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July 3, 2007

TO: SRFB Members and Designees

FROM: Tammy Owings 

SUBJECT: Council of Regions Report
NOTEBOOK ITEM #4

This agenda item is in three parts: Council of Regions update by Steve Martin, Regional Organization contract updates by Brian Abbott, and Washington Coastal Region update by Lee Napier. There is no pre-meeting information associated with the first two items, a verbal update will be provided during the July meeting.

For the third agenda item, there is a memorandum and report included in the notebook materials for your information.



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To: Chairman Ruckelshaus and SRFB members
From: Lee Napier, Grays Harbor County Lead Entity Coordinator *LN*
Date: 6/26/2007
Re: Progress Report from the Washington Coast Recovery Region

In late 2006, the SRFB provided grant funding to encourage the Coast Region to pursue discussions and determine whether or not formation of a coast-wide regional body seemed appropriate. The four Lead Entities of the Coast Region (Grays Harbor County, Pacific Conservation District, the Quinault Indian Nation, and the North Pacific Coast) are proud to present to you our findings described in the full report entitled "*Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit for Salmon Sustainability.*"

The above mentioned report is the culmination of six months of diligent and collaborative work by the Planning Group members. On June 20, 2007 the Planning Group conditionally passed a motion whereby it was unanimously agreed:

1. To submit the "*Final Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit for Salmon Sustainability*" to the SRFB.
2. That the basic findings in the report to form a regional group are supported and agreed that the listed issues, functions, staffing, membership, and organizational structure represent Planning Group guidance for moving forward in crafting a regional organization, with the caveat that all details have not yet been completed.
3. To assign the name of Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership for the regional group.
4. To move forward with the following steps:
 - a. By August 1, prepare the formal request for recognition of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership as a regional salmon recovery organization in the form of letters from each of the four Lead Entities to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office that support recognition and formation of the regional organization.
 - b. By August 1, obtain authorization from their respective Lead Entity groups for the Lead Entity coordinators to move forward to develop a grant request to further the efforts of the formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.

- c. By August 15, Lead Entities in consultation with their members will develop a draft work plan and budget (considering other regions' work plans as potential models) to be submitted to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in September 2007 and which includes:
 - i. Exploration of the development of an Interlocal Agreement
 - ii. Membership
 - iii. Staffing
 - iv. Priority functions and tasks
 - v. Deliverables
 - vi. Budget through June 2009
5. To recommend continuance of Grays Harbor County as the interim designated contracting agent and lead financial entity for the regional organization.

In closing and on behalf of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, I would like to thank Chairman Ruckelshaus for attending the May 16th Planning Group meeting and sharing some of his regional experiences. It was both helpful and encouraging to hear that information.



Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit for Salmon Sustainability

LEAD ENTITIES

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity (WRIA 20)

Quinault Nation Lead Entity (WRIA 21)

Grays Harbor Lead Entity (WRIs 22/23)

Pacific Lead Entity (WRIA 24)

**Prepared by
Triangle Associates
for the
Coast Lead Entities
Planning Group**



June 20, 2007

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Coastal Regionalization Scoping project was made possible through a grant from the Salmon Funding Accounts of the State of Washington's General Fund and authorized by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB). The grant is administered by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation via its Salmon Program/Federal Recovery Activities. The grant sponsor is the County of Grays Harbor. The project time frame was November 20, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

The Report is the culmination of six months of diligent and collaborative work by the Planning Group members, resources from local, state and federal agencies, and interested citizens. The Planning Group wishes to acknowledge and express appreciation for the following participants who supported this effort by providing their time, creativity, and hard work. Special thanks go to the agencies and organizations that allowed their staff to be involved in this endeavor and to Jay Roach for providing photos for this report.

PLANNING GROUP MEMBERS AND RESOURCES

WRIA 20: NORTH PACIFIC COAST LEAD ENTITY

Steve Allison	Hoh Tribe, Biologist
Lyle Almond	Makah Tribe, Makah Fisheries Management Habitat Restoration Ecologist
Cheryl Baumann	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPE), Coordinator
Ed Bowen	Ozette Citizen
Devona Ensmenger	Wild Salmon Center, Program Coordinator
Rod Fleck	City of Forks, Attorney and Planner
Katie Krueger	Quileute Tribe, Environmental Attorney
Cathy Lear	Clallam County, Planning Biologist
Theresa Powell	Assistant Lead Entity Coordinator

WRIA 21: QUINAULT NATION LEAD ENTITY

Al Carter	Grays Harbor County Commissioner
Larry Gilbertson	Quinault Indian Nation, Natural Resource Director

WRIAs 22/23: GRAYS HARBOR LEAD ENTITY

Lee Napier	Lead Entity Coordinator
J. Roach	Citizen

WRIA 24: PACIFIC LEAD ENTITY

Don Amend	Citizen
Marshal Udo	Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
Mike Johnson	Lead Entity Coordinator

RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVES

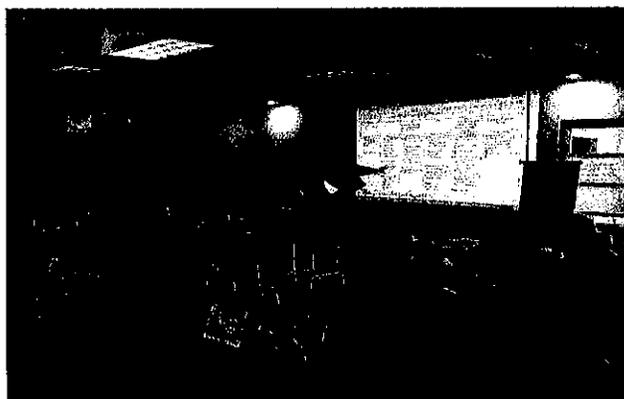
Bob Burkle	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife (Regional), Region 6 Assistant Habitat Program Manager
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Jennifer Hagen	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (alternate), Habitat Biologist
Bob Metzger	US Forest Service, Aquatics Program Manager
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Terry Wright	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Tribal Relations

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

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Carol Bernthal	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, Superintendent
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Eric Delvin	The Nature Conservancy, Thurston County Project Manager
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Michele Culver	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife, Acting Regional 6 Director
Mike Doherty	Clallam County Commissioner
Mike Hagen	Hoh Tribe, Land Management Director
Bryan Harrison	Pacific County, County Administrative Officer
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Steve Kalinowski	WA Department of Fish & Wild-life, Region 6 Habitat Program Manager
Dave King	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife (Regional), Habitat Biologist
Kernen Lien	Lewis County Community Development, Senior Planner
Ernie Lysen	Citizen (Copalis River/Connor Creek)
Andy Olson	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis, Fisheries Biologist
Bob Macleod	Thurston County Commissioner
Rich McConnell	Citizen (WRIA 21 TAG Olympic National Forest representative)
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FACILITATION SERVICES

Robert Wheeler	Facilitator, Triangle Associates
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Planning Group Meeting, April 18, 2007 – photo by J Roach

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COAST LEAD ENTITIES 2007 PLANNING GROUP REPORT

A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The Washington State coastal region roughly encompasses the coast from Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Columbia River. Between January and June of 2007, representatives of Lead Entity organizations along the coastal region and associated stakeholders formed a Planning Group to consider the opportunities, pros and cons, and benefits and risks for regional collaboration on common issues including salmonid recovery. The purpose of the Planning Group discussions was to determine whether to form a coast-wide regional body; and, if so, what the purpose and functions of this organization would be. Grant funding for this purpose was provided by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB).

The Report herein is the culmination of six months of diligent and collaborative work by the Planning Group members. On June 20, 2007 the Planning Group conditionally passed a Motion (pending the necessary subsequent approvals by the respective Lead Entity groups, expected by August 1, 2007) whereby it was unanimously agreed:

1. To submit the "*Final Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit*" to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB), whereby said submittal affirms the agreement by all four Lead Entities (i.e., North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor, and Pacific) to work together to form a regional organization as set forth in the Final Report;
2. That the basic findings in the report to form a regional group are supported and agreed that the listed issues, functions, staffing, membership, and organizational structure represent Planning Group guidance for moving forward in crafting a regional organization, with the caveat that all details have not yet been completed.
3. To move forward with the following steps:
 - a. By August 1, prepare the formal request for recognition of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) as a regional salmon recovery organization in the form of letters from each of the four Lead Entities to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office that support recognition and formation of the WCSSP.
 - b. By August 1, obtain authorization from their respective Lead Entity groups for the Lead Entity coordinators to move forward to develop a grant request to further the efforts of the formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.
 - c. By August 15, Lead Entities in consultation with their members will develop a draft work plan and budget (considering other regions' work plans as potential models) to be submitted to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in September 2007 and which includes:
 - i. Exploration of the development of an Interlocal Agreement
 - ii. Membership
 - iii. Staffing
 - iv. Priority functions and tasks
 - v. Deliverables
 - vi. Budget through June 2009
4. To recommend continuance of Grays Harbor County as the interim designated contracting agent and lead financial entity for the regional organization.

FRAMEWORK

The Planning Group agreed to assign the name of Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) for the regional group. The Planning Group determined a framework for issues, functions, organizational structure, membership, staffing, and funding. These items are summarized below:

Issues

- Region-wide salmonid recovery and prioritization
- Need for a regional plan/strategy for salmonid recovery
- Save what we have
- Avoid ESA listings and further diminished populations through sustainability instead of ESA recovery planning.
- We are a unique region and we will create our own future
- All the partners need to support and buy into a regional strategy for this to work.

