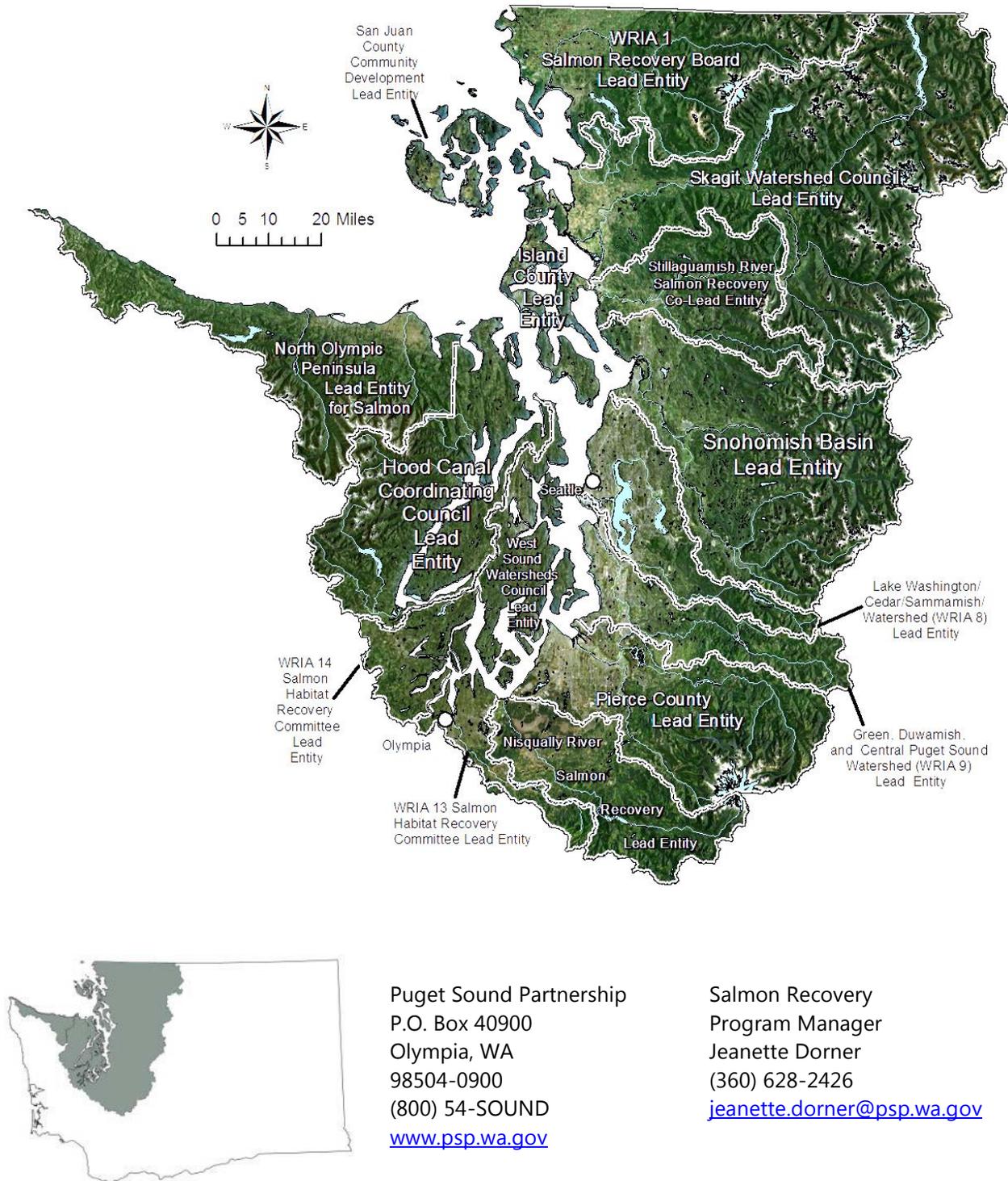


Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region



Region Overview

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 WRIAs. 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 (WRIA)

All or parts of Nooksack (1), San Juan (2), Lower Skagit (3), Upper Skagit (4), Stillaguamish (5), Island (6), Snohomish (7), Cedar/Sammamish (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

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

Endangered Species Act Listings

Table 1: 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

Salmon Recovery Plan

Table 2. 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

Recovery Plan	
Status	<p>Recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook was adopted by the federal government in January 2007. Many of the watershed chapters were written as 10 year plans and it is time to update them. The region has been working with the watersheds to translate the chapters into a common framework and then create a regional monitoring and adaptive management system that can be used to update the chapters. The region has secured partial funding from the state to do this work and is currently seeking additional resources.</p> <p>Recovery planning for Puget Sound steelhead is ongoing. The NOAA Puget Sound Steelhead Technical Recovery Team has completed a population identification report and viability assessment, recovery plan chapters are completed in one watershed and underway in several other watersheds, and NOAA is leading an interdisciplinary Steelhead Recovery Team in the development of a full recovery plan for Puget Sound steelhead by 2017-18. Some of the initial work of the team includes conducting life cycle modeling at the ESU scale that can inform the regional chapter of the Steelhead Recovery Plan. There is not a plan to complete all watershed chapters in the first phase of work due to lack of resources. However, the Recovery Team is developing a template for watershed chapters that can provide site specific actions at the watershed scale in a consistent format. Resources will need to be secured to support each watershed group to use the template and complete a chapter for the steelhead recovery plan.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	<p>3-year work plans for the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan have been developed for each of the 15 watershed recovery chapter organizations (16 watersheds). These work plans have been updated and reviewed annually. Additionally in 2013-14, all watersheds completed monitoring & adaptive management frameworks for their watershed chapters that document strategies, goals, and other crucial elements of recovery planning and implementation in a common language and format. These frameworks will serve as the basis for documenting changes in recovery plan strategies and assessing the status of recovery plan implementation in future years.</p> <p>The region is now transitioning to a major and minor cycle of updating the watershed work plans. Beginning in 2016 the watersheds will be asked to turn in a 4 year work plan that will only be substantially updated once every two years. In the opposite year watersheds will have an opportunity to notify the region if new projects/ actions consistent with their strategies have been identified but they will not be required to submit a fully updated 4 year workplan.</p> <p>The 2014 Puget Sound Action Agenda – which is the road map for recovering Puget Sound by 2020 – prioritizes implementation of 3-year work plans as a key action contributing to Puget Sound recovery, and includes protection and restoration of habitat as one of three “strategic initiatives” guiding Action Agenda implementation over the next two years.</p>

Recovery Plan	
	The Action Agenda was updated in 2014 and adopted by the Puget Sound Partnership Leadership Council on May 30, 2014.
Web Information	Puget Sound Partnership Web site www.psp.wa.gov Habitat Work Schedule

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.

Regional Area Summary Questions and Responses

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

For this SRFB grant cycle, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council affirmed at its January 2015 meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in 2007-2014 SRFB grant cycles. For SRFB funds, Hood Canal summer chum funds are allocated directly to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council.

The allocation formula is based on recovery criteria set by NOAA in their Federal ESA Recovery Plan for Puget Sound Chinook:

- All 22 Chinook populations must improve.
- Some populations must get to “low risk” status faster than others.

Thus, based on a policy goal of delisting Puget Sound Chinook:

- All watersheds start with an equal base amount of funding since all populations must improve and delisting will not occur if some populations don’t improve (30%)
- Watersheds that have a larger geographic area to cover get more funding (based on relative shoreline miles) (10%)
- Those watersheds that have a population that needs to get to low-risk faster get an additional percentage (35%)
- Watersheds that have more than one of the listed populations get more funding (15%)
- A separate, specially appropriated amount is dedicated to capacity. (5-6%)

- The remainder (4-5%) applied to Hood Canal chum.

The table below provides the 2015 Puget Sound SRFB allocation (\$7,567,200) by lead entity/WRIA (WRIA or watershed). The Salmon Recovery Council determined that endorsement of the allocation methodology would foster a collaborative spirit across lead entities in Puget Sound as well as support the ongoing implementation of the recovery plan and next steps in developing the best investments for salmon recovery across the region.

The allocation percentages provide each lead entity with a target funding amount for development of their project lists.

Table 3. 2015 Puget Sound Region SRFB Allocations

WRIA	Recovery Units	2015 Allocation Percentage	Total 2015 Amount
1	Nooksack	9.4%	\$711,475
2	San Juan Island	4.1%	\$307,270
3/4	Skagit	16.4%	\$1,239,822
5	Stillaguamish	7.3%	\$552,129
6	Island	3.2%	\$240,784
7	Snohomish	7.5%	\$565,767
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	5.7%	\$433,356
9	Green/Duwamish	4.3%	\$327,353
10/12	Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover	7.4%	\$562,016
11	Nisqually	5.5%	\$416,803
13	Thurston	2.6%	\$194,755
14	Mason	3.1%	\$232,942
15	West Sound Watersheds	3.9%	\$294,655
15/16/17	Hood Canal	10.2%	\$772,165
17/18/19	Elwha/Dungeness/Straits	9.5%	\$715,907

The Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program was created in 2007 to help implement the most important habitat protection and restoration priorities. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council made a policy decision starting with funds for the 2013-15 biennium to apply the same allocation formula as is used for the SRFB funds for the first \$30 million that the state put into the PSAR account. For any funding above \$30 million the PSSRC agreed to apply towards funding large capital projects, submitted as high priorities by lead entities (up to 3 per lead entity) and then reviewed, scored and regionally ranked by a team of technical folks, then approved by the PSSRC. The PSSRC agreed to continue with this allocation policy for to 105-17 biennium. Funding was appropriated by the Legislature for 2015-2017 through the SRFB in the amount of \$37 million. The first \$30 million of this appropriation will go to projects that have been reviewed, ranked, proposed by each Puget Sound lead entity during this 2015 SRFB grant

round. The remaining \$7 million is enough to cover the top ranked regional large capital project from the 2015-17 list and administrative and capacity costs. There is also one \$300,000 project, the Illahee Forest Preserve, that was added by proviso by the Legislature to the PSAR funding and so that amount of funds will be allocated to that project.

How was the regional technical review conducted?

The regional technical review process and criteria are applied to both SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration projects. The lead entity technical and citizens' review processes consider whether proponent projects fit with the local plan strategy and priorities, and evaluates the certainty that the project will deliver desired results. Puget Sound Partnership staff and their partners understand that the SRFB Review 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 region is currently in the middle of a transition on how it secures scientific review and support for the recovery plan work. The Recovery Implementation Technical Team stopped meeting early this year. However, in order to fulfill the requirement of the region to conduct a review of all Puget Sound projects to ensure that they are consistent with the salmon recovery strategies, the services of three former RITT members were secured to conduct those reviews for 2015. These three technical reviewers evaluated each planning area's 2015 project list with the watershed's 3-year work plan update, monitoring & adaptive management frameworks, and the recovery plan for the WRIA/recovery planning area. In places where the proposed project was not focused on listed Chinook but instead was focused on actions to benefit other salmon populations important for treaty rights the reviewers consulted the other recovery strategy document that that lead entity was using to identify the proposed project.

What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

Three-Year Work Program Update Review Questions

Watersheds were not asked to submit an updated work plan until January 2016 to reflect changes from 3 year to 4 year work planning. Regional technical review for 2015 project lists was done using three YWPs submitted in May 2014 and any updates to that work plan provided by the Lead Entity in May 2015. On August 15, lead entities submitted their 2015 proposed SRFB/PSAR project list to Puget Sound Partnership, which submitted the lists to regional reviewers for a final check on consistency and fit to watershed recovery strategies. If any project was not on the 3-year work plan update project list currently under evaluation by reviewers, the

submitting lead entity/watershed provided a narrative discussion of the project so the reviewer was able to judge consistency with the hypotheses and strategy or the regional draft plan and local watershed recovery plan. A summary of the technical team comments are seen in an appendix to this report, and will be made available on the Puget Sound Partnership Web site in late fall 2015.

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

Puget Sound Regional technical reviewers

Background on Regional technical review: The former Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team (formerly known as the Puget Sound Technical Review Team), appointed by NOAA-Fisheries, had been working with Shared Strategy and later the Puget Sound Partnership since 2002 to provide technical guidance to local and regional recovery planning groups pursuant to the development and implementation of the draft *Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan* adopted by NOAA-Fisheries in January 2006. Throughout this period, the technical recovery team conducted and applied technical analyses used to develop population viability criteria and for clearly articulating Evolutionarily Significant Unit delisting criteria. In 2007, the Puget Sound Partnership assumed the role as regional coordinating body and the Recovery Implementation Technical Team assumed the role of providing regional technical and analysis support for implementation of the *Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan*.

In 2015, the RITT dissolved however three former RITT members were secured to provide the review of the 2015 list. Reviewers that completed the 2015 project list review were:

- Greg Blair, ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc.: South Sound, Nisqually, Puyallup/White, WRIA 9, WRIA 8
- Kit Rawson, Swan Ridge Consulting: Island, San Juan, Nooksack, Stillaguamish and Snohomish
- Ed Connor, Seattle City Light, City of Seattle: Hood Canal, NOPL, West Sound, and Skagit

The Partnership is seeking a more permanent approach to future annual technical review through coordination with other capital funding programs and by exploring other contracting mechanisms.

Review of watershed recovery planning groups' 2015 project lists is ongoing, and scheduled to be complete in September. Detailed feedback will be provided to lead entity/recovery plan groups for reference at that time. The detailed feedback will be available from the Puget Sound

Partnership or through the watershed recovery plan group/lead entity coordinator. Review information also will be posted to the Puget Sound Partnership Web site at www.psp.wa.gov.

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 that are not in the habitat work schedule or captured in requested project additions for 2015.

How did your regional review consider whether a project:

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

As noted above, the regional review process focused on reviewing the 2015 project list for consistency with the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan (regional and local chapters) in addition to strategies for listed Puget Sound steelhead and non-listed species important to the exercise of Tribal treaty rights, the area's Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management frameworks, and the watershed 3 year work plan (from 2014 and any addition projects captured for this year). The focus on the recovery plan at both the regional and local scale emphasized the importance of high priority stocks per the recovery plan and local recovery strategies. Project consistency reviews for each salmon recovery lead entity's proposed project list are under development.

- **Addresses cost-effectiveness?**

As noted above, the region 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. Each lead entity/watershed ran a process to identify projects that met their allocation. The region relies on the local project solicitation, review, and ranking process to produce projects that are ready to go and will provide the highest benefit to salmon within the limits of each watersheds' specified allocation.

