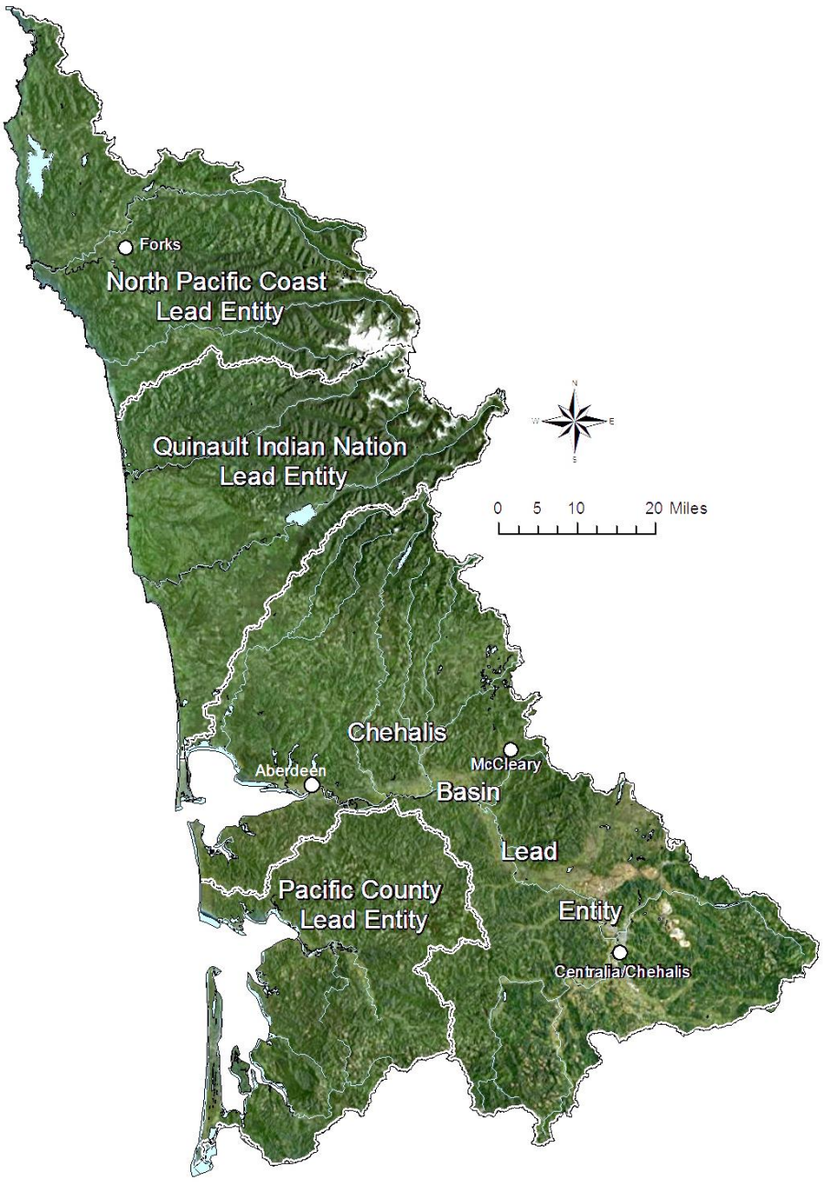
Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region



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Region Overview

Geography

The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region includes all Washington rivers flowing directly into the Pacific Ocean between Cape Flattery in the north and Cape Disappointment in the south. The region is comprised of all or portions of Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Thurston, and Pacific counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)

Sol Duc-Hoh (20), Queets-Quinault (21), Lower Chehalis (22), Upper Chehalis (23), and Willapa (24)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Makah Tribe, Hoh Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Quinault Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and Shoalwater Bay Tribe

Endangered Species Act Listings

Table 1. Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Lake Ozette Sockeye	Threatened	1999
Bull Trout	Threatened	1999

Salmon Recovery Plan

Table 2. Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Sustainable Salmon Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Coast Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	30 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 200
Estimated Cost	$548.2 million (Canty 2011)
Status	The Coast Salmon Partnership completed the *Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan* to recover salmonid population numbers to be more resemblant of historical run sizes resulting in the long-term opportunity for sustainable harvest. The Plan was adopted by the Partnership in June 2013 and endorsed by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office in January 2014. The federal government adopted the *Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan* on May 29, 2009. The federal government adopted the *Coastal Recovery Unit Implementation Plan for Bull Trout* on September 29, 2015.
Implementation Schedule Status	Implementation of the region's salmon plan continues to progress through implementation of lead entity habitat strategies, a regional communications and outreach strategy, and prioritized watershed-scale restoration plans. Implementation of the *Coastal Recovery Unit Plan for Bull Trout* is under the guidance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Web Information	Coast Salmon Partnership Salmon Recovery Portal

Table 3. Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Coast Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	10 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	93
Estimated Cost	$72.7 million (Canty 2011)
Status	The federal government adopted the *Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan* May 29, 2009.
Implementation Schedule Status	A near-term project list for the *Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan* was developed and updated annually by the Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee. The Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee was dissolved in June 2019. Future implementation of the near-term project list is advancing under the direction of NOAA Fisheries.
Web Information	NOAA Fisheries, West Coast Region, Lake Ozette Sockeye Salmon Recovery Plan

Region and Lead Entities

The Coast Salmon Partnership is the recovery organization for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. There are four lead entities within the region: North Pacific Coast Lead Entity, Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity, Chehalis Basin Lead Entity, and the Willapa Bay Lead Entity.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

The Coast Salmon Partnership uses the allocation formula to distribute project funds among the four coastal lead entities. The existing formula recognizes the importance of each WRIA's diversity of salmonid stocks and the amount of freshwater and estuarine habitat. The three metrics used in the formula are as follows:

- Salmonid species diversity for WRIAs 20-24
- Amount of freshwater salmonid habitat (modeled at two bank full depths)
- Amount of estuarine salmonid habitat

When these metrics were selected in 2011, the Regional Technical Committee emphasized that these measurements were approximations using the best possible data that also satisfy the condition of being comparable across the Washington Coast Region.

The Coast Salmon Partnership Board of Directors accepted the recommended metrics and included the additional metric of Endangered Species Act listed species. The board chose to weight habitat and species diversity equally. Freshwater and estuarine habitat are weighted at 25 percent each, salmonid species diversity at 45 percent, and Endangered Species Act listed stocks at 5 percent.

In many years, the board chooses to reallocate funds across the region from one lead entity to another to account for unspent funds in some watersheds and shortfalls in others. In 2024, no funds were reallocated across lead entities.

Explain if the projects list(s) submitted in your region funds the highest priority projects.

In the Washington Coast Region, priority watersheds and project types are identified in each lead entity strategy. The lead entities use these strategies to discuss the development of new

conceptual projects and to evaluate the merits of proposed projects. The lead entity groups in the Washington Coast Region continue to fund high priority projects in their areas.

If the highest priority projects were not funded, explain the barriers to implementing the highest priority projects in your region.

A significant barrier to implementing high priority projects is the amount of funding available and the emphasis of the SRFB funding program on ESA listed species rather than preventing ESA listing itself. The annual SRFB grant allocation to the coast region allows for multiple smaller projects to be implemented each year and project sponsors "right size" their proposals to the available funds. The annual SRFB grant allocation is not of sufficient amount to support the development or implementation of larger, complex projects such as county culvert barriers, engineered log jams, or floodplain reconnection. The new SFRB Targeted Investment program is an opportunity to fund large, complex projects that are high priority. In 2024, the Coast Salmon Partnership submitted two large, complex projects to the SRFB Targeted Investment grant program. Each project was part of a phased restoration plan in the respective watershed (Clearwater and Middle Nemah) and of high priority to the coast region. However, the SRFB Targeted Investment program prioritized ESA-listed species (rather than prevention of ESA listing) in the scoring criteria. As a result, the two coastal projects were significantly penalized in the SRFB Targeted Investment scoring process because of the lack of existing ESA-listed stocks in the affected watersheds.

In recent years, large complex projects have been initiated in our region through alternate state funding sources such as the Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative and the Chehalis River Aquatic Species Restoration Plan and with federal grant programs including the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and NOAA's Restoring Fish Passage Through Barrier Removal. In 2024, region received a new federal grant for WRIA 20 and two new federal grants for WRIA 21. The WRIA 20 funding included $9M NOAA Restoration Fish Passage Through Barrier Removal, and the WRIA 21 grants included $10M NOAA Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act and $3M NOAA Tribal Coastal Resiliency Grant.

