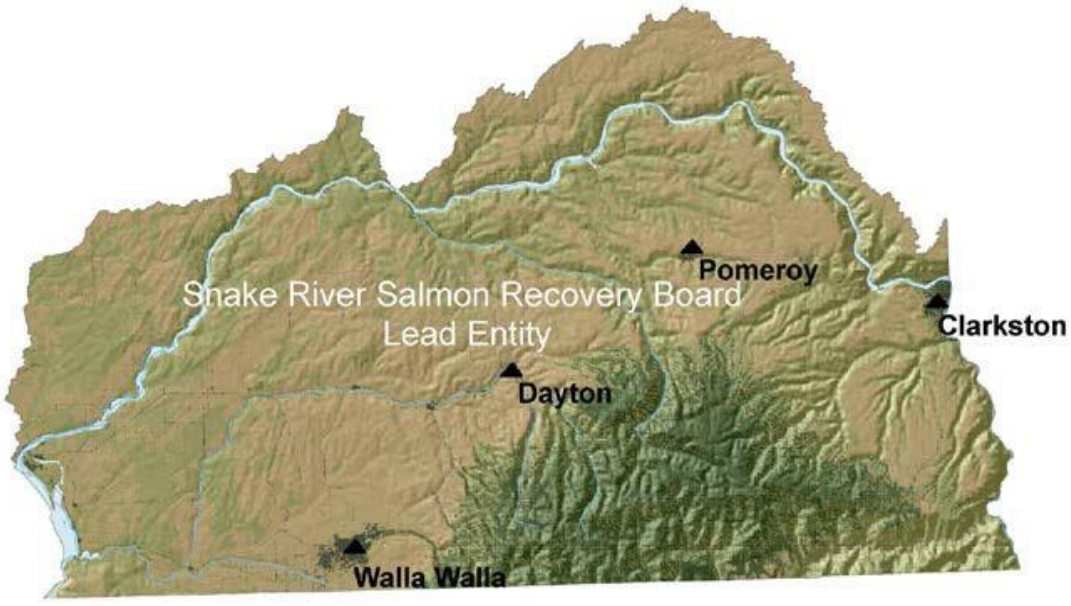
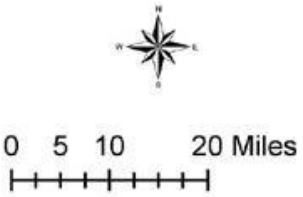
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region





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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 1: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Fall Chinook	Threatened	April 22, 1992
Snake River Steelhead	Threatened	August 18, 1997
Snake River Bull Trout	Threatened	1998
*Snake River Sockeye are present in the mainstem Snake River within the region, no specific actions or recovery goals are identified in the SRSRP	Endangered	June 28, 2005

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 2: 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	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 *Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington*. 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. 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

Recovery Plan	
	southeast Washington, northeast Oregon, and Idaho. The *Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* 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.
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 2011 Southeast Washington Management Unit Plan and it will be updated annually.
Web Information	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Web site Habitat Work Schedule

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
Jon Jones	Whitman County
Bryan Jones	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
Rey Weldert	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Chris Pinney	United States Army Corp of Engineers
Erin Kuttle	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Bob Reis	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 2015 grant round are listed in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan Provisional 3-year work plan or in the Snake River salmon recovery plan for SE Washington (2011 version).

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[1], 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- and draft application phases. 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-benefit. The lead entity/board then evaluates this recommendation and with input from the regional technical team and staff can accept the recommendation.

[1] Salmonid Stock Inventory and Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- **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 3: Projects and the Species Targeted and Benefitting

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
15-1321	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Restoration	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1323	Tucannon Large Wood & Floodplain restoration (PA6-9)	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1307	Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Rainbow Trout
15-1318	Snedeker Conservation Easement	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1306	North Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1309	Steptoe Creek perched culvert replacement	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout, Pacific Lamprey
15-1317	Little Tucannon Post Assisted Log Structures	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1316	Penawawa Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout, Pacific Lamprey
15-1315	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Monitoring	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1324	Mill Creek Passage Design – Upper Flume	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1320	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage Design (HWY129)	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout,
15-1308	Asotin County Geomorphic-Watershed Assessment	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
15-1322	Tucannon salmonid survival and habitat utilization	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. 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. One project this year will target preservation of high quality habitat: the Snedeker Conservation Easement (15-1318).

- **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 or in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011). Each of the proposed projects for 2015 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) or was identified directly in the Recovery Plan.