Local Review Processes

The tables on the following pages summarize 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 4. Local Review Processes

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The Project Review Sheet and priority strategies for reaches in the Nooksack River Forks, which are the geographic priorities for listed Chinook populations, are unchanged from 2014 (Attachment A- Ranking Session Documents). Also included in Attachment A, which is new in 2015, is a table of WRIA 1 habitat indicators that was prepared and agreed to for the 2015 grant process and was used by sponsors in defining their project objectives.</p> <p>The Project Review Sheet is designed to reflect the local strategy for salmon recovery funds. This means that project proposals must be in priority geographic areas for early Chinook (North, Middle, and South Forks of the Nooksack River), and the project must address Tier 1 or Tier 2 strategies as identified in the Project Development Matrices (included in Attachment A). If a project does not address a Tier 1 or Tier 2 strategy, the project proponent needs to provide the rationale for the project strategy and include supporting technical information that supports their explanation.</p> <p>The Project Review Sheet categories on which project proposals are evaluated include “Magnitude of Benefit”, “Certainty of Benefit”, “Timing”, and “Project Sequencing”. The project sponsors have questions that they respond to on the Project Review Sheet that correspond directly to the evaluation question that the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team (CRT) members use for ranking projects.</p> <p>The WRIA 1 Combined Review Team (CRT), which is a combined review team of technical and community reviewers, uses the Project Review Sheet, Project Development Matrices, WRIA 1 habitat indicators table, and other technical documents including the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan and habitat assessments for the Nooksack River Forks when reviewing the project proposals. Since the WRIA 1 CRT ranks as a single team that operate by consensus there are not separate team rankings to reconcile. Consensus for purposes of the CRT ranking means: a) all members can live with and fully support the decision; b) all members feel that the best solution has been reached; c) the position(s) of each member has been heard, respected, and seriously considered; and d) no member had to give in on any strongly held convictions, values, or needs.</p> <p>The review process for the technical review team members began in April with reviewers participating in discussions with WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Staff Team (SRST), technical staff, and project sponsors to discuss and agree on habitat targets and indicators for use in the 2015 grant cycle (Attachment B- WRIA 1 Schedule for 2015 Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) Grant Cycle). In May, project sponsors presented their project concepts to technical review team members, SRST, and other technical staff for purposes of providing feedback to sponsors on project objectives. The full CRT is invited to participate in all of the technical discussions.</p> <p>The full WRIA 1 CRT participates with the SRFB Review Panel in the site visits, which includes in-room presentations to orient local and SRFB reviewers to projects that will be visited in the field and full presentations for projects that are not part of the field itinerary. Both the WRIA 1 CRT and the SRFB Review Panel members receive the draft applications three weeks prior to the site visits as required in Manual 18.</p> <p>Based on WRIA 1 policy direction, the 2014 alternate projects were “rolled up” for 2015-2017 Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) funds that went through local and SRFB review processes and that were queued up for the purpose of being considered for</p>

WRIA 1

WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

2015–2017 PSAR funding.1 In order for the project proposals to roll-up, they needed to 1) be listed as an alternate on the 2014 Project List; 2) they needed to be a component of a large reach project; and 3) they needed to be unchanged in scope and objectives. The criterion of whether they were unchanged was a determination to be made as part of the technical discussions in April and May. If a project was determined to have changed, it would be reviewed and evaluated along with other project proposals submitted in 2015. Through the discussions it was agreed that one of the 4 potential projects did not meet all three of the criteria. The project that would not automatically roll-up from 2014 was the North Fork Farmhouse Ph 2b, which had been scaled back from the 2014 project proposal. Therefore, this project was reviewed alongside the other five projects submitted for consideration.

Early review comments from the SRFB Review Panel members that attend the site visits are distributed to the full WRIA 1 CRT when they are distributed to the sponsors. CRT members are also invited to submit any questions or feedback to sponsors after the site visits if they have follow up questions or observations.

Final applications were distributed to the WRIA 1 CRT within two days of being completed in PRISM by the project sponsors. In addition to the final applications, the CRT members receive the Project Review Forms with the sponsor responses completed. The CRT members are asked to pre-rank the projects and email their pre-rankings to the Lead Entity Coordinator the evening prior to the ranking session. The Coordinator compiles the pre-rankings as a starting point for discussion at the ranking session. At the ranking meeting, a numerical value is provided to each rank assuming that a #1 ranked project would have the highest numerical value and the lowest ranked project would have the lowest numerical value. The numerical values were applied to the pre-ranking in order to formulate a composite ranking (Table 1).

Table 1 Composite Pre-Ranking of WRIA 1 Projects Rank	Project Name	Value
2014-	South Fork Nasset Ph 1 Restoration-	
2014-	North Fork (Xwqélém) Farmhouse Ph 3 Design-	
2014-	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 1-	
1	South Fork Acme Reach Acquisition	47
2	Skookum-Edfro Reach Restoration	35
3	NF (Xwqélém) Farmhouse Phase 2b	31
4	Upper Cavanaugh-Fobes Phase 2 Design	21
5	South Fork Camp 18 Restoration	19
6	Middle Fork Porter Reach Tributaries	15

The WRIA 1 CRT reviewed and discussed the composite of the preliminary rankings. A summary of the discussion points is as follows:

The preliminary rankings submitted in advance of the meeting were very similar. One notable difference was in one CRT member’s ranking of the Camp 18 Reach Restoration project proposal. The CRT member that preliminarily ranked the project much higher (#2) expressed the importance of the project in the South Fork and anticipated fish returns from previous years releases of South Fork Chinook. CRT members reviewed the technical basis for their rankings of the project as a lower priority as compared to the benefits and sequencing of the other proposed projects.

WRIA 1 WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Given available estimated grant funds for allocation in 2015, the North Fork Farmhouse Phase 2b project proposal as the third ranked project would only be partially funding. This would mean the sponsor would either need to scale back the project or the design projects would move up in the ranking. The project sponsor was asked if it was feasible to scale the restoration project to fit the available funding, which the sponsor indicated was possible.

A CRT member raised the question of whether other CRT members had a greater interest in having restoration projects ranked above the design projects given that there may be other opportunities to fund designs, that there is already several designs queued up for construction, and that because of the river dynamics in some of the reaches it made sense to prioritize construction of the designs. This would minimize the potential of having to reconsider designs in later years because of changes to the river.

In response to the question of whether all of the projects that are not within the funding threshold should be listed as alternates in the 2015 project list, CRT members agreed that they did not support having the Middle Fork Porter Reach Tributaries project listed as an alternate because it may be out of sequence with the Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 1 Project and could potentially be incorporated into a larger Middle Fork reach project. The outcome of the WRIA 1 CRT recommendations to the WRIA 1 Management Team for a ranked project list for the 2015 grant cycle included:

Submit the project ranking shown in Table 3 as the 2015 SRFB/PSAR grant cycle.

Rank	Project	Sponsor	Notes for Ranked order of Projects
1	South Fork Nasset Phase 1 Restoration	Nooksack Tribe	2014 Alternate Rolled Up for 2015 Funding
2	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 3 Design	Nooksack Tribe	2014 Alternate Rolled Up for 2015 Funding
3	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 1	Lummi Nation	2014 Alternate Rolled Up for 2015 Funding
4	South Fork Acme Reach Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust	Important area for restoration not previously accessible; fills gap in restoration opportunity for the reach
5	Skookum-Edfro Reach Restoration	Lummi Nation	Previously funded design; reach important to South Fork Chinook; willing landowners
6	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 2b	Nooksack Tribe	Previously funded design; part of a larger reach restoration for the North Fork
7	South Fork Camp 18 Restoration	Lummi Nation	
8	Upper Cavanaugh-Fobes Phase 2	Lummi Nation	

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity																																																			
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>The membership roster of the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team is provided below and is available at http://salmon.wria1.org/resources/documents. Since the WRIA 1 Combined Review Team is a combined team of technical and community reviewers that rank projects as a single team, Table 2 includes both categories of reviewers.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="467 432 1344 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="467 432 1344 464">WRIA 1 Combined Review Team Roster</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="467 464 1344 495">2015 Technical Members</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 495 678 527">Alan Chapman</td> <td data-bbox="678 495 1068 527">Lummi Nation Natural Resources</td> <td data-bbox="1068 495 1344 527">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 527 678 590">Ned Currenc</td> <td data-bbox="678 527 1068 590">Nooksack Tribe Natural Resources</td> <td data-bbox="1068 527 1344 590">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 590 678 684">Leif Embertson</td> <td data-bbox="678 590 1068 684">Natural Systems Design</td> <td data-bbox="1068 590 1344 684">River Systems/Restoration Engineer</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 684 678 716">Jeremy Gilman</td> <td data-bbox="678 684 1068 716">U.S. Forest Service</td> <td data-bbox="1068 684 1344 716">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 716 678 779">Jim Helfield</td> <td data-bbox="678 716 1068 779">Western Washington University</td> <td data-bbox="1068 716 1344 779">Aquatic/Riparian Systems</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 779 678 810">Joel Ingram</td> <td data-bbox="678 779 1068 810">Washington Fish and Wildlife</td> <td data-bbox="1068 779 1344 810">Fisheries/Permitting</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 810 678 842">John Thompson</td> <td data-bbox="678 810 1068 842">Whatcom Co. Public Works</td> <td data-bbox="1068 810 1344 842">Geomorphology</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="467 842 1344 873">Community Members</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 873 678 936">Sue Blake</td> <td data-bbox="678 873 1068 936">WSU Cooperative Extension/Washington Sea Grant</td> <td data-bbox="1068 873 1344 936">Water Resource Educator</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 936 678 999">Clare Fogelsong</td> <td data-bbox="678 936 1068 999">City of Bellingham</td> <td data-bbox="1068 936 1344 999">Environmental Resource Manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 999 678 1031">Brandi Hutton</td> <td data-bbox="678 999 1068 1031">Whatcom Conservation District</td> <td data-bbox="1068 999 1344 1031">Botanist; CREP Program</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1031 678 1094">Dave Klingbiel</td> <td data-bbox="678 1031 1068 1094">Washington Dept. Natural Resources</td> <td data-bbox="1068 1031 1344 1094">Forester</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1094 678 1125">Chris Luerkens</td> <td data-bbox="678 1094 1068 1125">Washington Dept. of Ecology</td> <td data-bbox="1068 1094 1344 1125">Inspector</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1125 678 1188">Ian Smith</td> <td data-bbox="678 1125 1068 1188">Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee</td> <td data-bbox="1068 1125 1344 1188">Stream Restoration</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1188 678 1220">Greg Young</td> <td data-bbox="678 1188 1068 1220">City of Ferndale/Small Cities Rep.</td> <td data-bbox="1068 1188 1344 1220">Administration</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WRIA 1 Combined Review Team Roster			2015 Technical Members			Alan Chapman	Lummi Nation Natural Resources	Fisheries	Ned Currenc	Nooksack Tribe Natural Resources	Fisheries	Leif Embertson	Natural Systems Design	River Systems/Restoration Engineer	Jeremy Gilman	U.S. Forest Service	Fisheries	Jim Helfield	Western Washington University	Aquatic/Riparian Systems	Joel Ingram	Washington Fish and Wildlife	Fisheries/Permitting	John Thompson	Whatcom Co. Public Works	Geomorphology	Community Members			Sue Blake	WSU Cooperative Extension/Washington Sea Grant	Water Resource Educator	Clare Fogelsong	City of Bellingham	Environmental Resource Manager	Brandi Hutton	Whatcom Conservation District	Botanist; CREP Program	Dave Klingbiel	Washington Dept. Natural Resources	Forester	Chris Luerkens	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Inspector	Ian Smith	Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee	Stream Restoration	Greg Young	City of Ferndale/Small Cities Rep.	Administration
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<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Two members of the SRFB Review Panel (Steve Toth and Jennifer O’Neal) participated in our process for the 2015 grant round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for 9 projects, (2) attendance at the site visits and in-room presentations on June 5th, and (3) provide comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in the early review comments provided by the SRFB Review Panel members after the site visits.</p>																																																			
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The solicitation for project proposals states the proposed projects must be consistent with the local priorities for salmon recovery, which are the early Chinook populations in the geographic priority areas of the North, Middle, and South Forks. The technical basis for the local priorities are the habitat assessments and associated restoration strategies, the Project Development Matrices that shows priorities strategies by reach, the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan and the WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan that is updated annually. The assessments and work plans are multi-year restoration strategies that build on each other to identify the local priorities. In addition, consistent with the local strategy of sequencing and phasing restoration projects, the Letter of Intent form solicits information from potential sponsors on status of proposed projects and anticipated future phases. This multiple layer approach provides a consistency check for ensuring that all applications submitted are consistent with local priorities. All of the proposed projects are entered into</p>																																																			

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
	HWS as part of the application process and are made public once they are officially submitted to RCO.
How Comments Addressed	Refer to the response above, which outlines the local review process, points of discussion, and WRIA 1 CRT recommendations for the WRIA 1 Management Team review and approval.

WRIA 2	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The scoring criteria for both the TAG and CAG remained unchanged from last year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TAG is responsible for 85% of the score, the CAG 15%. Our CAG is also the County MRC. • The TAG only scores on how the project fits to our strategy, whether it will benefit Chinook (which also includes forage fish), and the certainty of success. • The CAG scores on various social and economic concerns. • The scoring criteria is found in our “Application Process and Scoring Criteria 2015” document: <p>Technical Advisory Group (TAG)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefit to Salmon (total score 10, weight 45%): The TAG scores on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How does the project impact Chinook salmon recovery, ○ what are your methods or how did you decide on this project, ○ does it build on other recovery efforts, and ○ will it positively impact a certain life stage? ○ Assessments: does it fill a data gap that will lead to recovery projects? 2. <u>Fit to Strategy</u> (total score 10, weight 40%): Our strategy is our “Pulling it all Together” plan, completed December 2012. We score project the highest if they are in our priority areas and shoreforms. Our top tier projects are <u>acquisition</u> of nearshore or the largest creek mouth properties. Our second tier projects are <u>restoration</u>. We will only consider <u>assessments</u> if they fill a data gap. The TAG scores on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is it a high quality projects located within our Priority Salmon Recovery regions, ○ is it located in the nearshore or lower Creek, and ○ is it located along priority shoreforms? 3. <u>Certainty of Success (Red/Yellow/Green)</u>: Red means red flag which the entire TAG would have to agree on should not proceed, Yellow allows for discussion within the TAG on its faults, Green is go. The TAG considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Will the project will meet its goals, ○ is it achievable, ○ what is the sponsor track record, ○ what are landowner relationships with the sponsor, ○ are their matching funds effectively used, ○ do they have appropriate partner/landowner forms completed, and ○ has the project incorporated or considered climate change in their design? <p>Citizen’s Advisory Group (CAG/MRC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socioeconomic (Total score 10, weight 15%): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does it have community support, ○ does it build upon existing efforts, ○ does it educate the public about salmon recovery, ○ does it benefit the local economy, ○ is there a sustainable disposal plan (restoration), and ○ is there public access (acquisition)?

