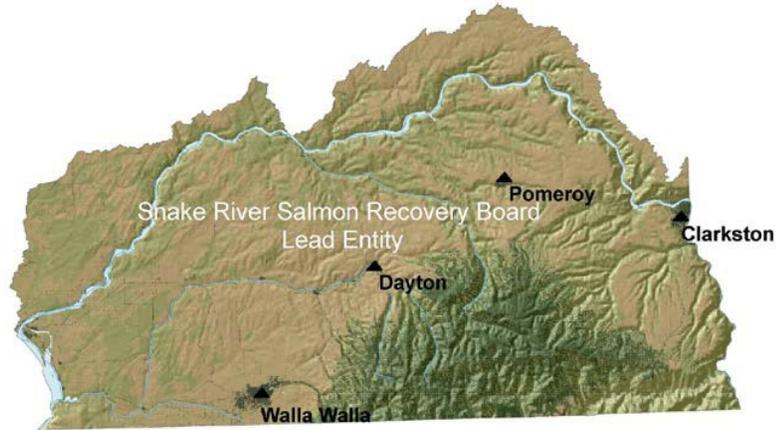




# Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon  
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## Geography

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

## Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

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

## Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe

**Table 31: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species**

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Fall Chinook	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Steelhead	Threatened	August 18, 1997
Snake River Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

## Region and Lead Entities

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Board is both the regional organization and lead entity for the Snake River Regional Salmon Recovery area. The lead entity is advised by a committee known as the Lead Entity Committee, which includes landowner representatives and representatives from the tribes, and state and federal agencies across the lead entity and region.

**Table 32: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan**

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	10 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	264
Estimated Cost	\$248 million for the first ten years
Status	<p>NOAA-Fisheries approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Snake River region in Washington in March 2006. The plan was updated in 2011 and now is referred to as <i>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington</i>.</p> <p>Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington and Oregon was approved in 2009.</p> <p>NOAA-Fisheries is developing a comprehensive recovery plan for the four Endangered Species Act-listed Snake River species – steelhead, spring/summer Chinook, fall Chinook, and sockeye in southeast Washington, northeast Oregon, and Idaho. The <i>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington</i> will comprise the Washington management unit portion of this comprehensive plan. Notice of the draft comprehensive Snake River recovery plan is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register in May 2014. NOAA-Fisheries hopes to adopt and implement the final recovery plan in 2015.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners. This implementation schedule is included as Appendix A in the <a href="#">2011 Southeast Washington Management Unit Plan</a> and it will be updated annually.
Web Information	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board <a href="#">Web site</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

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

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

### **How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?**

The lead entity relies on a committee (Lead Entity Committee) comprised of citizen representatives and technical representatives. This committee jointly reviews draft applications, participates in field tours, and collaboratively scores and ranks the projects each grant round. To provide a more independent technical review, the regional technical team also participates in project field trips, reviews applications, and provides comments on pre-applications. Additionally, the regional technical team reviewed the project evaluation criteria to be certain that the criteria and point allocations for the various categories were consistent with the regional recovery plan. Based on the regional technical team's evaluation criteria and comments, the Lead Entity Committee then ranked projects for consideration by the lead entity and Snake River Salmon Recovery Board. The regional technical team does not score or rank projects but rather provides the technical basis for project evaluation and then provides the lead entity and the lead entity committee any input on particular projects when requested.

### **What criteria were used for the regional or lead entity technical and citizen's review?**

The Lead Entity Committee used the project evaluation criteria supported by the regional technical team to evaluate projects. Those criteria are:

- Is the project in the right area? (priority stream reaches)
- How well is the project addressing limiting factors? (priority action)
- Will the project work?

- Is it based on proven scientific methods and will it meet the intended objectives?
- Is the project large enough to make a significant difference? Consider:
  - Riparian acres impacted.
  - In-stream flow.
  - In-stream habitat or useable habitat opened.
  - Upland best management practices.
  - Likelihood of development.
  - Does an assessment project lead to a project or fill an identified data gap?
- Cost benefit. Consider:
  - Cost-benefit relationship based on community values.
  - Past experience with project costs.
  - Cost-share.
  - Perceived project value relative to other proposed projects.
  - Number of Endangered Species Act listed species.

