

PROPOSED Salmon Recovery Funding Board Meeting Agenda

December 10, 2010

Natural Resources Building, Room 172, Olympia, WA 98504

Time: Opening sessions will begin as shown; all other times are approximate.

Order of Presentation:

In general, each agenda item will include a presentation, followed by board discussion and then public comment. The board makes decisions following the public comment portion of the agenda item.

Public Comment:

If you wish to comment at a meeting, please fill out a comment card and provide it to staff. Please be sure to note on the card if you are speaking about a particular agenda topic. The chair will call you to the front at the appropriate time.

You also may submit written comments to the Board by mailing them to the RCO, attn: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison at the address above or at rebecca.connolly@rcow.wa.gov.

Special Accommodations:

If you need special accommodations to participate in this meeting, please notify us by December 3, 2010 at 360/902-3086 or TDD 360/902-1996.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

OPENING AND WELCOME

9:00 a.m. Call to Order

Chair

- Determination of Quorum
- Review and Approval of Agenda (**Decision**)
- Approval of October 2010 Meeting Minutes (**Decision**)

MANAGEMENT AND PARTNER REPORTS (Briefings)

9:05 a.m. 1. Management Status Report

- a. Director's Report
- b. Financial Report
- c. Budget Update and Policy Report
- d. Work Plan and Performance Update (Written report only)
- e. Letter to State Agencies regarding Budget Reductions

Kaleen Cottingham

Steve McLellan

Ken Dzinbal

2. Salmon Recovery Management Reports: Written Reports Only

- a. Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
- b. Monitoring Forum
- c. Grant Management

3. Reports from Partners: Written Reports Only

- a. Council of Regions Report
- b. Lead Entity Advisory Group Report
- c. Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups

General Public Comment: *Please limit comments to 3 minutes*

9:20 a.m. 4. Annual Regional Operating Funds Report 2010

Phil Miller

OTHER BOARD BUSINESS (Decisions)

10:00 a.m. 5. Recognition of Service for Board Member Bob Nichols
(Board Motion to Approve Resolution 2010-01)

10:10 a.m. BREAK

10:20 a.m. 6. 2010 Grant Round

- a. Overview
- b. Review Panel Comments
- c. Director-Approved Projects, November 2010

Brian Abbott
Kelley Jorgenson, Tom Slocum
Brian Abbott

11:30 LUNCH ON OWN

12:30 p.m. d. Regional Area Comment Period to Discuss Project Selection and Projects of Concern *(Optional, 10 minutes per region, conference call option available)*

- Snake
- Middle Columbia
- Upper Columbia
- Lower Columbia
- Coastal Region
- Hood Canal
- Puget Sound
- Northeast

Steve Martin
Alex Conley
Julie Morgan
Jeff Breckel
Miles Batchelder
Scott Brewer
Joe Ryan
Joe Maroney

1:50 p.m. e. Public Comment on Grant Funding and Projects: Please limit comments to 3 minutes

2:00 p.m. Board Decisions: 2010 SRFB Grant Funding by Region (Decisions)

- Snake
- Middle Columbia
- Upper Columbia
- Lower Columbia
- Coastal Region
- Hood Canal
- Puget Sound
- Northeast

2:15 p.m. BREAK

2:30 p.m. 7. Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle (Decision)

- a. Administrative Edits
- b. Proposed Expansion of Eligible Project Types
- c. Proposed Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy

Brian Abbott
Megan Duffy
Dominga Soliz

4:00 p.m. ADJOURN



2010 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

November 19, 2010

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) initiated its 2010 grant round in February, and is scheduled to make funding decisions at its December 10, 2010 meeting in Olympia.

The SRFB seeks comments from the public, lead entities, regional organizations, and their partners on this report in preparation for action in December.

This report is available online at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/salmon/eval_results/2010fundingreport.pdf. Please mail or e-mail comments on this report to the following address before noon, December 8, 2010.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board
c/o Moriah Blake
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

E-mail: Moriah.Blake@rco.wa.gov
Telephone: (360) 902-3086
TTD: (360) 902-1996

For other SRFB information, please call (360) 902-3000 or check the Web site at www.rco.wa.gov.



2010 Salmon Recovery Grant Funding Report

November 19, 2010

Table of Contents

Part I – Introduction	1
Part II – Review Panel Comments	6
Part III – Region-by-Region Summary	25
Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region.....	26
Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region	35
Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.....	46
Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region.....	59
Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region	67
Snake River Salmon Recovery Region	99
Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region	108
Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region.....	118
Attachments	
Timeline for Grant Cycle.....	131
Review Panel Biographies.....	132
Project Evaluation Criteria	134
Projects of Concern Evaluation Forms.....	136
Lead Entity Ranked List by Region 2010.....	203

Part I – Introduction

Introduction

The Legislature created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) in 1999 to provide grants to protect and restore salmon habitat. The SRFB works closely with local watershed groups known as lead entities¹ to identify projects for funding. In its first ten funding cycles, the SRFB has administered more than \$450 million of state and federal funds to help finance more than 1,558 projects statewide. This report presents information on the process used to review the 2010 applications, the SRFB Review Panel evaluations projects, and staff analysis for the SRFB to consider at its December 10, 2010 meeting in Olympia.

Table 1: Regional Allocation Formulas

Regional Salmon Recovery Area	2008-2010 Regional Allocation Percent of Total	2010 Allocation based on \$20.1 million
Hood Canal – Summer Chum	2.35%	\$472,350
Lower Columbia River	15%	\$3,015,000
Middle Columbia River	9.87%	\$1,983,870
Northeast Washington	2%	\$402,000
Puget Sound, including Hood Canal	42.04%	\$8,450,040
Snake River	8.88%	\$1,784,880
Upper Columbia River	10.85%	\$2,180,850
Washington Coast	9%	\$1,809,000

Elements of the 2010 Grant Round

The basic elements of a regional allocation approach that carried over from the previous funding cycles include:

- Reliance on regional salmon recovery plans and lead entity strategies.
- Review of individual projects by the SRFB to identify projects of concern.
- Provision of flexibility, recognizing different circumstances across the state.
- Efficiencies by shortening the grant schedule and reducing evaluation steps.

¹ Lead entity groups, authorized under Revised Code of Washington Chapter 77.85, are established in a local area by agreement between the county, cities, and tribes. The groups choose a coordinating organization as the lead entity, which creates a citizen committee to prioritize projects. Lead entities also have a technical advisory group to evaluate the scientific and technical merits of projects. Consistent with state law and SRFB policies, all projects seeking funding must be reviewed and prioritized by a lead entity to be considered by the SRFB.

- Streamlined process while transitioning toward more use of regional recovery plans, where such plans are in place or being developed.

The SRFB also committed to continuing the following key principles:

- Salmon recovery funds will be allocated regionally.
- The SRFB Review Panel will not evaluate the quality of lead entity strategies that are part of recovery plans already submitted to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service.
- The evaluation process will be collaborative. The SRFB Review Panel will work with lead entities and project applicants early to address the project design issues and reduce the likelihood that projects submitted become "projects of concern."
- Each region exhibits different complexities, ranging from varying numbers of watersheds to areas with vastly differing sizes of human populations. These complexities require different approaches to salmon recovery.
- Lead entities will continue to be a crucial and fundamental part of the recovery effort.
- Support continues for areas not included in regional recovery plans (coast and northeast).
- A statewide strategic approach to salmon recovery will continue.
- Funds must be used efficiently to address both listed and non-listed species.

In February 2010, the SRFB adopted Manual 18 with several changes that were a result of what the SRFB, regions, lead entities, sponsors, review panel, and Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff believe would improve the grant process.

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds

The state 2009-11 capital budget included \$33 million to accelerate implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership salmon recovery effort. These funds were requested by the Governor as part of her initiative to protect and restore Puget Sound by 2020. The budget directed the SRFB to distribute these funds in coordination with the Puget Sound Partnership.

Allocation Method

Grants from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Fund are allocated to lead entities and watershed planning areas using the distribution formula recommended by the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council and approved by the Puget Sound Partnership's Leadership Council. Each watershed or lead entity compiles a list of projects for the amount allocated to it and the SRFB awards funding based on review and approvals described in the process section of this report. A majority of the funds were allocated in the 2009 grant round. At the October 2010 board meeting, the SRFB allocated the remaining PSAR funds to projects. See table below for more information.

Table 2: Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund Grants Awarded October 7, 2010

Lead Entity	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Match	Total
Mason County	10-1776	Midway Creek Fish Barrier Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	\$100,676	\$192,398	\$52,000	\$345,066
	10-1779	Case Inlet Shoreline Enhancement	South Puget Sound SEG	\$79,442	\$40,050	\$22,050	\$141,550
	10-1781	Squaxin Island Pier and Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	\$80,000	\$62,500	\$ 24,500	\$168,000
Nisqually	10-1872	Tanwax Nisqually Confluence Acquisition	Nisqually River Land Trust		\$166,803	\$29,500	\$196,303 <i>Project Alternate²</i>
NOPE	10-1496	Dungeness Habitat Protection	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe		\$182,000	\$60,000	\$242,000
	10-1509	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition Phase 2	North Olympic Land Trust	\$213,798	\$ 203,661	\$73,670	\$491,130
	10-1890	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition Phase 3	North Olympic Land Trust		\$221,262	\$39,046	\$260,308 <i>Project Alternate³</i>
Pierce	10-1863	Calistoga Setback Levee-Construction	City of Orting	\$313,880	\$907,000	\$4,192,975	\$5,413,855
	10-1877	SPC Floodplain Acquisition	Pierce Conservation		\$334,475	\$59,052	\$395,500
San Juan	10-1739	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration Implementation	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	\$141,379	\$149,522	\$24,950	\$166,329
	10-1789	Wild Salmon Recovery in San Juan County	Friends of the San Juans		\$159,999	\$28,240	\$188,239

² Project Alternate Status: Funding provided only as money is returned from that lead entity.

³ Project Alternate Status: Funding provided only as money is returned from that lead entity.

Lead Entity	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Match	Total
Skagit	10-1927	Skagit Tier 1 and 2 Floodplain Protection	Skagit Land Trust	\$25,190	\$455,115	\$84,760	\$565,065 <i>See footnote⁴</i>
	10-1852	Howard Miller Steelhead Off Channel Enhancement	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group		\$185,940	\$34,780	\$220,720
Snohomish	10-1365	Stillwater Floodplain Restoration Construction	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$240,752	\$240,248	\$204,814	\$685,814
Stillaguamish	09-1410	Port Susan Bay Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	\$249,210	\$750,789	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Thurston	10-1773	McLane Creek Watershed Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG		\$72,125	\$12,750	\$84,875
	10-1782	WRIA 13 Water Type Assessment Phase 3	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$20,000	\$68,700	\$15,700	\$104,400
	10-1784	Deschutes River ELJ LWD Design	Thurston Conservation District	\$29,151	\$84,710		\$113,861
	10-1757	Gull Harbor Estuary Barrier Removal	Capitol Land Trust		\$165,089	\$29,133	\$194,222
	10-1895	Boston Harbor Road Culvert Design	South Puget Sound SEG		\$60,000		\$64,501
West Sound	10-1875	Penrose Point Bulkhead Removal Final Design	South Puget Sound SEG		\$90,000		\$90,000
	10-1878	West Sound Water Type Assessment Phase 2	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$37,500	\$237,500
	10-1879	Chico Creek Phase 3 Design	Kitsap County	\$48,115	\$21,557		\$69,672
	10-1882	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection Feasibility	Bainbridge Island Land Trust		\$35,000	\$9,000	\$44,000
WRIA 1	10-1300	SF Saxon Reach Project Construction	Lummi Nation		\$1,091,388	\$296,000	\$1,387,388
	10-1777	Maple Creek Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust		\$255,935	\$45,165	\$301,100

⁴ Original project was split into two separate projects because it had two sponsors. See project #10-1769.

Lead Entity	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	SRFB Amount	PSAR Amount	Match	Total
		and Restoration					
	10-1806	SF Nooksack Cavanaugh Island Restoration	Lummi Nation		\$84,204		
	10-1807	South Fork DS of Hutchinson Creek ELJ Design	Nooksack Tribe		\$68,540		
	10-1808	SF Black Slough Reach ELJ Design	Nooksack Tribe		\$68,540		
	10-1842	Nooksack Fork and Tributaries Riparian Restoration	NSEA	\$88,743	\$103,707	\$38,182	\$230,632
WRIA 8	10-1360	South Lake Washington DNR Shoreline Restoration	WA State DNR		\$300,000	\$643,897	\$943,897
	10-1520	Royal Arch Acquisition Phase 2	Seattle Public Utilities	\$12,881	\$275,496	\$300,000	\$588,377
	10-1699	Cedar River Elliot Bridge Acquisition 2	King County		\$300,000	\$100,000	\$400,000
WRIA 9	10-1605	Duwamish Gardens Estuarine Rehabilitation	City of Tukwila	\$165,544	\$31,755	\$52,929	\$250,228
			Totals	\$2,247,687	\$7,140,443	\$7,526,807	\$16,462,164

Part II – Review Panel Comments

The SRFB Review Panel contributed to Part II of this report, emphasizing its project review process and results. As noted previously, the work of the review panel did not involve review of the regional processes used to develop project lists.

The SRFB's Review Panel was established to objectively review proposed projects developed in each of the lead entity areas. The purpose of the review panel is to help ensure that SRFB-funded projects create actual benefits to salmon, have costs that do not outweigh the anticipated benefits, and have a high likelihood of being successful.

The review panel does not rate, score, rank, or advocate for projects, rather it assesses the technical merits of proposed projects statewide. To do so, review panel members review project applications, conduct site visits, and provide feedback to lead entities and applicants on proposed projects. Technical feedback provided by the review panel is designed to improve project concepts and overall benefits to fish and to achieve the greatest results for SRFB dollars invested.

The SRFB's Review Panel is composed of eight members. Attachment 2 contains short biographies of review panel members. The technical members are experts in salmon recovery with a broad range of knowledge in salmon habitat restoration and protection approaches, watershed processes, ecosystem approaches to habitat restoration and protection, and strategic planning. Members also have expertise in a number of different project types (passage, near-shore, assessments, acquisition, in-stream, etc.).

Project Review

The review panel worked throughout the year reviewing projects both before and after the application deadline. This was intended to help lead entities and sponsors improve their project concepts and benefits to fish. The benefit and certainty criteria used by the review panel in its evaluation of projects is in Manual 18, Appendix E. The information for all of the panel's project evaluations and other comments in this report included:

- Early project site visits and consultations.
- Observations from attendance at local technical and citizens committee project evaluation and ranking processes used by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Information submitted with applications by lead entities and regional organizations.
- Discussions with lead entities, project sponsors, and regional organizations during the regional area project meetings from September 27-30.

Evaluation of Projects – All Regions and Areas

For the 2010 grant round, the SRFB continued the regional pre-allocation funding approach and region-based review methods for most areas of the state. In addition, it continued with its policy to review all projects to identify projects of concern that failed to meet the SRFB's "low benefit" and "low certainty" criteria. This portion of the panel's report presents the project of concern review process and determinations.

Compared to past rounds, the 2010 project review process involved an upfront effort to provide early feedback to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations. Starting in early spring 2010, and well before the August 25, 2010 application deadline, the panel visited many sites and participated in field and office reviews of potential projects around the state. To provide early feedback to project sponsors, the review panel met in June and again in July to discuss all projects that had been visited and offer comments from the full panel for those projects that were flagged during the early application review.

After these pre-application project reviews, 159 projects were submitted to SRFB for consideration. To stress to lead entities and sponsors the need for more or complete information, the review panel used the "Need More Information" (NMI) category in the pre-application phase of the process. In most cases for projects labeled NMI, providing the additional information addressed the concern. If the panel saw potential issues with the project the panel "flagged" the project and specifically identified what the concerns were and how the sponsor could address them. For those projects that remained flagged after the application deadline they were asked to attend the regional area project meeting to discuss in detail with the review panel. The purpose of the regional area project meeting is to have regions present their entire project list and if there are any project issues identified, have the lead entity and project sponsor address directly with the review panel.

In early October after the September regional area project meetings, the panel evaluated all projects to determine if any had low benefit to salmon, low certainty of being successful, or were not cost-effective. Any projects not meeting one or more of these SRFB criteria were identified as a project of concern. The panel did not otherwise rate, score, or rank projects. Panel determinations were made available to lead entities and regional organizations on October 8th.

Projects of Concern

Of the 159 projects submitted, only one was labeled a project of concern as of November 19th. Attachment 3 contains SRFB evaluation criteria for projects; Attachment 4 contains the evaluation forms for each project of concern. The review panel also conditioned 11 projects it felt needed to meet conditions for approval. These evaluation forms can be found also in Attachment #4.

Table 3: Number of Projects and Projects of Concern

Lead Entity	Projects Reviewed	Projects Submitted by Application Deadline		Final Projects of Concern	Projects Withdrawn
		Projects	Alternates	Final	
Chelan County	11	9	2	0	3
Foster Creek	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor County	16	4	0	0	0
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	14	8	2	0	0
Island County	3	1	0	0	0
Kalispel Tribe/Pend Oreille	10	3	2	0	0
Klickitat County	6	4	0	0	0
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	18	11	3	0	2
WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District	5	3	0	0	0
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	5	4	2	0	0
North Olympic Peninsula	6	3	3	0	0
North Pacific Coast	5	3	0	0	1
Okanogan County	8	6	1	0	1
Pacific County	3	2	1	0	0
Pierce County	9	4	2	0	0
Quinault Nation	5	7	0	0	0
San Juan County Community Development	3	3	1	0	0
Skagit Watershed Council	5	6	0	0	0
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	23	12	0	0	1
Snohomish County	4	2	1	0	0
Stillaguamish	2	1	1	0	0
WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District	7	7	0	0	0
West Sound Watershed	8	7	1	0	0
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board	8	7	1	0	0
WRIA 8 (King County)	9	4	2	0	1
WRIA 9 (King County)	2	2	0	0	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	12	8	3	1	0
Total	207	131	28	1	9

*Projects reviewed by the SRFB Review Panel either on-site or using pre-application materials.

The number of projects submitted in 2010 was within the range submitted during the past several years. The percentage of projects of concern was similar to that of the past several years.

Table 4: Projects of Concern 2004-2010

Grant Round	Eligible Projects Submitted	Projects of Concern							
		Pre-Draft		October 8th Draft		Final Report			
		Flagged Projects	Need More Information	Report		As of Nov. 19, 2010			
2004	180	NA	NA			19	11%		
2005	167	49	29%	NA	24	14%	16	10%	
2006	115	27	23%	NA	9	8%	1	1%	
2007	219	40	18%	67	31%	18	8%	4	2%
2008	131	N/A	30	16	12%	6	5%		
2009	179	59	N/A	16	8.9%	6	3%		
2010	159	18	61	10	6.45%	1	0.63%		

The 2010 SRFB policies governing projects of concern are as previous grant rounds. A regional organization or lead entity can decide up until December 8 whether to leave a project of concern on its list and have the SRFB consider it for funding on December 10. However, if a project of concern is left on the list and a convincing case is not made to the SRFB in December that the project merits funding, that dollar amount will not remain in the target allocation. If lead entities withdraw projects of concern before the funding meeting, alternates may be considered for funding.

The intent of this policy is both to signal that the SRFB likely will not fund projects of concern, and to ensure that lead entities and regional organizations are convinced of the merits of such projects before submitting them to the SRFB for funding. Lead entities and regional organizations have been informed that they have up to December 8 to withdraw any project of concerns from their lists.

The table below summarizes the eligible projects by salmon recovery regional area and lead entity. More detail is listed in the regional summaries. Attachment 5 lists the projects that the board will consider funding in December 2010.

Table 5: Summary of Salmon Recovery Funding Board Requests

Regions and Lead Entities	Projects*	Alternates	Conditioned	POC	SRFB Allocation	Total SRFB Request	SRFB Request Without Alternates	Previously Approved		December Consideration	
								Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	10	2	1	0	\$1,334,601	\$1,723,615	\$1,334,601	4	\$407,607	6	\$1,316,008
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	12	3	0	0	\$3,015,000	\$4,381,682	\$3,015,000	2	\$428,514	10	\$3,953,168
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	11	3	0	0	2,841,486	4,208,168	2,841,486	1	255,000	10	3,953,168
Klickitat County	1	0	0	0	173,514	173,514	173,514	1	173,514	0	0
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	15	3	2	1	\$1,983,870	\$2,819,636	\$1,983,870	0	\$0	15	\$2,819,636
Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	12	3	0	0	1,497,670	2,333,436	1,497,670	0	0	12	2,333,436
Klickitat County	3	0	0	0	486,200	486,200	486,200	0	0	3	486,200
Northeast Washington	5	2	0	0	\$402,000	\$484,427	\$402,000	1	\$91,740	4	\$392,687
Puget Sound Partnership	67	9	4	0	\$7,587,789	\$9,759,577	\$7,587,789	40	\$4,972,459	27	\$4,787,118
Island County	1	0	0	0	268,875	268,875	268,875	1	268,875	0	0
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery	6	2	0	0	465,430	817,606	465,430	1	0	5	817,606
North Olympic Peninsula	6	2	0	0	841,846	1,679,194	841,846	3	791,847	3	887,347
Pierce County	6	2	0	0	627,585	970,706	627,585	2	313,880	4	656,826
San Juan County Community Development	4	0	0	0	310,855	310,855	310,855	3	169,476	1	141,379
Skagit Watershed Council	6	0	0	0	1,416,732	1,416,732	1,416,732	4	1,057,570	2	359,162
Snohomish County	3	0	0	0	741,773	742,477	741,773	1	240,752	2	501,725
Stillaguamish	2	0	0	0	506,545	506,545	506,545	1	249,211	1	257,334
West Sound Watershed	8	1	0	0	286,615	363,615	286,615	4	148,115	4	215,500
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board	8	1	0	0	794,480	1,055,919	794,480	7	794,480	1	261,439
WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District	7	0	0	0	217,476	217,476	217,476	5	49,151	2	168,325

Regions and Lead Entities	Projects*	Alternates	Conditioned	POC	SRFB Allocation	Total SRFB Request	SRFB Request Without Alternates	Previously Approved		December Consideration	
								Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District	3	0	0	0	260,118	260,118	260,118	3	260,118	0	0
WRIA 8 (King County)	5	1	0	0	483,915	783,915	483,915	4	463,440	1	320,475
WRIA 9 (King County)	2	0	0	0	365,544	365,544	365,544	1	165,544	1	200,000
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	11	0	0	0	\$1,784,880	\$1,784,880	\$1,784,880	0	\$0	11	\$1,784,880
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	14	2	1	0	\$2,180,850	\$2,421,350	\$2,180,850	0	\$0	14	\$2,421,350
Chelan County	8	2	0	0	1,070,750	1,311,250	1,070,750	0	0	8	1,311,250
Okanogan County	6	0	0	0	1,110,100	1,110,100	1,110,100	0	0	6	1,110,100
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership	16	1	3	0	\$1,809,000	\$1,919,500	\$1,809,000	2	\$258,561	14	\$1,660,939
Grays Harbor County	4	0	0	0	709,101	709,101	709,101	1	248,601	3	460,500
North Pacific Coast	2	0	0	0	232,500	232,500	232,500	0	0	2	232,500
Pacific County	3	1	0	0	505,708	616,208	505,708	0	0	3	616,208
Quinault Nation	7	0	0	0	361,691	361,691	361,691	1	9,960	6	351,731
Total	150	22	11	1	\$20,097,990	\$25,294,667	\$20,097,990	49	\$6,158,881	101	\$19,135,786

*Excludes projects withdrawn after the August 25 application deadline.

Notes:

Regions and lead entities have until December 8th to withdraw projects of concern. For a detailed spreadsheet by project please see Attachment 5. The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted four projects for SRFB funding. One project (included on the Lower Columbia project list) totals \$173,514 and is included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining three projects total \$486,200 and are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at \$862,251. The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate \$472,350 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Adjustments to Project Lists

From the time of the SRFB's pre-allocation decisions through the August application deadline, lead entities and regional organizations worked collaboratively to meet their funding targets. Sometimes, when projects were withdrawn because of a project of concern designation, regions and lead entities had to work with grant applicants to adjust project funding amounts and scopes to fit the funding targets. Applicants working through the lead entity and region may make adjustments in project costs (if warranted) up through December 8th. Additional time may be needed to work with SRFB grant managers to make any changes in the scope of work and budget for changed projects. A "changed" project is defined as:

- Any "conditioned" project.
- A draft project of concern where a scope or budget change affected by a panel recommendation would remove the designation.
- A project the panel removed the designation of draft project of concern after considering new information submitted by lead entities and regional organizations.
- A project that had been modified, without a significant change in scope, to meet the intra-regional funding allocation determined by the regional organization and its partners.

Noteworthy Projects

Since 2007, the SRFB has encouraged the review panel to share noteworthy projects. The panel has no rigid criteria for these comments, other than to consider projects that, to the greatest extent, have the potential to protect or restore natural watershed processes for a significant amount of high priority habitat in the most cost-effective manner. The panel identified seven projects as noteworthy in 2010. The table below lists the projects and why they were considered noteworthy.

Table 6: Noteworthy Projects

Lead Entity	Project #	Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB Request	Match	Notes
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	10-1545	State Parks and Recreation Commission	Dosewallips Riparian Corridor Acquisition	\$390,000	\$351,225	Sizable acquisition of 129 acres focused 1,000 foot wide riparian/floodplain corridor on in a high priority area with good quality habitat
Klickitat County	10-1741	Yakama Nation	Klickitat Trail - Inventory and Assessment	\$46,750	\$8,250	This project has the potential to be a noteworthy project because it's proposing to systematically address a large area - 31 miles of mainstem Klickitat and tributary confluences that are affected by the long-term presence of the railroad trail footprint.
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	10-1671	Columbia Land Trust	Upper Elochoman River Salmon Conservation Project	\$200,000	\$200,000	Acquisition of 135 acres (2.6 miles of river frontage) including 11 tributaries and 10 acres of wetlands
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	10-1740	State Department of Fish and Wildlife	Grays Bay Saltmarsh Acquisition	\$255,000	\$85,000	Acquisition of 237 acres of tidal wetland marsh, on the Lower Columbia River at the mouth of Deep and Grays River for protection of estuarine habitat for threatened salmon and marine fish resources.
Pacific County	10-1652	Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group	Bear River Estuary Restoration-Construction	\$402,402	\$71,012	Second phase of multiple phase project that restores 760 acres, by removing 5.7 miles roads and dikes, 38 culverts, two fish ladders, two tidegates, on Willapa Bay.
Pierce County	10-1863	City of Orting	Calistoga Setback Levee - Construction	\$1,220,880	\$4,172,095	Ambitious large scale levee setback in a constrained suburban setting, on the Puyallup River.

Skagit Watershed Council	10-1769* 10-1927*	Seattle City Light Skagit Land Trust *Project split for administrative purposes	Upper Skagit Tier 1 & 2 Floodplain Protection	\$480,305 \$480,305	\$84,760 \$84,760	Strategic approach to protection. One element of larger initiative, which began in 2000.
--------------------------------	----------------------	---	---	------------------------	----------------------	--

Lead Entity Strategies in Non-Recovery Planning Areas

In past grant rounds, the review panel evaluated and rated (1) the quality of lead entity habitat strategies and (2) the fit of project lists to the respective strategies for the six lead entities whose project lists were not based on comprehensive regional recovery plans. Recently, the only lead entities receiving this review were those not involved in recovery planning or implementation, including Klickitat County, Kalispel Tribe (Pend Oreille), and lead entities participating in the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, which includes North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor County, and Pacific County. Minimal effort has been applied to these evaluations by the review panel because either no changes had been made to strategies used as a basis for project lists, or the strategies were involved in changes as noted below. Because of this, the review panel did not provide strategy ratings or fit of project ratings this year.

In terms of process, the timing of strategy feedback was moved to early spring, which is earlier in the grant round. This shift was noted in Manual 18 to better align with lead entity progress reports. The status of lead entity strategy approaches has not been static. Several significant developments were noted in 2009 that are continuing, all of which point to improving the focus of selecting habitat projects that will address the factors limiting natural production in these watersheds.

- Washington Coast – The SRFB is investing in a significant regional effort that promises to develop a Salmon Conservation Plan with a different focus from the traditional Endangered Species Act model recovery plans currently being implemented in other parts of the state. This plan will focus on preserving habitat while also addressing those areas where restoration would benefit wild populations. A draft plan is expected by May of 2011.
- Klickitat – This area now is covered by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-developed recovery plan that should be relied upon in relating proposed projects to the Lead Entity strategy and the recovery plan.
- Pend Oreille (Kalispel Tribe) – The lead entity strategy and the status of a recovery plan for bull trout are unchanged, but an update of the lead entity strategy is planned for early 2011.

As these and any other developments proceed, the SRFB may request RCO and the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to consider any results and related salmon recovery planning documents.

Review Panel Observations and Recommendations

Each year RCO staff asks the review panel to prepare independently a set of recommendations to the SRFB and to RCO to help improve future grant cycles. This section provides observations and recommendations from the review panel.

General Observations

Regional recovery plan implementation and project review processes appear to have changed relatively little during the past several years. A few exceptions include the Skagit expert review team in place of local review and some regions/lead entities requiring more complete applications earlier in the process.

During the same time period, the SRFB project review process has evolved to allow lead entities and project sponsors more flexibility in access to the panel (on a year-round basis). This has been reportedly helpful to those regions/lead entities who have taken advantage of review panel resources to seek early feedback in development of projects, and to enable the panel to develop a fuller understanding of projects (if those proposals are nearly complete) that are later submitted for funding. This year-round resource could be used even more, especially when developing certain types of projects within heavily constrained settings such as in Puget Sound marine and estuarine near-shore restoration projects and in Eastern Washington riparian and stream restoration projects in agricultural settings. This early engagement still requires sponsors to have enough project information developed for the review panel to understand the proposal in order to provide meaningful feedback. This is critical given that the review panel's role is not to design projects but to objectively review proposals and ensure they create actual benefits to salmon, have reasonable costs that do not outweigh those anticipated benefits, and have a high likelihood of success over time.

Review Panel Review of Habitat Strategies and Project Fit to List

Most lead entities are now implementing their habitat strategies as part of comprehensive regional recovery plans. However, there remain six lead entities that are not in the position of implementing salmon recovery plans. Those lead entities are the Kalispel Tribe (Pend Oreille), Klickitat County, and those working with the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (North Pacific Coast, Quinault Nation, Grays Harbor County, and Pacific County). (See discussion above about lead entity strategies.)

Feedback on Process Changes

Each year, the review panel offers feedback on ways to improve the effectiveness and quality of the panel's review function.

Similar to 2009, the 2010 review process involved various early project site visits; extensive review of draft, early, final, and post-application materials; and an intensive series of regional area and review meetings. This year at the regional review meetings, the panel did hear a brief overview from most regions regarding their processes, but more time was focused on discussion and review of projects of concern. What is most helpful in the region or lead entity presentations is the summary of the project lists and how they fit into past and future project plans for salmon recovery.

The review panel offers the following feedback on changes that were made to improve its role and the review process:

- **Regional Area Project Review Meeting in September:** The review panel found that the revised meeting format worked better in terms of creating more time for specific project discussions and that regional issues could still be discussed if needed.
- **Early Full-Panel Project Review:** The review panel identified projects at the preliminary project review stage that had the potential to be problematic in that they didn't clearly create benefits to salmon as a primary purpose, had costs misaligned with potential benefits, or had less than a high likelihood for success. Panel members identified a short list of projects they felt would benefit from more in-depth review and discussion by the full panel. For a number of projects this early, full panel review resulted in project issues being resolved before the final review meeting and minimized the number of project sponsors who needed to be present to discuss their projects during final review; however a few projects would have benefited greatly from even more in-depth discussion by the panel early in the process, if resources were available. This usually pays off in reducing coordination efforts and frustrations later in the process. For some projects with continuing concerns, or projects that were reviewed later in the review period, the project sponsor or lead entity were present for discussion at the final review panel meeting. For the most part, this process worked to reduce unnecessary travel time for sponsors or lead entities whose project issues were resolved before the meetings. Because this was the first year using this process, we experienced a couple of communication gaps about which sponsors did and did not need to attend in person; however we are confident that for future similar procedures-related communication issues should not occur.
- **Complete Project Applications Prior to October Meeting:** To reduce confusion and align schedules of all involved, the review panel recommended eliminating the extended deadline for project sponsors to finalize the application after the October review panel meeting. This change worked well, except for a few project applications that still contained confusing or contradictory information from that discussed at the regional area meeting and needed updates to make the application consistent or address changes requested by the review panel.
- **Use of 'track-changes' in project applications revisions:** It is helpful and efficient if revisions to applications are completed in 'track changes' format to more easily focus on modifications and revisions to the application.

- **"Need More Information:"** The "need more information" review category that was used in previous years was reinstated this round. The use of this terminology helps lead entities and project sponsors distinguish between requests for providing adequate descriptive information to clarify a project from those projects with issues that are more substantive and likely will result in a "project of concern" designation.
- **Sharepoint, File Management, Electronic Meetings:** The online collaboration tool to share and develop project documents and comment forms continues to be especially helpful. Also an online meeting tool, Go To Meetings, was used on a few occasions in place of in-person meetings worked well, and was both a cost and time saving measure.

Recommendations to Improve Projects and SRFB Evaluation Criteria

Below are a number of recommendations aimed at improving the projects and SRFB evaluation criteria used by the review panel.

- **Eligibility of floodgates and other similar infrastructure:**

A project proposal that came before the panel this round included an emergency flood relief structure or floodgate as a part of an estuarine restoration project involving dike removal and setback levee construction. The structure created much discussion among the panel about the technical merit of the floodgate even though the rest of the project was determined to be very beneficial to salmon, and had reasonable cost and high likelihood for success. Inclusion of this structure was determined by staff to be an eligible part of the project; however the review panel still had many questions about the details of the selection, design, and siting placement of the floodgate element.

The review panel handles many complex and nuanced project issues on a case-by-case basis using its best professional judgment because each project has so many unique variables including but not limited to geographical location, design, purpose, etc. We understand that sometimes elements of projects provide secondary, non-salmon benefits in order to make projects happen (such as construction of setback levees to protect adjacent lands during dike removal or breaching, or rebuilding roadways over new fish passage structures). The panel will continue to handle emerging issues in the same manner, and makes the following recommendations to help address structures of this kind in the future:

- Revise text in Manual 18 under "Ineligible Project Elements."

Currently the text in Manual 18 reads as below with regards to ineligible project elements and specifically inclusion of capital facilities and public works projects (and infrastructure elements, which the floodgate was determined to be): "Some projects or elements are ineligible for funding or match because, in general, they do not directly foster the SRFB's mission or do not meet cost or public policy constraints. Some activities on SRFB-assisted facilities may not be allowed throughout the life of a project, even after a project is complete. Check with RCO staff should you consider conducting any of the activities below now or in the

future. Ineligible activities include: “Capital facilities and public works projects, such as sewer treatment facilities, surface and storm water management systems, and water supply systems.”

- The review panel recommends edits to Manual 18 to help clarify the issue (added text in italics with underline):

“Check with RCO staff should you consider conducting any of the activities or include any *questionable elements* below now or in the future. *If unusual infrastructure elements are proposed and determined eligible by staff, sponsor shall provide adequate selection (alternatives analysis), design, and siting or placement information in the project description for review panel consideration and early review coordination is highly recommended.* Ineligible activities include:

“Capital facilities, public works projects, flood mitigation works⁵, and infrastructure elements, such as sewer treatment facilities, surface and storm water management systems, flood management structures and water supply systems” are not eligible as stand-alone projects.”

- **Statement of Support for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife update to Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines:** Salmonid habitat restoration is an evolving science and new techniques and feedback on existing methods are emerging every year. Dissemination of this information to practitioners, reviewers, and managers of the effectiveness of approaches and projects is critical to optimize salmon recovery and also to streamline the funding process by getting everyone on the same page. The review panel would like express their support for updating the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Aquatic Habitat Guidelines: Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines document, last updated in 2004, as one means of spreading this information.
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain management and in-stream habitat restoration in Whatcom County:** FEMA management in Whatcom County requires a no-net rise analysis, which is costly, and a no-net rise in potential flood elevation, which is severely limiting for in-stream restoration projects looking to restore habitat diversity, complexity, and function. For some projects, structures cannot be placed in the appropriate stream channel location to achieve the best habitat benefits and instead are placed in areas where fish are less likely to benefit from them. Some creative designers are able to remove material from in the river profile to balance the placement of habitat materials but this isn’t possible in every situation. This constraint also is limiting restoration of riparian areas where floodplain roughness could affect flood duration. The review panel suggests a designated committee from RCO or the review panel meet with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, FEMA, and Whatcom County Department of Public Works Surface Water Management policy staff

⁵ Flood mitigation works defined as levees, floodway schemes, drains, floodgates, river-bank stabilization, pumping facilities, flood-free mounds, diversions, dams, and dredging. From *Dictionary of Environment and Sustainable Development*, by Alan Gilpin. 1996.

to identify possible compromise rules. A tiered approach has been suggested depending on the surrounding land use. For example, if the land that would be potentially affected by a measurable flood rise due to engineered logjams is undeveloped farm land, then a minimal (e.g. 0.1 foot) rise would be allowed without any mitigation requirement. If land has development on it, then mitigation would be required, such as offsetting flood storage upstream.

- **Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on Highly Erodible Land:** In Eastern Washington, the Farm Service Agency's CREP rules do not allow CREP contracts on riparian land that the National Resources Conservation Service deems to be "highly erodible," because it reasons that it would be a waste of money to rent and then plant these areas, only to have them disappear in a flood. This seems reasonable, except that an inflexible, one size fits all interpretation of the rule results in project proposals more focused on bank stabilization to protect property (also protects riparian plantings) than restoration of ecological and habitat forming processes. The review panel suggests that staff meet with Washington State Conservation Commission, Farm Service Agency and the National Resources Conservation Service state headquarters staff to see if any flexibility can be built into the rule.
- **Establish a ceiling for administrative and engineering costs for projects that get funded in phases:** Administration and engineering costs for restoration construction, feasibility, and design-only projects can be substantial. The review panel suggests revising Manual 18 guidance and establishing a reasonable scale to contain these costs, understanding that certain project types are more complex than others and require more administration and engineering. An increasing numbers of projects are being developed in phases, with many using the design-only approach as the first phase. For these projects that go on to receive construction funds from the SRFB, the Review Panel is suggesting administrative and engineering costs for the construction contract be limited to something less than 30 percent and scaled according to the percentage of design level already completed. As an example, for restoration projects that were previously funded as design-only projects that are 100 percent complete in terms of design, the administrative and engineering costs for construction would be reduced to 10 percent or figure that can be justified by the complexity of the project.
- **Develop guidance for invasive species projects:** For several years the review panel has stressed to project sponsors, lead entities, and regional organizations the need for invasive species proposals to be strategic, non-fragmented, and use effective and complementary control and riparian restoration approaches. A number of lead entities (for example Hood Canal, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, North Olympic Salmon Coalition) have developed strategic plans for invasive treatment and riparian replanting. The review panel continues to recommend that the SRFB incorporate such direction in its guidance, and work to encourage acceptable methods and techniques, avoidance of short-term fixes in favor of strategic control combined with riparian restoration, and maintenance elements that protect the SRFB's investment. Finally, the review panel recommends that the SRFB and RCO coordinate with other invasive species strategic control efforts (e.g., Washington Invasive Species Council), to reconcile

assessment needs, treatment and maintenance approaches, refine and align eligibility and standards for review, and identify potential coordination of project funding.