Functions

- **Broad and Regional Functions for the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership**
 - a. Develop a holistic view of the region, e.g., watershed planning, salmonid recovery, economic development (including tourism and recreation, business and others)
 - b. Continue participation in Council of Regions as the coastal region
 - c. Develop and advocate for regional policies
 - d. Influence federal or state salmonid recovery activities affecting the region
 - e. Promote “sustainability” to prevent new ESA listings
 - f. Coordinate and collaborate with all Lead Entities
 - g. Provide regional communication, community outreach, and education
- **Planning and Projects**
 - a. Develop a regional plan or strategy
 - b. Coordinate and track implementation of a regional plan or strategy
 - c. Support implementation of recovery plan(s) within the region (e.g., Lake Ozette sockeye)
 - d. Develop regional habitat project lists, schedules and priorities
 - e. Participate in activities to guide monitoring of salmon and their habitat
- **Funding**
 - a. Allocate salmon recovery funding within the region
 - b. Advocate for unused returning funds to stay within the Coast region
 - c. Identify funding options and obtaining funding for salmonid recovery activities

Organizational Structure

The Planning Group chose a structural option that favored the formation of a “Federation with Strong Lead Entities.” For this option, the Lead Entities remain distinct and prioritize projects within their own WRIAs. They also maintain relationships with project sponsors. The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership would perform the functions listed above.

Membership

As a starting point, the Planning Group recommended a caucus/Lead Entity approach to membership that would include consideration of representation within each caucus from a variety of interests (e.g., citizens, stakeholder interests, city and county representatives, tribal representatives, etc.). Consistent with the concept of forming a union of Lead Entities, each Lead Entity caucus would have one vote on

the Partnership. All decisions will be by consensus of the caucuses, and veto power exists within each caucus.

The Planning Group recommended that a final membership and voting structure be completed no later than October 2008.

Staffing

The Planning Group acknowledged that regional staffing will be necessary in order to accomplish the functions agreed upon. The Planning Group recommended hiring a full time executive director and a full time assistant for the first two years. Components for staffing should include staff travel and operating costs, consultant needs, support for Lead Entity coordinators, and administrative costs.

Funding

The Planning Group anticipated that appropriate funding from the SRFB will be available to the coastal region for both creating a coastal organization as well as continued operation of such a group. In order to support actual formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, the Planning Group recommended that a grant be requested and obtained to further develop the necessary details for forming the group, hiring staff, and implementing the recommendations. The Planning Group also recommended that a mechanism that provides funding (per diem) to support citizen participation in the WCSSP be explored as a part of the grant.

THE FUTURE (PLANNING GROUP NEXT STEPS)

With the submittal of its final report to the SRFB and with formal request letters to the GSRO from each Lead Entity that support recognition and formation of the regional organization, the Planning Group will move forward in crafting the detailed elements of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership. A work plan and budget will be prepared for submittal in September 2007 to the SRFB.

B: REPORT OF THE COASTAL REGION PLANNING GROUP

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The Washington state coastal region roughly encompasses the coast from Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Columbia River. Between January and June of 2007, representatives of Lead Entity organizations along the coastal region and associated stakeholders formed a Planning Group to consider the opportunities, pros and cons, and benefits and risks for regional collaboration on common issues including salmonid recovery. The purpose of the Planning Group discussions was to determine whether to form a coast-wide regional body; and, if so, what the purpose and functions of this organization would be. Grant funding for this purpose was provided by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB).

After several months of discussion and deliberation, the Planning Group agreed that a region-wide organization should be formed. The Planning Group indicated a preference for the structure of a regional organization and identified the issues and functions that a regional group would undertake.

The effort of evaluating the merits and concerns of forming a regional organization is primarily in response to significant changes in the SRFB's funding strategy. As of the 2006 funding cycle (7th round), the SRFB allocates the majority of its funding on a regional basis and has "increased reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and strategies." Since there is not a coast-wide recovery plan or strategy, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, the SRFB and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) have encouraged the coastal Lead Entities to consider an approach to regional collaboration.

1.2. Description of the Coastal Region

The coastal region is considered to include all the waters draining to the Pacific Ocean in Washington State from Cape Flattery in the north to the Columbia River in the south. There is a significant amount of geographic, natural, and land use variability from north to south along the coastal region, though common natural elements include the ocean and nearshore areas.

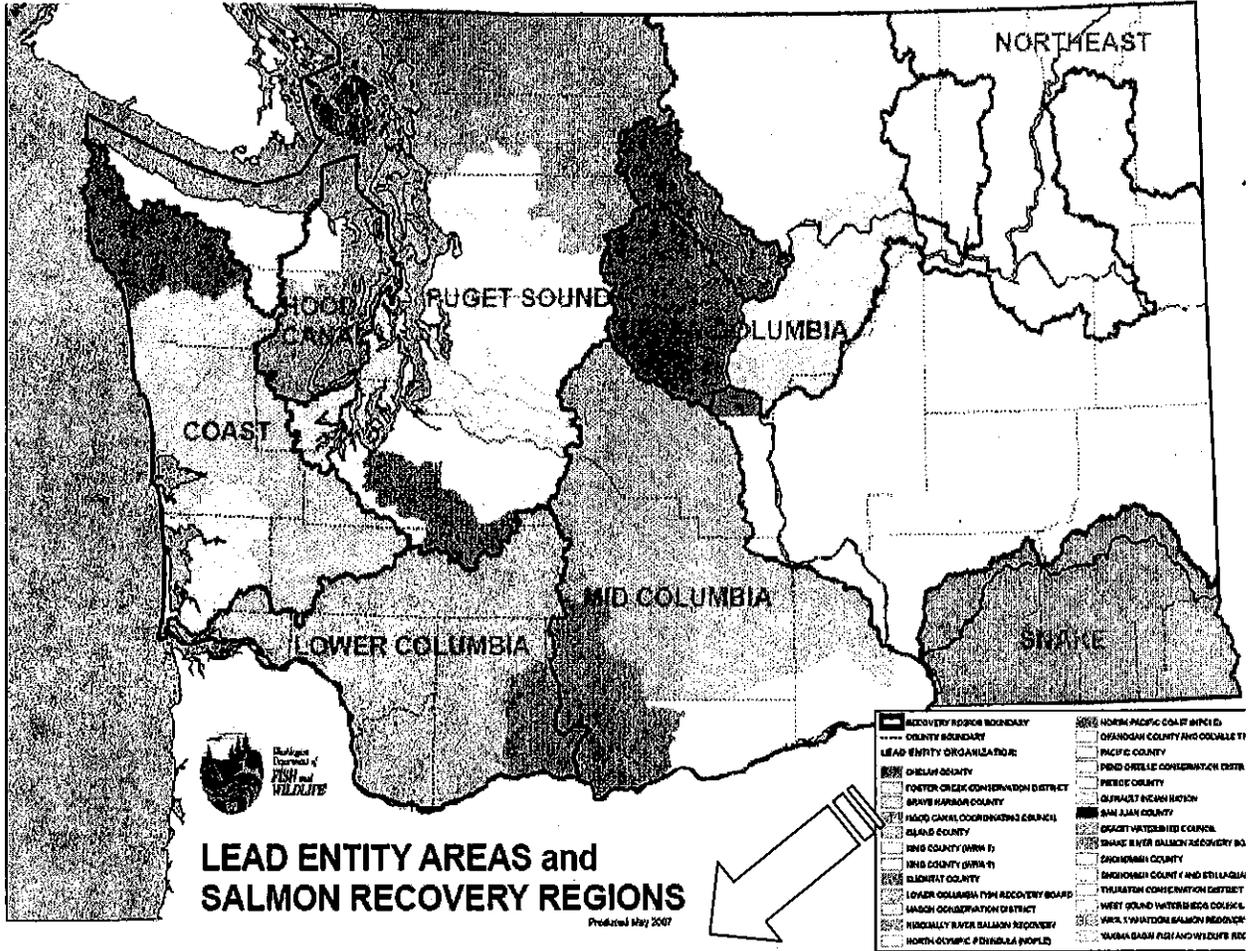
The specific Lead Entities that are considered part of the coastal area include:

- North Pacific Coast Lead Entity (WRIA 20): Lake Ozette and the Quillayute and Hoh River watersheds;
- Quinault Nation Lead Entity (WRIA 21): Queets-Quinault River watersheds;
- Gray's Harbor Lead Entity (WRIAs 22/23): Chehalis River watershed (upper and lower Chehalis); and,
- Pacific Lead Entity (WRIA 24): Willapa Bay watershed.

In the north (WRIAs 20 and 21), land use is dominated by Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest, tribal, state and private timber land properties. The major river corridors begin in the Olympic Mountains. Population density is relatively sparse, and there is only one incorporated city (i.e., Forks) and numerous small rural communities.

Further south (WRIAs 22/23 and 24) the land use is still primarily forest land, but with concentrations of agriculture and numerous incorporated cities and small rural communities. This

area includes Grays Harbor, Lewis, Thurston, Mason, Pacific, Jefferson, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis reservation is within WRIsAs 22/23. The Quinault Indian Nation has usual and accustomed treaty rights within WRIsAs 21 and 22). The Shoalwater Bay Tribe reservation is within WRIA 24. Rivers and streams begin in the southern portion of the Olympic Mountains or in the Cascade or coastal foothills. Substantial estuary habitats exist in the lower reaches of the river drainages.



