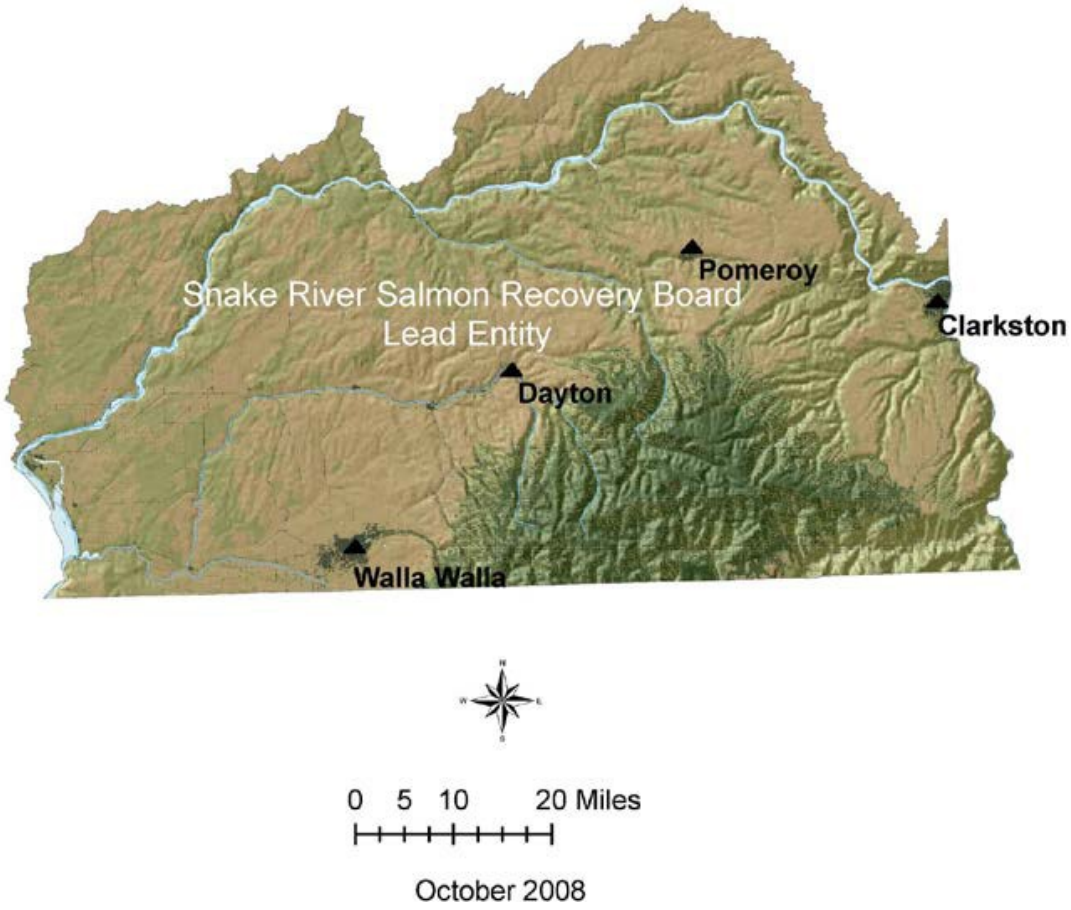
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



Snake River Salmon
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Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe.

Table 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 southeast Washington, northeast Oregon, and Idaho. The *Snake*

Recovery Plan	
	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 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.

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.

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:
    - 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
Nelle Murray	Asotin County
Don Howard	Columbia County
Larry Fairchild	Columbia County
Billy Bowles	Garfield County
Vacant	Garfield County
Ross Hiatt	Walla Walla County
Larry Hooker	Walla Walla County
Jon Jones	Whitman County
Bryan Jones	Whitman County
Dave Karl	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bill Dowdy	United States Forest Service
Chad Atkins	Washington Department of Ecology
Greg Schlenz	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	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:

