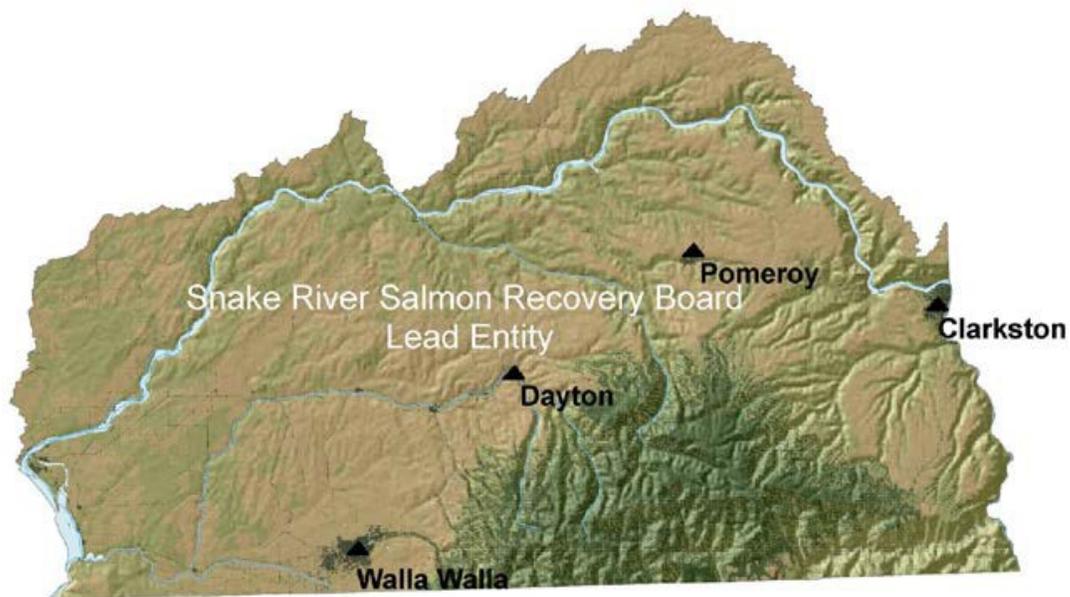


Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



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October 2008



Snake River Salmon
Recovery Board
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Geography

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon-bearing streams in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, and parts of 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	<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</i></p>

Recovery Plan	
	<i>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 2016. NOAA-Fisheries hopes to adopt and implement the final recovery plan later this year.
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.

1. Internal Funding allocations: *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.

2. Regional Technical Review Process:

a. Explain how the regional technical review was 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.

b. 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.

c. 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
Del Groat	Garfield County
Dave Crabtree	Walla Walla County
Larry Hooker	Walla Walla County
Jon Jones	Whitman County
Bryan Jones	Whitman County
Tom Schirm	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bill Dowdy	United States Forest Service
Chad Atkins	Washington Department of Ecology
Sean Taylor or Ed Teel	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Heidi McRoberts	Nez Perce Tribe
Kris Fischer	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 or Diane Driscoll or Jennifer Gatzke	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 nine of the regional technical team members are also members of the Lead Entity Committee.

Members of the Regional Technical Team are:

Member	Representing Agency
Gary James (primary)	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Kris Fischer and Mike Lambert (alternates)	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Bob Reis (Primary)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Diane Driscoll or Jennifer Gatzke (alternates)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Sean Taylor	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Heidi McRoberts (primary)	Nez Perce Tribe
Kathryn Frenyea (alt.)	Nez Perce Tribe
Chris Pinney	United States Army Corp of Engineers
Erin Kuttle	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Bill Dowdy	United States Forest Service
Jeremy Trump (primary)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ethan Crawford, Joe Bumgarner, Dave Karl (alternates)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Vacant	Department of Ecology

- d. 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 2017 grant round are listed in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan Provisional 3-5 year work plan or in the Snake River salmon recovery plan for SE Washington (2011 version).