- **Develop strategies for riparian restoration work:** Most, if not all, lead entities have identified poor riparian conditions and lack of large wood in stream channels and the near-shore marine and estuarine environments as a high priority for habitat restoration and salmon recovery. However, the strategic approaches to addressing this ubiquitous problem are rare. Most of the riparian projects are opportunistic efforts to control invasive species (see comment above) and restore native vegetation on sites with willing landowners (e.g., to supplement Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program buffers), or properties recently acquired for conservation efforts. While these projects will certainly provide improvements in riparian conditions, the lack of systematic and strategic approaches to riparian restoration in rivers, streams, near-shore environments, and floodplains means that many of these efforts will be scattered and isolated. To improve this circumstance the review panel recommends that strategic and goal-oriented approaches to riparian restoration development and implementation be developed and supported including identification of preferred objectives and design criteria.
- **Clarify eligibility of (or limits to) education and outreach elements:** It would be helpful to clarify the extent to which public education and outreach elements, (open houses, public event attendance and sponsorship, signs, kiosks, pamphlets, brochures, direct mailings, etc) are eligible for SRFB funding. Eligibility criteria in Manual 18 do not directly address this question.
- **Improve project sponsor capacity:** There continues to be a lack of base funding to project sponsors and lead entities to support development of larger and more complex projects. As the size, cost, and complexity of projects increases, sponsors as well as lead entities need more administrative support to pursue and develop project concepts before grant applications can be adequately prepared. These projects require increased outreach to stakeholders, broader geographic coordination across jurisdictional and watershed boundaries, and more technical scoping. Sponsors receive some direction from lead entities and local recovery plans on where to focus, but lack the staff, expertise, and funding to find and develop more noteworthy projects. Submitting SRFB applications can be a major commitment of time. Many sponsors (e.g., regional fisheries enhancement groups and conservation districts) lack resources to commit to this effort and when they do, due to lack of these very resources, their projects can take more time in the review process. The review panel feels support for project sponsors that would help with applications costs would be helpful in increasing the number of projects with higher fish benefits and certainty of success. Some suggested ways of offering assistance include:
 - With funding, Department of Fish and Wildlife or local conservation districts could dedicate time from a new hire to provide engineering planning and design assistance to project sponsors in their area.
 - Allow a portion of lead entity allocations to be used for capacity building grants.

- Increase base funding of fisheries enhancement groups and conservation districts for administrative support.
- Allow grant preparation to be a reimbursable cost in whole or in part.
- **Explore quantifiable evaluation of project cost vs. benefit:** The review panel applies SRFB benefit criteria (including cost-effectiveness or cost benefit) as fairly and equitably across the state as possible using available policy and technical guidance provided by the SRFB. This translates into review panel judgments that are subjective, based on the collective experience and expertise of the panel.

The review panel recognizes that quantification of environmental benefit is a very inexact realm, and that consistent and accurate comparisons of cost vs. benefit for SRFB-funded projects would be challenging. To better address the 'cost' part of the cost vs. benefit exercise, the SRFB also could consider compiling and evaluating project "as-built" cost information in comparison to benefit metrics used, to provide guidance to project sponsors and the review panel.

In time, use of quantifiable project metrics might be linked to numerical salmon recovery goals for fish and habitat, and assumptions and models applied to link habitat actions to projected estimated benefits in light of those goals.

- **Support broader effectiveness monitoring and close the loop on learning from that investment:** The review panel continues to hear from regional organizations, lead entities, and project sponsors that monitoring the effectiveness of implemented projects is very important, but is not sufficiently funded at the local level. The reach-scale effectiveness monitoring program funded by the SRFB will be useful in understanding the relative benefits of various categories of projects and contribute to the review panel's application of SRFB benefit and certainty criteria. The review panel is very supportive of broadening the reach of effectiveness monitoring to include more local projects.

Whether from the statewide effectiveness monitoring or from increased and funded local monitoring, for the monitoring data to have value it needs to answer the question: What did we learn from the project being monitored? The review panel (as should local entities, regions, and sponsors) needs to be more in tune with the monitoring results and analysis to close the loop on informing better project design.

As an example of the benefits of monitoring to informing project design: A side-channel restoration project might be functioning well for the first 5-7 years of effectiveness monitoring; however after year 8, it becomes a sediment trap with reduced capacity, higher water temperatures, and increased invasive vegetation and warm-water non-native species. These changes have now turned a once productive project into an attractive nuisance due to lack of maintenance funding. This brings up two issues; learning from long-term monitoring results and the discussion of maintenance funding for certain types of projects. The review panel needs to be aware of these types of project evolutions to improve project designs and protect the board's investments in restoration projects. Similarly, some project types, where lost functions are being constructed because the natural habitat forming processes are no longer in place to

create them, need to have a long-term maintenance plan in place to protect the investment in the project. While many projects are able to become self-sustaining and don't require maintenance beyond the grant period, those projects placed in systems with regulated flows and hydro modifications can't be expected to become self-sustaining when flows are such a critical part of habitat forming processes.

- **Similar to PSAR projects, consider an abbreviated review/funding process statewide:** A portion of a lead entity's funds could be identified for early project award. The project sponsor would have to submit a complete application, and have a successful (e.g. no issues) early project review. If all is in place, the review panel and lead entity recommends the project for funding and it goes to the board for approval. The idea is to reward project sponsors that are able to get their project application together early and submit a well prepared and complete package up-front.

Part III – Region Summaries

Introduction

In 2010, the SRFB continued its approach of allocating funding regionally rather than to individual lead entities. To inform the SRFB of the processes being used at the regional and local levels to develop SRFB project lists, the Recreation and Conservation Office posed a series of questions in SRFB Manual 18. Each region responded to these questions, providing significant supporting documentation. The following section of the report is a region-by-region summary of the responses received. These summaries have been structured around the key questions asked of each region and their local entities.

Regional organizations were required to respond to questions regarding their:

- Internal allocation process across lead entities and watersheds.
- Technical review process, including evaluation criteria and Technical Advisory Group membership.
- How SRFB criteria were considered in developing project lists.

Lead entities were asked to:

- Describe their local review processes – including criteria, local technical review team membership, and SRFB Review Panel participation.
- Describe how multi-year implementation plans or habitat work schedules were used to develop project lists.

While the following summaries encompass the key processes and concepts provided by the regions and are intended as a reference, they do not reflect the complete responses received.

How Were the Regional Review Processes Implemented?

SRFB staff concluded that processes in regional areas generally were consistent with the processes laid out in Manual 18. This is based primarily on the information from the regional responses (summarized below), in addition to other application materials and presentations to the review panel. Staff notes that the pre-proposal meetings and site visits frequently used by the regional organizations and lead entities, coupled with the early and continuing feedback from the review panel, helped improve projects.

For the most part, regional organizations and areas used the same or similar review approaches as they used in previous years (fit of the projects and lists to their regional recovery plans or strategies). The type and extent of regional technical review continues to vary between regions.

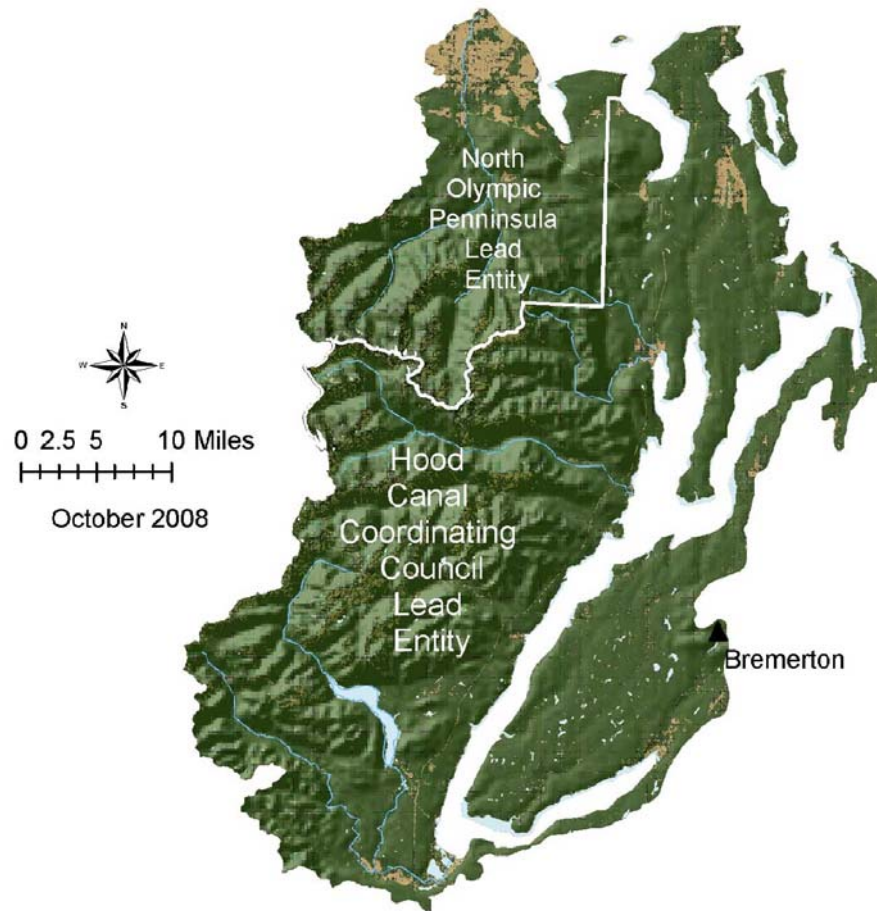
Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region



Hood Canal
Coordinating Council
17791 Fjord Dr. N.E.
Suite 124
Poulsbo, WA
98370-8481

www.hccc.wa.gov

Scott Brewer
Executive Director
(360) 531-0575
sbrewer@hccc.wa.gov



Geography

The Hood Canal area is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. It includes parts of Jefferson, Mason, Clallam, and Kitsap Counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

All or parts of Kitsap (15), Skokomish-Dosewallips (16), Quilcene-Snow (17), and Elwha-Dungeness (18) and part of Shelton (14)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Skokomish Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Suquamish Tribe

Table 7: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Hood Canal Summer Chum	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Puget Sound Bull Trout	Threatened	November 1999

Region and Lead Entities

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council is the regional recovery organization for summer chum for the Hood Canal and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca area. In addition, the council is one of two lead entities in the region, along with the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity. The Puget Sound Partnership serves as the regional recovery organization for other species in this region, including Chinook salmon and steelhead trout.

Table 8: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Hood Canal Coordinating Council
Plan Timeframe	10-30 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	\$130 million
Status	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries formally adopted the recovery plan for Hood Canal summer chum in May 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council and its plan implementation partners are using an implementation schedule with a 3-year timeframe and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs.
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Web Site	http://hccc.wa.gov/Salmon+Recovery/default.aspx

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

As noted above, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council serves as the regional recovery organization for summer chum and one of two lead entities for the Hood Canal and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Because of the shared role, local and regional questions have been combined, where possible, and the answers provided below.

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

The summer chum salmon ESU is composed of two lead entities, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity. The allocation for summer chum was not pre-determined, but instead each lead entity had project sponsors submit their highest value projects for salmon recovery, as defined by the priorities in the summer chum salmon recovery

plan and 3-year work program, into a single, consolidated review and ranking process overseen by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council and documented in the council's process guide. The allocation was determined by the projects selected for funding.

Consideration for funding is limited to projects in the 3-year work program. Projects compete as metered by their benefits, certainty, costs, and public involvement, using existing criteria, to derive the final allocation.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

For the 2010 grant round, the regional technical review consisted of a combined Technical Advisory Group from both lead entities (composed of local, regional, state, federal, and tribal biologists). The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group provides technical review for the council as both a lead entity and as a regional recovery organization. The process used for technical review is described below in the local process section.

In addition, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is requesting an independent technical review by a joint committee composed of scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service Puget Sound Domain Team, who are familiar with summer chum status, viability analyses, recovery plan and supporting documents, and habitat limiting factors. The ultimate question asked of this joint committee is how well the projects fit the plan's priorities. The results of their review will be provided to the SRFB as soon as it is available.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

Please see local process section below for evaluation criteria.

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

Please see the local process section below for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group members.

As noted above, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is convening an independent technical review. Members of this review group will be from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

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 in a low priority area, please provide justification.)

All of the summer chum projects submitted are contained in the 3-year work program.

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, SASSi, and SSHIAP⁶, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?

The summer chum salmon recovery plan lays out a four-tier recovery action priority system of geographic areas for summer chum stocks based on whether they are extant, extinct, recently observed, or near shore areas. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council's Process Guide further refines that framework into four domains. Those watersheds are reviewed for species distribution and habitat limiting factors in order to develop potential projects included in the 3-year work program. All proposed projects must come from either the 3-year work program directly or be consistent with it. Finally, the Technical Advisory Group and independent federal review process provide insights into whether specific projects are truly providing benefits to high priority stocks.

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

Cost-effectiveness is considered in several ways throughout project list development, including:

- A 15 percent match requirement.
- A guiding principle that at least 80 percent of the regional allocation must go to benefit the highest priority stocks.
- "Cost appropriateness" is one of four major factors considered in scoring each proposed project.
- The Habitat Project List Committee (citizen's committee) reviews project cost issues.
- The Technical Advisory Group and Habitat Project List Committees consider project timing and sequencing as a type of cost-effectiveness.

Local Review Processes

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizens Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group's ratings.

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

⁶ SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

- Domain (habitat types and populations using the habitat) priorities from the 3-year work program
- Benefit to salmon
 - SRFB definition of high, medium, and low benefits
 - Project scale
 - Project addresses limiting factors
 - Project protects or restores natural functions and processes
 - Integration or association with other salmon recovery projects and assessments in watershed
 - Duration of biological benefits
- Certainty of success
 - SRFB definition of high, medium, and low certainty
 - Adequacy and appropriateness of project design
 - Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions
 - Project proponent and their partners' experience and capability
 - Certainty that objectives can be achieved
- Cost appropriateness

Habitat Project List Committee (citizens advisory group) criteria include:

- Community impact and education issues
 - Does the surrounding community support this project? Who is that community and how can you substantiate that support?
 - Is there any community opposition to this project? Who is opposed and how will you address that opposition?
 - Does this project have any educational value? Who is being educated, what are they being educated about, and how can you substantiate that? Will this project educate the public and raise its awareness about salmon and habitat protection and restoration issues?
 - Will this project receive any publicity or visibility? How and whose attention will it gain? Will publicity be helpful to salmon recovery efforts?
 - Will this project elicit more support in the future? From who and how?
- Project cost issues
 - Is this project expensive relative to other projects on the list? Is that expense justified? How did you determine the expense is justified?

- If this project is funded, will it bump other (or several other) good projects out of probable contention for funding, based on historical SRFB funding for the Hood Canal Coordination Council?
- Is this project appropriate for SRFB partnership salmon funds?
- Progress towards salmon habitat recovery
 - Is the cumulative effect of the list of projects moving us closer to federal delisting of salmon?

There were no differences between the Technical Advisory Group and the Habitat Project List Committee regarding rankings.

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

Technical Advisory Group members include (expertise not identified):

- Peter Bahls, Northwest Watershed Institute
- Richard Brocksmith, Hood Canal Coordinating Council
- Luke Cherney, Hood Canal Coordinating Council
- Carrie Cook-Tabor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Dan Hannafious, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
- Marc McHenry, U.S. Forest Service
- Doris Small, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Micah Wait, Wild Fish Conservancy

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

The SRFB Review Panel and SRFB project manager were invited to attend project presentations, field visits, and the technical evaluation and ranking meetings. However, the Review Panel members were only present at the field visits.

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

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council's process guide clearly documents that only projects included in the 3-year work program or consistent with it are eligible for submittal. Only these projects were considered in the development of the project list.

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?

Technical comments from the Lead Entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the pre-application phase and incorporated before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were either addressed in the final application materials or by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM. Project reviews by the joint technical and citizen's committees during the ranking meetings yielded several conditions for various projects that are being implemented cooperatively by all project sponsors.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region, there are 10 projects covering both summer chum and Chinook (most projects benefit both species). Of the projects submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, there is one conditioned project, and two alternates.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at \$862,251. The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate \$472,350 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Table 9: Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary – November 19, 2010

Hood Canal Coordinating Council						Regional Allocation:		\$1,334,601	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity: Hood Canal Coordinating Council									
1 of 10	10-1545	A	Dosewallips Riparian Corridor Acquisition	State Parks	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, Ch 9 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Pages 162, 168, 186.	Okay	\$390,000	
2 of 10	10-1525	P	Big Quilcene Estuary Acquisition Planning	Hood Canal SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Yes, Ch 8 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Pages 129, 136-138.	Okay	\$35,000	
3 of 10	10-1611	P	Snow Creek Delta Cone & Estuary Design	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Pages 85, 101, 125-126.	Okay	\$199,295	
4 of 10	10-1574	R	Salmon & Snow Creek Riparian Project	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, Ch. 7 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Pages 85, 103-104, 126.	Approved	\$70,042	
5 of 10	10-1606	R	Dosewallips Engineered Log Jams SRFB	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-	Yes, Ch. 9 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Page 168.	Condition	\$302,699	

Hood Canal Coordinating Council						Regional Allocation:		\$1,334,601	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
					Puget Sound DPS				
6 of 10	10-1567	P	Corps General Investigation of Skokomish River	Mason Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Yes, Ch. 2 of Draft Skok Chinook Plan and Ch. 10 of Summer Chum Salmon Plan	Approved	\$175,000	
7 of 10	10-1526	R	Knotweed Control Riparian Enhancement Year 3	Hood Canal SEG	Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, Summer Chum Salmon Plan Ch. 8 (pg 137,138), Ch. 11 (pg 217, 220), Ch. 12 (pg 240).	Approved	\$126,745	
8 of 10	10-1566	R	Little Quilcene Brush Plant Road Reach	Hood Canal SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Yes, Ch. 8 Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Pages 129, 136-137.	Approved	\$35,820	
9 of 10	10-1522	R	Lower Tahuya LWD Placement	Hood Canal SEG	Chum Salmon-Hood Canal Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, Ch. 11 Summer Chum Salmon Plan. Page 219.	Okay	\$103,014	Alternate
10 of 10	10-1616	C	Tarboo Bay Acquisition and Restoration	Northwest Watershed Institute	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, though lower priority than above; 3 Year Work Plan, pg 136 in summer chum	Okay	\$286,000	Alternate

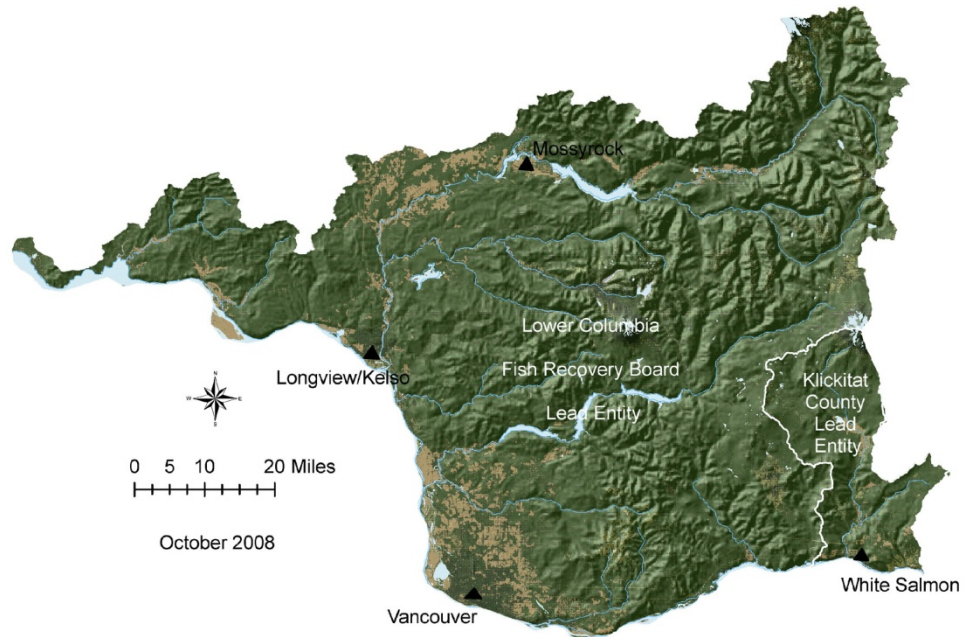


Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Lower Columbia Fish
Recovery Board
2127 8th Ave.
Longview, WA 98632

www.lcfrb.gen.wa.us

Jeff Breckel
Executive Director
(360) 425-1555
jbreckel@lcfrb.gen.wa.us



Geography

The Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region encompasses Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum, and portions of Lewis, Pacific and Klickitat Counties.

Water Resources Inventory Area

Willapa (24 - Chinook and Wallacut Rivers), Grays-Elochoman (25), Cowlitz (26), Lewis (27), Salmon-Washougal (28), and Wind/White Salmon (29)

Federally Recognized Tribe

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Table 10: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Lower Columbia River Chinook	Threatened	March 24, 1999
Lower Columbia River Coho	Threatened	June 28, 2005
Columbia River Chum	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Lower Columbia River Steelhead	Threatened	March 19, 1998
Bull Trout	Threatened	June 10, 1998

Region and Lead Entities

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board was established in Revised Code of Washington 77.85.200 to oversee and coordinate salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region. The law also designated the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board as the lead entity for the entire region, except for the White Salmon River. The board serves as the citizen's committee and final approval authority for the region's project list.

Table 11: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	25 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 650
Estimated Cost	\$127 million (next six years, tier one reaches only)
Status	<p>Adoption by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)- Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the Lower Columbia River Chinook, coho, steelhead, and chum Evolutionary Significant Units in Washington and Oregon is expected in 2010.</p> <p>NOAA approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Lower Columbia region in Washington in February 2006 with the exception of coho populations and populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin.</p> <p>NOAA, working with the Yakama Nation and other recovery planning partners, has drafted a recovery plan for Chinook and coho populations in the Big White Salmon River sub-basin.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	A detailed 6-year habitat work schedule has been completed for implementing habitat actions in the recovery plan. A comprehensive tracking and reporting system for all recovery plan actions has been developed and basic information for all planned actions has been entered into the system. Additional information is being entered into the tracking and reporting system to make it fully operational and to complete the recovery plan implementation schedule for all planned actions.
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Web Site	www.lcfrb.gen.wa.us/default1.htm

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because the Lower Columbia Fish 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?

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board allocation, within and across the region's watersheds, is determined through the project evaluation and ranking process. This is possible because:

- Habitat protection and restoration needs are identified and ranked in each of the 17 sub-basins using the same method and criteria. The board's 6-year Habitat Work Schedule ranks the anadromous reaches (based on ecosystem diagnosis and treatment analysis) and provides the relative importance of restoring and preserving conditions within a reach.
- Habitat projects are ranked using the same evaluation method and criteria.

The reach ranking combined with the evaluation of each project's benefits to fish and certainty of success provides the basis for a regional project ranking and the allocation of funding.

Again this year, a portion of the Lower Columbia region's funding allocation was allocated to the Klickitat County Lead Entity for projects to be conducted in the White Salmon River basin. The basin is considered part of the Lower Columbia River Recovery Region, but is covered by the Klickitat County Lead Entity. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board provided \$173,514 of the \$3.015 million regional allocation to the Klickitat County Lead Entity based on an allocation formula similar to that developed by the SRFB Issue Task Force in 2006, which considers such factors as the number of Water Resource Inventory Areas, river miles, SaSSI stocks, and Endangered Species Act populations. The projects in the White Salmon basin were evaluated by the Klickitat County Lead Entity.

How was the regional/lead entity technical review conducted?

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board used a two-phase technical review approach.

- **Phase One:** The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board issued its updated 6-year Habitat Work Schedule and then solicited project proposals. Board staff conducted workshops and held individual conferences with each sponsor to assist them in identifying, scoping, and refining potential projects. Sponsors then submitted pre-proposals, which were evaluated for potential issues by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee. Site visits were conducted for staff, Technical Advisory Committee, board members, and SRFB Review Panel representatives. The site visits allowed participants to meet with landowners, community members, and sponsors to discuss proposed projects. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board received 38 pre-proposal applications, representing 13 sub-basins and nine sponsors.

- **Phase Two:** Final applications then were submitted, evaluated, and ranked. What criteria were used for the regional and lead entity technical and citizen review?

The Technical Advisory Committee evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Benefits to fish
 - The importance of the fish populations, key life history stages, and associated limiting factors targeted by the project
 - The extent to which the project will address the limiting factors
 - Is cost reasonable relative to the likely benefits
- Certainty of success
 - Whether the approach is technically appropriate
 - The extent to which the project is coordinated with other habitat protection and restoration efforts in a watershed
 - Physical, legal, social, or cultural constraints or uncertainties
 - The qualifications and experiences of the sponsor
 - Community and landowner support
 - Stewardship

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

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee members include:

- Randy Sweet, environmental consultant, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, member
- Ron Rhew, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, biologist
- Stephanie Ehinger, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, fisheries biologist
- Jim Fisher, environmental consultant
- Evan Haas, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership
- Pat Frazier, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish Management & Hatchery Operation, program manager
- Angela Haffie, Washington State Department of Transportation, habitat biologist
- Kelley Jorgensen, environmental consultant
- Scott McKinney, Washington State Department of Ecology, watershed lead
- Steve Manlow, US Army Corps of Engineers
- Phil Miller, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, ex-officio
- Doug Stienbarger, Washington State University Extension, Clark County director

- Shannon Wills, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, lead fish biologist
- David Hu, U.S. Forest Service's Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Forest Fish Program Manager

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 projects on the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board's final project list stemmed directly from the Habitat Work Schedule. In addition, two projects, Grays Bay Saltmarsh Acquisition and Lower Kalama Habitat Enhancement, addressed priority actions identified in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's draft Columbia River Estuary Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan Module for Salmon and Steelhead (LCREP, 2007). These projects are expected to provide significant benefits to out-of-basin stocks, and thus have mainstem estuary benefits as well. The Technical Advisory Committee used both the Habitat Work Schedule and the Estuary Module in their evaluation and ranking of these projects. The expected benefits to out-of-basin salmonids elevated the ranking of these projects.

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, SASSI, and SSHIAP⁷, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?

The consistency of a project with the priorities of the recovery plan is an integral element in the project evaluation and ranking process and criteria. The consistency of the overall project list with the recovery plan is determined based on three factors. Specifically, this evaluation assesses whether the projects on the list target:

1. Priority populations for recovery;
 2. Priority reaches; and
 3. Priority limiting factors or habitat attributes.
- Addresses cost-effectiveness

⁷ SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Technical Advisory Committee considers the cost of a project during its evaluation of a project's "benefits to fish." The consideration of cost includes assessing if the cost is reasonable relative to the likely benefits. This evaluation is based on professional judgment taking into consideration labor, materials, and administrative costs in comparison to past projects.

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional or lead entity process, if applicable.

Representatives on the SRFB Review Panel participated throughout the project review process, including site visits during the week of May 24th, the draft application review on June 8th and 9th, and the final application technical review on July 13th and 14th. During site visits and technical reviews, SRFB Review Panel representatives actively engaged in discussions with Technical Advisory Committee members and sponsors. Formal comments on the pre-proposals were received by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and provided to sponsors to assist them in completing their final applications. Their participation provided early notice of issues of potential concern to the review panel and allowed sponsors an opportunity to address or resolve these issues in their final applications. SRFB Review Panel members also were actively engaged during the final application review and scoring by the board's Technical Advisory Committee.

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

All projects on the final project list are from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Habitat Work Schedule, which provides reach-level recommendations on project types. Also, as projects develop, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board staff works with project sponsors to make sure proposed projects are consistent with the priorities in the Habitat Work Schedule.

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?

The pre-proposal process employed by the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board allows for the Technical Advisory Committee and SRFB Review Panel comments and concerns to be identified early and addressed in sponsor's final applications. Sponsors were provided a comment response matrix and were required to submit the matrix with their final applications to indicate how or where in the final applications the comments were addressed. The board requests that the SRFB and its review panel consider the Technical Advisory Committee comments in their project review.

The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and the Technical Advisory Committee solicited public comments during the review sessions, but no project specific comments were received during any phase of project evaluation.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 14 projects, totaling more than \$4.2 million. Of the projects submitted, there were two that were withdrawn at the request of the sponsor.

Table 12: Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 19, 2010

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$3,015,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity:		Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board							
1 of 14	10-1740	A	Grays Bay Saltmarsh Acquisition	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Approved	\$255,000	
2 of 14	10-1498	R	NF Lewis RM 13.5 Off-Channel Habitat Enhancement	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$531,520	
3 of 14	10-1054	R	Eagle Island Site A	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$354,966	
4 of 14	10-1028	R	Lower Hamilton Restoration Phase II	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$674,200	

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$3,015,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
5 of 14	10-1022	R	Upper Washougal Restoration III	Lower Columbia River FEG	Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$557,840	
6 of 14	10-1542	R	East Fork Lewis River Helicopter Log Jams	Mount St. Helens Institute	Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$92,487	
7 of 14	10-1733	P	Clear Creek Fish Passage Design Project	Wahkiakum Co. Public Works	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$123,500	
8 of 14	10-1027	P	Duncan Crk Dam Design	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$51,973	

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$3,015,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
9 of 14	10-1671	A	Upper Elochoman River Salmon Conservation Project	Columbia Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$200,000	
10 of 14	10-1023	P	Grays River Reach II Design	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	0	withdrawn	withdrawn
11 of 14	10-1499	R	Lower Kalama Habitat Enhancement	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$537,592	Alternate
12 of 14	10-1437	R	South Fork Toutle Restoration II	Lower Columbia River FEG	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$643,715	Alternate

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$3,015,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
13 of 14	10-1413	R	Gorley Springs Phase II Instream Project	CREST	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	0	withdrawn	withdrawn
14 of 14	10-1718	P	Arkansas Creek Rehabilitation Planning	Castle Rock City of	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chum Salmon-Columbia River ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Lower Columbia River DPS	Refer to Appendix F - Scoring Assumptions	Okay	\$185,375	Alternate
Lead Entity:		Klickitat County							
1 of 4	10-1734	R	Indian Creek Fish Passage Correction	Underwood Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Tier A, Action Priority in the <i>Klickitat Lead Entity Salmon Recovery Strategy</i>	Okay	\$173,514	

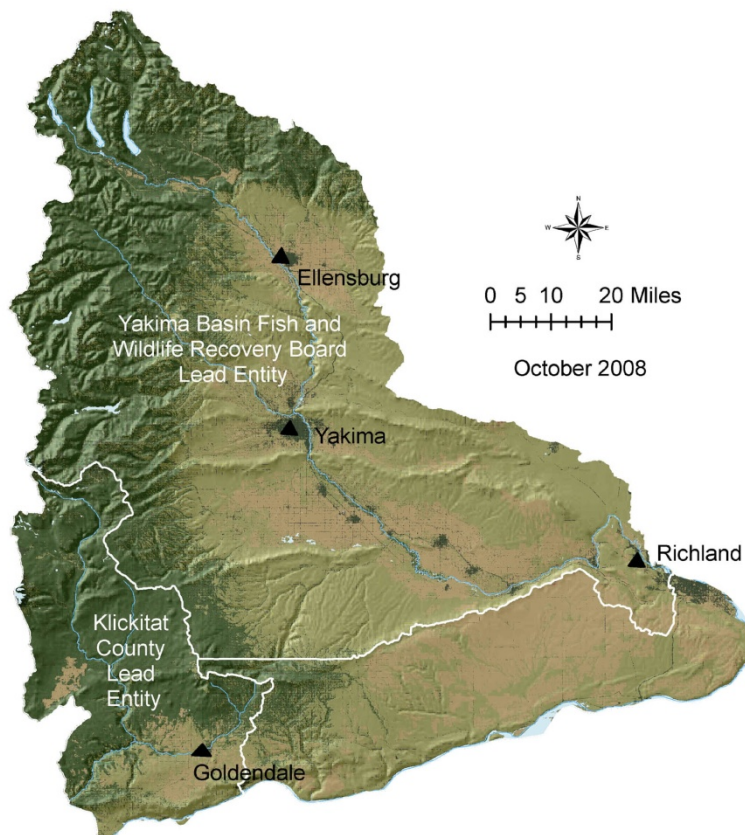


Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Yakima Basin Fish and
Wildlife Recovery Board
1110 West Lincoln Ave.
Yakima, WA 98902

www.ybfwrb.org

Alex Conley Executive
Director
(509) 453-4104
aconley@ybfwrb.org



Geography

The Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon bearing streams in Benton, Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat Counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

Klickitat (30), Rock-Glade (31), Lower Yakima (37), Naches (38), and Upper Yakima (39)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Yakama Nation

Table 13: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Steelhead	Threatened	March 25, 1999
Bull Trout	Threatened	1998

Region and Lead Entities

There are five Water Resource Inventory Areas in the middle Columbia River Evolutionary Significant Unit. The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board is the regional salmon recovery organization and lead entity for three of these Water Resource Inventory Areas (37, 38, and 39). There is no regional organization serving Water Resource Inventory Areas 30 and 31. The Klickitat County Lead Entity covers part of Water Resource Inventory Area 29, which is in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, and part of 30. Water Resource Inventory Area 31 is not part of a lead entity.

Table 14: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board (for the Yakima Basin; no recovery organization for Columbia Gorge populations in the middle Columbia region).
Plan Timeframe	15 years (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	94 (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Estimated Cost (This does not include estimated cost from the Klickitat and Rock Creek plans prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.)	\$269 million (Yakima steelhead recovery plan only)
Status	<p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries approved the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Recovery Plan in September 2009. This plan incorporates the Yakima Board's Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan and NOAA's recovery plans for steelhead populations in the Gorge Management Unit of the middle Columbia River steelhead distinct population segment.</p> <p>The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board also is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to better define recovery actions for bull trout in the Yakima Basin.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	For the Yakima Basin, basic elements of a 6-year implementation schedule are completed, providing details of planned actions, key partners, link of actions to limiting factors and plan strategies, time to implement and achieve benefits, and estimated costs. Additional information fields and a tracking and reporting system for the implementation schedule are being developed.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife 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. These responses apply only to the Yakima basin portion of the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region.

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

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board and the Klickitat County Lead Entity operate as independent organizations. There is not a single regional organization that includes both of these middle Columbia areas. The two organizations enter into discussions each year about how to divide the mid-Columbia allocation between them. The two entities submitted separate lead entity lists that added up to significantly more than the total available for the region. The two lead entities have negotiated revisions to both lists so that the combined lists will equal the regional allocation. Final adjustments to project level budgets are being completed.

How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?

In the Yakima portion of the middle Columbia River region, the regional organization and the lead entity are the same organization. The lead entity used the Lead Entity Technical Advisory Group as the technical review team. Because the area covered by the lead entity and the regional organization is identical, and most candidates for a regional technical review team already were serving on the lead entity review team, the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board saw no reason to convene a separate review team. If in the future, there is agreement among all parties that a regional review process should be developed that involves multiple lead entities, then the appropriate parties will work together to identify a regional technical process that addresses the needs of each organization.

The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board solicited pre-applications for project proposals. Board staff compiled the proposals and scheduled conferences to provide feedback to the applicants about their proposals, and to address any potential problems early. Proponents used these conferences to discuss other potential projects with the committee and further flesh out their ideas. Final applications were submitted and the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board staff reviewed for completeness and distributed to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee. This information was also provided to the SRFB Review Panel members two weeks before their site visits.

A formal, 20-minute presentation was given to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Committee to provide information and answer any preliminary concerns. A site tour was conducted with members from the Technical Advisory Group and SRFB Review Panel.

Application edits were distributed to the Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Committee for review before their evaluation and ranking meetings.

The Technical Advisory Group then met for project review and ranking, using two sets of criteria (see below). The Technical Advisory Group ranking then was forwarded to the Citizens Committee for its review, which scored projects, adjusting the Technical Advisory Group ranking to create a final ranking. This ranking was submitted to the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board for approval.

What criteria were used for the regional or lead entity technical and citizens' review?

The Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using two sets of criteria:

- Biological Matrix Assesses
 - Species benefited by project
 - Project benefits to in-stream flow and the hydrograph
 - Project benefits to water quality
 - Project benefits to in-channel habitat
 - Improvements to degraded large woody material densities
 - Protection of functional rearing habitat
 - Improvements to degraded rearing habitat
 - Project benefits to habitat access
 - Improvement of access for juvenile or adult to high quality habitat
 - Improvement of access for juvenile or adult to functional habitat
 - Project benefits to diversion screening
 - Project benefits to floodplain connectivity and riparian condition

Matrix scores are adjusted using weighting factors for quality and quantity of habitat benefited and the relative certainty of biological success for the proposed project.

- Technical Advisory Group Evaluation Forms (One each for restoration, protection, and design assessment projects) Evaluate Projects Based On:
 - Landowner commitment.
 - Certainty of valuation (protection projects only).
 - Project sequencing.
 - Reasonableness of the budget.
 - Threats to habitat values.
 - Organizational capacity of sponsor.

- Presence of uncertainties and constraints.
- Plans for future stewardship.
- Fit to regional plan.
- Adequacy of design.
- Value to education and outreach.

The Citizen's Committee evaluated ranking based on the following criteria:

- Cultural and social benefits
 - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the Yakama Nation and its members?
 - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the agricultural community?
 - Will the project create benefits or raise concerns for the community at large?
 - How will the project affect Endangered Species Act liabilities for community members?
 - How will the project affect recreational opportunities?
 - Will the project create defined educational/outreach opportunities?
- Economic considerations
 - What is the potential impact of the project on the community's economy?
 - How will the project affect recreational spending?
 - Is the project budget clearly defined and reasonable?
 - How much benefit does the project create for the dollars invested?
- Project context and organization
 - If the project is not funded now, are key opportunities lost or is the proposal premature?
 - Is the project innovative, standard, or outdated?
 - How is the project coordinated with other past, present, and future salmon recovery actions?
 - Are we confident that all the pieces of the project can come together as anticipated or are there uncertainties?
- Partnerships and community support
 - What is the breadth and strength of the community involvement in the project?
 - What is the breadth and strength of the partnership supporting the project (technical support, financial, and in-kind contributions, labor)?

- Will partner or citizen involvement increase the likelihood of the project's success or is this involvement lacking?

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

Technical Advisory Group members include:

- Richard Visser, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, restoration biologist
- Dale Bambrick, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National, Marine Fisheries Service, Ellensburg branch chief
- John Easterbrooks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, regional fish program manager
- Joel Freudenthal, Yakima County, fish and wildlife biologist
- Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District, district manager
- Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in-stream flow biologist
- David Lind, Yakama Nation, fisheries biologist
- Pat Monk, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- David Child, Yakima Basin Joint Board, biologist
- Rebecca Wassell, Mid Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
- Scott Nicolai, Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, habitat biologist
- Tom Ring, Yakama Nation, hydrogeologist
- Jeff Thomas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries biologist
- Cameron Thomas, USFS Forest Biologist

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 projects submitted for the 2010 SRFB grant round are identified in the Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan.

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, SASSI, and SSHIAP⁸, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?
- Steelhead and bull trout are the ESA listed species in the Yakima Basin, and all stocks are high priority for recovery actions. The Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan dated August 2009 contains the most current data and local knowledge of the status of steelhead populations. As indicated in the plan, "Ongoing monitoring of steelhead populations will be required to allow objective comparisons between current status and trends of key VSP parameters and recovery criteria. In 2009-10, the Board worked with WDFW and the Yakama Nation to develop a new BPA-funded Steelhead VSP monitoring Project that will focus on evaluating the status of Yakima Basin steelhead. Addresses cost-effectiveness?

Both the Technical Advisory Group and the Citizens Committee evaluated project budgets as part of the ranking process. The Technical Advisory Group assigned each project a high, medium, or low certainty of success score based on:

- Whether the budget was complete and accurate.
- If the costs were reasonable for the work proposed relative to similar projects.
- If the return for the dollars invested was acceptable.

The Citizen's Committee evaluated:

- If a budget was too high or low.
- If it was reasonable relative to other similar projects and the benefits derived.
- If it had a high cost to benefit ratio.

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional/lead entity process, if applicable.

The SRFB Review Panel participation started with the site visits on June 29-30th. They provided feedback to staff and applicants on site, and followed up with their written comments. They also provided LE staff with feedback on some of the technicalities of applications such as eligibility, budget formatting, and wording. The Review Panel attended the TAG review on July 21. The Review Panel was an asset to the process by providing feedback to TAG members based on site visits while at the same time taking into consideration the local expertise when the TAG evaluated projects.