WRIA 2	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
Technical Advisory Group	<p>TAG – we have a mixture of retired and employed experts. None of our TAG members are or have ever been WRIA 2 Project Sponsors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doug Thompson - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife area habitat biologist, • Todd Zackey- Tulalip Tribe marine and nearshore program manager, • Alan Chapman – Lummi Natural Resources, ESA technical coordinator, • Mindy Rowse - NOAA Fisheries, research fisheries biologist, • Glen Helfman, Professors emeritus, University of Georgia, senior author of a widely-used ichthyology textbook, participated on numerous technical advisory committees, • Judy Meyer, Professor emeritus, University of Georgia, aquatic ecologist, authored/coauthored 175 publications, served on numerous science advisory boards, • Bob Naiman, Professor emeritus, University of Washington, aquatic ecologist, visiting Professor, University of Western Australia, authored/edited 10 books and about 230 publications, served on numerous technical and advisory committees. • Kimball Sundberg retired Alaska Fish and Game marine/nearshore habitat biologist, and • Ray Glaze – senior software developer, Northwest Marine Technology
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Our review panel members are Tom Slocum and Paul Schlenger. Both Tom and Paul listened to project presentations and participated in the project site visits. TAG/CAG members, Suzanna Stoike (PSP), and Mike Ramsey (SRFB) were also present. Paul also listened in to pre-project TAG discussions. Both review panel members provided written comments to each project applicant. All five applicants responded to both the TAG and review panel comments in their final project application submission.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Each year the Salmon Subcommittee - which is made up of the Technical Advisory Group and a subcommittee of the Citizens Advisory Group - reviews and updates the local Evaluation Criteria for the grant round. The Evaluation Criteria is also included in the 3 year work plan update. Project sponsors add to and provide updates to projects in the Habitat Work Schedule which are then reviewed by the coordinator and incorporated, as appropriate, into the overall 3 year work plan matrix. The work plan is presented to the Citizens Advisory Group.</p> <p>Since multiple assessments have now been completed, WRIA2 has worked to bring the various assessments and data sets together and to analyze and use the assessment information to prioritize protection and restoration actions for San Juan County. This analysis was completed in 2012 via the “Pulling It All Together” (PIAT) project. The results of the analysis are incorporated in the local work plan and have been incorporated into the local Evaluation Criteria. The development of a protection and restoration plan has created a common understanding of geographic priorities and is now directing efforts toward these priority salmon recovery regions in the San Juans.</p> <p>Additionally, the priority regions have been added to the Habitat Work Schedule as GeoRegions so the recovery actions and projects in the local salmon recovery priority regions can be tracked and reported. Once a project is mapped in HWS it will show whether the project is located in a salmon recovery priority area. Also the sea level rise resiliency analysis from the PIAT project has also been incorporated into the Habitat Work Schedule so actions can be targeted in areas with the most resiliency to sea level rise.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>TAG scoring comments were provided to the CAG. The project sponsors received the TAG and Review Panel comments well in advance of the final July 1 due date and either</p>

WRIA 2	San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity
	<p>directly answered the comments/questions in their application or revised the application/project design to include their comments. We started with six applicants and ended with five. One applicant following the preliminary review of the TAG, pulled their project to seek alternative funding. Their project was not a good fit to our PIAT strategy.</p>

WRIA 3 and 4	Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity
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Evaluation Criteria	<p>The project evaluation process for 2015 followed the steps presented in the Lead Entity Program Guide for the Skagit and Samish Watersheds adopted on March 5, 2015 (attached in PRISM). The Lead Entity has established technically-based criteria to evaluate and score the project proposals. The technical criteria included as Appendix C in the Lead Entity Guide were updated in 2015 to reflect updated local priorities as adopted in the Skagit Watershed Council Year 2015 Strategic Approach and 2015 Interim Steelhead Strategy. The list of projects produced by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) scores provides the basis for citizen prioritization.</p> <p>The Lead Entity Citizen Committee (LECC) uses a qualitative process to arrive at the final prioritized list for submittal to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. The prioritization process evaluation and ranking criteria are presented in the Lead Entity Guide, including Appendix D. In 2015 after reviewing the criteria, the LECC adopted the list in the order presented by the TRC, however one project (Skiyou Rock Removal and Riparian Planting) was removed from the list to allow the proponents to further develop the project.</p> <p>The TRC recommended conditions and phasing of funding for the Presentin Park project, which the LECC adopted as proposed.</p>
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Two members of the SRFB review panel (Jen O’Neal and Tom Slocum) participated in our process for the 2015 round as follows: (1) review of materials for 11 draft applications and 9 final applications; (2) attendance at the project site reviews on April 28-30; and (3) comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms and process for both the draft and final applications for early action.</p>
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WRIA 3 and 4	Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors addressed feedback in their final PRISM submittals.</p> <p>The Skagit Watershed Council accepted grant applications for projects within the Target Areas that address the priority objectives described in the Skagit Watershed Council’s Year 2015 Strategic Approach or 2015 Interim Steelhead Strategy with priority given to Tier 1 and 2 projects AND were consistent with the 2014 3 year work plan. Proposals also needed to be consistent with the Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan (except early action steelhead projects) and our 1998 Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy. We received and accepted 11 initial grant applications as consistent with our criteria.</p> <p>The 2014 3 year work plan was not updated before this year’s grant round since PSP and watersheds will be revamping and updating this multi-year work schedule in the fall of 2015, resulting in a 4 year work plan.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our TRC and LECC as well as from the SRFB Review Panel. Our technical reviewers met again on June 18 to determine if their comments were adequately addressed by the project sponsors in their final grant applications. None of the projects had final comments or issues that would prevent them from moving forward, assuming conditions were met; however, the technical scores in part reflect the thoroughness with which the project sponsors’ responded to comments and questions. Our final applications represent responses to technical comments by using the track changes function in MS word and are attached to the SRFB grant applications in PRISM.</p> <p>The Lead Entity Citizen’s Committee adopted the list of projects in the order it was presented to them on July 23, with the exception of Skiyou, which is no longer included in the Watershed Council’s final submittal package.</p>

WRIA 5	Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity																				
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The project evaluation process for 2015 is the same as 2014. The technical scoring criteria and the community value questions remained unchanged from last year. There are separate evaluation criteria for both the technical and community value scoring and ranking process. The local technical review team evaluates projects based on (1) Areas/Actions, (2) Benefit to Salmon, (3) Scope, Methods, & Sequence, (4) Certainty of Success, (5) Costs. The guidance from Manual 18 was used to develop the criteria. The community value review team evaluates projects based on socio-economic criteria, including (1) Community Support & Outreach, (2) Stakeholder Partnership, and (3) Project Benefits. The criteria and summary score sheets (spreadsheets) are attached. A single monitoring proposal was put forward and was recommended by the TAG for SWC consideration after a TAG presentation on July 8th. The SWC approved the project after hearing the same presentation and reviewing the TAG recommendation on July 22nd.</p>																				
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	One member of the SRFB review panel (Jennifer O’Neil) participated in our process for the 2015 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for the one pre-application (2) attendance at the field trip on May 6th to view the project site, and (3) comments and feedback to the individual sponsor using the standardized review panel comment form. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visit and in written form. The project sponsors are to address all state feedback in their final PRISM submittals.						
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Proposals for restoration, acquisition, planning, and combination projects must be consistent with the Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan and/or Stillaguamish Salmon Recovery 4-Year Work Plan. The Project applicant also entered application information in Habitat Work Schedule (HWS). Monitoring proposals are a new project type entered into HWS and reviewed for consistency with the Salmon Recovery Plan						
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our technical review team and community value review team. The local technical review team considered comments and any subsequent application revisions when they scored the projects. On June 8th, at the monthly TAG meeting, the review teams met to review the project scores and to formulate a funding recommendation. The TAG and SWC approved the recommendation, which funded the single project entry.						

WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity																								
Evaluation Criteria	<p>WRIA 6’s citizen group is the Island County Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). This year they scored 5 questions and the TAG scored the rest. The scoring criteria guidance document is attached as an appendix. The two group’s did not score the same criteria so there are not “differences between the two group’s ratings” to explain. The TAG scored the data driven questions and the WRAC scored the socio-economic questions. Scores presented below are represented as a percent of the possible points that a project type could have received. There are monitoring questions in the criteria that do not apply to non-capital projects.</p> <p>Final 2015 SRFB Scores from WRIA 6/Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration projects: 172 points (141 TAG, 31 WRAC) Non-Cap projects: 155 points (124 TAG, 31 WRAC) <p>Percent of Possible Points</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>#15-1050 Kristoferson</th> <th>#15-1049 Iverson</th> <th>#15-1048 CISP</th> <th>#15-1072 Greenbank</th> <th>#15-1060 Culvert List</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TAG %</td> <td>57.41</td> <td>58.47</td> <td>52.74</td> <td>50.56</td> <td>43.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WRAC %</td> <td>7.27</td> <td>5.05</td> <td>6.88</td> <td>5.70</td> <td>3.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total %</td> <td>64.68</td> <td>63.52</td> <td>59.62</td> <td>56.26</td> <td>47.20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		#15-1050 Kristoferson	#15-1049 Iverson	#15-1048 CISP	#15-1072 Greenbank	#15-1060 Culvert List	TAG %	57.41	58.47	52.74	50.56	43.55	WRAC %	7.27	5.05	6.88	5.70	3.66	Total %	64.68	63.52	59.62	56.26	47.20
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WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity																											
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Attendance on the SRFB Technical Review Panel’s site visits was a requirement in order to participate in scoring the technical criteria. The following TAG members scored in 2015:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Affiliation</th> <th>Expertise</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barbara Brock</td> <td>WRAC</td> <td>WSU Beach Watcher; historical knowledge of lead entity program</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rick Baker</td> <td>Whidbey Watershed Stewards</td> <td>Environmental education</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tess Cooper</td> <td>Island County Planning and Community Development</td> <td>Critical Areas Planner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jamie Hartley</td> <td>Citizen</td> <td>Retired Critical Areas Planner; wetlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dan Matlock</td> <td>Island Co Marine Resources Committee</td> <td>Retired professor of genetics and biology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paul Marczin</td> <td>WDFW</td> <td>Habitat biologist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jim Somers</td> <td>Skagit Fish Enhancement Group</td> <td>WSU Beach Watcher, Seining monitoring project manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Todd Zackey</td> <td>Tulalip Tribes</td> <td>Coastal geologist and fisheries biologist</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Affiliation	Expertise	Barbara Brock	WRAC	WSU Beach Watcher; historical knowledge of lead entity program	Rick Baker	Whidbey Watershed Stewards	Environmental education	Tess Cooper	Island County Planning and Community Development	Critical Areas Planner	Jamie Hartley	Citizen	Retired Critical Areas Planner; wetlands	Dan Matlock	Island Co Marine Resources Committee	Retired professor of genetics and biology	Paul Marczin	WDFW	Habitat biologist	Jim Somers	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	WSU Beach Watcher, Seining monitoring project manager	Todd Zackey	Tulalip Tribes	Coastal geologist and fisheries biologist
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	The SRFB Review Panel visited all 4 project sites and attended a presentation on the 5th project, which is not site-specific. The panel provided great feedback and suggestions during those visits. They also later summarized those comments or concerns on the official comment forms, which were forwarded to the lead entity by the RCO grant manager. The lead entity coordinator forwarded the comment forms to the respective sponsors and to all TAG and WRAC members. Sponsors finalized their applications in response to the Review Panel and local reviewers’ questions and comments.																											
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	All six projects are listed in the WRIA 6 three year implementation work plan. This work plan was developed by the TAG, WRAC, and watershed partners to address anticipated actions in the watershed directly related to salmon recovery over the next three years which are consistent with the local Salmon Recovery Plan chapter goals and objectives. The workplan is updated when necessary to accommodate newly proposed projects. Habitat Work Schedule profiles were created or updated for each project, a link to PRISM was established and a PRISM number created.																											
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors adjusted their final applications in response to the comments received. The project list ranking was not adjusted by the citizen’s committee after the scoring by both the TAG and WRAC.																											

WRIA 7	Snohomish Basin Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The local technical and citizen advisory groups evaluated proposed SRFB projects based on two overarching criteria: (1) benefit to salmon and (2) certainty of success.</p> <p>The benefit to salmon criterion was broken down into the following scoring categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed process and habitat features • Areas and actions • Species • Life history • Costs <p>The certainty of success criterion was broken down into the following scoring categories:</p>

WRIA 7	Snohomish Basin Lead Entity																													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate • Approach • Sequence • Threat • Stewardship • Landowner • Cultural values and working lands • Implementation • Public involvement • Basin coordination <p>Guidance from Manual 18 was used to develop the project evaluation criteria.</p> <p>Local review of projects took place from late May through early August. Each project was reviewed and scored by the Project Review Subcommittee (the local technical advisory group), then ranked by the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum (the local citizen advisory group). This year, the project list did not change during the review process; the project list approved by the Forum was the same as the list recommended by the Project Review Subcommittee. See also email with excel spreadsheet of the project and rankings.</p>																													
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<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Two members of the SRFB review panel (Tom Slocum and Kelley Jorgensen) participated in our process for the 2015 round. The SRFB Review Panel was part of the project site tour over the course of two days with review and discussion with the Project Review Subcommittee and Lead Entity Coordinator at the Snohomish County offices on the second day.</p> <p>A separate email sent August 21, 2015 captures the list of participants on the tour in May, 2015. Subsequently, the two SRFB reviewers submitted comments back to the LE and project sponsors for each of the projects included for consideration in the 2015 grant round.</p>																													
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan, the associated 3-Year Work Plan, and the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) were all used to help develop the SRFB project list. The 2015 grant round Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity included the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project sponsors must enter their project information in the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) and initiate their SRFB grant applications using the HWS-PRISM gateway. 																													