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

The lead entity committee completed the review, including scoring and ranking. Members of the lead entity committee are:

Jerry Hendrickson	Asotin County
Rod Hostetler	Asotin County
Don Howard	Columbia County
Larry Fairchild	Columbia County
Billy Bowles	Garfield County
Jim Ruchert	Garfield County
Chris Hyland	Walla Walla County
Tim Wagner	Walla Walla County
Vacant	Whitman County
Vacant	Whitman County
Mark Grandstaff	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bill Dowdy	United States Forest Service
Michael Kuttle	Washington Department of Ecology
Greg Schlenz	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Heidi McRoberts	Nez Perce Tribe
Jed Volkman	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Chris Pinney	United States Army Corp of Engineers
Erin Kuttle	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Diane Driscoll	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Regional technical team members are not members of the Lead Entity Committee but did provide independent technical comments to staff, project sponsors, and the Lead Entity Committee. Note that three of the regional technical team members are also members of the Lead Entity Committee.

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

All the project submitted in the 2014 grant round are listed in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan Provisional 3-year work plan.

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

- **Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP<sup>1</sup>, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?**

All Endangered Species Act listed stocks are a high priority for salmon recovery. SaSI, SSHIAP, and the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment model were used to characterize the status of stocks and habitats. Benefit to salmon is based on two primary criteria: (1) location and (2) limiting factors addressed, followed by sub-criteria, including (1) size, and (2) cost-benefit. A project that provides benefit to salmon is: in a priority reach within a major spawning area, addressing multiple prioritized limiting factors, is large, and demonstrates high cost-benefit.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

This is primarily conducted in the pre-application phase. Project budgets are evaluated based on experience with similar projects completed in previous rounds and reviewers are asked to comment whether they think the project is cost-effective, or that a more cost-effective approach exists. Applicants revise or withdraw their projects based on this early input. The final review occurs during the project ranking when the lead entity committee can recommend that a project be "moved down the list" based on cost-

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<sup>1</sup> Salmonid Stock Inventory and Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

benefit. The lead entity/board then evaluates this recommendation and with input from the regional technical team and staff can accept the recommendation.

- **Provides benefit to listed and non-listed fish species?**

All project prioritized by the Snake River lead entity target listed species, but some projects will benefit non-listed species through improved fish passage or improved habitat conditions. The following is a list of projects and the species targeted and the species which would also benefit.

**Table 33. Projects and the species targeted and benefitting**

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Targeted Listed Species</b>	<b>Non-Listed Benefactors</b>
14-1898	Restore Alpowa Creek Fish Passage	Snake River Steelhead	Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1894	Mill Cr. Passage 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Construction 2	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1892	Titus Creek Diversion Fish Passage and Screening	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1899	Tucannon LW Restoration Project Area 11	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Snake River Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1903	Restoring Pataha Creek with Simulated Beaver Dams	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Snake River Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1900	PA 24 Floodplain and Channel Complexity	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Snake River Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1914	Steptoe Creek Perched Culvert Design & Assessment	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout, Pacific Lamprey
14-1902	Bridge to Bridge Final Restoration Design	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1897	Snedeker Conservation Easement Assessment	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1893	N. Touchet Levee Setback and Habitat Improvement	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
14-1895	McCaw Reach Fish Restoration (Design) Phase B	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1896	Tucannon River MM4 – Frame Cons. Easement Asst.	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Snake River Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
14-1916 (alt.)	Riparian Restoration in Lower Yellowhawk Creek	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish

- **Preserves high quality habitat?**

The Lead Entity considered the preservation of high quality habitat (or habitat when restored could be high quality) and the location of the project (as it relates to habitat) as part of the scoring and ranking criteria. Two projects this year will target preservation of high quality habitat: the Snedecker Conservation Easement Assessment (14-1897) and the Tucannon River MM4 – Frame Cons. Easement Asst. (14-1896).

