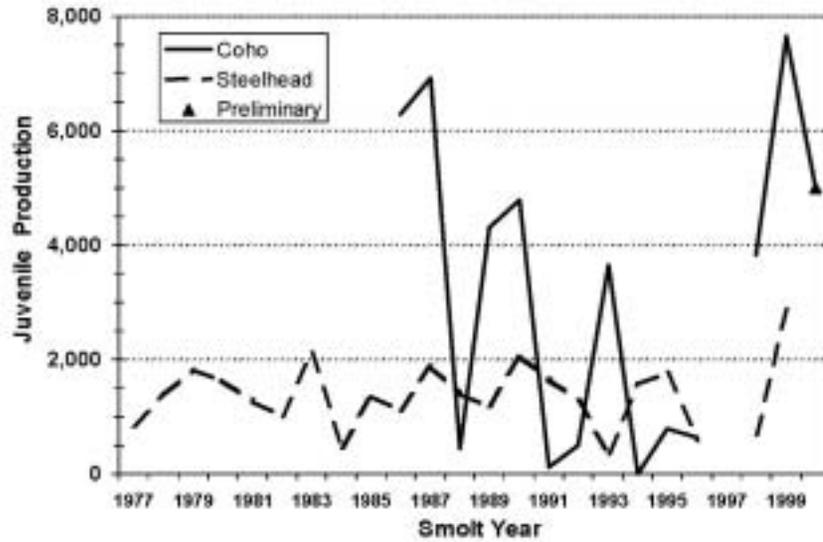


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Puget Sound Recovery Region: Big Beef Creek

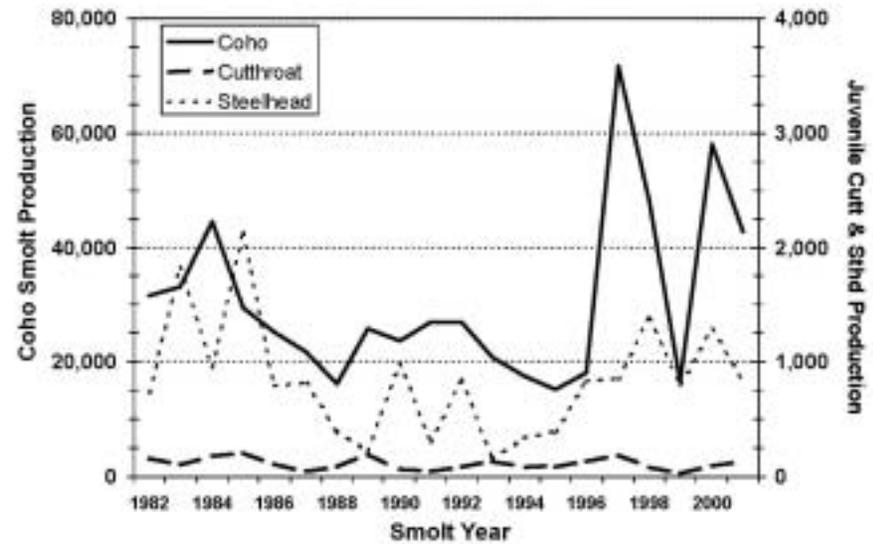


Puget Sound Recovery Region:
Snow Creek

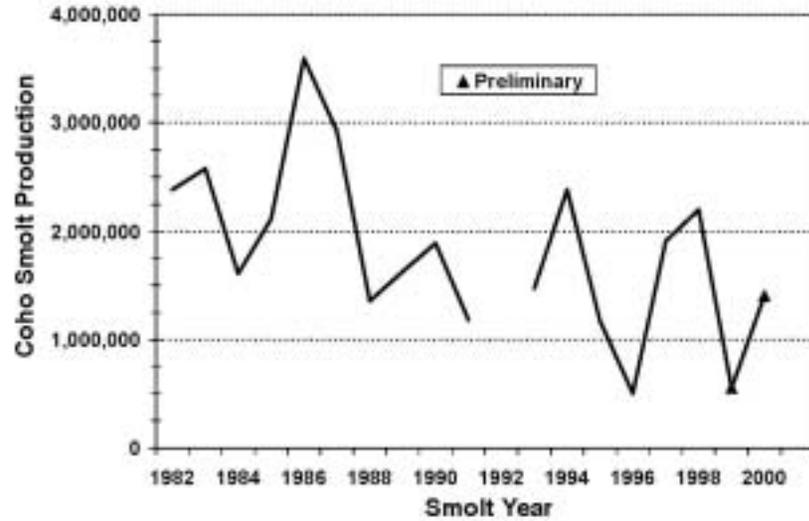


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Coastal Recovery Region:
Bingham Creek

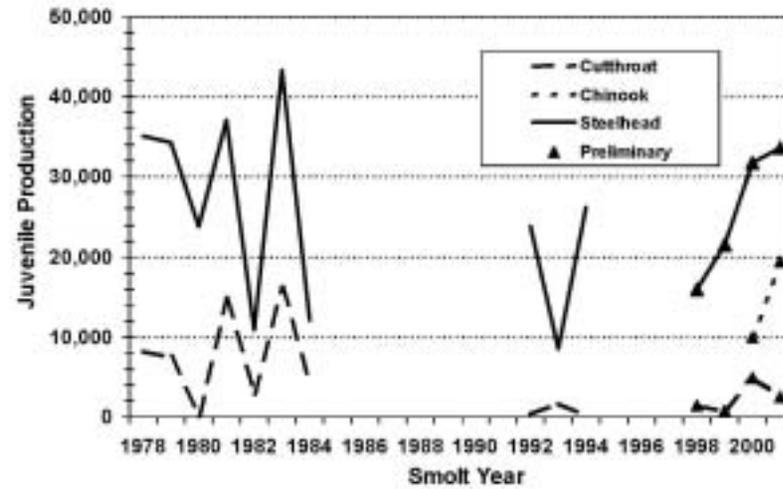


Coastal Recovery Region: Chehalis River

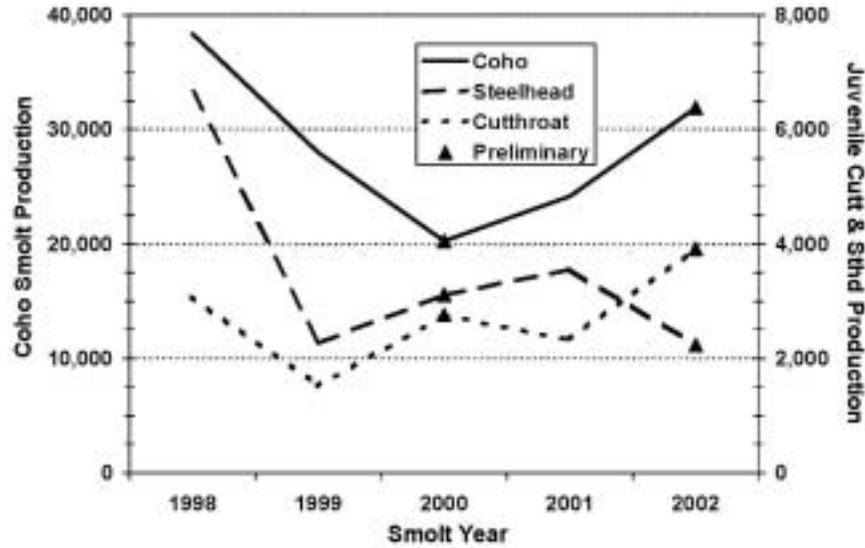


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Lower Columbia Recovery Region: Kalama River

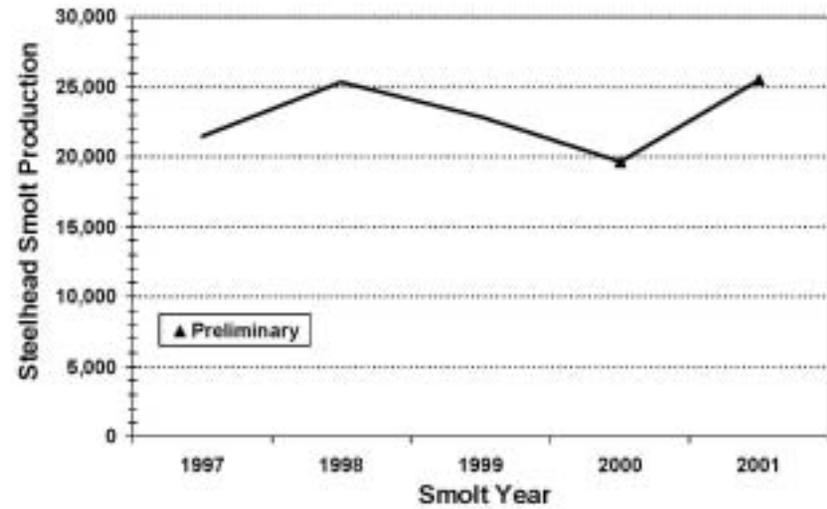


Lower Columbia Recovery Region:
Cedar Creek

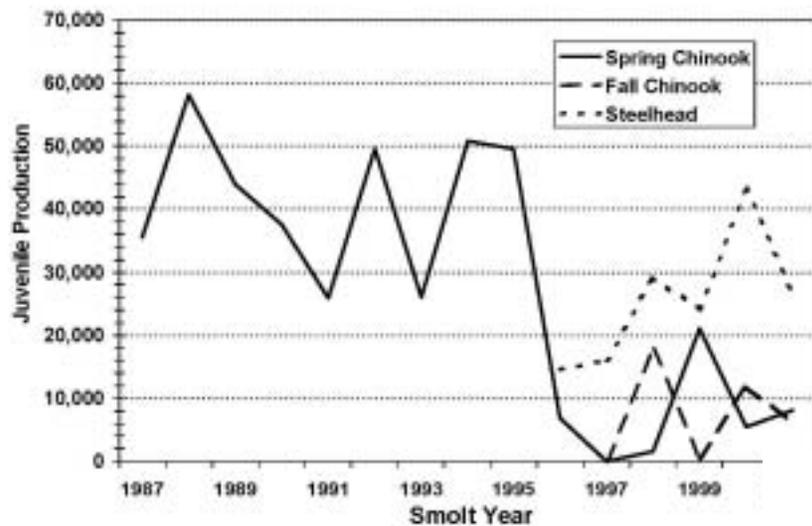


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Middle Columbia Recovery Region:
Wind River

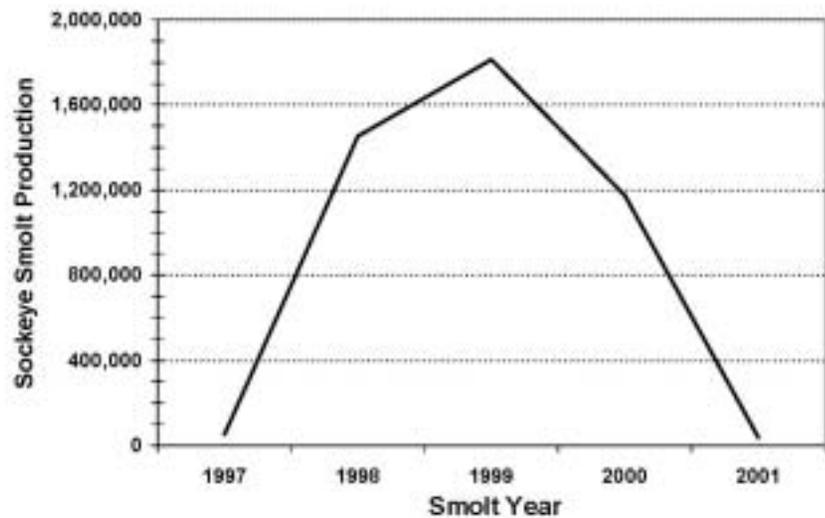


Snake River Recovery Region: Tucannon River

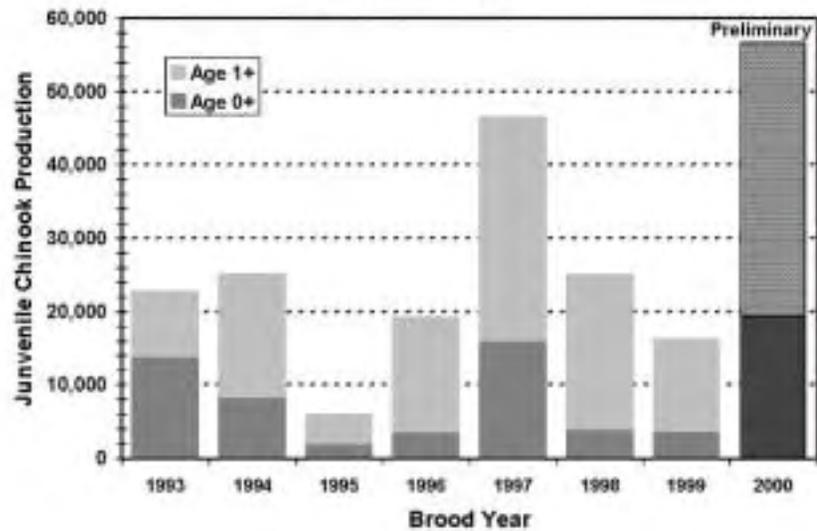


Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Upper Columbia Recovery Region: Wenatchee River



Upper Columbia Recovery Region: Chiwawa River



Data Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

GOAL

Wild salmon populations will be productive and diverse.

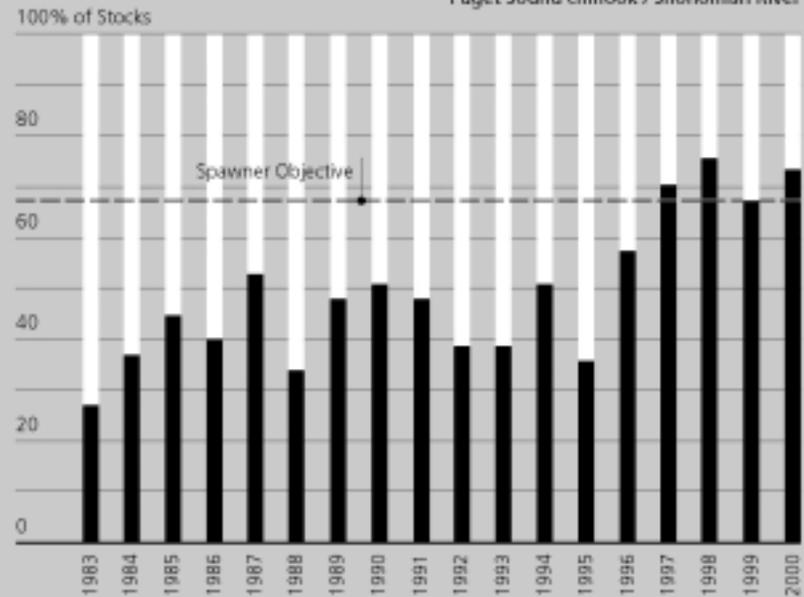
INDICATOR

Percentage of wild stocks where harvest protection goals have been met.

Over the last few years, fishery harvest has not limited attainment of wild spawner objectives for measured stocks.

Percentage of wild stocks where harvest protection goals have been met

Puget Sound chinook / Snohomish River



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

■ Spawners ■ Harvest

► Data shown are an example for wild Puget Sound chinook; other Puget Sound chinook examples show similar trends.

► A **harvest protection goal** is a level of fishing that is consistent with management goals, federal permits, recovery plans, etc.

► A **spawner objective** is the number or proportion of fish harvest managers allow, consistent with harvest protection goals.

Additional Data:

Number of Stocks Measured for Achieving Conservation Objectives of Harvest Regulation

| Species | Total Stocks | Puget Sound | Coast | Columbia River | Year measured and Objective Type |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Chinook | 23 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2001; Spawner goal, expl. Rate, index |
| Coho | 10 | 6 | 4 | | 2001; Spawner goal, expl. Rate |
| Chum | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1999; Spawner goal |
| Pink | 3 | 3 | | | 1999; Spawner goal |
| Sockeye | 2 | 2 | | | 2000; Spawner goal |

Data Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

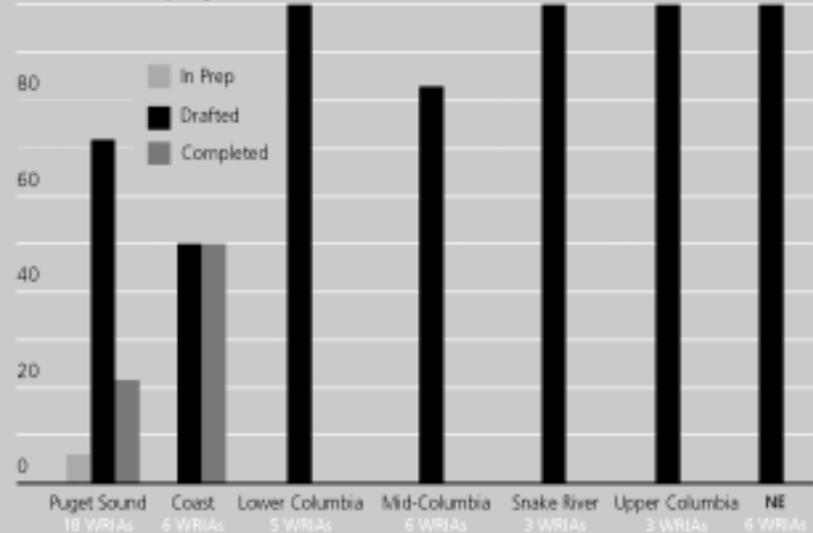
INDICATOR

Number of state salmon recovery regions with a coordinated and science-based process for identifying and evaluating, and then setting priorities for salmon recovery projects within those regions.

Lead Entity strategies have been drafted that when aggregated, cover several regions.

State salmon recovery regions with a coordinated and science-based process for identifying and evaluating, and then setting priorities for salmon recovery projects within those regions

100% of WRIsAs by Region



DATA SOURCE: INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Two expressions of the indicator were chosen to track: The number of WRIsAs with baseline assessments completed; and the status of Lead Entity strategies for habitat protection and restoration projects.

Regionally integrated assessment/ strategies exist only for the Lower and Upper Columbia Regions.

No analysis has been done to determine the quality of assessments or Lead Entity strategies, at either a WRIsA scale or regional scale.

Additional Data:

**Assessment Stages Status
Percentage of WRIAs by Region**

| | Puget Sound | Coast | Lower Columbia | Mid-Columbia | Snake River | Upper Columbia | Northeast |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Stage I | 83 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Stage II | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stage III | 28 | 0 | 20 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Lead Entity Strategy Status
Percentage of WRIAs by Region**

| | Puget Sound | Coast | Lower Columbia | Mid-Columbia | Snake River | Upper Columbia | Northeast |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| In prep | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drafted | 72 | 50 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Completed | 22 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Data Sources: Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

Comment:

- Two expressions of the indicator were chosen to track: The number of WRIAs with baseline assessments completed; and the status of Lead Entity strategies for habitat protection and restoration projects.

GOAL

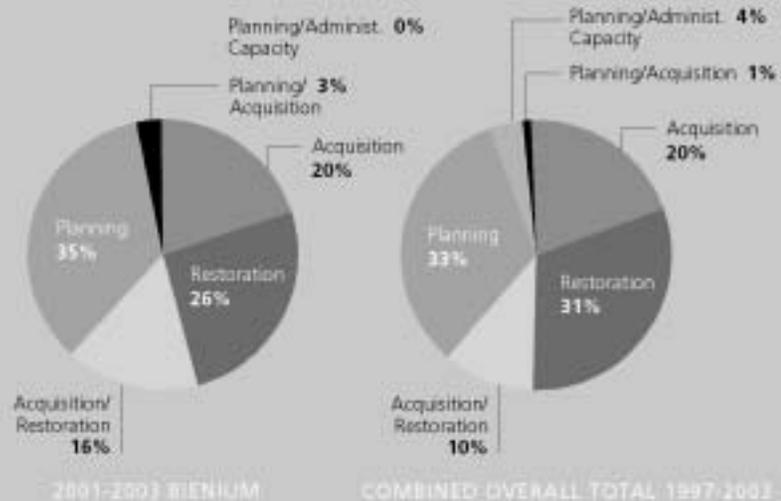
We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

INDICATOR

Percentage of salmon recovery funds spent on restoration, preservation, assessments, separate monitoring and evaluation, separate planning, and administration.

Almost 62% of the salmon money has been spent on habitat restoration and preservation (acquisition).

Percentage of salmon recovery funds spent on restoration, preservation, assessments, separate monitoring and evaluation, separate planning, and administration



DATA SOURCE: INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION. GRANT PROGRAM BY DATA BASE IS SFRF ONLY

► Current data do not allow tracking of indicator information as listed in the indicator. IAC/PRISM data categories were used as surrogates.

► Preservation may be interpreted as acquisition.

Additional Data:

Salmon Awards by Type of Project (as of September 2002)

| | 97-99 Biennium | 99-01 Biennium | 01-03 Biennium | Total | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Acquisition | 6,154,074 | 12,749,561 | 10,158,905 | 29,062,540 | 19.88% |
| Restoration | 7,110,922 | 24,890,294 | 12,704,267 | 44,705,483 | 30.58% |
| Acquisition/Restoration | 23,540 | 8,455,834 | 8,020,448 | 16,499,822 | 11.29% |
| Planning | 0 | 31,012,237 | 17,236,892 | 48,249,129 | 33.01% |
| Planning/Administrative Capacity | 6,115,747 | 0 | | 6,115,747 | 4.18% |
| Planning/Acquisition | 0 | 0 | 1,552,932 | 1,552,932 | 1.06% |
| Total | 19,404,283 | 77,107,926 | 49,673,444 | 146,185,653* | 100.00% |

* Totals do not include approximately \$6.2 million in funds not categorized

Salmon Recovery Awards by Source (as of September 2002)

| | 97-99 Biennium | 99-01 Biennium | 01-03 Biennium | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| SRFB awarded funds (state & federal) | | \$77 million | \$49 million | \$126 million |
| IRT awarded funds (state) | | \$5.4 million | | \$5.4 million |
| GSRO awarded funds (federal) | \$19 million | | | \$19 million |
| WDFW awarded funds (state) | \$2 million | | | \$2 million |
| Total | \$21 million | \$82.4 million | \$49 million | \$152.4 million |

Data Source: Salmon Recovery Funding Board

GOAL

We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

INDICATOR

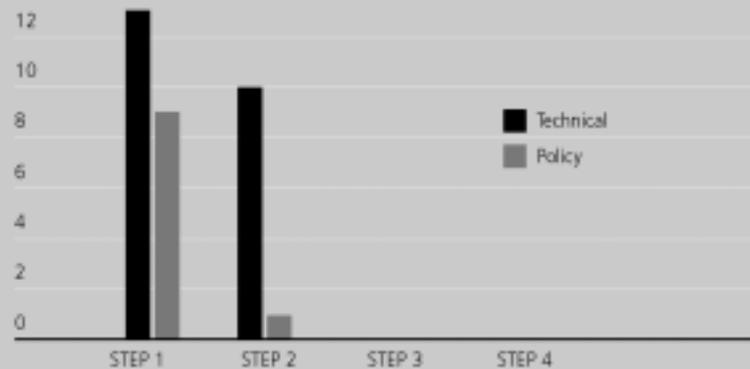
Number of ESUs with federally established recovery goals.

Although progress is being made, there are no ESUs in Washington with federally established recovery goals.

Number of ESUs with federally established recovery goals

14 ESUs / DPSs

DATA SOURCE: GOVERNOR'S SALMON RECOVERY OFFICE



The process of establishing goals is a four-step operation:

Step 1 Creation of a regional salmon recovery board/entity (policy group) that interfaces with a technical group, and both groups interact to develop region-wide recovery plans.

Step 2 Development of draft recovery goals for identified populations that are the product of interaction between technical and policy groups. This stage drafts products that go to watershed groups and others for broader public review

Step 3 Development of draft Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) / Distinct Population Segment (DPS) recovery goals. This stage reflects efforts to "add up" watershed salmon recovery efforts at the ESU/DPS scale.

Step 4 Establishment of final salmon recovery goals are the products resulting from agreement and commitment of those in regions, watersheds, and others who affect salmon recovery (habitat-harvest-hatchery), and federal approval and adoption.

Additional Data:

| Progress Towards Establishing Recovery Goals – by Region | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--|------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Region | Step 1 (regional process in place – tech & policy) | | Step 2 (draft population goals) (tech only) (tech & policy) | | Step 3 (draft ESU/DPS goals) | Step 4 Final Recovery Goals |
| | Technical | Policy | Technical | Policy | | |
| Puget Sound | | | | | | |
| • Chinook | x | x | x | x (mostly) | | |
| • Chum | x | x | | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | x | | | | |
| Coast | | | | | | |
| • Sockeye (Ozette) | | | | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | | | | | |
| L. Columbia | | | | | | |
| • Steelhead | x | x | x | | | |
| • Chinook | x | x | x | | | |
| • Chum | x | x | x | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | x | | | | |
| M. Columbia | | | | | | |
| • Steelhead | x | | x (interim) | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | | | | | |
| U. Columbia | | | | | | |
| • Steelhead | x | x | x (interim) | | | |
| • Chinook | x | x | x (interim) | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | x | | | | |
| Snake | | | | | | |
| • Sockeye | x | | x (interim) | | | |
| • Spr/sum Chinook | x | | x (interim) | | | |
| • Fall Chinook | x | | x (interim) | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | | | | | |
| Northeast | | | | | | |
| • Bull trout | x | | | | | |

Data Source: Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

Comments:

- Evolutionarily Significant Units – 12 total
- Distinct Population Segments – 2 total (Columbia Basin bull trout and Puget Sound/Coastal bull trout)

GOAL

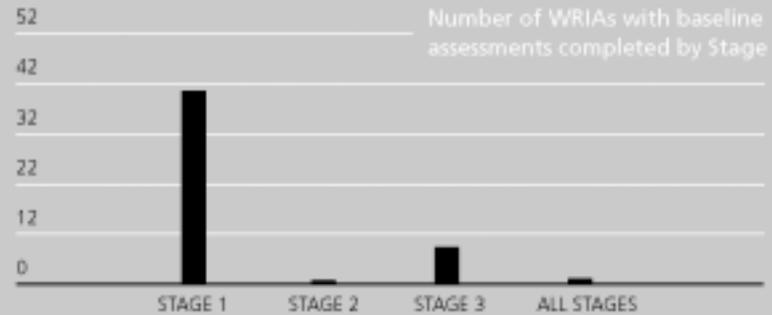
We have coordinated, science-based salmon recovery efforts.

INDICATOR

Number of WRIAs with baseline assessments completed.

86% of watersheds involved in salmon recovery have completed their initial analysis of habitat conditions, but most have not yet analyzed the causes of the conditions and salmon response.

62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs)



DATA SOURCE: CONSERVATION COMMISSION, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION.

► **Baseline assessments** are those that are consistent with the Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon (May 2001) which defines three stages: Stage I assesses habitat conditions, Stage II assesses causes of these conditions, and Stage III assesses salmon response.

► Data are based on the number of WRIAs with assessments equivalent to Stage I, II, and III.

► Sources of data include Limiting Factors Analyses, Watershed Assessments under the Watershed Planning Act, EDT, and others.

► No analysis has been done to determine quality of completed assessments or whether they are being applied to projects and watershed plans.

► 50 WRIAs have salmon and are considered in this indicator; 12 are not included.

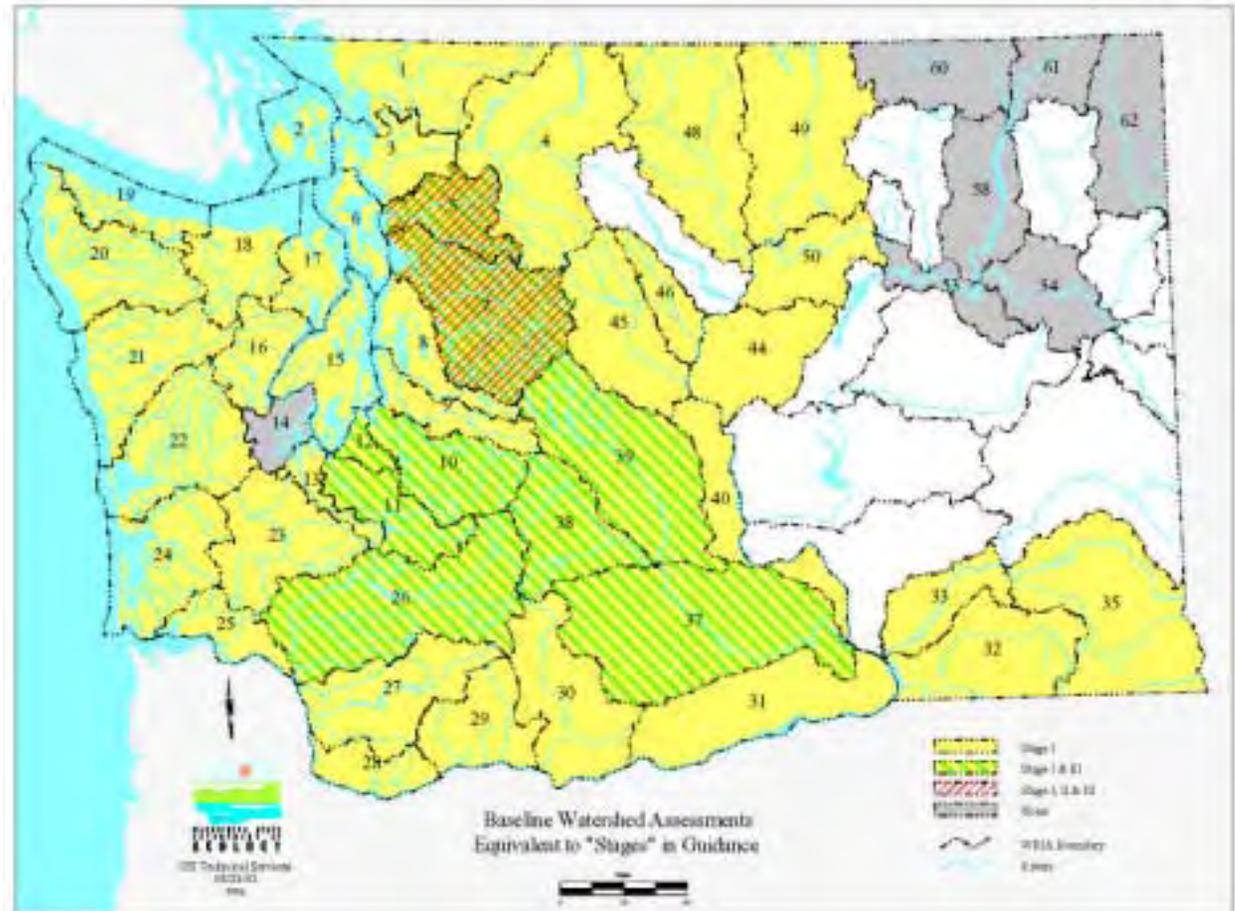
Additional Data:

*Assessment Stages Status
Percentage by WRIAS by Region*

| | <i>Stage I</i> | <i>Stage II</i> | <i>Stage III</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>Puget Sound</i> | 83 | 11 | 28 |
| <i>Coast</i> | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Lower Columbia</i> | 100 | 0 | 20 |
| <i>Mid-Columbia</i> | 100 | 0 | 50 |
| <i>Snake</i> | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Upper Columbia</i> | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Northeast</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Data Source: Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

**Watershed Resource Inventory
Areas Assessment Status**



Data Source: Department of Ecology

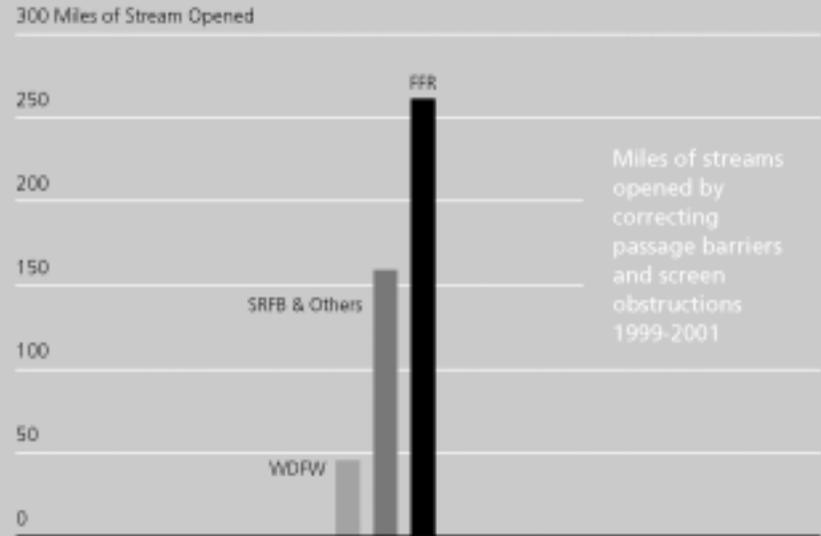
GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

INDICATOR

Miles of streams opened by correcting passage barriers and screen obstructions.

During 1999-2001, over 400 miles of stream habitat were opened by projects.



SRFB: Salmon Recovery Funding Board Projects.

WDFW: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Projects.

FFR: Forests and Fish Projects.

DATA SOURCES: ESTIMATIONS FROM WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE HRAI AND SSHEAR DATA, AND WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (WFFPA).

► During 1999-2001, an average fish passage barrier removal project not on forestlands opened 1.25 linear miles of stream.

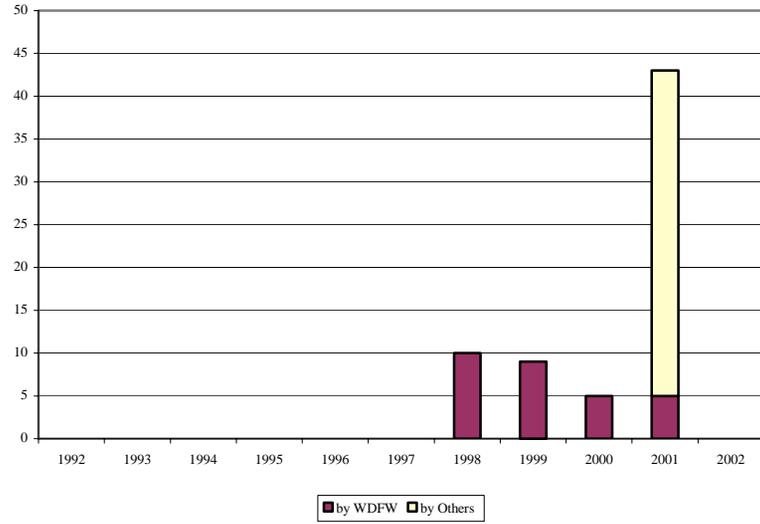
► The average forestland passage barrier removal opened up 0.75 miles of habitat (WFFPA estimates).