WRIA 7	Snohomish Basin Lead Entity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects must either be listed in the Snohomish Basin 3-Year Work Plan or proposed for entry in the plan. • Project sponsors must, in their SRFB grant applications, describe how their projects fit within the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan and the 3-year Work Plan. In particular, project sponsors must outline how their projects line up with the highest priorities in the basin. <p>This year, all projects included on the final project list are classified as Tier 1 or 2 priority actions under the 2005 Plan. They are also categorized as “most pressing need” or “pressing need” in the 3-Year Work Plan.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>Members of the Project Review Subcommittee provided comments to project sponsors during and immediately after the project site tour on May 18 or the next day at the reviewer discussion. Project sponsors were required to update their SRFB grant applications in response to both these comments and comments from SRFB Review Panel members. In addition, the Policy Development Committee reviewed the projects at its meeting to ensure that the four new projects aligned with the 2005 Plan. The Snohomish Forum adopted the scored and ranked list for funding, as presented at the meeting of August 6th, 2015.</p> <p>In addition to the four projects ranked on May 19th, there were two projects in cost overrun that are top priority projects for the Basin. The Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration project was granted \$500,000 from the Local LE SRFB/PSAR 2015 allocation. This request was subsequently approved by the regional and state agencies for funding. The Smith Island Estuary Restoration project requested and the Forum approved the project for SRFB process application for \$568,767 from the LE Local SRFB funds and \$400,000 from the PSAR Large Capital Regional Return Fund.</p> <p>The Nearshore Project is also requesting \$200,000 due to cost overrun and this would be allocated out of PSAR regional return funds if approved by the regional and state agencies.</p> <p>There were issues with two new projects originally under consideration: Two Mountain Farms application as the application was deemed incomplete and the property was also noted to be on the real estate market for sale during the time of the SRFB project tour on May 18th. This added to the concerns of the Project Review Subcommittee and the SRFB reviewers. The project sponsor contact was also not available at the project site or post project site visit to address concerns so the project was not considered further in the grant round. The Pilchuck Knotweed removal project was also not considered further after the project received feedback that it would not rank due to similar concerns expressed in the previous grant round. The project was also submitted incomplete and this deadline was not met, as stipulated by the WRIA 7 RFP.</p>

WRIA 8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The project evaluation for the 2015 grant round followed the same process employed in previous years. The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee used the grant review criteria established in 2012 (and refined in 2013 and 2014) to evaluate each project’s benefit to Chinook and certainty of success, which aided the Subcommittee as they determined the degree to which projects align with the conservation strategies and priorities in the WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan. The Project Subcommittee developed consensus benefit/certainty scores for each project, and the scores and relative rank of projects informed the Project Subcommittee’s discussion and subsequent development of</p>

WRIA 8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity		
	funding recommendations. The funding recommendations were reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council without modification. The WRIA 8 project review criteria and scoring sheets from this grant round are provided as attachments.		
Technical Advisory Group	Name	Occupation	Organization
	Tor Bell	Stewardship Director	Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
	Christa Heller	Habitat Biologist	WDFW
	Kollin Higgins	Senior Ecologist	King County
	Peter Holte	Environmental Policy Analyst	City of Redmond
	Cyndy Holtz	Watershed Program Manager	Seattle Public Utilities
	Frank Leonetti	Senior Ecologist	Snohomish County
	Mark Phillips	Councilmember	City of Lake Forest Park
	Kerry Ritland	Engineering Manager	City of Issaquah
	Scott Stolnack	Ecologist/WRIA 8 Technical Coordinator	WRIA 8
	Jason Wilkinson	Subcommittee Chair/WRIA 8 Funding Coordinator	WRIA 8
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Pat Powers and Steve Toth, SRFB Review Panel members, reviewed all WRIA 8 pre-proposals, participated in project site visits on April 29, participated in and provided comments during the WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee’s initial debrief of the proposals following the site visits, and provided written comments outlining questions or concerns requiring follow-up prior to the final application deadline. The site visits offered the Review Panel members the opportunity to hear presentations from project sponsors, to ask questions, and to provide initial technical feedback. All comments provided by the Review Panel—either through the initial review comment forms or via other correspondence with project sponsors—were addressed by the sponsors in their final submitted applications.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Developing the final recommended grant round project list began with updating the WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan. To be eligible for SRFB/PSAR funding, projects must be on the WRIA 8 Three-Year Work Plan. Project sponsors are invited to propose additions to the Three-Year Work Plan project list by identifying actions in the WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan that experienced a change in either feasibility or timing that warrant advancing the project onto the Three-Year Work Plan. This notification happened in January. Projects added to the Three-Year Work Plan are commonly among those on the WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan’s Ten-Year Start List, although projects from the WRIA 8 Plan’s Comprehensive List also occasionally advance due to changing circumstances.</p> <p>In February, projects proposed for addition to the Three-Year Work Plan were reviewed and discussed by the WRIA 8 Technical Committee, who approved the addition of several projects to the work plan based on the technical merits of the projects and their potential to advance recovery within the watershed. At a meeting on March 19, the Technical Committee’s recommended additions to the Three-Year Work Plan were reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council.</p> <p>Sponsors with projects on the Three-Year Work Plan must submit a notice of intent to WRIA 8 to apply for grant funding. All sponsors submitting a notice of intent submitted an application for grant funding.</p> <p>WRIA 8’s Habitat Work Schedule contains all projects listed in the WRIA 8 Plan, and WRIA 8 updates HWS as warranted, including identifying Three-Year Work Plan projects as</p>		

WRIA 8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity
	such in HWS. Projects added to the Three-Year Work Plan in 2015 were updated in HWS to reflect their Three-Year Work Plan status.
How Comments Addressed	<p>The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee reviewed all of the proposals submitted, scored and ranked them, and developed prioritized funding recommendations based on the technical merits of the proposals and the overall readiness to proceed. The Subcommittee discussed each proposal and documented concerns or areas for improvement. These comments, along with those in the 2015 SRFB Review Panel Project Comment Forms, were provided to project sponsors in early June. Some sponsors were asked to amend their proposals to better meet the objectives of the WRIA 8 recovery plan, while others were asked to provide additional clarification in areas that would strengthen the overall application.</p> <p>In finalizing the project list for this grant round, two sponsors were asked to adjust course on the basis of technical considerations. The resolution for each is as follows:</p> <p>Evans Creek Relocation – The initial application proposed construction costs related to a channel relocation project. The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee desired design changes centering on modified wood placements and less use of imported stream substrate, the combination of which will result in a less-confined channel and will better support habitat-forming processes. The Subcommittee also desired to see a modified planting plan incorporating more native conifers and wetland-type vegetation. Rather than awarding the full amount of requested construction funds, the Subcommittee recommended reduced grant funding, with a portion to be applied to modifying the design as mentioned above in the progression from preliminary design to final design. Design guidance was provided, and the sponsor will be expected to come to the WRIA 8 Technical Committee to check in on the progress making the requested changes.</p> <p>Bear Creek Reach 6 Restoration – Phase II – The proposal was for a design/build restoration project based on existing design concepts. After visiting the site and reviewing the proposal, the Subcommittee felt the site offered greater restoration potential than that which was proposed. The final project list reflects a smaller grant award than the amount requested by the sponsor, with the funding to be applied to design only and focused on the limiting factors for juvenile Chinook salmon. The sponsor will be required to check in with the WRIA 8 Technical Committee as the design work progresses.</p> <p>The Subcommittee’s final project list and funding recommendations were presented to and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council on May 21, 2015. The Salmon Recovery Council raised no significant policy concerns with the Subcommittee’s recommendations, although they spent some time discussing the Willowmoor Floodplain Restoration Project. This proposal is for design funding, and the Salmon Recovery Council wanted to ensure adequate opportunities will be provided to continue to review design deliverables and to provide input into the project design since the project has significant stakeholder interest. Given the remaining design work for this project and opportunities for comment, the Council had no objections to awarding funds to build on the progress to-date.</p>

WRIA 9	Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>WRIA 9 accepted grant applications for this year’s SRFB and PSAR funding allocations for projects which addressed the highest priority conservation hypothesis from the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan and helped balance efforts between the portions of the watershed which provide transition zone habitat, rearing habitat, and spawning habitat. Policy MS1 in the Salmon Habitat Plan states:</p> <p>The focus of management action implementation efforts in this habitat plan will be on the following distinct habitats that are limiting viable salmonid populations in WRIA 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duwamish Estuary transition zone habitat; • Middle Green River, Lower Green River, Duwamish Estuary, Marine Nearshore rearing habitat; and • Middle Green and upper Lower Green River spawning habitat. <p>The Duwamish Gardens project, within the Duwamish Transition Zone, is proposed for funding \$36,423. The project has received prior SRFB and PSAR funding and was fully funded for construction. However, when the project went to bid in April 2015, the bids were higher than the engineer’s estimate. This funding helps fill that funding gap.</p> <p>Mill Creek – Leber Restoration project was selected for funding because the project was previously ranked as a high priority, funded for design work in prior grant rounds, and received PSAR funding towards construction in 2014. Prior to proceeding to construction contacting, there was an immediate need for additional funding for the Duwamish Gardens project due to cultural resources issues. Funds were then transferred from Mill Creek – Leber to the Duwamish Gardens project to fill this need, allowing Duwamish Gardens to award a construction contract and proceed to active construction work this summer. As a result, funding was allocated to Mill Creek – Leber in this grant round order to backfill that funding. With this final funding piece, the project is expected to proceed to construction in summer 2016.</p> <p>The Mill Creek – Leber Restoration project and Downey Farmstead Restoration project are within the same five-mile reach and address the same conservation hypothesis for the lower Green River, LG-1: “Protecting and creating/restoring habitat that provides refuge (particularly side channels, off channels, and tributary access) and habitat complexity (particularly pools) for juvenile salmon over a range of flow conditions at a variety of locations (e.g., mainstem channel edge, river bends, and tributary mouths) and will enhance habitat quality and quantity and lead to greater juvenile salmon residence time, greater growth, and survival.” The lack of rearing habitat in the Lower Green River and the estuary is the critical factor for the productivity of fry migrants, and these projects are important for filling that need. While viewed individually, the projects may provide limited benefit but the expected benefit of all projects collectively is much greater.</p> <p>The Downey Farmstead – Frager Road Relocation, also in Kent, had been reviewed as part of the PSAR Large Capacity project list, but was not funded in the 2015-2017 cycle due to lack of funding. The overall project cost estimate is \$5.4 million and this first phase of funding will relocate Frager Road and utilities, which needs to be completed before the restoration components can be constructed. It is our goal to seek additional funding in the future to proceed with the restoration habitat elements and we believe the project will be very competitive for funding after this road relocation is completed.</p>

WRIA 9	Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity
	<p>Lones-Turley Levee Setback Conceptual Design was ranked as the top priority project within the Middle Green River sub-watershed. It addresses two Conservation Hypotheses from the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MG-1 - “Protecting and creating/restoring habitat that provides refugia (particularly side channels, off channels and tributary access), habitat complexity (particularly pools) for salmon over a range of flow conditions and at a variety of locations (e.g., mainstem channel edge, river bends, and tributary mouths) will enhance habitat quality and quantity and lead to greater salmon residence time, greater growth, and higher survival.” • MG -3 – “Protecting and restoring natural sediment recruitment (particularly spawning gravels) by reconnecting sediment sources to the river will help maintain spawning, adult holding, and juvenile rearing habitat.” <p>The Maury Island Aquatic Reserve Protection project will acquire, and ultimately restore through armoring removal, property in the marine shoreline bordering the Maury Island Aquatic Reserve in order to protect eelgrass, marine nearshore rearing habitat, and forage fish spawning habitat. This meets the goal of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan which calls for protection and restoration of nearshore sediment transport processes by reconnecting sediment sources and removing shoreline armoring that impacts sediment transport.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>The Technical Advisory Group members, a sub-committee from the ITC, attended the site visits in June and provided written feedback to project sponsors regarding strong points, weak points, follow up questions and general comments on each project.</p> <p>The members of the Technical Advisory Group included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyler Patterson, Fisheries Biologist, Tacoma Public Utilities • Larry Fisher, Biologist, Washington Department of Wildlife • Andrea Cummins, Ecologist, City of Tukwila • Kollin Higgins, Ecologist, King County
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>The review panel and WRIA 9 Technical Advisory Group members provided input to improve the technical aspects of all projects. The SRFB Review Panel members, Kelley Jorgensen and Steve Toth, reviewed project applications in PRISM and attended the project field tours on June 10-11, 2015 with the Technical Advisory Group members and provided written feedback. The project sponsors responded to the questions from the SRFB review panel members and addressed their comments in the final grant application.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The WRIA 9 Implementation Technical Committee developed and adopted a project prioritization and sequencing methodology in 2009 that was used to evaluate all of the WRIA 9 priority projects. The highest priority projects from this effort are the focus of restoration and acquisition efforts. As current projects on the Three-year Workplan are completed, this prioritized list is being used to select additional projects to add to the workplan. The WRIA 9 prioritization methodology has been posted on the Habitat Work Schedule and on the WRIA9 website in order to make it accessible to the SRFB Review Panel Members, RCO staff, and other interested individuals.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>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. The projects and funding strategy were presented and approved at the May 14, 2015 WRIA 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum meeting, which serves as the Citizen’s Advisory Committee.</p>

WRIA 10 and 12	Pierce County Lead Entity																											
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The TAG scoring criteria and the CAC socio-economic questions remained unchanged from previous years (other than asking for more detail in the CAC questions). There are separate evaluation criteria for both the technical and citizens committee scoring and ranking process. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) evaluates projects based on (1) benefit to salmon, (2) certainty of success, and (3) “fit to the lead entity strategy.” The guidance from Manual 18 was used for the benefit to salmon and certainty of success criteria is used during this process. The Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) evaluates projects based on socio-economic criteria, including (1) public visibility and participation, (2) encouraging cooperative watershed partnerships, (3) other economic and social benefits, and (4) landowner willingness. The criteria and point scores are specified in Chapter 8 (Project Ranking Criteria) in the lead entity Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy (strategy) at the following link: http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/968</p> <p>When looking at the TAG and CAC scores separately, the Number 1 ranked project was the same, but the similarities ended there. This is not surprising since the scoring criteria for each differs greatly. The following is from the strategy and is meant to prevent a project that is important according to our strategy from being outranked by a project that does not have as great of a benefit to fish. “The TAG and CAC scores will be scaled to reflect a contribution to the final score of 30% from the CAC and 70% from the TAG. The total score will determine the project’s ranking with the exception that the application of the S/E (socioeconomic or CAC) scores will affect the project’s ranking only within the benefit category (high, medium, low) generated by the TAG ranking, and cannot move a project ahead of another project with a higher benefit rating”.</p> <p>The score sheets from the CAC and TAG (scored as a group during a working meeting) are attached. While the project rankings may have changed, no project moved ahead of another project with a higher benefit rating once the CAC and TAG scores were combined.</p>																											
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>Two members of the SRFB review panel (Paul Schlenger and Marnie Tyler) participated in our process for the 2015 round as follows: (1) reviewed of draft applications for four projects (2) attended the site visits on May 5th to view the project sites, and (3) provided comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form.</p>																											
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Typically the project sponsors in the watershed are aware of the goals in our local Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy. When we announce the grant round for the SRFB/PSAR and when we send out RFP’s for Future Project Development design or feasibility studies we emphasize the need for the project applications to reflect the Strategy. We do not have a prioritized list of projects. It has become apparent that some project</p>																											

