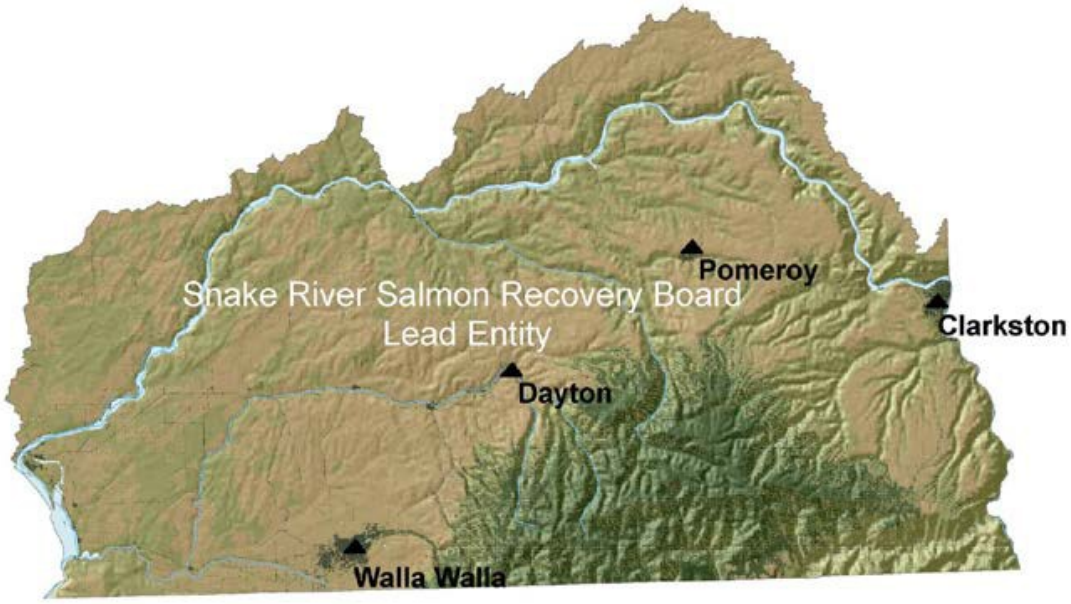
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



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Snake River Salmon
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Geography

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon-bearing streams in Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Walla Walla, 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 main stem Snake River in the region, no specific actions or recovery goals are identified in the *Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan*	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.*

Recovery Plan	
	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 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. NOAA-Fisheries finalized this plan in November 2017.
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.

Internal Funding allocation

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 annually. 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.

Regional Technical Review Process

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.

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 the following:
    - 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 the following:

- 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 below.

Table 3: Lead Entity Committee Members

Member	Organization
Jerry Hendrickson	Asotin County
Rod Hostetler	Asotin County
Don Howard	Columbia County
Norm Passmore	Columbia County
Billy Bowles	Garfield County
Vacant	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	U.S. 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	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Erin Kuttle	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bob Reis, 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.

Table 4: Regional Technical Team Members

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

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 2018 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 Southeast Washington* (2011 version).

Criteria the SRFB Considers in Funding Regional Project Lists

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: location and limiting factors addressed, followed by sub-criteria, including size and cost-benefit. A project that provides benefit to salmon is large, in a priority reach within a major spawning area, addresses multiple prioritized limiting factors, and demonstrates high cost-benefit.

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 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 also can 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.

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 also would benefit.

Table 5: 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, Mountain Whitefish

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

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
18-2020	Steptoe Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout
18-2085	North Fork Touchet Restoration River Mile 3.3-4.3	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
18-2086	Russell Creek Fish Barrier	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Rainbow Trout
18-2088	Walla Walla River Restoration Design at River Mile 35.5	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
18-2089	Cottonwood Creek Post Assisted Logs Structures	Mid-Columbia Steelhead	Rainbow Trout
18-2090	Mill Creek Passage Design-6th Avenue Extension	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
18-2091	Tucannon River Habitat Restoration, Project Area 32	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish
18-2092	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage (Highway 129)	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout
18-2093	Habitat Enhancement Using Beaver Relocation	Snake River Steelhead	Rainbow Trout

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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. This year, only the North Fork Touchet Floodplain and Habitat Project includes conservation easements as part of the project.