  15-1321 – Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Restoration

  This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan seeks funding for maintenance and increased restoration actions in support of the Asotin Creek Intensively Monitored Watershed project (IMW) southeast of Clarkston, WA. The IMW was started in 2008 and is expected to run until 2019. Funds are being requested to maintain previous restoration projects (SRFB #11-1573 and 12-1637) implemented between 2012 and 2014 that used post assisted log structures (PALS) to add large woody debris (LWD) to SF Asotin Cr (2012), Charley Cr (2013) and NF Asotin Cr (2014). Also proposed is a new restoration treatment in the lower 2-4 km of SF Asotin Creek to increase the overall treated length to 14-16 km in the IMW to maximize the potential for detecting fish responses. The maintenance and additional restoration treatment proposed is expected to benefit ESA listed steelhead as well as Chinook Salmon and Bull Trout.

  15-1323 – Tucannon Large Wood & Floodplain Restoration PA6-9

  This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan. When implemented, the project seeks to restore large wood function to a two-mile reach of the Tucannon River located on the WT Wooten Wildlife Area (RM 45.8 to RM 43.8). The Tucannon River, like most rivers, has been altered by human impacts, changing large reaches of the river from a pool and riffle type geometry with diverse habitat, into a plane-bed form that lacks suitable habitat types. The proposed project is a process-based restoration intended restore a pool and riffle bed-form, reconnect floodplain, and improve natural stream

processes in the Tucannon River. The project approach is to mimic historic wood conditions in the river based on reference reaches. The project will benefit native fish species including spring Chinook, steelhead, and Bull Trout. The project is part of larger scale restoration being done on the Tucannon River through BPA funding and was identified in both the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and the Tucannon River Geomorphic Assessment as a priority action. Conceptual designs for the project are complete, the next steps are to complete the design, develop staging areas for the large wood material, and acquire material for restoration. Project construction is scheduled for summer 2017.

15-1307 – Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal

This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan and seeks to address a complete fish passage barrier by removing a relic structure from under Collins Bridge where Lower Waitsburg Road spans Dry Creek, north of Walla Walla. Dry Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River, is a steelhead spawning and rearing stream that also bears Bull Trout and spring Chinook Salmon. Removal of this imminent threat identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan will allow fish access to 10.2 miles of upstream habitat, up to the next partial fish passage barrier. Another 19.9 miles of river lie beyond that partial barrier, including the head waters of the North and South Fork of Dry Creek.

15-1318 – Snedeker Conservation Easement

Conservation of riparian habitats is a high priority listed in the 3-year work plan. This project implements the purchase of a permanent conservation easement on approximately 15 acres within a 40-acre parcel on the Touchet River, approximately 5 miles east of Waitsburg. The easement is expected to include an 11-acre riparian zone and four-acre agricultural zone. The primary goal of this project is permanent protection of riparian habitat and floodplain from degradation due to land management and development. This property contains approximately ½ mile of the Touchet River, to the river centerline. Summer steelhead, spring Chinook, and Bull Trout will all benefit from the protection that a permanent conservation easement will provide. 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). An enlarged riparian buffer acquired in the easement will allow for future channel and habitat restoration.

15-1306 – North Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration

This project seeks to enhance floodplain connectivity and channel complexity to improve spawning and rearing habitat within a ¾ mile reach of the North Fork Touchet River which currently consists of isolated habitats and low amounts of wood compared to the goals in the Salmon Recovery Plan. The project is identified as the top project for the North Touchet River in the Touchet River Geomorphic Assessment (SRFB #09-1593). The project will benefit ESA listed Mid-Columbia steelhead and is located in a designated priority restoration reach in the Touchet River major spawning area as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington and regional the three-year work plan.

15-1309 – Steptoe Creek perched culvert replacement

The project will implement designs developed for a replacement bridge, which is currently being designed with SRFB funds (agreement #14-1914P), which has the potential to open up 3.5 miles of stream habitat near Clarkston, WA. Currently the culvert is a complete fish passage barrier. This culvert replacement will not only open habitat to steelhead but will allow the two creeks to be eligible for CREP in the Farm Service Agency database. The eventual riparian restoration on these creeks will help to rectify the temperature and habitat impairments that are listed in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast WA. The project, located in a minor spawning area, will address an imminent threat as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast WA and the regional work plan.

15-1317 – Little Tucannon Post Assisted Log Structures

This project will result in the installation of a series of Post Assisted Log Structures and large wood pieces in order to improve habitat diversity and floodplain connection within the Little Tucannon River, south of Pomeroy in Columbia County. This project will focus on the lower 1.5 miles of river which provide spawning and rearing habitat for ESA listed Snake River steelhead and Bull Trout. The project is located in a designated priority protection/restoration reach in the Tucannon River major spawning area, as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington and the regional three year work plan.