⁸ SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

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

The August 2009 Yakima Steelhead Recovery outlines a list of recovery actions recommended to contribute to restoring steelhead to viable levels in the Yakima Basin. Project applicants were asked to identify the actions that pertained to their project in their application, and during the TAG evaluation process, and the Lead Entity/Region determined if a project had a high, medium or low fit to the recovery plan. The information is included in the summary of the local review process in question 4.

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?

The scores and comments provided by the technical and citizen's committees form the basis for the ranked project list presented to the Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board. On August 19, the Board met and reviewed the ranked Lead Entity list submitted by the Citizen's Committee, and approved it unanimously.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. For the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region, there are 12 projects. Four projects were submitted by the Klickitat County Lead Entity, totaling \$659,714. Eleven projects were submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, totaling \$2,333,346.

Of the projects submitted by the Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, there is one Project of Concern, two conditioned projects, and three alternates, The Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board has until December 8 to determine how to proceed with those projects that have been categorized as "Project of Concern" by the SRFB Review Panel. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended for approval at the December 10 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 15: Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 19, 2010

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board							Regional Allocation:		\$1,983,870
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity: Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board									
1 of 11	10-1765	R	Eschbach Park Levee Setback & Restoration	Yakima County Public Services	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Naches Action #5: Restore lower Naches River floodplain. Page 160 Naches Action #6: Improve sediment transport in lower Naches River. Page 161	Condition	\$284,424	
2 of 11	10-1764	R	Herke Fish Screening, Ahtanum Creek 2	North Yakima Conservation District	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Basin-wide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions. Page 143	Okay	\$131,140	
3 of 11	10-1838	R	Manastash Creek Barrier Removal	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Upper Yakima Action #5: Provide passage and instream flow in lower Manastash Creek. Page 192	Condition	\$112,959	
4 of 11	10-1785	P	Yakima River Delta Habitat Assessment	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	This project has the potential to address two of the limiting factors identified in the Yakima Steelhead plan, lower mainstem water temperature and lower mainstem water quality (Conley et al., 2009, p. 107). This project has the potential to address	Okay	\$114,055	

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	\$1,983,870		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
5 of 11	10-1909	A	L Cowiche Creek Conservation Easement	Yakima County Public Services	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	uncertainty in how mainstem conditions impact smolt survival (identified as 7.2.3 in Conley et al., 2009, p. 219).	Okay	\$84,190	
						Naches Action #20: Protect Cowiche Creek watershed from increasing development pressure. Page 172			
6 of 11	10-1847	R	Teanaway River - Red Bridge Road Project	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	This project will address factors that inhibit movement of steelhead in the Teanaway River." (page 114). Maintaining these spawning areas is required to meet the Upper Yakima recovery threshold." (page 137)	POC	\$243,877	
7 of 11	10-1595	R	Yakima Beaver Project	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Sockeye Salmon-	Basin-wide Action #11: Restore beaver populations. Page 151 Reduction in Beaver Activity. Page 102	Okay	\$187,025	

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$1,983,870	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
					unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS				
8 of 11	10-1786	R	Jack Creek Channel & Floodplain Rest., RM 0 to 2.	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Upper Yakima Action #14: Restore instream and floodplain habitat complexity in Swauk and Taneum Creeks and Teanaway and lower Cle Elum Rivers, page 192	Okay	\$170,000	
9 of 11	10-1841	R	Currier Creek Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Upper Yakima Action #15: Restore tributary riparian areas. Page 199	Okay	\$170,000	
10 of 11	10-1753	R	La Salle High School Riparian Enhancement Project	North Yakima Conserv Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Naches Action #27: Ahtanum Creek floodplain and side channel restoration	Okay	\$127,834	Alternate
11 of 11	10-1841AL T	R	Currier Creek Restoration	Kittitas Conservation Trust	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Upper Yakima Action #15: Restore tributary riparian areas. Page 199	Okay	\$207,910	Alternate

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	\$1,983,870		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
11 of 11	10-1837	R	Coleman Creek - Ellensburg Water Company Project	Kittitas Co Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Basin-wide Action #2: Adequately screen all water diversions. p. 142 Upper Yakima Action #11: Restore passage, separate irrigation conveyance, and screen diversions in Ellensburg area tributaries, p. 189	Okay	\$500,022	Alternate
Lead Entity: Klickitat County									
1 of 4	10-1741	P	Klickitat Trail - Inventory and Assessment	Yakama Nation	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	The project area is located within one of the four top-tier geographic priority areas identified in the Salmon Recovery Strategy for the Klickitat Lead Entity.	Okay	\$46,750	
3 of 4	10-1742	R	Upper Klickitat R. Enhancement, Phase IV	Yakama Nation	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	The Klickitat Lead Entity Region Salmon Recovery Strategy lists the project reach as a Tier "A" geographic priority and this type of restoration activity as an "A" action priority.	Okay	\$365,500	

Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$1,983,870	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary fish stock benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
4 of 4	10-1746	P	Assess Potential Actions, Columbia River Mainstem	Mid-Columbia RFEG	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Snake River Fall-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Sockeye Salmon-Lake Wenatchee ESU, Sockeye Salmon-Okanogan River ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS, Steelhead-Snake River Basin DPS, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	The Proposed Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment ESA Recovery Plan (November 30, 2009), section 6.3, includes a discussion of mainstem habitat, including water temperature and thermal refugia, predation of juvenile salmonids by native and non-native fish, and altered habitat conditions	Okay	\$73,950	

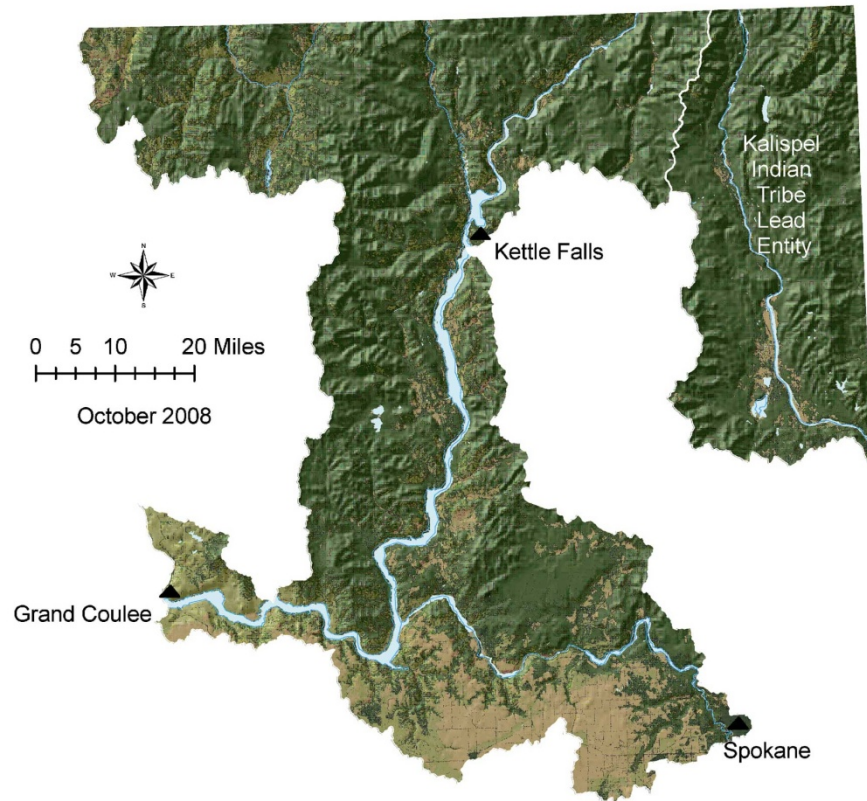
Note: The Klickitat County Lead Entity submitted four projects for SRFB funding. One project (included on the Lower Columbia project list) totals \$173,514 and is included in the Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation. The remaining three projects total \$486,200 and are in the Middle Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region's allocation.



Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region

Kalispel Tribe
P.O. Box 39
Usk, WA 99180

Joe Maroney
(509) 447-7272
jmaroney@knrd.org



Geography

The Northeast Washington Region is comprised of native resident salmonid streams in Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

Lower Lake Roosevelt (53), Lower Spokane (54), Middle Lake Roosevelt (58), Kettle (60), Upper Lake Roosevelt (61), Pend Oreille (62)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and Spokane Tribe of Indians

Table 16: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species	Listed As	Date Listed
Bull Trout	Threatened	June 10, 1998

Table 17: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	
Plan Timeframe	
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	
Estimated Cost	
Status	A draft bull trout recovery plan has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lead entity for Pend Oreille County has developed a habitat strategy that is used for directing salmon recovery projects.
Implementation Schedule Status	

Region and Lead Entities

The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region is not planning under regional salmon recovery planning. An effort took place several years ago to regionalize within Northeast Washington, but was unsuccessful. The Kalispel Tribe is the only lead entity within this geographic region. The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team was created under the Salmon Recovery Act for WRIA 62. The recovery team consists of a Technical Advisory Group and a Citizens Advisory Group and is coordinated by the Kalispel Tribe.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

Please note that because there isn't a regional organization, there is no region-wide process. The questions below were addressed to the Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team and the answers provided reflect that structure.

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

All projects are submitted for Water Resource Inventory Area 62. Funds are allocated across projects submitted for the Water Resource Inventory Area.

How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?

Pend Oreille uses a two-step process to evaluate and rank projects.

- The Technical Advisory Group uses a consensus-based approach to evaluate projects for benefit to salmonids and certainty of success.
- Once the Technical Advisory Group evaluation is complete, the results are provided to the Citizens Advisory Group to be considered during project ranking. The citizen group

then uses a consensus-based approach to rank each project based on evaluation provided by the Technical Advisory Group.

What criteria were used for the regional/lead entity technical and citizens review?

The Technical Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Benefit to salmonids
 - Does the project address high priority habitat features or watershed processes?
 - Is the project in a high priority sub-basin?
 - Has the project been identified through a documented habitat assessment?
 - Does the project address multiple species or unique populations of salmonids essential for recovery or Endangered Species Act-listed species or non-listed species primarily supported by natural spawning?
 - Does the project address an important life history stage or habitat type?
 - Does the project have a low cost relative to the predicted benefits?
- Certainty of success
 - Is the project scope appropriate to meet its goals and objectives?
 - Is the project consistent with proven scientific methods?
 - Is the project in correct sequence and independent of other actions being taken first?
 - Does the project address a high potential threat to salmonid habitat?
 - Does the project clearly describe and fund stewardship of the area or facility for more than 10 years?
 - Is the project landowner willing to have the project done on property?
 - Can the project be successfully implemented or are there constraints which may limit project success?

The Citizens Advisory Group evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses sub-basin priority limiting factors and actions identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's benefit to salmonids, rate how well this proposal addresses sub-basin priority species and areas identified in the strategy.
- Using the Technical Advisory Group evaluation of the project's certainty of success, rate the proposal's ability to address the priority areas habitat limiting factors.
- Rate the project's current level of community support.

- Rate how well the project will help promote community support for the overall salmonid recovery effort in Water Resource Inventory Area 62.
- Rate how well the project proposal addresses the socioeconomic concerns identified by the strategy.
- Rate whether the project is a justifiable use of public funds.

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

Technical Advisory Group members:

- Bill Baker, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, fisheries biologist
- Jeff Lawlor, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist
- Sandy Dotts, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Jason Gritzner, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist
- Jill Cobb, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist
- Aaron Prussian, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, hydrologist and biologist
- Todd McLaughlin, Pend Oreille County Planning Department, permitting and biologist
- George Luft, Pend Oreille County Public Works, engineer
- Don Ramsey, Pend Oreille County Public Works, engineer
- Carrie Cordova, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, biologist
- Scott Jungblom, Pend Oreille County Public Utility District #1, biologist
- Ted Carlson, Stimson Lumber Company, forestry
- Wade Pierce, Stimson Lumber Company, forestry
- Terry Driver, Agriculture, ranching and grazing
- Tom Shuhda, Colville National Forest, fisheries biologist
- Rob Lawler, Colville National Forest, hydrologist and biologist
- Todd Andersen, Kalispel Natural Resource Department, fisheries biologist
- Joe Maroney, Kalispel Natural Resource Department, fisheries biologist

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 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.)

Not applicable.

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?

The Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat identifies high, medium, and low priority sub-basins. These sub-basins were further ranked based on seven additional criteria to create a sub-basin priority ranking. Priority actions were determined for each of the high and medium sub-basins using information from the Bull Trout Limiting Factors Report for Water Resource Inventory Area 62 and the professional judgment of the Technical Advisory Group.

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

Cost-effectiveness is considered in the Technical Advisory Group process as a specific criterion.

Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional or lead entity process, if applicable.

The SRFB Review Panel visited the Pend Oreille Lead Entity area on June 2, 2010. During the visit, our local project sponsors presented the proposals (in the field) for the current round of funding. The sponsors, TAG and CAG members, Lead Entity Coordinator and SRFB Review Panel visited the proposed project sites to evaluate each proposed project. During the visit, the panel members commented on each project, asked specific questions, and provided advice as to potential improvements that would increase the soundness of each project and the proposals. Following the visit, the review panel provided written comments to the Lead Entity who passed on the forms to each project sponsor. The Coordinator recommended each sponsor consider the comments and suggestions and revise the projects/proposals accordingly.

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

Locally, we use our Strategy for Protection and Improvement of Native Salmonid Habitat (2007) as a tool for guiding the implementation of restoration efforts in the Pend Oreille. This document uses multiple criteria for ranking subbasins within the Pend Oreille as low, medium, or high priority for restoration improvements. Based on the priority we develop projects that address concerns regarding native salmonid habitat. Typically we focus on restoration efforts surrounding our #1 (bull trout) and #2 (westslope cutthroat trout) species. However, efforts are also made to address habitat issues that coincide with our #3 priority species which is the pygmy whitefish. For the current round, we focused on watersheds with projects that both directly and indirectly benefit bull and westslope cutthroat trout. We are in the process of updating our Strategy and HWS but more importantly developing an implementation schedule that will direct our project list for a minimum of three years. The implementation schedule (plan) will focus on priority areas and actions that provide the greatest benefit to declining stocks of native salmonids. HWS will be used to manage and update the developed plan.

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?

During our rating and ranking meeting, we utilize our Citizens and Technical Advisory Groups (CAG and TAG) to develop the final list of ranked projects to be submitted to the SRFB. First, our TAG evaluates the projects based on criteria outlined in the attached criteria and scores each project accordingly. Next, the TAG has a discussion to address any issues or concerns surrounding each project. Following the TAG discussion, the CAG discusses and ranks the projects based on the TAG's guidance and evaluation criteria associated with community interest and benefit (as described in the attached CAG evaluation criteria). Finally, the Lead Entity submits the Lead Entity List Memorandum with ranked projects based on final rankings by the CAG. This year we did not initially have enough anticipated funding to move forward with the top three projects on the list. The CAG made the decision to ask one of the sponsors to scale back their (#3) project so at least the project could be partially funded. The sponsor accepted this request and made the changes while looking for additional funding to augment the deficit. Once the SRFB released the final allocation amount, it was determined that our area would receive enough funding to nearly completely fund all three of the top projects on our list. The CAG made the decision to allocate the increase in expected funding to the #3 project, which left only a partial deficit to the original proposal amount. The sponsor seeks to procure the remaining funding from additional sources.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region has five projects, totaling \$484,427.

Table 18: Northeast Washington Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary, November 19, 2010

Northeast Washington						Regional Allocation: \$402,000			
Lead Entity:		Kalispel Tribe/Pend Oreille							
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
1 of 5	10-1504	R	Middle Branch LeClerc Creek Restoration	Kalispel Tribe	Steelhead/ Trout-unidentified DPS	Le Clerc Creek is considered core area habitat for the recovery of this species. Segments of this stream on private lands has been designated as critical habitat for bull trout.	Okay	\$286,577	
2 of 5	10-1761	R	Kapelke Diversion Screening	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Steelhead/ Trout-unidentified DPS	The Screening Action Plan for Surface Water Diversions – Pend Oreille Watershed (WDFW 2010) lists this diversion (Site No. 1520010) as the highest priority for screening within WRIA 62. This portion of Mill Creek is designated as bull trout critical habitat by USFWS (2005).	Okay	\$23,683	
3 of 5	10-1571	R	Granite Subbasin Large Wood Replenishment	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Steelhead/ Trout-unidentified DPS	The Granite subbasin is the highest priority area for habitat restoration identified in the Pend Oreille Lead Entity strategy (POSRT 2007).	Approved	\$91,740	

4 of 5	10-1035	P	East Fork Smalle Fish Passage Design	Pend Oreille County of	Steelhead/ Trout- unidentified DPS	The removal or replacement of culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers is a high priority action identified in the Pend Oreille lead entity strategy (POSRT 2007) for the Calispell subbasin, a medium priority area. This portion of East Fork Smalle Creek is designated as bull trout critical habitat by USFWS (2004).	Okay	\$46,356	Alternate
5 of 5	10-1036	P	Smalle Creek Fish Passage Design	Pend Oreille County of	Steelhead/ Trout- unidentified DPS	The removal or replacement of culverts which have been identified as fish passage barriers is a high priority action identified in the Pend Oreille lead entity strategy (POSRT 2007) for the Calispell subbasin, a medium priority area.	Okay	\$36,071	Alternate



Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Puget Sound
Partnership
P.O. Box 40900
Olympia, WA
98504-0900
(800) 54-SOUND

WWW.psp.wa.gov

Joe Ryan
Salmon Recovery
Program Manager
(360) 628-2426
joe.ryan@psp.wa.gov



Geography

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of all or part of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish, Thurston, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties. It also is comprised of all or parts of 19 Water Resource Inventory Areas. The size of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region is dictated by the Puget Sound Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit, identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

All or parts of Nooksack (1), San Juan (2), Lower Skagit (3), Upper Skagit (4), Stillaguamish (5), Island (6), Snohomish (7), Cedar/Sammish (8), Green/Duwamish (9), Puyallup/White (10), Nisqually (11), Chambers/Clover (12), Deschutes (13), Kennedy/Goldsborough (14), Kitsap (15), Skokomish/Dosewallips (16), Quilcene/Snow (17), Elwha/Dungeness (18), Lyre/Hoko (19)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Lummi Nation, Makah Tribe, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Samish Indian Nation, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribes, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Table 19: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Puget Sound Chinook	Threatened	March 24, 1999
Puget Sound Steelhead	Threatened	May 11, 2007

Region and Lead Entities

On January 1, 2008, the Puget Sound Partnership Act, Section 49(3), Revised Code of Washington 77.85.090(3) designated the Puget Sound Partnership to serve as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species, except Hood Canal summer chum. There are 15 lead entity organizations in the Puget Sound Region.

Table 20: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Puget Sound Partnership
Plan Timeframe	50 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	More than 1,000
Estimated Cost	\$1.42 billion for first 10 years
Status	Recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook was adopted by the federal government in January 2007. Recovery planning for Puget Sound steelhead is ongoing. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Steelhead Technical Review Team is working on population identification and viability assessment.
Implementation Schedule Status	3-year work plans for the Puget Sound recovery plan have been developed for each of the 14 watershed recovery chapter organizations. These work plans are updated and reviewed annually.
Puget Sound Partnership Web site	http://www.psp.wa.gov/

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

For the 2010 SRFB Grant Cycle and the biennial 2009-2011 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funds, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council affirmed at their January meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 SRFB grant cycles. For SRFB funds, Summer Chum funds are allocated directly to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. For PSAR funds, the Hood Canal Summer Chum ESU receives 5% of the total PSAR capital funds. The allocation methodology guides the distribution of funds to the fifteen Puget Sound watersheds/lead entities according to two criteria: (1) overall ecosystem benefit; and (2) emphasis on delisting.

How was the regional technical review conducted? What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The lead entity technical and citizens' review process considers whether proponent projects fit with the local plan strategy and its priorities, and evaluates the certainty that the project will deliver desired results. Puget Sound Partnership staff and their partners understand that the SRFB technical panel provides an independent review to ensure that individual projects submitted by the lead entities are technically feasible and have a high likelihood of achieving the stated objectives. The process described below details the Puget Sound region's process for ensuring that the proposed lead entity projects support and are consistent with the local recovery plan strategies.

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT) liaisons evaluated each planning area's three-year work program update for consistency with the hypotheses and strategies in the regional recovery plan and the recovery plan for the WRIA/recovery planning area. These three-year work programs and the update review process were designed to be a transparent means of documenting local plan priorities and projects and demonstrating consistency with salmon recovery plans and the technical feedback provided by the Puget Sound RITT.

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team engaged in a technical review of each watershed's 3-year work plan. These plans were updated in April 2010 and include project lists and narrative material related to the plan goals, strategies, hypotheses, and suites of actions.

The technical team liaisons were asked to review their respective watersheds' 3-year work program updates according to the following:

- Consistency: Are the suites of actions and top priorities identified in the watershed's 3-year work plan or program consistent with the hypotheses and strategies identified in the recovery plan (Volume I and II of the Recovery Plan, NOAA supplement)?

- Pace and Status: Is implementation of the salmon recovery plan on track for achieving the 10-year goals? If not, why and what are the key priorities to move forward?
- Sequence and Timing: Is the sequencing and timing of actions appropriate for the current stage of implementation?
- Next Big Challenge: Does the 3-year work plan or program reflect any new challenges or adaptive management needs that have arisen over the past year?

In addition, the Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team performed a consistency check to ensure ranked project lists from each of the lead entities were consistent with priority suites of actions as indicated in the recovery plan, previous reviews, and comments. The team is not designed to review individual projects, their technical merits, or their relative priorities and sequencing. The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team does however, evaluate the proposed projects for consistency with prioritized suites of actions in the recovery plans and the 3-year work plans previously reviewed.

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

The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team members are independent of the Puget Sound Partnership and lead entity organizations. Members include:

- Mary Ruckelshaus, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison for San Juan
- Ken Currens, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, liaison for Nisqually, Nooksack, and Hood Canal
- Kirk Lakey, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, liaison for Lake Washington, Cedar, Sammamish, Green/Duwamish, Puyallup/White, and Chambers/Clover Creek
- Kit Rawson, The Tulalip Tribes, liaison for Snohomish and Stillaguamish
- Norma Jean Sands, National Marine Fisheries Service, liaison for South Sound, East Kitsap/West Sound
- Eric Beamer, Skagit River System Cooperative, liaison for Island, Skagit

Were there any projects submitted to the SRFB for funding that were not specifically identified in the regional implementation plan or habitat work schedule?

No projects were submitted that are not part of the regional implementation plan or are not in the Habitat Work Schedule.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

- Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability?

The regional review process focused on reviewing the three-year work plans and the lead entity SRFB project lists for consistency with the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery plan

(regional, local chapters, and supplement). The focus on the recovery plan at both the regional and local scale emphasized the importance of high priority stocks per the recovery plan.

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council decided on an allocation per lead entity for SRFB funds to ensure the most effective use of SRFB funds for ecosystem restoration and species delisting. The region relies on the local project solicitation, review, and ranking processes to produce projects that are ready and will provide the highest benefit to salmon within the limits of each watershed's specified allocation.

Local Review Processes

The table on the following pages summarizes the technical and citizen review processes for each of the 15 Puget Sound lead entities and how the SRFB Review Panel was used in the local process. The table also summarizes how the Puget Sound 3-year work plan was used and how comments were addressed in finalizing the project list.

Table 21: Local Review Processes

Lead Entity	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>General Categories – Freshwater Habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel stability Sediment load Flow Temperature Habitat diversity Key habitat quantity Obstructions Prioritization <p>General Categories – Estuarine and Near Shore Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat diversity Prioritization Obstructions Temperature Key habitat quantity
Technical Advisory Group	<p>*Uses a combined review team that is composed of both technical staff and citizens.</p> <p>Organizations represented: Lummi Nation Natural Resources Department, Nooksack Tribe Natural Resource Department, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Whatcom County Public Works, City of Lynden, Whatcom Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Whatcom Land Trust, Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association, Washington Sea Grant, City of Bellingham</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forestry, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Participated in site visits and reviewed presentations. Participating SRFB Review Panel members provided comments on the pre-application materials. Applicants were asked to address the review panel comments in their final applications.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>The CRT and WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board's Management Team use the Project Selection Guidelines, information on priority reaches and project sequencing and staging as they review, recommend, and ultimately approve a project list for SRFB funding.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>The WRIA 1 Management Team reviewed the Combined Review Team (CRT) consensus recommendations, and on behalf of their respective WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board members, approve a ranked project list for the 2010 SRFB grant cycle. The CRT's consensus recommendations presented to the Management Team included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve an amendment request by Lummi Nation to RCO to use unexpended funds on final design for Saxon Reach Restoration Project. Request Lummi Nation consider modifications to the right bank side channel element of Saxon Reach Restoration Project application. Incorporate improvements to two project applications: Nooksack Forks and Tributaries Riparian Restoration (NSEA) and North Fork Nooksack Wildcat Reach Restoration Phase 1 (Nooksack Tribe). Identify North Fork Wildcat Reach Restoration Phase 2 as outlined on July 7 and in more detail on July 27 as an alternate project in

	<p>PRISM.</p> <p>The WRIA 1 Management Team accepted and approved the recommendations as presented by the CRT. After approval of the CRT recommendations, the SRFB meeting on August 11 resulted in a final SRFB allocation approximately \$83,000 higher than the estimated allocation. The additional funding enabled the Saxon Reach Project to incorporate final design into their proposed application, allowed additional riparian planting associated with the Nooksack Forks and Tributaries Riparian Restoration Project, and allowed for additional instream structure for the North Fork Wildcat Reach Phase 1 project.</p>
Lead Entity	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>Benefit to salmon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit to plan/strategy • Protection and restoration projects must show benefit of project to salmon and linkage with previous assessment work • Most cost-effective alternative to achieve outcome • Scientific merit • Project intent to address hypotheses and actions in the recovery strategy • Potential of project to inform efforts • Costs vs. benefits • Assessment projects must show how work will be used to inform activity associated with work plan <p>Socioeconomic impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or partners • Enhance community education and outreach • Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs • Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, improvements to infrastructure • Sustainable disposal plan <p>Certainty of success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical feasibility • Limited maintenance • Materials appropriate in scale and complexity • Water availability • Methodology • Works with natural processes • Documented landowner cooperation • Make effective use of matching funds • Achievability • Self-sustaining • Permitting processes and requirements completed • Consideration of climate change/sea level rise
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, , Skagit System Cooperative, Two Professors from University of Georgia, Tulalip Tribe, Physics/Chemistry teacher, and retired Habitat biologist.
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Participated in site visits and reviewed project presentations. SRFB Review Panel feedback was provided to each applicant. All project applicants had the opportunity to modify final proposals based on review panel feedback.
Use of Implementation	All proposed projects have come from the 3-year work plan.

Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	
How Comments Addressed	Comments were provided to project sponsors who had an opportunity to revise their proposals for final submittal. The final scoring by the Technical Advisory Group and Citizen Advisory Group was used as the basis for the final ranking and order of the projects on the project list. There were no deviations from the ranking based on the scoring.
Lead Entity	Skagit Watershed Council
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18 Appendix H criteria ⁹
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Restoration projects reviewed by Restoration & Protection Committee.</p> <p>Organizations represented: Skagit System Cooperative, Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, U.S. Forest Service, Skagit Watershed Council, Seattle City Light, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skagit County Public Works.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Geologist, fisheries technician, geomorphologist, restoration ecologist, fisheries biologist.</p> <p>In addition the Watershed Council engaged a small group of technical reviewers to review, comment, and score the grant applications. The Technical Review Team met on June 21 for a field tour followed by an office debrief and vetting of comments for the project sponsors. The reviewers met again on August 4 to review final grant applications and project sponsors' response to comments, and to assign technical scores.</p> <p>Our Technical Review Team included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doug Bruland, Fisheries Supervisor, Puget Sound Energy • George Pess, Research Fishery Biologist, NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Restoration Effectiveness Program • Gino Lucchetti, Senior Ecologist, King County Department of Natural Resources
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in early field review of projects and provided comments to project sponsors.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Projects accepted for consideration of funding must have met the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be specifically identified in or consistent with the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan with priority given to tier 1 projects. • Be consistent with the objectives listed in the current version of the Skagit basin 3-year work plan. • Be consistent with the Skagit Watershed Council's Strategy (1998) • Be of an appropriate priority or sequence necessary for strategic implementation of the recovery plan.
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our Technical Review Team and from the SRFB Review Panel. Our technical reviewers met again on August 4 to determine if their comments were adequately addressed by the project sponsors in their final grant applications and, therefore, if the project would proceed to prioritization. Our technical reviewers were also provided with the comments from

⁹ Several of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region lead entities use the SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H – Technical Review and Project Evaluation Criteria. Those criteria are: watershed processes and habitat features, areas and actions, scientific, species addressed, life history, costs, appropriate scope, approach/scientific method, sequence, threat to salmonid habitat, stewardship, landowner support, and implementation.

	<p>our initial review and from the SRFB Review Panel for this review. None of the five projects had comments or issues that would prevent them from moving forward; however, the technical scores in part reflect the thoroughness with which the project sponsors' responded to comments and questions. We made our final technical comment and response forms available to the SRFB Review Panel.</p> <p>As the amount of SRFB funds requested in the submitted proposals was greater than the amount available, the Prioritization Group decided to address the matter as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the complete list of projects; • Reduce the cost and scope of Project # 5 – Hansen Creek Reach 5 Acquisition & Restoration – to cover the cost of acquisitions only; and • Reduce the total of Project # 2 - Skagit Tier 1 and 2 Floodplain Protection – by 4%, an amount that enables the acquisitions in Project # 5 to take place. <p>Skagit County, a funding partner on the Hansen Creek project, has subsequently increased their match to fund the restoration portion of the project.</p>		
Lead Entity	Stillaguamish Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	<p>Benefit to fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solves the cause of a problem • Implements high priority actions identified in recovery plan and 3-year work plan • Protects or restores natural ecosystem processes • Completes a phased project or protects or connects existing high quality habitats • Improves the abundance, diversity, and distribution of Endangered Species Act-listed Stillaguamish salmonid populations • Addresses documented research and data gaps or contributes substantively to knowledge of effective habitat protection or restoration project design and implementation • Clearly leads to future projects of high benefit <p>Certainty of success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sustaining, works with natural processes, maintenance requirements limited • Provides clear hypotheses about how the project will achieve its goals and objectives • Designed for implementation with methods and materials appropriate in scale and complexity to efficiently achieve outcome • Can be completed within 3 years or within scientifically defensible period • Post-project monitoring is consistent with monitoring and adaptive management strategy in the recovery plan • Project team has demonstrated skills and capacity to complete the full project <p>Socioeconomic benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds local community support for salmon recovery • Effectively leverages matching funds • Implements low cost alternatives to achieve desired outcomes 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to implementation of the stewardship education and outreach strategy in recovery plan Produces secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, infrastructure improvements, and improved public access.
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: The Nature Conservancy, The Watershed Company, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tulalip Tribes, Snohomish County Public Works Department, Stillaguamish Tribe</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Landscape ecologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, field studies coordinator, restoration ecologist, environmental manager, hydrology</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel Members participated in the Stillaguamish SRFB Round 10 projects tour and provided written comments on the projects to Stillaguamish Lead Entity staff, which were forwarded to the project sponsors and the Projects Review Team. The Review Panel had concerns with some aspects of the Port Susan Estuary Restoration Project. Lead Entity staff worked closely with TNC to respond to the Review Panel's comments and assisted with interpreting the information relevant to the aspects in question. The sponsor submitted a written response to SRFB Review Panel comments on two occasions before Application submittal.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Encouraged proposals that address priorities in the Stillaguamish watershed Chinook salmon recovery plan, updated Stillaguamish salmon recovery 3-year work plan, and the Stillaguamish Salmon Recovery 2008 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Report.
How Comments Addressed	The lead entity brought forward two projects that were reviewed in the 2009 grant round. There were no issues with these projects on the list; they were the only two projects brought forward for approval for the 2010 grant round.
Lead Entity	Island County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>Benefit to salmon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the primary focus species? What is the site's local landscape context? What habitat type does the project address? <p>Certainty of success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the level of community support for the project? Is project consistent with Water Resource Inventory Area 6 goals and objectives? When will the project produce results? What is the project cost compared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What Puget Sound stock does the project focus on? What type of project is it? What is the level of matching funds? Are potential risks to the landowner and community identified and addressed? Is the project based on credible science? Does the project include a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What geographic area is the project in? What ecosystem processes does the project address? Is written assurance of landowner secured? Is the project in the correct sequence and independent of any preceding action? Is the project scope appropriate to meet goals and objectives? What level of maintenance will be

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to the benefit for salmon? Has funding been identified for maintenance? Are outreach activities included? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring and evaluation plan? What level of expertise or experiences does the sponsor have? Is the project time sensitive? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> required? Is volunteer participation included in the proposal?
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Marine Resource Committee, Island County Planning Department, Restoration Technician, Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wild Fish Conservancy, Skagit River System Cooperative, The Tulalip Tribes, Water Resources Advisory Committee, Whidbey watershed Stewards, Stillaguamish Tribe, Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, Washington State University Extension Program, Whidbey Camano Land Trust, and Orca Network</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: fisheries, habitat, forestry, restoration, geomorphology, geology, chemistry, soil, water quality, riparian, forester, road maintenance, conservation, salmon life histories</p>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel visited each of the proposed project sites and provided comment forms. Sponsors addressed panel comments in their final application proposals.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All project proposals are included in the 3-year work plan.		
How Comments Addressed	Each proposal was reviewed and presented to both the WRAC and TAG. These opportunities included site visits, presentations and discussions at advisory group meetings, and written proposals/attachments were provided. Concerns and questions of the WRAC and TAG were provided to sponsors. Following these concerns, two of the three proposals withdrew regarding concerns about the proposals. Primarily, sponsors of the two withdrawn proposals felt that their proposals were not ready to move forward in this grant round due to incomplete assessments. A written response to the concerns are attached in PRISM. Sponsors also attended scoring and ranking meetings to answer concerns prior to scoring and final ranking.		
Lead Entity	Snohomish County Lead Entity		
Evaluation Criteria	Similar to SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria		
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Snohomish Surface Water Management, Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tulalip Tribes, King County, Wild Fish Conservancy, City of Seattle</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: ecologist, biologist, fishery ecologist</p>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in projects site tour and provided comments, which were passed onto project applicants. Project applicants were required to address the SRFB Review Panel comments, as well as the comments provided by the local project subcommittee in the full applications. Project applicants were required to submit a cover letter explicitly stating where and how local and SRFB review comments were incorporated in the grant application.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat	The projects submitted are Tier 1 and 2 elements in the 3-year watershed implementation work plan for the Snohomish River basin. All projects must either be listed explicitly in the work plan or be consistent with the plan's intent. All projects on the list meet both of these criteria.		

Work Schedule	
How Comments Addressed	The project sub-committee met for a full day following the project site tour to develop consensus comments for each project. These comments along with those of the SRFB Review Panel were provided to project sponsors. Project sponsors were required to provide a "cover letter" that described how they addressed local and SRFB Review Panel comments.
Lead Entity	WRIA 8 King County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How well does the application fit the Water Resource Inventory Area 8 Conservation Strategy? Does it address critical factors of decline for Chinook in a significant way? Is the project the right scale to meet its goal and objectives? Is the proposal well-thought out? Sufficiently detailed? Cost-effective? Is it in or does it benefit a high priority (Tier I) area? Does it contribute to previous projects toward providing ecosystem benefits? Is the project a high priority and benefit Chinook? Is the project cost effective in terms of benefits to Chinook. Does the project provide clear, expected outcomes?
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Lake Forest Park, Shoreline, Seattle Public Utilities, King County, Issaquah, Bellevue, Snohomish County</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: fisheries, ecologist, near shore, watershed steward, engineer, landscape architecture, and natural resources</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members toured sites Review panel member comments from the site visits were shared with the project subcommittee and used by the project proponents when developing final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project applications are required to be on the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	Comments were addressed in final applications.
Lead Entity	WRIA 9 King County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	Two high priority projects in the Salmon Recovery plan and SRFB funded earlier phases of both projects. These projects were not scored or ranked but instead focused resources on how to improve.
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: King County, Seattle Public Utilities, Tacoma Public Utilities, WDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: ecologist, fish biologist, project manager</p>
SRFB Review	SRFB Review Panel representatives were provided with pre-proposal materials in advance and then participated in the project site tour. Review

Panel Participation	panel project comments were provided to the project sponsors and this information was incorporated into the final SRFB applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The 3-year work plan was used to develop the project list based on the greatest benefit to Chinook salmon and project readiness.
How Comments Addressed	The Technical Advisory Group comments focused on how the project design or proposal could be improved, and these comments were incorporated by the project sponsors into the final grant application.
Lead Entity	Pierce County Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>SRFB Manual 18 Appendix H criteria</p> <p>Socioeconomic (Addressed by Citizens Advisory Committee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public visibility and participation • Encouraging cooperative watershed partnerships • Landowner willingness • Other economic and social benefits • Fit to the lead entity strategy
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, King County Department of Natural Resources, Tacoma Water, Pierce County Water Programs, Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Transportation, Muckleshoot Tribe, U.S. Forest Service</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: fish biologist, ecologist, environmental science, environmental biologist, watershed steward, regional biologist, fish habitat biologist</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel representative participated in the review of draft applications, attended projects site tour, and provided comments and feedback to individual sponsors. Project sponsors were to address all feedback in their final applications.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The 3-year work plan and project list are the primary basis for generating projects for SRFB applications. While the project list is the primary source of projects, project proposals also are solicited more generally through a Request for Proposal process. These projects must be consistent with the 3-year list and lead entity strategy.
How Comments Addressed	<p>Feedback on projects occurred at three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback and questions to applicants in response to letters of intent and project descriptions discussed at a joint Technical Advisory Committee and Citizens Advisory Committee meeting. • Field trip discussion with applicants • Written and verbal feedback from the SRFB Review Panel, Citizen Advisory Committee, and Technical Advisory Group. Most of this feedback was reflected in final applications.

Lead Entity Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	Used the Nisqually 3-year work plan and priorities in the Nisqually salmon recovery strategy to evaluate and select projects. Criteria included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic location and priority. • Is project addressing priority habitat features and watershed processes. • Appropriate project sequencing. • Local community support.
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierce County, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston County, Nisqually Land Trust, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group. Technical specialties represented: fish and wildlife biologist, environmental biologist, salmon restoration biologist, habitat specialist, salmon research biologist, salmon project manager
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members attended a project review field trip and provided written comments. Review panel comments were used by project sponsors to revise their applications before final submittal.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The 3-year work plan is used to encourage project sponsors to identify projects to propose for SRFB funding that are consistent with the plan. The projects submitted this year were drawn from the 3-year workplan.
How Comments Addressed	The reviews of this year's projects were generally positive regarding all the proposals. There were no issues about projects on the lists.
Lead Entity WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Clover Park Technical College, Capitol Land Trust, Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Thurston Regional Planning Council, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Clover Park Technical College. Technical specialties represented: environmental sciences; habitat restoration; timber, fish, and wildlife biologist; habitat specialist; habitat biologist; watershed steward
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan. For the 2010 grant round the 3-year work plan was extensively revised with numerous refinements and additions based on the work through PSAR capacity funds to create the Juvenile Salmonid Nearshore Project Selection Tool. This tool help focuses on high priority sites for protection and restoration.