An additional and critical barrier to identifying high priority projects in the Washington Coast Region is the limited assessment data needed to identify deficiencies in habitat condition and to adequately develop, prioritize, and sequence a project list that addresses these deficiencies. Fish life cycle data are lacking in most watersheds which means that habitat priorities cannot be directly linked to bottlenecks in salmonid survival. There is limited SRFB funding to support such assessments and monitoring activities; however, the Washington Coast Region has secured funds come from a variety of additional grant sources including USFWS National Fish Passage Program, Resource Legacy Fund (private), and the Chehalis Basin Aquatic Species Restoration Plan.

Do sub-allocations to lead entities limit your region from getting to the highest priority projects?

Sub-allocations to lead entities are not of sufficient amounts to support the large, phased, multi-million-dollar projects that are highest priority or high priority for lead entities in the Washington Coast Region. Depending on the Lead Entity, the large, phase project apply for SRFB funding as matching funds for other grant programs. But in other cases, these larger, phased projects rely on other funding sources and are not included in the SRFB project list at all and the SRFB project list includes smaller scale projects or those phased to try and fit within the funding constraints.

Regional Technical Review Process

How was the regional technical review conducted?

In 2024, the Coast Salmon Partnership supported three SRFB grant rounds. For the regular and riparian grant allocations, the Coast Salmon Partnership Board of Directors relied upon the Technical Review Committees from each lead entity to conduct the technical review and scoring and the Citizen Committees from each lead entity to rank their respective project lists. To provide consistency and information sharing across lead entities, the Program Director for the Coast Salmon Partnership participated on the Technical Review Committees for each of the four lead entity groups.

For the 2024 Targeted Investment grant, the projects were scored and ranked by the Coast Salmon Partnership Regional Technical Committee. This committee reviewed project materials and received presentations from each project sponsor. The committee developed and discussed their preliminary scores for each criteria before submitting the final scores for each project. Final scores were averaged across committee members.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

2024 SRFB Targeted Investment Grant: Coast Salmon Partnership Scoring Form

Category	Criteria	Description	Score Range
Local Priority	Lead Entity Score	How well does the project advance the Lead Entity habitat restoration strategy? Score is based on project rank within each Lead Entity. 10 pts (highest rank) to 1 pt (lowest rank)	1 to 10
Species Benefit	Species Richness	Number of salmonid species/run types that will benefit from the project (defined by SWIFD or sufficient evidence provided in project application) 10 pts: 7 - 12 8 pts: 5 - 6 6 pts: 4 4 pts: 3 2 pts: 1 - 2 ESA Listed receive 2 additional points	1 to 10
	Critical Life Stage	Project is designed to address limiting life stage for a target species of concern 5 pts: Strong connection between project goals and limiting life stage 3 pts: Moderate justification 1 pt: Minimal information provided	1 to 5
	Life History Diversity	Number of salmonid life history stages that will benefit from the project (e.g., egg incubation, juvenile rearing, juvenile migration, adult migration, spawning) 10 pts: 5 8 pts: 4 6 pts: 3 4 pts: 2 2 pts: 1	1 to 10

Continued on next page

Category	Criteria	Description	Score Range
Habitat Benefit	Quantity of Benefit	Miles or acres of salmonid habitat directly restored or protected by the project10 pts (highest) to 1 pt (lowest)10 pts: high habitat benefit in terms of quantity and quality (density)8 pts: relatively good amount of habitat benefit6 pts: moderate habitat benefit2 pts: minimal habitat benefit	1 to 10
	Habitat-Forming Process	Project sets up long-term protection or restoration of habitat-forming processes at the watershed (e.g., erosion, runoff) or reach (e.g., riparian, channel/floodplain, longitudinal connectivity) scale. 10 pts: protect/restore more than two processes 8 pts: protect/restore at least two processes 6 pts: directly protect/restore a process 4 pts: indirectly protect/restore a process 2 pts: minimal to no protection/restoration of process	1 to 10
Readiness	Budget	How well is the budget constructed? 10 pts: detailed, comprehensive, and well organized 7 pts: adequate to meet the needs of the project, but some details are missing 4 pts: significant concern about one or more budgetary components 2 pts: incomplete	1 to 10
	Logistics	Restoration Project: Status of project designs and required permitting Acquisition Project: Status of appraisal, purchase and sale agreement, landowner support 5 pts: project is ready for construction 4 pts: designs or appraisal is complete, but some logistics are still pending 2 pts: there are substantial logistics to be completed prior to construction 1 pts: documentation provided is insufficient to evaluate readiness	1 to 5

Continued on next page

Category	Criteria	Description	Score Range
Regional Impact	Sustainability	To what extent does the project protect/restore sustainability of salmonid populations within the target watershed? Consider the cumulative species and life stages affected, the area of the watershed improved, and how the project addresses limiting factors or impaired processes in a way that will specifically benefit salmonids.	1 to 5
	Threat to Habitat	To what extent is the current habitat threatened by current or future (potential) actions? 10 pts: a threat to good habitat needs to be addressed immediately 8 pts: habitat is in poor condition and will get worse 6 pts: habitat is in poor condition and will not improve on its own 4 pts: habitat needs improvement but unlikely to get worse 2 pts: habitat does not need improvement	1 to 10
	Climate Adaptation	To what extent will project improve resilience of salmonids and their habitat climate stressors such as warming stream temperatures, decreasing summer flows, increasing winter floods, sea level rise and coastal erosion? 5 pts: Proposal describes likely climate stressors 5 pts: Proposal describes salmonid species/life stages impacted by climate stressors 5 pts: Project design includes rationale for adapting to or mitigating climate stresorss	1 to 15

2024 SRFB Targeted Investment Grant: Coast Salmon Partnership Regional Technical Committee Scores

Criteria	24-1569 M Nemah	24-1499 Shale
Lead Entity Rank	10.0	10.0
Species Richness	7.3	7.0
Critical Life Stage	3.9	4.0
Life History Diversity	8.3	8.1
Amount of Habitat Benefit	8.9	7.4
Habitat Forming Processes	8.9	8.6
Budget	7.0	8.6
Logistics	3.7	4.7
Sustainability	4.0	4.1
Threat to Habitat	7.0	7.9
Climate Adaptation	9.4	10.9
Total Score	**78.3**	**81.3**

The criteria for scoring developed by each lead entity are described in the sections below.

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

Regional Technical Committee Membership

Emily Gardner
Consulting Forester/T3 Project Coordinator, Washington Dept Natural Resources
Expertise: Monitoring Methods, Data Organization/Mgt

John Hagan

Coast Region Habitat Biologist, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Expertise: Fish Ecology, Remote Sensing, Water Quality

Ed Krynak
Stream Ecologist, Washington Dept Ecology
Expertise: Water Quality and Quantity, Benthic Invertebrates

Kyle Martens
Fisheries Biologist, Washington Dept Natural Resources
Expertise: Fish Ecology, Fish-Habitat Interactions, Restoration Science

Mark Mobbs
Environmental Scientist, Quinault Indian Nation
Expertise: Fish Ecology, Water Quality, Forest Management

Amy Spoon
Assistant Regional Habitat Program Manager, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife
Expertise: Habitat Management and Policy

Erin Witkop
District Fish Biologist, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife
Expertise: Estuary Habitat, Aquaculture, Fisheries Management

Ned Pittman, Program Director of the Coast Salmon Partnership, participated in the lead entity technical reviews. Mr. Pittman has expertise in habitat restoration, fisheries biology, salmon and habitat monitoring, project management, and regional planning. The names and information of additional technical reviewers for each lead entity are provided in the sections below.

Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB that the regional implementation or Habitat Work Schedule did not specifically identify?

No.

Criteria the SRFB Considers in Funding Regional Project Lists

How did your regional 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?

Criteria for scoring projects, developed by each lead entity, include questions regarding the number of species and/or life history stages affected by each proposed project.

The *Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan* summarized information on status of the 118 salmon populations in the Washington Coast region. When the plan was completed in 2013, information was available from the 1992 and 2002 SaSI status reviews conducted by co-managers and the 2011 expert stock status ranking on salmon strongholds conducted by the Wild Salmon Center.

Stock status review of Lake Ozette Sockeye (federally listed as *threatened*) is conducted on five-year cycles by NOAA Fisheries. The most recent status review was completed in fall 2022. Stock status reviews for non-listed salmon and steelhead have not been conducted by co-managers since 2002 in the Washington Coast region. In 2002, 53% to 57% of all populations were

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

assigned as "healthy"; however, an additional 35% - 37% of populations were of "unknown" status due to the lack of information.