Gary James	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Kris Fischer	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Garald Middel	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Bob Reis	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Diane Driscoll	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Greg Schlenz	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Emmit Taylor, Jr.	Nez Perce Tribe
Heidi McRoberts	Nez Perce Tribe
Mitch Daniel	Nez Perce Tribe
Chris Pinney	United States Army Corp of Engineers
Erin Kuttel	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Bill Dowdy	United States Forest Service
Joe Bumgarner	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jeremy Trump	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Megan Stewart (non-voting)	Asotin County Conservation District Co-Lead
Steve Bennett (non-voting)	Asotin Creek IMW Project Lead
Andre L'Heureux (non-voting)	Bonneville Power Administration
Terry Bruegman (non-voting)	Columbia County Conservation District Co-Lead
Andrew Hill (non-voting)	Ecological Research - Tucannon CHaMP
Steve Bennett (non-voting)	Ecological Research - Asotin IMW
Reid Camp (non-voting)	Ecological Research - Asotin IMW
Jennifer Johnson (non-voting)	Governors Salmon Recovery Office
Keith Dublanica (non-voting)	Governors Salmon Recovery Office
Brian Abbott (non-voting)	Governors Salmon Recovery Office
Jennifer Boie (non-voting)	Palouse Conservation District Co-Lead
Duane Bartels (non-voting)	Pomeroy Conservation District Co-Lead
Kay Caromile (non-voting)	Recreation and Conservation Office
Brian Burns (non-voting)	Tri-State Steelheaders - RFEG
Joanna Cowles (non-voting)	Walla Walla Conservation District Co-Lead
Chad Atkins (non-voting)	Washington Department of Ecology
Dave Karl (non-voting)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mark Wachetel (non-voting)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ethan Crawford (non-voting)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jeremy Cram (non-voting)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Andrew Murdoch (non-voting)	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Chris Highland (non-voting)	WRIA 32 Walla Walla Watershed Partnership
Ross Hiatt (non-voting)	WRIA 32 Walla Walla Watershed Partnership
Brad Johnson (non-voting)	WRIA 35 Planning Unit
Steve Martin (non-voting)	SRSRB Staff
Kris Buelow (non-voting)	SRSRB Staff
John Foltz (non-voting)	SRSRB Staff

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 2016 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 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 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

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

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

Provides benefit to listed and non-listed fish species?

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

Table 3: Projects and the Species Targeted and Benefitting

Project Number	Project Name	Targeted Listed Species	Non-Listed Benefactors
16-2091	Tucannon Complexity & Connectivity (PA-18)	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2092	Asotin Creek Riparian Protection Project	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2093	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2093	Tucannon River PA-28 Phase II Habitat Restoration	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2095	Tucannon Mobile PIT Tag Detection	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2096	Mill Creek Passage Update	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2097	Mill Creek Passage Implementation – Upper Flume	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2098	Bridge to Bridge Restoration Phase 2	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2099	McCaw Reach Fish Habitat Rest. Phase B Construction	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2100	Walla Walla Co. Fish Screen Projects 2017-18	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish
16-2101	Asotin IMW Monitoring YR10	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 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.

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 2016 is listed in the 3-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.**

- **16-2091 – Tucannon Complexity & Connectivity (PA-18)**

  This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan and when implemented will restore floodplain connectivity and channel complexity on the Tucannon River within what's known as Project Area 18 (RM 33.15 & 34.3), located within Columbia County, Washington. The project is situated within the priority restoration reach for the ESA threatened (Snake River ESU) spring Chinook and summer steelhead (Snake River Restoration Plan 2011). The goals of this project are to increase channel complexity and restore floodplain connectivity, through the placement of LWD and the excavation of short pilot channels to reconnect existing side channels. LWD structures are designed to create channel impediments to flow, leading to increased floodplain inundation allowing for greater floodplain connectivity, and to provide places of low velocity refugia to winter rearing salmonids. The overall design objectives are to increase LWD key pieces (>6m long & 0.3 m dia) from the current ~0.5 pieces to >2 pieces per bank full width, and increase perennial channel length primarily through the reconnection of perennial side channels and off channel habitats. These goals are identified in the recovery plan (2011) and the restoration plan and are critical in increasing over winter survival for spring Chinook. 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. Preliminary designs for the project are complete, the next steps are to finalize the design, develop staging areas for the large wood material, and acquire material for restoration. Project construction is scheduled for summer 2017.

- **16-2092 – Asotin Creek Riparian Protection Project**

  This project that when implemented will address key limiting factors identified in the 3-year work plan for the watershed. Specifically the project will protect and enhance three miles of stream on Asotin Creek by installing a riparian buffer to exclude livestock. Approximately 80 acres will be enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and the project will include alternative livestock water developments, tree/shrub planting, fencing and installation of a bridge. Asotin Creek is a high priority area for the Washington Department of Ecology and is also 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 landowner has installed fences along the stream, especially where winter feeding occurs, but there is still livestock access to the stream and riparian area. The current buffer is minimal and does not meet the current Natural Resource Conservation Service specifications. Land on the north side of the creek is used for winter feeding and calving for approximately 50 head of cattle. In late spring, the cattle are moved to the south side of the creek to utilize spring pasture. Currently, the only way to access the south side is for livestock to cross the creek. Due to high flows, a traditional livestock crossing is unsafe for young calves so the cattle have access to large sections of stream. The landowner has agreed to enroll in CREP to establish a buffer along this stretch of Asotin Cr, however, an alternative method for moving cattle across the creek will be required.