RECOVERY REGION BOUNDARY	COUNTY BOUNDARY	NORTH PACIFIC COAST (NPCLE)	OKANOGAH COUNTY AND COVILLE TRIBE
LEAD ENTITY ORGANIZATION:		PACIFIC COUNTY	PEND OREILLE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
CHELAN COUNTY	FOSTER CREEK CONSERVATION DISTRICT	PERCE COUNTY	QUINULT INDIAN NATION
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	HOOD CANAL COORDINATING COUNCIL	SAN JUAN COUNTY	SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY BOARD
ISLAND COUNTY	KENAI COUNTY (WRIA 8)	SNOHOMISH COUNTY	SNOHOMISH COUNTY AND ETHLAKWAMISH TRIBE
KENAI COUNTY (WRIA 9)	KLASQUITAT COUNTY	THURSTON CONSERVATION DISTRICT	WEST BOUND WATERSHEDS COUNCIL
LOWER COLUMBIA FISH RECOVERY BOARD	MASON CONSERVATION DISTRICT	WRIA 1 WAJATOMI SALMON RECOVERY	YAKIMA BASIN FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY BOARD
NODDALLY RIVER SALMON RECOVERY	NORTH OLYMPIC PENINSULA (NOPLE)		

1.3. Coast Salmon Situation

While the coastal region does have two listed species under the Endangered Species Act (i.e., Lake Ozette Sockeye Salmon and Bull trout), the remaining salmonid species are not listed. The Lead Entities, the State, and the Tribes consider the majority of salmonid populations, however, as diminished at this time.

The habitat conditions in the coastal region are impacted by forest management activities, agriculture, climate change, and urban and rural human developments. In some areas of the region, instream flow concerns are factors in species health. Compared to other areas of the state where urban and suburban development is more significant, however, the habitat of the coastal area is in relatively better condition.

Appendix 2, Background on Existing Coastal Area Efforts, contains additional detail on specific Lead Entity information and actions. The appendix also contains background information about the various state, federal and non-profit agencies engaged in the preservation of salmon and salmon recovery in the coastal region.

1.4. Statewide Perspectives and Lessons from Other Regional Efforts

The State encourages and supports people working together to achieve salmonid recovery from the bottom up versus from the top-down perspective. In Washington, the state has designated 8 areas as salmon recovery regions, including the Washington coastal region. The Washington coastal region includes ten Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) and Distinct Population Segments (DPSs) for six salmonid species. Of these, Lake Ozette sockeye and coastal Puget Sound bull trout have been listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

As part of the Pacific Rim, the Washington coastal area is a high priority for preservation and restoration of salmonids. Monitoring activities are important and would strengthen individual Lead Entity efforts if expanded to a regional scale.

Both the State of Washington and the federal National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have goals of supporting healthy and harvestable salmon and steelhead populations statewide, including along the Washington Coast. The state goal is articulated in Washington's Salmon Recovery Act (Chapter 77.85 RCW). The healthy and harvestable goal for NMFS is tied to their responsibilities under the federal Magnuson Act and to their federal trust responsibilities under treaties with tribal governments. In addition NMFS (i.e., for salmon and steelhead) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (i.e., for bull trout) are responsible for reviewing the status of species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and determining whether species warrant listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA. The goal under ESA is to recover species that have been listed to viable status and to maintain the viability of species that achieve recovery and are de-listed.

From 1999 through June 2007, the SRFB provided \$12.5 million for regional salmon recovery organization operations for developing and implementing regional salmon recovery plans. The source of most of that funding is the federal Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). For July 2007-June 2009, regional organizations have been granted \$5.3 million from SRFB.

There are six recognized regional salmon recovery organizations in Washington:

- Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board,

- Snake River Salmon Recovery Board,
- Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board,
- Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board,
- Hood Canal Coordinating Council; and
- Shared Strategy for Puget Sound.

The Coastal area and Northeast area are not part of recognized regional organizations but are considered to be regions. Portions of the Mid-Columbia region in Klickitat County are not covered by a regional organization.

There is no set model for organizing a regional entity. The regional groups listed above have organizations that are self-generated. Two of the six are recognized by statute, and the other four are recognized by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO). Of the four, three are organized through interlocal agreements and one is a non-profit corporation. Although an Executive Director and regional staffs are not required, all regional organizations now have Executive Directors with varying levels of staff support. Their policy Boards may have anywhere from 5 to 32 members.

To be recognized, Lead Entities in an area must agree to request recognition and form an organization with identified functions. Of the six existing regions, there are four organizations that operate as the sole Lead Entity for their area. There are two regional organizations that include sub-area Lead Entities, i.e., Upper Columbia and Puget Sound (with 15 Lead Entities).

Recognition of a new regional organization by GSRO requires these four items:

1. Agreement by the Lead Entities in the area;
2. Requests for regional organization recognition from the affected Lead Entities;
3. Identification of regional salmonid recovery functions that Lead Entities are willing to undertake; and,
4. Designation of an entity that could serve as a contracting agent for the organization. If funding is to be requested, there must be a lead financial entity to receive that funding.

2. COASTAL PLANNING GROUP FORMATION AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) Grant Funding

On November 20, 2006, the SRFB provided funding through the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to Grays Harbor County as administrative agent for the four Lead Entity water resource areas (WRIAs 20, 21, 22/23 and 24). The purpose of the grant was to "*commence the assessment and articulation of options for creating the structure and function of a potential governance unit for salmon sustainability.*" A grant of \$75,000 was awarded, and the project completion deadline was set for June 30, 2007.

2.2. Planning Group Formation

After the grant funding award, the Lead Entities began a process to assess the benefits and concerns of forming a coastal regional organization. First, the Lead Entities moved toward organizing a Planning Group to consider this regionalization issue. They identified individuals and agencies that should become involved in the process. A work plan was developed and a consultant was hired to facilitate Planning Group meetings.

An early task for the consultant was to interview 28 identified, potential participants and interested individuals to better understand and identify local and state interests, ideas, commonalities, benefits, and concerns with forming a regional entity (See Appendix 3 for summary of interviews). From these efforts, a Planning Group was convened to develop a report on the benefits and concerns of regionalizing, choose a preference, and recommend what issues and functions such a group, if preferred, should undertake. The Planning Group was also asked to indicate a preferred organizational structure.

2.3. Members and Organizational Decision-Making

Over 17 individuals and agencies from the Lead Entity areas indicated their interest in being actively involved in the Planning Group, and numerous agency representatives volunteered to assist the Lead Entities in developing recommendations. At its first meeting, the Planning Group attendees agreed to form a Planning Group that would consist of members organized by Lead Entities and a core of agency representatives to serve as resources to the group.

Because there would be unbalanced participation by Lead Entity (e.g., WRIA 20 would have 9 representatives and WRIs 22/23 would have only 2 representatives), it was decided that each Lead Entity would only have one vote at the table. Before decisions by the Planning Group were made, each Lead Entity would be provided caucus time to reach agreement on its approach to the decision topic. Thereafter, the Lead Entity coordinator would come to the table to vote on behalf of the whole Lead Entity.

It was determined that decisions be made by consensus. Should consensus be lacking, there would be majority/minority decisions. The resource agency representatives had equal time at the table but no vote. This approach allowed the Planning Group to make decisions that were truly from the region (See Appendix 4, Ground Rules).

2.4. Planning Group Topics

At monthly meetings February through May 2007, the Planning Group focused on developing consensus around the issues, functions and structural options. The questions related to those three topics included:

- What issues would a regional body address/consider?
- What would the functions of a regional body be?
- What are the benefits or concerns about these functions?
- How would the regional organization be structured?

As part of these discussions, the Planning Group was also requested to consider the question, "Would you recommend the formation of a regional organization?"

2.5. Formation of a Group: Yes or No?

At the April meeting, after two meetings of discussing issues and functions and considering the benefits and concerns of forming a regional organization, each Lead Entity caucus was asked if they would recommend the formation of a regional organization. The following chart summarizes the report from each caucus. The Lead Entities unanimously chose "yes," with the noted caveats.

Responses from April 18, 2007 Planning Group Meeting				
	WRIA 20	WRIA 21	WRIA 22/23	WRIA 24
Would you recommend the formation of a regional organization? Yes or No	Yes (a middle of the road yes, not flag waving, but solid yes)	Yes	Yes "Citizens, Government, Business, working together to achieve success"	Yes Condition: Lead Entity must keep identity

2.5.1. Name for the Regional Organization

The Planning Group agreed to designate the following name for the regional organization: Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP).

2.6. Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Issues

In March, each Planning Group caucus identified an initial list of regional issues that the Partnership should address. This initial issues list was subsequently refined and prioritized. The list of Coastal region issues below is intended to help in future considerations as the formation of the regional organization proceeds. In this region, recovery is linked to sustainability of all salmon and not only recovery of ESA-listed stocks. The full list of issues identified to date from each WRIA caucus is included in Appendix 5, Table 1.

2.6.1 Regional Issues

- **Region-Wide Salmonid Recovery and Prioritization**

There is agreement that a regional coast salmonid recovery approach is a common key for all Lead Entities and that a regional body should be organized to address salmonid recovery and preservation in the coastal region. There is recognition that a regional approach has a better opportunity to protect existing healthy habitats and help recover diminished populations throughout the coast. A regional approach is also seen as beneficial for addressing fish passage issues, a common concern for all Lead Entities.

- **Need for a Regional Plan/Strategy for Salmonid Recovery**

The Planning Group interprets recovery to mean achieving healthy, self-sustaining, harvestable populations. Having a coast-wide recovery plan/strategy in place would strengthen each individual Lead Entity strategy and would provide a more coordinated and broad-based approach for identification and filling of data gaps, developing a coast-wide financial strategy and for promoting project development and funding.

- **Save What We Have**

A regional organization was seen as a way to develop a coordinated approach and therefore bring more attention and funding to the need to save functional habitat and prevent further degradation of diminished salmonid stocks.

- **Avoid ESA Listings and Further Diminished Populations through Sustainability Instead of ESA Recovery Planning.**

A coordinated approach through a regional organization is seen as a way to develop a region-wide recovery strategy that focuses on sustaining and rebuilding activities. Such an approach is seen as much more desirable than having to work within the ESA structure for recovery planning.