3. Criteria the SRFB Considers in funding regional project lists. How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project:

- a. Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability? In addition to limiting factors analysis, SaSI, and SSHIAP¹, 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

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

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.

b. Addresses cost-effectiveness?

This is primarily conducted in the preliminary 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 up or down the list” based on cost-benefit. The committee can also request that a project sponsor provide additional match or seek to leverage other potential funding. The lead entity/board then evaluates this recommendation and with input from the regional technical team and staff can accept the recommendation.

c. 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
17-1267	Bridge to Bridge Restoration Phase 2	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1299	Alpowa Creek Instream PALS – Phase II	Snake River Steelhead	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1300	NF Touchet River Reach 2 Implementation Phase 1	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1301	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1302	Restoring Native Riparian on Pataha Creek	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout
17-1303	Tucannon salmonid survival & habitat utilization 2	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
17-1304	Asotin IMW Monitoring YR10	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1305	Mill Creek Passage – Park to Otis	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
17-1306	Mill Creek Passage – Segment E1 Design	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish

d. Preserves high quality habitat?

The Lead Entity considers the preservation of high quality habitat (or habitat when restored could be high quality) and the location of the potential project (as it relates to habitat) as part of the scoring and ranking criteria. None of the projects proposed this year includes preservation.

e. 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 3-5 year work plan or in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011). Each of the proposed projects for 2017 is listed in the 3-5 year work plan as a specific high priority project or as a general action (such as addressing an imminent threat) or was identified directly in the Recovery Plan.

17-1267 – Bridge to Bridge Restoration Phase 2

The Bridge to Bridge Restoration Design completed in 2010 (RCO project #08-2028) developed preliminary plans for nearly two miles of the Walla Walla River near Lowden, WA. Final designs were completed for the upper third of the 2 mile design reach, and implementation of those plans was completed in 2013 (Phase 1). Final designs are now complete for the remaining part of the design reach (developed through RCO project #14-1902). This current proposal is to implement restoration Phase 2 of 4. The project will address limiting factors by placing logs and log structures along 0.6 miles of the

Walla Walla River to improve channel complexity, maintain pools, create off-channel areas, and encourage side channels. A terrace will be excavated to re-establish riparian vegetation on an eroding meander bank, with associated minor channel re-alignment. Riparian plantings will address limiting factors by increasing shade and improving riparian function. This section of the Walla Walla River is identified by The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan as a priority restoration reach in the Walla Walla mainstem major spawning area and the project is identified as a priority in the 3-5 year work plan. Adult and juvenile summer steelhead and spring Chinook use the project reach during their migrations and Bull Trout occur there seasonally. Other species of cultural value and state concern that utilize the project reach are Margined Sculpin, Leopard Dace, and River Lamprey.

17-1299 – Alpowa Creek Instream PALS – Phase II

This project is specifically identified in the 3-5 year work plan and when implemented will improve instream wood and pool habitat for juvenile and adult wild steelhead and Chinook Salmon in a major spawning area within a priority restoration reach of the Alpowa Creek watershed west of Clarkston, WA. Specifically, the project will include installation of approximately 200 Post Assisted Logs Structures (PALS) in a 1.5 mile reach located in prime steelhead spawning and rearing habitat that was identified during SRFB Project 11-1576, Alpowa Habitat Assessment. This project expands restoration efforts of SRFB Project 13-1399 Alpowa Instream Post Assisted Log Structures that installed 202 PALS upstream in the 2014/15 field seasons. PALS are a cost effective way to install instream structure without damaging the existing riparian habitat and leaving a small footprint. SRFB Project 11-1576 identified a need for more wood and pool habitat within the Alpowa creek watershed; the proposed project will increase pool habitat from the current 2.8 pools per 100 meters to over 8 suitable pools per 100 meters.