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 Southeast Washington* (2011). Each of the proposed projects for 2018 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 2 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 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 proposal was partially funded in 2017 and the project sponsor is seeking the remainder of the balance in the 2018 grant round. The project will address limiting factors by placing logs and log structures along 0.6 mile 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 main stem 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.
- **18-2020–Steptoe Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation:** The Palouse Conservation District will use this grant to implement in-stream restoration work in Steptoe Creek, in Whitman County. The conservation district will increase fish habitat complexity by improving in-stream wood and pool habitat for juvenile and adult wild steelhead by installing about 76 Post Assisted Logs Structures (PALS) in a reach upstream of a completed fish passage project. Post Assisted Logs Structures are a cost-effective way to install in-stream structure without damaging the existing riparian habitat and leaving a small footprint. The completed restoration project will add spawning habitat value beyond what exists in the system while also increasing the impact of project dollars expended to remove the downstream passage barrier (completed in 2017) and, thus, broaden the impact of recent and future efforts to restore steelhead to Steptoe Creek. Furthering the impact of project funds, the conservation district is assisting the landowner in enrolling the surrounding uplands into the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which will include planting herbaceous and woody native vegetation that will have both short- and long-term benefits to fish. A cultural resource inventory will be conducted that includes tentative in-stream habitat improvements (e.g. Post Assisted Logs Structures). This project is not in a priority restoration or protection reach but is in the Asotin Creek minor spawning area as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

- **18-2085–North Fork Touchet Floodplain and Habitat Restoration River Mile 3.3-4.3:** The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation is joining the interests of local farmers, the City of Dayton, and Columbia County to restore floodplain connectivity and fish habitat along a 3-mile stretch of the North Touchet River. Project implementation will take 2 to 3 years to complete and will be done in three phases. This application addresses work that is proposed to commence in 2019 (Phase 1). Phase 1 is proposed to occur at two sites along the North Touchet depending on funding. The main section of Phase 1 starts upstream at the bridge where the Wolf Fork Road crosses the North Touchet (River Mile 4.3) and continues downstream for 1 mile (River Mile 3.3). This section of the project is owned by the Beithaupt Family. Project goals for this section include decreasing stream energy, increasing floodplain connectivity, increasing sediment sorting and accumulation, and increasing salmonid rearing and spawning habitat. To achieve these goals we propose to relocate about 2,000 cubic yards of levee material to allow the river to access a greater amount of floodplain and to use large wood and boulders to act as roughness to sort sediment, provide habitat cover, and scour pools. This section of the proposed work also connects an existing conservation easement on the left bank of the North Touchet that extends from the Wolf Fork Road to the confluence with the North Touchet and Wolf Forks. This project is in a designated priority restoration reach in the upper Touchet River major spawning area, as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.
- **18-2086–Russell Creek Fish Barrier:** Past actions have impacted salmonid populations. A historic concrete structure on Russell Creek is one of those past actions that is a 3.5-foot passage barrier preventing salmonid migration. A barrier evaluation form is included as part of this application. Dead *Oncorhynchus mykiss* have been observed below the barrier. An archeologist was consulted between the draft and final application submittals and is of the opinion that the structure may be removed provided the proper documentation is completed. Removal of the concrete structure will require a thorough cultural resources assessment. This design/construction application aims to remove the structure and install a series of Post Assisted Logs Structures with roughened channel elements. This streambed control would be designed in accordance with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife guidelines. Removal of the barrier would open up to 5 miles of stream corridor on Russell Creek. The barrier is at a corner of five parcels. This project addresses an imminent threat in the Walla Walla River MSA as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan. However, it is not designated as a priority protection or restoration reach.
- **18-2088–Walla Walla River Restoration Design at River Mile 35.5:** The Walla Walla County Conservation District will use this grant to develop and provide final engineered designs for an in-stream habitat restoration project on 0.56 mile of ideal steelhead

spawning and rearing habitat. The property is on the Walla Walla River just upstream of Last Chance Road in WRIA 32 in Walla Walla County. The project is in a major spawning area for Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead, bull trout, and other species of concern. The design project will include construction-ready plans to enhance in-stream habitat, re-establish side channels, and retain existing mature riparian vegetation. The project reach recently has exhibited significant lateral migration of the channel and disconnection of the floodplain, resulting in concentrated erosion and loss of established riparian vegetation and cropland. There are two pump diversions on this stretch that require annual dredging to maintain river connection to the diversion. The design will incorporate large woody material placement, side/overflow channel connection, setback levees in strategic locations, and control structures to maintain water flow and avoid additional annual in-stream excavation. These design elements, once implemented, will reduce limiting factors such as temperature and habitat for steelhead recovery and increase resiliency during flood events. This project is in a priority restoration reach in Walla Walla MSA as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