- **We are a unique region and we will create our own future.**
The circumstances and issues in the coastal region are unique in the State of Washington. While we can learn from the lessons of other areas, only those of us living and working in the coastal area are in a position to best determine how we should approach salmonid recovery and preservation.
- **All the partners need to support and buy into a regional strategy for this to work.**
In order to make a regional organization work effectively, the support and participation of all of the Lead Entities and partners is necessary.

2.7. Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Functions

In April, the group discussed and identified the functions that a coastal regional group would undertake. The list of functions below is intended to help in future considerations as the formation of the regional organization proceeds. The full list of functions is included in Appendix 5, Table 2.

2.7.1. Broad and Regional Functions

- a. Develop a holistic view of the region, e.g., watershed planning, salmonid recovery, and economic development (including tourism and recreation, business and others)
- b. Continue participation in Council of Regions as the coastal region
- c. Develop and advocate for regional policies
- d. Influence federal or state salmonid recovery activities affecting the region
- e. Promote "sustainability" to prevent new ESA listings
- f. Coordinate and collaborate with all Lead Entities
- g. Provide regional communication, community outreach, and education

2.7.2. Planning and Projects

- a. Develop a regional plan or strategy
- b. Coordinate and track implementation of a regional plan or strategy
- c. Support implementation of recovery plan(s) within the region (e.g., Lake Ozette sockeye)
- d. Develop regional habitat project lists, schedules and priorities
- e. Participate in activities to guide monitoring of salmon and their habitat

2.7.3. Funding

- a. Allocate salmon recovery funding within the region
- b. Advocate for unused returning funds to stay within the Coast region
- c. Identify funding options and obtaining funding for salmonid recovery activities

2.8. Structural Option Approaches

The Planning Group considered the organizational options available for its evaluation of a regional approach. Options for consideration ranged from a status quo option at one end to a strong, centralized regional group at the other end. Between these two options, there were a large number of potential variations available. Below are the five options that were framed for discussion and action:

1. Status Quo
2. Distinct Lead Entities with SRFB Funding Distribution Formula
3. Federation with Strong Lead Entities
4. Strong Federation with Minimal Lead Entity Functions

5. Regional Group also Operating as One Lead Entity

During Planning Group discussions of all of these options and through a straw poll, it became apparent that the Planning Group preferred a structural option that favored the formation of a "Federation with Strong Lead Entities." For this option, the Lead Entities remain distinct and prioritize projects within their own WRIAs. They also maintain relationships with project sponsors. The regional group would perform the functions listed in Section 2.7 above. Additional details about each of the options and the associated Planning Group discussion are in Appendix 5, Table 3.

As part of its discussion, the Planning Group discussed the potential benefits and concerns of a regional body. The Planning Group identified the following potential benefits:

- Lead Entity groups have a stronger, united voice with more clout and influence by virtue of strength in numbers
- Ability to learn from partners by sharing and understanding issues, successes and mistakes
- Potential to utilize the human resources across the respective Lead Entities
- Increase in opportunities for more people to share in the work and to assist with creative problem-solving
- Provide opportunities in the coastal region to save the last, best habitat for salmonids

Potential concerns expressed by the Planning Group members included:

- Fairness of the process
- Possible additional level of bureaucracy
- Possible difficulties in achieving consensus of member groups
- Local groups could have unrealistic expectations of the regional organization
- Regarding projects, possibility that smaller projects could get lost in the larger process
- Costs and time commitments for participants
- Limits on current staffing capacity if it limits participation
- Loss of local control

2.9. Summary of Planning Group Preferences/Recommendations

The Planning Group is unified in its desire to form a regional group. Throughout the discussions, it was emphasized that having one voice to communicate the common needs of the coast would be beneficial for salmonid recovery and preservation.

Together with this unified voice, the idea of maintaining the identity of the existing Lead Entity groups was emphasized. The geographic and ecosystem needs unique to each Lead Entity area will be recognized in this new structure.

In reaching its recommendation, the Planning Group considered, discussed and provided input on organizational issues, functions and structure options, including benefits and concerns. Detailed information from the Planning Group discussions is contained within Appendix 5, Tables 1, 2 and 3.

3. IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. Organization Logistics

3.1.1. Ground Rules or Operating Rules for Regional Body

The Planning Group determined that ground rules for the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership are needed and will be established by the Partnership. Ground rules are critical to how the Partnership should function and decisions in this report by the Planning Group necessitate the longer term-consideration of specific operational details, i.e., "the devil is in the details."

As the structure of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership is developed, the planning group strongly recommends that the existing Lead Entity structure be maintained and that Lead Entity coordinators continue to serve key coordinating roles in relation to the regional structure and function.

3.1.2. Partnership Responsibilities

While the specifics of this topic are important to decide and agree upon, the Planning Group did not have sufficient time to work out details. The following are a few of the responsibilities that the Planning Group did agree on, with an understanding that implementation efforts should address these:

- a. Policy direction
- b. Hiring and firing
- c. Budget
- d. Fund-raising
- e. Political involvement
- f. Form work groups
- g. Coordinate with Lead Entities for Public Outreach
- h. Coordinate with the Council of Regions (COR)

3.1.3. Membership

The Planning Group discussed how to include both representation of and support for the existing Lead Entity structure within the Partnership, but also allow for a region-wide perspective with broad representation. As a starting point, the Planning Group recommended a caucus/Lead Entity approach to membership that would include consideration of representation within each caucus of the following interests:

- a. Citizen representatives
- b. Stakeholder interests (agriculture, environmental, business)
- c. County representatives (9 potential County Commissioners)
- d. City representatives (Elected or high level staff)
- e. Tribal representatives from each tribe in a Lead Entity
 - o Quileute Tribe – (Policy level staff)
 - o Hoh Tribe – (Policy representative likely)
 - o Quinault Indian Nation – (Elected policy representative)
 - o Makah Tribe – (To be decided)
 - o Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis – (To be decided)
 - o Shoalwater Bay Tribe – (To be decided)
- f. Federal Caucus Designee – (To be decided)
- g. Non-profit organizations – (To be decided)

Representation within the caucuses may vary and will consist of the interests outlined above (i.e., a through g). There is nothing in the structure and functions of the Partnership that will affect the co-management authority and responsibilities of the tribes and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Planning Group agreed that policy representation within the Partnership would be important so that the Partnership remains a policy body. State agency and federal representatives will serve as technical resources.

Consistent with the concept of forming a union of Lead Entities, each Lead Entity caucus would have one vote on the Partnership. All decisions will be by consensus of the caucuses. Veto power will exist within each caucus.

The Planning Group recommended that a final membership and voting structure be completed no later than October 2008.

3.1.4. Staffing

The Planning Group acknowledged that regional staffing will be necessary in order to accomplish the functions agreed upon. The Planning Group recommended a full time executive director and a full time assistant for the first two years. Components for staffing should include staff travel and operating costs, consultant needs, support for Lead Entity coordinators, and administrative costs.

3.1.5. Funding

The Planning Group anticipates that appropriate funding from the SRFB and other sources will be available to the coastal region for both creating the WCSSP as well as its continued operation. In order to support actual formation of the WCSSP, the Planning Group recommends a grant be requested and obtained to further develop the necessary details for forming the Partnership, hiring staff, and implementing the recommendations. The Planning Group recommends that a mechanism that provides funding (per diem) to support citizen participation in the WCSSP be explored as a part of the grant.

3.2. Steps for Coastal Regional Group Formation

Recognition of a new regional organization by the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) requires the following four items. Included with this list is the response of the Planning Group:

	Regional Group Formation Requirements	Planning Group Response
1	Agreement by the Lead Entities in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement of and submittal of the Final Report to the SRFB signals that the four Lead Entities have agreed to work together to form a regional organization.
2	Requests for regional organization recognition from the affected Lead Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters of Request are needed from the 4 Lead Entities to the GSRO. • The report alone does not constitute the request.
3	Identifying regional salmon recovery functions that Lead Entities are willing to undertake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions that the Lead Entities have determined are listed in Section 2.7 of this report.

	Regional Group Formation Requirements	Planning Group Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions will be affirmed by the Letters of Request from the 4 Lead Entities.
4	Designating an entity that could serve as a contracting agent for the organization. If funding is received, there must be a lead financial entity to receive that funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Planning Group agrees that Grays Harbor County should continue as the designated interim contracting agent for the regional organization and is authorized to be the lead financial entity.

3.3. Approach to Formation

The Planning Group strongly advised moving quickly to accomplish the steps listed below and proposed moving forward with a simple organizational structure at the beginning, with the expectation that a final structure will be developed. Press releases will be developed by each Lead Entity for publication in their respective local papers at each of these steps.

1. By AUGUST 1st: Prepare the formal request for recognition of a regional salmon recovery organization in the form of letters from each of the four Lead Entities to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office that support recognition and formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership.
2. By AUGUST 1st: Lead Entities will obtain authorization from their respective Lead Entity groups for the Lead Entity coordinators to move forward to develop a grant request to further the efforts of the formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership. It is intended that this request will be submitted to the SRFB at the same time letters are submitted to the GSRO.
3. By AUGUST 15th: Lead Entities in consultation with their members will develop a draft work plan and budget (considering other regions' work plans as potential models) to be submitted to the SRFB in September. The work plan will include:
 - a. Explore the development of an Interlocal Agreement for the first biennium, including designating a contracting agent
 - b. Membership recommendations
 - c. Staffing recommendations
 - d. Priority functions and tasks
 - e. Deliverables
 - f. Budget through June 2009

APPENDIX 1
PUBLIC OUTREACH
Publicity Piece

OVERVIEW

Between January and June of 2007, representatives of Lead Entity organizations along the coastal region (i.e., North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor and Pacific) and associated stakeholders formed a Planning Group to determine whether to form a coast-wide regional body; and, if so, what the purpose and functions of this organization would be. The Washington state coastal region roughly encompasses the coast from Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Columbia River. Grant funding for this purpose was provided by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB).