Updates to stock status is a significant need for the Washington Coast Region. Status reviews for non-listed salmon and steelhead populations in the Washington Coast Region have not been conducted by co-managers since 2002. Further, status and trends are not reported in the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office State of the Salmon report. The inclusion of stock status and trends in the next State of Salmon report should be a high priority and could be used by Lead Entities to identify the stock-specific benefits of their projects.

How did your regional review consider whether a project addresses cost-effectiveness?

Cost effectiveness is considered at the lead entity level.

- North Pacific Coast Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is considered under the "budget" criteria, which evaluates whether projected costs are realistic and adequate.
- Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criterion for project ranking.
- Chehalis Basin Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criterion for project ranking.
- Willapa Bay Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criterion in the evaluation process.

How did your regional review consider whether a project benefits listed and non-listed species?

Due to the limited number of listed populations in the Washington Coast Region, most projects primarily benefit non-listed fish species. This is consistent with the primary goal of the *Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan* which is to avoid any future ESA listings of salmon or steelhead in the Washington Coast Region.

How did your regional review consider whether a project preserves high quality habitat? Identify the projects on your list that will preserve high quality habitat.

All proposed projects in the Washington Coast Region provide benefits to quality habitat. For example, each of the lead entity strategies recognize the importance of culvert fish barrier corrections because this type of project provides access to upstream habitats in relatively good condition throughout the Washington Coast Region. Acquisitions also help to preserve high quality habitat, although there were no acquisition projects included in the final 2024 project list.

How did your regional review consider whether a project implements a high priority project or action in a regional or watershed-based salmon recovery plan?

Each project's priority level (if applicable) is identified in the lead entity strategies and noted, with the page number, in the project application found online in PRISM and Habitat Work Schedule.

Four projects submitted for 2024 SRFB grants were associated with prioritized watershed-scale restoration plans. The Coast Salmon Partnership's Prioritized Watershed Restoration program has encouraged the development of watershed-scale restoration planning in each lead entity area and is modeled after the SRFB Intensively Monitored Watersheds. To date, there are two completed restoration plans associated with the Coast Salmon Partnership's PWR program (Newaukum, Middle Nemah) and three additional watersheds for which such restoration planning is underway (Calawah, Queets/Clearwater, Cloquallum).

How did your regional review consider whether a project was sponsored by an organization with a successful record of project implementation?

A record of sponsor project completion rate, identifying the number of previous projects funded and completed by the sponsor in SRFB grant rounds can be found online in PRISM.

How did your regional review consider whether a project involves members of the veterans conservation corps established in Revised Code of Washington 43.60A.150?

Veterans serve on staff at multiple organizations that sponsor habitat restoration projects in the Washington Coast Region. Both Thurston and Lewis Conservation Districts hire veterans to support projects funded through the SRFB grant round, including collaboration with the Veterans Conservation Corps. None of the lead entities use scoring criteria that give special consideration for involving Veterans.

Project List Summary Table

Table 4. Coast Salmon Partnership Project List for 2024 SRFB Regular Grant Round.

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Request
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity				
1	24-1530	Upper Wisen Creek Fish Passage Project, Ph 2	Trout Unlimited	$268,395
2	24-1195	Trib to Swanson Creek Fish Passage Design Project	Wild Salmon Center	$182,871
3	24-1177	Hermison Creek Stage 0 Restoration	Quileute Tribe	$60,642
4	24-1607	Calawah PWR Riparian Protection and Restoration	10000 Years Institute	$35,385
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity				
1	24-1501	Raft River Tributary Fish Passage Project Phase 2	Wild Salmon Center	$217,970
2	24-1570	July Creek Fish Passage Project, Ph 1	Trout Unlimited	$310,067
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity				
1	24-1164	Bernier Creek Wood Placement Field-Fit Project	Trout Unlimited	$349,731
2	24-1165	Newaukum Headwaters Wood Placement Assessment	Trout Unlimited	$200,000
3	24-1116	MF Newaukum Trib - Alpha Fish Passage Construction	Lewis Conservation District	$128,300
4	24-1364	Garrard Creek RM 4.4 – 5.0 Restoration Design	Grays Harbor Conservation District	$142,736
5	24-1236	SF Newaukum Trib at Clark Fish Passage Design	Lewis County Public Works	$219,428
Willapa Bay Lead Entity				
1	18-1193	Smith Creek Tidal Restoration (Cost Increase)	Pacific Conservation District	$140,000
2	24-1516	N Willapa Bay Wildlife Area Floodplain Recon	Ducks Unlimited	$175,660
3	24-1244	Government Road Estuary Culvert Replacement Project	Sea Resources	$256,000
4	23-1124	Patton Creek Willapa Passage and Restoration Design (Cost Increase)	Willapa Bay Fish Enhancement Group	$1,984
			Total	**$2,689,169**

Table 5. Coast Salmon Partnership Project List for 2024 SRFB Riparian Grant Round.

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Request
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity				
1	24-1608	Quillayute River Watershed Riparian Restoration	Clallam Conservation District	$210,129
2	24-1607	Calawah PWR Riparian Protection and Restoration	10,000 Years Institute	$253,935
Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity				
1	24-1605	Lower Quinault R Invasive Plant Removal (Phase 10)	Quinault Indian Nation	$449,423
Chehalis Basin Lead Entity				
1	24-1366	Mox Chehalis Creek RM 5.3-6.3 Riparian Restoration	Grays Harbor Conservation District	$886,772
Willapa Bay Lead Entity				
1	24-1769	Rue Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration	Willapa Bay Regional Fish Enhancement Group	$214,253
2	24-1687	PCD Crew Riparian Maintenance	Pacific Conservation District	$269,847
				Total $2,284,359

Table 6. Coast Salmon Partnership Project List for 2024 SRFB Targeted Investment Grant Round.

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Request
1	24-1499	Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3	Trout Unlimited	$3,524,416
2	24-1569	M Nemah Priority Restoration Phase 2 & 3	Pacific Conservation District	$3,953,000
			Total	**$7,477,416**

Local Review Process: North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation (local technical reviewer and citizen committee score sheet or comment forms) of the local citizens advisory group and technical advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups' ratings.

The general evaluation criteria used by the NPCLE Technical Committee and Citizen Committee in reviewing projects proposed for the 2024 SRFB Grant Round is approximately the same process that has been in place since 2010; as described in the NPCLE Strategy document that is updated into a new edition each year (NPCLE 2024). This project prioritization process is described in detail on pages 5 to 12 and in Table 2. These broadly include: project strategy, project method, habitat quality, community support, and applicant qualifications (see scoring matrix below). All projects are entered into Salmon Recovery Portal initially as Conceptual Projects and then tracked through their ontogeny in SRP from there.

With the new riparian funding this year, the group opted to score and rank riparian and regular projects separately to prevent confusion. For projects seeking riparian funding, the Technical Committee revised the "Project Method Type" section of the scoring matrix by expanding the "Riparian Restoration" category to include scores for each previously listed type of riparian restoration. This change was crucial because many existing project method types were ineligible for riparian funding, and the committee aimed to ensure a more accurate comparison of riparian projects. Other than this adjustment, scorers used the standard score sheet without further modifications. The Technical Committee submitted their scores and recommendations to the Citizens Committee for review and final decision. The current round of projects had closely aligned scores, and the final rankings were considered appropriate, with no objections from either the Technical Committee or the Citizens Committee (see attached scores).