- **18-2089–Cottonwood Creek Post Assisted Logs Structures:** The proposed project will serve as a pilot project to address water temperature, habitat quality and quantity, and channel stability by installing 30 Post Assisted Logs Structures and 2 engineered logjams. Piezometers will be installed the first year to better understand subsurface flow and direct the installation of the engineered logjams and Post Assisted Logs Structures. Water temperature and dissolved oxygen also will be measured and addressed with riparian plantings. About 5 acres of CREP will be put in and an additional 4-6 acres of willow and cottonwood planted along the banks and on bars along the project reach. This project is in a priority protection reach in Walla Walla MSA as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.
- **18-2090–Mill Creek Passage Design-6th Avenue Extension:** Flood control measures on Mill Creek include a concrete channel that extends over 2 miles through Walla Walla. The Mill Creek Barrier Assessment completed in 2009 identified and described barriers for Endangered Species Act-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. The Mill Creek channel upstream of the flood control project is a critical and under-used

area for spawning and rearing of Endangered Species Act-listed species. Restoring fish passage to upper Mill Creek provides an important recovery opportunity for E Endangered Species Act-listed fish, as well as good habitat for other native fish and reintroduced spring Chinook. This project will complete final designs for passage improvements for a 1,050-foot section of channel in the concrete flume located between 6th Avenue and 3rd Avenue in Walla Walla. This project is near the downstream end of the concrete channel and is adjacent to the 9th Avenue Extension project (13-1387) completed in 2016. This project is in a designated priority protection reach in the Mill Creek major spawning area, as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

- **18-2091–Tucannon River Habitat Restoration, PA-32:** The Columbia Conservation District will use this grant, leveraged with Bonneville Power Administration funding, to construct the planned habitat restoration actions (Conceptual Restoration Plan Reach 5, Anchor QEA October 2012) on Project Area 32, located between River Miles 14.65-16.1 in the Tucannon River watershed. Restoration actions include construction of an offset levee, modification and/or removal of existing levees (sugar/cobble dikes/levees) to enhance connection to ~26 acres of floodplain, installation of large wood structures and single root wad logs in-stream to enhance habitat complexity and diversity, and installation of single root wad logs in the floodplain to reduce overland flow velocities. These actions will address identified limiting factors in the Snake River salmon recovery plan (2011) and provide multiple life cycle benefits for Endangered Species Act-listed spring Chinook, Snake River steelhead, and bull trout. The goals are to improve floodplain connectivity and channel complexity to improve the quantity and quality of riparian habitat and winter rearing habitat for Chinook and steelhead, reduce redd scour, and reduce pre-smolt emigration from the project reach. This project is in a priority restoration reach in the Tucannon MSA as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.
- **18-2092–Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage (Highway 129):** The Nez Perce Tribe is sponsoring the restoration of the Buford Creek culvert, which is a fish passage barrier where Buford Creek flows under State Highway 129 near the Oregon and Washington border. The barrier poses an imminent threat to anadromous fish (steelhead), and limits their access to nearly 5 miles of potential rearing and spawning habitat upstream of the culvert, 2 miles of which are designated critical habitat. As stated in the Snake River salmon recovery plan, steelhead are especially effective at accessing and using stream reaches with suitable habitat; however, their distribution is limited by environmental issues such as migration barriers. Buford Creek flows directly into the Grande Ronde

River just 2.2 miles below the barrier. The crossing at State Highway 129 was identified by the Walla Walla Community College and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in separate barrier assessments in 2008 and 2015 respectively. The fish populations within this reach and the land that this creek flows through are of great importance. Buford Creek has been identified as a priority restoration reach for steelhead, and according to the *Grande Ronde Subbasin Plan*, its benefit to the life history diversity in the lower Grande Ronde steelhead population is considered to be significant. In addition to the unique steelhead population in this area, the land itself holds special value to the Nez Perce Tribe as it lies within the external boundary of Buford Parcel of it precious lands. This project is in a priority protection reach within the Grande Ronde MSA and is identified as imminent threat in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

- **18-2093–Tumalum Creek Restoration Using Beaver Relocation:** The Pomeroy Conservation District is sponsoring this restoration project to relocate nuisance beaver to sites in Garfield County to improve fish habitat. The project area is on private land and state land along Tumalum Creek, a tributary to the Tucannon River. The goals are to relocate 6-12 beavers and promote self-sustaining improvements to spawning and rearing habitat for Snake River summer steelhead. Steelhead use the area for spawning and rearing; however, there are few pools or large woody materials, incised channels, poor floodplain connection, high stream temperature, and poor riparian function. The project will develop a beaver management plan, build 10-20 beaver dam analogs to help relocated beaver avoid predators, live trap, and relocate beaver to suitable sites. Trapped beaver will be housed at existing holding facilities. The project will provide immediate benefits to steelhead populations by increasing habitat diversity and floodplain connection to 500-1500 miles of stream where beaver dam analogs are built. If the beavers establish territories and build dams, larger benefits are expected, such as greater summer base flows, improved riparian function, improved rearing and spawning areas, and more temperature/flow refugia for all life stages of steelhead over a larger area (2-3 km). The project is important because it will demonstrate how this low-cost restoration approach can speed the recovery of tributaries used for spawning and rearing by steelhead in the region. This project is in a non-priority reach in the Tucannon MSA as identified in the *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington* (2011) and regional 3-5 year work plan.