Work Schedule	
How Comments Addressed	During the field trip, issues around one of the projects surfaced, regarding a pair of culverts preventing fish passage, one under a railroad and another under a county road, within 500 feet of one another. The issue was that the county had recently replaced the culvert, but done so in a way that continued to prevent fish passage. The county noted that downstream the railroad culvert has prevented passage for 60+ years and that the county's HPA required that they remedy the blockage within seven years of installation. The committee took issue with using salmon dollars to pay for a blockage the county recently created and is obligated to fix, but struggled to balance that with the obvious benefit to the system if the pair of blockages were remedied in the coming year. In the end, the committee decided that there were too many social issues for the project and recommended that the sponsor remove the project from consideration while they work with the county to find additional monetary contributions to complete the project. Other draft projects were removed from consideration for reasons of landowner readiness. In the end, the committee and the comments from the Review Panel created a project list of three projects that fit the allocation of funding from the SRFB and using the remainder of the PSAR funds.
Lead Entity	WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18 Appendix H criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement • Partnerships • Location • Expertise • Education
Technical Advisory Group	Organizations represented: Wild Fish Conservancy, People for Puget Sound, Squaxin Island Tribe, Mason County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Capitol Land Trust, Mason County, Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Natural Resources. Technical specialties represented: Environmental sciences, habitat restoration, timber fish and wildlife biologist, environmental services manager, habitat specialist, habitat biologist, fisheries biologist, watershed steward, water quality specialists
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project tour. Project sponsors integrated panel recommendations into the proposals.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project sponsors pull prospective projects from the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	There is significant feedback throughout the project development process. Feedback from Lead Entity Committee members and SRFB Review Panel members is integrated into project proposals.
Lead Entity	West Sound Watershed Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	SRFB Manual 18, Appendix H criteria
Technical	Organizations represented: University of Washington, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Kitsap County, Suquamish Tribe, Mid Sound Fisheries

Advisory Group	<p>Enhancement Group, Pierce County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bainbridge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Pierce Conservation District, Great Peninsula Conservancy, Wild Fish Conservancy, NOAA Fisheries Manchester, Bainbridge Island Land Trusts.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: marine water quality, habitat restoration, salmon biology, water quality, salmon recovery, marine and freshwater habitat restoration, salmon and steelhead management, shoreline planner, fisheries biologist, steelhead and salmon research, project management</p>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in project site visits and sent comments to the lead entity and sponsors.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project proposals were solicited from the suite of projects in the Puget Sound salmon recovery plan's 3-year work plan.		
How Comments Addressed	Each project received constructive comments from the SRFB Review Panel which were discussed by the LE Committees as the list was finalized and ranked. There were no issues about the projects that needed to be resolved.		
Lead Entity	Hood Canal Coordinating Council		
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domain Priorities from 3-year work plan Project scale is appropriate and sufficient Integration or association with other salmon recovery projects and assessments in the watershed SRFB definition of high, medium, and low certainty Duration of biological benefits Benefit to fish Project addresses key limiting factors Project proponent and their partners' experience and capability Certainty of success Certainty that objectives can be achieved SRFB definition of high, medium, and low benefits Adequacy and appropriateness of design Protects or restores natural functions and processes Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions Cost appropriateness 		
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Northwest Watershed Institute, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, , Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, , Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Kitsap County, Wild Fish Conservancy</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: expertise not identified.</p>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB RP and SRFB project manager were invited to attend project presentations, field visits and the technical evaluation and ranking meetings. However, they were only present at the field visits. Due to time and budget constraints it was decided the Review Panel members would not attend the Habitat Project List Committee (HPLC) ranking meeting.		
Use of Implementation	The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Process Guide clearly documents that only projects that are on the 3-year work plan or were consistent with the three year work program.		

Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	
How Comments Addressed	Technical comments from the lead entity Technical Advisory Group were provided to project sponsors during the preapplication phase and incorporated at that time before projects were finalized. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the preapplication phase that were either addressed in the final application materials and, in some cases, by specific memos that have been attached in PRISM or specific meetings. Project reviews by the technical and citizen's committees during the ranking meetings yielded several requests and one specific condition for various projects that are being implemented cooperatively by all project sponsors.
Lead Entity	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed priority • Restores formerly productive habitat • Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan • Likelihood of success based on approach • Addresses limiting factor • Benefits other stocks • Supports restoration of ecosystem functions • Reasonableness of cost and budget • Addresses stock status and trends • Protects high quality fish habitat • Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Elwha Klallam Tribe, Puget Sound Partnership, , Clallam Conservation District, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Clallam County, Makah Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, North Olympic Salmon Coalition, Coastal Watershed Institute.</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: engineer, fisheries biologist, restoration planner, planning biologist, watershed scientist, marine biologist, fish habitat manager, watershed steward</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in projects site visits. They provided comments and formal, written recommendations that were shared with project sponsors and lead entity members. The information was used to strengthen projects and also considered when ranking projects.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All proposed projects have come from the 3-year work plan.
How Comments Addressed	<p>The scores and reviewer comments are compiled. Twelve of thirteen TRG Members scored project grant requests. Then the North Olympic Lead Entity's Technical Review Group(TRG) held a meeting to review and approve those results. They also made a recommendation to the Lead Entity Group that they fund the top four ranked projects, and that any additional monies go to the top ranked project and any lesser funds come off the bottom ranked project. There was a request for reconsideration of that recommendation. So another meeting was held to review and reconsider the recommendation to be forwarded.</p> <p>The Lead Entity Group was then provided with the TRG Scoring Results and Project Funding Recommendation, the citizen advisory group comments and recommendations from the Watershed Planning Units, written comments provided by organizations and citizens and SRFB review panel comments and information at a meeting in which they make the project funding decision. A second such meeting was held this year to deal with remaining funds to be allocated and a further conference call will be held to further whittle the list.</p>

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region has funding from both the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. At the October 2010 SRFB meeting 34 PSAR projects were approved for funding. Of the 34 projects 16 were funded with a combination of SRFB funds (state or federal). These projects are noted on the spreadsheet. There are no "projects of concern," four conditioned and 10 alternates.

For this report, the Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region is shown separate from the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region. Hood Canal is in the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead, but is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum. As part of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook and steelhead at \$862,251. The Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Region also receives a separate \$472,350 or 2.35 percent in the SRFB regional allocation formula for Hood Canal summer chum.

Table 22: Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or PSAR Alternate Amount
Lead Entity: Island County						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$268,875	
1 of 1	10-1716	R	Cornet Bay Shoreline Areas 4, 6, and 7 Restoration	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Puget Sound	Highest geographic area (pg 27); High priority to restore habitat forming processes (pg 28); Also addresses Goal 1, Objective 3 of SRP (pg59)	Approved	\$268,875	\$0
Lead Entity: Nisqually River Salmon Recovery						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$465,430	
1 of 6	10-1868	A	Middle Mashel Protection Project	Nisqually R Land Trust	Puget Sound	High Priority Page 5	Okay	\$250,000	\$0
2 of 6	10-1867	A	Ceja Nisqually Shoreline Acquisition	Nisqually R Land Trust	Puget Sound	High Priority Page 1	Okay	\$166,803	\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
3 of 6	08-2019	A	Mashel Shoreline Protection - Phase 1 (Scope Change)	Nisqually R Land Trust	Puget Sound		Approved	\$0		\$81,000
4 of 6	10-1872	A	Tanwax Nisqually Confluence Acquisition	Nisqually R Land Trust	Puget Sound	High Priority Page 5	Okay	\$166,803	Partial Funding, \$48,627	\$0
5 of 6	10-1881	R	Wilcox Reach Riparian Restoration 2010	Nisqually R Land Trust	Puget Sound	High Priority Line 27 in spreadsheet list	Okay	\$109,000	Alternate	\$0
6 of 6	10-1885	P	Lower Nisqually side-channel design	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Puget Sound	High Priority Page 5	Okay	\$125,000	Alternate	\$0
Lead Entity: North Olympic Peninsula						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$841,847		
1 of 7	10-1521	R	Elwha River ELJ Phase 1	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound	N. Olympic 3-Yr Work Plan & Elwha Chapter of PS Chinook Plan Elwha River Fisheries Recovery Plan	Approved	\$578,048		\$0
2 of 7	10-1496	A	Dungeness Habitat Protection	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Hood Canal/Puget Sound	N. Olympic 3-Year Workplan & PS Chinook Recovery Plan & Rec. Land Protection Strategies for Dungeness.	Approved	\$0		\$182,000
3 of 7	10-1456	R	McDonald Creek Large Wood Recovery	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound	N. Olympic 3 Yr Workplan, WRIA, 18 LFA pg 124& Dungeness Chapter of PS Chinook Recovery Plan	Okay	\$50,000		\$0
4 of 7	10-1509	A	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition Phase Two	North Olympic Land Trust	Puget Sound	WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Recovery Plan	Approved	\$213,799		\$203,661

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
6 of 7	10-1887	R	Elwha River ELJ Phase 2	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Puget Sound	N. Olympic 3-Yr Work Plan & Elwha Chapter of PS Chinook Plan Elwha River Fisheries Recovery Plan	Okay	\$837,347	Alternate	\$0
7 of 7	10-1890	A	Pysht Floodplain Acquisition Phase Three	North Olympic Land Trust	Puget Sound	WRIA 19 Draft Salmon Recovery Plan	Okay	\$0		\$221,262
Lead Entity: Pierce County						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$627,585		
1 of 6	10-1877	C	South Prairie Creek Floodplain Acquisition	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU	Strategy, p. 37-38	Approved	\$0		\$334,475
2 of 6	10-1863	R	Calistoga Setback Levee - Construction	Orting City of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Strategy, p. 37-38	Approved	\$313,880		\$907,000
3 of 6	10-1859	R	Middle Boise Creek Restoration	King County DNR & Parks	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Strategy, p. 37-38	Okay	\$113,705		\$0
4 of 6	10-1866	P	Linden Golf Course Oxbow Setback Levee	Puyallup City of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Strategy, p. 37-38	Okay	\$200,000		\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
5 of 6	10-1874	P	Titlow Estuary Restoration-Design Development	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Strategy, p. 37-38	Okay	\$200,000	Alternate	\$0
6 of 6	10-1858	R	Salmon Creek Culvert Replacements	Sumner City of	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Pink Salmon-unidentified ESU	Strategy, p. 37-38	Okay	\$143,121	Alternate	\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
Lead Entity: San Juan County Community Development						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$310,855		
1 of 3	10-1789	P	Wild Salmon Recovery in San Juan County	Friends of the San Juans	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Pink Salmon-unidentified ESU, Sockeye Salmon-unidentified ESU	Tier I on 3 year work plan	Approved	\$0		\$159,999
2 of 3	10-1739	R	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration Implement 2010	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Puget Sound	Tier II on 3 year work plan	Okay	\$141,379		\$0
2 of 3	09-1598	R	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration Implementation	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Puget Sound	Tier II on 3 year work plan	Approved	\$159,999		\$149,522
3 of 3	10-1752	R	WRIA2 Derelict Fishing Net Removal	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Puget Sound	Tier II on 3 year work plan	Approved	\$9,477		\$0
Lead Entity: Skagit Watershed Council						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$1,416,732		
1 of 5	10-1852	R	Howard Miller Steelhead Park Off Channel Enhance	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Tier 1; pg 5 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Approved	\$0		\$185,940

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
2 of 5	10-1769	A	Upper Skagit Tier 1 & 2 Floodplain Protection	Seattle City Light	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	Tier 1 & 2; pg 4 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Approved	\$480,305		\$0
3 of 5	10-1795	P	Davis Slough Hydrologic Connectivity	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Tier 1; pg 5 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Okay	\$191,712		\$0
4 of 5	10-1840	R	Lower Day Creek Restoration Phase 2	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Tier 1 & 2; pg 4 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Okay	\$167,450		\$0
5 of 5	10-1856	C	Hansen Creek Reach 5 Acquisition & Restoration	Skagit River Sys Cooperative	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Tier 3 SWC 2010 Strategic Approach	Approved	\$552,075		\$0
Lead Entity: Snohomish County						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$741,773		
1 of 3	10-1365	R	Stillwater Floodplain Restoration - Construction	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Sockeye	Identified in the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan as a tier-1 action for ecological recovery within this sub-basin strategy group. The project ID in the 3-year Work Plan is	Approved	\$240,752		\$240,248

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
					Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	07 – MPR – 302.				
2 of 3	10-1338	R	Lower Skykomish River Restoration Project	Snohomish County	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Even year ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	N/A	Okay	\$231,725		\$0
3 of 3	10-1186	R	Upper Tychman Slough Restoration	Stilly-Snohomish FETF	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	The Plan identifies the Lower Mainstem Skykomish, the sub-basin that contains the McCoy Creek sub-watershed and Tychman Slough, as a high Chinook use sub-basin and a mainstem-primary restoration strategy group (SBSRF 2005).	Okay	\$270,000	Partial Funding	\$0
Lead Entity: Stillaguamish						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$506,545		
1 of 2	09-1410	R	Port Susan Bay Estuary Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 95. Tier 1 priority in 3-Year Work Plan.	Approved	\$249,211		\$750,789
2 of 2	10-1792	R	Canyon Creek Roads Phase II	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	Stillaguamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, p. 99. Canyon Creek subbasin sediment control is high priority.	Okay	\$257,334		\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
Lead Entity: West Sound Watershed						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$286,615		
1 of 8	10-1878	P	West Sound Water Type Assessment Phase II	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	3 year Workplan	Approved	\$100,000		\$100,000
2 of 8	10-1875	P	Penrose Point Bulkhead Removal Final Design	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	3 year Workplan	Approved	\$0		\$90,000
3 of 8	10-1879	P	Chico Phase 3 Design	Kitsap County of	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS, Steelhead/Trout-unidentified DPS	3 year Workplan	Approved	\$48,115		\$21,557
4 of 8	10-1297	A	N. Kitsap Heritage Park, Phase II Acq.(Grover Cr.)	Kitsap County Parks and Rec	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	3 year Workplan	Okay	\$100,000		\$0
5 of 8	10-1873	R	Maple Hollow Restoration	Key Peninsula	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho	3 year Workplan	Okay	\$25,000		\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
8				Metro Park Dist	Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS					
6 of 8	10-1876	R	McCormick Creek Fish Passage Project	South Puget Sound SEG	Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	3 year Workplan	Okay	\$13,500		\$0
7 of 8	10-1882	P	West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection Feasibility	Bainbridge Island Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Pink Salmon-Odd year ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	3 year Workplan	Approved	\$0		\$35,000
8 of 8	10-1864	P	Strawberry Creek Culvert Replacement Design	Mid-Puget Sound Fish Enh Grp	Chum Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead/Trout-unidentified DPS	3 year Workplan	Okay	\$77,000	Alternate	\$0
Lead Entity: WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$794,480		
1 of 8	10-1810	R	NF Nooksack Wildcat Reach Restoration: Phase 1	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries	Approved	\$705,737		\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:	\$8,450,040			
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
2 of 8	10-1300	R	South Fork Saxon Reach Project-Construction	Lummi Nation	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Approved	\$0		\$1,091,388
3 of 8	10-1777	C	Maple Creek Reach Acquisition and Restoration	Whatcom Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Approved	\$0		\$255,935
4 of 8	10-1842	R	Nooksack Forks & Tributaries Riparian Restoration	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries	Approved	\$88,743		\$103,707
5 of 8	10-1808	P	South Fork Black Slough Reach ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Approved	\$0		\$68,540

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
6 of 8	10-1807	P	South Fork DS of Hutchinson Creek ELJ Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Approved	\$0		\$68,540
7 of 8	10-1806	P	South Fork Nooksack: Cavanaugh Island Restoration	Lummi Nation	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Approved	\$0		\$84,204
8 of 8	10-1910	R	NF Nooksack Wildcat Reach Restoration: Phase 2	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	1) 2010 WRIA 1 3-Year Plan 2) WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, Near-Term Action #2, Appendix B Habitat Restoration in the Forks and major early chinook tributaries (pg B-10)	Okay	\$261,439	Alternate	\$0
Lead Entity: WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$217,476		
1 of 7	10-1772	R	Priest Point Park Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	In WRIA 13, the nearshore habitats are the number one restoration priority .	Okay	\$105,000		\$0

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
2 of 7	10-1782	P	WRIA 13 Water Type Assessment Phase III	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Sockeye Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead/Trout-unidentified DPS	Expansion of water type assessments in WRIA 13 is specifically identified in the WRIA 13 3-Year-Work-Program	Approved	\$20,000		\$68,700
3 of 7	10-1754	P	WRIA 13 Nearshore Acquisition Assessment	Capitol Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	CLT will build upon prioritization already conducted by the WRIA 13 Lead Entity and the Squaxin Island Tribe using the Nearshore Project Selection Assistance Tool and the Chinook & Bull Trout Recovery Approach for the South Puget Sound Nearshore to identify high-priority, feasible acquisition projects	Okay	\$63,325		\$0
4 of 7	10-1784	P	Deschutes River ELJ/LWD Design Project	Thurston Conservation District	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	This project directly addresses targets and priorities within both the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan's 3-Year-Work-Program South Sound Update (2010) and the Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA	Approved	\$29,151		\$84,710

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
						13: Deschutes				
5 of 7	10-1757	R	Gull Harbor Estuary Barrier Removal	Capitol Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	This project is ranked as a tier 1 priority project in the WRIA 13 Three-Year Work Plan.	Approved	\$0		\$165,089
6 of 7	10-1773	P	McLane Creek Watershed Project Development	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	McLane is the exception to this in WRIA 13 and for that reason is a high priority for restoration and protection.	Approved	\$0		\$72,125
7 of 7	10-1895	P	Boston Harbor Road Culvert Design	South Puget Sound SEG	Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	This project is ranked as a tier 1 priority project in the WRIA 13 Three-Year Work Plan.	Approved	\$0		\$64,501
Lead Entity: WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$260,118		
1 of 3	10-1776	R	Midway Creek Fish Barrier Removal Project	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, line 45	Approved	\$100,668		\$192,398

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
2 of 3	10-1779	R	Case Inlet Shoreline Enhancement Project	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, line 53	Approved	\$79,450		\$40,050
3 of 3	10-1781	R	Squaxin Island Pier and Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Chum Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	Yes, line 62	Approved	\$80,000		\$62,500
Lead Entity: WRIA 8 (King County)						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$483,915		
1 of 6	10-1360	R	South Lake Washington DNR Shoreline Restoration 2	Natural Resources Dept of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	WRIA 8 Start List actions C266, Volume II, Chapter 10, Page 40	Okay	withdrawn	withdrawn	withdrawn
2 of 6	10-1520	A	Royal Arch Reach Acquisitions - Phase II	Seattle Public Utilities	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	WRIA 8 Start List actions C247, Volume II, Chapter 10, Page 35	Approved	\$12,881		\$275,496
3 of 6	10-1699	A	Cedar River Elliot Bridge Reach Acquire II 2010	King Co Water & Land Res	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	WRIA 8 Start List actions C216B, Volume II, Chapter 10, Page 28	Approved	\$0		\$300,000
4 of 6	10-1634	R	South Lake Washington Habitat Construction	Renton City of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	WRIA 8 Start List actions C269, Volume II, Chapter 10, Page 41	Approved	\$300,475		\$20,000

Puget Sound Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$8,450,040		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in recovery plan or strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate	PSAR Amount
5 of 6	10-1558	P	Mapes Creek Mouth Daylighting Feasibility & Design	Seattle Public Utilities	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	WRIA 8 Start List actions C271, Volume II, Chapter 10, Page 41	Approved	\$120,559		\$123,559
6 of 6	10-1750	R	Little Bear Creek - 132nd Ave Barrier Removal	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU, Coho Salmon-Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU, Sockeye Salmon-unidentified ESU, Steelhead-Puget Sound DPS	WRIA 8 Start List actions N401, N403, Volume II, Chapter 11, Page 80-81	Approved	\$50,000		\$156,441
Lead Entity: WRIA 9 (King County)						Lead Entity Allocation:		\$365,544		
1 of 2	10-1125	P	Mill Creek Conf./Green River Design	Kent City of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	Pg. 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River	Okay	\$200,000		\$0
2 of 2	10-1605	P	Duwamish Gardens Estuarine Rehabilitation Design	Tukwila City of	Chinook Salmon-Puget Sound ESU	Pg. 7-90, Project Duw-7, Shallow Water Habitat Creation	Approved	\$165,544		\$31,755

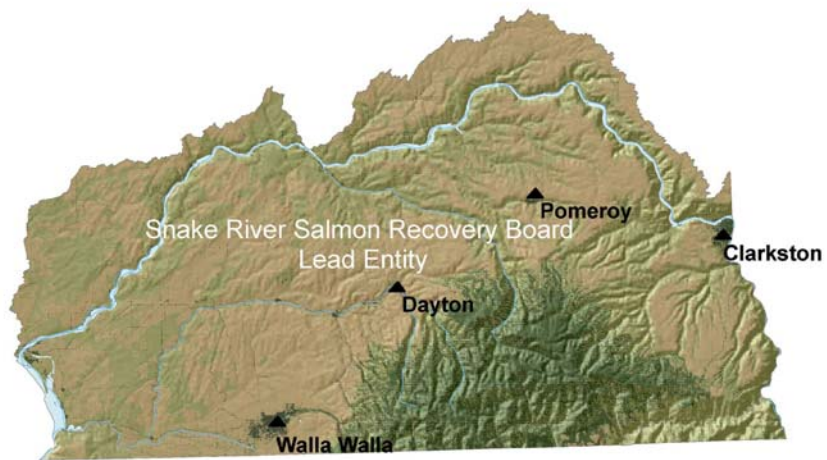


Snake River Salmon
Recovery Board
410B E. Main St.
Dayton, WA 99328

www.snakeriverboard.org

Steve Martin Executive
Director
(509) 382-4115
steve@snakeriverboard.org

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region



0 5 10 20 Miles

October 2008

Geography

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

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federal Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe

Table 23: 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

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.

Recovery Plan Status

Table 24: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	15 years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	264
Estimated Cost	\$115 million
Status	<p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries approved an interim recovery plan for listed populations in the Snake River region in Washington in March 2006.</p> <p>Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the middle Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington and Oregon was approved in 2010.</p> <p>Adoption by NOAA-Fisheries of a complete recovery plan for the Snake River spring and summer Chinook and fall Chinook Evolutionary Significant Units and the Snake River steelhead Distinct Population Segment in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected to be approved by NOAA in 2010.</p>
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 will appear as Appendix A in the 2011 SE Washington Management Unit Plan and it will be updated annually.
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Web site	http://www.snakeriverboard.org/

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, project size, and project benefit relative to cost. The approach and criteria focuses internal funding allocation towards the areas with the highest biological priorities as established in the regional recovery plan without consideration for political or watershed boundaries.

How was the regional or lead entity technical review conducted?

The lead entity is comprised of a citizen committee and a technical committee that function jointly. To provide a more independent technical review, the Regional Technical Team was used to review project applications and provide comments to the regional board and lead entity committee. Regional Technical Team members participate in project field trips, review applications, make comment on pre-applications, and attend the final project review and scoring meeting. In addition, the project scoring criteria was reviewed by members of the Regional Technical Team to be certain that the criteria and point allocations for the various categories were consistent with the regional recovery plan.

What criteria were used for the regional or lead entity technical and citizens review?

The Regional Technical Team evaluated projects using the following criteria:

- Project location, i.e., is the project in an area with high intrinsic potential and in a priority stream reach?
- Limiting factors, i.e., is the project addressing one or more of the limiting factors for its location?
- Project design, i.e., based on years of individual and collective experience, will the project design meet its intended purpose?
- Project size, i.e., 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
- 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

- Others

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

Regional Technical Team members include (Note that three of the team members are also members of the lead entity committee):

- Chris Pinney, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, fisheries biologist
- Del Groat, U.S. Forest Service, fisheries biologist (also on lead entity technical team)
- Glen Mendel, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Dave Karl, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed steward
- Mark Grandstaff, Washington Department Fish and Wildlife, habitat biologist (also on lead entity technical team)
- Jed Volkman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, habitat biologist (also on lead entity technical team)

For the first time, this year the Snake River Recovery Board requested RTT independent ranking of the projects. The RTT ranked order of projects is provided on the following page. A couple things are important (1) several of the projects reviewed by the RTT occurred during the “fix-it-loop” and were subsequently voluntarily withdrawn by the sponsor based on low technical support for their project and (2) the RTT was unaware that the Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment will inform/guide significant implementation funding from BPA.

- Regional Technical Team Ranked Project List – July 2010
- The RTT believes that the following projects represent the greatest immediate and long-term benefits to salmon
 1. Tucannon River Off-Set Dike (10-1633)
 2. Chatman Conservation Easement Acquisition (10-1820)
 3. Ford Easement (10-1823)
 4. Fritze/Tracy Conservation Easement Acquisition (10-1824)
 5. Touchet River McCaw Reach Restoration Project, Phase B (10-1826) POC
 6. Tucannon LWD Stream Habitat Restoration (10-1832)
 7. Mill Creek Japanese Knotweed Removal (10-1827)
 8. Bridge to Bridge Levee Project (10-1819)

9. Pataha Creek Fish Passage Rectification (10-1828)
 10. Yellowhawk Barrier Removal (10-1834)
 11. Jones Ditch Fish Screen Project (10-1825)
 12. Farrens Easement Assessment (10-1822)
 13. Tucannon River Geomorphic Assessment (10-1831)
 14. Blalock Irrigation District No 13 (10-1817)
 15. Regional Culvert Designs (10-1821)
 16. Mill Creek Instream Restoration - Construction, Farrens (10-1835) POC
 17. Walla Walla River Restoration - Construction, Johnson Site (10-1833) POC
 18. G&A Smith Farms Sediment Retention Project (10-1787) POC
 19. Alpowa Creek Riparian Habitat Restor & Protect Proj (10-1816) POC
 20. Touchet River LWD (10-1830) POC
- Projects 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 were voluntarily withdrawn by the sponsor after RTT review and before the August 25 submission date to SRFB.

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 projects on the 2010 list are identified in the regional recovery plan.

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, SASSI, and SSHIAP¹⁰, 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. SASSI, SSHIAP and EDT were used to characterize the status of stocks and habitats. Additionally,

¹⁰ SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife annually continues to assess stock status in the Asotin, Tucannon, Touchet and Walla Walla basins. Further, WDFW has installed temporary adult trapping facilities in the Alpowa, George and Coppei creeks to determine adult abundance. The results are that the smaller streams are contributing more significantly to population abundance and spatial structure than originally thought. As a result of this information the RTT may recommend stronger consideration for protection and/or restoration actions in these smaller systems. 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 one in a priority reach within a Major Spawning Area, addressing multiple prioritized limiting factors, is large and demonstrates high cost-benefit.

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

This is primarily conducted in the pre-application phase. Project budgets are evaluated based on experience with similar projects completed in previous rounds and reviewers are asked to comment whether they think the project is cost-effective, or that a more cost-effective approach exists. Applicants revise or withdraw their projects based on this early input. The final review occurs during the project ranking when the Lead Entity Committee can recommend that a project be "moved down the list" based on cost-benefit. The Lead Entity/Board then evaluates this recommendation and with input from the RTT and staff can accept the recommendation. Explain how and when the SRFB Review Panel participated in your regional or lead entity process, if applicable.

The SRFB review panel plays an important role in review of our prospective projects, pre-application projects and final projects. The RP attended a project tour in the spring where they joined regional technical representatives 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 RP to the sponsors and then staff assisted the sponsors revise their applications to incorporate recommendations provided by the RP. In several instances the prospective project was withdrawn or significantly altered to address the RP recommendations and/or RTT comments. The final project applications will be reviewed by the RP this fall and any final recommendations will be considered.

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

The Three-Year Implementation Work Plan/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 2010 grant round list were identified in the work schedule.

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?

Staff compiled technical comments from the RTT and SRFB review panel, and comments from the citizens and Board that were received during (1) pre-application reviews, (2) field tours, (3) Board meetings, (4) and final application review meetings and provided them to sponsors. Sponsors then addressed the comments in their final applications or withdrew their application. A lingering issue about assigning a cost estimate for conservation easements was resolved in the previous grant round by requesting the conservation easement proposals begin as an assessment for the purpose of funding the appraisal, stewardship plan, survey and conservation agreement. This “phased” approach was so that the Board/Lead Entity would know definitively the property’s conservation easement value and what the terms of the agreement are prior to obligating funding

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region’s project list as of November 19. The Snake River Salmon Recovery Region has 12 projects, totaling \$1,784,880. There was one project that was withdrawn before the Regional Area Project Meeting.

Table 25: Snake River Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$1,784,880	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity: Snake River Salmon Recovery Board									
1 of 12	10-1633	R	Tucannon R Off-Set Dike Constr Cost Increase	Columbia Conservation Dist	Chinook Salmon-Snake River Fall-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Snake River Basin DPS	Work Plan Page 19, HWS code 35-00219	Okay	\$460,000	
2 of 12	10-1827	R	Mill Creek Japanese Knotweed Removal	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 11, HWS code 32-00484	Okay	\$17,500	
3 of 12	10-1832	R	Tucannon LWD Stream Habitat Restoration	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Chinook Salmon-Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Snake River Basin DPS	Work Plan Page 19, HWS code 35-00220	Okay	\$177,424	
4 of 12	10-1820	A	Chatman Conservation Easement Acquisition	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 7, HWS code 32-00304	Okay	\$70,980	
5 of 12	10-1828	R	Pataha Creek Fish Passage Rectification	Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Chinook Salmon-Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Snake River Basin DPS	Work Plan Page 22, HWS code 35-00328	Okay	\$327,000	
6 of 12	10-1819	P	Bridge to Bridge Levee Final Design	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle	Work Plan Page 25, HWS code	Okay	\$58,150	

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$1,784,880	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
					Columbia River DPS	32-00421			
7 of 12	10-1834	R	Yellowhawk Barrier Removal	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 7, HWS code 32-00221	Okay	\$50,836	
8 of 12	10-1822	P	Farrens Easement Assessment	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 15, HWS code 32-00304	Okay	\$38,195	
9 of 12	10-1831	P	Tucannon River Geomorphic Assessment and Design	Walla Walla Community College	Chinook Salmon-Snake River Fall-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU, Steelhead-Snake River Basin DPS	Work Plan Page 26, HWS code 35-00401	Okay	\$220,480	
10 of 12	10-1824	C	Fritze/Tracy Conservation Easement Acquisition	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 10, HWS code 32-00503	Okay	\$85,295	
11 of 12	10-1826	R	Touchet River McCaw Reach Restoration, Site B	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 9, HWS code 32-00276	0	withdrawn	withdrawn
12 of 12	10-1823	C	Ford Easement	Inland Empire Action Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Middle Columbia River spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Middle Columbia River DPS	Work Plan Page 7, HWS code 32-00304	Okay	\$279,020	

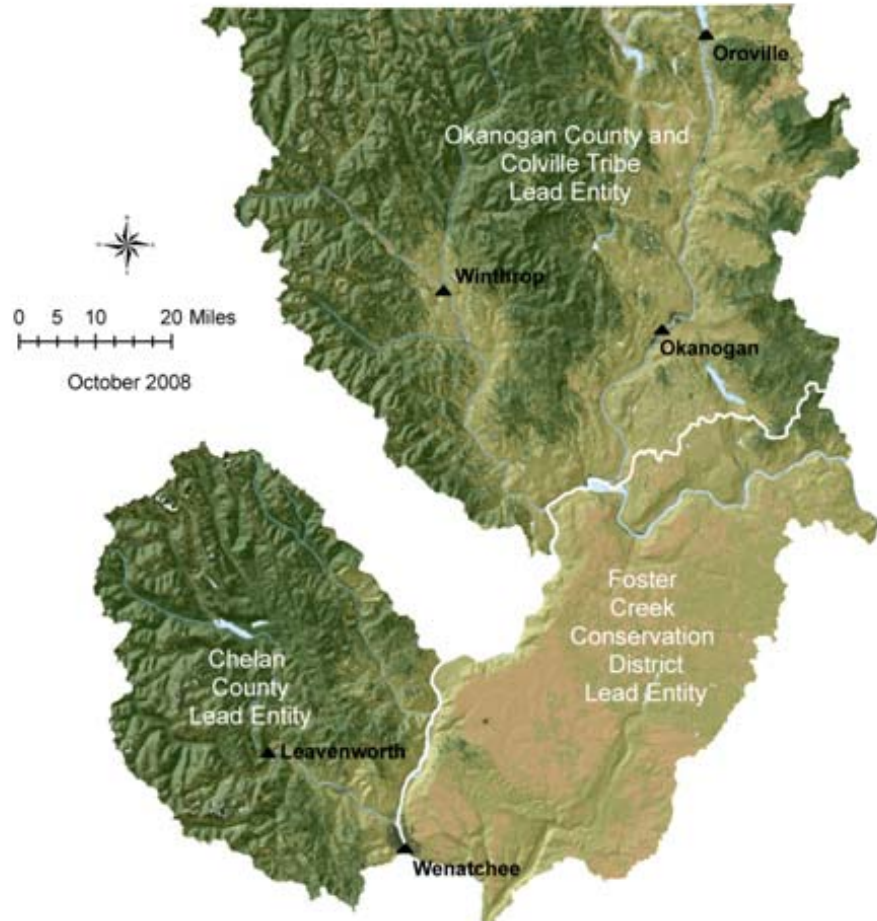


Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region

Upper Columbia Salmon
Recovery Board
415 King St.
Wenatchee, WA 98801

www.ucsrb.com

Julie Morgan
Executive Director
(509) 662-4710
Julie.morgan@ucsrb.com



Geography

The Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region is comprised of salmon-bearing streams in Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan Counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

Moses Coulee (44), Wenatchee (45), Entiat (46), Methow (48), Okanogan (49), and Foster (50)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Yakama Nation

Table 26: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook	Endangered	March 24, 1999
Upper Columbia River Steelhead	Threatened	August 18, 1997

Region and Lead Entities

The Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery Board serves as the regional organization and there are three lead entities within the region: Chelan County, Foster Creek Conservation District, and Okanogan County.

Table 27: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board
Plan Timeframe	10-30 Years
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	296
Estimated Cost	\$734 million over the next 10 years
Status	Federal government adopted recovery plan for upper Columbia River spring Chinook and steelhead in October 2007.
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule with timeframes of 3 years, 6 years, 10 years, and beyond, and with more detailed information on recovery plan actions and costs is being used by the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board and its plan implementation partners.
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Funding Board Web site	www.ucsr.org

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

The Upper Columbia Lead Entities (Lead Entities) and the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (UCSRB) agreed to approach the 11th SRFB funding process in much of the same way as previous years. The only modification the region made this year was in the way to merge the separate Lead Entity lists for consideration by the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee. In previous years, the UCSRB merged the lists following the hierarchical rank of projects down the list (i.e. equity-based). This year, the UCSRB merged the lists using the same sequence presented by each of the Lead Entities, but used the total RTT score as the primary determinant in establishing the hierarchy of the merged project list (i.e. biological priority-based).

The UCSRB facilitates a process that allocates funds within the Upper Columbia based on consistency with the regional biological priorities established in the *Upper Columbia Biological*

Strategy (RTT 2009), and the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan* (UCSRB 2007). Since the previous SRFB grants have matched the regional priorities in recent grant cycles, the Lead Entities consider these criteria to be an appropriate guideline for funding allocation. Moreover, the biological priorities in the Regional Strategy closely match those in the Salmon Recovery Plan.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

Since 2001 the Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team has provided formal technical review for the three upper Columbia lead entities. At that time it developed a procedure to rate projects on technical merits and consistency with regional biological priorities (RTT 2001).

When the Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery Board adopted the draft salmon recovery plan, the technical team revised the project rating criteria based on the Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameters established in the plan. In preparation for this grant round, the technical team used the latest revised Biological Strategy (RTT 2009) to continue to ensure consistency with the salmon recovery plan.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

The Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team evaluated projects using the criteria described in detail in Attachment B of its regional submittal and are summarized as follows:

- Benefit to VSP abundance or productivity
- Benefit to VSP spatial structure or diversity
- Does the project address one or more limiting factors identified in the recovery plan?
- Is this a priority watershed (or major spawning area) for the populations?
- Is the project dependent on other limiting factors being addressed first (sequencing)?
- Is the project design adequate to achieve the stated objectives?
- Permitting feasibility
- Reflection of cost estimate on all expected tasks

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

The Regional Technical Team is an independent group of natural resource professionals with a broad range of expertise relevant to salmon recovery and habitat rehabilitation. Regional Technical Team members include:

- Casey Baldwin, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Cameron Thomas, U.S. Forest Service
- Dale Bambrick, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service

- Steve Hays, Chelan County Public Utilities District
- Chuck Peven, Chelan County Public Utilities District
- Joe Kelly, Bureau of Land Management
- Tom Kahler, Douglas Public Utilities District
- Russell Langshaw, Grant County Public Utilities District
- Michelle McClure, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Keely Murdoch, Yakama Nation
- Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Karl Polivka, U.S. Forest Service
- John Arteburn, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Tracy Hillman, BioAnalysts, Inc.
- Joe Lange, Natural Resources Conservation Service

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.)

No.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

- Provides benefit to high priority stocks for the purpose of salmon recovery or sustainability?

The Upper Columbia Biological Strategy (RTT 2009) identifies actions to consider in implementing projects with high biological benefit. The actions are rated and then compared across the entire Evolutionary Significant Unit.

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

Regional Technical Team scoring criteria (for restoration and assessment projects) consider whether the cost estimate reflects all the expected tasks needed to complete the project. The Citizen Advisory Committees address cost-effectiveness through three criteria: project longevity, project size, and economics.

Provide project evaluation criteria and documentation of your local Citizens Advisory Group and Technical Advisory Group ratings for each project, including explanations for differences between the two group's ratings.

The Regional Technical Team serves as the technical review body for the region's three lead entities. The technical criteria used are described above in the regional technical review section.

The individual lead entities' citizen committees and the Joint Citizen Advisory Committee (comprised of three members from each lead entity) used the following criteria to rank projects:

- Benefits to fish
 - How did the Regional Technical Team rate this project?
 - Does the project address documented habitat limiting factors as outlined in the draft upper Columbia salmon recovery plan, biological strategy, or local watershed plan?
 - Is the project consistent with the recovery plan implementation strategy?
- Certainty of success
 - Is the project or assessment based on proven scientific methods that will meet objectives?
 - Are there any obstacles that could delay the implementation of this project or study (permitting or design)?
 - Who has responsibility to manage and maintain the project? What is the responsibility of current or future landowners?
 - Has the sponsor successfully implemented projects in the past?
- Project longevity
 - Are the benefits associated with the project in perpetuity?
 - Will the project last only a few years?
 - Is there a high risk of failure associated with this project?
- Project size
 - How much habitat is being protected or gained? Are threats imminent?
 - Is the scale of the proposed action appropriate?
- Community support
 - Does the project build community support for salmon recovery efforts?
 - Has the project sponsor secured landowner participation or acceptance?
 - Is there any community outreach planned during or after implementation?
- Economics
 - Does the project provide a negative or positive impact to the local economy?
 - Does the project represent an opportunity for economic benefit?

- Will this project help the region move closer to delisting or reduce regulatory intervention?

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

The Regional Technical Team serves as technical review for the lead entities. Please see regional technical review team above.

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

Representatives from the SRFB Review Panel participated throughout the project review process, including pre-proposal project tours, pre-proposal presentation workshop, project tours, and final application technical review.

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

The principle guiding document for identifying appropriate projects for implementation in the region is the 2007 *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*. The plan outlines projects that sponsors use to identify priority projects. The upper Columbia regional recovery organization is working with upper Columbia lead entities to populate the Habitat Work Schedule and uses it as an on-line implementation schedule for the Recovery Plan.

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?

The Regional Technical Team provided three separate technical reviews and the Lead Entity Citizen Advisory Committees each met to hear presentations from the project sponsors. Comments and concerns were addressed throughout the process through close interaction among the technical and citizens committees. In the end, there were no issues with project ranking for this year. However, the citizen's committee has expressed interest in re-evaluating the methods used for merging the two lead entity lists into one regional list. In addition, they want to develop review criteria to evaluate the risk of development for habitat protection projects.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's project list as of November 19. The Upper Columbia River Regional Salmon Recovery Region has 18 projects, totaling \$2,538,544. Of the projects submitted, there is one project conditioned, one alternate, and four others that have been withdrawn.