WRIA 10 and 12	Pierce County Lead Entity
	<p>sponsors don't look at our Strategy prior to selecting projects to advance in the grant round. In order to help clarify the type of projects we were looking for this year, we asked specifically for projects that reflect our strategy in the following announcement, which will be refined for our next grant round. In the future I would prefer not to have statements that are open to interpretation, such as No. 3 below, as we did get a proposal for a project that was not considered high priority according to our Strategy. :</p> <p>Our current understanding is that the most important actions for salmon recovery in the Puyallup/White Watershed are those that benefit ESA listed species (Chinook, steelhead and bull trout):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnect the mainstem rivers with their floodplains; 2. Restore nearshore areas; 3. Remove high priority physical barriers to fish movement and migration; 4. Protection and/or restoration on presently functional salmon streams, including: South Prairie Creek and its tributaries, Boise Creek, Greenwater River, Huckleberry Creek and Clearwater River <p>In the Chambers/Clover Watershed (WRIA 12) high-priority actions include those that benefit ESA listed species and coho:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Passage restoration at barriers; 6. Restoration within Chambers Bay 7. Restoration along the WRIA 12 nearshore; 8. Projects in the lower four miles of Chambers Creek; 9. Restoration of flow in seasonally dry sections of Clover Creek; 10. Projects to restore in-stream habitat diversity (LWD) may be high priorities (if they are cost effective and properly sequenced relative to other restoration needs)
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>The technical review team had planned on conditionally recommending two of the projects, Chambers Dam and Bridge Street Acquisition. The project sponsor for Chambers Dam was able to provide an updated budget and a copy of a study that was previously conducted (eliminating the need for the study to be included in the current budget), fulfilling the TAG's request, therefore no condition was placed on the project by the TAG. The Bridge Street Acquisition project was a concern of the TAG because the project sponsor was proposing that the future floodplain reconnection project would not include a complete levee removal, but that the existing levee would be breached in certain locations. The project sponsor withdrew their project due to an illness of a key staff member and champion of the project, and their inability to commit to the full removal of the levee at this time.</p> <p>During our funding decision meeting there was also a discussion about providing funding for the Project of Regional Significance in the South Sound, West Oakland Bay. There were some members of the TAG and CAC that were not in favor of giving up any of the funding allocated to WRIA 10/12, since we have a very high need in the WRIA 10/12 watersheds. We heard compelling statements for regional cooperation. We also heard concerns that the money would not be returned if we advance a project at Chambers Dam as a Project of Regional Significance. We heard concerns that not enough fish from WRIA 10 use the West Oakland Bay area, and also that the project should be funded by NRDA. Some members wanted to condition this project so that the funds would have to be reciprocated, but CAC members understood that there is not enough time to formally have this condition accepted in the timeframe of the grant round. Ultimately, the decision was to provide \$50,000 in funding to the project.</p> <p>The policy review takes place during the TAG and CAC meetings.</p>

WRIA 11	Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Nisqually River Council (NRC), our local citizens advisory group, and the Nisqually Salmon Habitat Work Group (NSHWG), our technical advisory group, were in agreement regarding project ranking. The Nisqually scoring criteria worksheet clearly outlines geographic areas of priority, which made scoring relatively easy for this round. Because of timing of the NSHWG’s monthly meeting and the unknown future of the Washington State budget, the LE was unsure if the scheduled meeting could take place. In the event there was no operating budget, Nisqually Tribe Salmon Recovery Program staff worked through the criteria ranking sheet prior to the July 1st meeting in hopes of developing a draft list to be discussed with the HWG via email. Since the budget was approved, the raw scores were taken to the HWG meeting and were shared and discussed. After one minor adjustment, the ranked list was approved and then presented to the NRC at their July 18th meeting. The NRC approved the list without change.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Nisqually Salmon Habitat Workgroup Members – April 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill Grantham – Center for Natural Lands Management • Erica Guttman – Native Plant Salvage Project • John Himself - Natural Resources Conservation Service • Chris Ellings – Nisqually Indian Tribe • Sayre Hodgson – Nisqually Indian Tribe • Jed Moore – Nisqually Indian Tribe • Cathy Sampselle – Nisqually Indian Tribe • Ashley Von Essen – Nisqually Indian Tribe • George Walter – Nisqually Land Trust/Nisqually Indian Tribe • Kim Bredensteiner -- Nisqually Land Trust • Joe Kane -- Nisqually Land Trust • Justin Hall – Nisqually River Foundation • Jessica Moore -- Northwest Trek • Bill Simper – Pierce Conservation District • Tom Nelson – Pierce County • Stephanie Suter – Puget Sound Partnership • Brian Combs – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group • Jerilyn Walley – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group • Lance Winecka – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group • Kathy Whalen – Thurston Conservation District • Heather Saunders Benson – Thurston County • Cindy Wilson – Thurston County • Rich Carlson – US Fish and Wildlife Service • James Losee -- Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife • Darric Lowery -- Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife • Cade Roler – Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<p>On June 3, 2015, the SRFB Review Panel accompanied NSHWG members and sponsors on a field tour/presentation of the projects up for this year’s funding round. The panel was able to visit and provide comments for each of the projects, with the exception of the Mashel Shoreline Protection Phase IV, due to time and location restraints. An in-office presentation was provided in lieu of the site visit with hopes that a visit can be scheduled for late summer/early fall.</p>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Each project put forth for this year’s funding round were ranked of higher priority for Nisqually Chinook using Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) software and were identified on the Nisqually 3 Year Work Plan. The 3 Year Work Plan is updated by sponsors each year, highlighting projects on the horizon and geographic areas of concern. This work queue, along with clear communication amongst local partners,</p>

WRIA 11	Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity
	streamlines the process, identifying projects of need and readiness with ease while aiding the Nisqually LE in their approach and strategy.
How Comments Addressed	<p>All suggestions and comments voiced on the local level were discussed at the time of project ranking. Those submitted by the SRFB Review Panel were addressed electronically in PRISM.</p> <p>There was one change made from the original list developed by Salmon Recovery Program staff by the NSHWG. The list contains two projects that complement one another, the Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III and the Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III Conservation Easement. During the first ranking, these projects were ranked together under the consideration that the restoration was contingent on the easement. To avoid confusion and potential delay of construction, the team decided the two projects should be ranked separately. The change altered the list slightly and was consequently approved by the NSHWG and the NRC.</p>

WRIA 13	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The habitat project evaluation process remained the same this year (2015) as it has in the past, inclusive of the TAG and CAC ranking criteria. The ranking meeting in WRIA 13 is a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. Sponsors prepare and present a PowerPoint of the details of their proposal and answer questions. This year, the committee heard 20 minute presentations from each sponsor, and then had a thorough question / discussion period to give the sponsor an opportunity to quell any concerns that arise right at the beginning. Committee members were welcome to take notes and score sheets were provided at the onset of the meeting ensure each criterion is addressed in a manner that satisfied the stakeholder. After all the presentations were complete, the Coordinator facilitated another discussion of the projects, for final clarifications and questions. Following this final discussion, each committee member used the attached scoring criteria to score and rank the projects. After all the projects have been presented, each committee member uses this score to determine their rank for the proposals. They then submit their scoring sheets to the Coordinator, who tabulates the rank given each project by each member and determines the median. This median is used as the starting point for discussion amongst committee members. This year, the mathematical ranking revealed a preponderance of opinion and there was no discussion beyond.</p> <p>This committee has ranked project jointly for ten years now, a practice that was borne of transparency. When the meetings were held separately, questions, doubt and mistrust crept into the discussion, as citizens felt left out of discussions and TAG members felt their technical concerns were not given enough weight. These perceptions existed even though the citizen committee was welcome and invited to attend the technical ranking meetings. By combining the meetings, the technical aspects of the project can be discussed with everyone present to hear and query, while citizens voice community concerns or additions in a manner that is both beneficial to the project and to the relationships established around the table.</p> <p>Sponsors remained in the room for the entirety of the discussion. No projects were re-ranked and the discussion that followed revolved around how much of the PSAR allocation to devote to the WRIA 14 request for their Project of Regional Significance at West Oakland Bay Restoration and Conservation. Three scenarios were considered and at the conclusion, the group decided to allocate \$300,000 to the project. After funding all</p>

WRIA 13	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity																																			
	<p>the projects on the WRIA 13 list and allocating funds to WRIA 14, the Committee decided to hold back some of their PSAR allocation given that the 2016 SRFB grant round is likely to be dramatically reduced because the Washington State Legislature did not provide enough funding to make an \$18 million grant round. WRIA 13 receives the smallest allocation in Puget Sound (\$194,755) which makes funding more than one small project problematic. Holding back a small amount of PSAR funds means that the several projects nearing the funding stage may be able to receive funds for implementation in 2016.</p>																																			
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="480 510 630 531">Name</th> <th data-bbox="695 510 828 531">Occupation</th> <th data-bbox="1073 510 1222 531">Organization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 539 630 560">Laurence Reeves</td> <td data-bbox="695 539 828 594">Forester, Conservation Project Manager</td> <td data-bbox="1073 539 1222 560">Capitol Land Trust</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 602 630 623">Lance Winecka</td> <td data-bbox="695 602 828 657">Salmon Biologist, Executive Director</td> <td data-bbox="1073 602 1222 623">South Puget Sound SEG</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 665 630 686">Darric Lowery</td> <td data-bbox="695 665 828 686">Area Habitat Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1073 665 1222 686">WDFW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 695 630 716">Jamie Glasgow</td> <td data-bbox="695 695 828 716">Director of Science and Research</td> <td data-bbox="1073 695 1222 716">Wild Fish Conservancy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 724 630 745">Scott Steltzner</td> <td data-bbox="695 724 828 745">Environmental Program Manager</td> <td data-bbox="1073 724 1222 745">Squaxin Island Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 753 630 774">Sarah Zaniewski</td> <td data-bbox="695 753 828 774">TFW Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1073 753 1222 774">Squaxin Island Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 783 630 804">Michelle Stevie</td> <td data-bbox="695 783 828 804">Restoration Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1073 783 1222 804">City of Olympia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 812 630 833">Jerilyn Walley</td> <td data-bbox="695 812 828 833">Restoration Project Manager</td> <td data-bbox="1073 812 1222 833">South Puget Sound SEG</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 842 630 863">Rich Carlson</td> <td data-bbox="695 842 828 863">Restoration Ecologist</td> <td data-bbox="1073 842 1222 863">USFWS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 871 630 926">Allison Osterberg</td> <td data-bbox="695 871 828 892">Associate Planner</td> <td data-bbox="1073 871 1222 926">Thurston County Long-Range Planning</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name	Occupation	Organization	Laurence Reeves	Forester, Conservation Project Manager	Capitol Land Trust	Lance Winecka	Salmon Biologist, Executive Director	South Puget Sound SEG	Darric Lowery	Area Habitat Biologist	WDFW	Jamie Glasgow	Director of Science and Research	Wild Fish Conservancy	Scott Steltzner	Environmental Program Manager	Squaxin Island Tribe	Sarah Zaniewski	TFW Biologist	Squaxin Island Tribe	Michelle Stevie	Restoration Biologist	City of Olympia	Jerilyn Walley	Restoration Project Manager	South Puget Sound SEG	Rich Carlson	Restoration Ecologist	USFWS	Allison Osterberg	Associate Planner	Thurston County Long-Range Planning
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<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Two members of the SRFB review panel (Marnie Tyler and Paul Schlenger) participated in our process for the 2015 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for seven pre-applications (2) attendance at the field trip on May 13th to view the project sites, and (3) comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors are to address all feedback in their final PRISM submittals.</p>																																			
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>The WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee accepted grant applications for projects that were identified as high priority actions within the South Sound chapter of the Chinook Recovery Plan and called out specifically on the 2014 3-year-work-plan implementation schedule. All projects requesting SRFB and PSAR funds were developed in tandem with citizen and technical committee members, from conceptual stage through funding. The committee received seven projects requesting SRFB and PSAR funds. One project, the West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition Project from the WRIA 14 Lead Entity, requested \$200,000 - \$350,000 from the PSAR allocation. The Committee decided to rank this project as it would any project from the WRIA 13 geography. The project received the number one rank for the WRIA. The Committee discussed how much to allocate the project and after hearing several proposals, decided upon \$300,000 of PSAR funds. Using the Project of Regional Significance designation, the West Oakland Bay project was able to garner \$1,541,473 from a combination of five LE's support.</p> <p>Each of the seven original projects were identified from a conceptual stage using PSAR or SRFB project development funds, and/or vetted scientific reports.</p>																																			
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our Technical Review Team and from the SRFB Review Panel. The TAG and CAC continue to assist project sponsors as they work to address questions and concerns held by the SRFB Review Panel and resolve any issues TAG/CAC members might have. This year, on the RM 21 Deschutes LWD placement, the sponsor incorporated suggestions by the Review Panel to pull the project</p>																																			

WRIA 13	WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity
	from a design/build to a design-only project to allow for additional input from the TAG and SRFB Review Panel prior to installation.
	The ranked project list did not have any discrepancies and was finalized as originally ranked by both the TAG and the CAC.