► SRFB project applicants estimate their projects have opened up 355 miles of streams (compared with 162 miles estimated by WDFW), so there is a need to validate both methods of estimation with on-the-ground inspections

► WDFW estimates more than 23,000 miles of stream habitat are blocked statewide.

Additional Data:

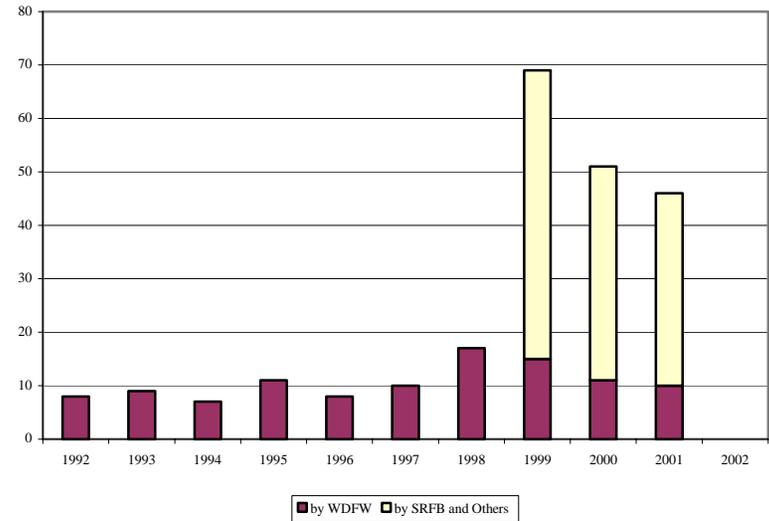
Number of Screening Projects



Comments:

Ø Does not include Forests and Fish information.

Number of Fish Passage Projects



Data Sources: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, Washington 98501
(360) 902-2565

Memorandum

October 29, 2002

To: Chris Drivdahl, Governor's Salmon Team

From: Dave Price, WDFW

At your request, we estimated the amount of stream miles made available to fish above repaired blockages for 2000 and 2001 on forest land. Counting state and private land, we estimate that 263.5 miles of fish habitat have been opened up. We based this figure on some important assumptions, as follows:

- WFPA provided summary data that they obtained from some of their associated landowners. Generally, these represent the largest private forest ownerships in Washington. Weyerhaeuser data are reported separately.
- WFPA data includes 2000, 2001, and 2002. At your request, I have included only the 2000 and 2001 data in the stream miles reported above.
- WFPA data indicate that an average of 0.75 miles of habitat have been made available for each barrier repair.
- WFPA data include resident fish and salmon streams. We cannot parse the data at this time.
- Weyerhaeuser provided data to WDFW directly. They report that 190 fish passage barriers were replaced or abandoned in 2000, 2001, and 2002. They indicate that 0.5 miles of habitat per barrier have been made available to fish. To accommodate your request that only 2000 & 2001 data be reported, I used the HPA database to calculate the proportion of 2000/2001 Weyco culvert replacements to the total in the HPA database for 2000-2002. The representative proportion (62%) was then multiplied to Weyerhaeuser's reported figure and included in the total above.
- The HPA database was not used in place of the WFPA and Weyerhaeuser data because WDFW did not have accurate information on stream miles of habitat in these forested reaches statewide.
- The HPA database was used to obtain the remaining total barrier replacements on state and private forests (non-WFPA data). To extrapolate the number of replacements to stream miles made available to fish, I used WFPA's estimator of 0.75 miles/barrier.
- Data based on the HPA database will likely under-represent the actual number of fish passage barrier replaced. Currently, our database may not account for more than one replacement if multiple barriers are included in any individual HPA. Therefore, especially with DNR replacements, stream miles made available to fish may be reported lower than they actually are.

Summary stats:

| # of replaced barriers | Miles of habitat opened | Extrapolation figure | Source |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 162 | 121.5 | 0.75 | Non-WFPA data. These data are from the HPA database (mostly DNR & smaller landowners). |
| [109] | [81.75] | [0.75] | Estimated DNR state-land barrier replacements from the HPA database. These figures are included in the non-WFPA total in the row above. |
| 95 | 70.7 | 0.75 | WFPA data from many of their associated landowners. Approximately 28 landowners contributed. |
| 118 | 58.9 | 0.5 | Weyerhaeuser data provided directly to WDFW. |
| 18 | 13.5 | 0.75 | WFPA data. These data had limited information provided. The extrapolation figure from WFPA was applied by WDFW as an estimate. |
| 393 | 263.5 | | |

WFPA provided important information. WFPA and their membership contribution should be acknowledged if the data are reported. Many assumptions are used to obtain these figures. Let me know if you need clarity on them. Lastly, as I worked through the data, it was apparent that 2002 data shows an increase in culvert replacements. Lets hope the trend continues.

I hope this is helpful to you; the exercise was interesting and informative for me.

Dave Price 360.902.2565

cc: John Mankowski
Sara La Borde
Paul Sekulich
Brian Benson

Editor's Comments:

WDFW = Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WFPA = Washington Forest Protection Association

Weyco = Weyerhaeuser

HPA = Hydraulic Project Approval

DNR = Department of Natural Resources

GOAL

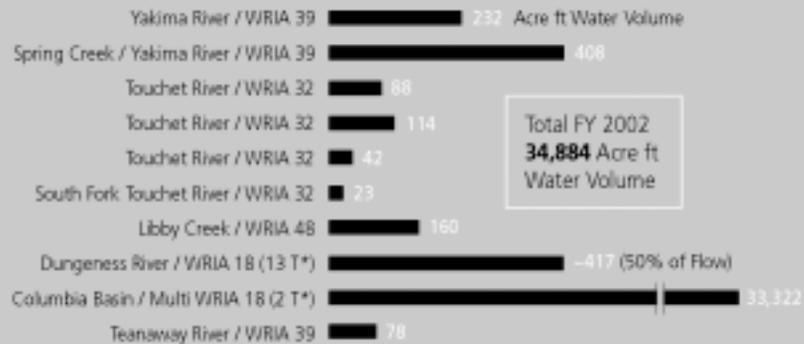
Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

INDICATOR

Volume of water restored to streams where water availability and flows are limiting factors.

In 2001, we restored a significant amount of water to critical basins during important times of the year for the purpose of protecting fish.

Volume of water restored to streams where water availability and flows are limiting factors



WRIA: WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA. *TRANSACTIONS.
DROUGHT FUNDED WATER LEASES RANGING FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 2001.
DATA SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

► **Restored water** includes water from actions that were taken to improve streamflows, including conservation, reuse, metering, regulating water use, enforcement, water purchases, or trust water donations; the focus is on summer low flow periods.

► Definition of streams where water availability and flows are limiting factors is from the 1999 Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon.

► 35,000 acre feet of water is almost 11.5 billion gallons—enough to support half the population of Washington for 1 year

► Further monitoring is essential to establish the contribution of restored water to healthy watersheds and fish.

► Summer low flows can be limiting factors for fish.

Additional Data:



Data Source: Department of Ecology

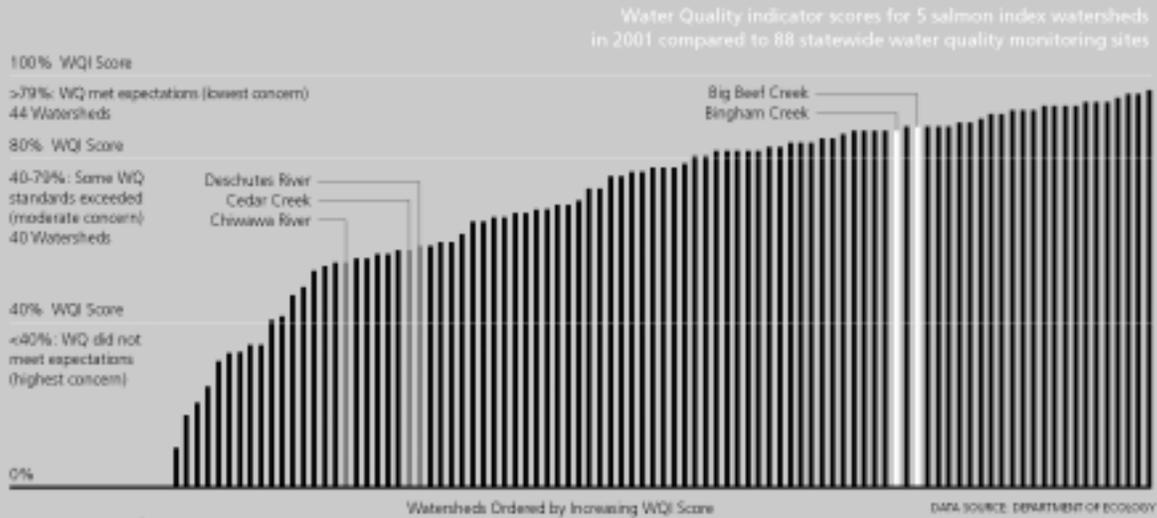
GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

INDICATOR

Percentage of WRIAs with acceptable Water Quality Index readings

Water quality is good in two of the five salmon index watersheds.



Five index watersheds that are monitored for juvenile salmon production are also monitored for water quality in this indicator.

Water quality index (WQI) is a number that aggregates water quality data at a monitoring station for temperature, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and sediments over a 12 month period.

Each station produces a single, annual water quality score between 1 and 100; in general, stations scoring 80 and above meet expectations for water quality and are of lowest concern, scores 40-80 are of marginal concern, and scores below 40 are of highest concern.

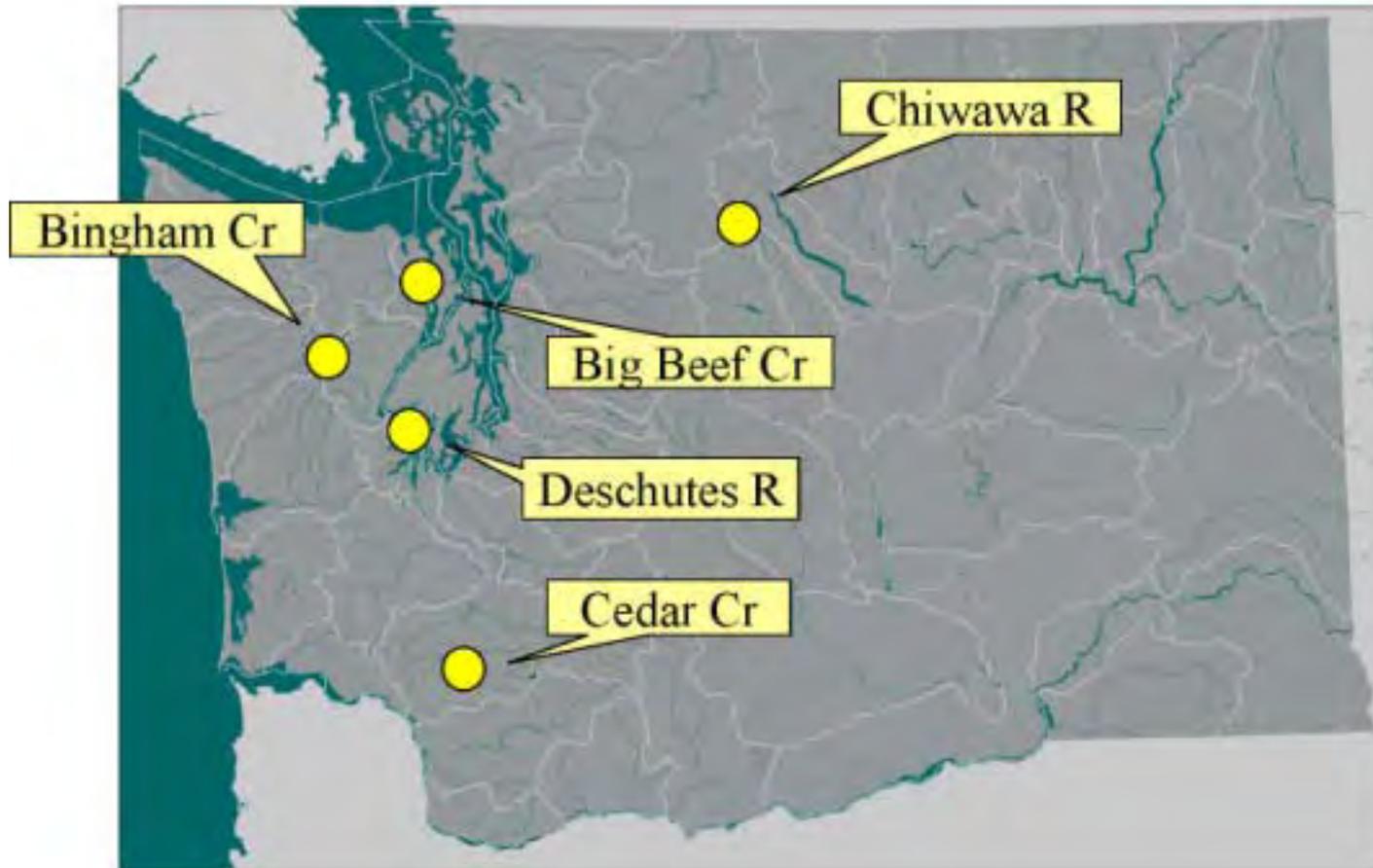
This is a long-term trend indicator that will attempt to relate water quality trends to changes in salmon productivity.

Data for Chiwawa and Deschutes do not cover the same time frame as other watersheds, so they may not be directly comparable.

Parameters monitored include temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total suspended sediment, and turbidity.

Additional Data:

Location of Index Watersheds



Data Source: Department of Ecology

GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

INDICATOR

Percentage of hatchery facilities and programs operating in a way that is consistent with wild salmon recovery

Hatchery compliance with the ESA is improving, but considerable work remains.

Hatchery Program ESA Compliance Status

| Regions | Listed Species Potentially Impacted | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------|---------|------|-------------------|
| | Chinook | Steelhead | Bull Trout | Chum | Sockeye | Coho | Coastal Cutthroat |
| Puget Sound | | | | | | | |
| Washington Coastal | | | | | | | |
| Lower Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Middle Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Upper Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Snake River | | | | | | | |
| Northeast Washington | | | | | | | |

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE.

Pending 0% In Compliance

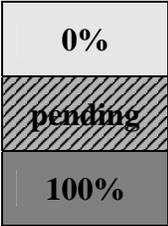
- ▶ Consistent with wild salmon recovery is measured by compliance with ESA.
- ▶ Pending category includes compliance products submitted to NMFS and awaiting response.

- ▶ ESA compliance is measured through approved Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (section 4 [d]), section 7 consultations, section 6 agreements, and section 10 permits issued by NMFS/USFWS.

- ▶ Additional Columbia River programs should be submitted by Fall 2003.

Additional Data:

| Regions | Listed Species Potentially Impacted | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------|---------|------|-------------------|
| | Chinook | Steelhead | Bull Trout | Chum | Sockeye | Coho | Coastal Cutthroat |
| Puget Sound | 80 | | 80 | 6 | | | |
| Coast | | | 60 | | 0 | | |
| Lower Columbia | 66 | 66 | 66 | 2 | | | |
| Middle Columbia | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Upper Columbia | 6 | 3 | 10 | | | | |
| Snake | 2 | 4 | 7 | | 7 | | |
| Northeast | | | 25 | | | | |



Data Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

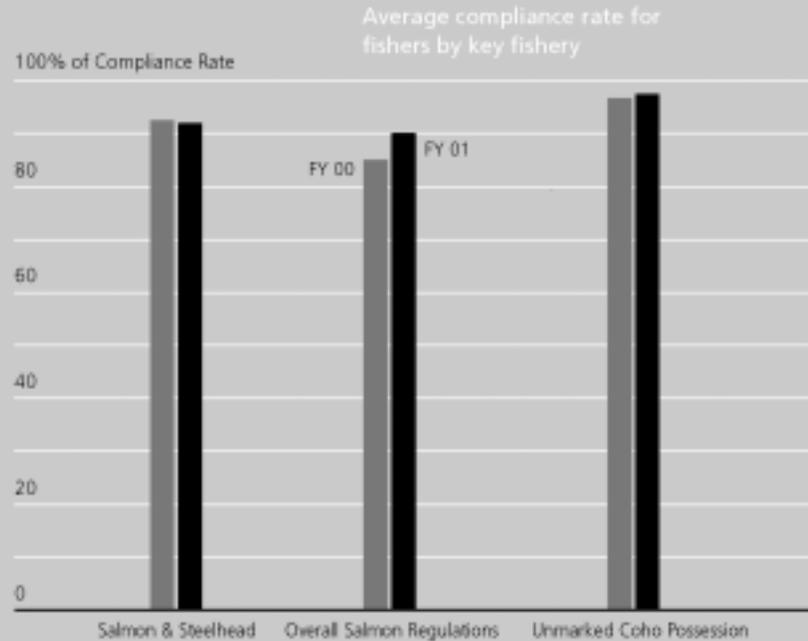
GOAL

Our habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower activities will benefit wild salmon.

INDICATOR

Average compliance rate for fishers by key fishery

Fishers are, for the most part, complying with fishing regulations.



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

► Salmon & steelhead compliance based on 2506 arrests & written warnings during 35,548 contacts in FY00; 3,570 arrests and written warnings during 49,603 contacts in FY01.

Additional Data:

**Enforcement of Coastal Selective Salmon Fishery
1999-2001 Biennium**

| | FY 2000 | | | | | FY 2001 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| | Ilwaco | Westport | LaPush | Neah Bay | Total | Ilwaco | Westport | LaPush | Neah Bay | Total |
| Contacts | 1,115 | 569 | 259 | 888 | 2,831 | 1,077 | 560 | 364 | 866 | 2,867 |
| Salmon Regulations | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Violations | 119 | 91 | 24 | 178 | 412 | 137 | 51 | 10 | 82 | 280 |
| - Compliance (a) | 89.3% | 84.0% | 90.7% | 80.0% | 85.4 | 87.3% | 90.9% | 97.3% | 90.5% | 90.2% |
| Possession of Unmarked Coho | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Violations | 8 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 57 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 38 |
| - Compliance (b) | 99.3% | 99.5% | 98.1% | 95.4% | 98.0% | 98.8% | 98.0% | 98.9% | 98.8% | 98.7% |

- (a) “Salmon regulations compliance” is salmon violations (license, gear, possession, season, area) divided by contacts.
- (b) “Possession of unmarked coho compliance” is unmarked coho violations divided by contacts.

Comments:

- Ø Violations are total of citations and written warnings
- Ø Statistics are from WDFW Enforcement Marine Division only

GOAL

Citizens and salmon recovery partners are engaged.

INDICATOR

Number of people involved in volunteer watershed stewardship, salmon protection or restoration activities

Volunteers working on watershed stewardship and salmon recovery projects for state agencies donated time equivalent to more than 36 state employees in 1999.

| State Agency | Organizations | Category | People | Hours |
|---------------------|--|----------|--------|-------|
| WSU Coop. Extension | Individuals | CP | 9777 | 41202 |
| State Parks | Doug Mackey | ARV | 1 | 200 |
| | Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group | CP | 23 | 46 |
| | LWV-Pack Forest | ARV | 1 | 120 |
| WDFW | Reg. Fisheries Enhancement Groups | ARV | 500 | 10375 |
| | | ARV | | |
| DNR | Individuals | ARV | 847 | 17762 |
| Ecology | Individuals, Wetland Function Assessment | ARV, CP | 141 | 1789 |
| | | ARV | 36 | 3000 |
| PSAT | People for Puget Sound, | CP | 23 | 241 |
| | Maxwilton Salmon Adventure, | CP | 5 | 35 |
| | Hood Canal School, | CP | 14 | 40 |
| | Seabeck Salmon Team | CP | 34 | 272 |

DATA SOURCES: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, PUGET SOUND ACTION TEAM, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

• This graph seriously undercounts the volunteer time donated by citizens of Washington. Many volunteers with county programs, fish clubs, watershed councils, stream teams, school districts, and others are not included.

Agency Registered Volunteers (ARV)

ARVs are those volunteers registered specifically with a state agency, requiring: • Worker safety training in compliance with Labor and Industries worker safety standards. • Medical and insurance payments by the sponsoring state agency for each registered volunteer.

• Documentation and tracking of volunteer worker activities.

Community Participant Volunteers (CPV)

CPVs include salmon-related volunteer activities conducted by, for or on behalf of organization partners directly involved with state agencies working on salmon recovery.

Additional Data:

**Summary of Volunteer Efforts – Preliminary Data
July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001**

| | # of Volunteers | # of Volunteer Hours |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| Puget Sound Action Team | 498 | 7414 |
| Department of Natural Resources | 1045 | 11100 |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | | 36550 |
| Washington State University Cooperative Extension | | 20180 |
| Department of Ecology | 42 | 432 |
| Parks and Recreation Commission | | 53 |

Data Source: All of the above listed agencies

Comments:

Ø Total = 75729 hours

Ø Equals over 37 full time employees

GOAL

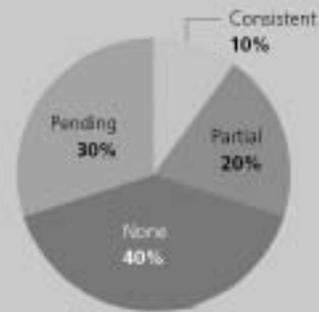
We will meet Endangered Species Act and Clean Water requirements.

INDICATOR

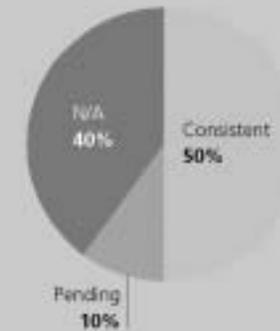
Percentage of key state programs consistent with ESA and CWA requirements.

Most state programs are not yet fully ESA consistent.

Endangered Species Act
Consistency Determination



Clean Water Act
Consistency Determination



DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS OF ECOLOGY, FISH AND WILDLIFE, WA STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE.

Consistent with requirements means state actions conform to ESA and CWA requirements; actions of the state do not result in violation of these federal statutes.

Key state programs are those important to salmon protection and recovery. They may be regulatory programs implemented by state agencies, a federal program delegated

to the state for implementation, or a state program delegated to a local government.

Key state programs are: Shoreline Master Program guidelines, stormwater permits, water rights and storage permits, water quality standards, hydraulic project approvals, harvest regulations, state salmon hatcheries, pesticide applications, forest practices, transportation capital projects.

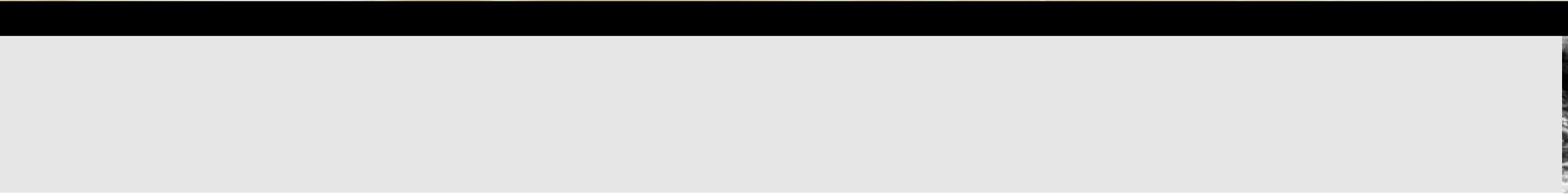
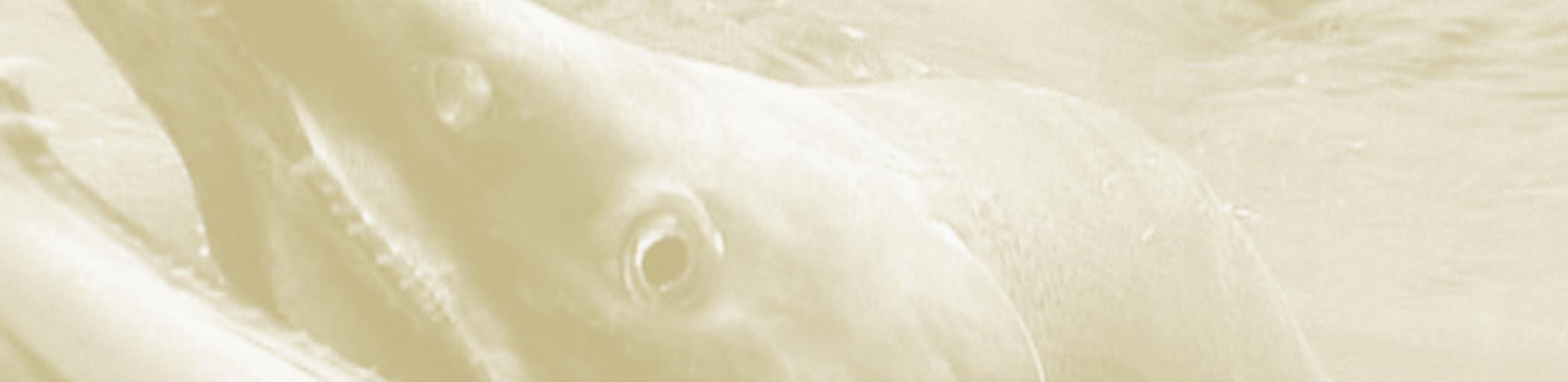
Additional Data:

| Selected Program | Administering Agency | Consistency Determination | | Comments on Scope and Status |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----|---|
| | | ESA | CWA | |
| Shoreline Master Program Guidelines | Ecology | No | NA | Guidelines adopted by Ecology were litigated. Settlement agreement on the Guidelines is in final stage. New draft rules will be filed in Fall 2002. OCRM is conducting a study to document conditions of shoreline and establish a “baseline” to use for Section 7 consultation. |
| Stormwater Permits (Municipal, Industrial, Construction, Transportation) | Ecology | No | Yes | The various types of state stormwater permits are part of the federally delegated NPDES program. The Western WA Stormwater Manual has been supported as consistent with the CWA. State stormwater permit programs have had no consistency determination under ESA. |
| Water Rights and Storage Permits | Ecology | No | NA | New water rights subject to instream flow needs for fish. Transfers also subject to effect on flows for fish. May not seek formal ESA consistency determinations for water rights. New storage projects subject to federal permits and Section 7. |
| Water Quality Standards | Ecology | Pending adoption of standards | Yes | Proposed standards for temperature and dissolved oxygen will be filed in October 2002. Section 7 consultation will be initiated by EPA once the standards are adopted in rules (scheduled for Spring 2003). |
| Hydraulic Project Approvals | Fish and Wildlife | No | NA | At request of NMFS and USFWS, the HPA MOA is no longer in effect. However, WDFW is still meeting the intent of the MOA by notifying NMFS and USFWS of high-risk HPA applications for their review and comment. |
| Harvest Regulations | Fish and Wildlife | Partial and Others Pending | NA | 3 of 5 FMEPs have been submitted for approval (Middle and Lower Columbia tributaries and Snake River and its tributaries). No FMEPs have been approved yet by NMFS. Additionally, harvest regulations have been covered by Section 7 consultations (Columbia River mainstem), Section 10 permits (upper Columbia and tributary recreational fisheries), Section 4(d) Joint Resource Management Plans (Puget Sound salmon fisheries), and blanket 4(d) take authorizations for bull trout. |

Data Source: Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office

| Selected Program | Administering Agency | Consistency Determination | | Comments on Scope and Status |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---|
| | | ESA | CWA | |
| State Hatcheries | Fish And Wildlife | Partial and Others Pending | Yes | Draft HGMPs have been submitted for 98 Puget Sound and 60 Columbia River hatcheries. Six Hood Canal summer chum HGMPs have been approved by NMFS. Additionally, some hatchery operations are covered by Section 10 permits (Upper Columbia spring Chinook and steelhead) and by Section 7 consultations (Columbia/Snake Basin). Of state fish culture facilities required to have NPDES permits, 75 sites have permits, and 2 sites have applications pending. There are additional facilities where it is unclear if NPDES permits are required. WDFW is not currently pursuing permits for these sites. |
| Pesticide Application | Agriculture | Yes, in Progress | Yes, in Progress | Program on track for consistency with ESA and CWA as recognized through a negotiated agreement signed by NMFS, USFWS and EPA in September 2001. Presently implementing strategy in agreement to achieve compliance. |
| Forest Practices | Natural Resources | Pending | Pending | Initial recognitions of ESA and CWA consistency not yet formalized. Continuing work to activate NMFS 4(d) rule Limit 13. Developing HCP for long term ESA and CWA recognition by NMFS, USFWS and EPA. Scheduled for completion by end of FY 2005. |
| Transportation Capital Projects | Transportation | Yes | Yes | ESA Section 7 consultations conducted on all capital projects with federal nexus. Developed <i>Maintenance Manual for Water Quality and Habitat Protection</i> for 4(d) rule compliance. Obtain NPDES permits for construction activities for projects above threshold. In compliance with Phase 1 NPDES municipal stormwater permit and participating in re-issuance of Phase 1 permit. Revising <i>Highway Runoff Manual</i> to be consistent with Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. |

Data Source: Governor's Salmon Recovery Office





Salmon Recovery Funding Board

2002 Biennial Report

Including
Lead Entity Program Summary

Washington State Department
of Fish and Wildlife

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Citizen Members

William Ruckelshaus, Chair

Frank "Larry" Cassidy, Jr.

Brenda McMurray

James Peters

Steve Tharinger

Agency Members

Washington Conservation Commission

Washington Department of Ecology

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Washington Department of Transportation

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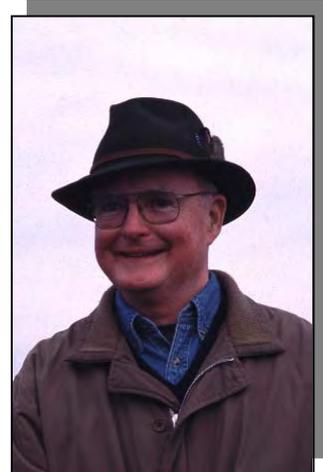
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From the Chairman

December 2002

To the Governor, Legislators and Washington Citizens,

I am pleased to report that great strides are being made in the state's efforts to recover salmon. The funding process created by the Legislature and implemented by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board has enabled thousands of people across the state to become personally involved in protecting and restoring their watersheds. The involvement of so many has had numerous positive effects, including finding solutions to the state's most critical watershed problems, leveraging of financial and human resources, and building consensus among key stakeholders.



We have built a foundation that includes:

- **Grassroots responsibility and capacity.** To build on-the-ground support and capacity for long-term recovery needs, we have helped organize and fund 26 community-based groups of scientists, managers, tribes, landowners, citizens, and elected officials in the salmon watersheds of Washington. These groups are on the front lines of salmon recovery and are developing restoration strategies tailored to their particular needs and circumstances.
- **Consensus among stakeholders.** We have encouraged stakeholders to resolve their differences in watershed and regional forums that allow for constructive approaches to problem solving. While we have been successful in bringing people together, a challenge as enormous as salmon recovery requires that everyone with a stake in salmon-related issues become involved in developing solutions. We are continuing to reach out ever more broadly to build a culture of salmon recovery.
- **The best available science.** By engaging scientists from all levels of government, the tribes, and private industry from the outset, we have been able to take advantage of the latest advances in salmon science, address issues of risk, and achieve a strong and constructive partnership between scientists from the NOAA Fisheries Science Center and other scientists. We have also avoided arguments about "who has the best science."

- **Early success.** Fish passage barrier removal projects funded in part by the Board have opened an estimated 340 miles of salmon habitat. With good salmon returns for some stocks over the past few years and with the help of monitoring, we should soon be able to observe the benefits of these and other habitat investments.

A strong federal and state commitment in support of salmon recovery has led to this remarkable progress. I understand that difficult economic times now require taking a fresh look at all investments, but after reviewing the report that follows, I'm sure you'll agree that salmon recovery dollars are money well spent. Indeed, withdrawing support now would undermine the successful partnerships we have built, as well as the public's confidence in the recovery process.

Two years ago, I said, "If we are going to be successful in recovering salmon habitat, it will be based on the energy and commitment of local people and good science." Looking back over the past two years, I can say this prognosis has come to pass. We have witnessed extraordinary commitment and effort on the part of our local partners. They have built bridges, planted trees, counted smolts, moved boulders, and, yes, filled out paperwork, sat in meetings, and traveled to Olympia – all in the cause of habitat restoration and salmon recovery.

Continued state support at the current level will ensure that we sustain the programs and infrastructure that have made this outpouring of public energy possible. I look forward to continued collaboration with our many partners, and particularly want to give thanks to my hard-working colleagues on the Board, without whom the progress to date would not have been possible.

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS
Chairman
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Introduction

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) is pleased to provide its 2002 biennial report to the Governor and Legislature. This report, along with the three-part *State of Salmon* report prepared by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO), provides a substantive overview of the state's salmon recovery efforts in the past two years.

Board Activation, Funding, Coordination, Monitoring

This report highlights the Board's major work during 2000-2002, and references earlier grant processes as necessary. The period was marked by:

- Establishment and refinement of the Board's grant-making and oversight roles;
- Funding of over 360 on-the-ground habitat protection and restoration projects, and supporting studies and assessments, identified through watershed-based grassroots efforts;
- Efforts to increase the level of salmon recovery coordination already occurring among local, regional, state, and federal levels of government, and citizens; and
- Creation and completion of the state's Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy to help guide future monitoring activities and expenditures.

The report that follows outlines the Board's work on these key activities.



East Fork Rocky Creek Bridge in Pierce County (Project 99-1446).



Background

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board was created by legislation in 1999 to promote citizen oversight of funding for salmon recovery projects and to provide a coordinated funding process. The Legislature established a ten-member board consisting of five voting citizens and five non-voting state agency directors. The purpose of the Board is to provide grants and loans for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities from state and federal funds appropriated by the Legislature.