Six months of diligent and collaborative work by the Planning Group members, resources from local, state and federal agencies and interested citizens resulted in a "*Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit for Salmon Sustainability.*" At its June 20, 2007 meeting, the Planning Group conditionally approved submittal of its final Report to the SRFB, whereby the four Lead Entities agreed to work together to form a regional organization.

With the submittal of its final report to the SRFB and with formal request letters to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) from each Lead Entity indicating support of recognition and formation of the regional organization, the Planning Group will move forward in crafting the detailed elements of the regional organization. A work plan and budget will be prepared for submittal to the SRFB in September 2007.

COASTAL SALMON SITUATION AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)

The habitat conditions in the coastal region are impacted by forest management activities, agriculture, climate change, and urban and rural human developments. In some areas of the region, instream flow concerns are factors in species health. Compared to other areas of the state where urban and suburban development is more significant, however, the habitat of the coastal area is in relatively better condition.

In the coastal region, Lake Ozette sockeye and Coastal Puget Sound bull trout have been listed as threatened with extinction under the federal ESA. The remaining salmonid species in the coastal region are not listed. The Lead Entities, the State, and the tribes consider the majority of salmonid populations, however, as diminished at this time.

FEDERAL AND STATE SUPPORT

The effort of evaluating the merits and concerns of forming a regional organization is primarily in response to significant changes in the SRFB's funding strategy. As of the 2006 funding cycle (7th round), the SRFB allocates the majority of its funding on a regional basis and has "increased reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and strategies." Since there is not a coast-wide recovery plan or strategy, the GSRO, the SRFB and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) encouraged the coastal Lead Entities to consider an approach to regional collaboration.

WASHINGTON STATE APPROACH AND REGIONALIZATION

The State encourages and supports people working together to achieve salmonid recovery from the bottom up versus from the top-down perspective. There is no set model for organizing a regional entity. To be recognized, Lead Entities in an area must agree to formally request recognition, form an organization with identified regional salmonid recovery functions, and identify a lead financial entity to serve as contracting agent for the organization.

NEW LEAD ENTITY – NORTH PACIFIC COAST

As the coastal region project was underway, a new Lead Entity was formed when WRIA 20 separated from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPL). The name of the new organization is North Pacific Coast Lead Entity. The Quillayute basin is the largest in the area, and it consists of four major sub-basins: the Dickey, Sol-Duc, Calawah and Bogachiel. Representatives from both NOPL and the new Lead Entity have actively participated throughout the Planning Group process.

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Planning Group agreed to assign the name of Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) for the regional group. The Planning Group determined a framework for issues, functions, organizational structure, membership, staffing, and funding.

The Planning Group chose a structural option for the Partnership that favored the formation of a "Federation with Strong Lead Entities." The Lead Entities remain distinct and prioritize projects within their own WRIs. They also maintain relationships with project sponsors.

As a starting point, the Planning Group recommended a caucus/Lead Entity approach to membership that includes consideration of representation within each caucus from a variety of interests (e.g., citizens, stakeholder interests, city and county representatives, tribal representatives, etc.). Consistent with the concept of forming a union of Lead Entities, each Lead Entity caucus would have one vote on the Partnership. Decisions will be made by consensus of the caucuses. Veto power exists within each caucus. State and federal representatives will be technical resources.

The Planning Group recommended that a final membership and voting structure be completed no later than October 2008.

The Planning Group acknowledged that regional staffing will be necessary in order to accomplish the functions agreed upon and therefore recommended hiring a full time executive director and a full time assistant for the first two years. Recommended components for staffing include staff travel and operating costs, consultant needs, support for Lead Entity coordinators, and administrative costs.

The Planning Group anticipated that appropriate funding from the SRFB will be available to the coastal region for both creating a coastal organization as well as continued operation of such a group. In order to support actual formation of the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, the Planning Group recommended that a grant be requested and obtained to further develop the necessary details for forming the group, hiring staff, and implementing the recommendations. The Planning Group also recommended that a mechanism that provides funding to support citizen participation in the WCSSP (per diem) be explored as a part of the grant

APPENDIX 2
BACKGROUND ON EXISTING COASTAL AREA EFFORTS

I. WASHINGTON COASTAL REGION LEAD ENTITIES

As voluntary organizations under contract with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Lead Entities define their geographic scope and are encouraged to largely match watershed boundaries. Lead Entities are essential in ensuring the best projects are proposed to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) for its annual grant process.

Included in the Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region are all Washington river basins flowing directly into the Pacific Ocean and into the western part of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is comprised of the following Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs): Ozette, Quillayute and Hoh (20), Queets-Quinault (21), Lower Chehalis (22), Upper Chehalis (23), and Willapa (24). The area includes all or portions of the following counties: Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pacific and Lewis.

Each of the Washington coastal region Lead Entity representatives provided background information about their respective WRIAs. WRIA descriptions, status of resources and conditions, activities (planning, programmatic, site-specific) and other items are summarized below.

A. NORTH PACIFIC COAST LEAD ENTITY (WRIA 20, NORTH PACIFIC COAST)

Description and Organization

WRIA 20 recently separated from the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPLE) and is now the North Pacific Coast Lead Entity. It is comprised of 935,250 acres and includes, from north to south, the Ozette, Quillayute and Hoh watersheds, as well as some smaller independent rivers and creeks that flow directly into the Pacific Ocean.

Status of Resources and Conditions

Fish stocks are relatively stable, with the exception of Lake Ozette. The Chinook in the Hoh system are diminished, but are still considered healthy under SASSI. Coho stocks are generally considered relatively healthy (depending upon ocean conditions) although the numbers are low for 2006. The Coho population in the Big River (part of the Lake Ozette system) is considered steady, and spawning Sockeye females (2) were observed this year.

Concerns about the current conditions are primarily related to the increase in Forest Practices applications over the last few years and infrastructure within the floodplain (e.g., roads, etc.). There is concern, also, about warm water species competition regarding Lake Ozette stocks.

There has been a question as to whether or not the Sol Duc spring (state hatchery) and summer (wild) Chinook stocks are still unique. Recent state/tribal DNA studies on the Chinook of Sol Duc, completed in 2007, indicate that the two runs have now merged into one genetic stock. All runs within the Quillayute River system, which includes the Dickey, Sol Duc, Calawah and Bogachiel Rivers, have diminished stock.

Summary of Activities

NOAA Fisheries is currently in process of preparing a draft Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan. The Quillayute drainage has a small amount of SRFB funding, and there is one large woody debris project.

B. QUINAULT NATION LEAD ENTITY (WRIA 21, QUEETS-QUINAULT RIVER WATERSHED)

Description and Organization

The WRIA is comprised of 750,000 acres, and all streams go to the Pacific Ocean. The Coho in the Queets system often drive what is allowed for ocean harvest. In the Quinault system, the sockeye are the most important to the Quinault Indian Nation, both culturally and economically.

Status of Resources and Conditions

There are Sockeye, Chinook and Coho in the Quinault River and Lake. Coho and Chinook are in the Queets River. Coho is the weaker stock and needs to be watched. Regarding steelhead, many are hatchery stock and some are wild. There are hatchery steelhead in the Salmon River. Both the Quinault and Queets Rivers have "healthy" steelhead.

Summary of Activities

In the last 2 years, there have been log jam studies and a fertilization study which was designed to enhance primary production in Quinault Lake. The Quinault Indian Nation has received some of the SRFB funds reserved for tribes (e.g., \$3-4 million from PACSRF and NOAA).

The goal is to restore habitat, including spawning habitat, by taking a holistic approach to restoration and in stabilizing stock. The Lead Entity is refining its strategy in order to better position itself to obtain funds. Regarding ecosystem management, there is more of a focus on processes, invasive species, riparian habitat/issues and how smaller ecosystems interact with the bigger region.

Other

One question arose as to whether there will be an evaluation of coastal streams and creeks and the associated sea runs (e.g., cutthroat).

C. GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY LEAD ENTITY (WRIAS 22/23, CHEHALIS WATERSHED)

Description and Organization

WRIAs 22 (Upper Chehalis) and 23 (Lower Chehalis) are located south of Quinault and north of Willapa, with Nisqually to the east. WRIA 22 encompasses about 940,005 acres and WRIA 23 encompasses almost 830,730 acres, for a combined total of approximately 1,770, 735 acres.

Grays Harbor County is the Lead Entity. A Technical Work Group (or committee) makes recommendations, and the Chehalis Basin Partnership (CBP) serves as the citizen group. The CBP includes participants from the four counties (Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Thurston), Tribes (Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis and the Quinault Indian Nation), Ports (Centralia, Grays Harbor), cities and towns (9), water districts, citizens from the 4 counties, State agencies, and stakeholder groups that includes various interests (business, fisheries, agriculture and forestry).

Status of Resources and Conditions

With diminished and no ESA listed stocks, there is a disconnect with SRFB funding. The concept is to focus on sustainability and health of fish stocks. The local strategy for SRFB projects prioritizes with the Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory (SASSI) where there are diminished stocks. All the diminished stocks reside in the lower Chehalis. There are a few 303(d) listings based on temperature and fecal coliform levels.

Summary of Activities

Currently underway is an update of their strategy. The TWG would like to determine priority stocks for the upper Chehalis basin and may use Tribal observations.