- **16-2093 – 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 conceptual restoration designs. The guiding principle of this restoration plan will be to focus on improving the habitat factors limiting salmonid production and survival. This project is identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and regional work plan. Deliverables will serve as the basis of future restoration project development in both the MSA and mSA.

- **16-2094 – Tucannon River PA-28 Phase II Habitat Restoration**

  SRFB funding for this project will be utilized to match BPA funds to implement phase 2 of a 3-phase habitat enhancement and restoration project between river mile 21.7 and 19.5 of the Tucannon River northeast of Dayton, in what's known as Project Area 28 (PA-28). The project is located in the Tucannon MSA and is a priority protection/restoration area for spring Chinook, steelhead, and Bull Trout habitat. The project reach provides spawning, rearing, migration and overwintering habitats for spring Chinook, steelhead &

Bull Tout, but has been impacted by past land management, stream channel straightening, confinement and LWD removal. These are common conditions throughout the river as identified in the Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment (Anchor 2011) and Conceptual Restoration Plan (Anchor 2011). Existing conditions are detrimental to salmonids, providing limited winter rearing habitat and causing early emigration from upper river reaches into habitats down river which may have additional detrimental conditions (per. comm. WDFW). Phase 1 included a levee setback and channel structure placement at the upper end of PA-28. Phase 2 actions will build upon Phase 1 by constructing ~41 log jams along 1.57 miles of the main stem and 0.43 miles of side channels to increase instream channel complexity, improve floodplain connectivity and increase the number of key piece sized wood to >2 pieces per channel width to meet Snake R. Recovery Plan goals (SRSRB 2011). 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, 3-year work plan, and the Tucannon River Geomorphic Assessment as a priority action.

- **16-2095 – Tucannon Mobile PIT Tag Detection**

  This project will include mid-winter mobile PIT Tag surveys on the Tucannon River from approximately RM 11 to Panjab Bridge (RM 49.9) or, if time allows, from the Tucannon River mouth to Panjab Bridge. The purpose of the survey is to supplement the data collected in the Life Cycle Model (LCM) Assessment that was funded by SRFB in 2015 (#15-1322) by detecting the location (i.e., re-sighting) PIT tagged ESA listed spring Chinook or summer steelhead from the Juvenile LCM Assessment after fall movement but before smolt out-migration occurs. These mobile surveys will alleviate much of the uncertainty regarding fish movement and should provide greater information on the types of habitat they prefer over the winter. 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).

- **16-2096 – Mill Creek Passage Update**

  A fish passage assessment with conceptual passage designs for the Mill Cr flood control channel in Walla Walla, WA was completed in 2009. The assessment determined the overall passability of the channel for adult and juvenile summer steelhead, Bull Trout, and spring Chinook was 37%. Many of these passage issues are considered imminent threats in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and are priority projects identified in the 3-year work 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. Since the original assessment, a hydraulic model study has been completed, four different sections of the channel have been modified with passage improvements, and a continued effort is being made to accommodate maintenance vehicle access in the channel with respect to the fish passage modifications. During a recent design phase (#12-1634), two bridges with piers

in the channel were evaluated for passage. While both present passage problems, one was much worse of a problem than the initial assessment could have detailed. The 2009 assessment rated passability at the bridge at 37%. With new information, the passability is now rated at 18%. This illustrates the need to update the passage assessment. This project will update the 2009 assessment (#06-2203) with more accurate hydraulic and design data. The study will occur in the concrete channel section, between 9th Ave and Roosevelt St (RM 6.7 to 8.7). The result will be an updated and improved assessment of passability which will be used for future project prioritization and to possibly leverage transportation funding for bridge replacement. In addition, TSS will develop preliminary designs for five different channel reach types.

- **16-2097 – Mill Creek Passage Implementation – Upper Flume**

  This project seeks to implement final designs that are currently being developed 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.

- **16-2098 – 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-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.

- **16-2099 – McCaw Reach Habitat Rest. Phase B Construction**

  This project is specifically identified in the 3-year work plan and when implemented will restore side channel and floodplain connectivity and instream habitat complexity to 5,500 feet of the Touchet River west of Waitsburg, WA. The project is located in the Touchet River Major Spawning Area for Mid-Columbia steelhead and is located in a priority area for restoration as identified in the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan. The project will place large wood features in the main channel and side channels to encourage the activation of side channels, increase bar deposition, and develop pools. The overall goals are to promote sediment storage and create a dynamic channel environment with complex side channels and large wood features. The existing channel is reduced in complexity and roughness, has degraded riparian vegetation and has incised in some areas. During a 3 year flow event, the overall length of available side channel habitat will increase by an estimated 3,000 feet. The project, when constructed, will provide Mid-Columbia steelhead rearing, passage and holding habitat, Bull Trout wintering habitat, and non-listed Chinook salmon passage and holding habitat. Project designs were developed through RCO project #14-1895.