In the summer of 1999, Governor Locke appointed the Board, including William Ruckelshaus as chair. The Board's first meeting was held on August 20, 1999. As of November 2002, the full Board had met 29 times in locations around the state. The Office of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Office of the IAC) provides grant administration and board support.

The SRFB supports salmon recovery by funding habitat protection and restoration projects, and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits for fish and their habitat.

"SRFB MISSION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND FUNDING STRATEGY," SEPTEMBER 7, 2001.

Creation of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in 1999 was preceded by adoption of HB 2496 in 1998. House Bill 2496 created many of the basic building blocks of the state's salmon recovery infrastructure, including:

- A process for establishing lead entity areas and organizations;
- Habitat project lists submitted by lead entities to the Interagency Review Team (IRT)¹;
- The Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, charged with developing a statewide strategy to recover salmon;
- Limiting Factors Analyses, carried out by a state technical advisory group to identify habitat problems in each of the state's most important salmon watersheds; and
- The Independent Science Panel, created to help ensure that sound science is used in salmon recovery efforts.

¹ The IRT has since concluded and its duties have been absorbed by the SRFB.

Creation of the SRFB the following year ensured that a systematic, scientifically based review process would be used to fund the best project proposals submitted by lead entities statewide.

This biennial report focuses on accomplishments and expenditures covering three SRFB project grant cycles (Table 1), as well as other salmon recovery-related programs and activities funded by the Board through June 30, 2002. Funding activities that have occurred in the shaded timeframe shown in Table 1 are covered in this report, unless otherwise specified. This report also includes a summary of lead entity activities for the same period.

Table 1. Relationship between SRFB Project Grant Cycles and State Fiscal Years.

| 1999 | 1 st Round ("Early 2000") | 2 nd Round | 3 rd Round | 4 th Round |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| GSRO & IRT | SRFB Grant Approval 3/17/00 | SRFB Grant Approval 01/26/01 | SRFB Grant Approval 04/12/02 | SRFB Grants to be approved 5/02/03 |
| FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | FY 04 |

Predecessors to the SRFB

Prior to the creation of the Board, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and the Interagency Review Team distributed available grant funds. In 1999, the GSRO distributed almost \$20 million in grants received from federal appropriations. At the same time, the Legislature provided for an initial approach to the distribution of state recovery funds by creating an interagency review team comprised of representatives from five natural resource agencies. This team helped review and place \$5.4 million in grants for salmon barrier correction and salmon habitat improvements. Upon creation of the SRFB, the IRT ceased functioning, and grants initiated under both of these predecessor grantors were consolidated within the Office of the IAC.

A Local-State Partnership

The SRFB has recognized from its inception the crucial role of local citizens working on salmon recovery in their own watersheds. With its key local partners, known as “lead entities,” the Board has implemented a grant-making process that supports local and regional participation in habitat protection and restoration efforts.

Lead Entities

Lead entity areas are designated by local and tribal governments and generally comprised of one or more Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) for which a habitat project list is to be developed. The lead entity may be a county, city, conservation district, special district, tribal government or other entity.² Within each lead entity area, two committees are established to review project proposals.

The local citizen committee is directed by law to compile lists of projects identified by proponents, to prioritize the projects on the list, and to identify the sequence in which projects will be implemented. The project list is then forwarded to the local technical advisory group (TAG) for initial technical review. In practice, project lists are usually first compiled by the TAG and then provided to the citizen committee for final review, or a combined committee performs both functions. Project priorities are based on many factors, including assessment of habitat problems, evaluation of project benefits to salmon recovery, critical paths and strategies, socio-economic issues, feasibility studies, and work windows.

Local technical experts and citizens perform unique and complementary roles. Technical experts include current or retired biologists, engineers, and other specialists from a wide range of federal, tribal, state, county, and city agencies; special purpose districts, such as conservation districts and water districts; and the private sector. Local biologists and scientists, who often have the best understanding of their watersheds, lend their knowledge and guidance to ensure each protection or restoration project will yield a high benefit to salmon. Citizen committees typically represent a variety of interests including local citizens, community groups, environmental and fisher groups, and businesses. The strength of the lead entity structure is in its use of local experts who are knowledgeable about watershed, habitat, and fish conditions, together with citizens and stakeholders who ensure that community values are considered.

² RCW 77.85.050. For more information about lead entities, see *Lead Entity Program: 2002 Report and Evaluation*, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, December 2002.

There are 26 lead entities covering 45 WRIAs. Lead entity organizations are supported by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Additional information on the WDFW Lead Entity Program is provided on page 39 of this document.

Local Project Sponsors: An Example

The *Sherwood Creek Fish Passage Barrier Removal* project is an excellent example of a SRFB-funded project sponsored by volunteers. In 1997, the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group and Allyn Community Association decided to provide access to high quality spawning and rearing habitat for several species of salmon in Sherwood Creek by replacing two culverts blocking fish passage. Ownership of the property by the U.S. Navy, and active use of the railroad tracks over the old culverts by the Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, presented distinct challenges.

Because the stream is about 30 feet wide, the sponsors determined the most cost- and biologically-effective solution would be a new bridge rather than larger culverts. A bridge would not only allow fish passage, but would provide enough room for the downstream migration of streambed material and woody debris.



The culverts at Sherwood Creek before removal (Project 01-1237). Railroad tracks over the culverts are not visible from this perspective.

To convince potential funders of the merits of the project, the sponsors hired a structural engineer to draw up preliminary design plans. These plans were detailed enough to convince the Navy and the SRFB to support the project in April 2002.

The project partnership grew to include the Mason County Conservation District (the lead entity), the Navy, the Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, WDFW, the Squaxin Island Tribe, and a private fisheries consultant. In addition to grants of \$250,000 from the Navy and \$822,000 from SRFB, smaller grants and volunteer labor conservatively valued at \$18,000 were provided. For a total of \$1.1 million and priceless volunteer involvement, the new railroad bridge was built in three months during the summer of 2002.



After restoration: This project opened an estimated 18.6 miles of high quality spawning and rearing habitat.



In the fall of 2002, volunteers reported seeing thousands of salmon upstream of the bridge.

November 12, 2002



From left to right are U.S. Congressman Norm Dicks, project volunteer William Worth, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Commander Captain John Orzalli, and SRFB chairman William Ruckelshaus at the dedication of the William C. Worth Bridge.

While the Sherwood Creek project was carried out with notable speed and citizen participation, it is not unique. Many SRFB-funded projects address complex watershed problems and bring together impressive groups of volunteers and local, state, federal, and tribal experts. As lead entity organizations gain experience, complex projects like this are expected to become more routine.

The Grant Process

The Board has been given responsibility for determining which locally based salmon protection and restoration projects and related programs and activities to fund. The Board is entrusted with balancing scientific, social, and economic issues and making appropriate and defensible funding decisions. Toward these ends, the Board has established funding priorities that:

- Encourage local control of salmon habitat protection and restoration;
- Promote coordination among all affected entities;
- Promote the use of sound science;
- Encourage the use of monitoring;
- Ensure that complex or large-scale projects have the necessary support to be successful; and
- Promote learning from past experience.

The grant process implemented by the Board is designed and regularly refined to promote these outcomes.

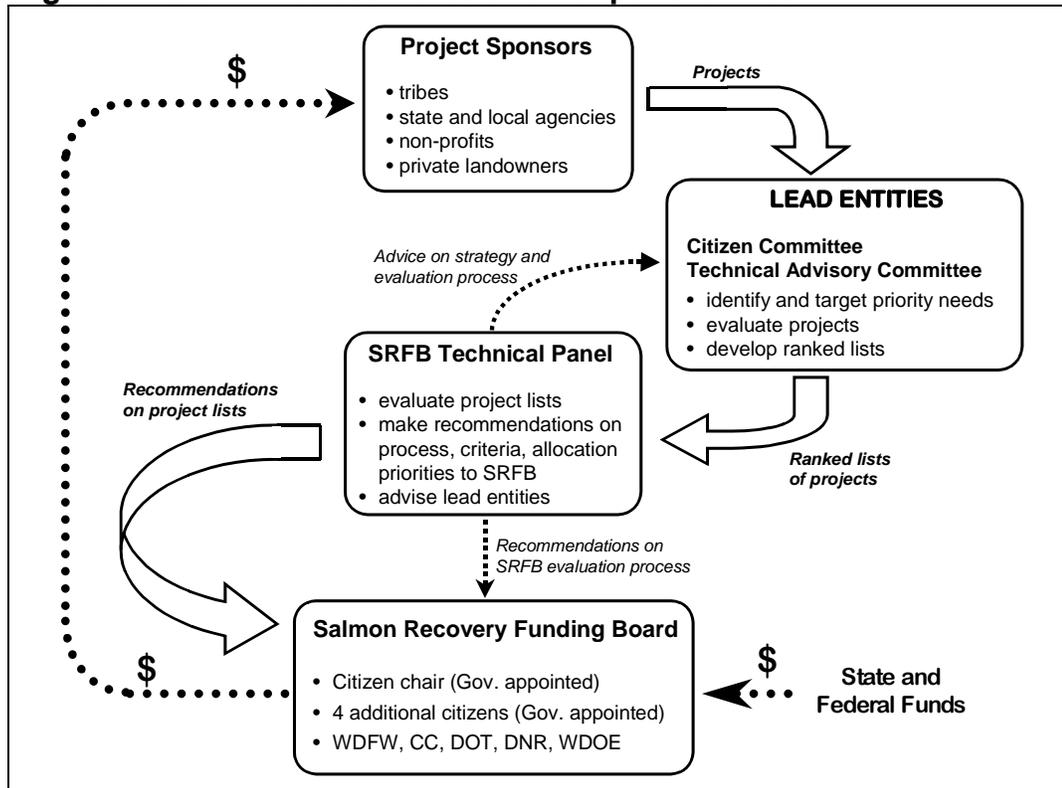
The grant process begins with the development of project proposals by sponsors, such as cities, counties, tribes, state agencies, community groups, Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEs), non-profit organizations, and landowners (Figure 1). Lead entity organizations then develop ranked lists of projects based on local priorities and needs.

Each lead entity forwards its locally prioritized project list to the SRFB for review and final action. To assist with its process, the SRFB has created a Technical Panel, composed of a high-caliber group of scientists, for each of its four grant rounds.

SRFB's Technical Review

The purpose of state-level technical review is to apply consistent criteria for ensuring the soundness of local processes statewide. The role of technical review has evolved. Early in the history of the SRFB's grant process, the Technical Panel reviewed each project on a list to ensure that lead entities had considered the watershed as a whole, including downstream and upstream factors that could impair the success of proposed projects. Since then, lead entity capacity has grown and each has developed a restoration strategy on which to base project priorities.

Figure 1. Grant Process Roles and Responsibilities.



As a result, the Technical Panel’s role has changed. For the fourth round of grant funding (to be awarded May 2003), its role will be to review project lists for overall scientific soundness and to advise the Board on how well the lists are supported by assessments of the factors limiting salmon production in a watershed and by restoration strategies.

The Technical Panel will also continue to assess the benefits to fish of proposed projects, as well as the certainty that projects will achieve their intended benefits. The Technical Panel can recommend improvements to proposed projects to increase the certainty of success, or it can recommend that certain projects not be funded. In addition, the Technical Panel acts as an advisory body to the Board on how to adapt and improve future grant making.

Technical Panel Composition

A new technical panel has been formed for each funding cycle, although a third to one-half of panel members typically continue serving to provide continuity. The panels have been comprised of federal, state, and private scientists, including salmon and habitat biologists, hydrologists, and watershed specialists. Member nominations or suggestions are requested from agencies, lead entity participants, SRFB members, and the general

public. To promote objectivity with respect to individual projects, panel members do not assess projects in which they may be involved as consultants or sponsors.

SRFB's Project Selection

After the Technical Panel review, SRFB staff develops funding options for consideration by the SRFB. On the recommendation of the Technical Panel or staff, the Board may impose grant conditions to address technical issues that would help improve a project's benefit to salmon or provide greater certainty that the benefit can be achieved. Before acting on staff recommendations, the Board solicits comments from lead entity representatives and the general public. The Board then discusses the funding proposals in an open public meeting to ensure that all views have an opportunity to be heard. The Board may also act to remove a project from a proposed list, but has not re-ranked the local priorities of the lead entities' lists.

Together, the steps in Figure 1 ensure that funded restoration projects have the highest possible level of technical merit, community support, and benefits for fish.

Following the SRFB's award of grant funds, the Office of the IAC performs necessary grant administration, including contracting for the deliverables under the grant reimbursement process, assisting sponsors and lead entities during project implementation, and assuring fiscal accountability.

"At first, I found the grant process laborious and I was a bit skeptical that it would work. But I've become convinced over time that it's essential to involve local citizens and local knowledge in habitat work, and that this process is the only way to build support in the long term."

LEAD ENTITY COORDINATOR

Summary of Accomplishments



The period between 2000 and 2002 was one of great productivity for project sponsors, lead entities, and the Board.

Mooney Creek Barrier Removal, Grays Harbor County (Project 01-1317).

The Board has funded numerous projects and programs and, with its staff, has provided policy and strategic support for broader salmon recovery efforts.

Since 2000, the Board has committed funding to 363 on-the-ground projects and related studies and assessments – each usually involving several components and many participants – through 26 lead entities across the state.

The SRFB has provided funding for a wide variety of projects proposed on lead entity lists. Grant awards support a range of initiatives from screening of water diversions to the placement of logjams in wood-deficient streams. Appendix A displays on a map the location of all sites where SRFB funds have been invested to date. Appendix B identifies all projects (655) funded by the SRFB and its predecessors to date, by county.

Although actual participant numbers are not available, each grant award usually funds multiple elements, each with its own sponsor and set of partners. For example, a single award may fund fish passage barrier removal, sediment control, placement of boulders and woody debris, and riparian planting. Each grant award can involve dozens of participants, adding up to thousands of volunteer hours over the course of a year.

Since 2000, the Board has funded 30 programs and activities.

To promote coordination of salmon recovery activities, the Board has been asked or directed by Congress, the National Marine Fisheries Service in the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries), and the state Legislature to provide funding for a variety of programs and activities. These range from the testing of new selective fishing gear to providing funds to help implement the Forests and Fish Agreement. A list of these funded programs and activities is provided in Appendix C.

The Board has provided a high level of technical oversight to proposed projects.

The Board appoints new members to its Technical Panel at the beginning of each funding round. The newly formed Fourth Round Panel has 11 members. The Board's technical panels have provided a strong scientific basis for the Board's funding decisions, as well as information to help improve the project review process. The technical panels evaluate each project review process, and provide feedback to lead entities and the Board on how to improve project proposals and the review process itself. The Board's staff of six project managers also works with lead entities and project sponsors before, during, and after the grant application processes.

Members of the Third Round Technical Panel and the Lead Entity for WRIA 7 on a visit to Cherry Creek, a tributary of the Snoqualmie River (Project 01-1304). The goal of this project, sponsored by Washington Trout, is to reconnect the floodplain to the main channel in collaboration with landowners and local, state, and federal agencies.



The Board supported the implementation of SB 5637 (Chapter 298, Laws of 2001) requiring the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy for watershed health, with a focus on salmon recovery.

The Board has consistently supported monitoring of salmon recovery efforts. High quality data are necessary for informing salmon recovery investment decisions, as well as measuring progress on the ground. The Board promotes monitoring in several ways:

- Board staff monitors the implementation of all projects to ensure compliance with grant agreements. Staff also performs final project inspections before disbursing the last of any committed funds to a project sponsor.
- The Board requires project sponsors to monitor the effectiveness of their projects for a period of up to five years. “Effectiveness,” in this case, means that projects have achieved the objectives defined by project sponsors.
- The Board supported the passage and implementation of SB 5637. This bill required the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy for watershed health, with a focus on salmon recovery. The Office of the IAC received a legislative appropriation of \$1.5 million to develop the monitoring strategy and action plan. A project manager was hired and state, federal, tribal, and local project participants were involved. The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy Report was completed in December 2002.

The Board supported the development of organizations for Salmon Recovery Regions.

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires responsible federal officials to develop recovery plans for listed species. NOAA Fisheries, and the Fish and Wildlife Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior, are charged with developing these plans for listed salmon, trout and char. Since the first listing of a salmon stock in Washington under the ESA in 1991, over two dozen salmonid stocks have been listed, affecting nearly all of the state.

A salmon recovery plan is a comprehensive document that describes the actions necessary to recover one or more salmonid populations within an “Evolutionarily Significant Unit” of salmon populations as defined by NOAA Fisheries, or as “Distinct Population Segments” by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. To accommodate the guidance of both agencies, the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office has designated seven Salmon Recovery Regions within which recovery plans will be developed.

Regions provide the appropriate scale for recovery plans because they will align with fish recovery goals and allow for the integration of activities that address the “four Hs” (harvest, hatcheries, hydropower, and habitat). Regional recovery plans will also assist the coordination of watershed plans under the Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW), and with habitat protection and restoration strategies developed under the Salmon Recovery Act (Chapter 77.85 RCW).³

To facilitate coordination of planning efforts at the watershed and regional levels, the 2001 Legislature provided \$1 million to the WDFW to support salmon recovery planning by lead entities and watershed planning units. At the same time, the Legislature directed the WDFW to establish a model for regional salmon recovery plans.



New fish screen at water diversion on Aspen Meadows Ditch (Project 99-1347).

SRFB staff worked with the WDFW and the GSRO to define interim and final products related to salmon recovery plans. At the urging of NOAA Fisheries, the Board provided federal funds of \$2.1 million to four Salmon Recovery Regions. WDFW provided funding to a fifth regional organization. The five Regions are now established or in progress, with citizen-led boards and locally based methods for developing their plans. A future challenge will be to assist regional groups so they can effectively work with and help coordinate their local partners and constituents, including lead entities and watershed planning groups.

The Board, with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, sponsored a Lead Entity workshop in Wenatchee, Washington, designed to help lead entities improve their strategies and learn from each other.

A major objective of this workshop, held April 3-4, 2002, was to create a forum for understanding the importance of lead entity strategies and to

³ Both acts are popularly referred to by their bill numbers (Laws of 1998): “HB 2514” and “HB 2496” respectively.

develop next steps. Strategies identify the watershed restoration goals and objectives that guide identification and prioritization of habitat protection and restoration projects. About 100 people attended the one and one-half day workshop. In a post-workshop evaluation, almost 90 percent of the participants indicated that the workshop was very relevant to their work, and nearly that many said the information and discussions would help them improve their salmon recovery efforts. Individually, both the Board and WDFW also have sponsored several other smaller-scale workshops for lead entities since 2000.

The Board encouraged a broader understanding of marine nearshore issues among lead entity groups.

During its “Early 2000” grant cycle, the Board observed that marine nearshore habitat protection and restoration projects were not well represented in the project lists proposed for funding. In response to this lack of applications, Board staff hosted two workshops on estuarine and nearshore issues: the first focused on Puget Sound and the second on coastal and Lower Columbia River Estuary regions. Workshop results are documented in a report posted on the SRFB’s website.

Concurrently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers expressed interest in restoring parts of the Puget Sound nearshore, but the Corps needed state partners to be eligible for federal funding. The SRFB asked the WDFW to convene a state agency group to develop a state response to this proposal. Agencies saw potential in the partnership and asked the Board to support what has since become known as the *Puget Sound Nearshore and Estuary Restoration Project (PSNERP)*. The Board provided the project with \$375,000, which allowed the WDFW to act as the non-federal co-sponsor for this significant effort together with the Corps, and served as a catalyst for additional funding from the Corps, the U.S. Geological

Survey, Pierce and King counties, and the City of Seattle, as well as in-kind contributions from a number of other state and federal agencies.



In addition to restoring nearshore habitat, this project at Liberty Bay in Kitsap County is ideally located to provide public education opportunities. (Project 01-1285).

The purpose of PSNERP is to identify significant ecosystem degradation in the Puget Sound Basin, evaluate potential solutions, and restore and preserve critical nearshore habitat. Restoration work, which is estimated to be significant, may begin in 2008. Products developed to date include guidelines for conducting nearshore habitat assessments and for developing nearshore restoration projects. This guidance will enable sponsors to assess nearshore and estuarine problems and propose restoration projects, as well as enable the Technical Panel to evaluate the benefits of those projects.

The Board encourages discussions aimed at coordinating planning efforts under the Salmon Recovery Act and the Watershed Planning Act.

Board members and staff have been involved, and continue to participate, in interagency discussions to develop recommendations for streamlining and coordinating processes under the Salmon Recovery Act and Watershed Planning Act. SRFB staff, along with WDFW, has convened regular meetings of program coordinators for RFEs, lead entities, limiting factors analyses, the SRFB, the GSRO, and watershed planning to improve coordination of these programs at the state level.

The Board adopted a guidance document entitled, *SRFB Mission, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy*, as amended, on September 7, 2001.

This document – posted on the SRFB’s website – defines the Board’s mission and provides guiding principles that serve as the foundation for the SRFB’s policies and funding strategies.



Big Beef Creek in Kitsap County was reconnected to a 30-acre wetland by removing an old roadway (Project 00-1181).

The Board has worked to ensure the fairness of the grant process and to fund the best available projects. To assist in this effort, the Board has developed clear and comprehensive information in support of grant applications.

The Board continues to work closely with the Lead Entity Advisory Group⁴ (LEAG) to ensure that lead entity questions and comments about the grant process and related issues are addressed. This interaction has helped the Board create its criteria for the basic framework of the grant program. Policy manuals and grant application instructions are updated prior to the start of each grant cycle and adopted in open public hearings. SRFB staff work closely with lead entities during the grant application process and continue to provide assistance to sponsors post-award.

SRFB Support of ESA Regulatory Compliance.

Because federal funding may trigger the need for federal Endangered Species Act consultation, many projects funded with federal dollars require ESA review before construction or implementation. The Board helps ensure that its proposed projects receive appropriate but efficient ESA review by using a portion of its federal administration funds to support a staff position within the regional offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries.

The Board has developed administrative procedures and controls for overseeing the expenditure of federal and state funds.

Although every effort has been made to simplify and streamline the grant process, accountability requires that funds be distributed in compliance with all applicable legal requirements, including the ESA. Through its staff, the Board has directed federal and state funding to the appropriate kinds of projects, so as to ensure that projects receiving federal funding undergo federal ESA review when appropriate. Regular reports are provided to NOAA Fisheries on federal fund use.

⁴ The Lead Entity Advisory Group was established by WDFW to create a forum where lead entity issues can be explored and the communication between lead entities, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, other state agencies and interested groups can be improved.

The Board uses current technology for fiscal accountability and to answer questions.

PRISM is a state-of-the-art project data management system supporting the IAC and SRFB's grant programs.⁵ It contains most of the technical and financial information associated with every project funded through any grant program administered by the Office of the IAC. PRISM capability includes:

- The ability to track all stages of a salmon recovery project from application to completion;
- The ability to show project and work site location using Geographic Information System software;
- A photo gallery that contains "before, during, and after" photos of habitat conditions at hundreds of work sites; and
- Web access for registered users to view available data and apply for grants.

In addition, the Office of the IAC is supporting the development of a web-based data "portal," consistent with recommendations of the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and the Salmon and Watershed Information Management data group. The first phase of the portal project will enable users both inside and outside of state government to navigate a variety of salmon and water-related databases maintained by relevant state agencies.

⁵ <http://www.iac.wa.gov/PRISM>



Project success: Salmon spawning in Schumocher Creek, Mason County, November 12, 2002 (Project 00-1145).

Appropriations: 2001-2003

State Funds

The Washington State Legislature appropriated \$28,339,000 in the 2001-2003 biennium for SRFB grants. State funds are derived from the sale of general obligation bonds and appropriated from the State Building Construction Account in the State Treasury.

Federal Funds

In 2000, Congress established the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) to provide grants to Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California, and to Tribes in those states, to assist state, local, and tribal salmon recovery efforts. The intent of the PCSRF is to supplement existing state, tribal, and federal programs that promote salmon recovery and conservation; promote efficiencies and effectiveness in the recovery effort; and contribute to the restoration of healthy populations of naturally spawning Pacific salmon. A 25 percent non-federal match is required to complement federal funds. The PCSRF is administered by NOAA Fisheries.

SRFB entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Northwest Regional Office of NOAA Fisheries that outlines how the SRFB may use the federal funds it receives, and addresses technical issues such as time limits and caps on SRFB overhead (not more than 3 percent). Because the MOU is based on the Board's *Mission, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy* document, the Board may undertake a wide variety of salmon recovery work with the federal funds. Some federal funds are earmarked for specific purposes such as the Forests and Fish Program.

For federal fiscal years 2000 through 2002, the state of Washington received \$81,763,000 from Congressional PCSRF appropriations. Additional monies are expected for FFY 2003. Total funding from federal sources from October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2002, was \$101,102,000.⁶

⁶ For the 1999-2001 biennium, the Washington State Legislature appropriated \$36,655,000 for salmon recovery. Prior to the creation of the PCSRF, Congress appropriated \$19,642,752 for salmon recovery in Washington (FFY 1999).

Progress since 2000: Projects, Programs, and Other Activities

Beginning with its first funding round in 2000, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board has awarded \$121,516,280 of state and federal funds. This funding has supported 363 habitat protection and restoration projects and 30 programs and activities. When added to the projects that were funded by the GSRO and IRT in 1999, \$146.3 million in combined state and federal funds were awarded to a total of 655 projects and programs over a four-year period (Table 2).

Table 2. State and Federal Salmon Recovery Funds awarded by the State of Washington in State Fiscal Years 1999-2002 (as of October 31, 2002).

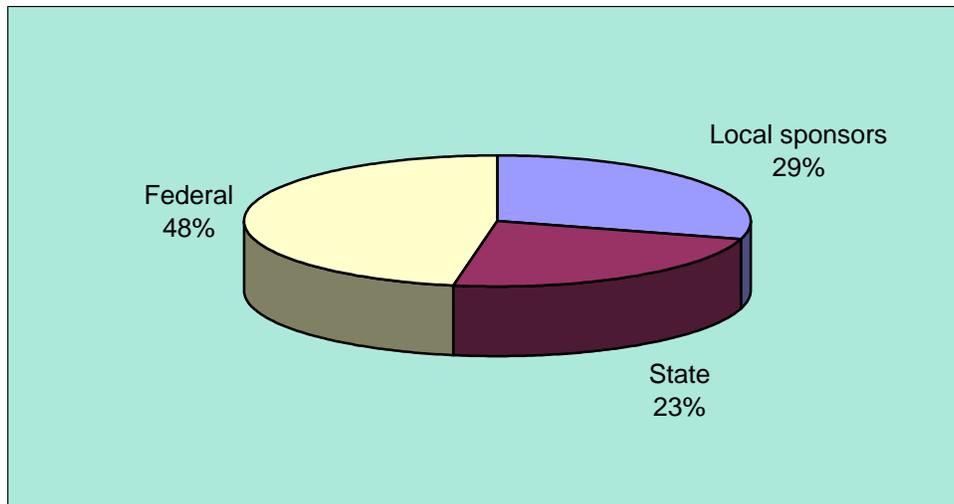
| State FY | State Funds (\$) | Federal Funds (\$) | Total Awarded (\$) | No. of Grants* |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1999-GSRO | 0 | 19,417,207 | 19,417,207 | 168 |
| 1999-IRT | 5,412,924 | 0 | 5,412,924 | 94 |
| 2000-SRFB | 21,515,415 | 4,000,000 | 25,515,415 | 94 |
| 2001-SRFB | 7,067,831 | 41,907,207 | 48,975,038 | 159 |
| 2002-SRFB | 14,302,137 | 32,723,690 | 47,025,827 | 140 |
| Sub-total | 42,885,383 | 78,630,897 | 121,516,280 | 393 |
| Grand Total | 48,298,307 | 98,048,104 | 146,346,411 | 655 |

*Includes both habitat project and program grants. Dollar amounts do not include the use of non-SRFB funds or the value of in-kind services.

SRFB funding is only part of the story, however. Although the Board requires a minimum local match of 15 percent for all locally sponsored project proposals, project sponsors have far exceeded this amount in the aggregate. Since 1999, project sponsors have contributed an estimated \$60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants. When added to the commitment of \$146.3 million of state and federal dollars, a total of \$207 million has been invested through state salmon recovery grant processes to date (Figure 2). The sponsors' contributions exceed the amount contributed by the state.

Many funded projects take two, three, or more years to complete because of the need for assessments, feasibility studies, designs, and permits. In addition, work in or adjacent to streams can only be done at certain times of year when salmon are not present or flows are low. Because the Salmon Recovery Grant program is only three and a half years old, many awarded grant agreements are still active. Of the 655 project grants

Figure 2. Proportion of Sponsor*, State, and Federal Contributions awarded through the SRFB and predecessor grant processes since 1999.



*Includes the value of cash, non-SRFB grants, in-kind services, and donated materials.

awarded since 1999, 432 projects were still being implemented as of October 31, 2002. Two hundred and twenty-three projects have been closed and committed funds disbursed.

Habitat projects can be categorized by their major purposes, including protection (acquisition of fee or less-than-fee interests in property), combined protection and restoration, assessments and studies, combined studies and protection, programs and other activities, and restoration (Table 3).

Table 3. SRFB Project Funds awarded since 2000, by General Categories.

| General Grant Purpose | Amount (\$) | No. of Grants |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Protection | 22,896,577 | 59 |
| Protection/Restoration | 16,476,282 | 36 |
| Assessments and Studies | 10,763,381 | 83 |
| Studies/Protection | 1,552,932 | 3 |
| Programs and Activities | 37,649,200 | 30 |
| Restoration | 32,177,908 | 182 |
| Total | 121,516,280 | 393 |

Of the 393 projects funded by the Board since 2000, 59 percent of available funding was provided for on-the-ground restoration and protection work. Forty-one percent of available funding went to watershed assessments and studies, and to programs and activities.

Habitat Restoration

Since 2000, the largest number of grants (182) has been awarded to habitat restoration proposals. For administrative purposes, habitat restoration projects are sorted into six major sub-categories (Table 4). Project elements within these sub-categories are described in Appendix D. The largest amounts of funding were provided for in-stream passage for migrating salmonids and in-stream habitat improvements.

Table 4. Funding of Restoration Projects since 2000, by Type.

| Project Category | Amount (\$) | No. of Projects |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| In-Stream Diversion | 1,695,203 | 10 |
| In-Stream Passage | 11,626,255 | 64 |
| Estuarine-Marine Nearshore | 624,337 | 3 |
| In-Stream Habitat | 12,607,838 | 63 |
| Riparian Habitat | 2,097,414 | 20 |
| Upland Habitat | 3,526,861 | 22 |
| Total | 32,177,908 | 182 |

Eighty-one percent of restoration funding has been used for screening instream diversions, opening instream passage and restoring instream habitat.

Assessments and Studies

In addition to on-the-ground projects proposed through lead entities, the Board has received many requests for development of assessments and feasibility studies. As shown in Table 3, assessments and studies comprise the second highest number of grants awarded (83).

The Board wants to ensure that project proposals are based on a solid foundation of watershed and salmon science. Assessments can help characterize the condition of stream reaches or watersheds of interest, and identify habitat problems and their possible solutions. Assessments funded by the Board are intended to supplement initial, watershed-wide assessments such as limiting factors analyses. They can include reach-level assessments necessary to site and sequence restoration projects and site-specific feasibility studies.

Because assessment work can be costly and time-consuming, the Board has been reluctant to support studies and research that do not lead directly to the identification of likely on-the-ground projects. In several cases, the Board has conditioned assessment funds to ensure that practical products and strategies are produced from the work, and that studies are coordinated and do not repeat previous work. To assist lead entities in developing appropriate and useful assessments, the Board



This volunteer is collecting spawn samples to assist in an inventory of forage fish (e.g., herring, surf smelt, and sand lance) in San Juan County (Project 00-1878).

supported the production of an assessment guidance document developed by the GSRO.

The Board has also recognized the importance of ensuring project proposals are well designed and fit into a strategic sequence of watershed restoration activities. Lead entity strategies are encouraged to show linkages between watershed assessments and likely solutions to identified problems, and demonstrate the basis and rationale for project priorities. Strategies provide additional benefits as well. According to participants at the recent lead entity workshop sponsored by the Board and WDFW (April 2002), strategies assist in:

- Defining a common direction and set of goals;
- Enabling the measurement of progress and success;
- Building understanding and credibility;
- Enabling efficient use of resources;
- Guiding project sponsors to the most beneficial projects; and
- Merging scientific priorities with community values and goals.

Habitat Protection

Following studies and planning, the next highest number of grants awarded (59) is for habitat protection (Table 3). Protection is implemented by fee or less-than-fee acquisition of property interests. Habitat specialists have concluded that the protection of high quality habitat that can support or already supports healthy salmon populations is biologically effective and often more cost-effective than restoration. The Board has provided grants for acquisition of property and property interests when lead entities have ranked habitat protection as a top priority in their strategies.

Often, habitat protection and restoration are combined into a single project proposal. This happens when restoration is not possible without transferring ownership of the property, or when the property is both at risk of development and in need of restoration. In all cases, property interests may be acquired only from willing sellers. When property interests are acquired, they are often held by non-profit land trusts.



Snohomish County's acquisition of diked undeveloped land in the Snohomish River estuary will allow it to restore estuarine tidal marsh (Project No. 01-1298). Scientists estimate the river has lost 85 percent of its tidal marsh, a key limiting factor for local chinook salmon production.

Programs and Activities

Most SRFB grant funds have been awarded for on-the-ground habitat protection, restoration, and assessment projects brought to the Board through the lead entity process. Periodically, however, the Board is asked to provide funding outside of its annual grant cycle. This has typically been for salmon recovery programs or activities that are not eligible for funding in the annual grant cycles, do not fit into any specific lead entity area, or do not fit into the timing of the annual grant cycle. Since 2000, the SRFB has funded a total of 30 programs and activities totaling \$37.7 million. Activities funded by the SRFB, or proposed for funding, can be grouped into four different categories:

- ***Those required as part of a federal appropriation.*** These consist of three grants to the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) supporting implementation of the *Forests and Fish Agreement* and one grant to WDFW for mass marking of juvenile salmon;
- ***Programs funded at the direction of NOAA Fisheries.*** These include funding of the regional salmon recovery boards for recovery planning, funding for the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) for instream flow-related activities, and funding for DNR to implement a *Forests and Fish Habitat Conservation Plan*;
- ***Programs funded at the direction of the state Legislature.*** These include a number of programs in the 1999, 2001, and 2002 budgets, some of which were earmarked in the budget and later vetoed by the Governor and others that were directed in budget notes. Many of these are state agency programs that had been funded in the past through direct appropriations to the agency; and
- ***Programs that do not fit into the Board's annual grant cycle, but that support the Board's funding priorities.*** These include proposals for volunteer initiatives and training; a Puget Sound marine nearshore habitat assessment conducted by WDFW and the Army Corps of Engineers; and several experimental engineered log jams.