Table 28: Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Region Project List, November 20, 2010

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$2,180,850	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity:		Okanogan County				Lead Entity Allocation:		\$1,110,100	
1 of 7	10-1860	R	Remove fish passage in Loup Loup Creek	Okanogan County Public Works	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU	0	0	withdrawn	withdrawn
2 of 7	10-1801	A	Middle Methow River Acquisition RM 48.7	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Methow Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$139,860	
3 of 7	10-1813	A	Upper Methow Riparian Protection IV	Methow Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Upper Methow Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$308,552	
4 of 7	10-1861	A	McLoughlin Falls 2010	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Lower Okanogan Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Condition	\$400,000	
5 of 7	10-1802	A	Methow River Acquisition 2010 RM 41.5	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Methow Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$106,356	

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	\$2,180,850		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
6 of 7	10-1803	A	Methow River Acquisition 2010 RM 39.5	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Methow Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$110,348	
7 of 7	10-1815	A	Methow River Acquisition 2010 RM 56.0	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Upper Methow Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$44,984	
Lead Entity:		Chelan County				Lead Entity Allocation:	\$1,070,750		
1 of 11	10-1843	R	Dillwater LWD Enhancement	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Instream, LWD Structures; Middle Entiat (Stillwater's) Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$167,000	
2 of 11	10-1900	R	Boat launch off-channel reconnection project	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat; Lower Wenatchee Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$74,750	
3 of 11	10-1901	R	Lower Wenatchee Instream Flow Enhancement	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Irrigation Practice Improvements; Lower Wenatchee Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$205,000	

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:		\$2,180,850	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
4 of 11	10-1804	A	White River Van Dusen Conservation Easement	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Sockeye Salmon-Lake Wenatchee ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; White River Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$360,000	
5 of 11	10-1657	A	Dally Wilson - White River Conservation	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Sockeye Salmon-Lake Wenatchee ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; White River Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$59,000	
6 of 11	10-1790	A	Entiat Troy Acquisition 2010	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Land Protection, Acquisition or Lease; Middle Entiat Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$205,000	
7 of 11	10-1788	P	Final Design and Permitting for Nason Creek N1	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat, Channel Reconfiguration; Nason Creek Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	Okay	\$130,000	Alternate
8 of 11	10-1851	R	Wenatchee Nutrient Enhancement - Salmon Toss	Upper Col Reg Fish Enhance	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Nutrient Enhancement; All Wenatchee Assessment Units; UC Implementation Schedule	POC	withdrawn	withdrawn

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board						Regional Allocation:	\$2,180,850		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
9 of 11	10-1846	P	Wenatchee-Chiwawa ID Water Conservation Study	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	N/A	Okay	\$110,500	Alternate
10 of 11	10-1845	P	Blackbird Channel Inlet Feasibility Study	Chelan Co Natural Resource	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Channel Connectivity, Off-Channel Habitat; Lower Wenatchee Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	POC	withdrawn	withdrawn
11 of 11	10-1780	P	Lower Icicle Creek Reach Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU, Chinook Salmon-Upper Columbia River summer/fall-run ESU, Steelhead-Upper Columbia River DPS	Assessment – Mouth to Boulder Field; Icicle Creek Assessment Unit; UC Implementation Schedule	POC	withdrawn	withdrawn



Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region

Washington Coast
Sustainable Salmon
Partnership
PO Box 2392
Ocean Shores, WA 98569

info@wcssp.org

J. Miles Batchelder,
Director
(360) 289-2499



Geography

The Washington Coastal Salmon Recovery Region includes all Washington river basins flowing directly into the Pacific Ocean. It is comprised of all or portions of Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pacific, and Lewis Counties.

Water Resource Inventory Areas

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

Federally Recognized Tribes

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

Table 29: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Listed Species

Species Listed	Listed As	Date Listed
Lake Ozette Sockeye	Threatened	March 25, 1999

Region and Lead Entities

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership is the recovery organization for the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region. There are four lead entities within the region.

Table 30: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan	
Regional Organization	Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Plan Timeframe	Not applicable
Actions Identified to Implement Plan	Not applicable
Estimated Cost	Not applicable
Status	<p>The federal government adopted the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan May 29, 2010.</p> <p>The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership has formed and is recognized as a regional salmon recovery organization. The partnership is beginning to develop a regional plan to sustain salmonid species and populations. The target date for completing this plan is April 2011.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	An implementation schedule for the Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan is being developed by the Lake Ozette Steering Committee.
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership Web Site	http://www.wcssp.org/

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

The Washington Coast is in the process of developing a regional recovery plan and much of the requested information does not pertain to the coast as a region. The regional level questions that do not apply to the coast have been omitted. Project lists for the 2010 grant round were developed by at lead entity level and their responses can be found below in Table 34, Local Process Table.

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

Determining the allocations among the Lead Entities within the Coast Region was difficult this year. In the past two years, the Lead Entities used a formula based upon weighting the habitat and species within each WRIA. However, the data used were inconsistent across the region and caused significant dissatisfaction with both the process and the result.

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) attempted to resolve the conflict by holding an initial meeting of technical advisors in June 2009. No consensus was reached at this meeting, but the attendees agreed to consider the possibility of an allocation based strictly upon WRIA acreage.

The acreage-based proposal had some support, but it was not consistent among all Lead Entities. WCSSP staff expended significant time working with the Lead Entities individually and as a group to seek common ground on the various issues of concern. Still, no consensus was reached.

The WCSSP Board of Directors ultimately agreed by consensus to allocate the funds equally among the WRIsAs, with each receiving twenty percent of the regional allocation. This decision was contingent upon the commitment to establish a Regional Technical Committee (RTC) which will be charged with presenting a recommendation for a funding allocation across the region to the Board by February 2011. The RTC was formally appointed at the September 22, 2010 WCSSP Board meeting and began meeting in October.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

The Washington Coast Region does not have a recovery plan or a Regional Technical Committee and there is no regional technical review process. Currently all technical review is conducted at the Lead Entity level.

WCSSP is in the process of developing a regional sustainability strategy. A final draft will be completed in spring 2011.

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, SASSI, and SSHIAP¹¹, what stock assessment work has been done to date to further characterize the status of salmonid species in the region?

¹¹ SASSI = Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory; SSHIAP=Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity: The Technical Committee for the North Pacific Coast LE (NPCLE) relies primarily on SASSI for stock assessments, but depending upon the project site SASSI is supplemented with tribal survey data, spot surveys available from outside scientific studies, and USFS survey data.

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity: The *Salmonid Profile for the Chehalis Basin* is a reference tool describing known salmonid species and stocks within WRIA 22 & 23. The salmonids covered include Chinook, chum, coho, cutthroat, steelhead, and bull trout. The profile relies on existing published information and often contains excerpts taken directly from the published sources as noted. The salmonid profile is not a comprehensive examination of all species and their stocks within the Chehalis Basin. Furthermore, it does not represent all documentation that exists for the basin. To obtain specific data for a species or a stock, such as escapement numbers, reviewers are referred to the original publications.

The Chehalis Basin Partnership intends to review the profile annually to provide the reader with the most recent information available. Species or stocks listed as "depressed" by SASSI in the Profile are priority stocks for selecting projects. Other priority stocks include ESA-listed species in the watershed or historic extirpated runs within a sub basin.

Pacific County Lead Entity: The key source of information is the Water Resource Inventory Area 24 Limiting Factors Analysis. This information is supplemented by other sources such as a partial watershed assessment for the Naselle and Nemah watersheds, a completed Willapa watershed assessment, the Willapa Bay estuarine assessment, and other watershed analyses. The Willapa Bay Water Resource Inventory Area 24 *Strategic Plan for Salmon Recovery* also incorporates stock data from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, escapement data for salmonid stocks within Willapa bay, and Hatchery Scientific Review Groups Stock Status table.

Quinalt Nation Lead Entity: In the sense that these projects target critical stocks, habitat, and habitat processes as stated in the Strategy, benefits to these species were considered. Stock assessment work is performed in the Quinalt and Queets River systems. This involves spawning ground surveys, harvest management, and run reconstruction for the following stocks. SASSI number follows stock name:

Queets – Fall Chinook (1365), Spring/Summer Chinook (1360), Coho (3470, 3480), Winter Steelhead (6483);

Quinalt – Sockeye (5700), Fall Chinook (1397), Spring/Summer Chinook (1392), Coho (3510), Winter Steelhead (6518).

- Addresses cost-effectiveness?

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness was considered under the “likelihood of success” criteria and “budget” criteria, where proposed expenses are evaluated specifically for being reasonable and whether critical expenses are adequately covered.

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is considered within the “likelihood for success” criterion.

Pacific County Lead Entity: Cost-effectiveness is addressed as a specific criteria in the evaluation process.

Quinault Nation Lead Entity: Project cost effectiveness was considered when project final design was not clear and design-only was adopted as the approach. Cost effectiveness, although considered, is not a criteria for project ranking.

Table 31: Coast Local Review Processes

Lead Entity		Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish • Status of stocks benefited • Number of stocks benefited • Partnership and outreach • Outreach plan • Partner contribution (matching) • Volunteer participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat • Barrier removal (quantity, quality, culvert rank) • Acquisition (quantity, quality – threat, quality) • Enhancement/restoration projects (quantity, alignment with sub-basin priorities) • Combination projects (quantity, quality, alignment with sub-basin priorities) • Assessment, design, research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood for success • Qualification of project manager • Monitoring program • Cost-appropriateness • Design and site appropriateness • Land owner participation
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Thurston Conservation District, Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership, Grays Harbor County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Thurston County</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Water quality, community development, fisheries biologist, conservation district manager, outreach specialist, forestry.</p>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and developed comments for consideration by project sponsors, who were instructed to incorporate their comments into final applications.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan is not a multi-year implementation plan but does identify short- and long-term voluntary restoration and protection actions.		
How Comments Addressed	The technical and citizen groups provide continual feedback throughout the project development process so most issues have been addressed by the project ranking step.		
Lead Entity		North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project strategy • Preservation/Protection • Assessment/Monitoring • Restoration of processes (long- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat and Biology Addressed: • Habitat quality • Habitat quantity • Salmonid life history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood of Success • Appropriate project sponsor • Likelihood of satisfying the granting agency

	<div>term)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration of physical habitat (short-term)• Reconnect fragmented/Isolated habitat</div> <div>Project Method Type</div> <div>Project categories</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquisition/Easement• Fish Passage• Road decommissioning, Drainage/stabilization, floodplain/wetland• Large woody debris placement• Invasive species control• Riparian planting• Instream structure removal abandonment and or improvement/replacement</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Species diversity• Riparian forest and native vegetation• Sediment control• Connectivity</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accuracy of budget• Investment in long-term restoration• Urgency for immediate implementation• Qualifications• Local community support</div>
Technical Advisory Group	<div>Organizations represented: Hoh Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, Wild Salmon Center, Makah Tribe, Hoh River Trust, Clallam Conservation District, Quileute Tribe, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Forks, independent consultant, Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition, NOAA, Coastal Watershed Institute.</div> <div>Technical specialties represented: Habitat biologist, Restoration Engineer, Fisheries biologist, Geologist, Hydrologist, Civil engineer, Marine ecologist</div>		
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and provided written feedback based on the site visit.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	The North Pacific Coast Lead Entity does not yet have a habitat restoration work plan developed but uses project prioritization lists appended in its habitat restoration strategy to provide the list of potential projects for specific basins.		
How Comments Addressed	The process allows for most issues to be address before the formal project review and ranking. Two projects were withdrawn by sponsors and one flagged projects was submitted for funding.		

Evaluation Criteria	<p>Benefits to salmon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based upon limiting factors analysis and Technical Advisory Group input • Social, economic, environment • Technical management • Scoring guidelines include evaluation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sponsor – Management approach, track record ○ Pre-engineering, planning completed ○ Impact on roads, utilities, access, land use, flood hazard, and water use ○ Project impact on public use of the project area and changes as a result of project ○ Non-salmon ecosystem effects on wildlife habitat resources ○ External risks to project ○ Public support and opinion of the project ○ Impact of the project on local economy in terms of job, tax base ○ Public outreach and education by Involving the public in salmon restoration ○ Impact of the project to the quality of life around the project
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Ducks Unlimited; Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Natural Resources, Pacific County RC&D, Washington State Department of Agriculture, Pacific County Conservation District</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: Not identified</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and provided feedback based on the tour.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Does not have a multiyear implementation plan in place, but planning to have one completed for next year's grant cycle.</p> <p>The projects being proposed this year are in the strategic plan and are also incorporated into the Habitat Work Schedule.</p>
How Comments Addressed	All comments were reviewed by the sponsor, committees, and lead entity. The comments were beneficial to all and were a efficient collaborative effort.
Lead Entity	Quinault Nation Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed priority • Species priority • Does the project address priority process for its watershed? • Does the project address priority habitat for this watershed and stock? Other stocks of concern? • Does the project address priority limiting factor identified in watershed and for this stock? • Breadth of effect

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certainty of success • Response time • Measuring success • If the project is an assessment project, does it address a data gap identified in the strategy, limiting factors analysis, or specific watershed analysis? • If the project is an assessment project, does it lead directly to an identified project? • Does the project address, or is it in conflict with, an issue of documented community interest?
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Organizations represented: Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Quinault Indian Nation</p> <p>Technical specialties represented: salmon biologist, fisheries biologist, habitat biologist, and forester</p>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members participated in a project site tour and then provided comments based on the tour.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Did not address.
How Comments Addressed	Comments by the Review Panel and Technical Review Group about costs lead to sponsors to change three projects to design only.

Project List Summary Table

Following is a project list summary table, reflecting the region's lead entities project list as of November 19. The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region has 17 projects, totaling \$1,919,500. Of the projects submitted there are one alternate and three conditioned. The coastal lead entities have until December 8 to make any final adjusts to project funding levels. Depending upon the determination of the region, the total dollar amount and project list may be amended by December 8 for approval at the December 10 SRFB funding meeting.

Table 32: Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region Project List Summary

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$1,809,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity:		Grays Harbor County				Lead Entity Allocation:		\$709,101	
1 of 4	10-1412	P	Grays Harbor Juvenile Fish Use Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Chum Salmon-Pacific Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Page 4, Grays Harbor Estuary, goal to develop estuary management plan and addresses critical data gap to guide future projects	Condition	\$164,500	
2 of 4	10-1345	R	Davis Creek Fish Barrier Correction	Chehalis Basin FTF	Chinook Salmon-unidentified ESU, Chum Salmon-Pacific Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Pages 171-172, Garrard Creek Sub-basin, restore access	Approved	\$248,601	
3 of 4	10-1354	A	Mills Property Acquisition 2010	Heernett Environmental Found	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Chum Salmon-Pacific Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Pages 186-187, Stearns Creek Sub-basin, restore access	Okay	\$240,000	
4 of 4	10-1234	R	Mill Creek Fish Passage Project	Lewis County Conservation Dist	Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU	Pages 259-260, Scatter Creek Watersehd, preserve functioning riparian areas	Okay	\$56,000	

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership						Regional Allocation:		\$1,809,000	
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
Lead Entity:		North Pacific Coast				Lead Entity Allocation:		\$232,500	
1 of 3	10-1794	R	Camp Creek Culvert Replacement	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS, Steelhead/Trout-unidentified DPS	Page 19 Sol Duc Watershed, Barrier correction #1 top priority project	Okay	\$162,500	
2 of 3	10-1848	P	Mill Creek Preliminary Design	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 17 Bogachiel Watershed, #1 priority for barrier correction	Okay	\$70,000	
3 of 3	10-1853	P	Sol Duc River Assessment and Outreach	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Not identified as priority in LE Strategy, but interpreted as needed from earlier assessments	POC	withdrawn	withdrawn
Lead Entity:		Pacific County				Lead Entity Allocation:		\$505,708	
1 of 3	10-1652	R	Bear River Estuary Restoration-Construction	Willapa Bay RFEG	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Chum Salmon-Pacific Coast ESU, Chum Salmon-unidentified ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Pages 67 and 99, Bear and Naselle Watersheds. High priority project - dike removal and estuarine restoration	Okay	\$402,402	

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership						Regional Allocation:	\$1,809,000		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
2 of 2	10-1916	R	Green Creek Weir Removal	Pacific County Anglers	Chinook Salmon-Lower Columbia River ESU, Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Chum Salmon-Pacific Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS, Steelhead/Trout-unidentified DPS	Page 61-62, Willapa Watershed, providing access to additional salmon habitat	Condition	\$103,306	
3 of 3	10-1658	R	Ellsworth Creek Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	Coho Salmon-Southwest Washington ESU, Steelhead-Southwest Washington DPS	Page 68-69, Ellsworth Creek Watershed, providing access to additional salmon habitat	Condition	\$110,500	Alternate
Lead Entity:		Quinault Nation				Lead Entity Allocation:	\$361,691		
1 of 7	10-1743	R	QIN Open Channels in Cook Creek Basin	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 12, Quinault watershed, remove manmade barriers	Okay	\$8,174	
2 of 7	10-1745	P	QIN F-17 Road Impounded Pond Enhancement Design	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 12, Quinault watershed, restore access to off channel habitat, restore hydrologic function	Okay	\$8,800	

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership						Regional Allocation:	\$1,809,000		
Rank	Project Number	Type	Name	Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefitted	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy	Project Status	Grant Amount	Partial or Alternate
3 of 7	10-1891	P	QIN S.F. Salmon River Culvert Replacement Design	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Pages 13, Queets watershed, repair barrier culverts	Okay	\$16,500	
4 of 7	10-1557	R	QIN Trib to N.F. Moclips Open Channels Project	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 15, "Other basins" Moclips River, remove man made barriers	Okay	\$9,402	
5 of 7	10-1744	P	QIN F-15 Road Impounded Pond Enhancement Design	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 12, Quinault watershed, restore access to off channel habitat, restore hydrologic function	Okay	\$8,800	
6 of 7	10-1767	R	Donkey Creek Culvert - 2010	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition	Chinook Salmon-Washington Coast ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Sockeye Salmon-Quinault Lake ESU, Steelhead-Olympic Peninsula DPS	Page 12, Queets watershed, repair barrier culverts	Okay	\$300,055	
7 of 7	10-1892	R	Quinault 4300 Road-Additional funding	Quinault Indian Nation	Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU, Coho Salmon-Olympic Peninsula ESU	Page 15	Approved	\$9,960	

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 1A

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Director and Agency Management Report
Prepared By: Kaleen Cottingham, Director

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

Salmon Section Update

Salmon staff has been working hard to develop agreements for the 34 projects that the Salmon Recovery Funding Board approved October 7. Almost all agreements are out the door.

Staff also is planning for this year's project conference, which is tentatively set for the Great Wolf Lodge on April 26-27. The theme of this conference is "Building Better Projects," and more than 95 people are expected to present 26 sessions with topics covering the wide array of approaches to salmon recovery with emphasis on restoring salmon habitat. Our goal is to share successes and "lessons learned" from these projects. We expect 500 people to attend, including representatives from non-profit, local, state, tribal, and federal agencies.

Natural Resources Agencies Budget Meeting

Steve McLellan and I met with other natural resources agencies' executive managers and a number of key stakeholders to discuss our current budget situation. The meeting was an offshoot of a series of meetings held by agency chief financial officers during the past year and it was a productive discussion. The goal of the meeting was to give our stakeholders a better idea of the implication of the recent across-the-board budget cuts and planned cuts for the next biennium on a more global level than a simple agency-by-agency review can do. Many good questions were asked and more meetings are planned for the remainder of the year. More detail about the budget is in Item 1C, Budget Update and Policy Report.

RCO Web to Get Modern Maps

RCO is using the Department of Fish and Wildlife GIS staff to update the maps RCO uses to locate boat launches and grant projects on the Web. The current maps are clunky and don't take advantage of modern GIS capabilities. When revamped, the new maps will allow users to choose

between aerial photographs or other backgrounds, and to more easily create and navigate around the maps. This work should be completed in December.

Working to Find Federal Money for Expanded FFFPP

RCO is part of a Governor's Office work group developing an expanded Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) that would include increasing funding for small forest landowner projects and creating a new approach and funding for fixing county road barriers in these forested watersheds. The work group is assembling program materials and is trying to match program needs with federal funding opportunities.

Puget Sound Partnership Consortium Update

As directed by the Legislature past year, RCO and the Puget Sound Partnership formed a consortium to share certain office functions, increase efficiency, and reduce costs. Most of the shared services is in the technology arena. Below is a recap of the major efforts to date.

- The Partnership moved to the Urban Waters Building in Tacoma in early September. RCO is managing the Partnership's Olympia office space in the Natural Resources Building.
- Our information technology staff has been working to make sure that the partnership's new work area on the first floor of the Natural Resources Building is ready for the staff that will use it occasionally.
- The partnership's half-time information technology staff member is sharing office space at RCO. RCO's information technology manager will provide the daily supervision.

Puget Sound GMAP with Governor

On October 6, RCO participated in the first Natural Resources Government Management and Accountability Program (GMAP) Forum with the Governor. The discussion focused on Puget Sound issues including habitat acquisition and restoration, water quality and quantity, salmon and other species, shellfish, beaches, and more.

RCO reported on numbers of acres of habitat acquired and restored in Puget Sound since 2004 through our grants, as well as work done by other natural resources agencies. The data shows we are protecting an average of 2,000 acres a year, with 17,000 acres protected in total since 2004. I highlighted some of the larger projects and described our efforts at coordinating the state acquisitions through the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group. I also noted our 2009 study on the different tools available for conservation acquisitions. For habitat restoration, I presented data showing that acres restored has increased since 2004, and I highlighted four stellar projects – Nisqually Wildlife Refuge, Wiley Slough and Crescent Harbor Tidal Reconnection (both in Skagit County), and Spencer Island (Snohomish County).

To see the report, visit <http://performance.wa.gov/NaturalResources/Pages/default.aspx>. A video of the forum is posted at: www.accountability.wa.gov/video/default.asp.

Board Updates

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) – RCFB met October 28-29 in Olympia. Most of the first day was spent approving grants or ranked lists for submission to the Governor and Legislature. The board also approved nearly all of the proposed acquisition policies, which were presented to the SRFB in October 2010, with minor modifications. The board asked staff to do additional work on the policies regarding appraisal standards and the appraisal “shelf life” for future consideration. RCFB also recognized the contributions of four board members whose terms expire this year.

Washington Biodiversity Council – Biodiversity staff continued meeting with partners to transition four projects to other willing organizations. The Department of Commerce has agreed to house the Biodiversity Conservation Toolbox for Local Planners. Staff presented information on the toolbox at the American Planning Association-Washington meeting on a panel that highlighted work of council pilot projects in Pierce County and north central Washington. Staff also attended the WildLinks 2010 conference, where maps of wildlife habitat connectivity—another project the council had a hand in—were released.

Washington Invasive Species Council – The council finalized its 2010 Annual Report to the Legislature and is working on its distribution. Work also continued on two council projects – the baseline assessment and information clearinghouse. The council expects to receive a draft baseline assessment of the extent of invasive species in and around Puget Sound by the end of October, and content has been developed for a Web-based information clearinghouse. The council’s executive coordinator participated in a multi-agency, table-top exercise to practice an emergency response to a zebra mussel infestation in Lake Roosevelt. Representatives from Washington, Idaho, and Montana state and federal agencies participated, as did representatives of the Spokane and Colville tribes. The council’s role in the response was identified as providing interagency and regional communication, working with state and federal agencies to acquire emergency permits, and working with member agencies to identify funding sources. Finally, the council heard a presentation on its project to remove invasive crayfish from classroom science kits and replace them with native signal crayfish, and it received an update on a project to have about 100 school districts using a new invasive species curriculum next year.

Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group – The lands group met in October to develop an approach for making recommendations to the Legislature in 2012 on how to improve the transparency and coordination of state agencies when buying land. The lands group also previewed a state land acquisitions tracking mechanism that will be posted on the lands group Web site and reviewed the group’s annual progress report to the Office of Financial Management.

Washington Forum on Monitoring Salmon Recovery and Watershed Health – The forum completed its annual review of agency budget requests related to monitoring and sent recommendations supporting all six proposals to the Office of Financial Management and to the chairs of the appropriate legislative committees. All six monitoring requests met the forum's criteria and address priority monitoring needs. At its August 25 meeting, the forum adopted protocols and methods for measuring the high-level indicators of salmon recovery and watershed health. Adopting specific indicators and protocols is an important step toward bringing consistency across a variety of monitoring programs. Next steps include getting the word out to all agencies, and then providing a set of tools to help agencies find, understand, and incorporate the forum protocols into their individual monitoring programs. The forum has three meetings left before it's disbanded, and will need to decide how best to move its priorities forward. The forum will be looking for new homes for several of its initiatives, especially for the protocols it recently adopted. This is especially important if we want to assure that the changes we've brought about are implemented. We also have been asked by the Governor's Office to, for the rest of the fiscal year, assist the Department of Ecology and the Natural Resources Cabinet with coordinating monitoring programs.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 1B

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Management Status Report: Financial Report
Prepared By: Mark Jarasitis, Chief Financial Officer

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The attached financial report reflects Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) activities as of November 5, 2010. The available balance (funds to be committed) is \$25.4 million. The board's balances are as follows:

Fund	Balance
Funds Awarded by the Board	
Current state balance	\$0
Current federal balance - Projects	\$14,595,698
Current federal balance – Activities ¹	\$10,335,531
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR)	\$0
Other Funds	
Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) – Awarded by DNR	\$47,715
Estuary and Salmon Restoration – Awarded by DFW	\$390,846

RCO has recently received two federal fiscal year 2010 grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):

- Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF), which includes \$16 million for habitat projects, and
- Puget Sound Critical Stock for \$4 million.

Attachments

A. Salmon Recovery Funding Board Budget Summary

¹ Hatchery/Harvest and monitoring activities as defined in PCSRF application, but not yet awarded by RCO

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Budget Summary

For the Period of July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2011, actuals through 10/2010 (fm16p) 11/05/2010

Percentage of biennium reported: 66.6%

	BUDGET	COMMITTED		TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES	
	new & reapp. 2009-11	Dollars	% of budget	Dollars	% of budget	Dollars	% of comm
GRANT PROGRAMS							
State Funded 01-03	\$135,410	\$135,410	100%	\$0	0%	\$1,566	1%
State Funded 03-05	\$1,903,862	\$1,903,862	100%	\$0	0%	\$902,140	47%
State Funded 05-07	\$4,739,719	\$4,739,719	100%	\$0	0%	\$2,038,379	43%
State Funded 07-09	\$10,309,239	\$10,309,239	100%	\$0	0%	\$5,941,314	58%
State Funded 09-11	\$9,350,000	\$9,350,000	100%	\$0	0%	\$3,030,627	32%
State Funded Total	26,438,230	26,438,230	100%	\$0	0%	11,914,026	45%
Federal Funded 2005	\$6,670,818	\$6,670,818	100%	\$0	0%	\$6,670,186	100%
Federal Funded 2006	\$8,850,150	\$8,360,066	94%	\$490,084	6%	\$3,304,560	40%
Federal Funded 2007	\$14,305,923	\$13,337,679	93%	\$968,243	7%	\$5,260,489	39%
Federal Funded 2008	\$20,312,568	\$19,833,981	98%	\$478,587	2%	\$5,935,248	30%
Federal Funded 2009	\$23,864,900	\$23,793,000	100%	\$71,900	0.3%	\$6,189,301	26%
Federal Funded 2010	\$26,675,000	\$3,752,585	14%	\$22,922,415	85.9%	\$0	0%
Federal Funded Total	100,679,359	75,748,130	75%	\$24,931,229	25%	27,359,784	36%
Lead Entities	6,847,683	6,847,681	100%	\$0	0%	2,231,235	33%
Forest & Fish	1,638,485	1,638,485	100%	\$0	0%	1,220,719	75%
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration	55,361,358	55,361,358	100%	\$0	0%	16,709,654	30%
Estuary & Salmon Restoration	6,790,000	6,399,154	94%	390,846	6%	1,477,062	23%
Family Forest Fish Passage Program	11,394,296	11,346,581	100%	47,715	0.4%	3,006,758	26%
Puget Sound Critical Stock	4,004,190	4,004,190	100%	-	0%	0	0%
Subtotal Grant Programs	213,153,600	187,783,808	88%	25,369,790	12%	63,919,238	34%
ADMINISTRATION							
SRFB Admin/Staff	5,084,072	5,084,072	100%	-	0%	2,809,896	55%
Technical Panel	413,891	413,891	100%	-	0%	257,963	62%
Subtotal Administration	5,497,963	5,497,963	100%	-	0%	3,067,859	56%
GRANT AND ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	\$218,651,564	\$193,281,771	88%	\$25,369,790	12%	\$66,987,097	35%

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 1C

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Policy Report
Prepared By: Steve McLellan, Policy Director

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

There have been significant changes in the state operating and capital budget situations as a result of continued economic weakness and the effect of recently passed initiatives. This memo highlights those changes.

In addition, the Policy Section is working on a number of issues at the request of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board), the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, the legislature, and the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff and director. This memo highlights the status of some key efforts.

Budget Update

Since the last board meeting, the condition of the operating and capital budgets – in the current and next biennia – has further declined.

Current Biennial Budget

The revenue forecast released on November 18 projects a loss of an additional \$385 million for the current biennium. This is in addition to the \$520 million deficit projected by the September revenue forecast.

Earlier this fall, the RCO responded to the Governor's order for "across the board" cuts by submitting plans for a 6.3 percent reduction (\$93,000). The savings were accomplished by:

- Reducing the remaining Biodiversity Council general fund support by \$45,000 and shifting activities to a Department of Transportation grant we received;
- Shifting \$45,000 of lead entity funding to federal salmon funds;
- Cutting the remaining \$3,000 from all remaining general fund activities.

These cuts went into effect October 1, with the intent that they will be incorporated in a supplemental budget request.

As of this writing, the Governor and leaders in the Legislature were discussing ways to enact the additional cuts that are needed to balance the budget before June 30, 2011. We will update the board on any new information at the December meeting.

2011-13 Biennial Budget

Based on the latest revenue forecast, the projected General Fund shortfall for next biennium grew from \$4.5 billion to at least \$5.7 billion.

Based on the earlier figure, agencies were asked to submit 10 percent General Fund reductions for the next biennium. As of this writing, we do not know how much this will change with the new forecast.

To enact a 10 percent cut (\$245,000), RCO proposed shifting \$150,000 from lead entity state contracts and \$48,000 from the technical review panel to be covered by federal salmon funds. We also recommended spreading the remainder of reductions (\$47,000) among the rest of the programs receiving general funds: Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, Invasive Species Council, lead entity administration, and administrative costs associated with the agency director, legislative liaison, and Salmon Recovery Funding Board. This board will need to decide what, if any, amount of salmon-related cuts to fill with federal salmon funds.

The decrease in the state's revenue collections also has led to a substantial decline in the projected size of the capital budget. Before the November forecast, the projected bond capacity for the 2011-13 capital budget had been reduced from \$1.9 billion to \$1.1 billion. This is a 42 percent reduction from the level projected at the end of last session. We anticipate further and likely substantial reductions based on the new forecast. We expect to be able to provide updated numbers at the board meeting. As a result of reduced bonding capacity, the competition for capital funds will be more intense than usual. On the positive side, the funds administered by this board – salmon recovery, Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR), and the Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP) – have been ranked as a top priority in the Puget Sound Partnership's evaluation of state agency budget requests.

Policy Updates

Grants for Puget Sound Ecosystem Restoration and Protection

On November 1, 2010, state agencies submitted proposals to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement work consistent with the 2020 Puget Sound Action Agenda. The grant money will be awarded to implement work in the following areas of emphasis:

- Marine and nearshore protection and restoration
 - Co-leads: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife/Department of Natural Resources
- Watershed protection and restoration
 - Co-leads: Department of Commerce/Department of Ecology

- Toxics and nutrients prevention, reduction, and control
 - Lead Organization: Department of Ecology
- Pathogens prevention, reduction, and control
 - Lead Organization: Department of Health

Each award will be provided incrementally over six years, with an initial award averaging \$3 million up to a total of \$48 million through six years. Some of the federal money may be allocated to direct investments and some to capital projects. Some money will be set aside from each area of emphasis for cross-cutting investments that involve all four areas. All four areas of emphasis plan to use a common advisory structure for strategic direction and investment decisions, and a single application point to access grant opportunities.

The RCO is expecting to manage the competitive sub-awards for the marine/nearshore protection and restoration grant through the existing Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP). RCO is planning to help develop the single application point and assist in creating a method for managing sub-awards for cross-cutting investments.

State agencies anticipate approval of the submitted proposals on December 1, 2010. Federal awards are expected in February 2011.

Compatible Land Uses Policy

Policy staff continues to develop policies for this board and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board that describe when project uses are in compliance with grant funding but are not eligible for reimbursement. Staff will begin bringing proposals to both boards early next year, starting with policies on existing structures on grant-funded lands.

Puget Sound Action Agenda Alignment

As part of its fiscal accountability legislation, the Puget Sound Partnership is required to submit a report to the Legislature regarding programs, including the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, that fund Puget Sound Action Agenda implementation. The report will include final recommendations about funding program changes and proposed legislation to implement program changes. The Puget Sound Partnership is postponing submission of the report past the November 1, 2010 deadline because targets for restoring Puget Sound by 2020 have not been set. RCO staff will begin coordinating with Puget Sound Partnership staff in early 2011 to develop the recommendations.

Possible Request Legislation

RCO's legislative proposal to extend the Forum on Monitoring Salmon Recovery and Watershed Health was denied by the Office of Financial Management. As a result, the Forum will sunset as originally scheduled on June 30, 2011. Staff will work to complete Forum work and to

collaborate with other agencies to find ways to continue implementation of key Forum objectives.

A proposal to extend the sunset date of the Invasive Species Council to June 30, 2017 remains alive at this time. We understand that a decision on the Council request will be made as part of final budget decisions in December. One possibility is that the Council will be permitted to seek an extension but will be required to find operating funding from sources other than the general fund.

Modifying our Contracts

Policy staff is leading an effort to update core contract documents for all RCO grants. A proposed updated deed of right will be distributed to several outside organizations for review and comment and a final version will be prepared by the end of the year. In support of the updated Deed of Right, a template for project descriptions to be used in RCO contracts has been prepared and is being reviewed internally. Policy staff also will be leading an effort to evaluate the standard terms and conditions that are included in RCO-administered contracts.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 1D

Meeting Date: December 2010

Title: RCO Work Plan and Performance Measures Update: Salmon

Prepared By: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison and Accountability Manager

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) uses performance measures to help the agency reduce reappropriation and improve the way we do business. Staff combines the measures and the agency work plan updates in the monthly GMAPⁱ report. This memo provides highlights of agency performance related to the projects and activities funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board).

Analysis

The following measures are among those that help us to check our processes at several points in the grant management cycle. All data are for salmon grants only. The chart includes current fiscal year 2011 data. Additional detail is shown in the charts in Attachment A.

Measure	Target	YTD FY 2011 Performance	FY 2011 Indicator
Percent of salmon projects closed on time	75%	43%	↓
Percent of salmon projects closed on time and without a time extension	50%	56%	↑
% salmon grant projects issued a project agreement within 120 days after the board funding date	75%	70% (in progress)	↑
% of salmon grant projects under agreement within 180 days after the board funding date	95%	37% (in progress)	↑
Cumulative expenditures, salmon target	22%	30%	↑
Bills paid within 30 days: salmon projects and activities	100%	59%	↓
Percent of anticipated stream miles made accessible to salmon	100%	99%	↑

Data Notes:

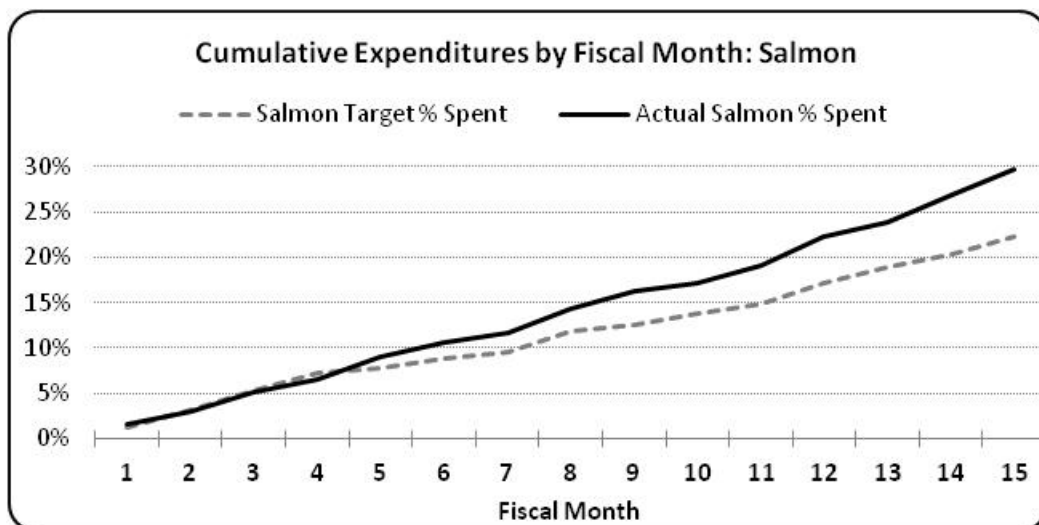
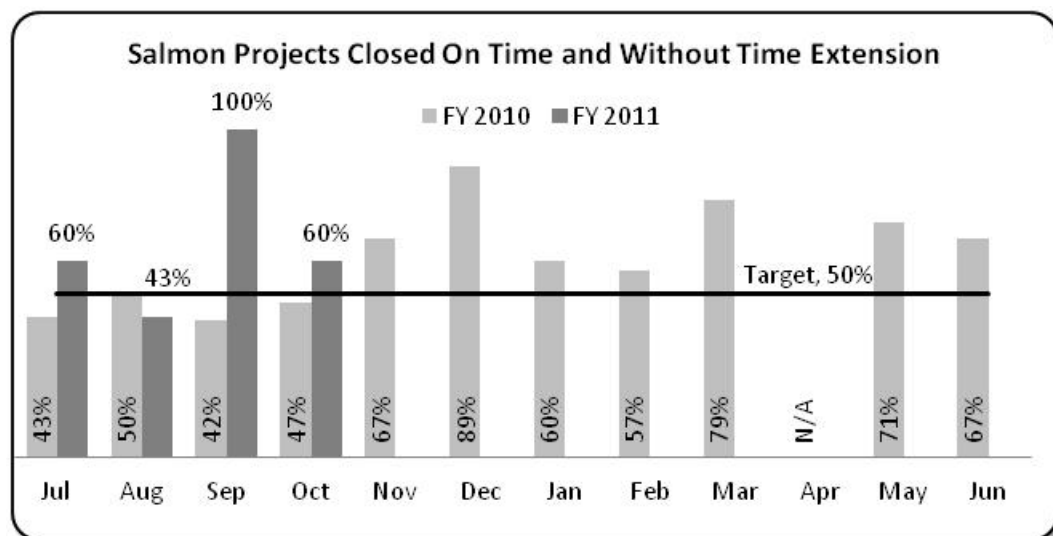
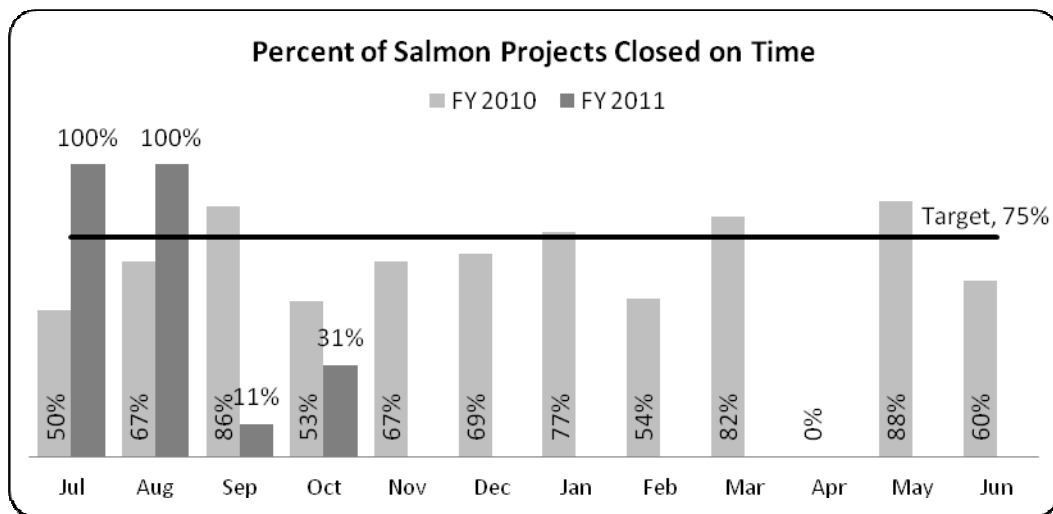
- In September and October, staff focused on issuing project agreements and preparing for the grant funding decisions in October and December. This was a significant contributor to the low percentage of projects closed on time. Also, staff is adjusting to the new metrics for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF), which are required at closure and take significantly more time to gather.
- The percentages of projects either issued or under agreement are based on the 30 days following the board funding decisions on October 7, 2010. This is significant progress.
- In October, we paid 70 percent of bills on time. Fiscal staff experienced a high number of bills associated with the end of the state fiscal year, contributing to slower payments in August and September, and thus the low fiscal year performance. Several projects have been held up because of the new billing source documents requirements.
- The target for stream miles opened was adjusted based on board feedback, from 90 percent of the application value to 100 percent of the application value. The target for stream miles opened was adjusted based on board feedback, from 90 percent of the application value to 100 percent of the application value.