17-1300 – NF Touchet River Reach 2 Implementation Phase 1

This project when proposes to implement a portion of habitat restoration designs currently being developed under project 16-1459 to restore fish habitat and connect floodplain on the N. Touchet River upstream of Dayton, WA. The overall restoration project involves the cooperation of the Tribes, SRSRB, and at least 3 private landowners – the project will be phased due to size. The overall goal is to restore much needed salmonid habitat along a priority reach of the N. Touchet. While primarily focused on juvenile rearing habitat, the project will benefit all life stages of ESA listed mid-Columbia Steelhead, ESA listed Columbia River bull trout, redband trout, and now Chinook salmon that were re-introduced in 2015 -2016. This first phase of the project (site 25+00)

involves breaching approximately 200 feet of levee and adding approximately 31 LWD structures to act as roughness and as a mechanism to sort sediment, provide cover habitat and scour pools. Two alcoves will also be constructed along the project reach to relieve the current "firehouse effect" and provide approximately 1.5 acres of off-channel habitat for juvenile salmonids. Floodplain connectivity is anticipated to be increased by approximately 5 acres at the modeled 25 year return flow. Approximately 2 acres will be planted with native riparian vegetation. This project is in a designated priority restoration reach in the Touchet River major spawning area, as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

17-13011– Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan

This project will develop a conceptual restoration plan for the Touchet River and tributaries in Columbia and Walla Walla Counties. The project is located in the middle and upper Touchet River major spawning area (MSA) and Patit Creek minor spawning area (mSA) as identified in the SE WA Salmon Recovery Plan (2011). These tributaries are inhabited by native ESA threatened Mid-Columbia steelhead and Bull Trout and re-introduced spring Chinook Salmon. The planning process will expand upon existing information from the Touchet River Geomorphic Assessment (GeoEngineers, 2011, PRISM #09-1593); conduct habitat surveys; identify priority stream reaches and habitat enhancement potential; and develop prioritized conceptual restoration plans. The guiding principle of this restoration plan will be to focus on improving the habitat factors limiting salmonid production and survival. To meet this goal, we will work closely with the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, Regional Technical Team, co-managers, Walla Walla Co Cons Dist, Bonneville Power Administration, landowners, and other partners at all stages of the project to ensure high priority salmonid limiting factors and restoration actions are identified. This project is identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and regional work plan in WRIA 32 Assessment and Planning Restoration. Deliverables will serve as the basis of future restoration project development in both the MSA and mSA.

17-1302 – Restoring Native Riparian on Pataha Creek

This project seeks to establish 20-40 clusters of native willow and cottonwood, along four miles of Pataha Creek. This effort will result in approximately 0.5–3.3 acres of floodplain being planted with 1000–16,000 stems. The project is located 15 miles downstream of Pomeroy, WA, between Hwy 127 and Archer Rd. Restoring native woody riparian species will benefit steelhead by addressing many of the limiting factors that have been identified in Pataha Cr, including: fine sediment, lack of large woody debris,

poor habitat diversity, poor habitat quality, high temperature and poor riparian function. This project is proposed in a major spawning area, priority protection reach for ESA listed mid-Columbia steelhead; it is identified as a priority in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington and the three year work plan. Reed canary grass, an invasive perennial grass, is the dominant riparian vegetation along Pataha Creek and has promoted an incised and simplified channel with cohesive vertical banks that limit the creek's ability to create complex habitat. Restoring native woody vegetation will mitigate the influence of reed canary grass, create a source of woody material to promote more complex habitat and provide an important source of forage for beaver populations to promote beaver activity. This project will also support existing in-stream structures designed to increase floodplain connectivity to improve the success of riparian plantings by increasing plant access to water.