Project scoring matrix (continued on next page, with the amended Project Method Type section for riparian projects on the page following):

CATEGORIES			SCORE
PRIMARY PROJECT STRATEGY (score only the single most appropriate strategy)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	(Reviewer)
Preservation/Protection.	Obtains permanent protection from direct human impacts to habitat conditions through conservation easements or land purchase.	**0 to 10**	
Assessment to define projects and/or to fill data gaps.	Conducts archival and empirical studies to document or ground truth current conditions prior to identifying specific restoration actions.	**0 to 10**	
Restoration of Processes - Long term	Undertakes actions that support natural processes to permanently (longer than 10 years) recover habitat conditions.	**0 to 10**	
Restoration of Physical Habitat - short term	Undertakes engineered restoration of degraded habitat to immediately improve habitat conditions on a temporary time scale (<10 years).	**0 to 5**	
Reconnect Fragmented / Isolated Habitats	Undertakes actions that repair physical corridors and restores functions of previously connected habitat areas.	**0 to 10**	

PROJECT METHOD TYPE (score only as many as appropriate)	Category Description	Score Range	SCORE (Reviewer)
Acquisition/Easement	Project will use funds to purchase and/or a contractual agreement to maintain or improve salmon habitat conditions.	**0 to 4**	
Fish Passage	Remove stream-crossing structures or restore, upgrade and replace stream-crossing structures to allow migration of all fish life history stages and the natural movement of streambed material and large woody material. Consider the severity of the blockage.	**0 to 4**	
Road Decommissioning	Elimination of existing road(s) and reestablishment of natural channel configuration and natural habitat functions.	**0 to 4**	
Drainage / Stabilization	Increase water crossing structure (including but not limited to, bridges, culverts, crossdrains) sizes or numbers specifically to improve drainage and stability to avoid excess flow into any drainage, and/or stabilize segments in risk of failure. Consider the risk of failure and sediment delivery to the system. *Fish passage projects not applicable unless part of a larger package.	**0 to 4**	
Floodplain & Wetland Connectivity	Remove, relocate and re-design road segments, dikes, bank armoring, revetments and approach fills that are specifically impacting floodplain or wetland function and hydrology and/or reduces incision through increased vertical connectivity.	**0 to 4**	
Large Woody Material Placement	Design and place engineered/less-engineered woody material accumulations and logjam structures to enhance channel stability, stabilize spawning substrate, accumulate natural wood, and/or to protect significant habitat features for the maintenance of productive fish habitat.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration	Inventory and remove invasive species along banks and river bars within basins using appropriate methods for removal and control. Promote appropriate age and species composition of vegetation through thinning and replanting. Fence riparian areas from livestock, relocate parallel roads and other infrastructure from riparian areas.	**0 to 4**	
Instream structure removal / abandonment	Permanent removal of culverts, failed bridges, cedar spalts, and other anthropogenic instream blockages so that the channel returns to natural conditions leaving no structure behind.	**0 to 4**	
Instream Structure Improvement/replacement	Improvement **or replacement** of existing culverts, bridges, or other failed instream structures so that the channel returns to adequate function for the support of salmon habitat.	**0 to 4**	
Other (methods not captured above)	Unique or specific assessments, experimental techniques, quantitative and spatial modeling or the application of new technology.	**0 to 4**	

HABITAT AND BIOLOGY ADDRESSED (Score low to high for how it is improved or maintained in excellent condition)	Category Description	Score Range	SCORE (Reviewer)
Salmonid Habitat Quality	Water quality, pool frequency, channel composition, LWM frequency, and instream biodiversity positively affected by the project.	**0 to 4**	
Salmonid Habitat Quantity	Total improved stream length/estuary area etc. after project completion. Reviewer may take into consideration percent of critical habitat positively affected by project.	**0 to 4**	
Salmonid Life Histories	Range of salmon life history stages addressed and positively affected by the project (e.g. spawning, rearing, migration, off-channel refugia).	**0 to 4**	
Salmonid Species/Run Diversity (current)	Diversity of salmonid species and runs positively affected by the project. Consider diversity relative to the other projects submitted for funding.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian forest and native vegetation	Are riparian areas healthy with native vegetation or will invasive species and/or restoration be addressed?	**0 to 4**	
Sediment Control	Anthropogenic or geomorphic- sediment issues and/or their restoration positively affected by the project.	**0 to 4**	
Climate Adaptation	Climate adaptation is formally incorporated into project benefits and addressed in the proposal description.	**0 to 4**	
Salmonid habitat connectivity	Improvement or maintenance of connectivity to functional or high quality habitat.	**0 to 4**	

Likelihood of Success (score applicant based on track record and resources)	Category Description	Score Range	SCORE (Reviewer)
Applicant is or has an appropriate project sponsor.	How complete and balanced is the project team?	**0 to 4**	
Likelihood of satisfying the granting agency.	How does this project address the funding requirements of the granting agency?	**0 to 4**	
Accuracy and completeness of budget.	Are projected expenses realistic relative to documented costs and are they adequate?	**0 to 4**	
Urgency for immediate implementation.	Are there timing issues for this projects success that make it more important to move forward now?	**0 to 4**	
Qualifications	Qualifications / track record of sponsor/partners	**0 to 4**	
Local Community Support	Is there endorsement (e.g support letters) of affected landowners, support by economic sectors, community awareness and adequate buy in?	**0 to 4**	
		TOTAL:	0

Amended Project Method Type section refined for scoring riparian projects:

PROJECT METHOD TYPE (score only as many as appropriate)	Category Description	Score Range	SCORE (Reviewer)
Acquisition/Easement	Purchase and/or a contractual agreement to maintain or improve salmon habitat conditions.	**0 to 4**	
Fish Passage	Remove stream-crossing structures or restore, upgrade and replace stream-crossing structures to allow migration of all fish life history stages and the natural movement of streambed material and large woody material.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Road Decommissioning	Elimination of existing road(s) and reestablishment of natural channel configuration and natural habitat functions.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Drainage / Stabilization	Increase water crossing structure sizes to better accommodate peak flows. Increase number of cross drains to avoid excess flow into any drainage, and/or remove side cast at segments in risk of failure.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Floodplain & Wetland Connectivity	Remove, relocate and re-design road segments, dikes, bank armoring, revetments and approach fills that are specifically impacting floodplain or wetland function and hydrology.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Instream Habitat Improvement	Design and place engineered woody material accumulations, beaver dam analogs, or streambank stabilization to enhance channel stability, stabilize spawning substrate, accumulate natural wood, and/or to protect significant habitat features for the maintenance of productive fish habitat.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration--thinning	Promote appropriate age and species composition of vegetation through thinning.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration--planting	Promote appropriate age and species composition of vegetation through replanting.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration--invasives	Inventory and remove invasive species along banks and river bars within basins using appropriate methods for removal and control.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration--protection	Fence riparian areas from livestock, relocate parallel roads and other infrastructure from riparian areas.	**0 to 4**	
Riparian Restoration--stewardship	Stewardship of existing riparian areas.	**0 to 4**	
Instream structure removal / abandonment	Permanent removal of culverts, failed bridges, cedar spalts, and other anthropogenic instream blockages so that the channel returns to natural conditions.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Instream Structure Improvement/replacement	Improvement of existing culverts, bridges, or other failed instream structures so that the channel returns to adequate function for the support of salmon habitat.	**0 to 4**	n/a
Other	Special assessments, experimental techniques, quantitative and spatial modeling or the application of new technology.	**0 to 4**	

NPCLE 2024 Project Scoring Results

	Regular Projects			Riparian Projects	
	Upper Wisen Ck Fish Passage #24-1530	**Trib to Swanson Ck Fish Passage #24-1195**	**Hermison Wetland Restoration #24-1177**	**Quillayute Riparian Restoration #24-1608**	**Calawah Riparian Restoration #24-1607**
Kyle Martens	65	63	65	55.5	53
Betsy Krier	51	recused	61	67	62
Nicole Rasmussen	59	recused	58	71	69
Luke Kelly	recused	72	67	59	64
Eric Carlsen	46	48.5	42	45	43.5
Katie Krueger	69	61	63	69	67
Chad Wilkins	90	92	90	84	79
Sierra Hemmig	77.5	70.5	recused	recused	66
Tami Pokorny	69	73	68	62	73
Steve Thompson	recused	68	61	68	73
Ned Pittman	56	59	52	recused	recused
Kim Bray	68	70	67	63	66
Rebecca Mahan	66	62	48	63	55
Caroline Walls	71	61	recused	65	68
Meghan Adamire	76	recused	68	recused	62
Jill Silver	85	60	64	66	recused
Average	**67.75**	**66.15**	**62.45**	**64.42**	**64.32**
Rank	**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**First Riparian**	**Second Riparian**

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

2024 Technical Committee Members
Members of the Technical Committee who scored projects in 2024 are noted with an asterisk.*

*Meghan Adamire	Clallam Conservation District (Restoration/Conservation ecologist)
Robert Beck	Quileute Natural Resources (Water Quality specialist)
*Kimberly Bray	Hoh Tribe (Water quality specialist)
Michele Canale	Olympic Forest Collaborative
*Eric Carlsen	WDNR Retired (Restoration engineer)
Pat Crain	Olympic National Park (Fish biologist)
John Hagan	NW Indian Fish Commission (Restoration ecologist)
Mike Hagen	Private Consultant Forester / Restoration ecologist
Mike Haggerty	Natural Resource consultant
*Sierra Hemmig	Quileute Tribe Natural Resources (Riparian Biologist)
*Luke Kelly	Trout Unlimited (Restoration ecologist)*
Julie Ann Koehlinger	Hoh Tribe (TFW biologist)
Amy Kocourek	NOAA Fisheries
*Betsy Krier	Wild Salmon Center (Fish habitat biologist)
*Katie Krueger	QNR-retired (Restoration policy attorney/geologist)
*Rebecca Mahan	Clallam County (Habitat biologist)
*Kyle Martens	DNR (Fish biologist)
Stephanie Martin	Makah Tribe (Aquatic ecologist)
Noelle Nordstrom	DNR (Fish and Wildlife biologist)
Kris Northcut	WDFW (WDFW Area Habitat Biologist**)**
*Ned Pittman	Coast Salmon Partnership (Fisheries ecologist)
*Tami Pokorny	Jefferson County (Hydrologist/Restoration ecologist)
Theresa Powell	WDFW (Fisheries biologist)
*Nicole Rasmussen	Quileute Tribe (Aquatic ecologist)
Anne Shaffer	Coastal Watershed Institute (Coastal ecologist)
*Jill Silver	10,000 Years Institute (Coastal ecologist)
Kyle Smith	The Nature Conservancy (Forest Manager)
*Steve Thompson	SRT Engineering
Justin Urresti	The Nature Conservancy (Conservation Forester)
*Caroline Walls	Quileute Tribe (Restoration ecologist)
*Chad Wilkins	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition (RFEG Executive Director)

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in the local process, if applicable.