- **16-2100 – Walla Walla Co. Fish Screen Projects 2017-18**

  Screening irrigation diversions with NMFS approved fish screens is key to ESA listed fish recovery and are identified as a top priority in the 3-year work plan. Since its inception in 2001, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Cooperative Compliance Review Program (CCRP), partnering with the Walla Walla County Conservation Dist (WWCCD), has succeeded in reducing juvenile anadromous fish mortality by installing nearly 400 state and federally approved fish screens on irrigation pumps and diversions in Walla Walla County. The CCRP/WWCCD fish screen program reflects voluntary efforts by landowners to come into compliance with surface diversion regulations. This project will include the installation of 6 fish screen projects during the year 2017-2018. Each project is located in Walla Walla County. The screens will be located at sites that are either going to be built or are currently non-compliant with state and federal law and have never been screened previously. Each project will be fitted with a NMFS compliant screen found most suitable for that location, and sized to a verified water right or, if smaller, a permanent irrigation practice. Screening applications will range from 50 gpm to 2475 gpm (.11cfs -5.5cfs). Targeted fish include ESA listed Bull Trout, Mid-Columbia steelhead, and re-introduced spring Chinook salmon.

- **16-2101 – Asotin IMW Monitoring YR10**

  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.

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.

Seven of the eleven proposed projects are contributing significantly more match than required (see table below). The overall match shown in Appendix M is 15.8%, or $1,171,142, 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 33.5%, or $3,141,407 – again this match is not reported due to SRFB grant reimbursement restrictions.

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

				Values in PRISM		Additional costs not reported in PRISM		
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*	16-2097	Mill Creek Passage Implementation - Upper Flume	$ 4,501,779	$ 794,660	$ 5,296,439	$ 5,296,439	$ -	15.0%
2	16-2091	Tucannon Complexity & Connectivity PA-18	$ 406,864	$ 90,000	$ 496,864	$ 1,209,244	$ **712,380**	66.4%
3	16-2092	Asotin Creek Riparian Protection Project	$ 90,000	$ 24,000	$ 114,000	$ 326,928	$ **212,928**	72.5%
4	16-2094	Tucannon River PA-28 Phase II Habitat Restoration	$ 304,775	$ 63,896	$ 368,671	$ 631,756	$ **263,084**	51.8%
5	16-2099	McCaw Reach Fish Habitat Restoration Construction Phase	$ 227,073	$ 45,670	$ 272,743	$ 627,073	$ **354,330**	63.8%
6	16-2101	Asotin Intensively Monitored Watershed Monitoring YR10	$ 86,000	$ 25,000	$ 111,000	$ 293,410	$ **182,410**	70.7%
7	16-2095	Tucannon Mobile PIT Tag Detection	$ 47,946	$ 8,866	$ 59,104	$ 80,531	$ **21,429**	37.6%
8	16-2098	Bridge to Bridge Restoration - Phase 2	$ 273,904	$ 50,200	$ 324,104	$ 547,808	$ **223,704**	50.0%
9	16-2096	Mill Creek Passage Update	$ 48,600	$ -	$ 48,600	$ 48,600	$ -	0.0%
10	16-2100	Walla Walla County Fish Screen Projects	$ 55,578	$ 31,378	$ 86,956	$ 86,956	$ -	36.1%
11	16-2093	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	$ 200,600	$ 37,472	$ 238,072	$ 238,072	$ -	15.7%
			$ 6,243,119	$ 1,171,142	$ 7,416,553	$ 9,386,817	$ **1,970,265**	33.5%

*Funding Request is $4,501,779. Project is a placeholder if a large capital funding program becomes available, otherwise fund only after all other projects are funded - note this request will not address passage for the full concrete cha

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

+Anticipated Regional Allocation $1,162,658

Total match reported in PRISM	$ 1,171,142
Total Mach % as reported in PRISM for all projects	15.8%
Total match to implement projects	$ 3,141,407
Total match % relative to the SRFB request given project costs	33.5%