17-1303 – Tucannon salmonid survival and habitat utilization 2

This project seeks to perform an assessment that will evaluate the abundance of juvenile spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in the Tucannon River in the fall, their survival through four segments of the Tucannon River and in the Snake River between its confluence with the Tucannon and Lower Monumental Dam, their seasonal distribution within Tucannon CHaMP monitoring sites and treatment/control strata, as well as winter habitat utilization via mobile PIT tag detection. The proposed project builds upon two previous SRFB-funded projects (15-1322; 16-2095) to yield life-stage-specific survival rates for wild-origin juvenile sp. Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in the Tucannon based on survival and distribution of PIT tagged fish. This suite of information will provide critical information to identify limiting factors and prioritize restoration actions being implemented in the basin. In addition to the overwintering survival that past projects have investigated, we would quantify egg-to-parr survival which may identify deficiencies in incubation, high flow, or summer survival. This project will attempt to identify if, when, and where the population bottlenecks exist and will provide a prioritized list of restoration actions to address emerging limiting factors. The Tucannon watershed contains major and minor spawning areas as well as priority protection and restoration reaches as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan; this project is also identified as priority in the work plan.

17-1304 – Asotin IMW Monitoring 2017

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). This project will support ESA listed steelhead recovery and is specifically identified as a priority project in the 3-year work plan. Data analyses will be conducted with other funds.

17-1305 – Mill Creek Passage – Park to Otis

This project will begin implementation of fish passage improvement designs that were completed in June 2017 (project 15-1324). In this phase, the sponsor will remodel 880 ft of Mill Creek's concrete flood control channel to provide hydraulic conditions favorable for passage of adult and juvenile salmonids. Flood control measures on Mill Creek include a concrete channel that extends over two miles through Walla Walla. The Mill Creek Barrier Assessment of the concrete channel completed in 2009 identified and described barriers for ESA listed steelhead and bull trout, and for reintroduced spring Chinook. Returning adults encounter flow dependent depth and velocity barriers, and a lack of resting opportunities. Juvenile fish encounter low spring flows, and high water temperatures in late spring. Often by mid-May, adults and juveniles become trapped in the flood control channel where they experience lethal temperatures. Many of these passage issues are considered imminent threats in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan. Upstream of the flood control project, there are over 50 miles of Mill Creek and headwater tributaries that are considered to be critical and under-utilized for spawning and rearing of ESA listed species. This project is the fifth of many projects necessary to restore fish passage through the two mile concrete channel. Following completion of this project phase, ~2,500 feet (25%) of channel will have improved passage. This project is in a designated priority restoration reach in the Mill Creek major spawning area, as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

17-1306 – Mill Creek Passage – Segment E1 Design

Flood measures on Mill Creek in Walla Walla include a levee-confined channel with 263 energy-dissipating stabilizers (weirs). The stabilizers span the channel width, creating low flow fish passage problems. This project will use funding to complete final designs for fish passage improvements at nine of the stabilizers, and create a low flow channel. The stabilizers were identified as barriers in the Mill Creek Barrier Assessment completed in

2009. ESA listed steelhead and bull trout, and reintroduced spring Chinook utilize the flood control channel during migrations. Often by mid-May adults and juveniles become trapped in the flood control channel where they experience lethal temperatures. 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, and provides for an important recovery opportunity for those listed fish, as well as good habitat for other native fish and reintroduction efforts for spring Chinook. This project is in a designated priority restoration reach in the Mill Creek major spawning area, as identified in the Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

f. 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. A few 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.

This year the region had fewer projects leveraging other funding sources. Two of the nine proposed projects would be contributing significantly more match than required (see table below). The overall match shown in Appendix M is 15.6%, or \$446,637, which includes one design only project 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 23.9%, or \$761,917 – again this match is not reported due to SRFB grant reimbursement restrictions. These figures don't include funding used for the design phases of implementation projects, which were previously funded.