Attachments

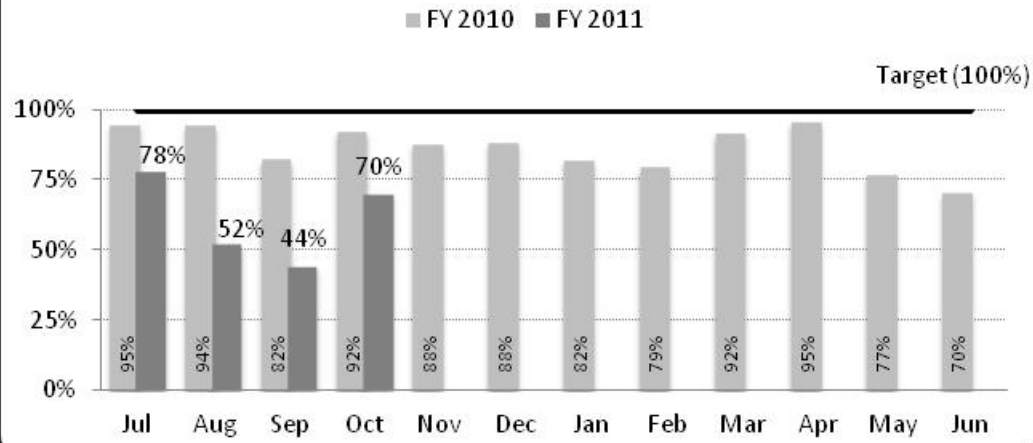
A. Performance Measure Charts

ⁱ GMAP stands for Government Management Accountability and Performance, and is the cornerstone of the Governor's accountability initiative.

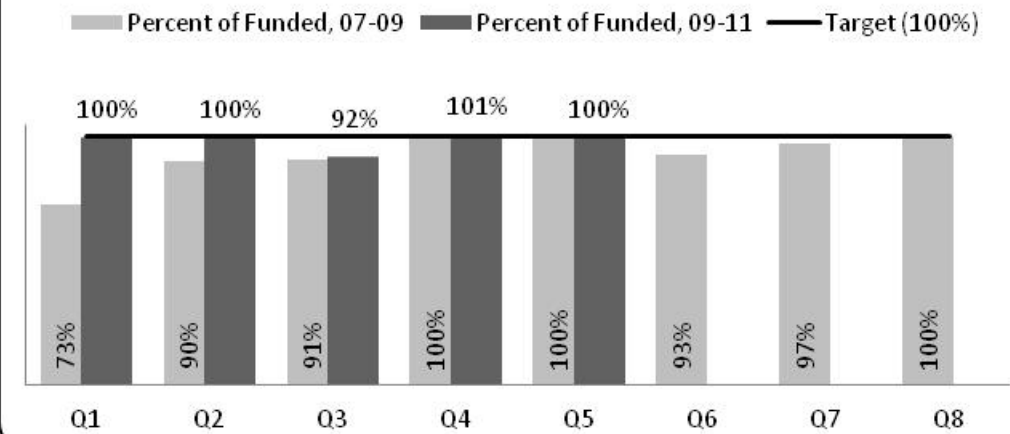
Performance Measure Charts



% Bills Paid Within 30 Days: Salmon Projects and Activities



Percent of anticipated stream miles accessible to salmon



Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Management Report, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Prepared By: Phil Miller, Executive Coordinator
Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Highlights of Recent Activities

State of Salmon in Watersheds, 2010 Report

The Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) submitted the 2010 State of Salmon in Watersheds report to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) and the Governor's Office for review and approval in November. The report is now being finalized for printing. Delays in graphics design work prevented completion of the report before the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting in December.

Similar to past reports, the report contains indicators of adult and juvenile fish abundance, watershed health, and implementation.

New elements include:

- An executive summary;
- Sections on overarching threats to salmon recovery and key information gaps;
- A section showing "at-a-glance" recent trends in abundance of listed species across the state;
- Trends in funding – statewide and by region – separated into projects, administration, and monitoring categories;
- An improved structure for statewide and regional-scale information, based on the integrated monitoring framework and high-level indicators adopted by the Forum on Monitoring; and
- High-level summaries on the status of watershed planning, as required by statute.

Pending OFM approval, we expect to distribute the report in December. We will distribute copies of the report to board members when complete and brief the board on the report at its March 2011 meeting.

State and Regional Salmon Recovery Funding Strategy

GSRO, the regional organizations, and our consultant (Evergreen Funding consultants) are continuing work on the salmon recovery funding strategy. This effort is primarily focused on estimated costs and funding for the habitat elements of salmon recovery plans.

We have compared recent funding levels with regional cost estimates to identify and characterize regional and statewide gaps in funding for major cost categories (e.g., capital and non-capital costs). The characterizations of funding gaps have been discussed with regional and state leaders in salmon recovery. These discussions are being used to identify any regional variations in funding priorities and potential state and regional options for addressing priority funding gaps.

A draft funding strategy project report, based upon the compiled information and the results of the regional and state discussions, will be available for review by January. A final project report is scheduled to be completed in late February 2011. A full briefing for the board on the report and the results of the project is scheduled for the March 2011 meeting.

Salmon Recovery Tracking and Reporting

GSRO is continuing to develop a functional requirements (needs) analysis and summary to identify and assess salmon recovery tracking and reporting needs.

We are working with regional organizations and lead entities to review a draft matrix that shows the tracking and reporting needed to implement regional salmon recovery plans. The matrix and summary will be used to inform decisions to improve and invest in tracking, data management, and reporting tools. Such tools include (a) recovery plan implementation schedules and tracking systems developed by the regional organizations and (b) the Habitat Work Schedule system used by lead entities to track habitat projects.

Work continues to improve the capacity and use of the HWS as a data system for tracking progress of salmon recovery implementation. Training is underway for lead entity staff members and habitat project sponsors to increase their use of HWS and improve the consistency of data in the system. The system developer (Paladin) is modifying HWS as part of creating an interface between HWS and RCO's PRISM data system.

GSRO also is working with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to develop the annual contract amendment for federal fiscal year 2011 with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to fund the use and further development of the HWS.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 2B

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Monitoring Forum Briefing
Prepared By: Ken Dzinbal, Monitoring Forum Coordinator
Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The Washington Forum on Monitoring (Forum) recently learned that its request to extend its sunset date was denied by the Office of Financial Management. Therefore, for the remainder of the fiscal year, the Forum will be winding up its active work and transitioning on-going tasks to others. The Forum is scheduled to meet on December 1, 2010 to discuss the following topics.

- Planning for the June 2011 sunset date for the Forum.
 - The Forum needs to discuss how to wind up its business by the June 30th sunset date, determine which activities should continue, and identify options for placing those functions within existing agencies.
- Assisting the Department of Ecology on a cabinet-directed project to coordinate fieldwork and environmental monitoring and sampling.
 - The goal of this project is to make efficient use of limited agency resources and reduce duplication of environmental field monitoring efforts by streamlining, coordinating, and consolidating fieldwork and environmental sampling.
 - A cabinet workgroup determined that greater coordination and efficiency in collecting field data and monitoring requires oversight by a multi-agency body. It recommended that the Forum, serve as an oversight body. Given the June 2011 sunset date, the Forum can only assist through June.
- Briefing on the State of the Salmon in Watersheds report.

Staff will be available for questions at the December Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 2C

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Management Report: Salmon Recovery Grant Management
Prepared By: Brian Abbott, Section Manager
Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

2010 Grant Round Update

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) approved 34 projects at the October board meeting. Staff is working with project sponsors to get the agreements, which are funded through Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) and state salmon funds, signed by November 30, 2010.

Before the regional area meetings that were held September 27-30, the Review Panel had identified 29 projects for more discussion with the sponsor and lead entity. As a result of the meetings, most of the issues were resolved. As of this writing, there remains only one "project of concern" and eleven "conditioned" projects. Staff will brief the board at the December meeting during agenda item 6.

Project Conference

RCO staff is fully engaged in planning for the April 2011 project conference. RCO has entered an interagency agreement with the WSU Conference Planning Center to assist with planning and coordination. Staff is working with a sub-group of lead entity coordinators and others to assist with the conference planning agenda. The facility and meeting dates are in the process of being finalized. Staff will provide the latest information and brief update at the December meeting.

Temporary Grant Manager Position

RCO is pleased to welcome Kat Moore as our new grant manager in the Salmon Section. She is filling the position that Jason Lundgren left in August. Kat initially will be managing projects in the Coastal Region. Additional lead entities will be added in the coming months.

Kat joins us from Capitol Land Trust, where she worked as the Conservation Projects Manager for the past four years managing acquisition, stewardship, and restoration projects and working with private landowners, other conservation groups, and governmental entities. Kat completed a joint Masters of Environmental Studies and Law degree at the University of Oregon, and is a licensed attorney in the State of Washington.

Grant Administration

The table below shows the progress in funding and completing salmon recovery projects since 1999.

Funding Cycle	Fiscal Year	Active Projects	Pending Projects (approved but not yet active)	Completed Projects	Total Funded Projects	Pending Applications (not board funded)
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office Federal 1999	1999	0	0	94	94	
Interagency Review Team (Early Action grant cycle) State 1999	1999	0	0	163	163	
SRFB - Early (State) 2000	2000	0	0	77	77	
SRFB - Second Round 2000	2001	0	0	139	139	
SRFB - Third Round 2001	2002	2	0	130	132	
SRFB - Fourth Round 2002	2003	4	0	84	88	
SRFB – Fifth Round 2004	2004	8	0	100	108	
SRFB – Sixth Round 2005	2006	17	0	92	109	
SRFB – Seventh Round 2006	2007	28	0	68	96	
SRFB – 2007 Grant Round <i>(includes PSAR)</i>	2008	145	0	61	206	
SRFB – 2008 Grant Round	2009	89	0	15	104	
SRFB – 2009 Grant Round <i>(includes PSAR)</i>	2010	199	1	7	207	
SRFB – 2010 Grant Round	2011	15	30	0	45	95
*Family Forest Fish Passage Program	To Date	40	15	139	194	
** Estuary Salmon Restoration Program	To Date	4	2		6	
Totals		551	48	1,169	1,768	
Percent		31.7%	.20 %	68.1%		

Table Notes:

- * FFFPP projects landowners that have applied to the program and are waiting to become a high priority for funding. These projects are not included in totals.
- ** Shows ESRP projects either under contract with the RCO or approved for RCO contracts. Older projects are under contract with the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

WA Salmon Recovery Council of Regions
Report to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board
December 2010

The Regional Directors met in October in Snoqualmie. Their discussions focused on:

1. Long term funding strategy to implement the salmon recovery plans
 2. Expanded project eligibility
 3. Implementation tracking and reporting
1. GSRO and its consultant provided an update on developing a strategy for funding the implementation of the regional recovery plans. Meetings have been conducted with each regional organization, except Puget Sound, to evaluate the cost and sources of funding for implementing the plan, and discussed the gaps and explored potential solutions. Among the themes that emerged, it was noted that:
- Salmon recovery costs are substantial: The estimated cost for implementation of the regional salmon recovery strategies for the next ten years is \$4.7 billion in capital costs and \$800 million in non-capital costs.
 - Very substantial funding gaps remain: Even if current fundraising efforts are sustained, they are projected to raise approximately \$1.25 billion, less than 30% of the total funding needed. Gaps are particularly large in habitat restoration and monitoring costs.
 - Some regions are in particularly difficult circumstances: While none of the regions have sufficient funding for their plans, two regions - the Washington Coast and the Lower Columbia - face the particularly difficult combination of high costs and little dedicated funding.
 - Current funding is vulnerable: A major portion of salmon recovery funding comes from annually appropriated federal and state funding sources and is vulnerable to budget cuts and changes in priorities. This may be less so in eastern Washington due to the possible continuation of BPA funding.
 - Regional leaders remain strongly committed to the recovery effort: Regional leaders of the salmon recovery effort remain focused and cohesive, and could be the nucleus of an effective political force for recovery funding.
- After a meeting with state agency leaders on November 17, GSRO and the consultant will meet again with the regional directors to discuss next steps in completing the funding strategy.
2. The directors discussed the proposed addition of hatcheries, monitoring and other possible types of projects to the SRFB's eligible projects list for grants. Some directors voiced support for the expanded list noting that in their regions a hatchery reform/conservation project might contribute significantly to the recovery work identified in their habitat work schedules. Others were concerned that the policy would reduce the already under-funded habitat restoration activities. Regarding monitoring projects, all directors expressed concern over the lack of standards for collecting data that could lead to inconsistencies in performance and reporting. There was also so concern over

how individual monitoring would contribute to the state's coordinated monitoring efforts. Each region may provide comments on the draft policy individually.

3. Determining and prioritizing the functional requirements for tracking salmon recovery has become a primary consideration among the regions. Tracking progress is needed both at the regional scale as well as the state scale for the biennial State of the Salmon Report. While the focus has been on habitat restoration reporting, GSRO is now exploring ways to capture programs and regulatory activities. Over the next several months GSRO will continue to work with the regions to scope the needs and means to track and report progress and how to integrate these activities with PRISM and HWS.

Reports were received from SRFB/RCO staff on the 2011-13 budget outlook, the State of the Salmon report, IMWs, and potential changes to SRFB Manual 18. NOAA provided an update on the 5-year status review of ESA listed salmon and steelhead. Chris Drivdahl provided an update on the NPCC RME programmatic review and requested input from the Columbia Basin Regions for the Council's High-Level Indicator report.

Lead Entity Advisory Group Report
to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, December 2010
Prepared and Submitted by LEAG Chair, Barbara Rosenkotter

The Lead Entity Advisory Group (LEAG) met via conference call on November 18th.

Lead Entities throughout the state have been busy completing the 2010 SRFB grant round. Approximately \$7 million for remaining PSAR projects and around \$2.3 million in state projects were funded at your October SRF Board meeting and most of these projects are now under contract.

Lead Entities through various work groups along with RCO/GSRO staff continue to advance the goals set forth at the April LEAG retreat:

- Telling the Salmon Recovery Story
- HWS Enhancements
 - Implementation Scheduling
 - Tracking Programmatic Actions
 - PRISM to HWS Interface

The PRISM/HWS interface is in progress. During the November meeting, the Lead Entities viewed screen shots depicting how the expected changes will look in the two databases. PRISM View will allow the user to view information about a project in either database. Shared Attachments will allow users to add an attachment in either database and have it be viewable in either database. The new Grants Module in HWS will allow the user to relate one or many grants to one or many projects. Completion of the interface should be available by the spring of 2011. LEAG members are excited about the progress on the PRISM/HWS interface.

A workgroup is also working with RCO staff to help develop the next Habitat Project Conference. The conference is scheduled for April 26-27, 2011 and will follow the same successful approach as the conference in 2009.

LEAG members and their local groups have been reviewing the proposed changes to Manual 18, i.e. the Farmland Acquisition Notice and Eligible Projects policy updates. These changes have generated great interest so Lead Entities requested additional time to provide comments. RCO staff has accommodated the request by extending the timing for comments to early December.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 4

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Regional Operating Funds Report, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Prepared By: Phil Miller, Executive Coordinator
Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Regional Operating Funds, 2010 Report

The regional salmon recovery organizations are reporting information on the operating funds available to them in fiscal year 2010 and the funds available for the operations of the Lead Entities and Watershed Planning Units within their regional areas. This information is intended to assist the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) discussion of funding needed to support the capacity of the salmon recovery organizational infrastructure in the 2011-2013 biennium.

This is the first comprehensive annual report on operating funds available to regional salmon recovery organizations, lead entities, and watershed planning units. The grant agreements between the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the regional organizations for the 2009-2011 biennium included a requirement for each regional organization to submit funding information. In March and July 2010, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) prepared guidance and forms for the reports for use by the regional organizations. The regions submitted the required information to GSRO by September 30.

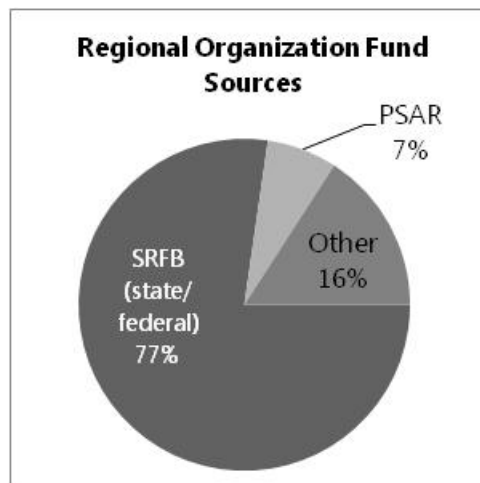
At the time of this writing, GSRO was continuing to compile the information into a statewide summary report. We will provide the report to the board at its December meeting.

Preliminary Highlights and Findings

Subject to further confirmation and refinement of the raw data for the summary report, the GSRO can report the following few preliminary and high-level highlights of the operating funds information for fiscal year 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010).

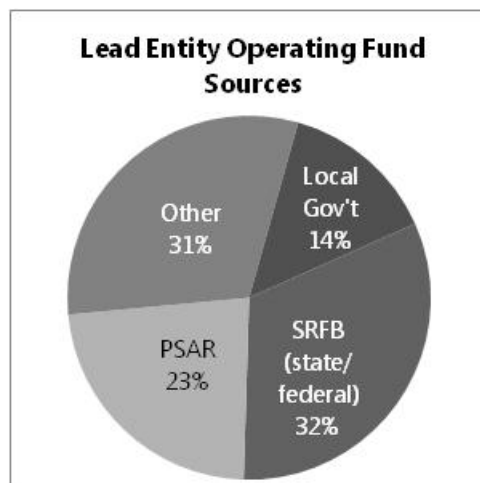
Regional Organization Highlights

- Total annual operating funds for the seven regional salmon recovery organizations was about \$4.4 million. The board's state funds (non-PSAR) and federal Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund were the source of 77 percent of these funds. Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funding was the second highest source of regional organization funding at 7 percent.
- Most regional funds were used for basic operations (66 percent) and recovery plan development or revision (25 percent).



Lead Entity Highlights

- Total annual operating funds for 27 salmon recovery lead entities was about \$5.2 million. The board's state funds (non-PSAR) and federal Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund were the source of 32 percent of these funds. Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funding was the second highest source of lead entity funding at 23 percent.
- Most lead entity funds were used for basic operations (73 percent).



Watershed Planning Unit Highlights

- Total annual operating funds for watershed planning units was about \$1.94 million. The Department of Ecology was the source of 89 percent of these funds. Most WPU funds were used for basic operations (50 percent) and plan development and revision (17 percent).

Attachments

- A. Regional Operating Funds Report, Fiscal Year 2010 (to be provided at the December board meeting)



A Resolution to Recognize the Service of
Bob Nichols
To the Residents of Washington State and the Salmon Recovery Funding Board

WHEREAS, from October 2007 through December 2010, Bob Nichols served the residents of the state of Washington and the Governor's Office as the governor's designee on the Salmon Recovery Funding Board; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nichols' service assisted the State of Washington in protecting some of its most important salmon habitat; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nichols' intellect, creativity, and big picture thinking helped the board strategically plan its work by understanding its triple mission of providing grants for restoration projects, funding for the human capacity necessary to recover salmon, and monitoring to "tell the story" and ensure that our efforts make a difference; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nichols provided the board with excellent advice, valuable insight, and strong leadership that assisted in the development of exemplary policies and funding decisions to award grants; during his tenure, the board funded 510 projects, creating a state and federal investment of more than \$140 million in Washington's salmon recovery effort; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nichols has announced his retirement from the Governor's Office, and thus will be leaving the board; and

WHEREAS, members of the board wish to recognize his support, leadership, and service, and wish him well in future endeavors;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that on behalf of the residents of Washington and in recognition of Mr. Nichols's dedication and excellence in performing his responsibilities and duties as a member, the board and its staff extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent with a letter of appreciation to Mr. Nichols.

Approved by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board
in Olympia, Washington
on December 10, 2010

Steve Tharinger, Chair

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 6

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: 2010 Grant Round Overview
Prepared By: Brian Abbott, Section Manager

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The 2010 Grant Round Funding Report, which was released on November 19, is included with this memo for review by Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board members).

This report serves as the basis for the funding decisions. The projects under consideration are listed in the report by region and by lead entity. Applicants submitted their projects for board consideration through the application process described in board Manual #18, Section 3. The report also summarizes information that the regional organizations and lead entities submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) regarding their local funding processes. Finally, the report also accounts for the work completed by the board's Review Panel and provides the panel's collective observations and recommendations on the funding cycle.

The report is structured in three main parts:

- Introduction and overview of the 2010 grant round,
- Discussion of the Review Panel and their findings, and
- Region-by-region summary of local project selection processes.

Project Approval

The board will consider each region's list at its meeting on December 10, 2010, and will make funding decisions by regional area. The tables that the board will be asked to approve are at the end of the funding report. Each region will have ten minutes at the board meeting to discuss the project selection process and any projects of concern.

The board set a target funding amount and the percent allocated to each regional area at the start of the grant round in February. The board approved a final funding amount of \$20.1 million

at its August 2010 meeting, which was an increase from the original estimate of \$18 million in February, but did not change the regional allocations.

Each regional area and corresponding lead entities prepared its list of projects with the available funding in mind. Several lead entities also identified "alternate" projects on their list. These projects must go through the entire lead entity, region, and board review process. Project alternates within a lead entity list may be funded only within one year from the original board funding decision, if another project on the funded portion of the list falls through.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Briefing Memo **Item 7**

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Proposed Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle
Prepared By: Brian Abbott, Section Manager

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff will present three sets of proposed revisions to Manual 18 at the December meeting of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board). One set of revisions addresses only administrative changes, while the other two include substantive policy changes, as follows:

- Item 7A: Administrative Edits
- Item 7B: Proposed Expansion of Eligible Project Types
- Item 7C: Proposed Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy

The memos and presentations at the meeting will present the three sets as individual items for board consideration. In a break from past practice, staff will ask the board to consider approving the sets of revisions, rather than adopting an entire manual. All other parts of the manual will remain as approved in 2010.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 7A

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Proposed Administrative Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle
Prepared By: Brian Abbott, Section Manager

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

This memo discusses the administrative revisions proposed for inclusion in *Salmon Recovery Grants Manual 18: Policies and Project Selection*. Memos 7B and 7C discuss the two policy proposals.

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff proposes the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) approve administrative revisions to *Salmon Recovery Grants Manual 18: Policies and Project Selection*. These revisions incorporate the changes that lead entities suggested in their semi-annual progress reports, as well as some suggestions from the board's technical review panel.

Adopting these revisions into Manual 18 at this time would allow lead entities and regions to use a final version of the manual for developing their projects and processes from the start of the grant round.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board adopt the Manual 18 administrative changes, beginning with the 2011 grant round.

Proposed Motion Language

- Move to adopt the Manual 18 administrative changes as presented.

Background and Analysis

The administrative changes that staff is recommending are the result of input gathered from a variety of stakeholders.

- Lead entities have recommended changes in their semi-annual progress reports.
- The board's 2010 technical review panel has recommendations from the recent grant round.
- RCO staff have suggestions from the recent grant round.

Attachment A, "2011 Manual 18 Update – Summary Sheet" lists the proposed administrative changes.

Next Steps

Staff will highlight some of the proposed changes at the December meeting. If the changes are approved by the board, staff will update the manual accordingly, and make it available for use beginning on January 3, 2011.

Attachments

- A. 2011 Manual 18 Update – Summary Sheet

December 2011 Manual 18 Administrative Updates – Summary Sheet

Page	Section of Manual	Issue
1 -3	Schedule	Update timeline for 2010 - Application due date August 26 th . Optional early submittal date of August 12 th . RCO staff will review the application for missing elements or incomplete information and provide feedback prior to the application deadline.
3	Important things to Know	Add bullet(s) – RCO is a reimbursement based grant program. Sponsors expend money, and then RCO reimburses. Project total includes match, and must show expenditures for total. ¹
4-5	Section 1	Update staff contact list
5	Section 1	Informational Workshops – Add GoTo meeting option. Consider moving this to Section 3 or 4
5	Other Grant Manuals You may need	Change the title to “will need” and consider moving this section 8 (post application). Also include in section 2 or 3 with a statement about consulting these manuals when preparing the application. Add clarification: Manual 4 Development Policies – is used for restoration projects.
6	Regions	Provide link to the electronic contact sheet – attachment A
10	Section 2	Acquisitions add in restoration language for when projects should be completed (3 years).
11	Section 2	Update AHG web-address
11	Section 2 - Restoration	Remove “logjams” and replace with roads for instream passage
13	Forestland	Last paragraph adjust the word tense
14	Non-Capital Projects	Clarify first bullet. Change to “all design projects must address a particular problem at a particular location”
15	Design Only Projects	Add clarifying language - design only projects are intended to address a particular problem at a particular location. They are not intended to include a general reach or watershed assessment to both identify and design a project. Bold text – not be eligible for a time extension Delete last bullet – does not pertain to this section.
17	Ineligible Project Elements	Add clarifying language based on Review Panel Comments.
20	Step 3	Refer reader to Section 5 for more details on project evaluation
22	Permits	Move text from permits on to Section 8 Add discussion on Landowner Acknowledgement Form in this section.
25	Other Things to Know	Consider moving this section to Section 8

¹ Clarify that the Salmon Grant program is reimbursement and you must show total project cost including match.

Page	Section of Manual	Issue
29	Section 4 – Lead Entity and Region instructions	Move this section to after Section 2
29	LE Submission Requirements	Clarify who needs to submit F and F-2 appendix. Puget Sound Lead Entities use F-2 if they have a PSAR project. The use one or the other not both.
31	LE Responsibilities	Update bullets where appropriate
32-33	Habitat Work Schedule	Habitat Work Schedule – Update based on what the direction of interface is. ²
38	Section 5 – Evaluation of Projects	Regional Area Project meeting option of conference call for sponsor to call in on and use GoTo meeting to explain or answer questions on projects
40	Allocation Table	Move the allocation table to section 1
41	Section 6 & 7	Combine Section 6 & 7 they are supposed to be the same.
41	Section 6	Expand Section 6 to include more information on PRISM and metrics in the checklist.
41	Section 6	Application Checklist – update metrics
42	Section 6	Clarify that photos should be in the jpg file format
45	Section 7	Fix numbering
61	Section 7	Progress and final reporting requirement in PRISM ³
64	Section 8	Change the Section 8 name to “Managing Your SRFB Grant”
64	Section 8	Add section on eligible costs. Reference other RCO manuals when appropriate. Reorganize this section to make it flow better.
64	Section 8	Consider adding “checklist” in the appendices or in this section. Would be very useful for sponsors implementing projects.
65	Section 8 -Payments	Fix – Special conditions and amendment should be its own section. Add more information of Advances and refer to Manual #8. Need reference to Manual #8 for reimbursements
66	Section 8 – Other things to Know	Change the name – use subheadings
68	Section 8	Add Sponsor Resources: Information on where to find our Manuals, reimbursement training, RCO web-site resources, Grant News You Can Use, PRISM, Progress Reports, Final Reports, Metrics information etc....
Appendix	All	Include almost all appendices in the Manual for the paper copy. No links
69	Appendix A	Salmon Recovery Contacts - Update
80	Appendix D	Review and add design report to final design description
83	Appendix E-1	Revisit the Review Panel Comment form and update
86	Appendix F & F2	Create an Excel spreadsheet and place for alternate projects

² Working with GSRO to help shape how we describe this in the manual

³ Final report in PRISM should be released soon

Page	Section of Manual	Issue
98	Appendix N	Regional Area Summary Information – Update the information already on file instead of completely new submittal – Revisit and add language – Word Format – simple update and resubmit – or only resubmit the changes
101	Appendix P	Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Funds – Need to revisit and update for new biennium

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 7B

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Expanding Eligible Project Types
Prepared By: Megan Duffy, Policy Specialist
Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

This memo discusses the proposed policy to expansion of eligible project types. Memos 7A and 7C discuss the other revisions under consideration for inclusion in *Salmon Recovery Grants Manual 18: Policies and Project Selection*.

At the October 2010 Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) meeting, the board directed staff to develop a proposal for the expansion of eligible project types for the 2011 grant round. In response to the board, and based upon internal discussions and targeted external discussions, staff prepared the attached proposal (Attachment A). Highlights of the proposal include:

- Each regional organization would have the ability to opt into the expanded eligibility categories;
- Regions would be limited to 10 percent of their regional allocation for use on projects other than habitat restoration and protection;
- A 50 percent match would be required;
- Any special project must be a priority in the regional salmon recovery plan; and
- Eligible projects would be expanded to include certain hatchery-related and monitoring projects

Background

At the May 20, 2010 board meeting, staff presented key focus areas and mechanisms for implementing the board's strategic plan. The key work plan focus areas for the biennium approved by the board include: (1) Monitoring, (2) Efficiencies and accountability, and (3) Scale and mix of projects.

Staff provided an update to the board at its October 2010 meeting regarding the scale and mix of projects. The purpose of this analysis was to consider whether the board process is targeting

funding for the most important recovery projects, including larger and more complex projects. To support the discussion, staff met with regional organizations and explored two questions:

- Whether the current board process limits the ability of sponsors to pursue larger projects; and,
- If (and how) board funds could be used to facilitate implementation of bigger, reach-scale projects.

General findings from these discussions included:

- Approaches to funding complex projects have been developed based on existing board process and policies
- Board policies do not necessarily create obstacles to funding bigger scale projects
- The board process allows funds to be effectively spent, thereby incrementally making a difference

Within the course of the regional discussions, staff also explored various approaches to revising the board processes including: (1) a statewide competitive grant process for larger scale projects; (2) changing the annual grant round cycle to a biennial cycle; (3) allowing regions to retain funds from one grant round to the next when a project falls through or closes under budget; and (4) changing the project mix to allow regions/lead entities to determine what types of projects are the highest priority in their regions or setting aside a percentage of funds for special projects.

Findings from those discussions indicated:

- Minimal interest in a statewide competitive grant process for larger scale projects;
- Significant interest in holding over funds for projects that fall through or close under budget;
- Some interest in changing the grant round timing; and,
- Some interest in changing the project mix to allow regions/lead entities to either determine what types of projects are highest priority or setting aside a percentage of funds for special projects.

The board considered these alternatives and directed staff to develop a proposal for the expansion of eligible project types for the 2011 grant round. In response to the board, and based upon internal discussions and targeted external discussions, staff prepared the attached proposal.

The proposal was distributed to the Council of Regions and lead entities for their review and discussion. Comments revealed a lack of consensus and numerous questions and concerns regarding the details of implementation.

Stakeholder Feedback

Staff distributed the proposal to stakeholders for comment in early November, and met with both the Council of Regions and the Lead Entity Advisory Group. As of this writing, the lead entities were continuing to develop their responses. Staff will send a summary of the comments received to board members before the meeting. Any additional feedback will be presented to the board at its meeting.

Staff Recommendation and Next Steps

Based upon the initial comments received, staff recommends deferring any decision on expanding the eligibility until the following grant round (2012) and that RCO continue to work with the Council of Regions, Lead Entity Advisory Group, and the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to define a comprehensive policy for expanding eligible projects. The intent would be to prepare a proposal for a board decision by the end of the 2011 calendar year for use in the 2012 grant round. The longer policy development period would help address concerns raised in response to the initial proposal and ensure that the most critical project types are receiving funding. Calendar year 2011 may also present a good opportunity to pilot the expansion of eligible projects in a specific region. Piloting the policy may help with the refinement necessary to address some concerns.

Attachments

- A. Policy proposal submitted for review

***Salmon Recovery Funding Board
Expanding Eligible Project Types - Proposal***

Background

The SRFB is considering expanding the types of projects eligible for SRFB funding. To do so, the appropriate sideboards must be identified to ensure consistency with statutory authority and the mandates of SRFB funding sources; specifically, the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund and the State Capital Budget. Additionally, the SRFB's strategic plan provides guidance with regard to the board's overall mission and how it intends to meet that mission.

Statutory Authority	RCW 77.85.120 Board Responsibilities – Grants and loans administration assistance (1) The salmon recovery funding board is responsible for making grants and loans for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities from the amounts appropriated to the board for this purpose. To accomplish this, the board may....
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	Funding Categories (1) Salmonid Restoration Planning and Assessments (2) Salmonid Habitat Protection and Restoration (3) Salmonid Enhancement and Harvest Management (4) Salmonid Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation (5) Public Outreach, Education, and Landowner Assistance
	Program Goals (1) Enhance the availability and quality of salmon and steelhead habitat (2) Improve the status of ESA-listed salmon and steelhead (3) Address habitat limiting factors for ESA-listed salmon and steelhead (4) Improve management practices to maintain healthy salmon populations and prevent decline of ESA-listed salmon; and (5) Ensure overall sustainability of naturally-spawning Pacific salmon and steelhead

Washington State Capital Budget	<p>Grant projects</p> <p>Grant projects provide capital appropriations to state, tribal, local or community organizations for facilities or land. In general, grant programs are either established in statute or have specific legislative provisions associated with the distribution of the appropriated funds.</p> <p>Capital projects are usually funded by sources specifically set aside for capital purposes, such as proceeds of bond sales, long-term financing contracts and other dedicated revenues.</p> <p>State of Washington Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds provide funds to pay and reimburse the state for various capital project expenditures, including state and higher education building construction, state programs for Columbia River Basin water supply development, preservation and conservation of wildlife habitat, farm and riparian lands, and outdoor recreation facilities, and to pay for the costs of issuance of Bonds.¹</p>
Salmon Recovery Funding Board Strategic Plan	<p>Mission</p> <p>The Salmon Recovery Funding Board provides funding for elements necessary to achieve overall salmon recovery, including habitat projects and other activities that result in sustainable and measurable benefits for salmon and other fish species.</p>

Based on the SRFB’s enabling statute and funding sources, staff is proposing that the eligible project types be expanded to allow for two additional project categories – recovery focused hatchery projects and specific monitoring projects. Projects would need to meet overall “special project” requirements as defined below as well as specific criteria identified for each project-type category.

Process

1. A region may elect to opt in or opt out of the expanded eligibility categories
2. If a region opts in, it may elect to dedicate up to 10% of its overall regional allocation to special projects
3. If a region opts in, it will determine the process for how special projects are introduced and evaluated at the local level, however all projects must go through the local technical

¹ Official Statement, State of Washington, General Obligation Bonds, January 13, 2010, Office of the State Treasurer

and citizen committees and be ranked on the lead entity or regional project list that is submitted to the SRFB.

4. Projects must be reviewed by the State Technical Review Panel or other appropriate technical review body, such as the Hatchery Scientific Review Group, as determined by the SRFB and/or RCO
5. Any special projects must be presented to the SRFB by the region and project sponsor
6. After a project is implemented, the region and/or project sponsor must report back to the board on accomplishments and any lessons learned.

Overall Requirements for Special Projects

1. Any proposed special project must be identified as a priority in the regional salmon recovery plan and address a limiting factor
2. A 50% match is required
3. Follow the existing application process which will include a newly created "Special Project Proposal" this will be added to Section 7 of Manual 18.

Hatchery Related Special Projects

1. Must address a hatchery-related issue that has adverse effects on wild fish
2. Must be consistent with Hatchery Scientific Review Group priorities
3. May be capital start up costs for establishment of a brood stock program. Any project proposal would need to demonstrate a brood stock program plan with beginning and ending dates and defined production goals.
4. Proposed project may be a one-time construction project. Cannot include operation and maintenance costs. Hatchery operator must agree to longer-term maintenance and operation.
5. Affected hatchery operator must be a project sponsor or co-sponsor
6. Proposals must indicate why the SRFB is the appropriate funding body. Proposals should also identify if the project is on a list of priority projects for the hatchery operator and if so, how it is ranked.

Monitoring and Reporting

1. Must be consistent with regional Recovery Monitoring and Evaluation plan

2. Must be consistent with Washington State's Forum on Monitoring Salmon Recovery and Watershed Health (Forum) Indicators and Protocols
3. Must be consistent with Forum's statewide monitoring framework or meet an equivalent SRFB/Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy gap or priority
4. The following types of monitoring are eligible:
 - a. Post-implementation assessments of projects that have been in place five years or longer. The assessment should be designed to:
 - i. Answer whether a project or suite of projects is still in place and functioning as intended, and why.
 - ii. Answer whether current conditions demonstrate that the intended project/s outcome was achieved, and why.
 - iii. Provide information that informs project efforts across a region and supports adaptive management. Regions may develop monitoring templates to ensure that consistent "lessons learned" types of data are provided. This may include photo documentation, comparison of design approaches, landowner and designer input where applicable and overall project integrity. Document any anecdotal information on fish response.
 - b. Assessments of distinctive projects. These would include projects that are not currently monitored as part of the SRFB's reach-scale effectiveness monitoring. They include large scale, landscape restoration projects such as river delta restoration, significant flood-plain reconnection projects, off channel reconnection projects, and any projects identified as a priority candidate for monitoring to help better inform future projects in the watershed. Any project proposals in this category must include a multi-year monitoring approach/plan.
5. Any monitoring project must focus on areas with SRFB-invested project funds
6. Monitoring must be conducted by and independent, 3rd party entity (may not be conducted by the project sponsor)
7. Monitoring results must be publicly available and should inform future project opportunities
8. Regional organization must be a project co-sponsor

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Briefing Memo

Item 7C

Meeting Date: December 2010
Title: Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy
Prepared By: Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist

Approved by the Director:

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

This memo discusses the proposed policy to require applicants to notify conservation districts of proposed acquisition projects that include zoned agricultural land. Memos 7A and 7B discuss the other revisions under consideration for inclusion in *Salmon Recovery Grants Manual 18: Policies and Project Selection*.

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff has prepared a proposed policy that would require Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) applicants to notify conservation districts of proposed board-funded acquisition projects that include zoned agricultural land. This memo outlines the process to draft, review, and finalize the proposed policy.

Staff Recommendation

RCO staff recommends that the board choose one of the following options:

- Adopt the revised policy (Attachment A).
Proposed Motion Language if the Board Chooses to Adopt: Move to adopt the policy requiring notice to conservation districts, as presented by staff, for inclusion in Manual 18 beginning in 2011.
- Postpone the decision to adopt the policy pending further staff development of alternatives for the board and stakeholders.

Background

In May 2010, the board adopted factors it could consider when deciding whether or not to approve a major scope change for acquisition projects. At that meeting, the board discussed a notification to local agricultural communities, when a scope change request would change the project location to one that would include actively farmed land. Board members were concerned that acquiring land without early notice to conservation districts could raise issues later in the approval process. During the discussion, the board agreed that notifying conservation districts

during the lead entity process about all potential acquisitions that include active farmland would be helpful. The board recommended a new notice policy be included in the next version of Manual 18.