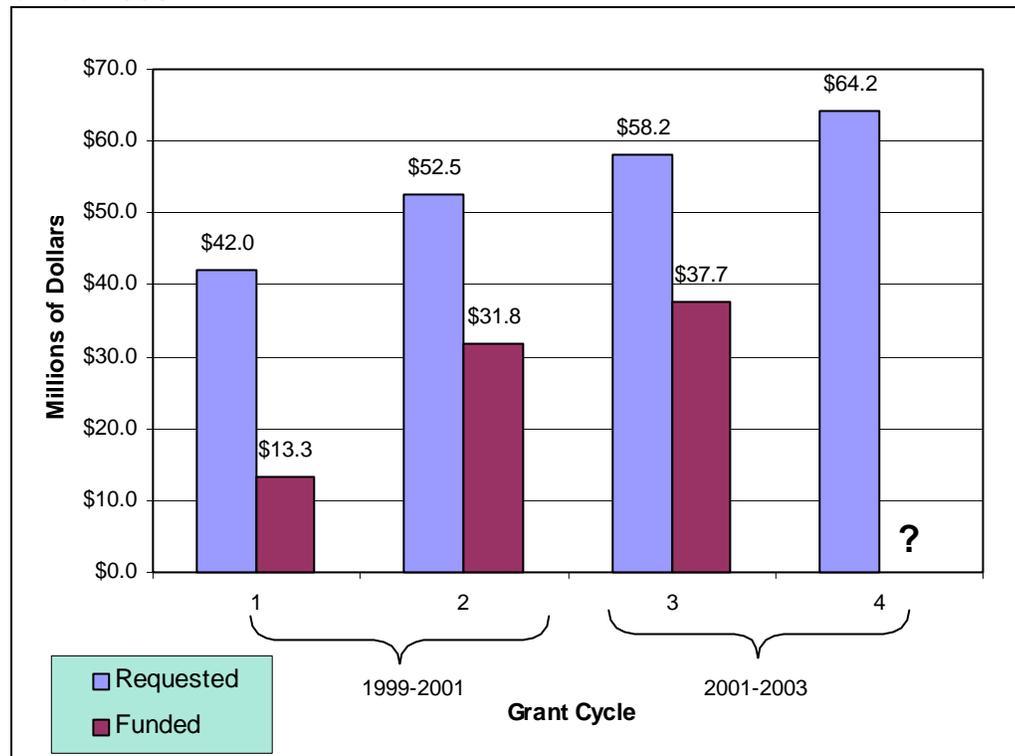
The Board is currently examining the policies and funding criteria it should apply with regard to future funding of state agency programs and activities, as well as any new programs and activities that could be developed and funded to promote the Board's priorities (for example, monitoring-related activities).

Types of Grant Awards

As the SRFB's grant program has matured, project sponsors have requested an increasing amount of money over the past four grant cycles⁷ (Figure 3). Although project sponsors requested funding for a comparable number of projects in the SRFB's first two grant cycles (245 and 249, respectively), the third and fourth grant cycles saw a decrease in the number of requests for funding (219 and 217, respectively). The average amount of money requested per project increased, however, from \$171,429 in 2000 to \$295,749 in 2002.

In terms of actual funding for projects, the number of funded projects rose from 84 in 2000 to 128 in 2002. The average grant award rose from \$158,000 in 2000 to \$287,500 in 2002. While the Board has been able to increase overall funding for projects over the past two grant cycles, it has only been able to fund about 60 percent of all requests. Increased demand for funding is partly due to the increase in the number of lead entities from 21 to 26 since 2000, as well as increased lead entity capacity.

Figure 3. Total Amount Requested by Project Sponsors and Funded since 2000.

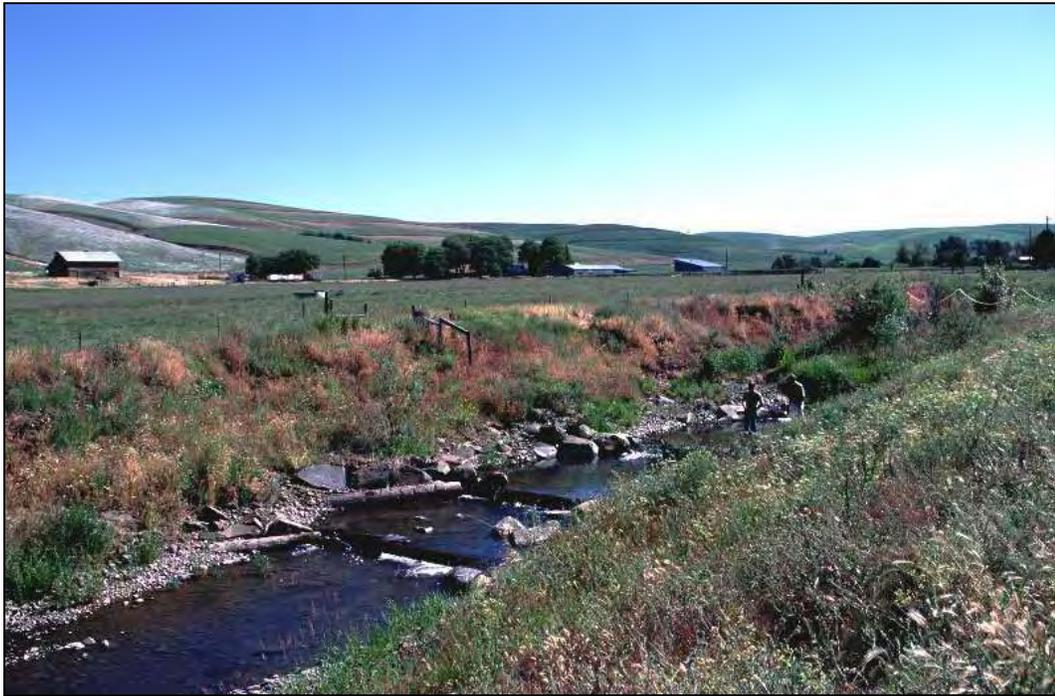


⁷ Grant proposals have been submitted and are in the process of being evaluated. Grants for the fourth grant cycle will be awarded in May 2003.

Excluding grants for programs and activities, the size of SRFB grants ranges from \$2,000 to \$1.6 million. The Board awarded 26 grants of less than \$10,000 and ten grants of \$1,000,000 and over. The majority of grants awarded are in the \$50,000-\$100,000 range.

Of the 30 programs and activities funded by the SRFB, nine were funded for over \$1 million each. The largest grant was \$6 million of federal funding provided to the Washington Department of Ecology for instream flow analyses in the state's most critical water basins for salmon.

The old dam shown at right impeded fish migration on Patit Creek, a tributary of the Touchet River in Columbia County (Project 00-1694). Complete removal of the dam and installation of rock and log weirs, as shown below, greatly improved habitat conditions and now provides passage for threatened steelhead.



Project Sponsors

The Board is honored by the enthusiasm and level of participation demonstrated by its implementation partners – the individuals and organizations who take the time to apply for funds through the lead entity process and who implement funded projects.

SRFB's project sponsors bring diverse knowledge and a wide array of skills to salmon habitat protection and restoration. Sponsors have included both paid and unpaid participants. Typical project sponsors have included cities and counties, conservation districts, RFEGs, and other non-profit organizations, tribes, and private landowners.

Sponsors often include professional engineers who help manage projects or complete design work. Other participants include people with management and coordination skills. These skills are critical when projects involve forming legal and financial partnerships; applying for federal, state, and local permits; and obtaining support from multiple parties.

Countless other volunteers provide physical labor in the form of cleaning up streams, operating heavy equipment, clearing brush, planting trees, and monitoring resource trends. Others provide water and fisheries expertise.



Typical of SRFB's energetic and committed project sponsors: Jan Carpenter of Trout Unlimited explains the advantages of restoring off-channel habitat in a tributary of the Wenatchee River.

When sponsors apply for SRFB funding, they are asked to identify the value of all resources that will be provided as a match for SRFB funds, including grants, equipment and material, and in-kind services. As a matter of policy, the Board requires not less than a 15 percent match from project sponsors. Since 1999, SRFB's sponsors have far exceeded this required amount and contributed an estimated \$60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants.

Sponsors have contributed an estimated \$60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants provided since 1999.



A volunteer with the Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group helps restore a section of riparian area on the South Fork of the Nooksack River.



Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group

Measuring Success

“Measuring success” involves:

- Defining desired change, targets, or benchmarks (performance measures);
- Measuring indicators of that change (monitoring or data collection); and
- Evaluating the progress made.

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board believes that monitoring and evaluation are essential for making sound funding decisions and improving the grant process. Monitoring and evaluation provide accountability for results so that both the public and its elected representatives can determine whether available funds are being invested wisely. Monitoring and evaluation also provide the data necessary to help the Board and its partners strive for continuous improvement.

Performance Measures

It is generally recognized that for salmon recovery to succeed, management activities must address not only environmental issues, but social and economic issues as well.⁸ In practice, this means natural resource goals must be defined, communities must be supportive of defined resource goals, and the cost of achieving those goals must be seen as manageable and fair. The chances of lasting salmon recovery success will be greatly increased if these three objectives are met. Therefore, the Board believes its funding priorities must be focused on progress in these three areas.

In 2003, the Board will update its *Missions, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy* document to adopt, wherever possible, “outcome” as well as “output” performance measures that will guide progress toward these goals and objectives.

⁸ Explicit consideration of goals and objectives in these three spheres is the purpose of the “Balanced Scorecard” budgeting exercise used by the Governor’s Office of Financial Management, and of the Salmon Recovery Scorecard implemented by the GSRO.

Monitoring

The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy⁹, and prior related reports, identifies three types of monitoring:

- **Implementation:** Was the project successfully implemented?
- **Effectiveness:** Did the project result in the expected change?
- **Validation:** To what extent was the actual change a result of the project?

As part of grant management, SRFB staff already monitors project *implementation*: That is, every project receives interim and final inspections to ensure that all grant agreement terms have been met. The Board also requires project sponsors to monitor the “short-term” (five years or less) *effectiveness* of their projects, and allows project sponsors to determine which monitoring methods to use. Monitoring the long-term effectiveness of projects has not been required because long-term roles and responsibilities are still being developed, as are the protocols to use in monitoring habitat effects.

Effectiveness monitoring can be conducted for individual projects, suites of projects, and management strategies. The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy proposes to address the current lack of long-term effectiveness monitoring through “intensive monitoring” of selected watersheds. Intensive monitoring will determine the overall effectiveness of treatment (protection and restoration), compared to watersheds where no treatment is occurring.

As the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy is implemented, new and existing monitoring activities will address effectiveness monitoring in a coordinated fashion. In addition, data will be collected through the use of standardized monitoring protocols to enable the collection of greater amounts of data and increase its statistical significance.



Monitoring associated with barrier removal on Middle Stimson Creek in Mason County (Project 99-1426).

⁹ Monitoring Oversight Committee, *Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and Action Plan*, December 2002.

Although long-term project data are still lacking, some monitored habitat restoration projects have already generated encouraging information. For example, “engineered log jams” funded by the Board and others have shown the following initial results:

- Greater pool frequency and depth in the studied reaches;
- Greater cover and primary production; and,
- Greater distribution of fish and density of juveniles¹⁰.

Many of the SRFB-supported projects opening formerly blocked channels are also showing fish presence. After removal of the blocking culverts in Sherwood Creek near Allyn, salmon were able to reach upper watershed areas for the first time in many years. Fish presence has been reported in many other newly-opened streams, including Bremerton’s Gorst Creek; Lakewood’s Clover Creek; and Klickitat County’s Dillacort Creek. Additional data will be collected and analyzed by reviewing monitoring results from completed restoration projects.



The purpose of this and other engineered logjams in the North Fork of the Nooksack River is to decrease water velocity and scour, thereby creating a more hospitable environment for salmon eggs and fry (Project 01-1323).

¹⁰ Population increases can only be detected by monitoring salmon at an appropriate scale (watershed or comparable geographic unit) over many years.

Next Steps

The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy identifies a number of monitoring activities that should be conducted to provide reliable information about the status of watershed health and salmon recovery over time. If funded, these activities will be carried out by watershed groups; salmon recovery regions; and federal, tribal, state, and local governments. A significant new challenge will involve the consolidation, review, and reporting of the information collected by all of these entities.

Guidance provided by NOAA Fisheries indicates that salmon recovery plans will need to include a process for monitoring salmon recovery. Because NOAA Fisheries has been involved in the development of the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy, a shared concept of what recovery monitoring should include is beginning to take shape.

It will be impossible to generate the kind of information requested by interested parties without systematic and long-term monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation provide accountability, information for adaptive management, and vital indicators about watershed and salmon health.



To determine trends in watershed health and salmon recovery, a variety of data about water, habitat, and salmon must be periodically collected in different places using standard protocols and analyzed over time.

Issues and Concerns

In the past two years, the Board has resolved or made significant progress on the following issues identified in the *SRFB 2000 Report*:¹¹

- Assisting in the development of lead entity strategies;
- Development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy;
- Development of scientific concepts, information, and guidance; and
- Continued refinement of the grant process.

At this juncture, principal issues revolve around continued funding, efficient planning processes, and continued stewardship of protected and restored salmon habitat.

Funding:

- How can reliable funding of salmon habitat protection and restoration best be assured?
- How can existing funding processes and grant programs, including those of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and private foundations, be better coordinated?
- What kind of processes and criteria should the Board use to review and evaluate state agency funding requests for programs and activities?
- How can private landowners be provided with additional incentives to become involved in salmon habitat protection, restoration, and monitoring on their lands?
- How can local lead entity and regional organizations be supported to ensure local involvement in salmon recovery planning?

Planning:

- How can existing planning processes¹² – all developed for different but related reasons – be coordinated and managed for maximum benefit and efficiency?

¹¹ The SRFB's report to the Governor and Legislature in December 2000 documented the Board's first 17 months of activity.

¹² E.g., Water resources planning, lead entity strategies, Northwest Power and Conservation Council (formerly the Northwest Power Planning Council) sub-basin planning, and salmon recovery planning.

Grant Process:

- How can the SRFB grant process be further refined to maximize “return on investment and enhance efficiency?”
- How can volunteers be provided with the support they need to become more effective participants in salmon habitat protection and restoration?

Measuring Success:

- How can early successes of habitat restoration and protection projects be demonstrated in order to maintain participation of community groups, ensure state and federal funding, and engender public confidence?

Other Actions:

- What can be done to ensure that restored sites and stream reaches remain in their restored condition over time?
- What can be done to increase the coordination and effectiveness of the processes employed by various entities in protecting and restoring watersheds?
- How should the Board address funding requests for programs and activities that fall outside of the regular project sponsor-driven grant process?



An old failing wooden culvert was replaced in Honey Creek, Pacific County, to allow five different species of salmon and trout to gain access to spawning habitat (Project 01-1227).

Summary

The Board is pleased to report the following accomplishments of direct benefit to salmon recovery:

- A grant process that has committed \$146 million in grant awards, and leveraged another \$60 million in matching funds and in-kind services, for 655 of the best habitat protection and restoration projects supported by both science and local communities;
- Assisting in the development of a salmon recovery infrastructure in Washington State that includes: Salmon recovery planning by regional recovery boards, habitat restoration projects proposed by local sponsors, habitat restoration and protection strategies by lead entities, a comprehensive monitoring strategy, and community partnerships;
- Providing funding for assessments that are focused, strategic, and link the basic characteristics of watersheds and the factors that limit salmon productivity to specific protection and restoration actions;
- Providing funding for lead entities to develop watershed strategies that:
 - Link problems and proposed solutions;
 - Prioritize solutions, with community input, by the amount of benefit they provide to salmon and by the certainty of that benefit; and
 - Schedule projects in the appropriate order.

In addition, lead entity strategies have been found to assist lead entities in:

- Defining a common direction and set of goals;
 - Measuring progress and success;
 - Building understanding and credibility;
 - Making efficient use of resources;
 - Guiding project sponsors to the most beneficial projects; and
 - Merging scientific priorities and community values.
- Informing the grant process with sound science by soliciting members for, and providing support to, the SRFB's Technical Panel;

- Supporting the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy that will allow for the rigorous and sustained measurement of salmon recovery progress;
- Improving data management capability to allow for ready access to a vast amount of information about all projects funded by the Board, as well as for information exchange with other funding organizations;
- Providing open project selection processes and forums to help ensure transparency and a high level of citizen involvement;
- Improving the grant management program through continuous review, evaluation, and adaptation with the full involvement of the public; and
- Encouraging local and public engagement in salmon recovery.



Salmon using newly restored Gorst Creek in Kitsap County (Project 00-1111).

Conclusion

Although less than four years old – the average span of one salmon generation – the SRFB’s work has been effective in forming partnerships at the local and regional levels, in leveraging resources, and in addressing critical environmental problems in the state’s watersheds. It is still too early to know precisely what effect state and federal investments have had on salmon recovery, but the Board is working hard to help provide answers to this question.

To date, the Board’s goal has been to invest state and federal funds in habitat restoration and protection as efficiently as possible, while upholding sound science and meeting community-based objectives. The Board believes it has met this goal with great success.

For the next phase of the grant program, which will dovetail with salmon recovery planning, the Board intends to continue nurturing its partnerships with local and regional entities, as well as encourage the development of shared performance measures in the environmental, social and economic spheres. These measures will help focus the activities of hundreds of participants more clearly and effectively, while assisting in the recovery of wild salmon in Washington State.

Please let us know your thoughts.

The Board welcomes comments on its work to date, as well as thoughts about the future of salmon recovery and the SRFB’s roles in those efforts.

(Contact information on back cover.)

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife *Lead Entity Program*¹³

Part of the state's response to listings of salmon as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act was passage of the Salmon Recovery Act in 1998. That act authorized the creation of lead entity areas to facilitate the funding and implementation of salmon habitat protection and restoration projects. The Legislature recognized that once created, however, lead entities would need access to state-level technical information and administrative assistance. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife was directed to provide support for lead entities. Lead entities receive assistance from WDFW's Watershed Stewardship Team in their local areas, and from WDFW's Lead Entity Program staff and the SRFB's salmon project managers in Olympia.

The Legislature has funded lead entity organizations through WDFW and the SRFB. Funding has been provided for the capacity needs of lead entity organizations in support of effective habitat decisions for salmon recovery. The Lead Entity Program received \$3.25 million for the 2001-2003 biennium. This section summarizes the results of the WDFW's Lead Entity Program through 2002.

"The Lead Entity Program has shown us that those who live in the watersheds are in the best position to know what needs to be done to restore salmon habitat."

JEFFREY KOENINGS, PH.D., DIRECTOR
WA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

Major Accomplishments

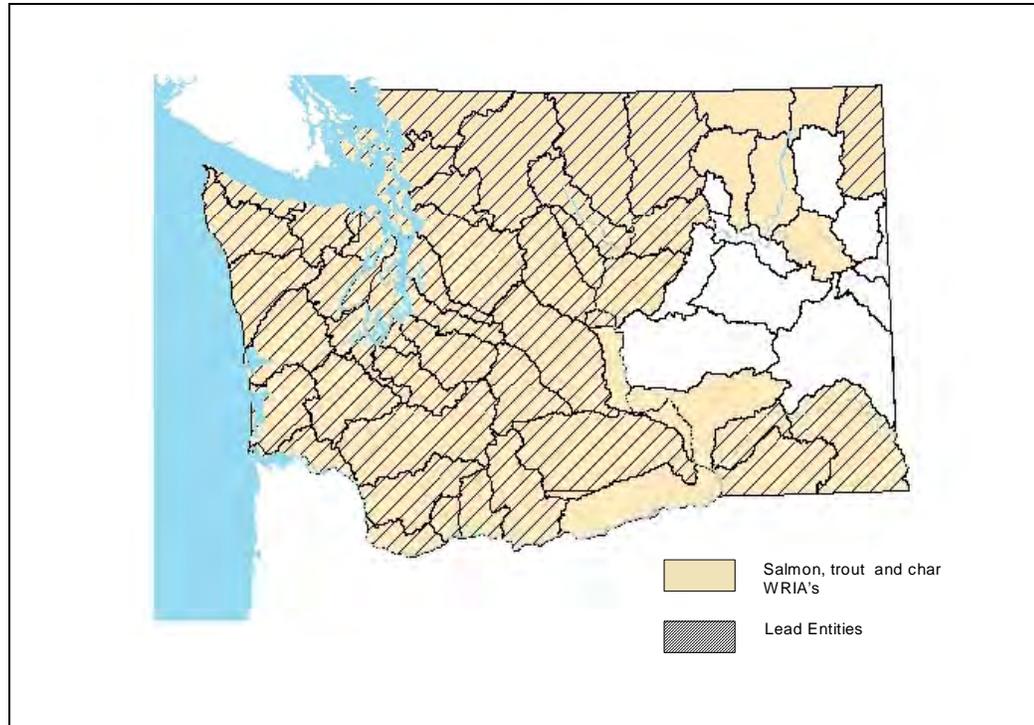
In the brief time since their inception, the State's lead entities have identified, prioritized, and received funding for important projects that protect or restore salmon habitat. Some lead entities have implemented dozens of projects contributing to salmon recovery in numerous Washington watersheds. As a whole, the WDFW Lead Entity Program has had several major successes since 2000. These include:

¹³ This section is provided by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Lead entity organizations cover most of the state.

In the course of the past three funding cycles, the number of lead entities has grown from 21 to 26, covering 85 percent of the state where salmonids are found (Figure 4). These organizations include diverse representation (Appendix E).

Figure 4. Relationship of Lead Entities to Areas of the State where Salmonids are found.



Source: WDFW

Lead entity organizations create coordination opportunities at the watershed level.

Project sponsors include a wide variety of groups and individuals, including many who are active members of “2514” Watershed Planning Groups and Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups.

The Lead Entity Program has enhanced state agency coordination for salmon recovery.

Agencies with major roles in salmon recovery include WDFW, Ecology, the GSRO, the Conservation Commission, and the Office of the IAC. In providing support to lead entity organizations, each of these agencies has improved interagency coordination and communication, and increased efficiency in the deployment of staff resources.

WDFW has ensured that each lead entity has received initial funds for capacity building.

Because the goal of WDFW's lead entity grant program is "capacity building," each lead entity has been provided with a negotiated amount of financial support and has not had to apply for funds through a competitive grant process.

WDFW supports the Lead Entity Advisory Group.

The Lead Entity Advisory Group was created to support the Lead Entity Program by creating a forum where lead entity issues can be explored, and the communication between lead entities; the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB); the Department of Fish and Wildlife; other state agencies; and interested groups can be improved. LEAG is comprised of nine members who are representative of lead entities as a whole, but do not represent specific lead entities. Members are appointed by the director of WDFW for three-year terms. Formal decision-making by LEAG is communicated through a LEAG opinion. LEAG meetings are open to the public.

Adaptive Management

Lead entity organizations throughout the state are constantly striving to improve their local processes. Lead entity organizations have refined their prioritization processes, committee structures, internal coordination, landowner outreach, and many other processes within their organizations. The WDFW report – *2002 Lead Entity Review and Evaluation* – demonstrates the commitment lead entities, and the state agencies that support them, have made to fully engage their communities in prioritizing and implementing salmon habitat protection and restoration projects.

Current Challenges for the Lead Entity Program

Several issues are likely to change the focus of the program, including:

- **Continuing evolution of the respective roles of lead entity organizations and regional recovery boards.** As both lead entity organizations and regional recovery boards develop and mature, the distribution of roles and responsibilities at the watershed and regional levels will continue to evolve.

- **Future funding uncertainties.** In response to state revenue shortfalls, the 2002 Legislature eliminated WDFW funding for lead entities and shifted funding responsibilities to the SRFB. The SRFB agreed to provide operational funds to allow lead entity organizations to continue their work through June 2003. Funding of lead entity capacity after this date is not assured.

The Lead Entity Program has shown us that those who live in the watersheds are in the best position to know what needs to be done to recover salmon to healthy and harvestable numbers. The future holds an increasingly important role for lead entities as the state proceeds with regional salmon recovery planning and local approaches to implementation.

“Lead Entity Program Review and Evaluation”

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in cooperation with the Lead Entity Advisory Group and SRFB, has recently produced a report entitled *2002 Lead Entity Program Review and Evaluation*. The report is based on the results of a comprehensive survey of lead entity coordinators, citizen and technical committee members, project sponsors, and state agency staff who interact with and support lead entities statewide.

The survey was conducted by Triangle Associates for WDFW and asked a series of questions related to program performance in four broad categories: (1) WDFW grants administration; (2) lead entity communication; (3) the Lead Entity Advisory Group process; and (4) lead entity self-assessment. The survey results are quite positive and portray a high degree of confidence by participants in the process and outcomes of locally driven salmon habitat project development. The report concludes that salmon recovery probably would not be possible without the critical role played by lead entities in bringing science and social values to bear on funding decisions.

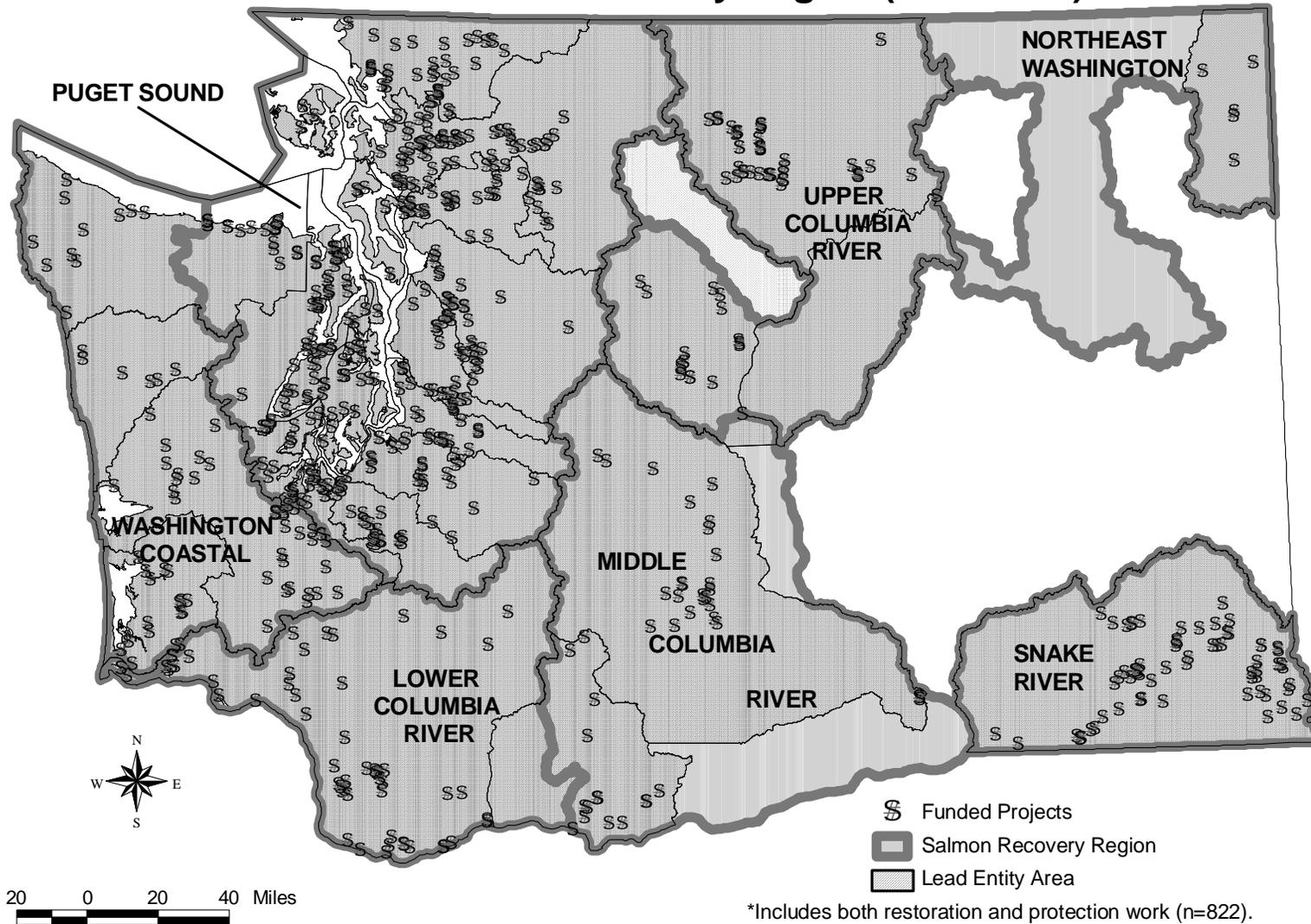
A copy of the report can be obtained at www.wa.gov/wdfw/recovery, or by contacting Kristi Lynett at (360) 902-2237.

Appendices



Above: Restoration of 31 acres of saltmarsh by the Nisqually Tribe marks the completion of an important phase of plans to increase salmon productivity in the Nisqually River (Project 00-1857). Inset and Below: Children of the Wah He Lut School celebrate the return of the tide with a ceremonial dance (November 2002).

Location of SRFB - Funded Worksites* by Lead Entity & Salmon Recovery Region (1999-2002)



*Includes both restoration and protection work (n=822).
 Not depicted: 26 worksites not associated with a lead entity area.