D. PACIFIC COUNTY LEAD ENTITY (WRIA 24, WILLAPA BAY AND RIVER WATERSHED)

Description and Organization

There are 6 main watersheds in the Pacific County WRIA (i.e., North River, Willapa, Palix, Nemah, Naselle and Bear River). The Naselle and Willapa watersheds are listed as high tier watersheds for restoration and recovery. This area holds the distinction of having the cleanest estuary in the United States. WRIA 24 encompasses nearly 814,900 acres.

Status of Resources and Conditions

The strategy for this WRIA is unique in that it focuses on all salmon species. Species are in a diminished to moderately diminished status with a steady decline. The highest priorities (from highest to lowest) correspond to a condition of "worst" to "best" as follows: Chum, Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Cutthroat Trout.

Willapa Bay is chum habitat, and low gradient streams are conducive to Chum.

Summary of Activities

Using SRFB funds, there are more fish passage barrier projects this year. There are many large woody debris and barrier projects.

II. WATERSHED PLANNING

Watershed Planning is authorized under 1998 legislation (ESHB 2514, Chapter 90.82 RCW), and it enables local groups, called "planning units," to perform watershed planning efforts. Such efforts are required to address water quantity issues, and at their option issues related to water quality, instream flow, and habitat. These local efforts are organized by watershed resource inventory areas (WRIAs).

In the coastal region, the following watershed planning efforts have been undertaken, including the elements addressed and a status update:

WRIA LEAD ENTITY AREA	ELEMENTS UNDERTAKEN	STATUS
WRIA 20	Water Quantity, Quality, Habitat, Instream Flows, and Storage	Presently developing plan (Phase 3)
WRIA 21	None	No Watershed Planning under 2514
WRIA 22/23	Water Quantity, Quality, Habitat, Instream Flows, Storage	Watershed Plan approved in Spring of 2004. Presently implementing plan
WRIA 24	None	No Watershed Planning under 2514

III. LAKE OZETTE SOCKEYE SALMON RECOVERY PLAN

In 1999, the Lake Ozette sockeye salmon were listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (64 FR 14528, March 25, 1999). The listing was primarily attributed to concerns over the abundance and effects of small population genetic and demographic variability. In the fall of 2005, NOAA Fisheries began meeting with the Lake Ozette Steering Committee as NOAA Fisheries began development of a recovery plan.

On April 12, 2007, NOAA Fisheries produced a Working Draft of the Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan that included involvement and input from the Steering Committee and the Puget Sound Technical Review Team (PSTRT). The working draft includes:

- Background on the condition of the Lake Ozette Sockeye
- Recovery goals, objectives, and measurable criteria
- Information on the Limiting Factors report, which focuses on the science of what factors are limiting the recovery of Lake Ozette Sockeye
- Recovery strategies
- Recovery Program Actions – Including hatchery, habitat, and harvest components
- Research, monitoring, and adaptive management recommendations

Implementation and cost estimates are under development and will be incorporated into the Recovery Plan. A future draft that will be noticed in the Federal Register is anticipated in the fall of 2007 based on the working draft and comments from the Steering Committee and a technical Peer Review.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM NON-PROFIT RESOURCES

WILD SALMON CENTER

Founded in 1992, the Wild Salmon Center (WSC) is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting Pacific salmon, steelhead, char and trout stocks and their ecosystems. The Center is committed to identifying the last, best Pacific salmon habitat and devising practical and scientifically-sound strategies to protect forever these extraordinary places and their biodiversity.

WSC is the only organization working pro-actively to ensure a sustainable future for salmon across the Pacific Rim. The Center works in partnership with universities, governments and private organizations - the top experts in salmon and steelhead conservation and management from Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. To date, WSC has helped develop and secure: the Russian Kol River Salmon Refuge, a 544,000-acre, headwaters-to-ocean watershed preserve devoted to salmon habitat protection; and, the Hoh River Trust Conservation Corridor, a 5,000-acre, mid-watershed complex of preserved salmonid habitat dedicated to sustainable land management practices.

APPENDIX 3
INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Bob Wheeler and Betsy Daniels of Triangle Associates interviewed 28 stakeholders in order to gauge interest in and ideas for regional collaboration for salmon recovery and other coast-wide issues. This is a brief summary of the common themes heard and specific recommendations provided by the interviewees.

1a. What resource management/environmental issues do you consider to be priorities for the coast of Washington?

Answers to this question fell into the same common themes in almost every interview. Some responded to this question with priorities for specific resource issues. Others responded with the need for a clear process for the region that effectively serves these priorities.

Common resource themes included:

- Protection of existing healthy salmon stocks and the restoration of depressed salmon stocks
- Protection and restoration of existing healthy salmon habitat
- Address fish passage/barrier issues - culverts in particular
- Address the nearshore habitat and ocean component of the salmon life cycle
- Fishing and the connection to economics of the coast
- Availability of water with increasing development
- Concern with global warming impacts
- Address land use issues such as forestry and agriculture and new development
- Estuaries especially in the South
- Address issues with bull trout
- Protection of habitat rather than restoration of impacted habitat
- Keep salmon from being listed
- Address noxious weeds and invasive species
- Need for data in order to make decisions, especially the ocean

Common process themes included:

- Speak with one voice from the coastal region
- Need for a coast-wide forum that is considered fair
- Process that reduces or eliminates competition between the Lead Entities
- Process that results in science-based projects
- Process that provides a stronger voice in Olympia/with the SRFB
- Process that allows individual Lead Entities to maintain their identity
- Does not operate like another layer of government
- Funding that provides for the regional process to operate and support participation
- Provide a peer-to-peer forum

1b. What specific resource management/environmental issues have you personally been involved with or worked on?

The majority of those interviewed have been involved with the Lead Entity effort as Technical Advisor Group members, through the Lead Entity Citizen's advisory committee, as a project sponsor or as a representative of the entity sponsoring the Lead Entity itself. Many interviewees have been involved with salmon recovery or biology for a number of years.

2a. FUNCTIONS: If a regional group were to form, what functions do you think it could provide?

Answers to this question directly echoed and built upon the resource and process themes provided in question 1A.

The majority of interviewees responded with a set of common themes for functions including:

- Provide a larger, stronger voice for funding from the SRFB
- Forum for exchanging ideas and networking amongst the coastal WRIAs/ Lead Entities as there is no such forum at this time
- Forum for coastwide emphasis on nearshore habitat protection and restoration
- Provide information on ocean environment component of salmon recovery
- Coast-wide independent technical review and recommendations for projects
- Coordination, collaboration and cooperation
- Represent common issues of the coastal region
- Learn from others, exchange of ideas
- Provide information and education to the public, policy makers and others both inside and outside of the coastal area
- Address noxious weed and invasive species on a region-wide basis
- Keep salmon from being listed in coastal area
- In performing the functions of a regional group, the Lead Entities would maintain their identity

There were mixed thoughts related to developing a coast-wide strategy or recovery plan

- Forum to develop a coast-wide salmon protection/restoration plan or strategy
- Process to develop strategy to keep the salmon and habitat that currently exist in order to keep them from being listed
- Four Lead Entities maintain their identity and participate in a regional forum to develop a plan and distribute project funding
- There is little desire to develop a coast-wide recovery plan, certainly at first
- A minority of interviewees thought there could be one body instead of four Lead Entities.

2b. What do you think the pros and/or cons of establishing a coast-wide regional body are?

Pros:

- Establish a broad coalition for a stronger voice/influence for funding with the SRFB
- Provide more level playing field for coast against other strong regions
- Provide mechanism for increased access to other sources of funding
- Produce a coast-wide strategy that is more effective than the combination of four individual plans - to protect what we have and restore where needed
- One staff person could help maintain a loose federation
- Forum for different jurisdictions to share ideas and expertise
- Better projects targeted to implement a coast-wide strategy
- Potential for increased ability to keep salmon from being listed
- Provide a more standardized approach to choosing projects
- Better scale to address ocean issues – nearshore, rockfish, etc.
- Scale of the coastal region better than some of the other regions in the state (Puget Sound)
- If project funding is not fully utilized in one coastal area, that money could remain for another coastal area project
- Coastal group could potentially interact effectively with Federal and State agencies

Cons:

- Concern this will add another layer of bureaucracy or government
- Too much process could water down the ability of Lead Entities to be effective
- Fear loss of autonomy or identity
- May lose the ability at the local level to make decisions that work for individual WRIA(s)
- May be difficult to agree to a regional approach and to get everyone on the same page
- Could lead to very competitive environment for funding
- Significant investment of time and effort to participate in a regional forum – especially if no funding provided to participate
- Big differences in land use issues – urban and agricultural use to south, timber to north, state runs the coast to the south; tribes and Feds run the coast to the North
- Hard enough time to agree within individual Lead Entities let alone on a regional basis
- Meeting fatigue
- Concern if substantial funding is taken away from on-the-ground projects

3a. LESSONS LEARNED: Please describe any local or regional collaborative efforts you have been involved in

Interviewees have been involved in a wide range of local, regional, statewide and national collaborative efforts including Lead Entity and other WRIA planning processes. A number of interviewees have been working on coastal/fisheries issues for 20-30 years. A few examples included:

- Planning and processes within WRIA's 18 – 24
- National Marine Sanctuary
- Noxious weed control boards
- Ocean Policy Workgroup
- Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan
- Seven County Regional Economic Development Group

3b. Which would you consider successful and why?

Factors important for success learned from other efforts include:

- Identify and build around common interests
- Develop and maintain clarity of mission & clear logistics structure
- Hire a fair and neutral coordinator
- Keep meetings focused on specific outcomes
- Consider the right scale of the effort – not too big, not too small
- Provide good coffee
- Commitment from all parties
- Identify where the benefits and chances of success are greatest
- Cross political boundary discussions
- Have Cities involved
- Use existing successful efforts as models

3c. Which would you consider unsuccessful and why?