15-1316 – Penawawa Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation

This project will result in the installation of up to 50 Post Assisted Log Structures and beaver dam analogues on Penawawa Creek from the mouth to approximately 1 mile upstream on US Army Corps of Engineers property, southeast of LaCrosse, WA. The limiting factors on Penawawa Creek were identified as excessive fine sediment, low

stream flow, and poor habitat complexity related to a lack of large woody debris and poor riparian function. The primary benefits to adding high densities of large woody debris using PALS are to (1) increase instream habitat complexity through the development of pools, bars, and structural refugia for juvenile salmonids, (2) temporarily store fine sediment around the installed structures, and (3) and back up water behind structures to encourage hyporheic exchange and provide localized floodplain access. Therefore, this project addresses the goals of SRSB Priority Protection reaches by addressing factors related to riparian function, instream flow, and water quality parameters. The project will primarily benefit ESA listed Snake River steelhead and is located in a designated priority protection reach in a minor spawning area as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington and regional the three year work plan.

15-1315 – Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Monitoring

This project will support one year of ongoing monitoring in the Asotin Cr Intensively Monitored Watershed project (Asotin IMW). The project started in 2008 and is expected to run until 2019. Funds will support i) juvenile steelhead PIT tagging and mark-recapture surveys, and ii) habitat monitoring using the Columbia Habitat Monitoring protocol (CHaMP). These two monitoring efforts are being used to assess the effectiveness of large woody debris (LWD) to increase juvenile productivity in Asotin Cr. Three tributaries will be monitored: Charley, North Fork Asotin, and South Fork Asotin Cr. This project is specifically identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011).

15-1324 – Mill Creek Passage Design – Upper Flume

This project seeks to develop final designs for fish passage improvements in a 5,000 foot long reach of the concrete-lined Mill Creek flood control channel between Roosevelt St and Park St in Walla Walla. The design reach connects with a passage project completed in 2011 (Mill Creek Flume Transitions, 09-1587). Flood control measures on Mill Creek include a concrete channel that extends over two miles through Walla Walla. The Mill Creek Barrier Assessment (06-2203) completed in 2009 identified and described barriers for ESA listed steelhead and bull trout, and for reintroduced spring Chinook. Many of these passage issues are considered imminent threats in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan. Mill Creek, upstream of the flood control project, is a critical and under-utilized area for spawning and rearing of ESA listed species. It provides an important recovery opportunity for those listed fish, as well as good habitat for other native fish and reintroduction efforts for spring Chinook.

15-1320 – Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage Design (HWY 129)

This project will develop final designs to modify or replace a culvert that is a passage barrier where Buford Creek flows under State Highway 129 near the Oregon/ Washington border while restoring natural channel morphology up and downstream. Buford Creek flows directly into the Grande Ronde River just 2.2 miles below the barrier providing critical habitat for mid-Columbia ESA listed steelhead in that reach as well as 1.9 miles of critical habitat above the barrier. Potential rearing and spawning habitat exists for nearly 5 miles upstream of the barrier. The project is a top priority in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board work plan and lies in the Grand Ronde Major Spawning Area. Buford Creek itself is a Steelhead Restoration Priority Reach as well as a Grande Ronde Priority Protection Reach.

15-1308 – Asotin County Geomorphic-Watershed Assessment

This project will develop a geomorphic/watershed assessment and conceptual restoration plan for Snake River tributaries located in Asotin County, including Alpowa, Asotin, George, Tenmile and Couse Creeks. These tributaries are inhabited by native ESA threatened Snake River steelhead, Snake River spring Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout and, to a lesser extent, Snake River fall Chinook. The assessment will evaluate existing information, conduct habitat surveys, identify priority projects and locations and develop conceptual restoration designs. The guiding principle of this assessment will be to focus on improving the habitat factors limiting salmon production and survival. This project is identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and regional work plan.

15-1322 – Tucannon salmonid survival and habitat utilization

This two-year study will identify life-stage-specific survival rates, segment-scale habitat use, and potential carrying capacity limitations for wild-origin juvenile spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in the Tucannon River based on the survival and distribution of passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagged fish. This, in turn, will help direct habitat restoration efforts to ensure they address the most critical limiting factors to fish survival. The relative distribution of juvenile overwintering and migration habitats in the Tucannon River, and associated survival rates within those habitats are currently unknown, but are critical uncertainties to recovery actions. WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will attempt to identify if, when, and where the population bottlenecks exist for spring Chinook and summer steelhead in the Tucannon River by PIT-tagging juvenile fish and monitoring their movement across any of the four instream PIT tag arrays in the watershed. Following fish outmigration, survival and movement results by reach will be

summarized and disseminated to restoration and recovery planning entities. This project will help in the understanding of a critical uncertainty as identified in the implementation of the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011).

- **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.

  Several projects are contributing significantly more match than required. To implement the full project scope of work for each of these projects if funded, the Tucannon Large Wood & Floodplain Restoration PA6-9 (15-1323) is contributing 73% of the total project cost, the Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal project is contributing 50%, the Asotin IMW Monitoring project is contributing 46%, and the Asotin County Geomoprhic-Watershed Assessment is contributing 54% (see table below).