Project Funding by County - All Salmon Projects, All Years

| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| County: Asotin | | | | | | |
| 99-1316 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Asotin Creek In-Stream Habitat Projects | 21,000 | 38,595 | 59,595 |
| 99-1320 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Asotin Creek Riparian Tree Propagation | 80,000 | 27,750 | 107,750 |
| 99-1595 | C | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Schiebe Riparian Restoration | 17,700 | 10,000 | 27,700 |
| 99-1596 | C | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Holzmilller Riparian Restoration | 5,840 | 2,500 | 8,340 |
| 99-1597 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Dodd Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 99-1598 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Schiebe No-Till Cropland Restoration | 13,500 | 20,250 | 33,750 |
| 99-1599 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Weiss No-Till Cropland Restoration | 24,165 | 36,247 | 60,412 |
| 99-1600 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Hodson No-Till Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 99-1601 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Petty No-Till Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 99-1602 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | C. Johnson No-Till Cropland Restoration | 13,500 | 20,250 | 33,750 |
| 99-1603 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Claussen No-Till Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 99-1604 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Swann No-Till Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 99-1605 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Fitzgerald No-Till Cropland Restoration | 27,000 | 40,500 | 67,500 |
| 00-1122 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | FY00 Asotin Cr. Priority Riparian Plant | 97,420 | 17,869 | 115,289 |
| 00-1189 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | FY00 Asotin Cr. Watershed Upland BMPs | 74,526 | 13,474 | 88,000 |
| 00-1197 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | FY00 Asotin Cr. In-Stream Structures | 63,529 | 11,471 | 75,000 |
| 00-1691 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | George Creek Instream and Riparian | 126,000 | 24,000 | 150,000 |
| 00-1705 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Hendrickson Instream & Riparian Habitat | 67,500 | 15,000 | 82,500 |
| 01-1233 | R | Asotin Co Conservation Dist | Asotin Creek Six-Year Seed Program | 136,225 | 45,000 | 181,225 |
| 99-1317 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Wilson Banner Ranch Irrigation Dam | 25,000 | 11,555 | 36,555 |
| 00-1195 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Wilson Banner Ranch Barrier Bypass | 9,994 | 2,514 | 12,508 |
| | | | | 937,899 | 539,475 | 1,477,374 |
| County: Chelan | | | | | | |
| 99-1615 | R | Chelan Co Commissioners | Peshastin Irrigation Dam/Fish Barrier | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1616 | R | Chelan Co Commissioners | Chumstick Creek Fish Barrier | 42,000 | 170,000 | 212,000 |
| 99-1617 | N | Chelan Co Commissioners | Chelan County Fish Barrier Inventory | 75,000 | | 75,000 |
| 99-1618 | R | Chelan Co Commissioners | Peshastin Creek Off-Channel Development | 22,264 | | 22,264 |
| 00-1669 | A | Chelan/Douglas Land Trust | Entiat River Habitat Acquisition | 1,479,580 | 345,000 | 1,824,580 |
| 00-1742 | N | Chelan Co Commissioners | Lower Wenatchee Channel Mig. Zone Study | 173,142 | 60,000 | 233,142 |
| 00-1750 | R | Chelan County Public Works | Chumstick Creek Barrier Removal | 370,372 | 501,400 | 871,772 |
| 00-1753 | N | Yakama Nation | Environmen Assess. of Entiat Sub-Basin | 47,950 | 92,490 | 140,440 |
| 00-1758 | N | Chelan Co Conservation Dist | Collaborative-Integrative Entiat Water | 127,500 | 22,500 | 150,000 |
| 00-1914 | R | Chelan County Public Works | Entiat River Road Barrier Removal | 97,235 | 19,585 | 116,820 |
| 01-1213 | A | Chelan/Douglas Land Trust | Entiat River Habitat Acquisition - 2 | 266,417 | 50,000 | 316,417 |
| 01-1214 | A | Chelan/Douglas Land Trust | Icicle/Wenatchee Habitat Acquisition | 1,337,800 | 250,000 | 1,587,800 |
| | | | | | | <i>County continued on next page</i> |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 01-1305 | R | Chelan Co Conservation Dist | Final Phase Chumstick Culvert Replace. | 273,100 | 70,000 | 343,100 |
| 01-1380 | N | Chelan Co Conservation Dist | Aerial Photographic Inv. Entiat Watershed | 20,981 | 8,263 | 29,244 |
| 01-1388 | N | Chelan County | FLIR Assessment /Lower Wenatchee River | 52,317 | 13,000 | 65,317 |
| 99-1332 | R | Chelan Co Conservation Dist | Entiat River Rock Vortex Weirs | 32,200 | 5,000 | 37,200 |
| 99-1333 | R | Chelan Co Commissioners | Breder Creek Habitat Development | 43,931 | | 43,931 |
| 99-1334 | R | Chelan Co Commissioners | Blackbird Island Habitat Development | 57,132 | | 57,132 |
| 00-1147 | R | Trout Unlimited Icicle Vly | Entiat River Off-Channel Rearing Habitat | 162,398 | 40,048 | 202,446 |
| 00-1167 | R | Trout Unlimited Icicle Vly | Jon Small Off-Channel Rearing Pond | 134,170 | 62,091 | 196,261 |
| 00-1183 | R | Chelan/Douglas Land Trust | White River Flood Plain Restoration | 50,000 | 90,000 | 140,000 |
| | | | | 4,965,489 | 1,799,377 | 6,764,866 |
| County: Clallam | | | | | | |
| 99-1651 | N | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | Elwha Klallam Tribe Capacity Grant | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1654 | R | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | Elwha River LWD Project | 104,698 | | 104,698 |
| 99-1655 | N | Clallam Conservation District | Lower Dungeness Watershed Restoration | 25,000 | 3,999 | 28,999 |
| 99-1657 | A | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Dungeness/Jimmycomelately Riparian Land | 48,117 | | 48,117 |
| 99-1668 | N | Clallam County of | Clallam County Capacity Grant | 100,000 | 4,537 | 104,537 |
| 99-1676 | N | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Jamestown S'Klallam ESA Coordination | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1717 | N | Clallam County of | Schoolhouse Bridge Engineering Analysis | 37,220 | | 37,220 |
| 99-1718 | N | Clallam County of | Acquisition Planning | 49,918 | | 49,918 |
| 00-1817 | R | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Dungeness Water Cons./Instream Flows | 169,516 | 31,528 | 201,044 |
| 00-1823 | R | Quileute Tribe | Tassel Creek Bridge/Sol Duc Watershed | 77,441 | 35,000 | 112,441 |
| 00-1884 | R | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | East Twin River LWD Placement | 722,500 | 127,500 | 850,000 |
| 00-1885 | A | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Morse Creek Restore Phase 1: Acquisition | 951,000 | 168,000 | 1,119,000 |
| 01-1309 | R | Merrill & Ring | SF Pysht River Restoration | 131,900 | 30,000 | 161,900 |
| 01-1402 | N | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | Salt Creek Habitat Project Assessment | 101,000 | 19,000 | 120,000 |
| 01-1403 | C | Pacific Woodrush | Siebert Ecosystem Habitat Protection | 765,355 | 213,468 | 978,823 |
| 99-1303 | R | Quileute Tribe | Road-Derived Fine Sediment Control | 41,421 | 15,000 | 56,421 |
| 99-1304 | R | Clallam Co Community Dev | Kinkade Island Dike Removal | 16,621 | 9,777 | 26,398 |
| 99-1306 | R | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Dungeness Salmon Habitat Restoration FY | 83,990 | 30,000 | 113,990 |
| 99-1307 | R | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Dungeness Water Conser./Instream Flows | 89,923 | 22,481 | 112,404 |
| 99-1313 | R | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | Elwha River Engineered Logjams | 54,761 | 126,200 | 180,961 |
| 99-1331 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Hurd Creek Habitat Restoration | 23,048 | 5,762 | 28,810 |
| 99-1448 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Eagle Creek Springs | 6,000 | 54,638 | 60,638 |
| 99-1449 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Thomas Springs | 11,009 | 11,009 | 22,019 |
| 99-1591 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Bye Farms Sediment Reduction Program | 29,000 | 61,000 | 90,000 |
| 99-1592 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Dan Williams Sediment Reduction Program | 12,325 | 25,925 | 38,250 |
| | | | | <i>County continued on next page</i> | | |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 00-1045 | R | Clallam County of | Jimmycomelately Bridge | 590,000 | 261,000 | 851,000 |
| 00-1046 | R | Makah Tribal Council | Seki River Log Jam Construction | 104,382 | 21,581 | 125,963 |
| 00-1047 | R | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Dungeness Water Cons. – Instream Flows | 207,640 | 37,060 | 244,700 |
| 00-1048 | A | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | Jimmycomelately Restoration/Acquisition | 133,607 | 23,578 | 157,185 |
| 00-1073 | R | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | Elwha River Floodplain Restoration | 273,211 | 48,214 | 321,425 |
| 00-1821 | R | Clallam Conservation District | Upper Dungeness Road Decommissioning | 125,500 | 375,000 | 500,500 |
| 01-1085 | N | Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe | Elwha ELJ Monitoring | 350,000 | 181,000 | 531,000 |
| 01-1373 | C | Clallam County of | Phase 1: Dungeness Estuary Restoration | 1,183,778 | 225,000 | 1,408,778 |
| | | | | 6,778,557 | 2,080,333 | 8,858,891 |
| County: Clark | | | | | | |
| 99-1631 | N | Clark County Public Works | Breeze Creek Culvert Retrofit Design St | 46,750 | 3,250 | 50,000 |
| 99-1632 | R | Clark County Public Works | Riley Creek @ Finalburg Road Culvert Upg | 107,525 | 7,475 | 115,000 |
| 99-1633 | R | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | Lewis River Preserve Restoration | 160,590 | 14,910 | 175,500 |
| 99-1634 | N | Clark County of | Lower E. Fork Lewis R. Riparian Restorat | 4,995 | | 4,995 |
| 99-1635 | R | Clark Conservation District | Van Breeman | 26,410 | 3,548 | 29,958 |
| 99-1636 | R | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | Lockwood Creek Recovery/Enhancement | 188,640 | 12,675 | 201,315 |
| 99-1639 | N | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | EF Lewis River Watershed Assessment | 130,085 | 9,477 | 139,561 |
| 00-1899 | R | Fish First | Cedar Creek Tributary at Cedar Creek RD | 85,763 | 21,441 | 107,204 |
| 00-1904 | R | Clark Conservation District | Cedar Creek Watershed Riparian Project | 174,558 | 30,805 | 205,363 |
| 00-1909 | R | Clark County Public Works | Cedar Creek At Amboy Road | 220,492 | 220,491 | 440,983 |
| 00-1913 | N | Friends of the E F Lewis River | E F Lewis River Restoration Assessment | 29,106 | 15,000 | 44,106 |
| 01-1220 | R | Lower Columbia River FEG | Larson Creek Fish Passage Project | 61,500 | 37,000 | 98,500 |
| 01-1221 | A | Columbia Land Trust | Wood's Landing Churn Spawning Site Protec | 576,341 | 220,000 | 796,341 |
| 99-1355 | R | Fish First | Chelatchie Creek Restoration/Enhancement | 55,936 | 68,709 | 124,645 |
| 99-1358 | R | Vancouver Parks & Rec Dept | East Fork Lewis Riparian Restoration | 83,406 | 17,295 | 100,702 |
| 99-1366 | R | Vancouver City of | Burnt Bridge Creek Riparian Enhancement | 4,816 | 6,246 | 11,062 |
| 00-1032 | A | State Parks | Washougal River: Slough Creek Riparian | 131,173 | 23,149 | 154,322 |
| 00-1036 | R | Fish First | DuPuis Chelatchie Creek Project | 29,237 | 7,940 | 37,177 |
| 00-1039 | R | Fish First | Swift-Killian-Sargent Cedar Crk. Project | 102,179 | 26,982 | 129,161 |
| 00-1041 | R | Fish First | Carter-Malinowski-Shimano Cedar Creek | 66,421 | 16,377 | 82,798 |
| 00-1910 | N | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | Washougal River Watershed Assessment | 50,000 | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| | | | | 2,335,924 | 772,770 | 3,108,694 |
| County: Columbia | | | | | | |
| 99-1583 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Columbia County Upland BMP | 74,000 | 20,000 | 94,000 |
| 99-1584 | N | Columbia Conservation Dist | Touchet River IFIM Study | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 99-1585 | N | Columbia Conservation Dist | Touchet River Watershed Assessment | 30,506 | 52,296 | 82,802 |
| <i>County continued on next page</i> | | | | | | |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 99-1586 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Touchet River Riparian Enhancement | 68,500 | 20,000 | 88,500 |
| 99-1587 | N | Columbia Conservation Dist | Columbia County Re-vegetation | 7,284 | | 7,284 |
| 99-1707 | R | Umatilla Confederated Tribe | Rainwater Wildlife Area | 98,246 | | 98,246 |
| 99-1750 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Touchet River Gravel Dam Assessment | 29,000 | | 29,000 |
| 00-1690 | R | Fletcher, Mike | Whiskey Creek Restoration | 56,665 | 10,000 | 66,665 |
| 01-1224 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon River Diversion Screens | 199,838 | 35,266 | 235,104 |
| 01-1226 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | WDJFW Wm T Wooten Riparian Project | 206,014 | 137,343 | 343,357 |
| 01-1230 | R | Umatilla Confederated Tribe | LWD Placement on SF Touchet River | 189,000 | 80,000 | 269,000 |
| 99-1314 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Columbia County Instream Habitat Restor. | 90,417 | 14,678 | 105,095 |
| 99-1318 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Columbia County Upland BMP Implementatio | 38,933 | 185,643 | 224,576 |
| 99-1322 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon River Instream Habitat Restorat | 39,807 | 105,103 | 144,909 |
| 00-1168 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon & Touchet River Riparian Restor | 80,000 | 35,000 | 115,000 |
| 00-1177 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | BLC Riparian Restoration | 50,000 | 38,212 | 88,212 |
| 00-1182 | R | Umatilla Confederated Tribe | Patit Creek Enhancement Project | 46,850 | 13,834 | 60,684 |
| 00-1190 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon-Touchet R. Watershed Hab Enh | 70,000 | 24,000 | 94,000 |
| 00-1193 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon-Touchet R. Watershed Instrea | 200,000 | 104,000 | 304,000 |
| 00-1694 | R | Broughton Land Company | Patit Creek Barrier Removal | 8,955 | 9,545 | 18,500 |
| | | | | 1,634,014 | 884,920 | 2,518,934 |
| County: Cowlitz | | | | | | |
| 99-1630 | R | Cowlitz County of | Wild Horse Creek Bridge Const. Project | 701,250 | 48,750 | 750,000 |
| 01-1215 | N | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | Kalama Watershed Assessment | 37,500 | 112,500 | 150,000 |
| 01-1218 | C | Cowlitz County of | Baxter Creek Culvert Replacement Project | 447,100 | 78,900 | 526,000 |
| 00-1034 | R | Cowlitz Game and Anglers | So. Fork Toutle | 38,654 | 11,350 | 50,004 |
| 00-1870 | R | Cowlitz County of | Monahan Crk Culvert Replacement | 504,200 | 372,000 | 876,200 |
| | | | | 1,728,704 | 623,500 | 2,352,204 |
| County: Douglas | | | | | | |
| 99-1606 | N | Foster Creek Conservation Dist | Conservation Plan for Douglas County | 140,000 | 0 | 140,000 |
| | | | | 140,000 | 0 | 140,000 |
| County: Garfield | | | | | | |
| 99-1588 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | 7JK Ranch Sediment Reduction Program | 27,231 | 57,279 | 84,510 |
| 99-1589 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | James Ruchert Sediment Reduction Program | 29,000 | 61,000 | 90,000 |
| 99-1590 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Steve Wolfe Sediment Reduction Program | 27,579 | 58,011 | 85,590 |
| 99-1592 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Dan Williams Sediment Reduction Program | 12,325 | 25,925 | 38,250 |
| 99-1593 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Tom Herres Sediment Reduction Program | 29,000 | 60,000 | 89,000 |
| 99-1594 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Gordon Wildman Sediment Reduction | 17,414 | 36,631 | 54,045 |
| 00-1708 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Deadman Creek Riparian Restore #2 | 32,923 | 61,140 | 94,063 |
| | | | | 204,472 | 420,986 | 625,458 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| County: Grays Harbor | | | | | | |
| 00-1847 | N | Quinault Indian Nation | Lake Quinault Sediment Core Sampling | 45,500 | 8,500 | 54,000 |
| 00-1864 | R | Chehalis Basin FTF | Un-named Creek Barrier Removal | 199,346 | 49,837 | 249,183 |
| 00-1871 | R | Chehalis Basin FTF | Singer Creek Barrier Removal | 181,945 | 45,486 | 227,431 |
| 00-1877 | R | Columbia Pacific RC&D | Newbury Creek and Stevens Creek | 47,800 | 12,000 | 59,800 |
| 00-1881 | N | Grays Harbor County of | Lower Chehalis River Basin Riparian Vege | 60,900 | 13,020 | 73,920 |
| 01-1274 | N | Quinault Indian Nation | Upper Quinault River Geomorphich Reach | 165,633 | 250,000 | 415,633 |
| 01-1317 | R | Chehalis Basin FTF | Mooney Creek Barrier Removal | 188,296 | 47,074 | 235,370 |
| 01-1318 | R | Chehalis Basin FTF | Steelhead Creek Barrier Removal | 39,200 | 9,800 | 49,000 |
| 99-1364 | R | Quinault Indian Nation | Ziegler Cr. Grndwater-Fed Sockeye Ch Pll | 8,359 | 1,972 | 10,331 |
| 00-1229 | A | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Humtulpis Aquisition Project | 120,000 | 180,000 | 300,000 |
| 00-1874 | R | Columbia Pacific RC&D | Still Creek Large Woody Debris Placement | 112,300 | 23,310 | 135,610 |
| | | | | 1,169,279 | 640,999 | 1,810,278 |
| County: Island | | | | | | |
| 00-1672 | R | Island County of | Crescent Bay Salt Marsh/Salmon Hab. Rest | 443,849 | 102,200 | 546,049 |
| 00-1673 | N | Island County of | Island Co. Nearshore Habitat Assessment | 161,343 | 72,288 | 233,631 |
| 00-1840 | N | Maxwelton Salmon Adventure | Maxwelton Estuary & Fish Passage Study | 106,675 | 27,000 | 133,675 |
| 00-1844 | N | Island County of | Salmon Supporting Creek Inventories | 155,000 | 50,000 | 205,000 |
| 01-1086 | N | Island County of | Nearshore Project Coordinator | 28,000 | 10,000 | 38,000 |
| 01-1252 | N | Island Co Marine Res Comm | Island County Assessment & Coordination | 227,000 | 122,000 | 349,000 |
| | | | | 1,121,867 | 383,488 | 1,505,355 |
| County: Jefferson | | | | | | |
| 99-1659 | R | Jefferson County of | Chimacum and Salmon Creek Chum Salmon | 18,846 | 19,400 | 38,246 |
| 99-1663 | A | Jefferson County of | Chimacum Creek/Summer Chum Spawning | 105,000 | | 105,000 |
| 99-1666 | A | Jefferson County of | Big Quilcene River Habitat Aquisition | 179,904 | | 179,904 |
| 99-1669 | N | Jefferson County of | Jefferson County Salmon Recovery | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1721 | A | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Salmon and Snow Creek Estuary | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| 00-1798 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Chimacum Estuary Habitat Restoration | 469,981 | 90,000 | 559,981 |
| 00-1803 | N | Hood Canal Coor Council LE | Summer Chum ESU Habitat Project | 63,750 | 11,250 | 75,000 |
| 00-1808 | N | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | East Jefferson County Forage Fish Study | 120,900 | 51,600 | 172,500 |
| 00-1811 | N | Jefferson Co Public Works | Big Quilcene R. Linger Longer Fea. Study | 42,500 | 7,500 | 50,000 |
| 00-1816 | N | Jefferson County of | WRIA 17 Salmonid Refugia Study | 85,125 | 18,130 | 103,255 |
| 00-1869 | R | Columbia Pacific RC&D | Tiemeyer Off-Channel Pond | 40,000 | 9,000 | 49,000 |
| 01-1394 | A | Jefferson Co Public Works | Lower Big Quilcene N Bank Acquisition | 129,383 | 22,835 | 152,218 |
| 01-1425 | P | Skomish Indian Tribe | Mid-Quilcene River LWD Restoration | 177,757 | 31,369 | 209,126 |
| 99-1363 | R | Jefferson Co Cons Dist | Scholz Riparian Restoration | 5,942 | 4,964 | 10,906 |
| 99-1370 | R | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | Christian Chimacum Creek Habitat Project | 8,000 | 1,885 | 9,885 |

County continued on next page

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 99-1374 | R | Wild Olympic Salmon | Indian George Creek Railroad Bridge | 20,000 | 8,200 | 28,200 |
| 99-1407 | R | Salmon Restoration Consulting | Chimacum Headwaters Restoration Project | 10,368 | 17,609 | 27,977 |
| 99-1460 | R | Jefferson Co Public Works | North Branch East Fork Tarboo Creek | 82,733 | 37,490 | 120,222 |
| 99-1461 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | East Fork Tarboo Creek Passage | 63,545 | 101,295 | 164,841 |
| 99-1468 | R | Jefferson Co Public Works | Fletcher Creek | 193,926 | 64,642 | 258,568 |
| 00-1068 | R | Jefferson Co Cons Dist | Indian George Creek Restoration, Phase 2 | 10,000 | 1,800 | 11,800 |
| 00-1070 | R | Jefferson Co Cons Dist | Big Quilcene River Colyott Project | 50,860 | 8,976 | 59,836 |
| 00-1075 | R | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | WF Chimacum Creek Restoration Project | 124,000 | 60,000 | 184,000 |
| 00-1077 | R | Jefferson Co Cons Dist | E. Chimacum Creek RM 1.2 - 2.3 | 89,200 | 15,742 | 104,942 |
| 00-1174 | C | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | Lower East Fork Chimacum Creek | 48,600 | 8,600 | 57,200 |
| 00-1176 | R | Jefferson Co Cons Dist | Salmon Creek Restoration | 117,300 | 20,700 | 138,000 |
| 00-1178 | A | Jefferson Land Trust | Chimacum Creek Watershed Acquisitions | 170,000 | 30,000 | 200,000 |
| 00-1802 | R | Hood Canal SEG | Indian George Creek Estuary Restoration | 222,100 | 320,803 | 542,903 |
| 01-1312 | R | Hood Canal SEG | Tarboo Creek Habitat Restoration Project | 190,000 | 263,000 | 453,000 |
| 01-1346 | A | Jefferson Land Trust | Salmon and Snow Creek Estuary | 400,000 | 98,500 | 498,500 |
| 01-1431 | R | North Olympic Salmon Coalition | East Fork Chimacum Extension | 53,800 | 10,000 | 63,800 |
| | | | | 3,433,520 | 1,335,292 | 4,768,811 |
| County: King | | | | | | |
| 99-1574 | R | King County DNR & Parks | Sammamish River Restoration | 368,280 | | 368,280 |
| 99-1575 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Issaquah Creek/Sammamish Waterways | 368,280 | 134,647 | 502,927 |
| 99-1576 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Cedar River Legacy Habitat Acquisitions | 1,164,240 | 22,800 | 1,187,040 |
| 99-1577 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Snoqualmie Watershed Acquisitions | 574,200 | | 574,200 |
| 99-1694 | R | Seattle Public Utilities | Seaboard Estuary Project | 225,000 | 178,248 | 403,248 |
| 99-1723 | N | King Co Water & Land Res | Limiting Factors – WRIAs 8 & 9 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 400,000 |
| 00-1764 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Snoqualmie River Mainstem Reach | 85,000 | 15,000 | 100,000 |
| 00-1766 | N | Seattle City of | Tolt Floodplain Reconnection Site Analysis | 70,000 | 120,000 | 190,000 |
| 00-1770 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Tolt River Acquisition | 399,500 | 70,500 | 470,000 |
| 00-1773 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Patterson Creek Reach 3A Acquisition | 200,600 | 35,400 | 236,000 |
| 00-1780 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Griffin Creek Mid-Zone Reach Acquisition | 249,900 | 44,100 | 294,000 |
| 00-1784 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Cedar River/Ricardi Reach | 212,500 | 37,500 | 250,000 |
| 00-1790 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Cedar River/Dorre Don Meanders Reach | 170,000 | 55,500 | 225,500 |
| 00-1800 | A | King County of | Issaquah/Holder Creek Acquisition | 200,000 | 214,618 | 414,618 |
| 00-1838 | R | Tulalip Tribe | Beckler Road Decommissioning | 215,000 | 250,200 | 465,200 |
| 00-1841 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Metzler Park Side Channel Acquisition | 450,000 | 90,000 | 540,000 |
| 00-1843 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Kanaskat North Acquisition | 515,000 | 95,000 | 610,000 |
| 00-1845 | R | Tacoma Water | White River Pipeline Crossing | 940,000 | 1,160,000 | 2,100,000 |
| | | | | | | <i>County continued on next page</i> |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
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| 00-1853 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Big Spring Creek Acquisition | 525,000 | 95,000 | 620,000 |
| 00-1854 | N | Burien City of | Seahurst Park Bulkhead Alt. Analysis | 82,000 | 18,000 | 100,000 |
| 01-1284 | C | King County DNR & Parks | Middle Green River – Kanaskat | 795,000 | 400,000 | 1,195,000 |
| 01-1292 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Snoqualmie River Focus Area 7 Acquisitio | 341,000 | 100,000 | 441,000 |
| 01-1293 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Middle Green River | 1,011,000 | 179,000 | 1,190,000 |
| 01-1304 | N | Washington Trout | Cherry Creek Floodplain Restoration Act | 198,296 | 51,224 | 249,520 |
| 01-1343 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Jones Bend Reach – Cedar River | 255,000 | 66,615 | 321,615 |
| 01-1344 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Cold Creek Natural Area | 289,000 | 51,000 | 340,000 |
| 01-1345 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Carey Creek Ranch – Issaquah Waterways | 60,000 | 13,372 | 73,372 |
| 01-1351 | N | Renton Lions Club | Lions Club Spawning/Rearing Channel | 26,889 | 4,746 | 31,635 |
| 99-1369 | R | King County DNR & Parks | Lower Griffin Creek Restoration Project | 45,335 | 67,096 | 112,431 |
| 99-1371 | R | King Co Water & Land Res | King County Riparian Restoration | 100,000 | 42,670 | 142,670 |
| 99-1373 | R | King County DNR & Parks | Taylor Creek Restoration | 100,000 | 83,255 | 183,255 |
| 99-1375 | R | King Co Water & Land Res | Gold Creek Confluence Restoration | 100,000 | 302,212 | 402,212 |
| 99-1377 | R | King Co Water & Land Res | O'Grady Park Stream Restoration | 100,000 | 257,313 | 357,313 |
| 99-1378 | R | King County DNR & Parks | Maplewood Creek Fish Passage | 100,000 | 140,161 | 240,161 |
| 99-1380 | R | King Co Water & Land Res | Porter Levee Section 1135 Project | 40,000 | 172,215 | 212,215 |
| 99-1382 | R | King County DNR & Parks | Patterson Creek Restoration | 20,979 | 30,126 | 51,105 |
| 99-1433 | R | Federal Way City of | North Fork West Hylebos Creek | 49,347 | 32,176 | 81,523 |
| 99-1467 | R | King County DNR & Parks | North Fork Newaukum Creek Habitat | 40,000 | 42,634 | 82,634 |
| 00-1061 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Bear Creek Waterways, Reach A | 150,000 | 965,000 | 1,115,000 |
| 00-1074 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Cedar River/Taylor Creek Confluence | 170,000 | 30,272 | 200,272 |
| 00-1151 | A | King County DNR & Parks | Site 1 Duwamish | 500,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,800,000 |
| 00-1788 | A | King Co Water & Land Res | Rock Creek/Ravensdale-Retreat | 200,000 | 383,000 | 583,000 |
| | | | | 11,906,346 | 7,550,601 | 19,456,947 |
| County: Kitsap | | | | | | |
| 99-1670 | N | Kitsap County of | Kitsap County Administrative Capacity | 40,000 | 56,366 | 96,366 |
| 99-1671 | A | Kitsap County of | Big Beef Refugia Acquisitions | 56,250 | 24,000 | 80,250 |
| 99-1672 | R | Kitsap County of | Big Beef Creek Summer Chum Recovery | 150,000 | 25,000 | 175,000 |
| 99-1673 | N | Kitsap County of | Chico Basin Planning Project Manager | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 99-1675 | N | Kitsap County of | Big Beef Orthophoto and Analysis | 30,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 |
| 99-1715 | N | Suquamish Tribe | Suquamish Tribal Salmon Recovery | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 00-1720 | R | Poulsbo City of | Dogfish Creek Estuary Bridge | 1,430,000 | 253,000 | 1,683,000 |
| 00-1725 | N | Bainbridge Island City of | Bainbridge Island Nearshore Assessment | 190,750 | 14,250 | 205,000 |
| 00-1729 | C | Mid-Sound RFEG | Salmonberry Creek Restoration | 288,600 | 59,900 | 348,500 |
| 00-1804 | A | Kitsap County Parks and Rec | Stavis Estuary Preservation Project | 1,125,000 | 375,000 | 1,500,000 |
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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
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| 01-1264 | A | Kitsap County Parks and Rec | Barker Creek Corridor Acquisition | 761,000 | 134,300 | 895,300 |
| 01-1278 | C | Kitsap County Public Works | Glud's Pond Fish passage Improvements | 830,872 | 146,625 | 977,497 |
| 01-1281 | R | Bremerton Port of | Sinclair Inlet North Shore Estuary Res. | 318,307 | 57,000 | 375,307 |
| 01-1310 | R | Kitsap County Public Works | Seabeck Creek Culvert Replacement & Weir | 127,500 | 22,500 | 150,000 |
| 99-1372 | R | Hood Canal SEG | UW Research Station Wetlands Rest Pr. | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1453 | R | Kitsap County of | Johnson Creek Culvert | 20,109 | 6,922 | 27,030 |
| 00-1101 | C | Kitsap Conservation District | Gamble Creek Restoration | 56,800 | 18,000 | 74,800 |
| 00-1111 | R | Bremerton Public Works | Gorst Creek Restoration | 368,150 | 166,500 | 534,650 |
| 00-1181 | R | Hood Canal SEG | Big Beef Creek Preservation Project | 136,000 | 24,000 | 160,000 |
| 01-1272 | C | Poulsbo City of | Dogfish Creek Estuary Restoration | 450,439 | 695,400 | 1,145,839 |
| County: Kittitas | | | | | | |
| 99-1754 | R | Yakama Nation | Lower Teanaway River Restoration | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| 01-1245 | R | Big Creek Water Users | Big Creek Fish Passage | 170,000 | 36,000 | 206,000 |
| 01-1254 | R | Northwest Service Academy | Lmmuma Restoration | 32,000 | 7,000 | 39,000 |
| 00-1002 | R | Yakama Nation | Reestablish Access to Tucker Creek | 53,200 | 20,000 | 73,200 |
| 00-1003 | R | Yakama Nation | Reestablish Access to Lower Wilson Creek | 108,400 | 80,000 | 188,400 |
| | | | | 513,600 | 143,000 | 656,600 |
| County: Klickitat | | | | | | |
| 99-1623 | R | Klickitat County of | Snyder Creek Fish Passage (Mill #1) | 100,000 | 25,000 | 125,000 |
| 99-1624 | R | Klickitat County of | Little Klickitat Riparian Restoration | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 |
| 99-1625 | R | Klickitat County of | Lacey In-Stream Project | 9,842 | 4,046 | 13,888 |
| 99-1626 | R | Klickitat County of | Rootwad Distribution & Storage | 15,000 | 3,000 | 18,000 |
| 99-1737 | R | Klickitat County of | Projects Maintenance | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| 99-1738 | R | Klickitat County of | Swale Creek Ponds | 18,000 | | 18,000 |
| 99-1739 | R | Klickitat County of | Logging Camp Creek Fish Passage | 10,000 | 2,500 | 12,500 |
| 00-1674 | N | Yakama Nation | Swale Creek Restoration Assessment | 14,954 | 7,219 | 22,173 |
| 00-1702 | A | Columbia Land Trust | Dillacort Canyon | 334,075 | 88,800 | 422,875 |
| 01-1353 | A | Columbia Land Trust | Logging Camp Canyon – Phase 1 | 422,875 | 74,625 | 497,500 |
| 01-1359 | N | Northwest Service Academy | Klickitat River Fish Barriers Survey | 90,000 | 22,000 | 112,000 |
| 99-1336 | R | Klickitat County of | Swale Creek Riparian Restoration | 4,870 | 1,535 | 6,405 |
| 99-1338 | R | Klickitat County of | Little Klickitat River Restoration | 67,000 | 67,000 | 134,000 |
| 00-1208 | R | Klickitat County of | Klickitat Mill Restoration 2 | 300,000 | 70,000 | 370,000 |
| | | | | 1,441,617 | 395,724 | 1,837,341 |
| County: Lewis | | | | | | |
| 99-1578 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Hall Creek | 141,000 | | 141,000 |
| 99-1627 | R | Lewis County Public Works | Lentz Creek Barrier Culvert Replacement | 119,995 | 49,695 | 169,690 |

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| 99-1638 | R | Lewis County Public Works | Curtis Creek Barrier Culvert Replacement | 195,000 | 84,094 | 279,094 |
| 99-1733 | R | Lewis County Conservation Dist | Yellowjacket Creek and Cispus River | 87,243 | 59,120 | 146,363 |
| 00-1880 | R | Lewis County Public Works | Hanaford Creek Barrier Removal Project | 298,814 | 82,000 | 380,814 |
| 00-1912 | R | Lewis County Public Works | Skook Creek Barrier Removal Project | 334,892 | 89,022 | 423,914 |
| 01-1219 | R | Lewis County Public Works | Lambert Creek Barrier Removal Project | 556,000 | 100,000 | 656,000 |
| 01-1370 | N | Lewis County Conservation Dist | WRIA 23 Culvert Assessment | 180,054 | 43,000 | 223,054 |
| 00-1256 | R | Chehalis Tribe | Phase I, Newaukum River (R.M. 8.4) | 28,430 | 5,555 | 33,985 |
| | | | | 1,941,428 | 512,486 | 2,453,914 |
| County: Mason | | | | | | |
| 99-1619 | N | Mason County Public Works | Mason Co Salmon Recovery Admin | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1620 | R | Mason County Public Works | School House Creek Fish Barrier Removal | 52,969 | 15,000 | 67,969 |
| 99-1621 | R | Mason County Public Works | Bear Creek Fish Barrier Removal | 90,000 | | 90,000 |
| 99-1667 | R | Mason Conservation Dist | Spring Creek Phase 2 | 17,795 | 26,125 | 43,920 |
| 99-1678 | R | Mason County Public Works | Spring Creek Phase 1 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 99-1679 | R | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Skokomish River, N Channel Oxbow | 101,866 | 1 | 101,867 |
| 99-1689 | N | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Skokomish River N, Channel Oxbow Plan | 30,953 | | 30,953 |
| 00-1829 | N | Concurrent Technologies Corp | WRIA 16 Salmonid Refugia Study, Ph 2 | 94,995 | 20,000 | 114,995 |
| 00-1873 | N | Squaxin Island Tribe | Oakland Bay & Hammersley Inlet Nearshore | 164,041 | 28,926 | 192,967 |
| 00-1879 | N | Concurrent Technologies Corp | WRIA 14 Salmonid Refugia Study, Phase II | 94,995 | 20,000 | 114,995 |
| 01-1237 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Sherwood Creek Fish Passage | 821,600 | 320,000 | 1,141,600 |
| 01-1241 | N | Squaxin Island Tribe | Greater Mason County Nearshore Habitat | 276,375 | 64,551 | 340,926 |
| 01-1243 | N | South Puget Sound SEG | WRIA 14 Fish Passage Project Development | 55,675 | 9,825 | 65,500 |
| 01-1247 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Gosnell Creek Culvert & Riparian Restora | 112,726 | 19,900 | 132,626 |
| 01-1250 | N | Thurston Regional Ping Council | Thurston Co Nearshore Assess of Forage | 179,530 | 50,000 | 229,530 |
| 01-1302 | R | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Skokomish River Tide Gate/Culvert | 148,530 | 32,900 | 181,430 |
| 01-1371 | N | Mason Conservation Dist | Mason County WRIA 22 Culvert Assessment | 136,481 | 30,145 | 166,626 |
| 01-1387 | A | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Lower Skokomish River Acquisition | 223,329 | 40,000 | 263,329 |
| 01-1393 | N | Hood Canal Coor Council LE | Hood Canal Watershed Habitat Inv & Rest | 75,000 | 20,000 | 95,000 |
| 01-1426 | R | Hood Canal SEG | LeBar Ck Rd Decommissioning/Stabilization | 298,350 | 52,650 | 351,000 |
| 99-1434 | R | Mason Conservation Dist | Upper Stimson Creek Fish Passage | 73,105 | 26,512 | 99,618 |
| 99-1436 | R | Mason Conservation Dist | Middle Stimson Creek Fish Passage | 43,115 | 30,431 | 73,546 |
| 99-1438 | R | Mason Conservation Dist | Cady Lake Creek Fish Passage | 43,850 | 43,170 | 87,020 |
| 99-1458 | R | Mason Conservation Dist | Larson Lake Creek Fish Passage | 30,069 | 32,602 | 62,671 |
| 00-1081 | R | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Bourgault/North Channel Restoration Ph.2 | 146,710 | 26,880 | 173,590 |
| 00-1084 | A | Hood Canal SEG | Dewatto River Riparian Easement Acquisit | 155,000 | 43,000 | 198,000 |
| 00-1145 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Schumocher Creek Fish Passage Project | 57,194 | 106,000 | 163,194 |