On April 24, 2024, members of the SRFB Review Panel, Citizens Committee, and Technical Committee attended physical site visits at three of the project locations and watched presentations for two projects that covered too large of an area to feasibly visit. Their technical comments were made available to the sponsors and both committees for review/input and for further Q/A in our process. Sponsors also presented to the Technical and Citizens Committees on how they addressed Review Panel comments and questions and allowed time for additional feedback from the committees.

Local Evaluation Process and Project Lists: North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

Explain how multi-year implementation plans or Habitat Work Schedules helped to develop project lists.

Project status and additions to Habitat Work Schedule (now Salmon Recovery Portal or SRP) are updated regularly in coordination with the Coast Salmon Partnership Data Steward, Rebekah Brooks, and are annually fully reviewed for consistency and accuracy with the Regional Organization (Coast Salmon Partnership). The annually updated NPCLE restoration strategy and project list take into consideration priority restoration needs and goals in each watershed. Some watersheds and reaches have been identified to receive more focused restoration analysis and implementation scheduling than others. The Lower Quillayute River, Middle Hoh River, and the Calawah River Basin are currently the focus of increased monitoring, modeling and assessment for more intensive coordinated restoration. All projects identified by NPCLE are required to use the regional conceptual project form and to be entered into SRP in coordination with our regional data steward. All identified projects are reviewed annually on their status of low, medium, or high for our priority project list by the NPCLE Technical Committee. For all of this work the Salmon Recovery Portal is a critical tool.

Explain how finalized project lists address the comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?

The final ranked project list results from the recommendations of scores and rankings provided by the Technical Committee (TC), followed by the Citizens Committee's final decision after an extensive technical review and scoring process. Both committees had ample opportunities to review the projects, ask questions, and provide feedback. The coordinator compiled this feedback for the sponsors and facilitated meetings where sponsors could present updates and address additional questions.

For the North Pacific Coast Lead Entity 2024 SRFB Grant Round, funding allocations included $547,293 from the regular SRFB fund and $464,064 from the SRFB Riparian fund. Three projects were proposed and submitted for regular funding, while two projects were proposed for riparian funding. The committees scored and ranked the riparian and regular projects separately.

The Citizens Committee approved the full funding request of $511,908 for the three regular projects, leaving a remaining balance from the regular funds of $35,385 to be allocated to the riparian projects. The total request for the riparian projects was $600,764, resulting in a shortfall of $101,315 after applying the remaining funds from the regular SRFB allocation. Given the projects' scores were closely aligned, with only a 0.1 difference in points, the Technical Committee recommended, and the Citizens Committee agreed, to split the deficit between the two riparian projects. Each project was advised to reduce its scope accordingly, unless additional funding became available. Both committees reported no issues with the projects that were approved.

Local Review Process: Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation (local technical reviewer and citizen committee score sheet or comment forms) of the local citizens advisory group and technical advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups' ratings.

The Quinault Indian Nation WRIA 21 lead entity evaluation criteria and process stayed consistent with previous years in this 2024 grant round. The technical evaluation and scoring criteria are shown below as well as the Technical Review Group (TRG) membership. The TRG reviewed five projects this year and facilitated aligning them into different funding opportunities, including:

- Washington Coast Resilience and Restoration Initiative (WCRRI) – This funding source required the TRG to review and write a letter of support for this lead entity's sole submittal to WCRRI, the Upper Quinault River Restoration Phase 6 project.
- Targeted Investments – This new funding source required the TRG to review and rank this lead entity's sole submittal to TI, the Shale Creek Large Wood Restoration Phase 3 project, assigning it a #1 rank.
- SRFB Riparian – This new funding source required the TRG to review and rank this lead entity's sole submittal to SRFB Riparian, the Lower Quinault River Invasive Plant Removal Phase 10 project, assigning it a #1 rank.
- SRFB Regular – The last task in the TRG's process was to review and rank the two projects submitted for the SRFB regular grant round, including the Raft River Tributary Fish Passage Final Design and July Creek Fish Passage Preliminary Design Phase 1. As explained in the TRG meeting notes, the Raft River proposal consistently scored slightly higher than the July Creek proposal for all participating scorers. While July Creek was seen as having a higher score for species priorities and benefits, Raft River scored higher in its certainty of success, implementing a previously funded design project, and its readiness to proceed. As a result of these higher scores, Raft River was ranked #1 and July Creek was ranked #2, though both are essential projects for restoring blocked fish access and salmon recovery.

The TRG's recommendations were forwarded to the lead entity's citizen advisory group which is the Quinault Indian Nation's Natural Resources and Community Development Subcommittee of the Business Committee of the Tribal Council. Subcommittee members reviewed project applications, TRG meeting notes and recommendations, and asked questions of staff and the lead entity coordinator. They agreed with all of the TRG findings and recommendations as presented and unanimously approved each project and the rankings for submittal to SRFB.

Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity–Technical Review Group Project Scoring Form

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1. How many priority salmonid stocks are present?

Salmonid Stocks Score: _____ (this value will be provided for each project)

2. How many salmonid life history stages would this project help? (egg, juvenile, adult)

Three life histories	3
Two life histories	2
One life history	1
No life histories	0

3. How many priority salmonid life history stages would this project help to improve productivity of the stock? (Refer to prioritized salmonid stocks list in Strategy then use best available information and professional judgement to determine the number of priority life history stages benefitting).

Multiple priorities would be addressed	4
One priority would be addressed	2
No priority would be addressed	0

4. Compared to the other projects proposed this grant round, how much habitat will benefit from the project?

A relatively high number of miles or acres of habitat	6
A relatively moderate number of miles or acres of habitat	4
A relatively low number of miles or acres of habitat	2

5. How was the need for this project determined?

There is data for the project area that documents the need for the proposed restoration actions	6
General scientific theory supports the need for the proposed restoration actions	4
It has been speculated that this type of restoration should be performed	2
There is no evidence that there is a problem	0

6. Has the habitat been recently surveyed or assessed?

Yes	5	Go to 6a.
No	0	If the proposed project is for an assessment go to 6b, otherwise go to 7.

6a. What is the current quality of habitat?

There is a threat to good habitat that needs to be addressed immediately	4
The habitat is in poor condition and will get worse	3
The habitat is in poor condition and will not improve on its own	2
The habitat is need of improvement, but unlikely to get worse	1
The habitat is not in need of improvement	0

6b. Would the proposed survey or assessment provide the information for 6 and 6a above?