At the board's direction, staff drafted a proposed policy that uses language consistent with a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program policy regarding applicant notification of local governments regarding grants involving land acquisition. The proposal would require applicants to notify conservation districts of proposed acquisition projects in the district, if a project includes land currently zoned for agriculture. It places the responsibility of providing the notice on the applicant, and encourages applicants to work with their lead entity to determine appropriate timing for the notice. It requires that the notice be provided before the final application deadline and include basic information about the project, including a project description, project location, description of the current use of the zoned agricultural land, and description of the future use of the land.

The proposal is intended to align with the board and agency goals of providing open and transparent information about grant processes, and of funding the best community-supported projects. It makes clear that a conservation district receiving such notice may submit a letter to the board about a proposed project as public comment.

Analysis

Public Comment

RCO staff distributed the draft proposal to the public via the agency web site and email to 353 stakeholders. Staff released the proposed changes for public comment on October 4, 2010 and received twenty-one written comments (Attachments B through D) during the 30-day comment period.

- Ten comments favored the proposal
- Eight comments opposed the proposal
- Three comments recommended either revising the proposal or postponing the decision

General Themes of Comments in Favor or Opposed

Most stakeholders who responded were either strongly in favor or strongly opposed to the proposal.

Stakeholders in favor of the proposal said it addressed a recognized need to better provide local agricultural communities with information about potential publicly-funded acquisitions. Representative comments include:

- It will help resolve potential conflicts earlier in the process.
- It promotes better projects by taking all community values into account.

- It enhances transparency and communication about a difficult issue.
- It will better engage conservation districts in implementing specific projects.
- It promotes better consideration of alternatives that might have fewer negative impacts to farmlands.

Stakeholders opposed to the proposal either felt it was unnecessary because conservation districts are already involved with salmon recovery planning in many areas, or they felt the notice could jeopardize project funding outcomes by creating a chilling effect on good working relationships. Several comments suggested that the proposal may have unintended consequences concerning the larger public policy debate between salmon recovery and farmland preservation interests. Representative comments include:

- It seems unnecessary. Conservation districts are already active and informed in planning and implementing salmon recovery projects.
- It will add more work for project applicants.
- It will require the board to either take sides in a local dispute or to cause real challenges for the local lead entity. Since the notice would occur only after the local lead entity list is finalized, the only responses the board could make are to 1) ignore the comments 2) override the local lead entity ranking by not funding the project or 3) remand the ranked list to the lead entity for re-ranking on a tight timeframe.
- It will create uncertainty in the review process by setting up a dialogue outside the lead entity process.
- It will create problems by requiring applicants to reveal information about landowners' business to a third party. It violates landowner privacy¹ and public disclosure laws.²

¹ A landowner's right to privacy would not be violated by the proposal. The proposal would not require the sharing of private information about the landowner. However, landowners should be aware during negotiations that information regarding the proposed project is public information.

² By virtue of going through the lead entity review process, the proposed project application and its contents are public records under the Public Records Act (RCW 42.56). There is no exemption for real property negotiations under the Public Records Act; there is only an exemption for real estate appraisals and their contents.

Suggestions for revising the proposal

Several stakeholders provided suggestions for revising the proposal, as follows.

Suggestion	Staff Response
The proposal should be broadened from agricultural-zoned land to current agricultural use. The use of county zoning will not clearly identify all lands being used for agriculture. One county does not currently zone for agriculture. We recommend alternative language such as, "land currently used for growing and/or raising agricultural products."	<i>More work would need to be done to define "current agricultural use" and whether fallow land should be included. There are several state recognized definitions of "agriculture."</i>
The notice should occur earlier in the process and involve lead entities.	<i>The proposal was revised to clarify that the notice is required no later than the project application deadline and that project applicants should work with their local lead entities to determine an appropriate time for providing the notice.</i>
It is unclear 1) when the notice would be issued 2) at what point the conservation district comments would be submitted and especially 3) what the RCO would do with the comments.	<i>The conservation district, like other stakeholders, can submit a letter of public comment to the board at any time. RCO would ensure that the board receives any public comments submitted to RCO on behalf of the board.</i>
The proposal should be revised to include notice to local land use authorities of board-funded acquisitions	<i>This is beyond the scope of the board's request.</i>
The proposal should include adequate flexibility to allow project modification without delay.	<i>The proposal does not prevent project modification.</i>
To understand the overall impacts to the agricultural and socio-economic community in the affected area, we recommend the notice require the applicant to declare what the use of the land will be following the acquisition.	<i>The proposal was revised to require a description of the future use of the land.</i>
We are unclear whether the proposal would apply only to sponsors acquiring fee title, or whether it would also apply to sponsors acquiring conservation easements. We believe it is most applicable when fee title is being purchased.	<i>The proposal applies to all Salmon Recovery Funding Board acquisition projects, including conservation easements</i>

Additional comments outside of the scope of this proposal

Respondents also made the following suggestions.

- If RCO wishes to promote transparency in a more consistent and even-handed way, it should consider initiating the formal public notice and comment process at an earlier

stage in the proposal review cycle of each of its grant programs, including farmland preservation grants.

- Fee simple should be used to acquire only “pristine” lands that are threatened by development. Conservation easements should be used for other acquisitions, in conjunction with county zoning ordinances.
- Initiate a reciprocal process within the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board’s Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Farmland Preservation Program to provide notice of proposals to lead entities and those engaged in habitat restoration.
- The acquisition project proposal should have a management plan for the property that will clearly define the intended use, management, and activities that will occur or be allowed on the property following acquisition.
- Landowners and sponsors should be required to have the land zoned appropriately for the new use before public dollars are invested.

Staff Response

Based on feedback, staff revised the draft proposal to:

- Encourage applicants to work with their local lead entity to determine appropriate timing for providing the notice,
- Limit the description of the current use of the land to a description of the current use of the zoned agricultural land, and
- Require the notice to include a description of the future use of the zoned agricultural land.

The revised policy proposal is in Attachment A.

Next Steps

If approved, staff will include the proposed policy in Manual 18. If the board defers the decision, staff will continue its outreach with stakeholders based on board direction.

Attachments

- A. Proposed Policy
- B. Summarized Public Comments Favoring the Proposal
- C. Summarized Public Comments Opposing the Proposal
- D. Summarized Public Comments Recommending Revising the Proposal or Postponing the Decision

Proposed Policy Language

The following is proposed for inclusion in Manual 18.

Farmland Acquisition Notice

Project applicants proposing to acquire real property that includes zoned agricultural land must provide the conservation district(s) in which the project is located notice of the proposed project. The conservation district(s) may, at its discretion, submit a letter to the SRFB as public comment regarding the proposed project.

In order to meet this requirement, the project applicant must provide the board of supervisors for the conservation district(s) the following information no later than the grant application deadline. Project applicants should work with their local lead entity to determine an appropriate time for providing the notice. A copy of the notice must be sent to RCO as well.

- A cover letter referencing this policy and the option for the conservation district(s)'s board of supervisors to provide public input regarding the proposed project
- The proposed project's name and its RCO project number
- The grant application project description as it will be submitted with the grant application
- A location map and proposed parcel(s) map of the proposed project
- The number of acres of zoned agricultural land that would be acquired as part of the proposed project
- A description of current uses of the zoned agricultural land
- A description of anticipated future uses of the zoned agricultural land

Summarized Public Comments Favoring the Proposal

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Josh Giuntoli, Project Coordinator, Office of Farmland Preservation, Washington State Conservation Commission	<p>The Office of Farmland Preservation strongly supports this policy change. The proposal opens transparency on projects that impact Washington farmlands. The Farmland Preservation Task force identified state agency activities on agricultural lands as an area of concern after hearing the public's concerns about using taxpayer dollars to take active farm ground out of production and about the lack of funding for adequate management of state lands.</p> <p>The proposal would allow for active participation by the local agricultural community on projects impacting agricultural-zoned land, and would expand conversations between agricultural community and salmon recovery leaders.</p> <p>The proposal should be broadened from agricultural-zoned land to current agricultural use; there is one Washington county that does not zone for agriculture (Kitsap).</p> <p>The proposal will help build community support for projects and help resolve issues earlier in the process.</p>
Mark Clark, Executive Director, Washington State Conservation Commission	<p>The Washington State Conservation Commission strongly supports this policy change. The proposal furthers the SRFB goal of funding projects that have strong community support. The proposal will help SRFB reach out to the agricultural sector, which will help build local community support.</p> <p>The proposal helps bridge issues that span across farmland preservation and salmon recovery and will help resolve issues earlier in the process.</p> <p>The proposal should be revised to also notify conservation districts of whether the acquisition property will continue as working lands or not. In addition, we would be supportive of suggestions by lead entities for the changing timing of the notification, as long as it is early in the process.</p>
Mike Tobin, District Manager, North Yakima Conservation District	<p>The North Yakima Conservation District (NYCD) Board strongly supports this change.</p> <p>We have expressed concern that SRFB acquisition projects prioritized by our local lead entity are usually deemed agricultural land to begin with and are already providing a level of protection/recovery already. We are concerned about the shrinking of agricultural lands in the name of salmon recovery. There is a historical prejudice against agriculture from technical experts serving on the lead entity review board.</p> <p>The proposal will allow the NYCD Board to provide comment on specific project proposals, and to point out other alternatives to achieve project goals, including using NYCD assistance in project implementation.</p>

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
George J. Boggs, JD, Whatcom Conservation District	<p>We recommend adopting the proposal. Communication is fundamental to establishing and maintaining relationships that facilitate projects that result in environmental benefit. The proposal is a modest communication mechanism that will pay big dividends.</p> <p>Some of the greatest conflict in our community is when state agencies act unilaterally in making a decision to take farmland out of production without consulting the agricultural community.</p> <p>The proposal will help establish a relationship and a mechanism to have a dialogue. It will help solve problems before passions become inflamed. It is not unlike the due process notice afforded to neighbors in the land use/development context.</p>
Henry Bierlink, Executive Director, Whatcom Farm Friends	<p>The proposal is taking the right approach toward fostering fair and fact-based public policies with respect to land, water, and labor. It addresses our objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate policymakers to ensure well-reasoned agricultural policies that minimize the negative impact of regulations on farmers, and • Preserve the necessary land base (100k acres) of productive farmland, while protecting the economic value to the farmer and ensuring a sustainable agricultural industry in Whatcom County. <p>We encourage the SRFB to stay in close contact with the local agricultural communities where projects are being considered.</p>
Allen Rozema, Executive Director, Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland	<p>Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland (SPF) strongly supports the draft policy and encourages its quick adoption.</p> <p>The proposal addresses the clear and present problem of publicly funded farmland conversion by government and conservation organizations without consideration of impacts to adjacent farm properties and to the critical mass of farmland necessary to maintain a viable agricultural industry.</p> <p>The proposal provides a simple, no cost mechanism for early communication, allowing for opportunities to identify and take into account adverse effects to agricultural lands. It is a positive step in designing better projects by taking all community values into account.</p>
Mike Shelby, Executive Director, Western Washington Agricultural Association	<p>We strongly endorse this new policy, especially the approach of directly involving the local conservation districts.</p> <p>The Legislature recognizes that "...loss of productive farmland is a critical issue of statewide importance...." In addition, the Department of Ecology recently revised the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist to improve evaluation and consideration of the conversion of farmland.</p>

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Scott Dahlman, Public Policy Analyst, Washington Farm Bureau	<p>We fully support the comments submitted by the Western Washington Agricultural Association. We firmly believe that farmland plays an integral role in salmon recovery and everything possible should be done to preserve that land.</p> <p>The proposal places a reasonable requirement on project sponsors.</p> <p>The proposal will help recognize the importance of agricultural lands and may lead to consideration of alternatives which could minimize negative impacts.</p>
Aaron Reardon, Snohomish County Executive, Snohomish County Executive Office	<p>Early notice to the county and agricultural community allows us to work with the proponent to assess options and to identify opportunities to balance the Growth Management Act's habitat restoration and farmland conservation goals.</p> <p>The proposal should be revised to include notice to local land use authorities of board-funded acquisitions. Expanding notice to land use authorities will provide an important opportunity for early and continuous involvement in order to evaluate habitat and farm impacts.</p>
Ivan Oberg, Chair, Okanogan Conservation District	<p>We support the proposal overall.</p> <p>The use of county zoning will not clearly identify all lands being used for agriculture. We recommend alternative language such as, "land currently used for growing and/or raising agricultural products."</p> <p>To understand the overall impacts to the agricultural and socio-economic community in the affected area, we recommend the notice require the applicant to declare what the use of the land will be following the acquisition.</p> <p>The acquisition project proposal should have a management plan for the property that will clearly define the intended use, management, and activities that will occur or be allowed on the property following acquisition.</p> <p>We are unclear whether the proposal would apply only to sponsors acquiring fee title, or whether it would also apply to sponsors acquiring conservation easements. We believe it is most applicable when fee title is being purchased.</p>

Summarized Public Comments Opposing the Proposal

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Tom Slocum, unaffiliated Washington resident	<p>The proposal will produce negligible benefit for meeting the goals of salmon habitat protection and farmland preservation. Very little agricultural-zoned land has been acquired with SRFB grants.</p> <p>For the most part, project sponsors and others have worked productively and cooperatively to ensure that the project more than compensates for the loss of property on the converted acreage.</p> <p>The proposal seems unnecessary. Many conservation districts are active members of lead entity organizations and contribute to lead entity technical and citizen advisory groups. Conservation districts are already very active and well-informed participants in planning and implementing salmon recovery projects, including those that affect agricultural-zoned land. If individual supervisors of conservation districts wish to learn about particular SRFB projects, it is a simple matter of discussing it with their district manager and district staff.</p> <p>The proposal will add an extra reporting task.</p> <p>The proposal will result in exaggerating and drawing negative focus to a perceived conflict between farmland preservation and salmon habitat protection that in fact rarely occurs. This kind of negative focus may chill the good working relations between conservation districts and their partner organizations.</p>
Jason Griffith, Fisheries Biologist, Stillaguamish Tribe	<p>The proposal will lead to increased opposition to SRFB projects. Some conservation districts are already involved in the SRFB review process, but farmers, conservation districts, local governments, and the general public do not offer much opposition to the subdivision of land.</p> <p>The proposal may harm implementation of the Puget Sound Chinook recovery plan, which calls for many thousands of acres of floodplain (primarily agricultural) land to be converted back to salmon habitat.</p>
Eric Carabba, Conservation Director, Whatcom Land Trust	<p>The proposal is unnecessary and potentially disruptive to the local project review process. It appears to circumvent the local lead entities' project review process, which already provides a venue for proposals to be reviewed, concerns to be raised, and for sponsors to respond and revise proposals as appropriate. It should be done in conjunction with the local review process. If a conservation district comments on a proposed acquisition outside of the lead entity process, it is receiving potentially incomplete information and sets up a one-sided dialogue without clear recourse for the sponsor. It is unreasonable to expect sponsors to invest intensive resources into project development without certainty of a fair and predictable review process.</p> <p>The proposal violates landowners' privacy. It is always challenging to maintain the necessary level of confidentiality to negotiate transactions. We cannot work in good faith with a landowner and then reveal their private business to a third party agency without any control over how the information is used.</p>

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Alex Conley, Executive Director, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board	<p>The proposal is not an effective way to ensure local agricultural communities are aware of proposed SRFB projects. The RCO and the lead entity should work together to ensure that lead entity processes afford the agricultural community a real opportunity to participate.</p> <p>The proposal would require the board to either take sides in a local dispute or to cause real challenges for the local lead entity. Since the notice would occur only after the local lead entity list is finalized, the only responses the board could make are to 1) ignore the comments 2) override the local lead entity ranking by not funding the project or 3) remand the ranked list to the lead entity for re-ranking on a tight timeframe.</p> <p>The lead entity process is already designed to address early-on basic questions about the socio-economic acceptability of proposed projects.</p> <p>The proposal adds another procedural requirement for applicants.</p> <p>If the policy is adopted, it should be revised to ensure that any required notice occur early in the local lead entity process.</p>
Larry Wasserman, Environmental Policy Manager, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	<p>We generally concur with the comments provided by the Puget Sound Partnership. We recommend the proposal be rejected.</p> <p>It is unclear to us what interest the proposal would serve. We are unaware of the basis upon which conservation districts would be commenting, except to advocate for the protection of farmland. The protection of farmland may hinder salmon recovery, and it is our understanding that the SRFB's primary objective is the recovery of salmon.</p> <p>In those instances where a landowner is willing to allow salmon restoration to occur, we believe it would be counterproductive to provide yet another impediment to stand in the way of recovery efforts.</p>
Shirley Solomon, Chair, and Mary Raines, Coordinator, Skagit Watershed Council, Lead Entity WRIA's 3 and 4	<p>Skagit Watershed Council is not in a position to deliver a consensus opinion from our 19 member organization. Comments are from the board chair and coordination staff.</p> <p>Encumbering a grant may not be the best way to make public policy, especially concerning two public policy objectives that are sometimes in conflict.</p> <p>The underlying issue or problem is not clear; the proposal appears unnecessary. Technical committees, citizen committees, or lead entities already include conservation districts in most cases.</p> <p>The proposal is premature; it does not state how the information will be used, which could lead to unintended consequences.</p>

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Lynn Best, Director, Environmental Affairs Division, Seattle City Light	<p>Seattle City Light is concerned that the proposal would adversely affect our efforts to purchase salmonid habitat for protection and restoration efforts.</p> <p>We are unclear about the main objective of the proposal. With a clear objective, more specific remedies or actions can be proposed.</p> <p>The proposal will set up a duplicative process with no additional benefit. Conservation districts are involved in project review processes in most watersheds. The SRFB review process allows for information sharing, including raising potential issues/concerns with a proposed project.</p> <p>It is unclear how RCO would respond to any comments or concerns by a conservation district, creating additional uncertainty for project sponsors. If a project is halted or delayed, it can jeopardize acquisitions and threaten the reputation of organizations negotiating with sellers.</p> <p>The proposal may set a precedent. How do we know this will not also be asked of lands with a timber designation or open space?</p> <p>The proposal may affect landowner privacy during the sensitive acquisition process. Landowners may not tell their own family members of their desire to sell; the proposal may jeopardize the ability of buyers to ensure confidentiality. We are concerned that the proposal would violate an exemption in Washington State public disclosure law as it relates to property negotiations.</p>
Martha Bray, Conservation Director, Skagit Land Trust	<p>The proposal would circumvent the local lead entities' review process; it should be done in conjunction with the local review process. Conservation districts are already an integral part of the project review process, with full access to proposed projects and opportunity to express concerns. If a conservation district comments outside of this process it is potentially receiving incomplete information, thereby setting up a one-sided dialogue without clear recourse for the sponsor. It is unreasonable to expect sponsors to invest intensive resources into project development without certainty of a fair and predictable review process.</p> <p>The goal and expected outcome is unclear: It is unclear 1) when the notice would be issued 2) at what point the conservation district comments would be submitted and especially 3) what the RCO would do with the comments.</p> <p>The proposal violates landowners' privacy. It is always challenging to maintain the necessary level of confidentiality to negotiate transactions. We cannot work in good faith with a landowner and then reveal their private business to a third party agency without any control over how the information is used.</p>

Summarized Public Comments Recommending Revising the Proposal or Postponing the Decision

Commenter	Summarized Comments (Edited for Brevity)
Amy Hatch-Winecka, Lead Entity Coordinator, WRIA 13 & 14	<p>This issue should be tabled because it is large and requires robust discussion.</p> <p>Requiring communication between project applicants and conservation districts at the end of the negotiation process is likely to escalate communication beyond the useful realm and pit two sides against one another.</p> <p>Landowners and sponsors should be required to have the land zoned appropriately for the new use before public dollars are invested. This approach would require appearance before the State Lands Commission and would allow early, open public dialogue while still honoring the private property rights of individuals.</p>
Joe Ryan, Puget Sound Partnership	<p>We do not believe the proposed policy language is ready to be incorporated into Manual 18.</p> <p>The proposal lacks a clear problem statement and is therefore unclear on whether or not it is the appropriate approach.</p> <p>Additional time is needed to vet the approach once a clear problem statement is defined.</p> <p>In general, it would be useful to have a more comprehensive conversation about enhancing the interests of both agriculture and restoration together. This conversation would be timely in the context of RCO's grant programs, especially SRFB and the Farmland preservation program.</p>
Jennifer Quan, Lands Division Manager, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	<p>All stakeholders, including conservation districts, should be informed as a project moves through the funding process.</p> <p>The proposal does not answer the larger public policy question about how impacts to farmlands should be addressed. The discussion about impacts should take place in a framework that includes public policy on addressing impacts as well as information about the impacts themselves.</p> <p>The proposal adds increased workload to identify the number of acres of zoned agricultural land and the process for amending an acquisition plan. The proposal should allow flexibility to allow project modification without delay.</p>

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARIZED MEETING AGENDA AND ACTIONS, OCTOBER 7, 2010

Agenda Items without Formal Action

Item	Board Request for Follow-up (<i>Due Date in Italics</i>)
Management Report	Staff will follow-up on any action items identified from the sponsor survey as appropriate. (<i>ongoing</i>) Staff to reconsider the target for stream miles, and to provide detail if the percentage falls below 100% (<i>March</i>)
Salmon Recovery Management Reports	David Troutt will work with Ken Dzinbal and Sara LaBorde to write a letter to the agencies, copied to the Forum and OFM, detailing the board's priorities and concerns (<i>November</i>)
Council of Regions Report	None
Lead Entity Advisory Group Report	None
Other Agency Updates	None
Regional Recovery Organization Presentation: Snake	None
Biennial Workplan for Implementing Strategic Plan	The board asked staff to develop a proposal for the expansion of eligible project types for the 2011 grant round (<i>December</i>)
Effectiveness Monitoring	None
Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW)	None
Potential Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle	None
Acquisition Policy (Manual 3) Update	None

Agenda Items with Formal Action

Item	Formal Action	Board Request for Follow-up (<i>Due Date in Italics</i>)
Minutes	Approved the minutes as presented.	
2011 Meeting Dates	Approved the following dates for 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 2-3, 2011 May 25-26, 2011 August 31 – September 1, 2011 December 7-8, 2011 	Schedule August/September meeting in the mid-Columbia region.
Approve contract and funding for Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Fish in/Fish out program	Approved \$208,000 for WDFW fish-in/fish-out monitoring from October 2010 through September 2012.	•
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Grant Awards	Approved \$7,140,443 in Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funds for the projects presented.	•
SRFB Grant Awards (State funds)	Approved \$2,247,687 in state funds or federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds for the projects presented.	•

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: October 7, 2010 Place: South Puget Sound Community College, Lacey, WA

It is intended that this summary be used with the notebook provided in advance of the meeting. A recording is retained by RCO as the formal record of meeting.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Members Present:

Steve Tharinger, Chair	Clallam County	Melissa Gildersleeve	Department of Ecology
David Troutt	DuPont	Sara LaBorde	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bob Nichols	Olympia	Carol Smith	Conservation Commission (12:30)
Harry Barber	Washougal	Jon Peterson	Department of Transportation
Bud Hover	Okanogan County	Craig Partridge	Department of Natural Resources

Chair Tharinger arrived at 9:50 a.m.

Bob Nichols left at 2:30 p.m. Jon Peterson left at 3:50.

Sara LaBorde participated via conference call.

Opening and Welcome

Chair Designee Bud Hover called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. and a quorum was determined. It was noted that Chair Tharinger was scheduled to arrive later in the morning.

- The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) approved the revised agenda.
- The board approved the August 2010 meeting minutes as presented.

Bob Nichols moved to adopt the August minutes.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Management and Partner Reports

Management Status Report

Director Cottingham introduced new staff members Lynn Kennedy, Executive Assistant, and Greg Tudor, IT Manager. Kaleen discussed the survey results from the sponsor satisfaction survey done in the summer of 2010 and committed to follow-up on any action items identified from the survey. She also noted that the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) has now taken on the Habitat Work Schedule system, and over the next year, will work on a better interface with PRISM.

Kaleen then discussed the budget reductions, noting that the RCO and its boards will have to shift programs from general fund to federal funding, or determine how to reduce expenditures. She noted that the lead entities took a \$45,000 reduction, but that it was backfilled with Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) dollars, per the board's direction in May. She explained that the potential 10% reduction would be about \$245,000; the board will need to decide how to handle its share of that in the future. Steve McLellan noted that the revenue forecast in November may increase the reduction levels. Further, the legislature may wish to shift reductions to programs other than DSHS and DOC. He concluded by noting that the outlook for the 11-13 biennium also is dire and explained the various efforts by the Office of Financial Management.

Summary of the new PCSRF report to Congress

Brian Abbott distributed copies of the new PCSRF report to Congress and highlighted some key points and projects funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board.

Bob Nichols asked about the lack of data in the PCSRF report, noting in particular a map on page 9 of the report that indicated large areas for which there was "no estimate" for Chinook population abundance data. Steve Leider of the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) joined Brian at the presenter table and noted that there is often a lot of data, but there may not be enough at the right scale, or it might be that they are still working on the analysis. He stated that they expect to see the colored areas to decline over time, and that it should be distinguished between data gaps and ongoing analysis.

Harry asked if the report included hatchery and wild fish; Kaleen noted that the NOAA report includes both, while the State of the Salmon Report distinguishes wild salmon from hatchery salmon.

Policy Report

Steve McLellan discussed the policy report, noting in particular the EPA grant to implement the Action Agenda. State agencies are working together to put forth a response; RCO may be the grant contract manager/fiscal agent for them. The first awards are anticipated for February 2011. He noted that there also is a federal bill creating a Puget Sound Authority similar to Chesapeake Bay; there is a possibility it could pass. He also described the request legislation for Invasive Species and the Monitoring Forum.

Performance Data

Rebecca Connolly reviewed the performance measures and survey data. David Troutt asked staff to reconsider the target for stream miles, and to provide detail if the percentage falls below 100 percent.

No General Public Comment was provided

Salmon Recovery Management Reports

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

Steve Leider introduced the items on the briefing memo and provided an update on the State of the Salmon report, noting that they are compiling data and making it understandable. They are keeping their focus on wild fish, with data from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW); however, the distinction is more difficult with some species. He explained that WDFW helps compile data from information submitted by tribes, PUDs, and others.

Board members and staff discussed at length who collects the data (local vs. state), how the different sources are reconciled, challenges with analysis, and the role of the Monitoring Forum.

Member Troutt asked how the state budget reductions affect the ability to collect data. Members Troutt and Barber suggested that the board should tell state agencies what monitoring information it needs. They believe the information could be useful for agencies when they implement budget reductions. Chair Tharinger suggested that the communication happens already by the board sending the message to the Monitoring Forum, but Member Troutt stated that he would prefer a more direct approach to state priorities.

Monitoring Forum

Ken Dzinbal, Executive Coordinator for the Forum, gave an update on Forum activities, as described in the board memo. He encouraged the board to go on record with its priorities for monitoring and reporting because it helps scientists to focus their efforts.

The board agreed that Member Troutt should work with Ken Dzinbal and Sara LaBorde to write a letter to the agencies, copied to the Forum and OFM, detailing the board's priorities and concerns. The letter should be circulated to other board members via email before it is sent, and should be done before the Governor's budget is completed.

Ken Dzinbal then shared and reviewed a list of formally-adopted monitoring protocols. He discussed the Forum's recommendations for actions, such as incorporating the protocols into agency monitoring programs as appropriate, and working with partner agencies to mutually plan and support a cross-training exercise. They will come back with a proposal for doing this.

Bud asked if there's any resistance to the new protocols. Ken responded that there is resistance because they need to overcome current practice, legacy data, training, equipment, and so on. They are encouraging use by pointing out that everyone can use larger data sets if they collect data in the same way. Ken also noted that they might need to consider whether programs that don't adopt protocols should be funded at the state level.

Grant Management and Update on 2010 Grant Round/Review Process

Brian Abbott, Salmon Section Manager, reviewed the information in the briefing memo, noting the status of the current grant round, the NOAA grants, project conference planning, and the new salmon grant manager, Kat Moore, who will start on October 18.

Staff Presentation of Projects

Kay Caromile, Mike Ramsey, and Dave Caudill presented projects of note, as described in the board memo.

- Dave presented the Roller-Salmon Creek Restoration (07-2013) project and the Stewart-Trib to Walker Creek Restoration (08-1935) project. He noted that both projects came in under budget, which allows them to fund additional FFFPP projects.
- Mike Ramsey presented the Shoal Bay Tide Gate Removal (07-1740), which was not in the board memo. This project removed a tide gate that blocked access to a 5-acre lagoon on Lopez Island. Barbara Rosenkotter noted that they are hoping to continue fish utilization studies; fish were getting stuck behind the gate prior to the project. She noted that the studies that led to the project were funded by the SRFB.
- Kay Caromile presented the Mill-Creek Lasher Conservation and Restoration Project (07-1888), which recently closed. It is unique because it included the removal of over 60 cars that had been installed as bank protection in the 1950s. Also, the landowner provided a large portion of the match.

Partner Reports

Council of Regions Report

Steve Martin, Snake River Region, provided the Council of Regions Report. He thanked GSRO for working with them on funding strategies. They are meeting again in October, and he noted highlights of the agenda. On the budget, Kaleen noted that the regions are funded from PCSRF while the lead entities are funded from General Fund; the board will need to discuss how to balance this in the future. Chair Tharinger noted that using federal funds can take away from projects.

Lead Entity Advisory Group Report: Barbara Rosenkotter, LEAG

Barbara Rosenkotter presented the Lead Entity Advisory Group report, which is memo 3A in the notebook. Barbara highlighted the actions that the lead entities took when they met in July and September. She thanked the board for the decision in May to approve backfilled funds in the event of budget cuts. Lead entities generally get about 42 percent of their budget from state general funds, and many are getting budget cuts at the local level. They have been working on ways to tell their story and show that they are making a difference in salmon recovery. She discussed the lead entities' desire to reduce work by having a better HWS-PRISM interface.

Other Agency Updates:

Carol Smith, Conservation Commission, noted that they lost two staff members (10 percent of agency), and will be reducing funds to districts. Their new practices are being put in on the CREP program.

Sara LaBorde, Fish and Wildlife, noted that the alternative gear project is underway, and the data are updated weekly. She also noted that the NOAA Mitchell Act Columbia River Hatchery draft EIS is out for comment, and that the salmon recovery boards need to respond to how it impacts salmon recovery. For FY 2011, they took a \$2.1 million cut, and it affects salmon recovery because a number of positions will be held vacant. For the biennium, the 10 percent cut likely will affect the HPA program, technical assistance, and research.

Jon Peterson, Department of Transportation, stated that DOT undertook seven fish passage projects over the summer; some are still in progress. He also noted that they have filled Scott Anderson's position; that individual may be replacing Jon on the SRFB.

Kaleen Cottingham, RCO, noted that she and Brian Abbott have been working with other agencies to expand the FFFPP program with federal funding.

Craig Partridge, DNR, stated that the Forest & Fish adaptive management program received \$700,000 in EPA funding to evaluate and monitoring of non-fish bearing streams and evaluate the adequacy of the buffer requirements. This grant will help answer the question of how to provide favorable downstream characteristics through efforts in the upper stream reaches.

Melissa Gildersleeve, Ecology, noted that they took cuts in the watershed planning area for both staff support and the amount that they would have pushed out to support watershed planning. They also took cuts in water quantity and water resources program. She also noted that a few months ago, the 9th circuit court said that all forest practices roads need to have a clean water act NPDES permit.

Briefings

Regional Recovery Organization Presentation: Snake River Region

Regional Director Steve Martin reviewed the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board history, their regional priorities, and the actions they have completed. He stated that the actions have resulted in reductions in water temperature and fine sediment, increases in summer base flow, and removal of 6 of 7 barriers, and improved spring Chinook populations. He described that the indirect benefits of Salmon Recovery are an emerging theme, from ecosystem services to the economics of salmon and steelhead fishing as a regional industry. He stated that the challenges ahead include (1) maintaining momentum on policies, funding, and societal support; and (2) local land use decisions.

Steve concluded by noting that the structure of the regional organization helps them put major initiatives in place, and discussing a few of these initiatives that involve multiple state, federal, local, and private parties.

The board congratulated Steve on a job well done and the region's successes. They noted that they are interested in understanding the contribution of SRFB operating funds to the partner dollars they receive. Steve responded that they receive about \$400,000 in lead entity and regional operating funds, and are able to secure about \$12 million in capital funding. Kaleen reminded the board that they would get the information from the GSRO report in December.

Biennial Work Plan for Implementing Strategic Plan

Policy Specialist Megan Duffy briefed the board on staff work to address the scale and mix of projects. She reviewed the background and direction provided in 2009, and described how she met with the regions to discuss several strategic plan issues, including funding large-scale projects. She explained the following findings from her discussions:

- Approaches to funding complex projects have been developed based on existing SRFB process and policies
- Policies do not necessarily create obstacles to funding bigger scale projects
- SRFB process allows funds to be effectively spent – incrementally making a difference
- No expectations that SRFB funds would drive bigger, more complex projects

She then noted that in the course of the regional conversations, various alternatives to the current SRFB process were considered. These included: (1) a statewide competitive grant process for larger scale projects; (2) changing the annual grant round cycle to a biennial cycle; (3) allowing regions to retain funds from one grant round to the next when a project falls through or closes under budget; and, (4) changing the project mix to allow regions/lead entities to determine what types of projects are the highest priority in their regions or setting aside a percentage of funds for special projects. The regions were not interested in a statewide competitive grant process for larger scale projects. There was limited interest in changing the grant round timing and some interest in changing the project mix to allow regions/lead entities to either determine what types of projects are highest priority or setting aside a percentage of funds for special projects. The greatest interest from the regions was in holding over funds for projects that fall through or close under budget.

Member Troutt asked why the board is not seeing more collaboration among regions and/or lead entities to implement bigger projects, if policies are not creating obstacles. Megan responded that there may be several reasons including lead entities may have more priority projects on their lists than funding and that some regions are using other fund sources for bigger projects; . Member Hover noted that delisting needs to occur in each ESU and the desire to keep funds within a specific ESU to achieve that listing is strong. Member Barber added that it's also an issue of keeping the project sponsors viable.

On the issue of changing the project mix, Megan noted that any policy would need to allow each region to determine what projects were the highest priorities and that a cap for special projects (nonhabitat projects) based on a percentage of a regional allocation might be a good first step. Member Troutt supported this move, but suggested that they shouldn't limit it to a certain percentage. Director Cottingham noted that one disadvantage to expanding eligible project categories could be how NOAA would view this approach in the competitive application for PCSRF funds. Megan noted that a percentage basis would be an intermediate step that still acknowledges the PCSRF constraints and the desire to see on-the-ground projects. Member Smith noted that we would need to ensure appropriate review & evaluation for projects outside the current types.

The board discussed the option, and asked staff to develop a proposal for the expansion of eligible project types for the 2011 grant round, without limiting the amount to a set percentage. The board stated that they were not inclined to let regions keep unspent funds.

Monitoring Program, Effectiveness Monitoring: Tricia Gross, Tetra Tech

Tricia Gross discussed the characteristics of successful versus less successful projects. She stated that project performance is due to a combination of factors, but noted a few key factors, including suitable project design, scale of the project vs. watershed size, and adequate evaluation of pre-project conditions and habitat potential. She then highlighted a series of projects to demonstrate these key factors, noting that the observations are based solely on their observations of effectiveness monitoring metrics. Additional years of monitoring will provide more data. Tricia then presented a series of projects that faced challenges due to insufficient evaluation of conditions and habitat potential, limited understanding of the watershed context and stability, project design, or monitoring challenges.

She concluded with a review of the key factors and some recommendations for the board:

- Include and/or require hydraulic analysis for off-channel habitat construction projects to document that flows are adequate to maintain connection.
- Gather more pre-project information on habitat and watershed condition outside the project area that may affect project performance.
- Structures should be sized appropriately for drainage basins.
- Conduct initial assessment of habitat for acquisition project before purchase – use existing protocols.
- Collect data on pre-project fish densities.

Carol asked if there are success rates by project types/categories. Ken noted that they are doing some cost effectiveness analysis, but they need more data. Tricia noted that fish passage projects are typically successful, provided that there are sufficient adult densities downstream. The board also discussed the importance of using the right question for monitoring.

Brian explained that they will use this information at the project conference, and they will be working on sharing this information with project sponsors and the Review Panel. He noted that many of the “challenged” projects were done several years ago, and that the review is now more rigorous.

David suggested caution in considering the broader watershed conditions. While he agrees with the concept, sponsors simply cannot predict all of the landslides, flooding, and other events that can affect a project’s success. Harry Barber asked if they are getting more fish, or if the fish are just moving. Ken responded that the question can be answered through IMWs, not effectiveness monitoring.

Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW): Bill Ehinger, Ecology

Bill Ehinger explained that IMWs are intended to answer two questions:

- Does habitat restoration produce more fish?
- Can we improve our restoration efforts?

He then provided a status update on three IMW complexes: Strait of Juan de Fuca; Hood Canal Complex; and Lower Columbia IMW Complex. He provided updates on the restoration actions in the IMW watersheds and their findings related to fish counts and juvenile migration. In the Lower Columbia, he noted that while there has not been enough restoration to detect a change, the analysis indicates that they should get a net increase in salmon at some point in the future. They have not done similar analysis in the Hood Canal, but did it in the Strait.

Chair Tharinger noted that there are so many variables, it is difficult to really identify causal relationships. Member Troutt asked when they would have enough data to be able to determine whether the habitat changes are making a difference. Bill responded that they might be at that point in the Strait.

Potential Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle

Brian Abbott, Salmon Section Manager, reviewed memo 9A regarding potential changes to Manual 18. He explained that the big change is to push for a December adoption so that it is in place before the beginning of the grant round. He does not foresee any major changes, aside from the work assigned at this meeting. Otherwise, staff will focus on housekeeping issues, edits stemming from feedback about the review process, and a proposed farmlands impact policy. Carol noted that the commission is very happy with the farmlands policy; Steve Tharinger noted that he hoped that the process wouldn’t create problems where they don’t currently exist.

Acquisition Policy (Manual 3) Update

Leslie Ryan-Connelly, Senior Grants Manager, reviewed potential changes to the acquisition policies in Manual 3. The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board will review and potentially approve this policy language in late October 2010. She also explained the policy

development and review process, and explained the RCW structure that instructs the RCO to apply its administrative policies – such as those in Manual 3 – to SRFB projects. She noted that staff has not brought such policies to this board in the past. Acquisition issues that are specific to salmon recovery can be incorporated into Manual 18. She handed out a document showing the nine major policy changes recommended for adoption.

1. Appraisal requirements
2. Environmental Audits
3. Eligible Costs
4. Ineligible Projects
5. Interim Land Uses
6. Conservation Easement Monitoring
7. Legal Access
8. Landowner Acknowledgement
9. Acquisition for Future Use

Board members asked questions or expressed concerns about hazardous waste sites, interim land uses, the frequency and cost of conservation easement monitoring, and the timeframe for implementation monitoring. Leslie noted that the timeframes for restoration allow the director to grant time extensions, and that the intent is to keep dialog going between the RCO and sponsor.

Public Comment:

Barbara Rosenkotter, Lead Entity Advisory Group, noted that the lead entities present at the meeting believed that a 10-year timeframe for restoration following acquisition was more realistic than a 5-year timeframe.

Board Decisions

The board took action on three topics, as follows.

2011 Meeting Dates and Locations

Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison, presented the following schedule for 2011. The board indicated a desire to travel to the mid-Columbia region.

Dates	Location
March 2-3, 2011	Olympia
May 25-26, 2011	Olympia
August 31 – September 1, 2011	Olympia or Mid-Columbia Region
December 7-8, 2011	Olympia

Bud Hover moved to adopt the 2011 schedule with the August/September meeting in the mid-Columbia region.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Status and Trends Monitoring (Fish-in/Fish-Out): Dr. Mara Zimmerman, WDFW

Dr. Zimmerman explained the monitoring framework, noting that the goal of fish-in/fish-out monitoring is to monitor juvenile and adult abundance in at least one primary population in each major population group (MPG) in each Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). She noted that it is important because it combines adult and juvenile monitoring. She explained the monitoring that would happen in 2011, and noted that the funding they were requesting would fill the following gaps in monitoring:

- Salmon Creek summer chum
- Mid-Hood Canal summer chum (Partial funding request, other funding is secured)
- Wind River coho
- Hamilton Creek coho and steelhead (Partial funding request, other funding is secured)
- Touchet summer steelhead (Partial funding request, other funding is secured)
- Tucannon spring and fall Chinook (Partial funding request, other funding is secured)

In response to questions, Ken noted that this is a continuation of previous funding. Kaleen also clarified that the federal funding they are requesting is matched with current state funding.