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 N for the Snake River lead entity. 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
16-2091	Tucannon Complexity & Connectivity (PA-18)	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Projects: Awarded – 9 Active – 2 Completed – 5
16-2092	Asotin Creek Riparian Protection Project	Asotin County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 32 Active – 3 Completed – 28
16-2093	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 28
16-2094	Tucannon River PA 28 Phase II Habitat Restoration	Columbia Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 28
16-2095	Tucannon Mobile PIT Tag Detection	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Projects: Awarded – 15 Active – 7 Completed – 8
16-2096	Mill Creek Passage Update	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation
16-2097	Mill Creek Passage Implementation - Upper Flume	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13
16-2098	Bridge to Bridge Restoration Phase 2	Tri-State Steelheaders	Projects: Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13
16-2099	McCaw Reach Habitat Rest. Phase B Construction	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 24 Active – 3 Completed – 21
16-2100	Walla Walla Co. Fish Screen Projects 2017-18	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 24 Active – 3 Completed – 21
16-2101	Asotin IMW Monitoring YR10	Asotin County Conservation District	Projects: Awarded – 32 Active – 3 Completed – 28

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 2016. The Lead Entity Committee held a grant round kickoff meeting in February, followed by a draft review and scoring meeting on May 3rd. Committee members also participated in the SRFB project tour June 1st — 3rd. The Lead Entity Committee then met on July 21st 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 2016, the Lead Entity Committee reviewed and commented on approximately 20 project proposals for funding. By the final review and scoring, 11 project proposals were submitted, evaluated, and ranked. The Lead Entity Committee, after final review, recommended funding 6 projects to the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board – although all 11 were considered viable 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 (See Appendix N).

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 2016 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 Tom Slocum and Steve Toth of the State Review Panel and RCO Grant Manager Kay Caromile for their time and effort here during the 2016 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 *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 2016 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.

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
1	16-2097	Mill Creek Passage Implementation – Upper Flume	Tri-State Steelheaders	Mill Creek Steelhead	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 23)	15%	Projects Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13	N/A	N/A
2	16-2091	Tucannon Complexity & Connectivity PA-18	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tucannon River Steelhead, Tucannon River Spring Chinook	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/ Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 33)	66.4%	Projects (in Region): Awarded – 9 Active – 2 Completed – 5	N/A	N/A
3	16-2092	Asotin Creek Riparian Protection Project	Asotin County Conservation District	Asotin River Steelhead, Spring Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 8)	72.5%	Projects Awarded – 32 Active – 3 Completed – 28	N/A	N/A

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
4	16-2094	Tucannon River PA-28 Phase II Habitat Restoration	Columbia Conservation District	Tucannon River Steelhead, Tucannon River Spring Chinook	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout	Fall Chinook, Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 29)	51.8%	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 28	N/A	N/A
5	16-2099	McCaw Reach Fish Habitat Restoration Construction Phase B	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Touchet River Steelhead	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 26)	638%	Projects: Awarded – 24 Active – 3 Completed – 21	N/A	N/A
6	16-2101	Asotin IMW Monitoring YR 10	Asotin County Conservation District	Asotin River Steelhead, Spring Chinook, Bull Trout	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout	Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 9)	70.7%	Projects Awarded – 32 Active – 3 Completed – 28	N/A	N/A
7	16-2095	Tucannon Mobile PIT Tag Detection	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tucannon River Steelhead, Tucannon River Spring	Snake River Steelhead, Snake River Spring/Su	Pacific Lamprey Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 7)	37.6%	Projects: Awarded – 15 Active – 7 Completed – 8	N/A	N/A

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved	3 I. Listed in Action Agenda
				Chinook, Bull Trout	mmer Chinook, Columbia Bull Trout							
8	16-2098	Bridge to Bridge Restoration – Phase 2	Tri-State Steelheaders	Walla Walla Steelhead	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 33)	50.0%	Projects Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13	N/A	N/A
9	16-2096	Mill Creek Passage Update	Tri-State Steelheaders	Mill Creek Steelhead Chinook, Bull Trout	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 19-20)	0%	Projects Awarded – 19 Active – 3 Completed – 13	N/A	N/A
10	16-2100	Walla Walla County Fish Screen Projects 2017-18	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Mill Creek Steelhead, Touchet Steelhead, Walla Walla Steelhead	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia River Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 19, 22, 32)	36.1%	Projects: Awarded – 24 Active – 3 Completed – 21	N/A	N/A
11	16-2093	Touchet River Conceptual Restoration Plan	Columbia Conservation District	Touchet River Steelhead	Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Columbia Bull Trout	Spring Chinook, Pacific Lamprey, Rainbow Trout, Mt. Whitefish	No	Snake River Salmon Recovery Region 3-Year Work Plan (Pg. 6)	15.7%	Projects: Awarded – 31 Active – 3 Completed – 28	N/A	N/A