Yes	5
No	0

7. How much time will be needed before this project is effective?
(See Table 8 in Strategy)

Immediately	6
1 - 3 years	4
3 - 10 years	2
> 10 years	0

8. How long is the project's effectiveness expected to last?

> 80 years	8
25 - 80 years	6
10 - 25 years	4
1 - 10 years	2
< 1 year	0

9. How relatively effective would this project be towards achieving salmon recovery in WRIA 21? (See Table 8 then Table 9 in Strategy)

Highly effective	6
Intermediately effective	4
Modestly effective	2
Not effective	0

10. Does this project restore or protect natural habitat forming processes?

This project will restore multiple processes	6
This project will directly restore a process	4
This project will indirectly restore a process	2
This project will not restore a process	0

11. To what level does this project improve habitat and salmonid stock resiliency to potential climate change impacts?

High	5
Moderate	3
Low	1

12. Does the project create or support development of salmonid habitat diversity?

The project will substantially effect habitat diversity within the watershed	6
The project will moderately effect diversity within the watershed	4
The project will minimally effect habitat diversity within the watershed	2
The project will not affect habitat diversity within the watershed	0

13. Does the proposed project design fit with existing hydraulic conditions or other physical constraints?

Yes	5
No	0

14. How would this project address threats for salmonids based on habitat related issues? (See Table 7 and Figure 5 in Strategy)

The project addresses a high threat to salmonids and habitat	3
The project addresses a moderate threat to salmonids and habitat	2
The project addresses a low threat to salmonids and habitat	1

The project addresses no threat to salmonids and habitat	0

15. What is the likelihood for successful project implementation as proposed?

The proposed project is ready for implementation with no constraints to address	6
The proposed project is ready for implementation but has a few potential constraints to address	4
The proposed project is not ready for implementation and there are significant constraints remaining to address	0

16. How well was the budget constructed?

The budget is detailed and comprehensive	4
The budget is adequate	2
The budget is not complete or is not realistic	0

17. How well are the project goals and objectives supported by the proposed methods and the Strategy?

The goals and objectives are well defined and supported	6
The goals and objectives are moderately defined and supported	4
The goals and objectives are poorly defined and supported	2
The goals and objectives are unclear and not supported	0

18. Does the project implement previously completed design plans?

Final Design	5
Preliminary Design	3
Conceptual Design	1
No Design	0

19. Is the project phased and to be completed within a reasonably defined number of years?

Yes	3
No	0

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TOTAL SCORE: _____

Identify the local technical review team (include expertise, names, and affiliations of members) *Asterisk indicates the TRG member provided scores at the ranking meeting.

Technical Review Group Members – 2024 SRFB Grant Round:

1. *Brandon Carman, Habitat Biologist – Region 6 - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
2. Betsy Krier, Fish Habitat Specialist – Wild Salmon Center
3. Catharine Copass, Vegetation Branch Chief – National Park Service - Olympic National Park
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4. *Andrew Stonebreaker, Hydrological Technician – U.S. Forest Service - Olympic National Forest
5. John Hagan, Coastal Habitat Biologist – Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
6. *Ned Pittman, Program Director – Coast Salmon Partnership
7. *Kyle Martens, Fish Biologist – State of Washington Department of Natural Resources
8. *Pad Smith, Prof. Engineer/Hydrologist - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
9. Kyle Smith, Director of Forest Management – The Nature Conservancy
10. Luke Kelly (and Sean Ludden), Western Washington Program Director – Trout Unlimited
11. Nicole Rasmussen, Fish Habitat Specialist *(Alternate)* – Wild Salmon Center

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in the local process, if applicable.

The SRFB review panel representatives attended in-person project site visits with the QIN Lead Entity Technical Review Group and project sponsors on April 26, 2024. Following the site visits, the SRFB review panel representatives provided comments and technical recommendations to each project sponsor per SRFB grant program procedures. Technical Review Group members also considered SRFB review panel comments and recommendations during their individual reviews of each proposed project.

Local Evaluation Process and Project Lists: Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity

Explain how multi-year implementation plans or Habitat Work Schedules helped to develop project lists.

The Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity (QINLE) maintained a list of 'conceptual' and 'planned' projects in the Salmon Recovery Portal Database (SRP). Many of the projects are part of ongoing, long-term restoration programs that apply a 'phased implementation approach' to complete work over many years. Examples of restoration programs in WRIA 21 include Upper Quinault River Restoration, Lower Quinault River Tributaries Restoration, Lower Quinault River Invasive Plant Control, Queets-Clearwater Watershed Restoration, and the WRIA 21 Fish Passage Barrier Inventory.

At the beginning of a SRFB Grant Round each year, the Quinault Indian Nation Lead Entity solicits a 'Request For Proposals' to generate a 'proposed' project list for use of the lead entity SRFB funding allocation provided each year. The SRP Database is used to document and track projects submitted by the QINLE for SRFB grant funding consideration and to track habitat restoration progress.

This year the lead entity coordinator worked with project sponsors and governments to generate a new Planned Project Forecast List that focuses on communicating a narrower, more realistic list of priority projects that are likely to proceed in the next two years. Total funding required from SRFB and matching sources are projected to be just over $8M for the next two years.

Explain how finalized project lists address the comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?

The final ranked project list is based on recommendation of the Technical Review Group (TRG) to the Citizen Committee following completion of a technical review and scoring process. The

TRG scoring results and recommendations for each project are presented to the Citizens Committee by the lead entity coordinator for approval.

The 2024 SRFB Review Panel provided comments on all projects submitted through the WRIA 21 lead entity process. The TRG and project sponsors considered all submitted projects and made adjustments where necessary to projects and project comments. All WRIA 21 projects were cleared by the Review Panel in their final assessment.

Local Review Process: Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation (local technical reviewer and citizen committee score sheet or comment forms) of the local citizens advisory group and technical advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups' ratings.

The Chehalis Basin Lead Entity has a combined local and technical review team that forms as an ad-hoc committee to review projects each year. Scoring occurs through a discussion about the projects as a group on ranking day, and each project score reflects the consensus of that group. The Habitat Work Group is the "citizen's committee" for the Lead Entity, members do not score projects but ultimately approve the ranked list. The project scores and a narrative of how those scores were assigned by the local/technical team, is provided below.

Category	**Criteria**	**Guidance - All Project Types**	**Total Possible Points**
Overall Benefit	1) Critical Need	Does the proposal make a strong, scientifically supported, case for the need for this project?	6
		1a) Does the proposal clearly articulate how the action will address the threat/need?	2
		1b) Does the proposal clearly articulate how the action will address the threat?	2
		1c) Is the proposed action cited in or supported by adopted conservation and recovery plans, habitat assessments or other relevant documentation?	2
	2) Species	Will the project protect or restore habitat for multiple salmonid species and/or rare populations?	6
		2a) Does the project protect or restore habitat for multiple salmon species?	4
		2b) Does the project protect or restore habitat for a rare salmon species?	1
		2c) Has fish use been documented?	1
	3) Life History Benefits	Will the project benefit multiple life history stages?	6
	4) Watershed Processes	Does the project protect or restore natural watershed processes that will improve habitat-forming and/or biological processes?	6
	5) High Priority Areas and Actions	Does the proposal address a high priority action in a high-priority geographic area?	6
		5a) Is the project a high priority action? (max 4 pts)	4
		5b) Is the project in a high priority area? (max 2 pts)	2
	6) Quantity of Benefit	Does the proposal quantify project benefits for target species? Will the project result in a major improvement or preservation of habitat function or species abundance/ diversity?	6
	7) Synergy with Other Actions	Does the project build on prior investment and is the proposal part of a strategic approach to achieving habitat goals? Will the project result in a clear net benefit (greater than the proposed project alone) because of this strategic approach?	6
	Subscore		***42***

Certainty of Benefit	8) Approach/ Science-Based	Is the proposed action consistent with proven scientific methods?	3
	9) Clear Goals and Objectives	Does the proposal include quantifiable actions, goals and SMART* objectives? "SMART" = specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound	3
	10) Scope	Is the project scope appropriate to meet its goals and objectives?	3
	Subscore		***9***
	11) Budget & Cost Effectiveness	Is the project budget realistic and does it contain sufficient detail? Is the project cost effective?	
		19a) Does the proposal's budget provide sufficient detail to determine whether or not projected expenses are realistic to achieve the project's stated goals?	1
		19b) Does the project have a low cost a low cost relative to the predicted benefits for the project type in that location?	2
		19c) Has the sponsor clearly leveraged available resources to reduce costs and maximize benefits (e.g., use of matching funds, volunteer labor, combining individual projects/tasks to reduce administrative costs, or other efficiencies)? Match above and beyond the requirements.	3
	Subscore		***6***
Ability to Implement	12) Team Experience	Does the project sponsor have a demonstrated ability to complete projects as proposed, on time and according to budget?	3
	13) Schedule/ Sequence	Does the proposal include a logical sequence of actions and is the milestone schedule realistic?	3
	14) Permits	Are permits required for the project to proceed? If yes, what is the status of permit approval and is the permitting plan/schedule reasonable?	3
	15) Landowners	Do the participating and affected landowners support the project?	3
	16) Support Local Values	Does the proposal demonstrate a high level of support from local stakeholders (i.e. social, economic, and cultural groups, and/or identified in adopted plans and policies)?	3
	17) Education and Outreach	Will the project incorporate a long-term education/outreach program? Will the project foster a community conservation ethic through citizen involvement?	4
	18) Partnerships	Will the project benefit from a diverse, multi-stakeholder partnership?	4

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

Caprice Fasano, Quinault Indian Nation. Caprice is a fish habitat biologist and reviews permits within the Quinault U&A (which includes WRIA 21, 22, & 23). Caprice has worked for Quinault

and been involved in the Chehalis Basin Lead Entity since 2012. She specializes in forest practices, with knowledge of fish passage, salmon recovery, and watershed processes.