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| 00-1875 | N | South Puget Sound SEG | WRIA 14 Fish Passage Inventory | 108,960 | 19,500 | 128,460 |
| 00-1876 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Anderson Lake Creek Barrier Removal | 68,623 | 12,500 | 81,123 |
| 01-1339 | N | Hood Canal SEG | Hood Canal Ghost Net Survey & Pilot Remo | 152,000 | 60,000 | 212,000 |
| 01-1428 | R | Hood Canal SEG | Identify/Restore Limiting Spawn/Rearing | 180,000 | 120,000 | 300,000 |
| | | | | 4,183,836 | 1,270,618 | 5,454,455 |
| County: Okanogan | | | | | | |
| 99-1610 | N | Colville Confederated Tribes | Salmon Creek | 92,000 | 100,000 | 192,000 |
| 99-1611 | R | Colville Confederated Tribes | Omak Creek Restoration | 130,000 | 472,010 | 602,010 |
| 99-1612 | R | Okanogan County of | Airey/Risley Ditch Removal | 24,057 | 5,539 | 29,596 |
| 99-1613 | R | Okanogan County of | Buttermilk Ditch Fish Screen | 20,000 | 17,557 | 37,557 |
| 99-1691 | R | Okanogan County of | Skyline Ditch | 36,100 | | 36,100 |
| 99-1692 | N | Okanogan County of | Little Bridge Creek Culvert | 6,400 | 1,296 | 7,696 |
| 00-1629 | R | Okanogan County of | Skyline Ditch Pipe Installation | 30,000 | 20 | 30,020 |
| 00-1643 | R | Okanogan County of | Wolf Creek Channel Restoration | 20,000 | 12,055 | 32,055 |
| 00-1677 | C | Methow Conservancy | Methow Watershed Riparian Habitat Acq | 1,290,037 | 264,713 | 1,554,750 |
| 00-1678 | N | Pacific Watershed Institute | Assessment Twisp River Watershed | 157,782 | 27,844 | 185,626 |
| 00-1679 | N | Chewuch Canal/Fulton Ditch Co | Chewuch Canal & Fulton Canal Joint Study | 55,825 | 10,000 | 65,825 |
| 00-1680 | N | Okanogan Co Conservation Dist | Okanogan City Fish Passage Barrier Survey | 186,178 | 63,720 | 249,898 |
| 00-1681 | R | Okanogan Co Conservation Dist | Beaver Creek Fish Passage Barrier | 203,024 | 122,000 | 325,024 |
| 01-1390 | N | Colville Confederated Tribes | Okanogan River System Thermal Imaging | 84,750 | 24,818 | 109,568 |
| 01-1395 | N | Okanogan Co Conservation Dist | Beaver Cr Coordinated Resource Mgt Plan | 68,464 | 13,000 | 81,464 |
| 01-1419 | C | Methow Salmon Recovery Found | Sloan-Wichert Slough Habitat/Irrigation | 236,397 | 45,000 | 281,397 |
| 01-1427 | C | Methow Salmon Recovery Found | Early Winters Creek Dike Removal | 216,041 | 39,000 | 255,041 |
| 01-1434 | A | Methow Conservancy | Methow R/H Acquisition Supplement 2001 | 424,800 | 75,000 | 499,800 |
| 99-1308 | R | Okanogan City of | Salmon Creek Riparian Restoration | 35,857 | 6,075 | 41,932 |
| 99-1323 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Wolf Creek Reclamation Dist Fish Screen | 52,476 | 48,043 | 100,519 |
| 99-1324 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Beaver Creek Watershed Fish Passage | 95,151 | 47,576 | 142,727 |
| 99-1325 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Twisp-Power Ditch Fish Screen | 90,000 | 40,000 | 130,000 |
| 99-1328 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Fulton Canal Fish Screen | 100,000 | 50,000 | 150,000 |
| 99-1339 | R | Okanogan County of | Tourangeau Ditch | 7,390 | 500 | 7,890 |
| 99-1340 | R | Okanogan County of | Eagle Creek Ditch Fish Screen | 17,062 | 6,162 | 23,225 |
| 99-1344 | R | Okanogan County of | Early Winters Ditch Diversion Structure | 105,796 | 22,725 | 128,521 |
| 99-1345 | R | Okanogan County of | Fulton Ditch Lining Project | 12,207 | 6,207 | 18,415 |
| 99-1346 | R | Okanogan County of | Skyline Ditch Pipe Installation | 97,799 | 47,891 | 145,690 |
| 99-1347 | R | Okanogan County of | Aspen Meadows Ditch Piping | 51,427 | 6,250 | 57,677 |
| 00-1144 | R | Okanogan Irrigation District | Salmon Creek: Instream Flows | 230,000 | 70,000 | 300,000 |

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| 00-1156 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Early Winter Canal Fish Screen | 100,000 | 51,000 | 151,000 |
| 00-1158 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Skyline Canal Fish Screen | 100,000 | 65,000 | 165,000 |
| 00-1165 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Fulton Canal Fish Screen | 33,500 | 16,500 | 50,000 |
| 00-1217 | R | Upper Col Reg Fish Enhance | Hancock Creek Restoration Project | 13,854 | 3,800 | 17,654 |
| 00-1676 | C | Methow Salmon Recovery Found | Lower Twisp River Side Channel Acq. | 239,626 | 126,000 | 365,626 |
| 00-1682 | R | Wolf Creek Reclamation Dist | Wolf Creek Diversion/Patterson Mountain | 234,067 | 41,306 | 275,373 |
| 00-1683 | R | Colville Confederated Tribes | Omak Creek Watershed Restoration | 103,477 | 86,144 | 189,621 |
| 01-1420 | R | Colville Confederated Tribes | Omak Creek Road Decommission | 45,000 | 14,413 | 59,413 |
| 01-1436 | N | Upper Col Reg Fish Enhance | Assess/feasibility/preliminary design | 239,700 | 42,300 | 282,000 |
| | | | | 5,286,244 | 2,091,465 | 7,377,709 |
| County: Pacific | | | | | | |
| 99-1642 | R | Pacific County of | Bear River Watershed Restoration Partner | 148,500 | 57,976 | 206,476 |
| 00-1889 | N | Willapa Bay RFEG | WRIA 24 Fish Habitat Assess Prgrm 2001/2 | 126,911 | 20,977 | 147,888 |
| 00-1890 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | South Bend Mill Creek Restoration Projec | 78,500 | 37,700 | 116,200 |
| 00-1892 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Elk Creek Restoration Project | 70,000 | 26,900 | 96,900 |
| 00-1893 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Butte Creek Restoration Project | 74,500 | 30,673 | 105,173 |
| 00-1894 | C | Natural Resources Dept of | Trap Creek A-line Abandonment & Stream | 390,300 | 66,200 | 456,500 |
| 01-1225 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Stringer Creek | 182,257 | 32,163 | 214,420 |
| 01-1227 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Honey Creek | 95,295 | 16,817 | 112,112 |
| 01-1231 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Green Creek | 177,010 | 31,275 | 208,285 |
| 01-1234 | N | Pacific Conservation District | Pacific County Culvert Assessment Projec | 161,000 | 28,420 | 189,420 |
| 99-1385 | R | Sea Resources | Chinook Watershed Restoration | 86,700 | 22,051 | 108,751 |
| 00-1040 | R | Sea Resources | Lower Columbia River Estuary: Chinook | 375,000 | 340,000 | 715,000 |
| 00-1107 | C | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | North River Wetland Restoration | 33,706 | 10,000 | 43,706 |
| 00-1114 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Willapa NWR HQ Stream Restoration | 59,717 | 47,862 | 107,579 |
| 00-1117 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Bear River Wetlands – Lewis & Porter | 55,283 | 225,500 | 280,783 |
| 00-1152 | C | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Willapa Estuary Restoration | 347,500 | 4,395,300 | 4,742,800 |
| 00-1908 | R | Sea Resources | Lower Columbia/Chinook River Estuary | 400,000 | 165,000 | 565,000 |
| | | | | 6,609,777 | 2,088,762 | 8,698,539 |
| 01-1229 | R | Willapa Bay RFEG | Mid-Trap Creek | 102,612 | 18,108 | 120,720 |
| | | | | 2,964,791 | 5,572,922 | 8,537,713 |
| County: Pend Oreille | | | | | | |
| 99-1484 | R | Pend Oreille Co Public Works | Cee Cee Ah Creek | 76,589 | 75,823 | 152,412 |
| 00-1670 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Middle Branch Le Clerc Creek Bull Trout | 39,993 | 12,720 | 52,713 |
| 00-1671 | R | Kalispel Indian Tribe | East Branch LeClerc Rd – Abandonment | 202,000 | 78,000 | 280,000 |
| 01-1405 | R | Kalispel Indian Tribe | Willow Creek Aquatic Restoration | 189,772 | 36,755 | 226,527 |
| | | | | 508,354 | 203,298 | 711,652 |

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|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| County: Pierce | | | | | | |
| 99-1643 | A | Pierce County of | Lower Carbon/Puy. River Habitat Land Acq | 1,584,000 | 82,000 | 1,666,000 |
| 99-1677 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | SW ESU Pierce County (KGI Watershed) | 67,372 | 52,230 | 119,602 |
| 99-1724 | N | Pierce County of | Biological Analysis for WRIAs 10 & 12 | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 00-1736 | N | Pierce Co Water Programs Div | Key Peninsula Nearshore Sal. Hab. Assess | 178,500 | 31,500 | 210,000 |
| 00-1762 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Barrier Prioritization Surveys – WRIA 15 | 73,700 | 48,000 | 121,700 |
| 00-1842 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Priority Index Surveys – Puyallup Basin | 90,680 | 20,000 | 110,680 |
| 00-1846 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Puyallup River Watershed Revegetation | 35,000 | 12,500 | 47,500 |
| 00-1848 | N | South Puget Sound SEG | Puyallup Watershed Feasibility Study | 54,410 | 14,540 | 68,950 |
| 00-1859 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Grauwen Ohop Creek Acquisition | 182,325 | 32,175 | 214,500 |
| 00-1863 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Nisqually Fish Passage Inventory Project | 53,000 | 10,000 | 63,000 |
| 01-1296 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Ohop Creek Salmon Habitat Acquisition | 98,621 | 17,404 | 116,025 |
| 01-1299 | N | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Nisqually Shoreline Ownership | 39,950 | 7,050 | 47,000 |
| 01-1303 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Mashel Restoration Assessment, Phase I | 90,221 | 16,000 | 106,221 |
| 01-1333 | R | Pierce Co Public Works | June Creek Culvert Replacement | 158,000 | 42,000 | 200,000 |
| 01-1336 | R | University Place City of | Leach Creek Culvert Replacement | 713,000 | 170,000 | 883,000 |
| 01-1391 | N | South Puget Sound SEG | Off-Channel Habitat Survey and Design | 148,437 | 26,200 | 174,637 |
| 01-1404 | N | Cascade Land Conservancy | South Creek Prairie Action Plan | 24,947 | 4,403 | 29,350 |
| 01-1411 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Lower Mashel Enhancement Project | 113,000 | 20,000 | 133,000 |
| 99-1383 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Clover Creek Fish Ladders | 65,424 | 62,320 | 127,744 |
| 99-1389 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Champion 21 Road Abandonment | 2,835 | 9,860 | 12,695 |
| 99-1403 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Puget Creek FishWay Project | 10,150 | 10,000 | 20,150 |
| 99-1446 | R | Pierce Co Public Works | East Fork Rocky Creek Bridge | 330,696 | 110,232 | 440,927 |
| 99-1471 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | South Fork Ohop Creek | 11,484 | 41,710 | 53,195 |
| 00-1053 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Mosman Shoreline Acquisition | 80,000 | 62,843 | 142,843 |
| 00-1076 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | 96th Street Oxbow Project | 49,676 | 13,200 | 62,876 |
| 00-1078 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Sportsmans Club Oxbow Reconnection | 72,535 | 21,000 | 93,535 |
| 00-1082 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Flett Creek Dam Removal Project | 48,340 | 21,905 | 70,245 |
| 00-1085 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Zarelli Dam/Clover Creek Fish Ladder | 32,540 | 13,760 | 46,300 |
| 00-1835 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Coal Mine Creek Fish Passage Project | 67,680 | 16,920 | 84,600 |
| 00-1836 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Birch Street Barrier Removal | 94,000 | 25,500 | 119,500 |
| 01-1421 | R | Pierce Co Water Programs Div | Puyallup River Setback Levee | 990,000 | 2,335,600 | 3,325,600 |
| 01-1437 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Ohop Restoration Assessment Phase II | 278,800 | 49,200 | 328,000 |
| | | | | 5,939,323 | 3,400,053 | 9,339,376 |
| County: San Juan | | | | | | |
| 00-1878 | N | Friends of the San Juans | Forage Fish Habitat Inventory – Phase I | 194,015 | 34,300 | 228,315 |
| 01-1222 | N | Friends of the San Juans | San Juan County Eelgrass Survey Phase 2 | 211,229 | 37,276 | 248,505 |
| | | | | 405,244 | 71,576 | 476,820 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|----------------|------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 99-1406 | R | County: Skagit | Winters Creek Restoration | 8,050 | 1,789 | 9,839 |
| 99-1418 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Upper Finney Creek Restoration | 41,000 | 94,583 | 135,583 |
| 99-1419 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Spartina Management of Skagit Bay | 23,000 | 21,534 | 44,534 |
| 99-1435 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Lorenzan Creek @ Dalles Road | 42,140 | 78,743 | 120,883 |
| 99-1440 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Fisher Creek @ Starbird Road | 53,822 | 14,397 | 68,219 |
| 99-1445 | R | Skagit County of | Miller Creek Fish Passage | 47,500 | 413,244 | 460,744 |
| 99-1465 | R | Skagit County of | Parson Creek Fish Passage | 186,156 | 65,154 | 251,310 |
| 99-1483 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Fisher Creek Fishway @ Cedarvale Rd | 191,794 | 35,375 | 227,168 |
| 99-1644 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Dry Slough | 74,500 | | 74,500 |
| 99-1645 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Hart Slough | 75,000 | | 75,000 |
| 99-1647 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Hansen Creek Watershed Project | 100,000 | 5,000 | 105,000 |
| 99-1648 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Skagit System Cooperative ESA | 75,000 | | 75,000 |
| 99-1649 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Skagit Watershed Council | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 99-1650 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Lower Skagit & Samish Riparian Inventory | 51,000 | | 51,000 |
| 99-1656 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Skagit Gillnet Release Evaluation | 2,484 | | 2,484 |
| 99-1660 | R | Upper Skagit Tribe | Baker Trap Chinook Sampling | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 99-1662 | R | Upper Skagit Tribe | Lower Sauk & Illabot Riparian Management | 95,445 | | 95,445 |
| 99-1665 | R | Upper Skagit Tribe | Barnaby Off-Channel Habitat Restoration | 30,000 | 8,500 | 38,500 |
| 99-1688 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Jackman Creek Restoration | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| 99-1713 | N | Skagit County Public Works | SCOG: Salmon Recovery Plan | 50,555 | | 50,555 |
| 99-1714 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Education: Revised Critical Areas | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 99-1728 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Ordinance Adequacy Review | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| 00-1118 | R | Skagit Conservation Dist | Nookachamps Riparian Project | 338,926 | 611,374 | 950,300 |
| 00-1136 | R | Lummi Indian Nation | Larson's Bridge Historic Scale Log Jams | 150,000 | 45,000 | 195,000 |
| 00-1222 | A | The Nature Conservancy | Dashiell Tract Protection Project | 373,828 | 160,212 | 534,040 |
| 00-1226 | A | The Nature Conservancy | Upper Suitttle River Habitat Project | 382,500 | 67,515 | 450,015 |
| 00-1244 | A | Skagit Land Trust | Youngs Slough Conservation Easement | 77,112 | 13,608 | 90,720 |
| 00-1247 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | McElroy Slough Estuary Restoration | 461,188 | 245,000 | 706,188 |
| 00-1715 | A | Seattle City Light | Guse Property Acquisition, Sauk River | 79,800 | 79,800 | 159,600 |
| 00-1716 | N | Skagit Land Trust | Middle Skagit Inventory & Assessment | 43,988 | 7,763 | 51,751 |
| 00-1718 | A | Skagit Land Trust | Day Creek Acquisition | 126,046 | 22,244 | 148,290 |
| 00-1722 | C | Skagit Conservation Dist | Skiyou Slough Habitat Restoration | 333,935 | 70,713 | 404,648 |
| 00-1723 | R | Skagit Conservation Dist | Finney Road Phase 1 Erosion Control | 390,000 | 220,000 | 610,000 |
| 00-1724 | N | Skagit Watershed Council | Assessing the Willingness of Landowners | 69,150 | 12,250 | 81,400 |
| 00-1726 | C | Skagit Conservation Dist | Samish Acquisition and Restoration | 116,500 | 30,000 | 146,500 |
| 00-1728 | R | Skagit Conservation Dist | Nookachamps Riparian Restoration Ph 2 | 114,750 | 20,250 | 135,000 |
| 00-1730 | C | Skagit Conservation Dist | Bishop Easement and Restoration | 132,819 | 23,521 | 156,340 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 00-1731 | C | Skagit Conservation Dist | Daniels Acquisition and Restoration | 293,860 | 100,000 | 393,860 |
| 00-1732 | C | Skagit Conservation Dist | Neff Acquisition and Restoration | 538,781 | 106,079 | 644,860 |
| 00-1735 | N | Skagit County Public Works | Wiseman Creek Feasibility Study | 74,800 | 13,200 | 88,000 |
| 00-1737 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Spartina Control in Skagit Co. Estuaries | 23,000 | 17,000 | 40,000 |
| 00-1738 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Lake Creek Fish Passage Improvement | 19,053 | 4,000 | 23,053 |
| 00-1741 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Lorenzan Creek Fish Passage Improvement | 35,195 | 11,000 | 46,195 |
| 00-1743 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Deepwater Slough Revegetation | 32,161 | 6,000 | 38,161 |
| 00-1745 | N | Mount Vernon City of | Edgewater Park Off Channel Slough | 42,490 | 7,500 | 49,990 |
| 00-1746 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Shoeshell Road Fish Passage Improvement | 94,513 | 16,750 | 111,263 |
| 00-1749 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Samish Watershed Riparian Restore | 102,513 | 20,000 | 122,513 |
| 00-1775 | R | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | NF Stillaguamish Road Decommissioning | 118,500 | 35,000 | 153,500 |
| 00-1779 | R | Snohomish Co Conservation Dist | Westside Higgins Road Sediment Control | 90,000 | 25,000 | 115,000 |
| 01-1313 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Marblegate Slough Floodplain & Passage | 47,500 | 8,500 | 56,000 |
| 01-1325 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Lower Finney Creek Instream Enhancement | 183,800 | 32,500 | 216,300 |
| 01-1341 | A | Skagit County of | Hart Slough Easements | 501,000 | 187,000 | 688,000 |
| 01-1355 | N | Mount Vernon City of | Big Bend Reach Habitat Rest.& Feas. Stud | 77,350 | 13,650 | 91,000 |
| 01-1356 | N | Skagit System Cooperative | Illabot Alluvial Fan Assessment/Feas | 50,320 | 8,880 | 59,200 |
| 01-1358 | R | Skagit Conservation Dist | Finney Roads Ph II Sediment Reduction | 300,000 | 55,000 | 355,000 |
| 01-1360 | N | Skagit System Cooperative | Prairie Creek Assessment & Feasibility | 41,523 | 7,327 | 48,850 |
| 01-1364 | A | Skagit Land Trust | Middle Skagit Habitat Protection | 998,750 | 176,250 | 1,175,000 |
| 01-1366 | R | Seattle City Light | Powerline Channel | 255,000 | 90,000 | 345,000 |
| 01-1369 | P | The Nature Conservancy | Upper Skagit Assessment/Acquisition | 892,500 | 157,500 | 1,050,000 |
| 01-1386 | N | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Lower Day Creek Feasibility Study | 102,850 | 18,150 | 121,000 |
| 01-1392 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Verdoes Reach Restoration | 104,833 | 18,500 | 123,333 |
| 01-1430 | R | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Higgins Creek Instream | 150,000 | 34,500 | 184,500 |
| | | | | 9,628,280 | 3,536,855 | 13,165,135 |
| County: Skamania | | | | | | |
| 99-1709 | R | Underwood Conservation Dist | Wind River-Hot Springs Trail Landside | 25,500 | 4,500 | 30,000 |
| 99-1710 | R | Underwood Conservation Dist | Wind River – Sand Hill Road Landslides | 21,000 | 5,250 | 26,250 |
| 99-1711 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Duncan Creek Dam Fish Passage Restoratio | 126,480 | | 126,480 |
| 00-1907 | C | Washington Trout | Schoolhouse Creek Restoration | 367,325 | 80,825 | 448,150 |
| 00-1911 | N | Underwood Conservation Dist | Hemlock Dam Fish Passage Restoration | 178,024 | 42,739 | 220,763 |
| 99-1421 | R | Washington Trout | Hardy Creek Spawning & Rearing Channel | 100,000 | 142,160 | 242,160 |
| 00-1038 | R | Skamania Land Owners Assn | Duncan Creek Dam Fish Restoration | 148,344 | 306,764 | 455,108 |
| | | | | 966,673 | 582,238 | 1,548,911 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|----------------|------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 99-1641 | R | County: Snohomish | Hazel and Gold Basin Engineered Log Jam | 185,724 | | 185,724 |
| 99-1687 | N | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Hazel and Gold Basin ELJ Planning | 49,500 | 42,175 | 91,675 |
| 99-1690 | N | Everett City of | Snohomish Estuary Wetland Plan | 99,000 | 44,741 | 143,741 |
| 99-1697 | N | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | ESA Planning and Research | 100,000 | 5,000 | 105,000 |
| 99-1704 | R | Snohomish County of | Snohomish River Estuary Restoration | 950,400 | 232,060 | 1,182,460 |
| 99-1705 | A | Snohomish County of | Paradise Valley | 645,480 | 1,338,984 | 1,984,464 |
| 99-1706 | R | Snohomish County of | French Creek @ Simon Road Fish Passage | 99,000 | 34,204 | 133,204 |
| 99-1720 | R | Snohomish County of | Jackson/Gulch Rd Culvert Replacement | 44,550 | 26,850 | 71,400 |
| 99-1722 | A | Everett Public Works Dept | North Creek Groundwater Property | 423,720 | 346,280 | 770,000 |
| 00-1744 | R | Skagit Fish Enhancement Group | Boyd Pond Fish Passage Improvement | 56,356 | 10,000 | 66,356 |
| 00-1768 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Koonz Creek Towne Barrier Removal | 250,000 | 48,100 | 298,100 |
| 00-1771 | A | Cascade Land Conservancy | Lake Beecher Acquisition – Snohomish | 450,000 | 99,937 | 549,937 |
| 00-1783 | N | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Stillaguamish Landslide Hazard Zonation | 40,000 | 15,000 | 55,000 |
| 00-1786 | A | Snohomish County Parks Dept | Upper Bear Creek Conservation Area 2 | 250,000 | 85,000 | 335,000 |
| 01-1193 | N | Washington Trout | Stillaguamish ELJ Monitoring | 350,000 | 360,989 | 710,989 |
| 01-1232 | R | Skagit Conservation Dist | Goodman Road Erosion Control | 90,000 | 16,000 | 106,000 |
| 01-1298 | A | Snohomish County of | Snohomish River Estuary Acquisition | 705,865 | 124,560 | 830,425 |
| 01-1308 | R | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Jorgenson Slough & Rock Creek Barriers | 365,496 | 83,808 | 449,304 |
| 01-1357 | R | Skagit System Cooperative | Sauk Sediment Reduction | 321,895 | 57,000 | 378,895 |
| 01-1362 | R | Everett Public Works Dept | Smith Island/Union Slough Estuarine | 157,500 | 367,500 | 525,000 |
| 01-1422 | A | Cascade Land Conservancy | Robe Canyon Laird Preserve | 336,033 | 218,022 | 554,055 |
| 01-1429 | R | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Stillaguamish Riparian Enhancement Crew | 400,000 | 490,000 | 890,000 |
| 99-1367 | R | Washington Trout | No. Fork Stillaguamish Engineered Logjam | 99,920 | 102,750 | 202,670 |
| 99-1381 | R | Snohomish County of | Drainage District 6 Habitat Restoration | 100,000 | 12,000 | 112,000 |
| 99-1384 | R | Snohomish County of | Stillaguamish Riparian Management | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 99-1401 | R | Snohomish Co Conservation Dist | Riley Slough Restoration Project | 100,000 | 30,000 | 130,000 |
| 99-1425 | R | Adopt A Stream Foundation | Stillaguamish Tribes Riparian Enhancement | 40,078 | 43,616 | 83,694 |
| 99-1429 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Granite Falls Fishway Modification | 69,000 | 26,575 | 95,575 |
| 99-1452 | R | Stillaguamish Indian Tribe | Guy Hansen Culvert | 28,000 | 12,121 | 40,121 |
| 00-1079 | A | Snohomish County Parks Dept | Upper Bear Creek Conservation Area 1 | 250,000 | 84,950 | 334,950 |
| 00-1202 | A | Snohomish LE (WR/IA 7) | Ricci Island/Lake Beecher Acquisition | 150,000 | 47,500 | 197,500 |
| 00-1206 | R | Stillaguamish Flood Ctrl Dist | Stillaguamish Old Channel Habitat Rest. | 253,520 | 217,670 | 471,190 |
| 00-1209 | A | Snohomish County Parks Dept | Twin River Quarry Acquisition | 850,000 | 1,563,420 | 2,413,420 |
| 01-1290 | A | Tulalip Tribe | Qwuloolt Estuary | 850,000 | 1,350,000 | 2,200,000 |
| 01-1307 | R | Snohomish County of | North Meander Slough Reconnection | 679,000 | 679,000 | 1,358,000 |
| 01-1338 | P | The Nature Conservancy | Port Susan Bay Acq. & Restoration Assess | 482,675 | 1,701,605 | 2,184,280 |
| | | | | 10,422,712 | 10,017,417 | 20,440,128 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| County: Thurston | | | | | | |
| 99-1362 | R | Lacey Water Resources | Woodland Creek Revegetation Project | 15,000 | 41,616 | 56,616 |
| 99-1399 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Robbins-Beaver Creek Riparian Restoratio | 2,980 | 1,500 | 4,480 |
| 99-1400 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Denney Riparian Planting & Fencing | 8,225 | 2,500 | 10,725 |
| 99-1426 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Unnamed Tributary to Waddell Creek | 54,386 | 83,436 | 137,822 |
| 99-1432 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Vantine Road Culvert Replacement | 10,539 | 3,523 | 14,063 |
| 99-1439 | R | Thurston County of | 17th Ave. Culvert Replacement | 42,400 | 17,474 | 59,874 |
| 99-1441 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Fairview Road/Michelle Creek | 44,388 | 89,411 | 133,799 |
| 99-1674 | N | Thurston County of | Capacity Building for Thurston County | 99,438 | 24,860 | 124,298 |
| 99-1680 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Carpenter Rd Culvert Replacement | 26,219 | 926 | 27,145 |
| 99-1681 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Jorgenson Creek Fish Passage | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| 99-1682 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Lemon Rd Culvert Replacement | 32,000 | 3,623 | 35,623 |
| 99-1683 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | South Sound Green Riparian Projects | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 99-1684 | R | Lacey City of | Woodland Creek Revegetation | 19,978 | 19,934 | 39,912 |
| 99-1685 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Lemon Rd Riparian Enhancement | 4,777 | | 4,777 |
| 99-1686 | R | Tumwater City of | Deschutes Riparian Habitat Rehab | 9,500 | 30,127 | 39,627 |
| 99-1699 | N | Nisqually Indian Tribe | Tri-County ESA Response | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1700 | N | Nisqually Indian Tribe | Nisqually WRIA 11 Planning & Studies | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1731 | A | Nisqually Indian Tribe | Camp of the Cascades Land Riparian | 287,626 | 712,374 | 1,000,000 |
| 00-1087 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Wilcox Flats – Phase 1 | 202,715 | 35,775 | 238,490 |
| 00-1857 | R | Nisqually Indian Tribe | Nisqually Estuary Restoration | 176,800 | 31,200 | 208,000 |
| 00-1858 | C | The Nature Conservancy | Black River Refuge | 300,000 | 75,000 | 375,000 |
| 00-1860 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Collins/Bartlett Shoreline Acquisition | 168,300 | 29,700 | 198,000 |
| 00-1861 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Cozy Valley Creek Enhancement | 33,000 | 30,950 | 63,950 |
| 00-1868 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Nisqually R@ Old Pacific Hwy Off-Channel | 46,780 | 8,500 | 55,280 |
| 00-1887 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Pleasant Glade Road Salmon Barrier | 250,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 |
| 00-1888 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | McLane Creek Peters Restoration Project | 9,300 | 1,700 | 11,000 |
| 01-1207 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Noschka Rd. North Fish Passage Project | 20,000 | 27,625 | 47,625 |
| 01-1235 | C | Capitol Land Trust | Eld Inlet/McClane Creek Habitat A & R | 224,701 | 39,654 | 264,355 |
| 01-1236 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Beatty Creek Barrier Removal | 243,750 | 44,250 | 288,000 |
| 01-1239 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Salazar Culvert Replacement | 84,869 | 23,900 | 108,769 |
| 01-1240 | N | South Puget Sound SEG | WRIA 13 Fish Passage Inventory | 92,605 | 16,345 | 108,950 |
| 01-1244 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Perry Tributary Fish Passage Project | 105,550 | 19,126 | 124,676 |
| 01-1291 | A | Nisqually R Basin Land Trust | Green Crow Shoreline Acquisition | 170,691 | 30,221 | 200,912 |
| 01-1320 | R | Thurston County Roads/Trans | Noschka Rd South Fish Passage Project | 28,052 | 25,817 | 53,869 |
| 01-1409 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Lower Yelm Restoration Project | 113,500 | 22,000 | 135,500 |
| 01-1414 | N | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Nisqually Basin Riparian Conditions Inv | 73,385 | 13,150 | 86,535 |
| 01-1424 | R | Thurston Co Cons Dist | Thomsen Fencing/Riparian Planting | 29,000 | 68,819 | 97,819 |
| | | | | 3,260,455 | 1,625,036 | 4,885,491 |

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|----------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| County: Wahkiakum | | | | | | |
| 00-1033 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Birmie Creek Una Road Fish Passage | 83,734 | 22,685 | 106,419 |
| 00-1042 | C | Columbia Land Trust | Lower Columbia – Grays River Estuary | 83,000 | 78,160 | 161,160 |
| 00-1872 | C | Columbia Land Trust | LCRE Grays River Phase II | 615,505 | 108,619 | 724,124 |
| 00-1898 | C | Columbia Land Trust | Lower Columbia R. Estuary: Grays Bay Ph4 | 409,439 | 809,822 | 1,219,261 |
| 01-1216 | C | Columbia Land Trust | Lower Columbia River Estuary: Deep River | 693,465 | 262,537 | 956,002 |
| 01-1217 | C | Columbia Land Trust | Lower Col. River: Grays River Phase III | 375,182 | 466,211 | 841,393 |
| | | | | 2,260,325 | 1,748,034 | 4,008,359 |
| County: Walla Walla | | | | | | |
| 99-1580 | R | Walla Walla Co Cons Dist | Yellowhawk Creek Dams | 54,557 | | 54,557 |
| 99-1581 | R | Walla Walla Co Cons Dist | Four School | 115,000 | | 115,000 |
| 99-1319 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Screening Bennington Lake | 35,754 | 150,000 | 185,754 |
| 99-1412 | R | Walla Walla Co Cons Dist | Nine Mile Ranch Riparian Restoration | 63,000 | 67,000 | 130,000 |
| 00-1187 | R | Walla Walla Co Cons Dist | Walla Walla County Sediment Reduction | 120,000 | 77,040 | 197,040 |
| 00-1693 | C | Tri-State Steelheaders Inc | South Fork Coppei Creek Riparian Buffer | 294,478 | 52,000 | 346,478 |
| | | | | 682,789 | 346,040 | 1,028,829 |
| County: Whatcom | | | | | | |
| 99-1607 | N | Whatcom County of | ESA Infrastructure | 155,000 | | 155,000 |
| 99-1608 | N | Whatcom County of | Fisheries Enforcement Enhancements | 96,765 | | 96,765 |
| 99-1609 | N | Whatcom County of | N Fork Chinook Pond Operation | 32,487 | 39,436 | 71,923 |
| 99-1725 | N | Lummi Indian Nation | Lummi Nation ESA Infrastructure | 157,500 | | 157,500 |
| 99-1726 | N | Lummi Indian Nation | Lummi Fisheries Enforcement | 56,665 | | 56,665 |
| 99-1727 | N | Nooksack Indian Tribe | Nooksack Tribe ESA Infrastructure | 157,500 | | 157,500 |
| 99-1729 | R | Whatcom County of | Riparian Establishment Project | 19,410 | | 19,410 |
| 99-1730 | N | Nooksack Indian Tribe | Nooksack Production & Habitat – WRIA 1 | 247,500 | | 247,500 |
| 99-1732 | N | Lummi Indian Nation | Lummi Production and Habitat Assessment | 247,500 | | 247,500 |
| 00-1792 | R | Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn | Wells Creek Road Sediment Control | 90,000 | 25,000 | 115,000 |
| 00-1795 | N | Lummi Indian Nation | Acme to Saxon Reach Assessment | 82,860 | 20,715 | 103,575 |
| 01-1258 | N | Whatcom County Public Works | WRIA 1 Drainage Structure Inventory/Pass | 531,293 | 177,097 | 708,390 |
| 01-1268 | C | Whatcom Land Trust | South Forks Riparian | 664,065 | 232,423 | 896,488 |
| 01-1275 | N | Whatcom Land Trust | Nooksack Conservation Assessment | 52,460 | 16,000 | 68,460 |
| 01-1295 | R | Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn | Nooksack Roads Erosion Control | 174,200 | 31,000 | 205,200 |
| 01-1323 | R | Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn | North Fork Nooksack Instream 2002 | 180,000 | 45,000 | 225,000 |
| 01-1329 | C | Lummi Indian Nation | Acme/Saxon Ph 1 Instream Restoration | 449,029 | 150,000 | 599,029 |
| 01-1331 | N | Bellingham City of | Middle Fork Nooksack Fish Ladder-Design | 531,250 | 103,750 | 635,000 |
| 01-1340 | N | Lummi Indian Nation | Nooksack Estuary Habitat Assessment | 265,500 | 47,500 | 313,000 |
| 99-1342 | R | Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn | West Church Road | 54,000 | 7,470 | 61,470 |