Factors common among unsuccessful projects

- Plan “just sits on the shelf” and is too watered down
- Process where one group did not get funding due to the criteria
- Decision-making process for projects that favor one group of people (a process that was not considered fair)

- Process with lack of a shared vision
- Process where the scale is too big – Puget Sound Shared Strategy
- Process with unequal representation
- Turf wars, fighting among groups
- A watered down report without any teeth - nothing changed after all that work.
- Little or unknown incentive for cooperation
- Projects chosen by social acceptability not technical foundation
- No local buy-in
- No tangible benefit for participating in the project
- Project too top-down
- Too many naysayers
- On the ground efforts suffered
- Limited funds
- If balance is not maintained among all WRIAs, problems exist

4. Resources: Can you recommend information or individuals that would be helpful as resources for this effort?

Individuals and Organizations:

- Jeff Breckel, Executive Director of the Lower Columbian Fish Recovery Board
- Steve Martin –Snake River (mentioned several times)
- Carl Chastain – Pacific Salmon Coalition
- Dick Goins
- Mike Meltany
- Bill McMillian
- Miranda Wecker, WDFW Commissioner (mentioned several times)
- Charlie Stenvall
- Bob Lake
- Dave Hamilton
- Jennifer Hagen - NWIFC
- Theresa Powell – WDFW Biologist
- Dave King – WRIA 20 WDFW Biologist
- Jill Silver – Watershed Manager for non-profit
- Jim Jorgensen – Fisheries Biologist
- Grays Harbor Audubon
- Grays Harbor College - Natural Resource Director
- Columbia Land Trust
- “Surf Riders” – Surf boarders active in coastal issues
- Phil Trask
- Don Samulson
- SRFB members and staff
- Tribes technical resource people
- Conservation District
- Regional Fish Enhancement Groups
- WDFW database project

5. Other thoughts:

Interviewees had additional comments with regard to other regional examples, funding and allocation, participation, expected outcomes from this project, and the need for information.

Other examples:

- Use Hood Canal as an example for coordinating across a region to get projects done.
- Have the other regions evolved to where they could be helpful?

Funding and allocation:

- Who will oversee how money is allocated?
- Who will fight for the region w/SRFB?
- Clear process of prioritization to get money to WRIA 20
- Local governments have little money left to give, need funding from outside sources

Participation:

- How to ensure WRIA 20 can participate in a regional body effectively
- What are the incentives for participating?
- Support from tribes
- Lack of public support and awareness a concern
 - o General public has no idea what a Lead Entity is and why these projects exist
 - o Would be more support if public understood why these projects are happening
 - o People show up if it's controversial – we need public involvement
- Include the fishing industry in the regional discussion as they have a stake in the outcome
- Better understand relations with the legislature
 - o New legislation needed if regional body is formed?

Project Outcomes:

- Who tracks clear deliverables?
- How to address logistical/geographic challenges for regional meetings?
- Invest in technology that supports existing healthy stocks and regional efforts
- What is the added value for a regional body?
- Who makes the ultimate decision on whether this regional body is created?
- Coast-wide Salmon Recovery Plan
- Noxious Weed Strategy
- Loose federation
- Create a structure so all are equal at the table
- Coastal group approaches to unwise development
- Staff (1 or 2) would be a benefit to coordinating a regional group with appropriate funding
- Address overfishing
- Conversion of forest lands and agricultural lands to development
- Human impacts on beaches
- Decommissioning roads

PEOPLE INTERVIEWED BY AFFILIATION:

CITIZENS: 4

ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION: 2

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: 2

FISHERIES: 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: 8

STATE GOVERNMENT: 3

TRIBAL GROUP: 6

APPENDIX 4
GROUND RULES
COAST SALMON PLANNING GROUP

1.0 Introduction

The Coast Salmon Planning Group has formed to explore the opportunities, benefits and risks, if any, for regional collaboration on common issues, especially salmon recovery. This group will develop recommendations and submit a report on their deliberations. The report will be submitted to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and to identified local governments and tribes for final decisions on what approach should be taken. The Group will also provide the report to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) and to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

The Coast Salmon Planning Group is made up of interested stakeholders from all water resource inventory areas (WRIAs) along the Pacific coast of Washington, including the Sol Duc-Hoh (WRIA 20), Queets-Quinault (WRIA 21), Lower/Upper Chehalis (WRIAs 22&23), and Willapa (WRIA 24). This effort will take place in the coming months and be completed by June 30, 2007. The Salmon Recovery Funding Board has provided a grant to fund the Group's work.

This process is in response to significant changes in the Salmon Recovery Funding Board's funding strategy. As of the 2006 funding cycle (7th round), the Board allocates the majority of its funding on a regional basis and has "increased reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and Lead Entity strategies." Since there is no coast-wide recovery plan or strategy, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have encouraged the coastal Lead Entities to consider regional collaboration.

2.0 Objectives

- 2.1 The first objective of the Planning Group is to consider the opportunities, benefits and risks, if any, for regional collaboration on common issues, especially salmon recovery.
- 2.2 The second objective of the Planning Group is to develop recommendations and submit a report on a regional approach to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, local and tribal governments, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

3.0 Stipulation

This planning process does not prevent any participant from working on, or taking action on, any related or unrelated issues in the coastal region.

- 4.0 Purpose of these Ground Rules:** The purpose of these ground rules is to clarify roles and responsibilities of Planning Group members and to encourage rather than constrain discussions, decision-making, and development of the report and recommendations. These ground rules are only for the development of the report and are in no way to be considered as a model or example of ground rules for any regional group, if and when such a group is formed.

5.0 Composition of the Planning Group

The Planning Group will consist of coast stakeholders. Planning Group members may designate an alternate. The member roles and responsibilities are conferred to the alternate when the alternate is acting on behalf of the Planning Group member. In this regard, the alternate must represent the

same interest group as that of the Planning Group member. A list of the Planning Group members is provided as Attachment I of this document.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities of Members

- 6.1 Planning Group members agree to work cooperatively and collaboratively to accomplish the objectives of this process.
- 6.2 The purpose of Planning Group discussions is to find agreement among interests. Planning Group members will respect the interests and concerns of all participants, whether or not they agree with them, and will try to incorporate the goals of all the parties into recommendations.
- 6.3 Members will state their own concerns and interests clearly, listen carefully to others, and explore issues from all points of view before forming conclusions.
- 6.4 Discussions of substance and development of solutions will focus on interests and concerns rather than positions and demands.
- 6.5 Participants are encouraged to seek information and advice from any and all sources.
- 6.6 Members will act in "good faith" in all aspects of the process. This includes early disclosure of issues or problems, following through on commitments, and sharing information on matters related to discussion,
- 6.7 It is preferred that Planning Group members physically attend the Planning Group meetings. If, however, in the rare case a Planning Group member cannot attend the meeting, a phone-in capability will be available for the member to participate by phone.
- 6.8 Because of the limited time available to develop this report and recommendations, Planning Group members have a responsibility for meeting preparation and information exchange. The facilitators will make relevant documents available electronically prior to the meeting, to the extent possible.
- 6.9 It is each member's responsibility to keep abreast of upcoming meeting dates and agenda issues.

7.0 Roles and Responsibilities of the Facilitator

- 7.1 The facilitator is a neutral third party who works for all members of the Planning Group.
- 7.2 The facilitator will design agendas in consultation with the group so that meetings are productive and accomplish the goals/objectives of the group.
- 7.3 The facilitator will send meeting agendas and materials to members electronically in advance of meetings, to the extent possible.
- 7.4 The facilitator will manage discussions so that all members have an equal opportunity to participate and discussions are productive. The facilitator will propose strategies, ideas and approaches with the interest of moving the group forward in their discussions
- 7.5 In the interest of furthering the goals of the process, the facilitator may communicate with individual interest groups/individuals, stimulate communication between interest groups/individuals, and "shuttle" ideas between individuals and interest groups.

8.0 Meetings

- 8.1 Meetings will be task-oriented with specific agendas and other materials needed for discussions. Agendas will describe topics for discussion, the purpose of the discussion, and provide other information necessary for informed discussion. Agendas will describe items as either decision or discussion items.
- 8.2 Meetings of the Planning Group are open to the public.
- 8.3 At each meeting, a brief comment period will allow the public to offer comments related to issues at hand, subject to time limits determined by the Planning Group and enforced by the facilitator.

9.0 Decision-Making by Lead Entity WRIAs

- 9.1 Each Lead Entity Representative for WRIAs 20, 21, 22/23 and 24 has one vote at the table (i.e., one vote per WRIA grouping).
- 9.2 Each Lead Entity WRIA will have caucus time prior to any decision-making. Each WRIA caucus will function internally using a consensus-based process. The report-out for the caucus will be by the Lead Entity Representative.
- 9.3 Consensus will be the method of making decisions. Consensus is defined as 100% agreement by the Lead Entity WRIAs (plus full agreement within each WRIA group). Consensus votes may be qualified as follows:

Endorse	Endorse with a minor point of contention	Agree with reservations	Abstain	Stand aside	Formal disagreement but will go with the majority	Block
"I like it"	"Basically I like it"	"I can live with it"	"I have no opinion"	"I don't like this but I don't want to hold up the group"	"I want my disagreement to be noted in writing but I'll support the decision"	

(Adapted from: "Facilitator's Guide to Participatory Decision-Making," 1996)

- 9.4 If the Planning Group (or WRIA caucus) cannot reach consensus on a particular issue, majority and minority positions and the rationales for these positions will be presented.
- 9.5 Decision-making provisions of this project by each WRIA shall strictly apply to activities of this project and not any other Lead Entity Group activities, where such decision-making is, as yet, to be determined by application of the State statutes.
- 9.6 The Planning Group agrees that any decisions are an agreement to move forward with the understanding that a Planning Group member, at the member's discretion, can check the decision with his/her political body for confirmation of the decision. If a Planning Group member feels the need to check with his/her respective political body, he/she should do indicate at the time of the decision.