Ben Amidon, Chehalis Tribe. Ben is the restoration coordinator for the Department of Natural Resources, currenting working on riparian planting and maintenance of tribal restoration projects. His previous work experience includes restoration work for Sound Native Plants and brings expertise in riparian plantings.

Megan Tuttle, Habitat Biologist 3. WDFW Region 6. Megan has expertise in salmon biology and whether project actions are likely to be permittable. She also brings local knowledge of the Grays Harbor watersheds.

Net Pittman, Program Director, Coast Salmon Partnership. Ned was directly involved with research and monitoring associated with salmonid recovery efforts for more than 19 years. He has family roots in the Chehalis Basin and possess extensive local knowledge of the coastal river basins.

Cindy Wilson, Citizen, Thurston County. Cindy's career was with Thurston County's Planning department and brings expertise in water and land use planning in Washington State.

Martin McClallum, Citizen, Thurston County. Martin is a retired policy advisor with the State of Washington, on the Nisqually River Council, a Thurston Stream Team volunteer, a Kennedy Creek Salmon Trail docent, and stewards a Capitol Land Trust parcel on the Skookumchuck. He has been getting to know the Chehalis watershed by keeping track of the ASRP, following involvement a few years ago at the ASRP event at Centralia College. He is also involved with Chehalis River Alliance and is becoming more and more familiar with the Chehalis watershed and its creeks and tributaries.

Sarah Watkins, Citizen, Grays Harbor County. Sarah is a graduate of the Grays Harbor College school of forestry. She currently works for the 10,000 Years Institute on invasive plant removal on the Washington Coast and in the Chehalis Basin. She lives in Oakville.

Key McMurry, Citizen, Grays Harbor County. Key brings expertise in wetland delineation, wetland policy, and salmon habitat restoration project design and review processes within both the Chehalis and Willapa geographies.

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in the local process, if applicable.

The two review panel members attended the in-person field tours and provided feedback to sponsors and the review team. Comments that were written up and returned to the sponsors after the site visits reflect a combination of the review panel member comments and local review team comments.

Local Evaluation Process and Project Lists: Chehalis Basin Lead Entity

Explain how multi-year implementation plans or Habitat Work Schedules helped to develop project lists.

We do not have a multi-year implementation plan. We participated in the exercise to develop a Planned Project Forecast List for the 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 grant rounds and entered those projects into SRP. In general, we have seen that project lists produced in advance do not overlap closely with actual proposals submitted. Reasons include not getting a design phase of a project funded in a previous grant round, not getting sufficient match funding from another funding program, loss of landowner willingness, and sponsor's lack of capacity to take on additional projects, albeit well intentioned when the planned project forecast list was developed.

Explain how finalized project lists address the comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?

The Local/Technical Review team received information about the projects from the written applications and during the field visits. Local reviewers provided input and asked questions about those projects immediately after the tour, which the Lead Entity Coordinator compiled and uploaded via the PRISM module. Sponsors replied to these comments, and the local review accounted for that information provided.

Local reviewers found that the "Riparian" projects were hard to review this year, given that this is a new project category. They asked sponsors for a lot more information about these proposed projects than is typical of SRFB projects. Sponsors were slow in providing answers to those questions, and ultimately the local review team delayed ranking of those two projects.

Different this year was the desire by the Local/Technical team to learn the comments from the State Review team before finalizing their scoring and ranking. There were comments on the field tour about the MF Newaukum project that the local reviewers wanted to know how the State panel would address. Since the State comments were not provided before local review, the local reviewers were satisfied with getting insight from the Grant Manager on what the review panel was thinking, and hearing how the sponsor addressed the local questions (which were similar to the questions the state reviewers asked). For the Riparian projects, the local reviewers did end up waiting until after the rest of the projects had been scored and ranked to score and rank the riparian projects. This is because they needed more information about the projects from the sponsors, and also wanted to know the perspectives of the state reviewers. The sponsors of these projects used the deadline to respond to state comments as the final deadline, which meant that the local review team did not have the required information until the day before they were set to rank those projects. In an ideal world, we would have comments from the State panel before our ranking, but the timing does not work well to accommodate that and the rest of our grant process.

Issues with the projects themselves were mainly between the sponsors and the State reviewers. One project was flagged as a "Project of Concern" by the State reviewers due to lack of information, and the sponsor ultimately withdrew the project. Another project didn't have sufficient budget detail, and this was converted into a condition that the detail be provided later.

Local Review Process: Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation (local technical reviewer and citizen committee score sheet or comment forms) of the local citizens advisory group and technical advisory group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two groups' ratings.

Willapa Bay Lead Entity Technical Advisory Group (TAG) revised the scoring criteria used for scoring SRFB projects. The new score sheet is based on the former one with clarifications and revisions in criteria scoring and weighting that reflected the TAG judgements about deficiencies in previous scoring criteria. The TAG members score each project for its technical merit, answering only the questions that clearly apply to a project. The scoresheet is designed to automatically calculate a percentage score. Then an overall average is calculated with all of the TAG member scores combined.

PROJECT NAME / # : _____ **REVIEWER NAME:**
Sponsor:

Reminder: Score assessment and design phases at an equal level of gain as implementation phases, as long as the project will clearly lead to construction or restoration.

CATEGORIES - 4

1: PROJECT STRATEGY (score only one strategy)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	10%
Preservation/Protection	Obtains permanent protection from direct human impacts to habitat conditions through conservation easements or land purchase.	0 to 10			**B** Category Total Points:	10
Assessment to define projects and/or to fill data gaps	Conducts archival and empirical studies to document or ground truth current conditions prior to identifying specific restoration actions.	0 to 10			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	0
Restoration of Processes	Undertakes actions that support natural processes to recover habitat conditions.	0 to 10			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	0.0%
Reconnect Fragmented / Isolated Habitats	Undertakes actions that repair physical corridors and restores functions of previously connected habitat areas.	0 to 10			**E = D * A** Weighted Final Points	0.00

2: PROCESS TYPE (score only as many as appropriate)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	30%
Stream flow and flood storage	Does this action improve flow dyanamics, add remeanders to a stream, add flood water storage or areas for tidal flooding, or slow the velocity of flood waters?	0 to 10			**B** Category Total Points:	0
Sediment transport and storage	Does this action allow for deposition and storage of suspended sediment or bedload sediment in the river channel, sometimes induced by wood jams, aquatic vegetation, or beaver dams? Does this action allow for the transport of sediment to prevent siltation?	0 to 10			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	0
Longitudinal processes (Fish Passage)	Does this action address barriers to flow, conveyence, or other essential stream functions?	0 to 10			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	0.0%
Channel Flooplain processes	Does this action reconnect to floodplains, create pools or bars, or allow for channel movement?	0 to 10			**E = D * A** Weighted Final Points	0.00
Riparian processes	Does this action plant new riparian, add root reinforcement of banks, allow for new wood supply, or add leaf litter?	0 to 10				
Other	Additional Scored element selected by TAG	0 to 10				

3: HABITAT AND BIOLOGY ADDRESSED (Score low to high for how it is improved or maintained in excellent condition)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	40%
Salmonid Habitat Quality	To what degree does this project address impaired processes?	0 to 10			**B** Category Total Points:	0
Salmonid Habitat Quantity	Total improved stream length/estuary area etc. after project completion.	0 to 10			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	0
Salmonid Life Histories	Range of salmon life history stages addressed and positively affected by the project.	0 to 10			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	0.0%
Salmonid Species Diversity	Number of salmonid species positively affected. 3 pts each species: Coho, Chinook, Chum, Steelhead/Trout	0 to 12			**E = D * A** Weighted Final Points	0.00
Climate Adaptation	Climate adaptation is addressed in the proposal description and utilized CSP's or WDFW's climate adaptation tools.	0 to 10				
Salmonid habitat connectivity	Improvement or maintenance of connectivity to functional or high quality habitat.	0 to 10				

4: Likelihood of Success (score applicant based on track record and resources)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	20%
Accuracy and completeness of budget	Are projected expenses realistic relative to documented costs and are they adequate?	0 to 10			**B** Category Total Points:	0
Urgency for immediate implementation	Are there timing issues for this projects success that make it more important to move forward now?	0 to 10			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	0
Qualifications	Qualifications / track record of sponsor/partners	0 to 10			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	0.0%
					E = D * A Weighted Final Points	0.00
					TOTAL:	0.00

The TAG also created a new scoring sheet for the new Riparian Projects grant with criteria more specific to riparian related proposals.