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

The Lead Entity considered if each project is identified as a high priority project or action identified in the recovery plan and the Snake River Salmon Recovery Regional 3-year work plan. Each of the proposed projects for 2014 is listed in the 3-year work plan as a specific high priority project or as a general action (such as addressing a fish passage barrier).

14-1898 – Restore Alpowa Creek Fish Passage

This project is directly identified in the 3-year work plan as it addresses and imminent threat, fish passage. The project seeks to restore 100% fish passage at a partial barrier on Alpowa Creek at the bridge at milepost 1.3 on Alpowa Creek Road; addressing this barrier will provide unobstructed fish passage to 15 miles of upstream habitat.

14-1894 – Mill Cr. Passage 9<sup>th</sup> Ave. Construction 2

Mill Creek is a partial passage barrier to salmonids listed in the salmon recovery plan for improvements for fish passage. Passage through the project would contribute partially to

opening more the 30 miles of high quality habitat and is the major obstacle to meeting spatial diversity in the Walla Walla Mid-Columbia River steelhead distinct population segment.

#### 14-1892 – Titus Creek Diversion Fish Passage and Screening

This project is directly identified in the 3-year work plan addressing a fish passage barrier and an unscreened diversion. The project is located in a high priority restoration reach and seeks to connect and enhance excellent spawning/rearing habitat for steelhead and eliminate fish from entering an irrigation water reach which goes dry with a fish screen.

#### 14-1899 – Tucannon LW Restoration Project Area 11

This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan. The project seeks to increase channel complexity – the project reach consists of isolated habitats and low wood abundance compared to the goals in the Salmon Recovery Plan. The project is expected to improve winter/summer rearing habitat for ESA listed Snake River spring Chinook, steelhead and winter rearing for Columbia bull trout.

#### 14-1903 – Restoring Pataha Creek with Simulated Beaver Dams

This project seeks to improve habitat diversity, reduce channel incision, and reconnect the floodplain in Pataha Creek, a location and actions identified in the 3-year work plan. The project is intended to help restore more ecologically based stream processes that are promoted by beavers (e.g., increased aggradation, reduced sediment and erosion, increased habitat diversity) and demonstrate a cost-effective restoration method that may be applicable to many areas in southeast Washington. The target species are Snake River ESU steelhead with potential benefits for Chinook and bull trout.

#### 14-1900 – PA24 Floodplain and Channel Complexity

This project seeks to increase floodplain capacity and channel complexity within a  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile reach (referred to as Project Area 24, or PA-24) of the Tucannon River which currently consists of isolated habitats and low amounts of wood compared to the goals in the Salmon Recovery Plan. The project is expected to improve winter/summer rearing habitat for ESA listed Snake River spring Chinook, steelhead and winter rearing for Columbia bull trout.

#### 14-1914 – Steptoe Creek Perched Culvert Design and Assessment

This project is identified in the 3-year work plan as it addresses and imminent threat, fish passage. The project will develop a final design to replace a culvert on Steptoe Creek to

restore fish passage to 5.3 miles of upstream habitat near Clarkston, WA. Currently the culvert is a complete fish passage barrier. The project will also include an instream habitat and barrier assessment upstream of the culvert using WDF&W protocols.

#### 14-1902 – Bridge to Bridge Final Restoration Design

This project will complete final designs for the remaining design reach and will provide construction cost estimates to be used for construction funding requests. Ultimately, degraded instream and riparian conditions will be improved on this section of the Walla Walla River, which is identified by The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan as a priority restoration reach in the Walla Walla mainstem MSA. Adult and juvenile summer steelhead and spring Chinook use the project reach during their migrations.

#### 14-1897 – Snedecker Conservation Easement Assessment

This project will evaluate the potential for a conservation easement and develop a planting plan on a ½ mile stretch of the Touchet River, between the towns of Waitsburg and Dayton, WA. This stretch of the river is in a high priority protection and restoration reach in an MSA identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington (2011).

#### 14-1893 – N. Touchet Levee Setback and Habitat Improvement

This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan and proposes to design and implement a project address fish passage barriers, reconnect the floodplain, and enhance instream and riparian habitat on the North Fork Touchet River. The project is located within the upper Touchet River in a priority restoration reach identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for South East Washington (2011) and is intended to benefit Mid-Columbia steelhead and bulltrout.