WRIA 14	WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The habitat project evaluation process remained essentially the same this year (2015) as it has in the past, exclusive of a robust revision of the TAG and CAC ranking criteria (attached). This year, the committee heard 20 minute presentations from each sponsor, and then had a thorough question / discussion period to give the sponsor an opportunity to quell any concerns that arise right at the beginning. Committee members were welcome to take notes and score sheets were provided at the onset of the meeting ensure each criterion is addressed in a manner that satisfied the stakeholder. After all the presentations were complete, the Coordinator facilitated another discussion of the projects, for final clarifications and questions. Then each member recorded their score and rank and turned in the sheets to the Coordinator, who then calculated the z-score to generate the ranked order from the ranking and displayed the outcome. Re-ordering projects will only occur in two instances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the last ranking project ranked within the funding allocation is only partially funded and cannot go forward with partial funds and the project below it is able to be implemented with those funds, then the ranking can be altered; 2. If a project has substantial uncertainties remaining even though it is technically sound and supports community values, it may be moved within the ranked list after discussion. <p>It was also decided that sponsors would be present for the entire process, unless asked to step out.</p> <p>The ranking meeting in WRIA 14 is a combined meeting between the technical and citizens committees. This committee has ranked project jointly for eleven years now, a practice that was borne of transparency. When the meetings were held separately, questions, doubt and mistrust crept into the discussion, as citizens felt left out of discussions and TAG members felt their technical concerns were not given enough weight. These perceptions existed even though the citizen committee was welcome and invited to attend the technical ranking meetings. By combining the meetings, the technical aspects of the project can be discussed with everyone present to hear and query, while citizens voice community concerns or additions in a manner that is both beneficial to the project and to the relationships established around the table.</p> <p>No reordering of any of the projects occurred between the CAC and the TAG.</p>

Technical Advisory Group	Name	Occupation	Organization
	Laurence Reeves	Forester, Conservation Project Manager	Capitol Land Trust
	Matt Barnhart	Environmental Coordinator	Mason County
	Margie Bigelow	Marine Habitat Biologist	WDFW
	Darric Lowery	Area Habitat Biologist	WDFW
	Jamie Glasgow	Director of Science and Research	Wild Fish Conservancy
	Scott Steltzner	Environmental Program Manager	Squaxin Island Tribe
	Sarah Zaniewski	TFW Biologist	Squaxin Island Tribe

WRIA 14	WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity									
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Brian Combs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Wetland Biologist, Project Manager</td> <td style="width: 33%;">South Puget Sound SEG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evan Bauder</td> <td>Resource Specialist</td> <td>Mason Conservation District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rich Carlson</td> <td>Restoration Ecologist</td> <td>USFWS</td> </tr> </table>	Brian Combs	Wetland Biologist, Project Manager	South Puget Sound SEG	Evan Bauder	Resource Specialist	Mason Conservation District	Rich Carlson	Restoration Ecologist	USFWS
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel (Michelle Kramer and Paul Schlenger) participated in our process for the 2015 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for seven pre-applications (2) attendance at the field trip on May 21st to view the project sites, and (3) comments and feedback to individual sponsors using the standardized review panel comment forms. Project sponsors answered questions and received feedback during the site visits and in written form. The project sponsors are to address all feedback in their final PRISM submittals.									
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>The WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee accepted grant applications for projects that were identified as high priority actions within the South Sound chapter of the Chinook Recovery Plan and called out specifically on the 2014 3-year-work-plan implementation schedule. All projects requesting SRFB and PSAR Large Capital funds were developed in tandem with citizen and technical committee members, from conceptual stage through funding. The committee received seven projects requesting SRFB and PSAR funds. Six projects were presented at the ranking meeting in July. One project, the West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition Project, requested the entire PSAR allocation and the WRIA 14 work group requested funds for the project from other South Sound Lead Entities. Using the Project of Regional Significance designation, the West Oakland Bay project was able to garner \$1,541,473 from a combination of five LE’s support.</p> <p>Unfortunately there were only enough funds to support the top three ranked projects: West Oakland Bay; the WRIA 14 Water Type Assessment Phase III; and the Anderson Creek Enhancement Project. The remaining three projects will go forward on the ranked list as ‘alternates’ in the event funding becomes available. Each project was identified from a conceptual stage using PSAR or SRFB project development funds, and/or vetted scientific reports.</p>									
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our Technical Review Team and from the SRFB Review Panel. The TAG and CAC continue to assist project sponsors as they work to address questions and concerns held by the SRFB Review Panel and resolve any issues TAG/CAC members might have. The ranked project list did not have any discrepancies and was finalized as originally ranked by both the TAG and the CAC.									

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) scored the projects, and the Citizen Advisory Group (CAG) was invited to attend joint TAG/CAG meetings to hear about projects from the Project Sponsors and ask for clarification and provide input. The CAG gave final approval over the draft project list by a consensus vote. Please see attached evaluation criteria (Ranking Statements), and an example of a score sheet (done in Survey Monkey).</p> <p>Sites visits were held on April 29 and June 11, 2014 and were attended by most TAG members. The TAG held meetings on January 30, March 17, and July 8, 2014 to discuss current salmon recovery projects and preliminary proposed projects for the 2014 grant round.</p>

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity		
<p>To establish a ranked list, projects were evaluated by TAG members’ responses to the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget appears reasonable relative to what should be achieved • Budget appears reasonable relative to like projects • Project scale is appropriate/sufficient • Project designs adequate and appropriate • Sequence is appropriate for watershed conditions • Project sponsor and partners have adequate experience and capabilities • Project has landowner that is supportive and committed • Project addresses key limiting factors • Project protects or restores natural functions and processes • Project is integrated or associated with other salmon recovery projects and assessments • Project provides future biological benefits <p>Members selected the following responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly disagree - 1 • Somewhat disagree -2 • Neither agree nor disagree - 3 • Somewhat agree -4 • Strongly agree -5 <p>The TAG members were also asked to answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the project include a plan for maintenance to ensure project longevity? • What species salmon are benefited? • What are the strengths of the proposal? • What are the weaknesses of the proposal? <p>The TAG members anonymously scored the projects through Survey Monkey (See attachment #1). Project Sponsors on the TAG did not score their own projects. TAG Members ranked the projects answering 11 questions from 1 – 5 (lowest to highest).</p> <p>The scores were then averaged (Projects fell between 2.47 and 3.99). The draft survey results and ranked list was compiled by the Lead Entity Coordinator and presented to the TAG on July 22, 2014 (See attachment #2). Project sponsors attended the meeting to discuss the project ranking. The recommended ranked list was approved by the WSWC Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) on August 13, 2014 with no change to the ranked order. There were no differences between the two groups’ ratings.</p>			
Technical Advisory Group	Name	Occupation	Organization
	Tom Ostrom	Salmon Recovery Coordinator	Suquamish Tribe
	Troy Fields	Biologist	Mid Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
	Chris Waldbillig	Marine Area Habitat Biologist	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
	Kathleen Peters	Natural Resources Program Coordinator	Kitsap County
	Brenda Padgham	Stewardship Director	Bainbridge Island Land Trust
	Marty Ereth	Environmental Biologist	Pierce County Water Programs
	Scott Pascoe	Conservation Director	Great Peninsula Conservancy

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity		
	Deborah Rudnick	Ecologist/Chair	Bainbridge Island Watershed Council
	Jamie Glasgow	Director of Science and Research (Ecology)	Wild Fish Conservancy
	Renee Scherdnik	Water Resources Specialist	Kitsap County Public Works, Stormwater Division
	Kristin Williamson	Salmon Restoration Biologist	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group
	Paul Dorn	Senior Research Scientist	Suquamish Tribe, Salmon Recovery Program
	Chris Tatar	Research Fisheries Biologist	National Marine Fisheries Service
	Scott Steltzner	Biologist	Squaxin Island Tribe
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two SRFB Review Panel Members attended site visits on April 21 and 22, 2015. One Review Panel Member also attended a Technical Advisory Group meeting to further answer Project Sponsor questions on May 12, 2015. Both members provided review and feedback to Project Sponsors on their projects through the PRISM process.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	We undertook a cleanup of Habitat Work Schedule this year, taking off dead projects and adding priority projects. The projects on our draft ranked project list were derived from our 3 year work plan. The WSWC three year work plan represents the highest priority projects for the entire lead entity, integrated between the East Kitsap Chapter and the South Sound Chapter of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. Projects were derived from the above information and entered into the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) system. Once projects were entered into the HWS, their progress could be tracked. The HWS system was accessible to project sponsors, partners and the public which allowed for valuable project information to be shared between the Lead Entity and other interest groups. Once projects were established, the WSWC discussed their status and modifications at monthly meetings throughout the year.		
How Comments Addressed	<p>Project Sponsors initially filled out a Letter of Intent (LOI) to start the review process. After the LOI was accepted, Project Sponsors were invited to present to the TAG. Feedback on the projects was provided and Sponsors took advice and made changes to their projects or explained why they could not make changes. Project Sponsors also got feedback from the TAG during site visits in April. At the end of site visits on day two (April 22, 2015), TAG members, SRFB members and Project Sponsors were given the opportunity to sit down for several hours and discuss their projects. Project Sponsors were again invited to give presentations on May 12, 2015 to the CAG and the TAG.</p> <p>Two projects did present a concern to the TAG. One project (Schel-chelb Phase II on Bainbridge Island) was problematic because it was to create freshwater habitat on a shoreline area and had been turned down for permitting by the City of Bainbridge Island due to environmental impacts. The Project Sponsor was informed, after their presentation to TAG, they could still apply, but it was highly unlikely that their project would be considered for funding. Due to the complexities in permitting, in addition to technical questions on the merits of the project proposal (to replace one habitat type with another), the TAG strongly discouraged the applicant from proceeding with the application. The applicant did not apply in PRISM.</p> <p>A second project (Schoolhouse Creek – Anderson Island) was eliminated from consideration because it was not a priority for WSWC and did not align with the results chains (summarizing key salmon recovery strategies in the West Sound Watersheds) or recovery plan. Other issues gave the TAG pause when considering this project. This small</p>		

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity
<p>stream was not a priority and the Project Sponsor was planting the stream with chum salmon. The Project Sponsor did not have a current design for their proposed re-alignment of the stream. Although the Project Sponsor did apply through PRISM, the TAG decided to pull the project from the draft ranked list.</p>	

WRIAs 15, 16, 17	Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Hood Canal Coordinating Council Board of Directors approved the regional salmon recovery prioritization guidance, Guidance for Prioritizing Salmonid Stocks, Issues, and Actions for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. The Guidance guides salmon recovery project development and evaluation. Evaluation criteria carries this guidance a step further by asking four overarching questions about a proposed project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the priority level of the highest priority salmonid stock that would benefit from the proposed project? 2. What is the relative importance of the issue (or the priority of that issue) affecting the performance of the stock that a proposed project aims to positively affect by its implementation? 3. What is the relative importance of the action corresponding to a proposed project in its potential for redressing the targeted issue that affects the stock of interest? 4. Do the project merits adequately and logically contribute to the issue affecting the targeted stock while demonstrating the project readiness for funding? <p>These questions led to the following Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Scoring Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit to Salmon: primary stock priority, priority of primary issue affecting stock, priority of primary action addressing issue. • Certainty of Success: adequate and logical project scope, sequencing and planning efforts, implementation readiness and support. • Cost Effectiveness: justified project expense, and benefit relative to cost. <p>The Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) considered the project list according to the HCCC Board of Director Guidance utilizing TAG recommendations, funding source eligibility, HCCC allocation structure guidance, cost relative to benefit, and community support.</p> <p>HCCC allocation structure guidance is to fund high priority salmon recovery projects by distribution of funding toward: 35% Hood Canal Summer Chum habitats, 35% Chinook habitats, 10% nearshore habitats, and 10% assessment projects.</p> <p>The HCCC Citizens Committee, comprised of the HCCC Board of Directors and the CAG, met to approve the ranked project list in August 2015. The final list for 2015 is consistent with the technically ranked list recommended earlier in the process.</p>

Technical Advisory Group	TAG Member	Expertise	Member Affiliation
	Kathlene Barnhart	Geomorphologist, Project Manager	Kitsap County
	Dave Tucker	Engineer	Kitsap County
	Hans Daubenberger	Habitat & Marine Biologist, Research & Monitory Program Manager	Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
	Abby Welch	Fin Fish Management Biologist	Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
	Randy Lumpner	Environmental Planner	Skokomish Tribe
	Matt Kowalski	Steelhead Biologist	Skokomish Tribe

WRIAs 15, 16, 17		Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity	
	Eric Carlsen	Engineer	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity
	Chris Waldbillig	Hood Canal Lead Habitat Biologist	WA Fish and Wildlife Service
	Marc McHenry	Fish Biologist	US Forest Service
	Carrie Cook-Tabor	Fish Biologist	US Fish and Wildlife Service
	Jody Walters	Salmon Habitat Biologist	NOAA Fisheries
SRFB Review Panel Participation	SRFB Review Panel members and RCO grants managers participated in field reviews and provided comments on pre-applications and final applications. The RCO grants manager, Mike Ramsey, also was instrumental in implementing the process and ensuring alignment with RCO processes and protocols.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Project sponsors presented their highest priority projects for salmon recovery as defined by the priorities in: the Hood Canal & Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan, the Mid-Hood Canal Chinook Recovery Plan, the Skokomish Chinook Recovery Plan, and the Guidance for Prioritizing Salmonid Stocks, Issues, and Actions for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. Proposed projects are listed on the 2015 3-Year Work Program in which each project is linked to the recovery plan strategy it addresses. TAG members then assessed each project’s alignment with prioritization stocks issues and actions as it relates to salmon recovery in the Hood Canal region. This review determined qualifying proposals for the HCCC Lead Entity grant round process.		
How Comments Addressed	<p>TAG and CAG provided comments on proposals during the pre-application phase and incorporated into project refinement prior to applications being submitted. Opportunities for project feedback was given during site visits, presentation & evaluation meetings, written comments, and/or sub-group meetings. The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments during the pre-application phase that were addressed in the final application attached in PRISM. Robust project reviews by the TAG and CAG throughout the evaluation process yielded several recommendations for improvement that were incorporated into final project descriptions resulting in increased certainty of success in the implementation of proposed salmon recovery projects.</p> <p>The HCCC Citizens Committee, comprised of the HCCC Board of Directors and the Citizens Advisory Group, conducted the policy review and adopted the ranked list as recommended by the Citizens Advisory Group.</p>		

WRIAs 17, 18, 19		North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon	
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Lead Entity process guide and associated scorebook – which are available upon request – are reviewed by our Lead Entity Citizens Group and generally carry significant weight when they make final funding decisions. Indeed, this year their decision was to fund down the project list as ranked by the Technical Review Group. Specific evaluation criteria are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed priority • Addresses limiting factor • Addresses stock status and trends • Restores formerly productive habitat • Benefits other stocks • Protects high quality fish habitat • Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan • Likelihood of success based on approach 		

WRIAs 17, 18, 19	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports restoration of ecosystem functions • Reasonableness of cost and budget • Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Technical Review Group Membership , April 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rebecca Benjamin, North Olympic Salmon Coalition, Executive Director 2. Megan Adamire, Clallam Conservation District, Restoration Practitioner 3. Coleman Byrnes, Citizen Salmon Advocate 4. Chris Byrnes, WDFW Watershed Steward 5. John Cambalik, Coordinator, Straits Ecosystem Recovery Network 6. Mike Haggerty, Makah Tribe, Fisheries Biologist, Haggerty Consulting 7. Patrick Crain, Olympic National Park, Biologist 8. Michele Canale, North Olympic Land Trust 9. Gretchen Glaub, Ecosystem Recovery Coordinator; Puget Sound Partnership 10. Ian Miller, Ph.D; Washington SeaGrant 11. Randy Johnson, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Habitat Program Manager (Alt. Robert Knapp, Restoration Planner, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe) 12. Cathy Lear, Clallam County Dept. of Community Development, Senior Biologist 13. Raymond Moses, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe; Project Biologist (Alt.Mike McHenry, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe; Habitat Restoration Manager) 14. Tim Rymer, Citizen, Retired WDFW Habitat Biologist & NMFS Fish Biologist 15. Pete Vanderhoof, Citizen; Salt Creek Farmer; B.S. WWU Environmental Policy
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>The SRFB Review Panel attended two days of site visits here on the North Olympic Peninsula. Their written comments were provided to project sponsors. Those comments were also provided to the Technical Review Group and our Lead Entity Citizens Group. Project sponsors are supposed to incorporate that information as they finalize their project applications as well as addressing Review Panel Concerns when they make their final project presentation to the Technical Review & Citizen groups.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>In order to qualify to apply for SRFB or PSAR funds, projects have to be included on our 2015 Three Year workplan. All of those proposed projects can be found on the Habitat Work Schedule. There is a call for new or updated projects to be added to the workplan annually, prior to the start of the grant round.</p> <p>All of the projects on that work plan are rescored every three years, which occurred in 2014. This year, new project additions were scored & then incorporated into the ranked project list.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Project sponsors are directed to incorporate changes they have made into their formal application and indicate major changes made when they give their final project presentations to the technical and citizens committee members prior to the projects being scored. Those who do not make needed changes usually see that reflected within their project scores. This year, both the Technical and Citizens group were very pleased with the high quality and caliber of projects submitted and support was forthcoming for all of them.</p>

Project List Summary Table

Following is a table summarizing the region’s project list as submitted on August 15, 2015.