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| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 99-1387 | R | Nooksack Indian Tribe | Van Dellen Site Riparian Restoration | 11,796 | | 11,796 |
| 00-1112 | C | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Marietta Slough Acq. and Restoration | 421,925 | 551,000 | 972,925 |
| 00-1116 | R | Whatcom County of | Johnson Creek/Mosquito Lk. Rd. Culvert | 19,876 | 19,875 | 39,751 |
| 00-1128 | C | Whatcom Land Trust | South Fork Chinook | 596,227 | 350,000 | 946,227 |
| 00-1138 | R | Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn | Grouse Butte Roads Sediment Control | 90,000 | 30,050 | 120,050 |
| 00-1787 | C | Whatcom Land Trust | North Fork Nooksack Recovery | 1,256,871 | 391,330 | 1,648,201 |
| 00-1793 | N | Nooksack Indian Tribe | Chinook Spawning-Incubation Assessment | 334,375 | 92,500 | 426,875 |
| 00-1796 | N | Nooksack Indian Tribe | Chinook Rearing Habitat Assessment | 245,625 | 75,221 | 320,846 |
| 01-1263 | C | Whatcom Land Trust | North Fork Chinook: Canyon Creek Restore | 689,024 | 500,000 | 1,189,024 |
| | | | | 7,910,702 | 2,905,367 | 10,816,069 |
| County: Yakima | | | | | | |
| 99-1622 | R | Yakama Nation | Klickitat River Meadows Restoration | 94,000 | 13,750 | 107,750 |
| 99-1712 | N | Selah City of | Stormwater Management Plan | 95,000 | 3,000 | 98,000 |
| 99-1751 | R | Yakama Nation | Diamond Fork Creek Meadows Restoration | 70,380 | 14,000 | 84,380 |
| 99-1752 | R | Yakama Nation | Taylor Ditch Assessment & Restoration | 56,200 | 5,000 | 61,200 |
| 99-1753 | R | Yakama Nation | Surveyors Creek Passage Enhancement | 87,000 | 5,000 | 92,000 |
| 00-1703 | R | Tree Top Inc | Sprayfield Riparian Enhancement Project | 92,300 | 41,500 | 133,800 |
| 00-1711 | R | North Yakima Conservation Dist | Buchanan Ranch Restoration Project | 233,652 | 63,252 | 296,904 |
| 00-1713 | N | Yakima County of | Floodplain Mining Study | 40,020 | 243,165 | 283,185 |
| 01-1238 | R | North Yakima Conservation Dist | Altatum Creek Fish Screens | 129,270 | 50,000 | 179,270 |
| 01-1256 | R | South Central WA RC & D | Cowiche Creek Barrier Removal | 81,000 | 27,000 | 108,000 |
| 01-1269 | R | Yakima City of | Naches River Water Treat. Plant Screen | 300,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,950,000 |
| 01-1316 | R | Yakama Nation | Trout Creek Fish Passage Improve- Plan B | 190,850 | 76,913 | 267,763 |
| 00-1004 | A | The Nature Conservancy | Union Gap Reach Acquisition | 500,000 | 1,755,500 | 2,255,500 |
| 00-1015 | R | Yakima County Parks & Rec | West Valley Community Park | 26,450 | 10,900 | 37,350 |
| 00-1710 | R | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Yakima & Naches Tributaries Rootwad | 33,500 | 15,000 | 48,500 |
| 00-1714 | R | Yakima Valley Restitution Ctr | Yakima Corrections Ripar. Enhance. Team | 164,144 | 260,990 | 425,134 |
| | | | | 2,193,766 | 4,234,970 | 6,428,736 |
| County: Multiple County | | | | | | |
| 99-1579 | N | Bellevue City of | Tri-County Urban Issues Study | 299,838 | | 299,838 |
| 99-1628 | N | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | LCFRB Administration and Coordination | 238,000 | | 238,000 |
| 99-1629 | A | Clark County of | NF Lewis River – Eagle Island Acq | 107,257 | 904,874 | 1,012,131 |
| 99-1637 | R | Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Cons Dist | Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Watershed Planning | 150,000 | 77,000 | 227,000 |
| 99-1640 | N | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | Habitat Restoration Specialist | 75,000 | 3,532 | 78,532 |
| 99-1652 | N | Skokomish Indian Tribe | Skokomish Salmon Recovery Team | 99,922 | | 99,922 |
| 99-1653 | N | Squaxin Island Tribe | Squaxin Island Tribe Salmon Recovery | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| | | | | <i>County continued on next page</i> | | |

R = Restoration, C = Combined Restoration and Protection, N = Studies and Assessments, A = Habitat Protection, P = Studies and Protection

| Project Number | Code | Primary Sponsor | Project Name | SRFB-funded Amount | Sponsor Amount | Project Total |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>County continued from previous page</i> | | | | | | |
| 99-1661 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Suitttle Spring Chinook Genetic Stock ID | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| 99-1664 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | GIS Screening Layers | 90,000 | | 90,000 |
| 99-1693 | N | Upper Skagit Tribe | Skagit River Flow and Scour Monitoring | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 99-1695 | N | Tulalip Tribe | ESA Planning & Study – Tri-County Area | 99,983 | | 99,983 |
| 99-1696 | N | Puyallup Tribe | ESA Planning and Studies | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1698 | N | King County of | Public Outreach | 243,000 | | 243,000 |
| 99-1701 | N | Snohomish County of | WRIA 5 Salmon Recovery Planning | 100,000 | 15,730 | 115,730 |
| 99-1702 | N | Snohomish County of | WRIA 7 Salmon Recovery Planning | 100,000 | 59,873 | 159,873 |
| 99-1703 | N | Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd | Limiting Factors Analysis – WRIA 25-28 | 197,000 | 64,000 | 261,000 |
| 99-1708 | R | Lummi Indian Nation | S Fork Nooksack River – Log Jam | 199,100 | 185,900 | 385,000 |
| 99-1716 | N | Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe | ESA Program Coordination | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 99-1719 | A | Skagit County Public Works | Acquisition of Key Salmon Habitat | 570,000 | 212,421 | 782,421 |
| 99-1755 | N | Muckleshoot Tribe | Salmon Recovery Planning and Studies | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| 00-1695 | R | Walla Walla Co Cons Dist | Walla Walla Watershed Spawning Reach | 277,400 | 55,000 | 332,400 |
| 00-1696 | N | Fish & Wildlife Dept of | SE WA Baseline Stream Assessments | 47,500 | 10,200 | 57,700 |
| 00-1698 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Tumalum Creek Riparian Restoration | 105,995 | 423,980 | 529,975 |
| 00-1834 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | 7020 & 7021 Barrier Removal | 136,500 | 26,000 | 162,500 |
| 00-1862 | R | Pierce Co Conservation Dist | Nisqually River Watershed Revegetation | 35,000 | 12,500 | 47,500 |
| 01-1228 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Touchet River Diversion Screens | 113,488 | 20,028 | 133,516 |
| 01-1267 | R | South Puget Sound SEG | Minter Creek Watershed Fish Passage Res. | 665,882 | 117,509 | 783,391 |
| 01-1306 | N | Pend Oreille Conservation Dist | Pend Oreille Barrier Survey | 221,000 | 39,000 | 260,000 |
| 99-1311 | R | Columbia Conservation Dist | Tucannon & Touchet River Riparian Tree | 87,250 | 12,750 | 100,000 |
| 99-1357 | R | Chehalis Tribe | Doleman/Lawton Riparian Restoration | 33,764 | 56,117 | 89,881 |
| 99-1368 | R | Columbia Pacific RC&D | Grays/Chehalis Riparian Restoration | 99,935 | 25,481 | 125,416 |
| 00-1179 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Upland Sediment Reduction Program | 84,900 | 561,529 | 646,429 |
| 00-1185 | R | Pomeroy Conservation Dist | Model Watershed Riparian Tree Planting | 29,280 | 7,200 | 36,480 |
| 00-1806 | N | Hood Canal SEG | Hwy 101 Estuary Causeway Removal Ph 1 | 80,000 | 52,140 | 132,140 |
| | | | | 5,038,995 | 2,942,763 | 7,981,758 |
| | | | | 108,514,980 | 60,096,864 | 166,883,140 |

R = Restoration, C = Combined Restoration and Protection, N = Studies and Assessments, A = Habitat Protection, P = Studies and Protection

Programs and Activities funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board

| Agency or Organization Requesting Funding | Program or Activity | SRFB Action (\$) | Notes |
|---|--|------------------|---|
| Conservation Commission | Conservation district activities including planning, engineering and administration. | 830,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| Conservation Commission | Conducting limiting factors analysis. | 800,000 | Deleted in CC budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding. |
| DNR | Jobs for the Environment program for displaced natural resource workers. | 2,600,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| DNR | Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY00) | 4,000,000 | Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds. |
| DNR | Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY01) | 4,000,000 | Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds. |
| DNR | Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY02) | 4,000,000 | Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds. |
| DNR | Implementation of a Forest and Fish agreement HCP | 836,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| Hood Canal Coordinating Council | Regional recovery planning | 135,000 | Funded as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| Island County | Forage fish assessment coordinator. | \$28,000 | Suggested by SRFB staff, Northwest Straits Commission and project sponsors. For coordination of five forage fish assessments in Northern Puget Sound. |

| Agency or Organization Requesting Funding | Program or Activity | SRFB Action (\$) | Notes |
|---|--|------------------|---|
| Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (1999) | Regional recovery planning. | 500,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (2002) | Regional recovery planning. | 360,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | Grants for RFEGS | 700,000 | Requested by RFEGS. Matched by NFWF to fill the \$1.4 million omission in the federal budget. |
| People for Salmon (1999) | Training for volunteers, technical assistance, landowner outreach. | 800,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| Puget Sound Salmon Forum | Regional recovery planning. | 915,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| Snake River Salmon Recovery Board | Regional recovery planning. | 300,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board | Regional recovery planning. | 300,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| WDFW | Monitoring restoration (development of SSHIAP). | 1,000,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| WDFW | Development of Aquatic Habitat Guidelines | 800,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| WDFW | Coordination of engineering services for restoration projects. | 8,200 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |

| Agency or Organization Requesting Funding | Program or Activity | SRFB Action (\$) | Notes |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| WDFW | Design of fish screens in the SSHEAR program. | 1,700,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| WDFW | Developing selective harvesting techniques and equipment | 50,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| WDFW | Developing and implementing methods for reducing by-catch. | 50,000 | Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB. |
| WDFW | Lead entity operations for two new lead entities. | 150,000 | WDFW request. New lead entities had not been anticipated in setting the WDFW budget. |
| WDFW | Mass marking of salmon. | 1,000,000 | Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds. |
| WDFW | Index (smolt) monitoring | 1,100,000 | Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding. |
| WDFW | Lead entity operations. | 3,250,000 | Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding. |
| WDFW | Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project | 375,000 | WDFW request supported by WDOE, DNR, PSAT and ACOE and others. |
| WDOE | Instream flows. | 6,000,000 | Recommended by NMFS as part of the \$12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB. |
| WDOE | Index monitoring | 162,000 | Deleted in WDOE budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding. |
| WDOE | Grants for setting instream flows. | 900,000 | Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding. |
| TOTAL | | \$37,649,200 | |

Project Element Definitions

ACQUISITION *includes the purchase of land, access, or other property rights in fee title or less than fee, for example conservation easements. Rights or claims may be acquired, provided the value can be established or appraised. All acquisitions are from willing sellers and all less than fee acquisitions are perpetual.*

IN-STREAM DIVERSIONS *includes those items that affect or provide for the withdrawal and return of surface water to include the screening of fish from the actual water diversion (dam, headgate), the water conveyance system (both gravity and pressurized pump), and the by-pass of fish back to the stream.*

Diversion dam - A human-made structure or installation to divert water from a stream, river or other surface water body for a specific purpose such as municipal, industrial, agricultural, hydroelectric generation, etc. A diversion dam project may include replacement or modification of a diversion dam to improve fish passage.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Fish by-pass - Gravity fish screens (see definition below) that are installed downstream of the diversion headgate usually require a fish by-pass system to collect fish from in front of the screen and safely transport them back to the stream. The fish by-pass consists of an entrance/flow control section and a fish conveyance channel or pipeline. A portion of the diverted flow used to transport fish from in front of the fish screen back to the stream through the fish by-pass system. Fish by-pass flow requires positive hydraulic head differential between the water surface at the screen and the water surface at the by-pass outfall to the stream.

Fish screen (gravity) and fish screen (pump) - A fish protection device installed at or near a surface water diversion headgate to prevent entrainment, injury or death of targeted aquatic species. Fish screens physically preclude fish from entering the diversion and do not rely on avoidance behavior like electrical or sonic fish barrier technology. Fish screens are categorized by: 1) diversion type (gravity vs. pump), and 2) debris cleaning function (active or automatic vs. passive or manual cleaning).

Headgate - A structure that uses gates to control the flow of water from a surface water source (such as a stream or lake) into a water conveyance facility (such as a canal, ditch or pipeline) that uses gravity to move water through for irrigation or other purposes.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-stream Diversions Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Pipes & ditches - Metal pipes and man-made ditches constructed for the purpose of conveying water to or from a stream or well.

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Work site restoration - Work related to returning a work site to its original state after project construction work is completed. May include contouring the landscape to a proper angle of repose, re-connecting utilities, revegetation, fencing, etc.

IN-STREAM PASSAGE *includes those items that affect or provide fish migration up and downstream to include road crossings (bridges and culverts), barriers (dams, log jams), fishways (ladders, chutes, pools), and log and rock weirs.*

Bridge - A water-crossing (over-water structure) that retains or restores natural channel conditions; maintains ecological connectivity; avoids geologically unstable areas; considers cumulative culvert impact for direct loss of habitat; and minimizes streambank vegetation disturbance.

Carcass placement - In-stream placement of fish carcasses to enhance nutrient levels (such as nitrogen) in the stream ecosystem, including the water column, sediments, vegetation, and biota.

Culvert improvements - The removal and/or installation of either a new or replacement of a stream conduit structure to enable fish passage and stream function (e.g.: water flow) under a stream crossing such as a road or a bridge.

Dam removal - Work to remove any human-made structure that results in an abrupt change in surface water elevation (e.g.: a concrete water diversion structure, or a failed log control system along a stream). Dams are removed because they may impede fish and sediment passage.

Debris removal - Work to remove any non-living unwanted material at a restoration or acquisition site (e.g.: human-made materials such as derelict vehicles and garbage, or natural materials such as landslide materials including soil and gravel).

Diversion dam - A human-made structure or installation to divert water from a stream, river or other surface water body for a specific purpose such as municipal, industrial, agricultural, hydroelectric generation, etc. A diversion dam project may include replacement or modification of a diversion dam to improve fish passage.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Fishway - A structure or system that is designed to facilitate fish passage. Components of a fishway may include: fish attraction features, a barrier dam, entrances, auxiliary water systems, collection and transportation channels, a fish ladder, an exit, and operating and maintenance standards. Fishways can be formal concrete structures, pools blasted in the rock of a waterfall, or log controls in the bed of a channel. Fishways can be divided into six classifications based on their hydraulic design and function: pool and weir; vertical slot; roughened channels; hybrid fishways; and mechanical fishways. Culverts (even if fish friendly) do not count as fishways.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Mobilization - Getting necessary equipment or supplies (earth-moving equipment, for example) moved to the project work site in order to begin construction/restoration work. Does not include procurement of supplies or equipment to be used during construction/restoration.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-Stream Passage Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Roughened channel - Work related to increasing coarseness and texture in the stream channel using natural streambed materials such as baffles, rocks, boulders, or log structures in order to reduce water velocity and facilitate fish passage.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Traffic control - Any work related to managing vehicular travel in and around the work site during or after the project construction period (includes traffic signals). For example, traffic may need to be temporarily re-routed to avoid a construction area, or permanently re-routed.

Utility crossing - Connecting, reconnecting, or moving electrical, phone, cable, natural gas, water or sewer lines.

Water management - Example is routing water around a project while under construction or off-site watering.

Work site restoration - Work related to returning a work site to its original state after project construction work is completed. May include contouring the landscape to a proper angle of repose, re-connecting utilities, revegetation, fencing, etc.

IN-STREAM HABITAT *includes those freshwater items that affect or enhance fish habitat below the ordinary high water mark of the water body. Items include work conducted on or next to the channel, bed, bank, and floodplain by adding or removing rocks, gravel, or woody debris. Other items necessary to complete the project may include livestock fencing, water conveyance, and plant removal and control.*

Bank stabilization - Work related to stabilize a streambank through planting vegetation (bioengineering), soil reinforcement, and/or minimal artificial streambank protection (such as a toe rock at the base of a slope) in order to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Bank stabilization projects should most closely mimic naturally stabilized banks within the vicinity of the project location.

Carcass placement - In-stream placement of fish carcasses to enhance nutrient levels (such as nitrogen) in the stream ecosystem, including the water column, sediments, vegetation, and biota.

Channel connectivity - Any work that results in connecting a new or reconnecting an existing stream channel to a larger stream system to improve fish habitat (i.e.: improves fish passage, improves water flows, provides additional spawning or rearing habitat, etc.).

Channel reconfiguration - Any work to either create a new stream channel or redesign an existing stream channel to improve fish habitat (i.e.: results in improved stream function, stream sinuosity, modified stream flows, etc.)

Complex log jams (also known as Engineered Log Jams, or ELJ s) - Permanent in-stream flow control structures based on the architecture of naturally occurring stable log jams in large river systems, designed to mimic natural log jams and remain fixed in the channel. They contain key pieces of wood large enough to alter the course of the river channel and capture additional wood, may provide bank protection, and provide fisheries habitat value by enhancing habitat complexity. Complex log jams are not currently eligible projects.

Deflectors/barbs/vanes - An in-stream structure used to influence or redirect the flow, pattern, or hydraulics of a stream in order to reduce or increase the erosive forces acting on a stream bank or streambed. Generally involves placing material (such as boulders, rocks, gabions, logs, etc.) in a stream channel at specific locations to gain a specific effect.

Dike removal/setback - Work related to removing or moving away from the stream or marine shoreline a water-retaining structure that was originally built to control/divert stream flows and protect farmland or other property from flooding. Removal or setback is intended to promote natural stream or estuary flow (e.g.: tidal action) and restore natural ecological functions.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Livestock fencing/crossing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to control livestock access to a surface water supply, stream bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Off-channel habitat - Any work related to designing, building, and installing fish habitat separate from, but connected to, the main stream channel for the purposes of improving or creating new habitat for fish to rear and spawn (including resting, feeding, etc.).

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-Stream Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Roughened channel - Work related to increasing coarseness and texture in the stream channel using natural streambed materials such as baffles, rocks, boulders, or log structures in order to reduce water velocity and facilitate fish passage.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Spawning gravel placement - Any work related to introducing properly-sized fish spawning substrate (i.e.: gravel) to the channel. Includes streambed control structures to keep the gravel in place.

Wetland restoration - Work related to enhancing or restoring an existing marine or freshwater wetland feature in order to improve fish use.

Woody debris placement - Any work related to design or engineering, procurement, and/or installation of wood structures in a stream channel or riparian area for the purposes of providing improved fish habitat and stream channel complexity.

RIPARIAN HABITAT *includes those freshwater, marine near-shore, and estuarine items that affect or will improve the riparian habitat outside of the ordinary high water mark or in wetlands. Items may include plant establishment/removal/management, livestock fencing, stream crossing, and water supply.*

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Livestock fencing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to prevent livestock from having access to a surface water buffer, surface water bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Livestock stream crossing - Work related to building and installing a fish friendly (non-barrier) stream crossing structure (such as a bridge) for livestock to use that is intended to eliminate livestock access to and resulting damage of a stream. The crossing should be designed so that it does not hinder fish passage in the stream.

Livestock water supply - Work related to building and installing an upland watering area for livestock to use to direct them away from using streams for their water supply.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Riparian Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Wetland restoration - Work related to enhancing or restoring an existing marine or freshwater wetland feature in order to improve fish use.

UPLAND HABITAT *includes those items or land use activities that affect water quality and quantity important to fish, but occur above the riparian or estuarine area. Items include the timing and delivery of water to the stream; sediment and water temperature control; plant removal, control, and management; and livestock fencing and water supply.*

Alternate water source - Providing an upland water source for irrigation or livestock in order to prevent livestock from entering rivers and streams to drink water.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Erosion control (road) - Work related to minimizing or eliminating erosion impacts to a waterbody caused by upland roads. May include road removal or road resurfacing (e.g.: from pavement to gravel). Also see Road abandonment/decommissioning below.

Erosion control (slope) - Work related to minimizing or eliminating erosion impacts to a waterbody caused by upland slope failure (e.g.: landslides).

Impervious surface removal - Work related to removing any human-made structure from the ground that inhibits or prevents water from being absorbed into the soil (e.g.: asphalt parking lot, old building foundation, or road).

Livestock fencing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to prevent livestock from having access to a surface water buffer, surface water bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Low/no till - An agricultural cultivation technique in which the soil is minimally disturbed (not tilled). Farmers instead apply detritus from previous crops on seedbeds to protect the seeds. The primary benefit of this practice is decreased soil erosion into streams.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Upland Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Pipes & ditches - metal pipes and man-made ditches constructed for the purpose of conveying water to or from a stream or well.

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Road abandonment/decommissioning - Any work related to taking a road out of service to minimize or eliminate erosion impacts to a waterbody. Includes removing road signs, road pavement or surface, and/or replacing impervious surfaces with vegetation or gravel to prevent further erosion.

Sediment collection ponds - Man-made structures or excavations in or near waterways for the purpose of collecting sediment eroded from uplands or stream channels.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

ESTUARINE/MARINE NEARSHORE *includes those items that affect or enhance fish habitat below the ordinary high water mark of the water body. Items include work conducted in or adjacent to the intertidal area and in subtidal areas. Items may include beach restoration, bulkhead removal, dike breaching, plant establishment/removal/management, and tide channel reconstruction.*

Beach nourishment - The placement of appropriately sized, quantity, and composition of material for the restoration of naturally occurring nearshore/marine processes.

Bulkhead removal - Work related to removing human-made structures from the marine shoreline that were originally placed to prevent shoreline erosion and solidify and strengthen the shoreline profile. These structures, also known as bulkheads, can be made of wood, metal, rock, concrete, plastic, or other materials.

Dike breaching/removal - The process of removing or breaking through all or part of a man-made dike to restore natural tidal exchange in an historical estuarine environment such as a river delta.

Eel grass bed or kelp forest reestablishment - The process of restoring native marine or estuarine aquatic vegetation (such as eel grass or kelp) in the marine nearshore environment in order to improve fish habitat (for food, cover, spawning). Restoration work may include removal of debris or non-native vegetation and site preparation to facilitate survival of the native vegetation.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Flushing/partial passage - The removal of full or partial blockages to marine tidal water flushing.

Landfill removal - The removal of upland refuse (garbage and other disposed materials) contained in a municipal landfill that is posing a threat to marine nearshore habitats and ecological processes.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Estuarine/Marine Nearshore Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - The removal/control of non-native plant species within the nearshore/marine environment.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Shoreline restoration - Work related to improving the fish habitat of a marine beach area by encouraging natural, self-sustaining ecological processes. Work may include: removing contamination, removing structures, removing invasive or non-native vegetation, removing debris, enhancing beach substrate by adding natural materials (gravels, sand, etc), planting native vegetation, beach nourishment, re-grading beach profile, etc.

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Tidal channel reconstruction - The reconstruction/restoration of tidal channels historically removed from the confluence of a riverine delta and estuarine system.

Tide gate removal - the removal of tidegate(s) and the restoration of natural tidal flushing within the estuarine environment.

ASSESSMENTS AND STUDIES *may include feasibility studies; channel migration studies; reach-level, near-shore, and estuarine assessments; and inventories such as barrier, unscreened water diversions; and landslide hazard. A feasibility study could include assessing the willingness of landowners to agree to allow access to their land for a habitat project or to consider selling a conservation easement.*

The results of proposed assessments must directly lead to identification, siting, or design of habitat protection or restoration projects or fill a data gap identified as a priority in a lead entity strategy. Assessments intended for research purposes, monitoring, or to further general knowledge and understanding of watershed condition and function, although important, are not eligible for SRFB funding.

Assessments must be closely coordinated with other assessment and data collection efforts in the watershed and with Washington State Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, and Conservation Commission; Tribes; and in the Columbia Basin, the Northwest Power Planning Council to prevent duplication and ensure the use of appropriate methods and protocols. To

improve coordination, lead entities are encouraged to be applicants for these funds or to partner with applicants. Assessments and studies must be completed within two years unless the project sponsor can justify additional time.

*COMBINATION projects are projects that include both Acquisition **and** Restoration or Acquisition **and** Non-Capital (assessments and studies). All Restoration and Non-Capital application forms have a cost estimate sheet for listing any Acquisition items. This project category type allows for some creative, complex projects that otherwise would not be possible. For example, acquired land may need some immediate restoration in order to make the habitat suitable and productive to fish. Likewise, some potential acquisitions may need an initial assessment of the landowners willingness to sell in order to identify and locate the most beneficial tracts of habitat.*

Lead Entity Membership Roster

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

April 2002

Whatcom County - WRIA 1

John Thompson 360.676.6876 jnthomps@co.whatcom.wa.us

Salmon Habitat Restoration Citizen Advisory Committee

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| John Asmundson | Industrial Engineer |
| Bruce Barbour | Environmental Planner - DOE |
| George Boggs | Conservation District, Director |
| James Flynn | Naval Officer/Pilot |
| Clare Fogelsong | Bellingham Superintendent of Environmental Resources |
| Richard Haard | Farmer/Native Plant Nursery |
| James Hansen | Restoration Coordinator/Sport Fisher |
| Mark Henderson | Water Quality Specialist - DOE |
| Hugh Lewis | Attorney, Washington Trout |
| Roger Nichols | Geologist - U.S. Forest Service |
| John Radonski | Construction/Ag Sales/Sport Fisher |
| Wendy Scherrer | Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Assoc., Executive Director |
| Gordon Scott | Whatcom Land Trust, Conservation Director |
| Alan Soicher | Watershed Scientist, Geologist |
| Bert Webber | WWU Prof. Environmental Studies |

San Juan Conservation District - WRIA 2

David Hoopes 360.378.6621 leadentity@rockisland.com

Citizen Committee/Technical Team

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Laura Arnold | San Juan Co Planning Dept |
| Mark Billington | Westcott Bay Sea Farms |
| Stephanie Buffum | Friends of the San Juans |
| Dr. David Duggins | Univ. of WA, Friday Harbor Labs |
| Jack Giard | Washington Reefnet Owners Assoc. |
| Lisa Nash Lawrence | Citizen |
| Dr. Lawrence Moulton | MRC Forage Fish Coordinator |
| Kevin Ranker | Pacific NW Regional Director, Surfrider Foundation |
| Jim Slocomb | Marine Resources Committee, Chair |
| Eric Youngren | Citizen |
| Dr. Joseph Gaydos | Marine Ecosystem Health Program |
| Ginny Broadhurst | Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team |

Skagit Watershed Council - WRIAs 3, 4

Shirley Solomon 360.419.9326 skagitws@sos.net

Strategic Planning Group

Chair: Shirley Solomon Long Live the Kings

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Larry Wasserman | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Carolyn Kelly | Skagit Conservation District |
| Jim Chu | U.S. Forest Service |
| Dave Pflug | Seattle City Light |
| Bob Rose | Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland |
| Dave Brookings | Skagit County |
| Kurt Buchanan | Watershed Steward - WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife |
| Roger Nichols | U.S. Forest Service |
| Alison Studley | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Bob Carey | The Nature Conservancy |
| Ben Perkowski | Skagit Watershed Council |
| Steve Hinton | Skagit System Cooperative |

Restoration and Protection Committee

Co-chairs: Alison Studley & Steve Hinton

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Roger Nichols | U.S. Forest Service |
| Doug Bruland | Puget Sound Energy |
| Stan Zyskowski | North Cascades National Park |
| Devin Smith | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Tom Slocum | Skagit Conservation District |
| Ben Perkowski | Skagit Watershed Council |
| Alison Studley | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Kurt Buchanan | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Tom Dean | People for Puget Sound |
| Jeff McGowan | Skagit County |
| Greg Hood | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Shirley Solomon | Long Live the Kings |
| Ben Perkowski | Skagit Watershed Council |
| Bob Carey | The Nature Conservancy |
| Martha Bray | Skagit Land Trust |
| Rich Doenges | Skagit County |
| Ed Connor | Seattle City Light |
| Brady Green | U.S. Forest Service |
| Greta Movassaghi | U.S. Forest Service |
| John Klochak | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Perry Welch | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Dick Knight | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |

Restoration Project Review Subcommittee

Chair: Roger Nichols U.S. Forest Service

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| Doug Bruland | Puget Sound Energy |
| Stan Zyskowski | North Cascades National Park |
| Devin Smith | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Tom Slocum | Skagit Conservation District |
| Ben Perkowski | Skagit Watershed Council |

Skagit Watershed Council - WRIAs 3, 4**continued****Feasibility Study Subcommittee***Chair:* Alison Studley Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Kurt Buchanan | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Tom Dean | People for Puget Sound |
| Jeff McGowan | Skagit County |
| Greg Hood | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Shirley Solomon | Long Live the Kings |
| Ben Perkoswki | Skagit Watershed Council |

Protection Subcommittee*Chair:* Bob Carey The Nature Conservancy

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Martha Bray | Skagit Land Trust |
| Rich Doenges | Skagit County |
| Ed Connor | Seattle City Light |
| Brady Green | U.S. Forest Service |
| Steve Hinton | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Ben Perkowski | Skagit Watershed Council |

Monitoring Subcommittee*Chair:* Ben Perkowski Skagit Watershed Council

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Greta Movassaghi | U.S. Forest Service |
| John Klochak | Skagit System Cooperative |
| Perry Welch | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Dick Knight | Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group |

Stillaguamish LE - WRIA 5

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Aaron Waller | 425.388.3464 ext. 4655 | aaron.waller@co.snohomish.wa.us |
| Pat Stevenson | 360.435.2755 ext. 27 | psteven@premier1.net |

Implementation Review Committee

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Bill Blake | City of Arlington, Chair |
| Stephanie Cleveland | City of Stanwood |
| Orin Barlund | Clean Water District Board |
| Sue Adams | Pilchuck Audubon Society |
| Joan Drinkwin | Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team |
| Tom Dickson | Snohomish County Council |
| Jenny Baker | Snohomish Conservation District |
| Sonny Gohrman | Snohomish County Noxious Weed Board |
| Larry Adamson | Snohomish County Planning & Development Services |
| Chuck Hazleton | Stillaguamish Flood Control District |
| Franklin Hanson | Stillaguamish Grange |
| Pat Stevenson | Stillaguamish Tribe |
| Ann Boyce | Stillaguamish Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force |
| Mick Lovgreen | Twin City Foods |
| Kurt Nelson | Tulalip Tribes |
| Terry Skorheim | U.S. Forest Service |
| Ted Oien | Washington Dairy Federation |
| Suzanne Sweet | WA Department of Ecology |
| Mike Chamblin | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Chris Toms | WA Department of Natural Resources |
| Duane Weston | WA Farm Forestry Association |
| John Munn | WSU Cooperative Extension |

Technical Advisory Group

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Bill Blake | City of Arlington |
| Mike Chamblin | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Karen Chang | U.S. Forest Service - Darrington Ranger Station |
| Kip Killebrew | Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Hatchery Program |
| Curt Kraemer | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Kurt Nelson | Tulalip Tribes |
| Michael Purser | Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division |
| Kit Rawson | Tulalip Tribes |
| Pat Stevenson | Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department |
| Aaron Waller | Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division |

Other Participating Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Snohomish Conservation District, WA Department of Ecology, National Marine Fisheries Service

Island County LE - WRIA 6

Vacant

Bill Attwater
Larry Bach
Barbara Brock
Greg Cane
Steve Frostad
Gordon Eaton
Robert Friedman
Sego Jackson
Chuck King
Don Lee
David Livengood
John Luechauer

Citizen Advisors:

Mike Belangie
Susan Berta

Technical Advisors:

Malcom Bishop
Ben Brown
Patty Cohen
Erik Davido
Harriet Beale
Steve Seymore
Robert Josephson
Bob LaRock
Kim Levesque
Lloyd Furman
Don Meehan
Jim Rioux
Geoff Tallent
Benye Weber
Jerry Liszak
Loren Wheeler
Ann Wick
Daryl Williams

Island County:

Phil Bakke
Phil Cohen
Virginia de Long
Keith Higman
Janet Kearsley
Donna Keeler
Doug Kelly
Gwenn Maxfield
Bill Oakes
Dick Snyder

King County - WRIA 8

Jane Lamensdorf-Bucher

206.296.1907

jane.lamensdorf-bucher@metrokc.gov

Steering Committee

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Margaret Pageler | City of Seattle, Council Member |
| Larry Phillips | King County Council, Council Member |
| Mayor Bob Bandarra | City of Bothell |
| Steve Bell | Friends of Issaquah Salmon Hatchery |
| Richard Bonewits | Greater Maple Valley Area |
| Joanna Buehler | Save Lake Sammamish |
| Joan Burlingame | Cedar River Council, Rock Creek Representative |
| Walt Canter | WA Assoc. of Sewer and Water Districts |
| Geoff Clayton | Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce |
| Randy Corman | City of Renton, Council Member |
| Don Davidson | City of Bellevue, Council Member |
| Ava Frisinger | City of Issaquah, Mayor |
| Dave Gossett | Snohomish County Council, Council Member |
| Rich Gustafson | City of Shoreline, Council Member |
| Pat Hawkins | City of Clyde Hill, Council Member |
| Larry Phillips | City of Clyde Hill, Alternate |
| Kathleen Huckabay | City of Sammamish, Council Member |
| Laure Iddings | City of Maple Valley, Mayor |
| Rosemarie Ives | City of Redmond |
| Kirk Lakey | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Terry Lavender | Citizen Representative |
| Doug McClelland | WA Department of Natural Resources |
| Willy O Neil | Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Jim Pearman | City of Mercer Island, Council Member |
| Ray Power | The Boeing Company |
| Max Prinsen | King Conservation District |
| Linda Smith | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Vishaka Smith | WA Department of Ecology |
| Larry Springer | City of Kirkland, Mayor |
| Don Davidson | City of Kirkland, Alternate |
| Cleve Steward | Sustainable Fisheries Foundation |
| Frank Urabeck | Northwest Marine Trade Association |

Technical Committee

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Scott Brewer | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Frank Leonetti | Snohomish County |
| Eric Bixler | Seattle Public Utilities |
| Geoff Clayton | Seattle Chamber of Commerce |
| Margaret Glowacki | Seattle Public Utilities |
| Ray Heller | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Keith Kurko | Seattle Public Utilities |
| Kirk Lakey | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Deborah Lester | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Andy Loch | City of Shoreline |
| Mike McDowell | Pentec Environmental |
| Brian Murray | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Kit Paulsen | City of Bellevue |
| Linda Smith | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Jean White | King County Department of Natural Resource |