#### 14-1895 – McCaw Reach Fish Restoration (Design) Phase B

This project, specifically identified in the 3-year work plan, seeks to develop final designs and specifications to restore fish habitat on 4,175 feet of the Touchet River near Waitsburg, WA. The project is located in the Touchet River Major Spawning Area for Mid-Columbia Steelhead and is located in a priority area for restoration as identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan. The overall goals are to develop a design that will increase roughness elements, promote sediment storage and create a dynamic channel environment with complex side channels and large wood features. The project, when constructed, will provide Mid-Columbia steelhead rearing habitat, bull trout wintering habitat, and non-listed Chinook salmon passage and holding habitat.

#### 14-1896 – Tucannon River MM4 Frame Cons. Easement Asst.

This project will evaluate the potential for a conservation easement on a ½ mile stretch of the Tucannon River, about four miles upriver from where HWY 12 meets Tucannon Road in Columbia County. This stretch of the river is in a high priority protection and restoration reach in an MSA identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for South East Washington (2011).

#### 14-1918 – Riparian Restoration in Lower Yellowhawk Creek (Alt. Project)

This project proposes to restore 13.1 acres of riparian habitat along 1.68 miles of Yellowhawk Creek to improve and protect stream flows and water quality. In addition, Tri-State Steelheaders will assess the feasibility of establishing conservation easements and trusting water to permanently protect the restored habitat and cold water springs and tributaries of Yellowhawk Creek. Yellowhawk Creek, part of the Walla Walla River major spawning area as identified in the recovery plan, is a rearing and migratory corridor for ESA steelhead, bull trout and reintroduced Chinook salmon.

- **Provides for match above the minimum requirement percentage. Identify the projects match percentage and the regional match total.**

When considering project costs and cost benefit, the Lead Entity also considers if a project is providing more than the minimum 15% required match for a typical SRFB project. This is a topic of discussion when evaluating and ranking projects and is also incorporated in the score card. Several projects leverage multiple funding sources to implement large scale projects, although the total project cost isn't always claimed as match due to SRFB grant reimbursement requirements.

To implement the full project scope of work for each of these projects, the Tucannon LW Restoration Project Area 11 project (14-1899) is contributing almost 173%, Restoring Pataha Creek with Simulated Beaver Dams (14-1903) is contributing 20%, PA-24 Floodplain and Channel Complexity (14-1900) is contributing 231%, Steptoe Creek Perched Culvert Design (14-1914) is contributing 63%, NF Touchet Channel Realignment and Fish Improvement (14-1893) is contributing 64%, and if funded the Riparian Restoration in lower Yellowhawk Creek (14-1918) would be providing 92%.

The overall match shown in Appendix M is 14.8% which includes two design only projects providing no match. If the match percentage included funding to implement each of the project's full scope of work, the figure would rise to 76% – again this match is not reported due to SRFB grant reimbursement restrictions.

- **Is sponsored by an organization that has a successful record of project implementation. For example, identify the number of previous SRFB projects funded and completed?**

The Lead Entity does consider a project sponsors history of project implementation and the likelihood of success during the evaluation, project scoring, and ranking. The following table list the projects presented in the Appendix M for the Snake River lead entity. This year, all but one of the project sponsors who successfully submitted applications have completed SRFB projects in the past. The table lists the number of projects each has been awarded, the number of projects currently active, and the number completed.

**Table 34. Sponsor History**

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
14-1898	Restore Alpowa Creek Fish Passage	Nez Perce Tribe	Projects: Awarded – 1 Active – 1 Completed – 0
14-1901	Tucannon River Intake Dam Fish Passage Design	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 18 Active – 7 Completed – 8
14-1894	Mill Cr. Passage 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Construction 2	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 18 Active – 7 Completed – 8
14-1892	Titus Creek Diversion Fish Passage and Screening	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 22 Active – 3 Completed – 19
14-1899	Tucannon LW Restoration Project Area 11	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects (in Region): Awarded – 9 Active – 3 Completed – 6