Regional Area Summary

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Project Rank	PRISM #	Project Name	SRFB Request	Match Reported in PRISM	Total cost as reported for SRFB grant purposes	Total cost to implement complete scope of work	Additional project match (not included for SRFB)*	Match % of total project cost
1	17-1304	Asotin IMW Monitoring 2017	\$ 157,770	\$ 26,890	\$ 177,000	\$ 403,530	\$ 226,530	62.8%
2	17-1300	NF Touchet River Reach 2 Implementation Phase 1	\$ 401,830	\$ 76,820	\$ 478,650	\$ 567,400	\$ 88,750	29.2%
4	17-1299	Alpowa Creek Instream PALS – Phase II	\$ 83,300	\$ 14,700	\$ 98,000	\$ 98,000	\$ -	15.0%
5	17-1305	Mill Creek Passage - Park to Otis	\$ 826,097	\$ 149,937	\$ 976,034	\$ 976,034	\$ -	15.4%
5	17-1302	Restoring Native Riparian on Pataha Creek	\$ 22,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ -	21.4%
6	17-1301	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	\$ 211,153	\$ 37,290	\$ 248,443	\$ 248,443	\$ -	15.0%
7	17-1267	Bridge to Bridge Restoration - Phase 2	\$ 430,461	\$ 80,000	\$ 510,461	\$ 510,461	\$ -	15.7%
8	17-1303	Tucannon salmonid survival & habitat utilization 2	\$ 218,958	\$ 55,000	\$ 273,958	\$ 273,958	\$ -	20.1%
9	17-1306	Mill Creek Passage - Segment E1 Design	\$ 79,294	\$ -	\$ 79,294	\$ 79,294	\$ -	0.0%
			\$ 2,430,863	\$ 446,637	\$ 2,869,840	\$ 3,185,120	\$ 315,280	23.9%

*These values are shown in the cost estimate attachments in PRISM.

+Anticipated Regional Allocation \$1,519,200

Total match reported in PRISM	\$ 446,637
Total Mach % as reported in PRISM for all projects	15.6%
Total match to implement projects	\$ 761,917
Total match % relative to the SRFB request given project costs	23.9%

g. 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 proposed for funding in the Snake River region. This year, all 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
17-1267	Bridge to Bridge Restoration Phase 2	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13
17-1299	Alpowa Creek Instream PALS – Phase II	Asotin County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 1 Active – 1 Completed – 0
17-1300	NF Touchet River Reach 2 Implementation Phase 1	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Projects: Awarded – 9 Active – 2 Completed – 5
17-1301	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 28
17-1302	Restoring Native Riparian on Pataha Creek	Pomeroy Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – Active – Completed –
17-1303	Tucannon salmonid survival & habitat utilization 2	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – Active – Completed –

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
17-1304	Asotin IMW Monitoring 2017	Asotin County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 32 Active – 3 Completed – 28
17-1305	Mill Creek Passage – Park to Otis	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13
17-1306	Mill Creek Passage – Segment E1 Design	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13

h. 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.

4. Local Review Process

a. 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 2017. The Lead Entity Committee held a grant round kickoff meeting in January, followed by a draft review and scoring meeting on April 18th. Committee members also participated in the SRFB project tour on May 31st and June 1st. The

Lead Entity Committee then met on July 20th 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 at monthly meetings and provided requested input back to the Lead Entity Committee. In 2017, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on approximately 16 project proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, 9 project proposals were submitted, evaluated, and ranked along with one project being funded by another funding source. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding 5 projects to the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board – although all 9 were considered viable (with minor conditions on the last two ranked projects) and would be supported for funding if available.

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 after moving one project up as the first alternate.

b. 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 (membership identified in previous table).

c. 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 May/June 2017 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 Jen O’Neal and Michelle Cramer of the State Review Panel and RCO Grant Manager Kay Caromile for their time and effort here during the 2017 Snake River Lead Entity SRFB grant round process.

5. Local evaluation process and project lists.**a. Explain how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.**

The the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan Provisional 3-5 year 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 2017 grant round list were identified in the plan or within the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (2011).

b. 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.