Hood Canal is included within the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region for Chinook and steelhead. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives a SRFB allocation of \$772,165 from the Puget Sound Partnership for Chinook. Hood Canal is considered a separate salmon recovery region for summer chum and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council receives an additional \$423,000 of the regional SRFB allocation for Hood Canal summer chum. A separate section is included within this report for the Hood Canal region.

Table 5: Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1240	Downey Farmstead- Frager Road	City of Kent	Chinook	Page 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River
2	15-1291	Lones –Turley Levee Conceptual Design	King County	Chinook	Pages 7-41 and 7-43, Projects MG-9 and MG-11, Middle Green River
3	15-1221	Maury Island Aquatic Reserve	King County	Chinook	Page 7-124, Project NS-17, Nearshore
4	13-1099	Duwamish Gardens Restoration	City of Tukwila	Chinook	Pg. 7-90, Project Duw-7, Shallow Water Habitat Creation, Duwamish Transition Zone
5	14-1001	Mill Creek Side Channel (Leber)	City of Kent	Chinook	Page 7-62, Project LG-7, Lower Green River

Table 6: Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1206	SF Skokomish LWD Enhancement Phase 3	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	From Skokomish M&AM Results Chain "Restore upper watershed conditions in South Fork and major tributaries"; substrategy "Increase woody debris and log jam density"
2	15-1051	Sequim Bay Shoreline Restoration - Dawley Phase	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Restoration of the Sequim Bay shore will provide the best way to restore the estuarine-marine waters for the Jimmycomelately population. Ch7,p2 Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Plan, 2005.
3	15-1196	Upper SF Skokomish Channel / Floodplain Assessment	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	From Skokomish M&AM Results Chain "Restore upper watershed conditions in South Fork and major tributaries"; substrategy "Increase woody debris and log jam density"
4	15-1192	Salmon Creek - W. Uncas Bridge Construction	Jefferson County Public Works	Hood Canal Summer Chum	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch7, p2 Protection, restoration and maintenance of the Jimmycomelately and Salmon/Snow Creek watersheds are of paramount importance.

Appendix J– Regional Summaries

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
5	15-1205	Lower Mainstem Skokomish LWD Design at HWY 101	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	From Skokomish M&AM Results Chain "Restore lower floodplain conditions"; substrategy "Construct ELJs and install log jams to restore channel complexity and sediment processes"
6	15-1195	Skokomish Valley Rd Realignment Conceptual Design	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	From Skokomish M&AM Results Chains "Restore lower floodplain conditions"
7	15-1200	Snow Creek Uncas Preserve Phase 2	Jefferson Land Trust	Hood Canal Summer Chum	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch7, p2 Protection, restoration and maintenance of the Jimmycomelately and Salmon/Snow Creek watersheds are of paramount importance.
8	15-1189	Big Quilcene River Floodplain Key Pieces	Jefferson County	Hood Canal Summer Chum	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch8, p24 Restore sinuosity in the Big Quilcene R in the historical tidally influence acres, remove dikes.
9	15-1197	Weaver Creek Reconnection	Mason Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	Skokomish Chinook M&AM draft framework, p107 Remove impediments to meander, avulsion, and channel connectivity (LFLOOD2)

Appendix J– Regional Summaries

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
10	15-1191	Hood Canal Bridge Impact Assessment	Long Live the Kings	Puget Sound Steelhead	Mid-Hood Canal M&AM draft framework, p78 Identify and Address Impacts of Hood Canal Bridge.
11	15-1202	Hood Canal Summer Chum Nearshore Habitat Use Assessment	Wild Fish Conservancy	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Identified as a gap; Ranked #2 in Hood Canal preliminary prioritized actions list
12	15-1204	Lower Big Quilcene River Design - phase 2	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Hood Canal Summer Chum	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch8, p24 Restore sinuosity in the Big Quilcene R in the historical tidally influence acres, remove dikes, remove artificially aggraded delta cone.
13	15-1190	Duckabush River Estuary Restoration Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Chinook	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch9, p32 restore tidal connectivity, reconnect northern distributary channel.
14/ IMW	15-1203	Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration Ph 2 - IMW	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Hood Canal Summer Chum	HC Summer Chum Recovery Plan, Ch12, p253-255-UW Research Station; Big Beef Cr Preservation; Remove UW Service Road & Fill; Intensively Monitored Watershed Plan: p17-B Beef Cr. Control sediment delivery/routing, temperature, low summer discharge
IMW	15-1194	Seabeck Ck IMW Acquisition and Estuary Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Steelhead	Intensively Monitored Watershed treatment

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
IMW	15-1193	Seabeck Creek IMW Restoration	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Steelhead	Intensively Monitored Watershed treatment

Table 7: Island County Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1050	Kristoferson Creek Fish Passage Barrier Correction	Snohomish Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59); Goal 3, Objective 1 (pg62)
2	15-1049	Iverson Stakeholder Integration Project	Island County	Puget Sound Chinook	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)
3	15-1048	Camano Island State Park Lagoon Restoration	Skagit River System Cooperative	Puget Sound Chinook	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59); Goal 3, Objective 1 (pg 62)
4	15-1072	Greenbank Marsh Restoration Issues Assessment	Whidbey Island Conservation District	Puget Sound Chinook	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)
5	15-1060	2015 Culvert Prioritization Assessment – Area 2	Island County Public Works	Puget Sound Chinook	Goal 2, Objective 2 (pg 61); Goal 1, Objective 1 (pg 58); Goal 4, Objective 3 (pg 64)
6	15-1485	Whidbey Basin Pocket Estuary Census	Skagit River System Cooperative	Puget Sound Chinook	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59); Goal 3, Objective 1 (pg62)

Table 8: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1054	Sammamish River Side Channel Restoration – Ph 3	City of Bothell	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N338 in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan, Vol. II, Chap. 11, page 64. Also on Three-Year Work Plan.
2	15-1058	Lower Bear Creek Natural Area Additions	King County	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N218 in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan, Vol. II, Chap. 11, page 44. Also on Three-Year Work Plan.
3	15-1059	Bear Creek Reach 6 Restoration – Phase II Design	Adopt a Stream Foundation	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N214 in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan, Vol. II, Chap. 11, page 43. Also on Three-Year Work Plan.
4	15-1056	Meadowdale Beach Park Barrier Removal	Snohomish County	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project M228 in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan, Vol. II, Chap. 13, page 18. Also on Three-Year Work Plan.
5	15-1067	Willowmoor – Preliminary Design	King County	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N358 in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan, Vol. II, Chap. 11, page 69. Also on Three-Year Work Plan.
6	15-1071	Evans Creek Relocation Project	City of Bothell	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N432A in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan (not in original plan document; added later; in HWS). Also on Three-Year Work Plan.

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
7	15-1057	Little Bear Creek Knotweed Control and Reforestation	King County	Puget Sound Chinook, Puget Sound Steelhead	Project N079A in WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan (not in original plan document; added later; in HWS). Also on Three-Year Work Plan.

Table 9: Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1261	Nisqually Chinook Recovery Monitoring	Nisqually River Foundation	Nisqually Chinook	ALL
2	15-1233	Mashel Shoreline Protection Phase IV	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	MRPR
3	15-1231	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Nisqually Chinook	MRPR
4	15-1238	Whitewater Reach Protection Project	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	MNPR
5	15-1232	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III Conservation Easement	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	MRPR
Alt 1	15-1236	Middle Ohop Protection Phase II	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	OCPR
Alt 2	15-1246	McKenna Area Small Lots Acquisitions	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	NMPR
Alt 3	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition	Squaxin Island Tribe	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 43 of 2014 3-YWP

Table 10: North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1055	Dungeness River Floodplain Restoration- Robinson Phase	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan & NOPL 3 Year Work Plan
2	15-1051	Sequim Bay Shoreline Restoration. Olympic Salmon Coalition	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan & NOPL 3 Year Work Plan
3	15-1052	Dungeness River RR Floodplain Restoration JSKT FUNDED EARLY ACTION	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan & NOPL 3 Year Work Plan
4	15-1045	Beach Lake Acquisition	Coastal Watershed Institute \$141,518.	Chinook	NOPL 3 Year Work Plan & Chinook Recovery Plan Nearshore chapter
5	15-1061	Pysht Floodplain Restoration PH3Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Chinook	PS Chinook Recovery Plan & NOPL 3 Year Work Plan

Table 11: Pierce County Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1224	South Prairie Creek (RM 4.0 - 4.6) Phase 1	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	PS Chinook and PS Steelhead (see discussion on page 2 of strategy: http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/968)	Yes, page 17
2	15-1159	Chambers Dam Acquisition	Forterra	Coho, PS Chinook and PS Steelhead	Yes, page 18
3	15-1157	Neadham Road Acquisition and Design	Pierce County Surface Water Management	PS Chinook and PS Steelhead Coho	Yes, page 20 (levee setbacks)
4	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition	Squaxin Island Tribe	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 43 of 2014 3-YWP for WRIA 14

Table 12: San Juan County Community Development Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1239	Ecology of Resident Chinook in the San Juan Islands	Long Live the Kings	All Puget Sound Chinook stocks	Tier I. The TAG has been asking for this project. Fills a large data gap.
2	15-1300	Cascade Creek Acquisition	San Juan County Land Bank	Whidbey-Samish basin juvenile salmon	Tier I
3	15-1288	Mud Bad, Sucia Island saltmarsh restoration	Friends of the San Juans	All Puget Sound Chinook stocks	Tier II
4	15-1289	Forage Fish Spawning Habitat Rehabilitation Project	Friends of the San Juans	Surf smelt	Tier II
5	15-1290	Neck Point Lagoon and Beach Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Surf smelt	Tier II

Table 13: Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1167	Milltown Island Phase 2 Preliminary Design	WDFW	Chinook	Page 6, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
2	15-1165	Pressentin Park Restoration Phase 2 and 3*	SFEG	Chinook	Page 7, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
3	15-1168	Skagit Basin Riparian Restoration 2	SRSC	Chinook	Pages 7 & 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
4	15-1164	Hamilton/Carey's Slough Preliminary Design	SFEG	Chinook	Page 7, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
5	15-1166	Skagit Side Channel Barrier Final Design	SFEG	Chinook	Page 7, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
6	15-1169	Illabot Creek Alluvial Fan Restoration Phase 2b	SRSC	Chinook	Page 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
7	15-1172	Lake Creek Wetland Complex Protection	SLT	Steelhead	SWC 2010 Interim Steelhead Strategy
8	15-1174	Goodell Creek Restoration Feasibility	USIT	Chinook	Page 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach
N/A	15-1449	Skagit Habitat Status & Trends Monitoring Implementation	SRSC	Chinook	Chapter 15; Skagit Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan

Table 14: Snohomish Basin Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	09-1277	Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration	Tulalip Tribe	Chinook	Page 11-25 Appendix L-10
2	09-1279	Smith Island Estuarine Restoration	Snohomish County PW	Chinook	Page 11-25 Appendix L-9, 11
3	15-1163	Raging River Acquisition	King County DNRP	Chinook	Appendix L-24
4	15-1198	Moga Back Channel Construction	Snohomish Conservation District	Chinook	Appendix L-27
5	15-1131	Woods Creek In-stream Restoration	Adopt a Stream Foundation	Chinook	Page 11-50
6	15-1199	Middle Pilchuck LWD Design	Wild Fish Conservancy	Chinook	Appendix L-43

Table 15: Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1333	Stilly Side Channel Monitoring	Snohomish County Public Works	Summer/Fall Chinook	Page 154 Validation Monitoring
2	15-1110	Knotweed Control	Snohomish County Public Works	Summer/Fall Chinook	Page 43, Impact of Noxious Weeds

Table 16: West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
N/A	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition	Squaxin Island Tribe	Puget Sound Chinook, winter steelhead, chum, coho	Line 43 of 2014 3-YWP for WRIA 13/14
1	15-1079	Crescent Creek Culvert Feasibility Study	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Puget Sound Chinook and winter steelhead	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Culverts and fish passage strategy]
2	15-1080	Grovers Creek Acquisition Phase II	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Winter steelhead,	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Limiting Factors Analysis]
3	15-1075	Harper Estuary Restoration Final Design	Kitsap County	Puget Sound Chinook	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Shoreline restoration and culverts/fish passage strategies]
4	15-1076	Port Orchard Passage Phase I Feasibility and Design	Bainbridge Island Land Trust	Puget Sound Chinook	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Shoreline restoration strategy]
5	14-1861	Purdy Creek Restoration Feasibility Design	Pierce County	Puget Sound Chinook	South Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Shoreline Restoration/Culverts and fish passage strategy]
6	15-1074	Cowling Creek Culverts Replacement Design	Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group	Winter steelhead	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Culverts/fish passage strategy]
7	14-1949	Evergreen Park Nearshore Restoration Design	City of Bremerton Public Works & Utilities	Puget Sound Chinook	West Sound 3-Year Work Plan [Shoreline restoration strategy]

Table 17: WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1283	SF Nasset Phase 1 Restoration	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2014-2016 WRIA 1 3-Year Project Plan Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices
2	15-1285	NF Farmhouse Phase 3 Design	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
3	15-1286	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase I	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
4	15-1271	South Fork Acme Reach Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action