10.0 Meeting Summaries

- 10.1 The facilitator will be responsible for keeping a record of every meeting that documents, at a minimum, attendance, major issues discussed, and decisions including: abstentions, formal disagreements, or votes (if applicable).
- 10.2 The facilitator will draft a summary of each meeting and distribute it in advance of the next meeting. The Planning Group will review and approve draft summaries at the subsequent meeting.

11.0 Roles and Responsibilities of Resource Agencies

- 11.1 Resource agencies/individuals will participate in the process and be fully involved in Planning Group discussions.
- 11.2 Resource agencies/individuals will not, however, have a vote in decisions.

12.0 Communications

- 12.1** Regarding communications with outside parties, members agree to represent positions of the Planning Group that have been formally agreed upon and to present those positions fully and accurately, including any formal dissent.
- 12.2** Members are free to present their own positions as long as that is made clear.
- 12.3** Members agree not to characterize the viewpoints or motivations of any other participants.
- 12.4** Planning Group members are expected to maintain ongoing communications in order to provide information to and obtain information from their interest groups.

13.0 Working Groups & Committees

- 13.1** While working groups or committees are not anticipated, nonetheless working groups may be established by the Planning Group to undertake a specific task:
 - 13.1.1** Working groups will be formed by consensus of the Planning Group.
 - 13.1.2** Working groups may include persons who are not members of Planning Group.
 - 13.1.3** The Planning Group must define the scope of work of working group.
 - 13.1.4** Such working groups do not make decisions for the Group as a whole; rather they bring back options and recommendations for the Group to consider and make decisions.

14.0 Amendments to the Ground Rules:

- 14.1** Amendments to the ground rules may be proposed by any planning group member. They will be acted on at the meeting subsequent to the proposal. Passage will be by consensus, if possible, or otherwise by majority vote.

(continued on next page with Attachment I to the Ground Rules document)

ATTACHMENT I

Participants: Planning Group and Resources Group

(Planning Group members are first sorted by WRIA, then in alpha order by first name)

WRIA #	Name	Affiliation
20	Cathy Lear	Clallam County
20	Cheryl Baumann	Lead Entity Coordinator
20	Devona Ensmenger	Wild Salmon Center
20	Ed Bowen	Ozette Citizen
20	Katie Krueger	Quileute Tribe
20	Lyle Almond	Makah Tribe
20	Rod Fleck	City of Forks
20	Steve Allison	Hoh Tribe
20	Theresa Powell	Assistant Lead Entity Coordinator
21	Al Carter	Grays Harbor County Commissioner
21	Larry Gilbertson	Quinault Indian Nation
22 / 23	J. Roach	Citizen
22 / 23	Lee Napier	Lead Entity Coordinator
24	Don Amend	Citizen
24	Marshal Udo	TAG
24	Mike Johnson	Lead Entity Coordinator
R	Bob Burkle	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife (Regional)
R	Bob Metzger	US Forest Service, Aquatics Program Manager
R	Carl Chastain	Executive Director, Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition
R	Jennifer Hagen (alternate)	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
R	Jodi Bush	US Fish & Wildlife Service, Recovery Coordinator

WRIA #	Name	Affiliation
R , 21	John Sims	Lead Entity Coordinator
R	Lauri Vigue	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife (Headquarters)
R	Phil DeCillis (alternate)	US Forest Service, Biologist
R	Phil Miller	Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
R	Terry Wright	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Triangle Associates, Inc.		
	Bob Wheeler	Facilitator, Triangle Associates
	Betsy Daniels	Co-Facilitator, Triangle Associates
	Vicki Shapley	Triangle Associates, Inc.

**APPENDIX 5: TABLES OF ISSUES, FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OPTIONS
OUTCOMES FROM PLANNING GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

TABLE 1: TABLE OF ISSUES

Issue Number	Issue	Discussion
I-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region-wide salmon recovery and prioritization 	See text in report, Section 2.6
I-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong Lead Entity strategies to guide identification of data gaps, fill data gaps, develop a financial strategy and project development 	See text in report, Section 2.6
I-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save what we have 	See text in report, Section 2.6
I-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid ESA listings & diminished populations through sustainability instead of recovery planning 	See text in report, Section 2.6

TABLE 2: TABLE OF FUNCTIONS

QUESTION	WRIA 20	WRIA 21	WRIA 22/23	WRIA 24
What functions should it undertake?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising Share partner successes & failings Develop "Recovery" Plan Maintain Basin-wide priorities Make sure all partners get a piece of funding pie Excess funds stay within the Coast group Assure equitable/fair distribution for allocation of funding within the coastal region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 points in Phil Miller's presentation paper Coordination with RFEFG(s) Coordination and collaboration of all entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a holistic view of the region: by including watershed planning salmon recovery, economic development (includes tourism and recreation, business, others,) in the process Promote "sustainability" as a priority – over ESA Determine intra-funding allocations Develop a marketing plan – legislators / community / funders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our own, we are driving the car! Create a solid process for the allocation of SRFB project funds Create a process for the allocation of regional process funds that we would receive if we choose to become a regional organization Work together collaboratively as a whole (one voice) Focus on resources, not boundaries

QUESTION	WRIA 20	WRIA 21	WRIA 22/23	WRIA 24
Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the partners need to support/buy into a regional strategy for this to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none

TABLE 3: TABLE OF STRUCTURE OPTIONS
[WRIA COLOR-CODING ENTRIES: WRIA 20 (PURPLE); WRIA 21 (BLACK); WRIA 22/23 (RED); WRIA 24 (GREEN)]

#	Options	Description	Benefits	Concerns
1	STATUS QUO	Option #1 as status quo continues the present system where Lead Entities exist as independent entities in all aspects, i.e., developing their own strategies, projects, priorities, funding outside the SRFB funding, communications, staffing, tracking, data collection, adaptive management, and management. The 4 Lead Entities would informally agree how to distribute regional funding allocated by the SRFB to the coastal Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRIA 24: Not many, less projects, easier to get done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRIA 21 – not workable WRIA 24 – less money/funds, lack of collaboration, 4 squeaky wheels rather than one loud voice, no representation amongst Council of Regions, they would control our destiny.
2	DISTINCT LEAD ENTITIES WITH SRFB FUNDING DISTRIBUTION FORMULA	Option #2 is the same as option #1 except that the Lead Entities would agree to a more formal SRFB funding distribution formula that would be documented.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRIA 21 – not workable WRIA 24 - no
3	LOOSE FEDERATION WITH LEAD ENTITIES	For this option the Lead Entities would remain as distinct entities and would perform prioritization of their own WRIA projects; and, they would maintain relationships with project sponsors. A regional group would form and perform value-added, additional funding, marketing, team building, and advocating for sustainability. Such regional functions could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing salmon recovery strategies for the region. Developing Recovery/ Regional Plans Prioritizing Lead Entity projects on a regional basis. Working at to obtaining funding from outside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRIA 20: Not over-kill, nice middle ground, keep local identity WRIA 22/23: Maintain local input, potential to pool resources; everyone else is doing it to some degree, step towards developing a holistic view. WRIA 24: Each LE keeps it individuality; coastal LE work together rather than against; regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRIA 20: Description needs to be edited; facilitation component is key; regional director or facilitator may not be best to person to write strategy. WRIA 21: "Regional group needs definition"; needs 2 levels – 1) LE's as a group + Exec. Dir, plus 2) policy/citizen component to provide direction. WRIA 22/23: Enough resources for everyone to participate, naming the

#	Options	Description	Benefits	Concerns
		<p>SRFB funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting as the prime communication group with the outside agencies (WRIA 22/23: e.g., citizens stakeholder groups, businesses (WRIA 22/23) • Regional staffing • Organizing tracking, data collection, monitoring and adaptive • Advocating on behalf of the coastal region, agreed upon by Coastal LE's (e.g., John Sims attends COR (WRIA 24) • WRIA 24: Regional Board would consist of equal numbers of technical/citizen/coordinators from each Lead Entity to create a coastal regional project list; and meet on at least a sub-annual basis (possibly more if needed). • Others? 	<p>structure would conduct final prioritization to SRFB; needed with flexibility / transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRIA 24: Coastal LE create a regional Board • WRIA 24: Equal local and overall regional agreement. 	<p>region the "coast" – suggest the Washington Pacific Coast Region, Can we determine a way to pick priorities across the region, Is the data accessible? – seamlessly with 1-stop shopping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRIA 24: Loss of individuality; more meetings • WRIA 24: regarding regional staffing and tracking, data collection, monitoring and adaptive management: conducted by members of coast Lead Entities • WRIA 24: regarding Regional Board: more meetings, possible conflicts amongst Lead Entities
4	STRONG FEDERATION WITH MINIMAL LEAD ENTITIES	<p>In Option #4, the Regional Group would perform all functions mentioned under Option 3 and potentially prioritize all projects, i.e., the Lead Entities might not prioritize their own area projects. The Lead Entities would likely maintain relationships with project sponsors.</p>		<p>WRIA 21 – No! WRIA 24 - No</p>
5	REGIONAL GROUP ALSO OPERATING AS ONE LEAD ENTITY	<p>Option #5 forms a Regional Group that is responsible for all aspects of salmon recovery, maintenance, and improvements. The individual Lead Entities would thereby cease to exist as distinct, independent groups.</p>		<p>WRIA 21 – No! Tribes will never support it. WRIA 24 - No</p>
6	OTHER OPTIONS?	N/A	N/A	N/A