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 percent required match for a typical SRFB project. This is a topic of discussion when evaluating and ranking projects and also is 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 more projects leveraging other funding sources. Five of the ten proposed projects would be contributing significantly more match than required (see table below). The overall match shown in Appendix M and PRISM is 27.6 percent, or $579,787. If the match percentage included funding to implement each of the project's full scope of work, the figure would rise to 77.2 percent, or $5,142,643–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 funded previously.

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	18-2092	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage (Hwy 129)	$ 89,710	$ 16,530	$ 106,240	$ 4,438,419	**$ 4,332,179**	98.0%
2	18-2091	Tucannon River Habitat Restoration, Project Area 32	$ 345,378	$ 125,311	$ 470,689	$ 587,081	**$ 116,392**	41.2%
3	18-2085	NF Touchet Restoration RM 3.3-4.3	$ 512,106	$ 305,294	$ 817,400	$ 817,400	**$ -**	37.3%
4	18-2090	Mill Creek Passage Design - 6th Ave. Extension	$ 50,000	$ 33,000	$ 83,000	$ 83,000	**$ -**	39.8%
5	17-1267	Bridge to Bridge Restoration - Phase 2B	$ 232,336	$ 41,001	$ 273,337	$ 273,337	**$ -**	15.0%
6	18-2086	Russell Creek Fish Barrier	$ 47,000	$ 13,400	$ 60,400	$ 60,400	**$ -**	22.2%
7	18-2088	Walla Walla River Restoration Design at RM 35.5	$ 52,000	$ 9,200	$ 61,200	$ 61,200	**$ -**	15.0%
8	18-2089	Cottonwood Creek PALS	$ 87,425	$ 16,000	$ 103,425	$ 169,425	**$ 66,000**	48.4%
9	18-2093	Habitat Enhancement Using Beaver Relocation	$ 61,450	$ 12,675	$ 74,125	$ 82,125	**$ 8,000**	25.2%
10	18-2020	Steptoe Creek Instream Habitat Rehabilitation	$ 41,795	$ 7,376	$ 49,171	$ 89,456	**$ 40,285**	53.3%
			$ 1,519,200	$ 579,787	$ 2,098,987	$ 6,661,843	**$ 4,562,856**	77.2%

*These values are shown in the cost estimate attachments in PRISM
*Anticipated Regional Allocation $1,519,200

Total match reported in PRISM	$ 579,787
Total Match % as reported in PRSIM for all Projects	27.6%
Total match to implement projects	$ 5,142,643
Total match % relative to the SRFB request given project costs	77.2%

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 sponsor's 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 6. 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-18 Active-2 Completed-15
18-2020	Steptoe Creek In-stream Habitat Rehabilitation	Palouse Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-3 Active-0 Completed-3
18-2085	North Fork Touchet Restoration River Mile 3.3-4.3	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Projects: Awarded-8 Active-2 Completed-6
18-2086	Russell Creek Fish Barrier	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-25 Active-1 Completed-24
18-2088	Walla Walla River Restoration Design at River Mile 35.5	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-25 Active-1 Completed-24
18-2089	Cottonwood Creek Post Assisted Logs Structures	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-25 Active-1 Completed-24

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
18-2090	Mill Creek Passage Design 6th Avenue Extension	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded-18 Active-2 Completed-15
18-2091	Tucannon River Habitat Restoration, Project Area 32	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-33 Active-3 Completed-30
18-2092	Buford Creek Barrier Fish Passage (Highway 129)	Nez Perce Tribe	Projects: Awarded-3 Active-0 Completed-3
18-2093	Habitat Enhancement Using Beaver Relocation	Pomeroy Conservation District	Projects: Awarded-16 Active-2 Completed-14

How did your regional or lead entity review consider whether a project 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 2018. The Lead Entity Committee held a grant round kickoff meeting in December 2017, followed by a draft review and scoring meeting on April 17. Committee members also participated in the SRFB project tour on June 5-7. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 19 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 2018, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on about 20 project proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, ten project proposals were submitted, evaluated, and ranked along with two additional projects being funded by other funding sources. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding all ten 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.

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).

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 2018 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 grants 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 Tom Slocum of the SRFB Review Panel and RCO grants manager Alice Rubin for their time and effort here during the 2018 Snake River Lead Entity SRFB grant round process.

Local Evaluation Process and Project Lists

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

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 2018 grant round list were identified in the plan or within the Snake River *Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast 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.