King County - WRIA 9

Jennifer Rice 206.296.8302 jennifer.rice@metrokc.gov

Steering Committee

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Dwight Pelz | King County, Council Member |
| Fred Poe | City of Auburn, Council Member |
| Aaron Nix | City of Auburn, Alternate |
| Stephen Lamphear | City of Burien, Council Member |
| Rebecca Clark | City of Covington, Mayor Pro-Tem |
| John Wilste | City of Normandy Park, Mayor |
| Tim Clark | City of Kent, Council Member |
| Jay Covington | City of Renton, Chief Administrative Officer |
| Richard Conlin | City of Seattle, Council Member |
| Margaret Pageler | City of Seattle, Alternate |
| Steve Mullet | City of Tukwila, Mayor |
| Lys Hornsby | Covington Water District, Commissioner |
| Judith Nelson | Covington Water District, General Manager |
| Max Prinsen | King Conservation District, Member Board of Supervisors |
| James Rasmussen | Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance |
| John Beal | Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance |
| Judy Taylor | King County Agricultural Commission |
| Marilyn Tuohy | King County Livestock Oversight |
| Vacant | Master Builders Association |
| Don Nettleton | Plum Creek Timber Company |
| Jeff Light | Plum Creek Timber Company, Alternate |
| Wayne Grotheer | Port of Seattle, Environmental Programs Manager |
| Thomas Newlon | Port of Seattle, Senior Port Council, Alternate |
| John Raeder | South County Chambers Coalition |
| Paul Hickey | Tacoma Public Utilities |
| John Kimer | Tacoma Public Utilities, Alternate |
| David Sizemore | The Boeing Company |
| Brian Winslow | The Boeing Company, Alternate |
| Doreen Johnson | Washington Environmental Council |
| Al Barrie | Trout Unlimited/Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Noel Gilbrough | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Vishaka Smith | WA Department of Ecology |
| Kirk Lakey | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Phil Schneider | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Alternate |
| Vacant | WA Department of Natural Resources |

Project Selection & Funding Committee

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Hal Boynton | Trout Unlimited |
| Troy Fields | Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Doreen Johnson | Washington Environmental Council |
| Kirk Lakey | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Tom Nelson | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Ryan Partee | City of Tukwila |
| Joe Stone | Trout Unlimited |
| Katy Vanderpool | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Jennifer Rice | Lead Entity staff |

Pierce County - WRIAs 10 & 12

Dave Renstrom 253.798.4680 drenstr@co.pierce.wa.us

Citizens Committee

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Chris Carrel | Friends of the Hylebos Wetlands |
| Brian Winslow | Boeing Company |
| Scott Hansen | Puget Creek Restoration Society |
| Jeanne Stypula | King County Department of Natural Resources |
| Monty Mahan | Pierce Conservation District |
| Bart Madison | Trout Unlimited |
| Debby Hyde | Pierce County |
| David Swindale | University Place |
| Chip Nevins | Cascade Land Conservancy |
| Doug St. John | University of Washington |
| Gerald Sorenson | Farm Bureau |
| Jeffrey Thomas | Puyallup Tribe |
| Judith Lorbeir | Tacoma |
| Kristin Hemmelgarn | Citizens for a Healthy Bay |

Technical Committee

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Marc Marcantonio | Pierce Conservation District |
| Leslie Ann Rose | Citizens for a Healthy Bay |
| Carl Ward | WA Department of Transportation |
| Paul Hickey | Tacoma Public Utilities |
| Tyler Patterson | U.S. Forest Service |
| Doreen Johnson | Citizen |
| Russ Ladley | Puyallup Tribe |
| Travis Nelson | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| David Renstrom | Pierce County Water Programs |
| Vacant | King County |
| Lenore Jensen | S. Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group |

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery - WRIA 11

David Troutt 360.438.8687 dtroutt@nwifc.wa.gov

Citizens Committee - Nisqually River Council

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Bryan Bowden | Mount Rainier National Park |
| Jean Takekawa | Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge |
| Steve Markman | Gifford Pinchot National Forest |
| Phil Crawford | Fort Lewis |
| John Simmons | Nisqually Indian Tribe |
| Clay Sprague | WA Department of Natural Resources |
| Chad Stussy | WA Department of Fish & Wildlife |
| Steve Craig | WA Department of Ecology |
| Eric Lewis | WA Parks & Recreation Committee |
| Mark Clark | WA Conservation Commission |
| Sam Reed | WA Secretary of State |
| Stan Humann | UW Pack Experimental Forest |
| Diane Oberquell | Thurston County |
| Pat O Malley | Pierce County Council Member |
| Eric Johnson | Lewis County |
| Adam Rivas | Cities of Yelm, Roy and Eatonville |
| Debbie Young | Tacoma Power |
| Fred Nance | Citizen s Advisory Committee |
| Linda Keen | Citizen s Advisory Committee |
| Robert Smith | Citizen s Advisory Committee |

Technical Committee - Nisqually Salmon Habitat Workgroup

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Dennis Carlson | Washington Department of Natural Resources |
| Rich Carlson | US Fish & Wildlife Service |
| Jennifer Cutler | Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission |
| Jeanette Dorner | Nisqually Tribe: Salmon Restoration Program Manager |
| Sayre Hodgson | Nisqually Tribe Salmon Restoration Program |
| Debby Hyde | Pierce County |
| Lenore Jensen | South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group |
| Florian Leischner | Nisqually Tribe Salmon Restoration Program |
| John Long | WA Department of Fish & Wildlife |
| Monty Mahan | Pierce Conservation District Manager |
| Marc Marcantonio | Pierce Conservation District |
| Cheryl Roosendaal | Nisqually Tribe Timber Fish & Wildlife Biologist |
| Joanne Schuett Hames | WA Department of Ecology |
| Chad Stussy | WA Department of Fish & Wildlife |
| Mark Swartout | Thurston County OPBD |
| Jeff Swotek | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| George Walter | Nisqually Tribe Natural Resources Department |
| Kathy Whalen | Thurston Conservation District |

Thurston Conservation District - 13

Kim Toal

360.754.3588 ext. 103

ktoal@thurstoncd.com

Thurston Conservation District LE 2002 Joint Citizen/Technical Committee

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Debbie Smith | City of Tumwater |
| Tom Clingman | Thurston County |
| Eric Erler | Capital Land Trust |
| Carol Serdar | Eld Watershed Council |
| Don Haring | Conservation Commission |
| Eric Gower | Department of Transportation |
| Chuck Baranski | WDFW |
| Margie Schirato | WDFW |
| Larry Phillips | WDFW |
| Chad Stussy | WDFW |
| Jason Lundgren | South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Grp |
| Michelle Stevie | Squaxin Island Tribe |
| Brian Abbott | IAC |

Hood Canal Coordinating Council - WRIAs 14-17

Jay Watson 360.765.4780 jwatson@sprintmail.com

Board Member Governments

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Richard Wojt | Jefferson County, County Commissioner |
| Chris Endresen | Kitsap County, County Commissioner |
| Wes Johnson | Mason County, County Commissioner |
| Marie Hebert | Port Gamble S Klallam Tribe |
| Guy Miller | Skokomish Tribe |
| Tom Strong | Skokomish Tribe |

State Ex-Officio Board Members

WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
WA Department of Natural Resources
WA State Department of Health
WA State Department of Ecology
WA State Department of Transportation
WA State Office of Community Development
Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Federal Ex-Officio Board Members

U.S. Navy (Subbase Bangor)
Olympia National Forest,, U.S. Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Olympic National park, National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA (U.S. Department of Commerce)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Department of Interior)

Cooperating Partners

City of Port Townsend
Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
North Olympic Salmon Coalition
Wild Olympic Salmon
Regional Water Quality Education Program (Washington Sea Grant Program and WSU Cooperative Extension)
Hood Canal Watershed Project Center
Jefferson Conservation District
Kitsap Conservation District
Mason Conservation District
Jefferson Land Trust
Hood Canal Land Trust
Kitsap Land Trust

Kitsap County - WRIA 15

Monica Daniels 360.337.4679 mdaniels@co.kitsap.wa.us

Citizen Committee

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Paul Austin | Central Kitsap Kiwanis |
| Mary Bertrand | Chums of Barker Creek |
| Ray Frederick | Kitsap Poggie Club |
| Roy Huberd | Pierce County Water Program |
| Diane Jones | Kitsap County salmon Advisory Council |
| Steve Jonn | Stream Team |
| Fred Karakas | Olympic Bike |
| Irwin Krigsman | Illahee Community Club |
| Tom Masters | Puget Sound Naval Station |
| Alan Miller | Trout Unlimited/Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Jack Minert | Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group |
| Joleen Palmer | Stillwaters Environmental Education Center |
| Daryl Schruhl | Central Kitsap Community Council |
| Herb Shinn | Clear Creek Council |

Technical Committee

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Jim Bolger | Washington Sea Grant |
| Jon Brand | Kitsap County Public Works |
| Peter Best | Bainbridge Island Planning |
| Jeff Davis | WDFW |
| Paul Dorn | Suquamish Tribe |
| Eric Gower | WA Department of Transportation |
| Val Koehler | Kitsap County Natural Resources |
| Monty Mahan | Pierce Conservation District |
| Chris May | UW, Watershed Ecology LLC |
| Stephanie Moret | Water Resources Specialist, City of Bainbridge Island |
| Jon Oleyar | Fisheries Management Biologist, Suquamish Tribe |
| Tom Ostrom | Suquamish Tribe |
| Carla Pazzano | Kitsap County, Conservation |
| Dave Renstrom | Pierce County Water Program |
| Doris Small | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Watershed Steward |

North Olympic Peninsula - WRIAs 17-20

Jenny Nixon 360.417.2430 nixon_jennifer@hotmail.com

East Kitsap Salmon Habitat Restoration Committee

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Karen Allison | Interested Citizen |
| Paul Austin | Central Kitsap Kiwanis |
| Mary Bertrand | Chums for Barker Creek |
| Ray Frederick | Kitsap Poggie Club |
| Roy Huberd | Pierce County Water Program |
| Diane Jones | Commercial fisherman, Kitsap County Salmon Advisory Council |
| Steven Jonn | Stream Team |
| Frederick Karakas | Olympic Bike |
| Irwin Krigsman | Illahee Community Club |
| Alan Miller | Trout Unlimited, Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| Jack Minert | Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, Kingston Community Advisory Committee |
| Joleen Palmer | Stillwaters Environmental Education Center, Cutthroats of Carpenter Creek |
| Daryl Schruhl | Central Kitsap Community Council, Chums of Barker Creek |
| Herb Shinn | Clear Creek Council, Kiwanis Salmon in the Classroom Program |
| Devin Shoquist | U.S. Navy, fisherman |

Technical Review Group

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Walt Blendermann | City of Sequim |
| Frank Geyer and Kris Northcutt | City of Forks |
| Pat Crain and Kathy Lear | Clallam County |
| Andy Ritchie and Mike Crewson | Makah Tribe |
| Julie Dieu and Katie Kreuger | Quilleute Tribe |
| Jim Jorgenson | Hoh Tribe |
| Dave King | Jefferson County |
| Mike McHenry | Elwha Klallam Tribe |
| Byron Rot/Ann Seiter | Jamestown S Klallam Tribe |
| Steve Sperr | City of Port Angeles |
| Randy Johnston | At Large |
| Dave Shreffler | At Large |
| John Cambalik | At Large |

Citizen Group

Dungeness River Management Team (DRMT), WRIA 18 East
 Elwha/Morse Management Team (EMMT), WRIA 18 West
 WRIA 19 Watershed Group, WRIA 19
 WRIA 20 Watershed Group, WRIA 20

Quinault Nation - WRIA 21

John Sims

360.276.8215 ext. 347

jsims@quinault.org

Community Review Team

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Willie Jonstone | Quinault Indian Nation |
| Harold Charles | Queets |
| Rick Trudeau | Quinault Indian Nation |
| Chuck Coble | Quinault Indian Nation |
| Cliff Hay | Clearwater |
| Skip Pickett | Moclips |
| Staci Chastain | Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition |
| Jim Sellers | Queets |
| Larry Gilbertson | Quinault Indian Fisheries |
| Sam Brenkman | Olympic National Park |
| Rich McConnell | U.S. Forest Service |
| Mike Maki | Quinault Indian Nation |
| John Sastain | Taholah Tribe |
| Ernie Lysen | Ocean City |
| Bill Armstrong | Quinault Indian Nation Fisheries |

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23

Lee Napier 360.249.4222 inapier@co.grays-harbor.wa.us

Chehalis Basin Partnership - Citizens

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Mike Wilson | City of Aberdeen, Mayor |
| Brian Shea | City of Aberdeen, Planning & Economic Development |
| Lisa Scott | City of Aberdeen |
| Dennis McWhinney | City of Bucoda, Mayor |
| Carol Lee Leely | City of Centralia, Council Member |
| Terry Calkins | City of Centralia |
| Richard Southworth | City of Centralia |
| Robert Spahr | City of Chehalis, Mayor |
| Chad Taylor | City of Chehalis, Council Member |
| Jim Nichols | City of Chehalis |
| Dave Campbell | City of Chehalis |
| Patrick Wiltzius | City of Chehalis |
| Fritz Branstedt | City of Cosmopolis, Mayor |
| Stephen Hyde | City of Cosmopolis |
| Earl Hari | City of Elma, Mayor |
| Jim Starks | City of Elma |
| Roger Jump | City of Hoquiam, Mayor |
| Jeff Wetzel | City of Hoquiam |
| Wallace Bentley | City of McCleary, Mayor |
| Brian Shay | City of McCleary |
| Ron Schillinger | City of Montesano |
| Douglas Iverson | City of Montesano, Mayor |
| Jim Saslett | City of Napavine |
| Gary McGuire | City of Napavine, Mayor |
| Rob McNelly | City of Napavine |
| Bernard Meile | City of Oakville, Mayor |
| Arnold Samuels | City of Ocean Shores |
| Peter Jordon | City of Ocean Shores |
| Jean Pettit | City of Tenino, Mayor |
| Berkley Barker | City of Westport, Mayor |
| Dolores Lee | Town of Pe Ell |
| Joy Pharris | Town of Pe Ell |
| Bob Beerbower | Grays Harbor County, Commissioner |
| Dan Wood | Grays Harbor County, Commissioner |
| Paul Easter | Grays Harbor County, Director of Public Services |
| Lee Napier | Grays Harbor County |
| Richard Grah | Lewis County, Commissioner |
| Craig Swanson | Lewis County |
| Rick Turnbull | Lewis County |
| Eric Johnson | Lewis County |
| Orville Ball | Mason County |
| Jason Manassee | Mason County Planning |
| Kevin O Sullivan | Thurston County, Commissioner |
| Mark Swartout | Thurston County Dept. of Water and Waste Management |
| Gary Waltenburg | Citizen, Grays Harbor |
| Terry Willis | Citizen, Grays Harbor |
| Mike Quigg | Citizen, Grays Harbor |
| Lyle Hojem | Citizen, Lewis County |
| Robert Schanz | Citizen, Lewis County |
| Bill Barmettler | Citizen, Lewis County |
| Chris Cheney | Citizen, Lewis County |

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23

continued

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Earl Emerson | Citizen, Thurston County |
| J. Roach | Citizen, Thurston County |
| William Halbert | Citizen, Thurston County |
| Margaret Rader | Citizen, Thurston County |
| Peter Heibert | Citizen, Mason County |
| Laurie/Neal Cox | Citizen, Mason County |
| Jim Bottorff | Citizen, Mason County |
| Ron Wisner | Grays Harbor Conservation District |
| Bob Amrine | Lewis County Conservation District |
| Robert Dyk | Thurston County Conservation District |
| Amy Hatch | Mason County Conservation District |
| Art Lehman | Port of Centralia |
| Heidi Pehl | Port of Chehalis |
| Gary Nelson | Port of Grays Harbor |
| Michael Johnson | Port of Grays Harbor |
| Charles Caldwell | Port of Grays Harbor |
| Mac McWhorter | Citizen |
| David Youckton | Chehalis Tribe |
| CS Sodhi | Chehalis Tribe |
| Jon Hare | Chehalis Tribe |
| Pearl Capoeman | Quinault Indian Nation |
| James Del La Cruz | Quinault Indian Nation |
| John Sims | Quinault Indian Nation |
| Rich Eitel | Boisfort Valley Water |
| Phil Fisher | Grays Harbor Water |
| Jean Gayle | Grays Harbor Water, Commissioner |
| Ray Aarhaus | Grays Harbor Water, Commissioner |
| Monte Dahlstrom | Grays Harbor Water |
| Douge Fricke | WA Trollers Assoc |
| Janet Strong | Chehalis River Basin Land Trust |
| Dave Palmer | Chehalis River Council |
| Karen Knutsen | Chehalis River Council |
| Merrily Knutsen | Chehalis River Council |
| Tom White | Chehalis River Council |
| Lew Patton | Chehalis River Council |
| Jim Walls | Columbia-Pacific RC&D |
| Brady Engvall | Friends of Grays Harbor |
| Red & Sally Cox | Upper Chehalis Protective Association |
| Debra Dickey | Washington Cattleman |
| Jan Naragon | Center for Environment |
| Bill Lotto | Lewis County Economic |
| Dennis Lefevre | Grays Harbor Council of Governments |
| Heather Rowton | WA Forest Protection Association |
| Peter Heide | WA Forest Protection Association |
| Laura Schinnell | Energy Northwest |
| Betsy Lyons | Nature Conservancy |
| Paul Pickett | Thurston PUD |
| Chris Runner | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Leslie Kaye | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Bruce Sexauer | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Lori Morris | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Beth Coffey | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Lee Daneker | US EPA |
| Brian Peck | USFWS |

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23

continued

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Ann Wick | WA Department of Agriculture |
| Linda Crerar | WA Department of Agriculture |
| Lynn Briscoe | WA Department of Agriculture |
| Kahle Jennings | WA Department of Ecology |
| Sue Mauermann | WA Department of Ecology |
| Don Davidson | WA Department of Ecology |
| Dave Rountry | WA Department of Ecology |
| Ann Holleman | WA Department of Ecology |
| Cheryl Neimi | WA Department of Ecology |
| Jerry Franklin | WA Department of Ecology |
| Kitty Gillespie | WA Department of Ecology |
| Phil Miller | State of WA Salmon Team |
| Craig Olds | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Sue Patnude | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Chad Stussy | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Jim Scott | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Terra Hegy | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Jim Rioux | WA Department of Health |
| Sean Orr | WA Department of Health |
| Jim Hotvedt | WA Department of Natural Resources |
| Carol Smith | WA Conservation Commission |
| Ed Manary | WA Conservation Commission |
| Connie Shumate | CTED |
| Jim Fox | Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation |
| Bill Jolly | WA Parks and Recreation |
| Ken Stone | WA Department of Transportation |
| Steve Thompson | WA Department of Transportation |
| Jim Park | WA Department of Transportation |
| Barb Aberle | WA Department of Transportation |
| Marc Duboiski | IAC |
| Brian Abbott | IAC |
| Jean Takekawa | Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge |
| James Hillery | Weyerhaeuser |
| Brian Walsh | NW Power Planning |
| Eric Doyle | William Kier Associates |
| Christian Pitre | Golder Associates |
| Barry Baker | Gray & Osborne |
| Jim Dogherty | Gray & Osborne |
| Marc Horton | Consultant, Economic and Engineering Services |
| Cheryl Kincer | Consultant, Kennedy Jenks |
| Ralph Lovelace | Consultant, Lovelace Associates |
| Fred Kisner | Tetra Tech |
| Vicki Wiggins | Gibbs and Olson Inc. |
| Nancy Winters | SAIC |
| Joy Michaud | Environvision Corp. |
| Kris Kauffman | Water Rights Inc. |
| John Fratt | Consultant, Industrial Parks |
| Bob Wheeler | Triangle Associates Inc. |
| Chris Page | Triangle Associates Inc. |
| Cynthia Carlstad | Tetra Tech |
| Neil Amondson | AMEC Earth and Environment |
| Dr. Mark Johns | AMEC Earth and Environment |
| Lisa Esty | Brown and Caldwell |
| Linton Wildrick | Pacific Groundwater |

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23**continued**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Kasey Schiewe | Office of Congressman Brian Baird |
| Sandy White | Legislative Assistant to Representative Tom Mielke |
| Vicki Era | Legislative Assistant to Senator Swecker |
| Richard Ramsey | Research Analyst Senate Environmental Quality |
| Jeanne Massingham | Citizen |
| Lonnie Crumley | LWC Consulting |
| Brian Mittge | Centralia Chronicle |
| George McNiel | Citizen |
| Fred Hutchinson | Citizen |
| Al Lorang | Citizen |
| Carl Nelson | Citizen |
| Stanley Johnson | Citizen |
| Brian Erickson | Citizen |
| Mike Daniels | Pacific International |
| RC Jacobson | Citizen |
| Michael Maki | Agro Forestry Assoc. |
| Manley Niemczek | Citizen |
| Mark Ashley | Citizen |
| Dr. Scott Horner | Citizen |
| Martin Hysong | Citizen |
| Virgil Fox | American Water Resources |
| PT Holm | Citizen |
| Don Stanner | Citizen |
| Ken Hollensteiner | Citizen |
| Bill Prehm | Williams Gas Pipeline |
| Andrew McNeil | Citizen |
| John Olson | Citizen |
| Chanele Holbrook | Citizen |
| Chip Elliott | Citizen |
| Scott Hey | Citizen |
| Bonnie Roberts | Citizen |
| Bonnie King-McKinny | Citizen |
| Jane Rose | Citizen |
| John Penberth | Citizen |
| Rich Hendricks | Citizen |
| Joe Durham | Citizen |

Pacific County Lead Entity - WRIA 24

Michael Johnson 360.875.9424 paccon@willapabay.org

Willapa Bay Water Resources Coordinating Council/Citizens Committee

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Jane Rose | Agriculture |
| Joe Camenzind | Agriculture |
| Bob Merkel | Citizen |
| Carl Fykerud | Citizen |
| Tim Morris | Citizen |
| John Herrold | Aquaculture |
| Donald Amend | Aquaculture |
| Mark Weigardt | Aquaculture |
| Mark Ashley | Fisheries |
| Phil Olsen | Fisheries |
| Bruce Montgomery | Forestry |
| Jim Hillery | Forestry |
| Dennis Tufts | Native American |

Technical Advisory Group

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Chuck Lobdel | Ducks Unlimited |
| Charles Stenvall | Willapa National Refuge |
| Terra Haegy | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Jim Walls | PC RC&D |
| Ron Craig | WBFEG |
| Bob Lake | Willapa Bay Gillnetters |
| Craig Graber | WA Department of Ecology |
| Miranda Wecker | University of Washington |
| Greg Johnson | DNR |
| Jeff Rudolph | Citizen |
| Allen Lebovitz | Citizen/Coastal Watersheds Consulting |
| Esco Bell | Pacific County |

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board - WRIs 25-29

Jeff Breckel 360.414.4177 jbreckel@tdn.com

Board Members

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bill Dygert | Clark County |
| Randy Sweet | Cowlitz County |
| Dave Andrew | Cowlitz PUD |
| John Barnett | Cowlitz Indian Tribe |
| Dean Dossett | City of Camas, Mayor |
| Tom Fox | Lewis County Citizen |
| Dennis Hadaller | Lewis County Commissioner |
| Henry Johnson | Wahkiakum County Citizen |
| Al McKee | Skamania County Commissioner |
| Gary Morningstar | Skamania County Citizen |
| Betty Sue Morris | Clark County Commissioner |
| George Raiter | Cowlitz County Commissioner |
| Don Swanson | Friends of the East Fork/Fish First |
| George Trott | Wahkiakum County Commissioner |

Technical Advisory Committee

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Bill Dygert | LCFRB Board Member, Environmental Consultant |
| Brian Bair | USFS |
| John Baugher | Bonneville Power Administration |
| Travis Coley | U.S. Fish and Wildlife |
| Patty Dornbusch | National Marine Fisheries Service |
| Jim Fisher | Environmental Consultant |
| Tom Fox | LCFRB Board Member, Private Forester |
| Brian Fransen | Weyerhaeuser Corporation |
| Kelley Jorgensen | WA Department of Transportation |
| Diana Perez | Gifford Pinchot National Forest |
| Tom Loranger | WA Department of Ecology |
| Phil Miller | Governor's Salmon Recovery Office |
| Vicky Ridge-Cooney | City of Vancouver, ESA Coordinator |
| Doug Stienbarger | WSU Clark County Cooperative Extension |
| Randy Sweet | LCFRB Board Member, Environmental Consultant |
| Lee Van Tussenbrook | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Kirk Willis | WA Department of Natural Resources |

Klickitat County - WRIAs 29, 30

Dave McClure 509.773.2481 davem@co.klickitat.wa.us

Citizens Committee

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Wayne Vinyard | Large Timberland Owner |
| Rich Potter | Large Timberland Owner, Alternate |
| Howard Kerpps | Small Timberland Owner |
| Kelly Kerpps | Small Timberland Owner, Alternate |
| Jay Letto | Environmental/Conservation |
| Kim Burkland | Environmental/Conservation, Alternate |
| Karl Amadon | Agriculture |
| Larry Kelly | Cattlemen s Association |
| Sherry Penney | Underwood Conservation District |
| Pat Arnold | Underwood Conservation District, Alternate |
| Tom Fritsch | Sport Fishing |
| Dan Lichtenwald | Environmental/Conservation |
| Gayla Guenther | Agriculture |
| James Kiona | Yakama Nation Fisheries |

Technical Committee

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Bill Sharp | Yakama Nation Fisheries |
| Will Conley | Yakama Nation Fisheries |
| Chris Nielson | NW Service Academy - Americorps |
| David Clayton | Central Klickitat Conservation District |
| Steve Stampfli | Underwood Conservation District |
| David Guenther | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| Jon Cole | SDS Lumber Company |
| Eric Bieker | Boise Cascade Corporation |
| Bill Weiler | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Carl Dugger | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Jim Byrne | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Scott Springer | U.S. Forest Service |

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board - WRIAs 32, 33, 35

Brad Johnson 509.758.8012 brad-johnson@wa.nacdn.net

Voting Members

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mark Wachtel | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Rick Stauty | Natural Resource Conservation Service |
| Del Groat | U.S. Forest Service |
| Bill Neve | WA Department of Ecology |
| Jed Volkman | Umatilla Tribe |
| Emmit Taylor | Nez Perce Tribe |
| Jerry Hendrickson | Asotin County, Citizen |
| Brit Ausman | Asotin County, Citizen |
| Skip Mead | Columbia County, Citizen |
| Bob Hutchens | Farm Bureau Columbia County |
| Jim Ruchert | Garfield County, Citizen |
| Larry Wilson | Garfield County, Citizen |
| Mark Klicker | Farm Bureau Walla Walla County |
| John Geidl | Walla Walla County RFEG |
| Vacant | National Marine Fisheries |
| Vacant | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |

Non-Voting Members

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Bradley Johnson | Asotin County Conservation District - LE |
| Tery Bruegman | Columbia Conservation District - LE |
| Duane Bartles | Pomeroy Conservation District - LE |
| Mike Pelissier | Walla Walla County Conservation District - LE |
| Bob Bugert | Governor s Salmon Recovery Office |
| Rollie Geppert | IAC/SRFB |

Yakima River Basin Salmon Recovery Board - WRIAs 37-39

Frank Sweet 509.698.7333 fsweet@elltel.net

Citizens Committee

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Don Ray | Benton County |
| Terry Marden | Benton County |
| Martin Nelson | Benton County |
| Dennis Rhodes | Benton County |
| Mark Charlton | Kittitas County |
| Kevin Eslinger | Kittitas County |
| Jim Schnebly | Kittitas County |
| Ken Ratliff | Kittitas County |
| Tom Whitaker | Kittitas County, Alternate |
| Cus Arteaga | Yakima County |
| Don Chaplin | Yakima County |
| Dave Myra | Yakima County |
| Onni Perala | Yakima County |
| Nathan Town | Yakama Nation |
| Bob Tuck | Yakama Nation |
| Tony Bynum | Yakama Nation |
| Glenn Bandy | Yakama Nation |

Technical Advisory Group

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Stan Arlt | PW City of Richland |
| Dale Bambrick | National Marine Fisheries |
| Paul Bennett | PW Kittitas County |
| Paul James | Central WA University |
| Pat Monk | YBJB Irrigation Districts |
| Scott Nicolai | Yakama Nation |
| Tom Ring | Yakama Nation |
| Jeff Thomas | U.S. Fish and Wildlife |
| Gary Torretta | U.S. Forest Service |
| Richard Visser | WA Fish and Wildlife |

Board Members

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| David Gerth | City of Roslyn |
| Lynn Johnson | Benton City |
| Larry Mattson | City of Yakima |
| Jim Lewis | Yakima County |
| Leo Bowman | Benton County |
| Paul Ward | Yakama Nation |
| Bill Hinkle | Kittitas County |
| Bob Jones | City of Selah |
| John Perrie | City of Ellensburg |
| Larry Haler | City of Richland |

Foster Creek Conservation District LE - WRIAs 44, 50

Kathleen Bartu 509.745.8362 ext. 113 kathleen-bartu@wa.nacdnet.org

Citizens Advisory Group

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mary Hunt | Douglas County Commissioner |
| Neil Irmer | South Douglas Conservation District |
| Sally Kane | Citizen |
| Jeff Keane | Douglas County Cattlemen, Alternate |
| Jack Linville | Citizen |
| Bill Stroud | Citizen |
| Sid Viebrock | Douglas County Cattlemen |
| Nancy Warner | Nature Conservancy |

Technical Committee

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Carmen Andonaegui | WCC |
| Elyse Benson | NRCS |
| Mark Cookson | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Chuck Jones | Douglas County |

Chelan County - WRIAs 40, 45-47

Jennifer Jerabek

509.667.6584

jennifer.jerabek@co.chelan.wa.us

RTT

Shane Bickford, Douglas County Public Utility District
Bob Bugert, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (non-voting member)
Brian Cates, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Joe Foster, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Joe Kelly, Bureau of Land Management
Joe Lange, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Ken MacDonald, U.S. Forest Service
Jerry Marco, Colville Confederated Tribes
John Monahan, Washington Department of Ecology
Chuck Peven, Chelan County Public Utility District
Bob Rose, Yakama Nation
Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Citizen's Committee

Buford Howell, Icicle Creek Watershed Council / City of Leavenworth
Hal Hawley, Landowner
Judy Phelps, Water Conservancy Board
Rick Smith, Wenatchee Reclamation District / Wenatchee Watershed Planning Unit
Jerry Gutzwiler, Interested citizen
Jim Koempel, Peshastin Irrigation District / Orchardist
Jim Small, Orchardist / Entiat Watershed Planning Unit / WA Grower's Clearinghouse Water Committee

Okanogon County and Colville Tribe LE - WRIAs 48, 49

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|
| Julie Dragon | 509.422.7370 | jdagnon@co.okanogan.wa.us |
| Keith Wolf | 425.788.3402 | keith_wolf@golder.com |

Citizens Committee

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Walt Smith | Cities |
| Todd Smith | Cities |
| Mike Cates | Business |
| Vacant | Business |
| Dan McCarthy | Agriculture |
| Jerry Barnes | Agriculture |
| Brad Martin | Environment |
| Dale Swedberg | Environment |
| Tom Scott | Recreation |
| Carl Miller | Recreation |
| Tom Sullivan | Irrigation |
| Craig Boesel | Irrigation |
| Connie Iten | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| John Hook | Okanogon Conservation District |
| Keith Wolf | Colville Tribe |
| Julie Dagnon | Okanogon County |
| Mike Ward | Upper Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group |

Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Carmen Andonaegui | Washington Conservation Commission |
| Shane Bickford | Douglas County Public Utility District |
| Bob Bugert | Governor s Salmon Recovery Office |
| Brian Cates | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Joe Foster | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Joe Kelly | Bureau of Land Management |
| Ken MacDonald | U.S. Forest Service |
| Jerry Marco | Colville Confederated Tribes |
| Chuck Peven | Chelan County Public Utility District |
| Bob Rose | Yakama Nation |
| Kate Terrell | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |

*representing Okanogon County/Colville Tribe LE, Foster Creek Conservation District LE, and Chelan County LE

Pend Oreille Conservation District LE - WRIA 62

Rhonda Dasher 509.447.4217 rhonda@pocd.org

Citizens Advisory Group

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Rob Pearson | Citizen |
| Paul Colbert | Citizen |
| John Gross | Kalispel Tribe |
| Neil White | Pend Oreille County |
| Pat Buckley | Pend Oreille County PUD #1 |
| Meg Decker | Pend Oreille Environmental Team |
| Wade Pierce | Stimson Lumber Company |
| Marc Leclair | WA Department of Natural Resources |
| Mark Sprengel | Citizen |
| Jack Konsbruck | Citizen |
| Sam Nicholas | Pend Oreille County Commissioner |

Technical Advisory Group

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tom Shuhda | Colville National Forest |
| Jill Cobb | Idaho Panhandle National Forest |
| Matt Davis | Idaho Panhandle National Forest |
| Joe Maroney | Kalispel Tribe |
| Todd Andersen | Kalispel Tribe |
| Pat Buckley | Pend Oreille County PUD #1 |
| Al Solonsky | Seattle City Light |
| Scott Deeds | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Bob Hallock | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Juliet Barenti | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Carmen Andonaegui | WA Conservation Commission |
| Mimi Wainwright | WA Department of Ecology |
| Curt Vail | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Jeff Lawlor | WA Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Cliff Thresher | WA Department of Natural Resources |

Production

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Debra Wilhelmi
Chris Drivdahl, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Jim Fox
Rollie Geppert
Tammy Owings

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Friends of the San Juans
Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group
Salmon Recovery Funding Board File Photos

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| GSRO | Governor's Salmon Recovery Office |
| IRT | Interagency Review Team |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| PCSRF | Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund |
| RFEG | Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group |
| SRFB | Salmon Recovery Funding Board |
| TAG | Technical Advisory Group |
| WDFW | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| WRIA | Water Resource Inventory Area |

Contact Information

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