PROJECT NAME / # : _____ **REVIEWER NAME:**
Sponsor:

Reminder: Score assessment and design phases at an equal level of gain as implementation phases, as long as the project will clearly lead to construction or restoration.

CATEGORIES - 4

1: PROJECT STRATEGY (score only one strategy)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	**20%**
Preservation/Protection	Obtains permanent protection from direct human impacts to habitat conditions through conservation easements.	**0 to 10**			**B** Category Total Points:	**10**
Assessment to define projects and/or to fill data gaps	Conducts archival and empirical studies to document or ground truth current conditions prior to identifying specific restoration actions.	**0 to 10**			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	**0**
Restoration of Processes	Undertakes actions that support natural processes to recover habitat conditions.	**0 to 10**			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	**0.0%**
					E = D * A Weighted Final Points	**0.00**

2: PROCESS TYPE (score only as many as appropriate)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	**30%**
Stream flow and flood storage	Does this action improve add flood water storage or areas for tidal flooding, or slow the velocity of flood waters? How well does the project include side channel or floodplain planting?	**0 to 10**			**B** Category Total Points:	**0**
Sediment transport and storage	How well does the project include measures to stabilize an eroding stream bank? (Does the project include an instream structure placement worktype? Does the project include a plan for currently or existing in-stream structures?)	**0 to 10**			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	**0**
Invasive Species Control	Does the project take steps to minimize introduction of invasive species during implementation or afterwards? Will there be ongoing invasive species management? Is there intention to remove currently present invasive species?	**0 to 10**			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	**0.0%**
Riparian Plan	Grade on the strength, detail and merit of the riparian enhancemnet/maintenance plan	**0 to 10**			**E = D * A** Weighted Final Points	**0.00**
Riparian Width	Is this following agency plans/scientific recommendation (ie. NRCS)? Is the width of ripairan plantings sufficient/meet or exceed SPTH? Are plantings anticipated to become LWM at some point?	**0 to 10**				
Other	Additional Scored element selected by TAG	**0 to 10**				

3: HABITAT AND BIOLOGY ADDRESSED (Score low to high for how it is improved or maintained in excellent condition)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	**30%**
Salmonid Habitat Quality	To what degree does this project address impaired processes?	**0 to 10**			**B** Category Total Points:	**0**
Salmonid Habitat Quantity	Total improved riparian length/area area etc. after project completion.	**0 to 10**			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	**0**
Salmonid Life Histories	Range of salmon life history stages addressed and positively affected by the project.	**0 to 10**			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	**0.0%**
Salmonid Species Diversity (current)	Number of salmonid species positively affected. 3 pts each species: Coho, Chinook, Chum, Steelhead/Trout	**0 to 12**			**E = D * A** Weighted Final Points	**0.00**
Climate Adaptation	Climate adaptation is addressed in the proposal description and utilized CSP's or WDFW's climate adaptation tools. Riparian project identifies impacts to water temperature and sea level rise (see project proposal Q10)	**0 to 10**				
Connectivity to other riparian habitats	Improvement, creation or maintenance of connectivity to other functional or high quality riparian habitat.	**0 to 10**				

4: Likelihood of Success (score applicant based on track record and resources)	**Category Description**	**Score Range**	**SCORE** (Reviewer)	**COMMENTS** (Reviewer)	**A** Category % of Total Project Score	**20%**
Accuracy and completeness of budget	Are projected expenses realistic relative to documented costs and are they adequate?	**0 to 10**			**B** Category Total Points:	**0**
Urgency for immediate implementation	Are there timing issues for this projects success that make it more important to move forward now?	**0 to 10**			**C** Total Reviewer Category Score:	**0**
Qualifications	Qualifications / track record of sponsor/partners	**0 to 10**			**D = C/B %** % of Category Points Possible	**0.0%**
					E = D * A Weighted Final Points	**0.00**
					TOTAL:	**0.00**

The TAG submitted a written recommendation to the Citizens Committee regarding their views on how well the scoring process worked to place proposals in the appropriate order. The Citizen's Committee reviews the TAG scores and the comments provided and used them as the basis for their ranking discussion (which may include questions around community engagement, community support, appropriateness of project type and timing, and other relevant considerations). The Committee has the authority to change the order of the scoring as they develop their rankings, provided they write a justification regarding their reasons for doing so. In this case they also had to decide whether to three cost increase requests and if so where to place them. The Committee chose to place the Smith Creek Tidal Restoration cost increase request in the #1 ranked position due the importance of the project and the immediate need given ongoing construction. The two new proposals were placed at #2 and #3 in the order that the TAG had scored them. Patton Creek was placed at #4 and the Letsinger project at #5 given it had arrived last. After the first three projects there was only $1,984 remaining which the Patton

Creek sponsor will accept as a partial award. The project scoring and ranking for SRFB are shown in the following table.

2024 Technical Advisory Group SRFB Project Proposal Scoring

	Project	Total Points	Average Points	Citizens Committee Rank		Depreciation from Full Allocation $573,644	Citizens Committee Recommendation
18-1193	**Smith Creek Cost Increase**	n/a	n/a	**1**	**$ 140,000**	$ 433,644	Fully Fund
24-1516	**North Willapa Bay Wildlife Area Floodplain Reconnection Design**	534.6	89.10	**2**	**$ 175,660**	$ 257,984	Fully Fund
24-1244	**Government Road Estuary Culvert Replacement Design**	529.9	86.80	**3**	**$ 256,000**	$ 1,984	Fully Fund
23-1124	**Patton Creek Cost Increase**	n/a	n/a	**4**	**$ 8,385**	$ (6,401)	Partially Fund
				Funded Project Total	**$ 580,045**		
				2023 Allocation	$ 573,644		
				Remaining allocation	$ -		

The project scoring and ranking for the Riparian Grant Program are shown in the following table.

2024 Technical Advisory Group Riparian Grant Program Proposal Scoring

	Project	Total Points	Average Points	Citizens Committee Rank		Depreciation from Full Allocation $484,100	Citizens Committee Recommendation
24-1769	**Rue Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration**	504.2	84.04	**1**	**$ 214,253**	$ 269,847	Fully Fund
24-1687	**PCD Riparian Maintenance**	465.1	77.52	**2**	**$ 398,350**	$ (128,503)	Partially Fund
				Funded Project Total	**$ 612,603**		
				2023 Allocation	$ 484,100		
				Remaining allocation	$ -		

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

Willapa Bay Lead Entity – Technical Advisory Group – 2024

Lauren Bauernschmidt	WDFW - Habitat Biologist
Nick VanBuskirk	WDFW - Fish Biologist
Key McMurry	Key Environmental Solutions
Richard Ashley	Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Ned Pittman	Coast Salmon Partnership
Tracy Hruska	Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce
Teal Waterstrat	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Tom Kollasch	LE Coordinator, Pacific Conservation District

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in the local process, if applicable.

The Review Panel participated in site visits on April 16th, 2024. Project sponsors walked reviewers through the project site and fielded questions. Citizen's Committee and TAG members were also in attendance.

Local Evaluation Process and Project Lists: Willapa Bay Lead Entity

Explain how multi-year implementation plans or Habitat Work Schedules helped to develop project lists.

Willapa Bay Lead Entity has developed a prioritized barrier list throughout the Willapa Basin and has developed a prioritized list of restoration opportunities for their "prioritized watershed", the Middle Nemah River. Two of the four proposed projects have ties to these prioritized lists. Another project has been part of our Planned Project Forecast List for at least four years.

Explain how finalized project lists address the comments of technical, citizen, and policy reviews. Were there any issues about projects on the list and how were those resolved?

The Citizen Committee and the TAG completed a thorough review of the scoresheet and the scoring process and the bylaws over the course of the grant round. They reviewed bylaws revision suggestions with the Board of County Commissioners to fix some of the structural issues that were encountered last year's scoring and ranking. The TAG expressed more

confidence in the results coming from their new scoresheets and they appreciated separating the scoring meeting from the ranking meeting by two weeks to give them time to put together thoughtful recommendations. The Citizens Committee felt that the revised bylaws provided better flexibility in how the Committee comes to conclusions on project ranking.

All proposed projects this round were cleared by the State Review Panel after addressing any questions they had following the site visits.