David Troutt moved to approve \$208,000 for WDFW fish-in/fish-out monitoring from October 2010 through September 2012.

Seconded by: Harry Barber

Motion: APPROVED as amended

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Grant Awards

Brian Abbott reviewed the board memo, and noted that the Review Panel had reviewed the four projects noted, resolved the issues, and recommended them for approval. He then explained that several projects used a combination of PSAR and state or federal funds, so staff was asking the board to approve both fund sources at this meeting. Doing so would reduce the time needed to manage the contracts, streamline the funding for sponsors, and expedite project implementation.

Bud Hover moved to approve \$7,140,443 in Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funds for the projects shown in Attachment A.

Seconded by: Harry Barber

Motion: APPROVED

*** DRAFT ***

Bud Hover moved to approve \$2,247,687 in state funds or federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds for the projects shown in Attachment A.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Approved by:

Steve Tharinger, Chair

Date

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARIZED MEETING AGENDA AND ACTIONS, DECEMBER 10, 2010

Agenda Items without Formal Action

Item	Follow-up Actions
Management Report	The board approved a letter to state agencies regarding potential budget cuts. The letter has been signed and mailed.
Regional operating funds report	Board members requested the following be considered for future reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the regions if they are expanding their functions and associated funding • Consider expanding the report to include more information on how funds are spent

Agenda Items with Formal Action

Item	Formal Action	Follow-up Actions
Minutes	Approved the minutes as presented, with edits requested by Carol Smith.	None
Recognizing the Service of Bob Nichols	Approved Resolution 2010-01	None
2010 Grant Round	<p>Granted conditional approval to project #10-1847, requiring the lead entity to provide an alternatives analysis to the Review Panel within 90 days.</p> <p>Approved the project lists and funding as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,784,880 for projects and project alternates in the Snake River Region • \$1,983,870 for projects and project alternates in the Mid-Columbia Region • \$2,180,850 for projects and project alternates in the Upper Columbia Region • \$3,015,000 for projects and project alternates in the Lower Columbia Region • \$1,809,000 for projects and project alternates in the Coastal Region • \$1,334,601 for projects and project alternates in the Hood Canal Region • \$7,587,789 for projects and project alternates in the Puget Sound Region • \$402,000 for projects and project alternates in the Northeast Region 	
Manual 18 Administrative Edits	Approved administrative edits to Manual 18 for the 2011 grant cycle.	
Proposed Expansion of Eligible Project Types	Deferred decision	Staff briefing in March on how the board funding would fit with other sources; Prepare the proposal for a work group.
Proposed Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy	Deferred decision	Member Smith and the Conservation Commission should work with the lead entity coordinators to identify problem areas so that the board can address specific issues. As part of that work, the lead entities should explain how they have dealt with – or avoided – problems.

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: December 10, 2010

Place: Room 172, Natural Resources Building, Olympia, WA

It is intended that this summary be used with the notebook provided in advance of the meeting. A recording is retained by RCO as the formal record of meeting.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Members Present:

Steve Tharinger, Chair	Clallam County	Melissa Gildersleeve	Department of Ecology
David Troutt	DuPont	Sara LaBorde	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bob Nichols	Olympia	Carol Smith	Conservation Commission
Harry Barber	Washougal	Mike Barber	Department of Transportation
Bud Hover	Okanogan County	Craig Partridge	Department of Natural Resources

- David Troutt arrived at 9:17 a.m.
 - Chair Tharinger and Craig Partridge arrived at 9:35 a.m.
 - Sara LaBorde was absent from 10:30 a.m. until 12:45 p.m.
 - Carol Smith arrived at 12:55 p.m.
-

Opening and Welcome

Chair Designee Bud Hover called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. and a quorum was determined. Members Hover, Nichols, H. Barber, M. Barber, LaBorde, and Gildersleeve were in attendance. Mike Barber, Department of Transportation, introduced himself as the new WSDOT member.

- The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board) approved the agenda, revising it to move the Mid-Columbia Region to the end of item #6.
- Director Cottingham noted that staff had provided revised copies of the October minutes, making two changes from the version presented in the notebooks.

Bob Nichols moved to adopt the October minutes as presented at the meeting, with the changes noted by Director Cottingham.

Seconded by: Harry Barber

Motion: APPROVED

Management and Partner Reports

Management Status Report

Director Cottingham noted that they would address only items 1B and 1E at the meeting. Steve McLellan provided an update on the budget and stated that there would be a special session on Saturday, December 11 to deal with the shortfalls in the current biennium. He explained how the RCO cut \$93,000 from its budget for this biennium.

He noted that the operating budget shortfall had increased for the next biennium, and that the RCO would need to come up with a 10 percent cut. Nearly the entire general fund budget for RCO is in the salmon programs, so the board will be asked to make decisions at a later date. The Governor will begin to roll out her budget on Monday, December 13. Steve also noted that the size and capacity of the capital budget had decreased dramatically for the next biennium; the best case scenario appears to be about 42 percent of what was expected last spring. The competition for funding will be intense.

Steve also noted that the budget situation creates difficulties in providing the required match for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). He also anticipates a moratorium on land acquisitions; it is unclear what the scope would be. The board may need to make decisions about both issues in March. He concluded by noting that the budget is difficult for RCO, SRFB, and our partner agencies. Director Cottingham noted that we may not have information by March; it could be as late as May or June.

Member Troutt suggested that the board take a position on acquisition, as it relates to salmon recovery, noting that it could limit the ability to achieve salmon recovery. Member Hover agreed, noting the conservation values. Director Cottingham noted that the RCO has advocated that position. She reminded the board that once the Governor announces her budget, they cannot, as a board, work against its contents. Member LaBorde suggested that while she agrees that the money should go to the highest priorities, she doesn't want the board to take a position that puts it in a weak position in competition for funding. Director Cottingham clarified that they may be able to accomplish acquisitions with federal funds. Members Harry Barber and Nichols voiced support of that approach, and Member Hover noted that it makes it very important to get the match.

Ken Dzinbal, Executive Coordinator for the Forum on Monitoring, then discussed a draft letter to the state agencies describing the board's priorities, as requested by the board at the October meeting. The letter asks agency directors to consider the impacts of any reductions on the board's ability to leverage future federal grants and additional investments by others. The board approved the letter for signature by the chair.

No General Public Comment was provided

Salmon Recovery Management Reports and Partner Reports

Director Cottingham noted that these reports were in writing only.

Briefings

Annual Regional Operating Funds Report 2010

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) Executive Coordinator Phil Miller presented the Annual Regional Operating Funds Report for fiscal year 2010. He discussed the data in detail, and concluded with the following findings:

- Total operating funding available for regional organizations, lead entities, and watershed planning units in fiscal year 2010 and in added out-year(s) is \$17.7 million. There is some uncertainty in funding after fiscal year 2010 for lead entities and watershed planning units.
- The SRFB is the largest source of operating funds for FY 2010 for all organizations in six out of seven regions.

- The seven regional organizations relied upon SRFB funding for 77 percent of their fiscal year 2010 funding for regional operations.
- The operations of 27 lead entity organizations in fiscal year 2010 relied upon a mix of mostly federal and state funds (61%) and upon local government contributions (31%).
- In an overall sense, there does not appear to be a great deal of diversity or variation in availability or reliance on fund sources across the salmon recovery regions.

He noted that the report does not include funds for the watershed planning units that are unrelated to salmon recovery. He also noted that local government's in-kind contributions are not included. Phil suggested that the information could help the board with their funding decisions in March and May.

Members Nichols, Hover, and Tharinger noted that the information is useful, makes the process transparent, and gives a good overall perspective. Member Hover noted that a significant amount of time and resources were needed to set up the system and that they need to keep the momentum. Chair Tharinger suggested that in future reports, the GSRO look at how the regions spend the funds, consider how efficient and effective they are, and consider whether that is a basis for expanding their mission to other natural resources work, if that's something the regions want to do. Phil noted that the efficiency is achieved through scope and deliverables in the contracts. Member Troutt noted that the next report should consider whether funds are sufficient for meeting the regions' mission. Member Nichols noted that the Puget Sound Partnership is a test-case of how to do the broader mission, and suggested a progress report. He reminded the board that they need to look at their work from the watershed perspective. Member LaBorde reminded everyone to focus on the field work, and to not prioritize coordinating bodies over functional pieces.

Board Decisions

The board took action on four topics, as follows.

Recognition of Service for Board Member Bob Nichols

The board recognized the service of board member Bob Nichols, who is retiring from state service in December 2010.

Bud Hover moved to adopt Resolution 2010-01 to recognize the service of Bob Nichols.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

2010 Grant Round

Salmon Section Manager Brian Abbott reviewed the funding report and grant round process. He noted that the state funds are all under contract, per the board direction at previous meetings. He discussed the schedule, projects of concern, and noteworthy projects.

Review Panel members Kelley Jorgenson and Tom Slocum then spoke about the Review Panel's observations, which are described in detail in the funding report. They recognized the efforts of sponsors, lead entities, and regions for putting together a set of quality, innovative projects. They noted the value of involving the review panel early in the process, and suggested approaches that could improve the efficiency of the process. They also highlighted three specific areas of concern:

- conflicts between board policies and those in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP);
- conflicts between board policies and those set by federal agencies such as FEMA;
- sponsor capacity to develop projects, especially those that are more complex; and
- the need for more effectiveness monitoring information to inform project design.

Brian Abbott then reviewed the regional allocations and the projects within each region. He noted that the spreadsheets provided to the board for voting include project alternates, and explained some changes that took place after the funding report was mailed in mid-November.

The regional directors then presented information about their project selection processes and activities in the region.

Steve Martin, Snake Region, stated that the projects are good across the regions, and thanked the board for using an allocation method because it reduces the uncertainty for those working in salmon recovery. He also noted project successes in the Snake Region.

Derek VanMarter, Upper Columbia Region, discussed their various funding sources, and noted that the SRFB provides a critical portion of the \$22 million they are currently managing. They recently hosted an adaptive management conference, and noted that a significant challenge was the genetic diversity of the species; he encouraged the board to look at hatchery reform. He noted that the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Implementation Team had won the *Partners in Conservation Award*.

Jeff Breckel, Lower Columbia Region, stated that it was a good grant round, and encouraged the board to seriously consider the comments made by the review panel. He stated that the SRFB funds are their habitat funding source, although the sponsors are creative in getting match. He explained that their approach to acquisitions is careful and limited, designed to make the best contribution to recovery. He also stated that the early involvement of the review panel has contributed to a decline in projects of concern.

Miles Batchelder, Coastal Region discussed the coast's organizational milestones and allocation of SRFB funds. He also noted that they have a noteworthy project on the list, which will restore over 700 acres of estuary. It is part of a much larger project that will ultimately restore over 1200 acres. He also discussed the development of their regional salmon plan.

Scott Brewer and Richard Brocksmith, Hood Canal reviewed the projects that were before the board for funding, including the conditions placed on the Dosewallips Engineered Log Jams project. Richard described their efforts at knotweed eradication and replanting, and thanked the board for their support of the programs. They are excited about the RCO's work to integrate HWS and PRISM. Scott noted their integrated watershed management plan, which looks at salmon recovery from an ecosystem perspective.

John Meyer, Puget Sound Region discussed the project list, and thanked the board for their support of this list and the PSAR projects approved in October. He noted that they have a list of \$55 million in PSAR projects for the next biennium.

Nick Bean, Lead Entity Coordinator WRIA 62 thanked the board for their support. He described the projects on the list, and noted that in the past they have funded designs and assessments; this list includes a project that builds on it. He noted some additional funding sources that they have.

Alex Conley, Middle Columbia addressed project #10-1847, Teanaway River - Red Bridge Road Project, which is a project of concern. He described the history of the project, noting the impact of a flood in 2009, the current state, and the reasons that the situation must be fixed. It is a project of concern because a future flood could compromise the structure, and there are specific concerns with the preliminary design. He noted that they are working with several engineers to rework the design. He noted that NOAA, BPA, Ecology, and WDFW support the project. They understand the risks – (1) that it's a short-term fix in a volatile reach and (2) it could cause problems downstream – but believe that they are manageable, and provide sufficient short-term benefits.

The board considered the following in their discussion:

- Would the lead entity absorb the risk of the project failing?
- What is the risk to fish if the project is not funded?
- Where is spawning located, and is this a barrier for the fish?
- How does a different design mitigate the risk?
- What would the cost be to the irrigators if the work was not done, and are they willing to contribute to the project cost?

The board discussed whether the solution could be to condition the project and require the lead entity to submit a new design to the Review Panel within a certain timeframe. Patty Michak of the Review Panel said that they would like to see an alternatives analysis within 90 days that includes a relocation of the pump station intake to a less volatile location.

David Troutt moved to conditionally approve the project, giving the lead entity 90 days to submit an alternatives analysis to the Review Panel.

Hover Seconded.

Motion APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$1,784,880 for projects and project alternates in the Snake River Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-01, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$1,983,870 for projects and project alternates in the Mid-Columbia Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-02A, dated December 10, 2010, subject to earlier vote on conditioning project #10-1847.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$2,180,850 for projects and project alternates in the Upper Columbia Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-03, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$3,015,000 for projects and project alternates in the Lower Columbia Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-04, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$1,809,000 for projects and project alternates in the Coastal Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-05, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$1,334,601 for projects and project alternates in the Hood Canal Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-06, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$7,587,789 for projects and project alternates in the Puget Sound Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-07, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Bud Hover moved to approve \$402,000 for projects and project alternates in the Northeast Region, as listed on Funding Table 2010-08, dated December 10, 2010.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Item 7: Changes to Manual 18 for 2011 Grant Cycle

Administrative Edits to Manual 18

Brian Abbott presented administrative edits to Manual 18 for the 2011 grant round. Stakeholders would have an opportunity to review the edits beginning on December 21. He noted that staff would like to publish the manual by January 3 so that it is ready for lead entities to use in developing their project lists. He reviewed the edits as described in the memo, noting that the staff already has done some outreach with lead entities, the review panel, and staff.

Bud Hover moved to adopt the Manual 18 administrative changes as presented.

Seconded by: David Troutt

Motion: APPROVED

Proposed Expansion of Eligible Project Types

Megan Duffy, Policy Specialist, presented the proposal for expanding the eligible project types, as described in the board memo. She then noted that they sent the proposal out for feedback, but that comments revealed lack of consensus and numerous questions and concerns regarding details of implementation. She explained the reasons for both opposition and support. She presented three options for board action: defer action, direct staff to refine the proposal for a decision in December 2011, or adopt the proposal as presented.

Chair Tharinger noted that the staff recommendation was to refine the proposal. The board concurred with the staff recommendation, asking that staff return in March with a briefing on how the board funding would fit with other sources, and prepare the proposal for a work group. Members made the following observations in the discussion:

- Member Hover noted that the board needs to define its objectives for hatcheries, and how it would evaluate them as compared to habitat projects.
- Member Harry Barber suggested that this is a time for the board to stay with their existing list of eligible projects, given the budget situation; there are sources that would fund other project types.
- Member Troutt stated that the board shouldn't limit its focus to habitat because it could limit the ability to maximize salmon recovery. Member LaBorde agreed that the board should support the highest priorities in each region, regardless of project type.
- Member Smith requested more information about monitoring, suggesting that it be broadly applicable and scientifically valid. Member Hover concurred, noting that it also should include how data will be used and stored.

Proposed Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy

Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist, presented the farmland acquisition notice policy requested by the board in May 2010, as presented in the board memo. She noted that the stakeholder feedback was polarized, with some respondents strongly favoring the proposal while others strongly opposed it. Staff revised the policy proposal based on feedback. She concluded that staff recommended either adopting the revised proposal or deferring a decision so that staff could develop alternatives.

The board discussion focused on what problem they were trying to solve, whether it was widespread or limited to certain areas, and how to ensure that solutions work for all participants. They also noted that there are roles for both the board and the Conservation Commission, and recognized the importance of both lead entities and conservation districts.

Member Smith noted that the involvement of agricultural groups with lead entities doesn't happen consistently across the state. She also noted that it is not effective for the conservation district to sit in on the lead entity meetings, and reminded the board that communication is part of the board's strategic plan.

The board asked Member Smith and the Conservation Commission to work with the lead entity coordinators to identify problem areas so that the board can address specific issues. As part of that work, the lead entities should explain how they have dealt with – or avoided – problems. The policy was deferred pending this work.

Public Comment:

Alex Conley, Mid-Columbia Region, testified that this is best addressed by local lead entities. He said that while it won't cause them any problems, the policy needs more clarity regarding timeliness. The application deadline in August is too late.

Jeff Breckel, Lower Columbia Region, stated that they work hard to build relationships, and that if there's an agricultural community issue that isn't addressed, it is a problem. He noted that they require sponsors to explain why easements cannot be used. He is concerned that this opens the door to notifications to other parties. He thinks that the problem should be solved in other ways.

Final Comments

Chair Tharinger noted that he can no longer serve on the board because he has been elected to the Legislature. His departure will be effective when he is sworn in on January 10, 2011. Board members thanked him for his years of service. Formal service recognition will occur at the March 2011 meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Approved by:



Bud Hover, Chair



Date



10/1/84

10/1/84



The mission of the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board is to restore viable and sustainable populations of salmon, steelhead, and other at-risk species through collaborative, economically sensitive efforts, combined resources, and wise resource management of the Upper Columbia region.

11 Spokane Street, Suite 101, Wenatchee, WA 98801

phone: (509) 662-4707

fax: (509) 665-6475

www.ucsrb.com

November 15, 2010

Steve Tharinger, Chair
Salmon Recovery Funding Board
The Recreation and Conservation Office
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917

Dear Chairman Tharinger:

Please accept this letter as part of the administrative record in response to the Okanogan Wilderness League's (Mr. Lee Bernheisel) September 26, 2010 letter to you. On behalf of the region and our partners, I have requested specific responses from each of the project proponents, which are included below. I start with a regional response to some of Mr. Bernheisel's process comments.

Regional Perspective

As Mr. Bernheisel clearly states, his interest has been, and continues to be associated with water management in the Methow sub-basin. I have personally met with Mr. Bernheisel on numerous occasions since first receiving a direct phone call from him on March 11, 2010. In our meetings, I explained the detail of how potential projects are identified, based on factors limiting fish production as described in the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*, and how those projects are ultimately funded. We have a number of opportunities in the Upper Columbia implementation infrastructure for interested parties to be engaged – one of these is the Methow Restoration Council (MRC), which is the local forum for habitat implementation in the Methow sub-basin. Many other opportunities were identified for and provided to Mr. Bernheisel to be specifically engaged in development of projects, particularly if they related to water savings.

In a meeting with Mr. Bernheisel and the Bureau of Reclamation staff in Twisp on April 10, 2010, all parties agreed to continue to coordinate in good faith. Mr. Bernheisel stated that his sole interest was to be involved in the development of water savings projects so that he could thoroughly review all the alternatives considered. The Bureau of Reclamation and project partners working with the BOR agreed to seek Mr. Bernheisel's direct input on those projects.

BOR staff advised Mr. Bernheisel that to get information on permits, construction funding, landowner agreements, etc., he would need to ask Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation or the appropriate funding or permitting agency for those documents. Under the Freedom of Information Act, BOR can

only provide documents that Reclamation created. Reclamation helps to get projects on the ground by providing technical project design assistance and funding to project sponsors for planning, permitting and to obtain construction grants. Project sponsors seek funding for construction from sources other than Reclamation. Projects are designed by Reclamation but are not constructed by Reclamation. Permit documents and construction contracts belong to the project sponsors and the agencies that issue them.

The Methow Restoration Council (MRC) is not a Bureau of Reclamation organization and is not headed by Reclamation personnel. The MRC meets once a month and is a forum for sharing information on salmon recovery efforts in the Methow watershed with an emphasis on habitat protection and restoration. The MRC is also a Watershed Action Team for the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board and as such helps to manage the Implementation Schedule of the Methow portion of the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*. MRC meetings are open to the public and each meeting includes a "round robin" where all participants in the meeting can speak about projects, funding opportunities, events, or issues that they are aware of or involved in. The MRC is facilitated and follows an agenda but participants are free to ask questions at any time. The value of MRC is in collaboration and information sharing so that participants can find out about projects and who to ask for additional information about them. Mr. Bernheisel has attended the MRC meetings in the Methow, and a few other regional coordination meetings, and has made few requests for specific information.

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (UCSRB) is dedicated to transparency and accountability on our collective work to recover salmon – in the region and across the state. We are aware, as is the State, of the difficulties in "one-stop" shopping for information on project development and implementation. This is one of the reasons the State invested in the Habitat Work Schedule, which the region has been using for over 2 years. We appreciate the opportunity to work with Mr. Bernheisel and to meet his requests for information.

Project Proponent Responses

1. CHEWUCH FLOW – TROUT UNLIMITED (LISA PELLY, 509.888.0970)

Mr. Bernheisel states that this is a proposal "to purchase 10 [cubic feet per second] cfs of water from the Chewuch Canal Company [CCC] when Chewuch River flows fall to 100 cfs." In fact, the proposal is to acquire a Conservation Easement from CCC permanently restricting their diversion from the Chewuch River to 24 cfs when the total flow falls below 100 cfs.

Mr. Bernheisel states that 200 cfs "should be the trigger for restoration." He is apparently referring to the current NOAA Fisheries Biological Opinion for the operation of the Skyline Ditch which diverts water from the Chewuch River at RM 7.2. Their Special Use Permit for diversions from the USFS was conditioned by this Biological Opinion. Their flows must be reduced at three different levels in the Chewuch as measured by the USGS gage at the confluence of the Chewuch River with the Methow River in Winthrop. These ramp-down flows are 200 cfs, 100 cfs, and 80 cfs. The first ramp down at 200 cfs was established by a review of all available data and was chosen to represent a point at which flows possibly could have an effect on spawning and rearing of listed salmonids. The "critical" point at which habitat effects become significant was established by the Biological Opinion at 80 cfs. The median of 100 cfs that is proposed in the draft agreement between WWP TU and CCC was reviewed by NOAA Fisheries and Yakama Nation biologists, who have been consulted numerous

times in developing the agreement and agree to its use as a trigger point in the proposed agreement.

Mr. Bernheisel states that “a DOE analysis would ... determine...” whether “proposed change would be considered ‘waste water’ under state law...” and therefore should be forfeited by the CCC. This is a proposal to establish an Agreement Not to Divert. The water will not be transferred to the Trust Water Rights Program. CCC holds a water right claim for the diversion of 56 cfs from the river, which is now physically limited by the fish screen to a diversion of 34 cfs. It is true that Ecology has not and will not be conducting an extent and validity analysis of the water right at this time. Without the Agreement Not to Divert (unless Ecology decides to adjudicate water rights diverted from the Chewuch River- highly unlikely), CCC will continue to divert 34 cfs from the river, even when flows fall to levels that impact fish. This agreement is not only a practical approach that will keep water in the river but has been used multiple times in the Methow and other basins throughout Washington State.

Mr. Bernheisel states that according to WA State Water Law, the lack of a Trust Water Right for in stream flows makes this project “...simply a private agreement giving the Chewuch Canal Company over a million dollars of public monies with no possibility of enforcement or public review.” In truth, there are enforcement provisions in the Agreement, including full repayment should CCC default on the Agreement. Additionally, as the SRFB and RCO are aware, the Conservation Easement will be recorded and is also an enforceable document. As a matter of record, CCC currently submits its water use and diversion quantities to the Department of Ecology.

2. UPPER METHOW RIPARIAN PROTECTION IV – METHOW CONSERVANCY (JOHN SUNDERLAND, 509.996.2870)

Mr. Bernheisel states in his comments that “there is no question that some of the included acreage is already owned by the state”. This statement is factually inaccurate; actually there is significant question whether this is the case. Authority for the public lands in Washington State is vested in the Department of Natural Resources, specifically in this case the Aquatic Lands division. According to the DNR, “the state asserts ownership of the bedlands and shorelands of the Methow River from its mouth at the Columbia River through Township 32 North, Range 22 East, W.M.” (roughly the mouth of Benson Creek, far downstream from the project site).

We have a letter to that effect from the Aquatic Lands Division in our files, which goes on to specifically state that the DNR does not assert ownership in Township 35 North, Range 20 East, where this project is located. Additionally, we have corroborated this position with the DNR during the development of projects several times to insure that we are proceeding on a sound basis. Although Mr. Bernheisel may want the statutory authority for public lands vested in another agency, as a practical matter the DNR is responsible for determining navigability and therefore state ownership of bedlands and shorelands in Washington State.

Secondly, the property boundaries included in the proposal (prior to the survey) are preliminary. We use acreages found in the assessor’s database until funds are available to commission a survey by a certified surveyor. Appraisals of the property are based on surveyed boundaries, and the acreages resulting therefrom. Lands not owned by the project landowner are not considered in the appraisal. Note also that the public funds used to purchase a conservation easement are based on the appraised value, not the estimate of value included in the grant proposal.

Mr. Bernheisel asserts that the floodplain is already protected by Okanogan Zoning Code, which prohibits dwellings within the area inundated by the 100-year flood. This is an assertion that disregards reality. Okanogan County's floodplain development prohibition prevents the construction of dwelling units in "areas inundated by the 100-year flood". This does not prevent construction of dwellings within the horizontal floodplain boundaries, as Mr. Bernheisel intimates; the prohibition is applied in a vertical dimension, i.e., only land below the base flood elevation is prohibited from development. A drive along any of the rivers in the Methow confirms this—even if a site is within the horizontal boundaries of the floodplain it can still be built as long as there is a bump one foot above the base flood elevation. The proposed conservation easement would prevent this type of development from occurring.

Moreover, protection merely from building dwellings does not adequately protect the riparian areas. Clearing and grading do not require permits in Okanogan county, and the riparian areas along some portions of the Methow and its tributaries are significantly degraded by such clearing and grading even without construction of a dwelling. This includes the construction of riprapped banks and dikes, as has occurred with increasing frequency pursuant to emergency declarations as a result of rising waters in the last few years. All of these activities would be prohibited by the proposed conservation easement.

Mr. Bernheisel also asserts that the subject property is already protected by the Okanogan County Shorelines Master Program, which prevents subdivision within 200 ft. of any flood channel. While it is true the Shorelines Master Program does not currently permit subdivision within the shoreline, it does allow for the construction of a residential home site within 50 ft. of the ordinary high-water mark. Such construction would be prevented by this easement. In addition, protection merely from dwellings does not adequately protect the riparian areas. The fact is that County regulations do not prevent riparian area degradation, including understory removal, timber harvest, bank stabilization, motorized recreational trails, and excessive livestock grazing, all of which are prohibited in the stewardship of the proposed easement.

The current prohibition of subdivision within the shorelines does not exist in the proposed new Shoreline Master Plan for Okanogan County, nor does the definition of shorelines include the floodplain area. We view this as yet another example of why it is unwise to depend on regulations that may change in the future, even if they did provide adequate riparian protection, which in our view they do not.

Finally, Mr. Bernheisel asserts that inclusion of the uplands greatly inflates the cost of the easement. Again, this assertion is simply incorrect. Inclusion of the Keith uplands does NOT increase the cost of the conservation easement, as costs associated with the approximately 10 acres of uplands are offset by the fact that two home sites are being reserved (and therefore value retained) in this upland area. (The site is zoned at a 5-acre minimum lot size.) The appraisal of the property will be performed in compliance with UASFLA ("yellow book") standards, which require that a "larger parcel" analysis be done on the property; i.e., that the value of the easement is the difference between the value of the entire ownership before and after the easement, rather than just the easement area (were an easement to be placed only on the "riparian" area). The result of this larger parcel analysis to the current context is that the value of the easement would be the same whether it included the uplands (where two home sites are retained) or not. In addition, protection of the uplands provides indirect benefits to riparian and aquatic habitat. Washington Department of Fish

and Wildlife's "Guidelines for Management of Riparian Habitat" recommends protection of up to 400 feet from the ordinary high-water mark to capture all of the riparian values.

Finally, in any land conservation transaction on private land, the landowner context and the frequent desire of a landowner to conserve his/her entire property, as opposed to only a portion (i.e., riparian area) must be considered---without inclusion of the uplands in these cases no habitat preservation would occur at all.

3. UPPER METHOW FLOODPLAIN PROTECTION (RM 56.0) – METHOW SALMON RECOVERY FOUNDATION (CHRIS JOHNSON, 509.429.1232)

Mr. Bernheisel asserts that this project was submitted in a different "disguise" to BPA and was turned down for funding. This is not accurate. The project was submitted to BPA for consideration of funding under an existing funded Contract for riparian restoration and acquisition of an approximately 5.0 acre portion of the property. BPA did award funding for restoration of riparian plantings, which was identified as match on our Round 11 application. The acquisition portion of the project was withdrawn from the BPA proposal in favor of the SRFB/Trib process due to timing considerations and concern over potential precedent being established related to removal of the home. These issues were discussed with the Lead Entity Coordinator during the submittal process.

Mr. Bernheisel also asserts that "much of the acreage actually belongs to the state" as a result of its inclusion within the river channel or floodplain. This assertion is also incorrect. WA State holds no ownership interests in properties based solely upon their location within mapped or actual floodplains. Mr. Bernheisel's comments regarding ownership of lands within the river channel are based on the assumption that all portions of the Methow River channel are considered by WA Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to be navigable. Prior to submittal of the application, DNR was contacted to determine whether they considered the side channel that bisects the Riley property as "navigable" or "within their ownership". MSRF was informed that the property was not considered navigable and as such they did not assert ownership to the bed.

Mr. Bernheisel also questions the ability of the landowner to protect their home with bank armor and concludes that "rip-rap is not an option that will save this home." Mr. Bernheisel may or may not be correct but is stating this position absent any engineering qualifications or review. Regardless of the success of efforts to bulkhead the property, the damage caused to the natural river channel would be significant. A further assertion is that the acquisition of the property would create a "non-conforming lot under Okanogan County zoning". This assertion is correct but meaningless. The "non-conformity" created by reduction in the parent parcel lot size would not result in an increased density on the land as no additional structures would be allowed. As such, the acquisition actually reduces the number of homes that could be constructed on the existing lot from 2 to 1.

Mr. Bernheisel also questions the cost of the funding application exceeding the assessed valuation of the property. While the application does seek funds above the value Mr. Bernheisel states, it clearly identifies that the acquisition price will not exceed the professional appraised valuation completed in support of the acquisition, which is less than the assessed valuation. The remainder of the proposal budget was reserved for restoration of the site and required transaction/administrative costs, as is normal in these proposals. In several comments, Mr. Bernheisel alleges that the landowner "built a home in the floodplain in violation of regulation" and as a result, the application is a "bail out" at taxpayer expense. First, the home was built in compliance with all shoreline master

program (SMP) and floodplain regulations with permit approvals having been granted by Okanogan County based on an elevation survey completed by a licensed surveyor. Second, the application seeks to acquire the most sensitive portion of the property for a price supported by a professional appraisal. The acquisition requires that landowner remove the house from the property as a condition of the transaction. Whether the landowner moves the house to higher ground or burns it to the ground makes no difference, as the proposal seeks to buy the property exclusive of the improvements. I do not believe it would be accurate to characterize a transaction that pays fair market value for a property and requires the seller to then remove the improvements from the property at their expense as a “bail out”.

Mr. Bernheisel’s final assertion is that this proposal “gives the land in question to the private ownership of Chris Johnson and MSRF” with no guarantee as to the longevity of either entity. This assertion is incorrect or misleading in many ways. MSRF is a registered 501-C-3 organization. While I serve as the Board President of the Corporation, I have no personal ownership interest in any property owned by MSRF and am precluded from acquiring any interest. All lands acquired by MSRF are protected by recorded Deed of Right protections granted to the funding entities that, among other things, ensure that the properties retain such protection regardless of any changes in ownership or dissolution of the non-profit. In other words, the property will receive the same level of protection under MSRF ownership as it would under public ownership. In actuality, the property and Okanogan County will almost certainly receive greater benefits through active restoration and payment of continued property taxes.

4. MIDDLE METHOW ISLAND CONSERVATION ACQUISITION(RM 48.7) – MSRF

Mr. Bernheisel’s first assertion is that the acquisition would create “another non-conforming lot”. This assertion is correct but meaningless. The “non-conformity” created by reduction in the parent parcel lot size would not allow an increased density on the land as no additional structures would be allowed. As such, the acquisition actually reduces the number of homes that could be constructed on the existing lot from 2 to 1.

Mr. Bernheisel’s second assertion is that “the shoreline is already protected by Shorelines Master Program and Zoning”. I will point out that the adjacent property that is 80% covered with derelict vehicles enjoys the same SMP and Zoning protections. Okanogan County SMP does restrict building setbacks but does not address use restrictions such as agricultural clearing, storage, agricultural grazing, etc. Zoning restrictions similarly may restrict construction of a home in the floodplain, but do not prevent clearing or construction of roads or outbuildings.

Mr. Bernheisel also questions the valuation of the property based on past purchase and sale figures. As stated in the application, the final purchase value will be set according to a professional appraisal in conformance with federal “Yellow Book” standards. This method is accepted and required for all publicly funded acquisition projects and is subject to third party professional review to protect the public.

Mr. Bernheisel’s final assertion is that the acquisition will not increase protection of the property as a “change of ownership will do little to nothing to provide enforcement” against undesirable activities. We disagree. MSRF currently manages 19 separate properties for a variety of uses. We actively control uses on each of the properties through active controls (fencing, trail removal, re-vegetation) and outreach education. We have seldom needed to resort to enforcement.

5. MIDDLE METHOW SIDE CHANNEL AND ASSOCIATED WETLAND CONSERVATION ACQUISITION (RM 41.5) – MSRF

Mr. Bernheisel questions the estimated purchase price based on current County Assessor's figures. Assessor's figures are not a relevant means to establish value. The application states that the actual purchase price will be no more than what is justified through a federal "Yellow Book" appraisal. The price stated in the grant application is an estimate based on comparable recent sales in the Valley and is, in fact, lower than the current advertised listing price for the properties.

Mr. Bernheisel questions the need to purchase the uplands for protection. We concur. However, the landowner is unwilling to sell the floodplain portions independent from the uplands. This is precisely why we stressed in the proposal that we intend to market the uplands portion to recover the largest percentage of the sale price possible, and that we would propose to use the funds received to complete desired restoration activities on appropriate properties.

Mr. Bernheisel again asserts his belief that the lower portion is already either owned by the State or protected. This assertion is also incorrect. WA State enjoys no ownership interests in properties based solely upon their location within mapped or actual floodplains or wetlands. His comments regarding ownership of lands within the river channel are based on the assumption that all portions of the Methow River channel are considered to be navigable by WA Department of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR has repeatedly confirmed that navigability cannot be assumed on meander channels and is not asserted where such meander areas have not been demonstrated to have supported meaningful commerce. The bottom line is that his issue will be resolved most appropriately through the appraisal process.

Mr. Bernheisel asserts that grant funding should not go to private parties. As stated previously, his assertion is incorrect or misleading and ignores that MSRF functions essentially in the same capacity as most of the land trusts and project sponsors participating in the Upper Columbia salmon recovery and habitat protection processes. MSRF is a registered 501-C-3 organization and, while I serve as the Board President of the Corporation, I have no personal ownership interest in any property owned by MSRF and am precluded from acquiring any interest. All lands acquired by MSRF are protected by recorded Deed of Right protections granted to the funding entities that, among other things, ensure that the properties retain such protections regardless of any changes in ownership or dissolution of the non-profit. In other words, the property will receive the same level of protection under MSRF ownership as it would under public ownership. In actuality, the property and Okanogan County will almost certainly receive greater benefits through active restoration and payment of continued property taxes.

6. METHOW RIVER FLOODPLAIN CONSERVATION ACQUISITION (RM 39.5) – MSRF

Mr. Bernheisel again is concerned about creation of non-conforming lots. This assertion is correct but meaningless. The "non-conformity" created by reduction in the parent parcel lot size would not allow an increased density on the land as no additional structures would be allowed.

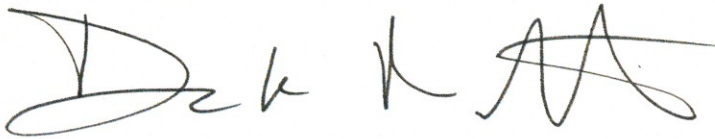
Mr. Bernheisel also asserts that the property will receive lower protection as a result of acquisition by MSRF. This is patently not the case. As explained above, the properties will be fully protected by individual Deed of Right restrictions and will ultimately be enhanced to provide enhanced function above the current condition. Perhaps the most fundamental misunderstanding demonstrated by the comments is that protection alone will result in the mitigation and enhancement projects needed to reach salmonid recovery goals. MSRF is in a far stronger position to ensure these actions,

as we are motivated and interested in supporting the *Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*.

We want to thank the RCO and the SRFB for providing us the opportunity to respond to Mr. Bernheisel's comments and concerns. We believe the regional process is effectively facilitated and provides ample opportunity for public input. We also understand quite intimately the complex nature of implementing recovery activities, and will continue to engage the general public in the discussion through the various forums available in the region.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions. I can be reached at (509) 670-1462.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Derek Van Marter'. The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first name 'Derek' being more legible than the last name 'Van Marter'.

Derek Van Marter
Associate Director, UCSRB

CC: Lee Bernheisel, OWL
Julie Morgan, Executive Director, UCSRB
Bill Towey, Chair, UCSRB
Lisa Pelly, Trout Unlimited
Jason Paulsen, Methow Conservancy
Chris Johnson, Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation
Jennifer Molesworth, Bureau of Reclamation
Phil Miller, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

December 10, 2010

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Manual 18 Farmland Acquisition Notice Policy

In 2005 the Pacific NW Salmon Center and the lead entity, HCCC submitted the Union River Estuary Acquisition project to the SRFB in an attempt to obtain funding for acquisition of a legacy farm in Mason County. Several community members came before the SRFB and testified against the proposal. Since then the WDFW has purchased the property. As you might recall myself and another community member came before you last year and asked you not to fund the \$120,000 study to flood productive Union river farm land. The project remains as controversial in my community as it was in 2005. Mason County who has local land use authority has serious concerns with compliance with Growth Management Act and the Shorelines Management Act.

I think the basis of this policy is good and I feel it will help provide more open and transparent information. However I feel to insure that you are funding the best community supported projects that the policy needs to be revised to include notice to the local land use authorities and the local communities directly affected at the earliest opportunity not only for acquisitions but for any activities proposed on agricultural land.

I also support the idea of requiring landowners and sponsors to have land zoned appropriately for the “new” use **before** public dollars are invested.

I respectfully ask that you postpone the decision to adopt this policy pending further discussion and development of the proposal.

Thank You,

Ken VanBuskirk

61 NE Davis Farm Road

Belfair, Washington

December 16, 2010

Mr. Bob Nichols
Governor's Policy Advisor
Mail Stop 43113
Olympia, WA 98504

Dear Bob:

On behalf of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (board), the staff of the Recreation and Conservation Office, and the citizens of Washington, I am writing to express our deep gratitude for your many years of service to the board.

As noted in the enclosed resolution, approved by the Board on December 10, 2010, you have provided the board with great insight and excellent advice during your term. Your involvement in salmon recovery issues prior to your term helped you bring a unique historical perspective that was invaluable to discussions about the long-term role and strategy of the board. The board further benefitted from your big picture thinking and desire to "tell the story" of salmon recovery.

Your dedication to the state's efforts has informed many decisions that promoted sound investments of public funds. Washington State has become a national model for recovery plans grounded in both community support and science.

Although we will miss your presence on the board, we wish you well in all of your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Kaleen Cottingham
Director

Enclosure