  The overall match shown in Appendix K is 18.7%, which includes one 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 65.8% – again this match is not reported due to SRFB grant reimbursement restrictions.

Matching Contributions above and beyond the minimum 15% requirement for SRFB projects in the Snake River Region

		Values in PRISM			Additional costs not reported in PRISM		
PRISM #	Name	SRFB Request	Match reported in PRISM	Total cost as reported for SRFB grant purposes	Total cost to complete full scope of work	Additional project match (not included for SRFB)	Match % of Total Project Cost
15-1321	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Restoration	$ 125,626	$ 25,000	$ 150,626	$ 150,626	$ -	16.60%
15-1323	Tucannon Large Wood & Floodplain restoration (PA6-9)	$ 400,000	$ 100,000	$ 500,000	$ 1,481,400	$ 981,400	73.00%
15-1307	Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal	$ 91,158	$ 35,000	$ 126,158	$ 182,414	$ 56,158	49.97%
15-1318	Snedeker Conservation Easement	$ 45,050	$ 7,950	$ 53,000	$ 53,000	$ -	15.00%
15-1306	North Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration	$ 615,500	$ 129,686	$ 745,186	$ 745,186	$ -	17.40%
15-1309	Steptoe Creek perched culvert replacement	$ 192,638	$ 48,500	$ 241,138	$ 214,138	$ -	22.65%
15-1317	Little Tucannon Post Assisted Log Structures	$ 38,151	$ 18,461	$ 56,612	$ 56,612	$ -	32.61%
15-1316	Penawawa Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation	$ 38,832	$ 9,940	$ 48,772	$ 48,772	$ -	20.38%
15-1315	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Monitoring	$ 158,419	$ 35,000	$ 193,419	$ 293,419	$ 100,000	46.01%
15-1324	Mill Creek Passage Design – Upper Flume	$ 155,371	$ -	$ 155,371	$ 155,371	$ -	0.00%
15-1320	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage Design (HWY129)	$ 97,550	$ 26,650	$ 124,200	$ 124,200	$ -	21.46%
15-1308	Asotin County Geomorphic-Watershed Assessment	$ 150,000	$ 30,000	$ 180,000	$ 330,000	$ 150,000	54.55%
15-1322	Tucannon salmonid survival and habitat utilization	$ 113,242	$ 45,000	$ 158,242	$ 158,242	$ -	28.44%
		$2,221,537	**$511,187**	**$2,732,724**		**$1,287,558**	
		*Note that the Snake River Region anticipated allocation is $1,598,400				**These values are shown in the cost estimate attachements in PRISM with the exception of the Asotin Geomorphic Assessment, which is a value estimated on work copleted in preparation of the project	
				Total match % as reported in PRISM for all projects			**18.7%**
				Total match % relative to the SRFB request given project costs			**65.8%**

- **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 K 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 4. Sponsor History

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
15-1321	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 10 Active – 3 Completed – 7
15-1323	Tucannon Large Wood & Floodplain restoration (PA6-9)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 10 Active – 3 Completed – 7
15-1307	Collins Bridge Fish Barrier Removal	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 10 Active – 3 Completed – 7
15-1318	Snedeker Conservation Easement	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Projects: Awarded – 15 Active – 3 Completed – 10
15-1306	North Touchet River Baileysburg Restoration	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Projects: Awarded – 7 Active – 2 Completed – 5
15-1309	Steptoe Creek perched culvert replacement	Palouse Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 1 Active – 1 Completed – 0
15-1317	Little Tucannon Post Assisted Log Structures	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 30 Active – 2 Completed – 28

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
15-1316	Penawawa Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation	Whitman Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 0 Active – 0 Completed – 0
15-1315	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Monitoring	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 10 Active – 3 Completed – 7
15-1324	Mill Creek Passage Design – Upper Flume	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 18 Active – 3 Completed – 12
15-1320	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage Design (HWY129)	Nez Perce Tribe	Projects: Awarded – 2 Active – 1 Completed – 1
15-1308	Asotin County Geomorphic-Watershed Assessment	Asotin County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 27
15-1322	Tucannon salmonid survival and habitat utilization	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 10 Active – 3 Completed – 7

- **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 2015. The Lead Entity Committee held a grant round kickoff meeting in February, followed by a draft review and scoring meeting on May 12th. Committee members also participated in the SRFB project tour June 17th — 19th. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 23rd 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 2015, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on approximately 20 project proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, 13 project proposals were submitted, evaluated, and ranked. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding 13 projects to the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board.

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 K).

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 2015 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 Marnie Tyler and Tom Slocum of the State Review Panel and RCO Grant Manager Kay Caromile for their time and effort here during the 2015 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 2015 grant round list were identified in the plan or within the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011).

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.