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
14-1903	Restoring Pataha Creek with Simulated Beaver Dams	Pomeroy Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 13 Active – 0 Completed – 13
14-1900	PA 24 Floodplain and Channel Complexity	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 29 Active – 2 Completed – 27
14-1914	Steptoe Creek Perched Culvert Design & Assessment	Palouse Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 0 Active – 0 Completed – 0
14-1902	Bridge to Bridge Final Restoration Design	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 18 Active – 7 Completed – 8
14-1897	Snedecker Conservation Easement Assessment	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Projects: Awarded – 13 Active – 1 Completed – 10
14-1893	N. Touchet Levee Setback and Habitat Improvement	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Projects: Awarded – 6 Active – 1 Completed – 5
14-1895	McCaw Reach Fish Restoration (Design) Phase B	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 22 Active – 3 Completed – 19
14-1896	Tucannon River MM4 – Frame Cons. Easement Asst.	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Projects: Awarded – 13 Active – 1 Completed – 10

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
14-1918	Riparian Restoration in Lower Yellowhawk Creek	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 18 Active – 7 Completed – 8

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

No members of the veterans conservation corps are involved.

## Local Review Process

**Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local citizen advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group’s ratings.**

The project evaluation criteria (scorecard) used to score and rank projects in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board focus on the biological benefits of projects based on quantifiable criteria developed to reflect the recommendations of the analysis in the recovery plan. The scorecard is standardized to allow comparison of a project in one category against a project in another category based on the intended outcome of each project.

The Lead Entity Committee is comprised of both technical and citizen members that review and rank the projects as a single committee. This approach allows for discussion among the technical and citizen members during the scoring and ranking process allowing for a more informed scoring process. Scoring the projects is done individually and then an average score is provided; there are no differences in the two groups’ ratings because there is only one score developed.

The Lead Entity Committee met three times during the grant round to produce the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board final project list in 2014. The Lead Entity Committee held a grant round kickoff meeting in January, followed by a draft review and scoring meeting on May 6<sup>th</sup>. Committee members also participated in the SRFB project tour June 2<sup>nd</sup> — 4<sup>th</sup>. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 17<sup>th</sup> to make final comment and prioritize the project list. From the start of the grant round until the production of the final project list, the Regional Technical Team was updated on projects and provided requested input back to the Lead Entity Committee. In

2014, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on 14 proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, each of the 14 final applications was submitted for scoring and ranking. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding 13 projects and 1 alternate (below).

The lead entity/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board then reviewed the recommended list provided by the Lead Entity Committee and approved the list as recommended by the Lead Entity Committee (See Appendix M).

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

Local technical review is completed by the lead entity technical reviewers identified above; additional input is provided when requested by the Snake River Regional Technical Team.

**Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your local process.**

The SRFB review panel plays an important role in reviewing our prospective final project list. The review panel attended a project tour in June 2014 when it joined regional technical representatives, lead entity technical members, Snake River Salmon Recovery Board/lead entity members, and lead entity staff to meet with the project sponsors on-site and discuss the projects. Written review of those projects was provided by the review panel and sponsors and staff worked to incorporate recommendations provided by the review panel into the final applications. The review panel first reviews our projects at the draft stage during the early review in our process.

The Lead Entity Coordinator communicated with our designated RCO grant manager during the application process. We appreciate the review and valuable input provided by the SRFB Review Panel and grant managers which complements the local review process. This review step provides an extra level of credibility and backing; a special thanks to Kelley Jorgensen and Steve Toth of the State Review Panel and RCO Grant Manager Kay Caromile for their time and effort here during the 2014 Snake River Lead Entity SRFB grant round process.

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

The *Provisional Three-Year Implementation Work Plan* and Habitat Work Schedule was distributed to potential project sponsors months in advance of the grant round for them to use

in identifying high priority projects. All of the projects on the 2014 grant round list were identified in the plan.

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

Lead entity staff compiled technical comments from the regional technical team, Lead Entity Committee, and SRFB review panel and provided them to sponsors. Staff then worked with sponsors to address the comments in their final applications. Sponsors in this grant round took comments from all reviewers into consideration and either accepted recommendations or provided justification for the positions taken.