Appendix J– Regional Summaries

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
					#2 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
5	15-1278	Skookum-Edfro Reach Restoration	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
6	15-1287	NF Farmhouse Phase 2b	Nooksack Tribe	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
7	15-1276	SF Camp 18 Restoration	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices
8	15-1284	Upper Cavanaugh-Fobes Phase 2 Design	Lummi Nation	Chinook (Puget Sound ESU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2 • 2013-2015 WRIA 1 3-year Project Plan • Tier 1 and Tier 2 strategies in 2014 Project Development Matrices

Table 18: WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1152	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition	Squaxin Island Tribe	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 43 of 2014 3-YWP
2	15-1154	Deschutes RM 33 LWD Placement	South Puget Sound SEG	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 11 of 2014 3-YWP
3	15-1228	WRIA 13 Water Type Assessment, Phase IV	Wild Fish Conservancy	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 108 of 2014 3-YWP
4	15-1226	Deschutes RM 21 LWD Placement	South Puget Sound SEG	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 11 of 2014 3-YWP
5	15-1227	Lower Lake Lawrence Channel Restoration	South Puget Sound SEG	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Lines 31 and 37 of 2014 3-YWP and line 3 of 2015 addition

Appendix J– Regional Summaries

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

6	15-1176	Deschutes Floodplain Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 87 of 2014 3-YWP
7	15-1107	Deschutes River Bridge Design	Capitol Land Trust	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 65 of 2014 3-YWP

Table 19: WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Proposed Projects

Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
1	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition	Squaxin Island Tribe	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 43 of 2014 3-YWP
2	15-1177	WRIA 14 Water Type Assessment, Phase III	Wild Fish Conservancy	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 108 of 2014 3-YWP
3	15-1182	Anderson Creek Enhancement Project	South Puget Sound SEG	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 52 of 2014 3-YWP and line 4 of 2015 addition
4	15-1201	Lower Goldsborough Riparian Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 89 of 2014 3-YWP
5	15-1229	Upper Likes Creek Road Abandonment	Mason Conservation District	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 44 and 58 of 2014 3-YWP and line 6 of 2015 addition
6	15-1108	Little Skookum Inlet Riparian Habitat Protection	Forterra	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, chum, Coho	Line 98 of 2014 3-YWP

4 Year Work Plan Consistency Reviews

2015 Consistency Review of WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Projects

WRIA 8 (Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed) is submitting projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for WRIA 8, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, the watershed’s three-year work plan, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 20: Projects Submitted by WRIA 8 (Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed)

	Project	Amount	Notes (from Appendix J, submitted by
1	Sammamish River Side Channel Restoration	\$602,324	
2	Lower Bear Creek Natural Area Additions	\$375,000	
3	Bear Creek Reach 6 Restoration, Phase II	\$50,000	In finalizing the project list for this grant round, two sponsors were asked to adjust course on the basis of technical considerations. The resolution for each is as follows: 1) <u>Bear Creek Reach 6 Restoration – Phase II</u> – The proposal was for a design/build restoration project based on existing design concepts. After visiting the site and reviewing the proposal, the Subcommittee felt the site offered greater restoration potential than that which was proposed. The final project list reflects a smaller grant award than the amount requested by the sponsor, with the funding to be applied to design only and focused on the limiting factors for juvenile Chinook salmon. The sponsor will be required to check in with the WRIA 8 Technical Committee as the design work progresses. (See below – Evans Creek – for 2nd resolution)
4	Meadowdale Beach Park Barrier Removal Design	\$250,000	
5	Willowmoor Floodplain Restoration Design	\$200,000	

	Project	Amount	Notes (from Appendix J, submitted by
6	Evans Creek Relocation	\$338,174	2) <u>Evans Creek Relocation</u> – The initial application proposed construction costs related to a channel relocation project. The WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee desired design changes centering on modified wood placements and less use of imported stream substrate, the combination of which will result in a less- confined channel and will better support habitat-forming processes. The Subcommittee also desired to see a modified planting plan incorporating more native conifers and wetland-type vegetation. Rather than awarding the full amount of requested construction funds, the Subcommittee recommended reduced grant funding, with a portion to be applied to modifying the design as mentioned above in the progression from preliminary design to final design. Design guidance was provided, and the sponsor will be expected to come to the WRIA 8 Technical Committee to check in on the progress making the requested changes.
7	Little Bear Creek Knotweed Control and Reforestation	\$75,400	

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with strategies and priorities identified in the WRIA8 planning documents. Most projects are located in the freshwater environment and are intended to benefit survival of Chinook in the watershed. All of the freshwater projects are located in the Sammamish River subwatershed (North Lake Washington) and are consistent with strategies and priorities identified for this area. The Meadowdale beach project is a small stream flowing directly into Puget Sound. The WRIA 8 Phase I M&AM plan included a results chain for the reconnection of non-natal pocket estuaries benefiting migrating juvenile Chinook and other salmonids in Puget Sound.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of WRIA 9 Salmon Recovery Projects

WRIA 9 (Green/Duwamish/Central Puget Sound Watershed) is submitting five projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for WRIA 9, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan, the watershed’s three-year work plan, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 21: Projects Submitted by WRIA 9 (Green/Duwamish/Central Puget Sound Watershed):

	Project	Amount	Notes (from Appendix J, submitted by watershed)
1	Duwamish Gardens 13-1099	\$36,423 PSAR	Within the Duwamish Transition Zone. Project received prior SRFB and PSAR funding and was fully funded for construction. However, when the project went to bid in April 2015, the bids were higher than the engineer’s estimate. This funding helps fill that funding gap.
2	Mill Creek – Leber Restoration 14-1001	\$292,000 PSAR	This and Downey Farmstead Restoration are located within same 5-mile reach and address the same conservation hypothesis for the lower Green River, LG-1: “Protecting and creating/restoring habitat that provides refuge (particularly side channels, off channels, and tributary access) and habitat complexity (particularly pools) for juvenile salmon over a range of flow conditions at a variety of locations (e.g., mainstem channel edge, river bends, and tributary mouths) and will enhance habitat quality and quantity and lead to greater juvenile salmon residence time, greater growth, and survival.” The lack of rearing habitat in the Lower Green River and the estuary is the critical factor for the productivity of fry migrants, and these projects are important for filling that need. While viewed individually, the projects may provide limited benefit but the expected benefit of all projects collectively is much greater.
3	Downey Farmstead – Frager Road Relocation 15-1240	\$372,647 PSAR \$327,353 SRFB	See above note. Additional info: Reviewed as part of the PSAR Large Cap project list, but not funded in the 2015-2017 cycle due to lack of funding. The overall project cost estimate is \$5.4 million and this first phase of funding will relocate Frager Road and utilities, which needs to be completed before the restoration components can be constructed.

	Project	Amount	Notes (from Appendix J, submitted by watershed)
			Goal is to seek additional funding in future to proceed with the restoration habitat elements and we believe the project will be very competitive for funding after this road relocation is completed.
4	Lones-Turley Levee Setback Conceptual Design 15-1291	\$200,000 PSAR	Ranked as the top priority project within the Middle Green River sub-watershed. It addresses two Conservation Hypotheses from the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan: MG-1 - "Protecting and creating/restoring habitat that provides refugia (particularly side channels, off channels
5	Maury Island Aquatic Reserve Protection 15-1221	\$200,000 PSAR	Will acquire, and ultimately restore through armoring removal, property in the marine shoreline bordering the Maury Island Aquatic Reserve in order to protect eelgrass, marine nearshore rearing habitat, and forage fish spawning habitat. This meets the goal of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan which calls for protection and restoration of nearshore sediment transport processes

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with strategies and priorities identified in the WRIA 9 planning documents. Four of the projects are located in the Green/Duwamish and target the three priority areas and floodplain restoration strategies identified in the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan and 2015 Phase I M&AM plan. These areas are the Duwamish estuary, lower Green, and middle Green subwatersheds. These projects are important components of a larger strategy to reconnect floodplain habitats on the mainstem river. One project, also consistent with WRIA 9 plan, addresses marine nearshore habitat on Maury Island. This project is intended to protect and improve shoreline habitat forming processes and marine habitat components.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of WRIA 10/12 Salmon Recovery Projects

The Pierce County Lead Entity (WRIA 10/12 – Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover) is submitting 3 projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for WRIA 10/12, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the 2012 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy, the current three-year work plan for WRIA 10/12, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 22: Projects Submitted by WRIA 10/12:

15-1107		West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition – project of regional significance towards which all South Sound Lead Entities committed funding (ranked #1 in WRIsAs 13 and 14, and then listed in WRIA 15, 10/12, and Nisqually ranked lists put forward for
1	15-1244	South Prairie Creek (RM 4.0 – 4.6) Phase I
2	15-1159	Chambers Creek Dam Acquisition
3	15-1157	Neadham Road Acquisition and Flood Control Facility Abandonment Design

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with the strategies in the WRIA 10/12 Chinook Recovery Plan chapter and the WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy and will be an important contribution to recovery of Chinook in the Puyallup/White. Removal of the Chambers Dam in particular is one of the highest priority actions called for in WRIA 12, and the proposed acquisition project is an important step in that direction. The Neadham Road acquisition project is an important component of a larger strategy to reconnect 1.3 miles of floodplain habitat along the right bank of the Puyallup River restoring riverine habitat forming processes on the mainstem river, providing important early rearing habitat for Chinook and other salmonids, and contributing to improved food chain support to the mainstem river. The South Prairie Creek project has similar project benefits in South Prairie Creek, an important tributary to the Puyallup River.

Additionally, the Puyallup/White watershed has committed funding to WRIA 14’s Oakland Bay project, deeming it a project of regional significance in South Sound (each of the five Lead Entities committed funding to this project through a local decision-making process). The West Oakland Bay project is discussed in the South Sound project review.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across

all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of Nisqually Salmon Recovery Projects

The Nisqually River Lead Entity is submitting eight projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for Nisqually, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the three-year work plans, Nisqually Chinook Stock Management Plan (2011), the Action Plan (contained within the NCSMP), the Nisqually draft steelhead recovery plan, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 23: Projects Submitted by Nisqually Lead Entity:

RANK	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME
1	15-1261	Nisqually Chinook Recovery Monitoring
2	15-1233	Mashel Shoreline Protection Phase IV
3	15-1231	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III
4	15-1238	Whitewater Reach Protection Project
5	15-1232	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III Conservation Easement
Alt 1	15-1236	Middle Ohop Protection Phase II
Alt 2	15-1246	McKenna Area Small Lots Acquisitions
	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition – project of regional significance towards <i>which all South Sound Lead Entities</i> committed funding (ranked #1 in WRIAs 13 and 14, and then listed in WRIA 15, 10/12, and Nisqually ranked lists put forward for funding)

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with strategies and priorities identified in the Nisqually planning documents. These projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process undertaken by the Nisqually Habitat Work Group and Nisqually River Council. The Mashel River projects expand on previous projects to improve habitat conditions through the placement of large woody material benefiting Chinook, and steelhead, along with other salmonids utilizing the Mashel. Protection through acquisition and conservation easements is a primary strategy identified in the Nisqually watershed plans (Chinook and draft steelhead plan). Projects on the mainstem Nisqually River add to the already significant amount of protected shoreline in the Nisqually watershed. The Ohop and Mashel protection projects should help promote long-term restoration in these subwatersheds.

Additionally, Nisqually has committed funding to WRIA 14’s Oakland Bay project, deeming it a project of regional significance in South Sound (each of the five Lead Entities committed

funding to this project through a local decision-making process). The West Oakland Bay project is discussed in the South Sound project review.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of South Sound Salmon Recovery Projects

The South Sound Lead Entities are submitting 13 projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for South Sound, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the three-year work plans, the WRIA 13 Freshwater Strategy, the WRIA 14 Freshwater Strategy, the WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy, the Squaxin Island Tribe’s statement of priority species, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 24: Projects Submitted by Lead Entities that contribute to implementation of South Sound chapter and local strategies

RANK	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME
PROJECT OF REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN SOUTH SOUND		
	15-1107	West Oakland Bay Restoration and Acquisition – <i>project of regional significance towards which all South Sound Lead Entities committed funding (ranked #1 in WRIAs 13 and 14, and then listed in WRIA 15, 10/12, and Nisqually ranked lists put forward for funding)</i>
WRIA 10/12 PROJECTS		
2	15-1159	Chambers Creek Dam Acquisition - <i>from WRIA 10/12’s project list where it ranked #2; reviewed in their consistency review; falls under South Sound geography, so listed here</i>
WRIA 13 PROJECTS		
2	15-1226	Deschutes RM 33 LWD Placement
3	15-1176	WRIA 13 Water Type Assessment, Phase IV
4	15-1228	Deschutes RM 21 LWD Placement
5	15-1227	Lower Lake Lawrence Channel Restoration
6	15-1152	Deschutes Floodplain Acquisition
7	15-1154	Deschutes River Bridge Design
WRIA 14 PROJECTS		
2	15-1177	WRIA 14 Water Type Assessment, Phase III
3	15-1182	Anderson Creek Enhancement Project
4	15-1201	Lower Goldsborough Riparian Acquisition
5	15-1229	Upper Likes Creek Road Abandonment

RANK	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME
6	15-1108	Little Skookum Inlet Riparian Habitat Protection
WRIA 15 PROJECTS		
5	14-2176	Purdy Creek Restoration Feasibility Design – <i>from West Sound watershed's project list where it ranked #5; reviewed in their consistency review; falls under South Sound geography, so listed here</i>

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with the strategies in the South Sound Salmon Recovery Plan, the Freshwater Strategies for both WRIA 13 and WRIA 14, and the Squaxin Island Tribe’s statement of priority species. The West Oakland Bay project was deemed a project of regional significance in South Sound and consistent with documented South Sound strategies. Each of the five Lead Entities committed SRFB or PSAR funding to this project through a local decision-making process to assist in the project moving forward. This review concurs with the Lead Entities conclusions that this project is of regional significance and is consistent with marine nearshore and estuarine priorities and strategies identified in the South Sound planning documents. This project combined with past and on-going projects in Goldsborough Creek should contribute to increased diversity of salmonids in South Puget Sound. Benefits to PS Chinook may be indirect through improvements in South Sound ecosystem components important to food web and species interactions. Removal of the Chambers Dam is one of the highest priority actions called for in WRIA 12, and acquisition is an important step in that direction.

The remaining projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process undertaken by each of the Lead Entities in their respective local processes. This review notes that projects submitted for funding in South Puget Sound are across a wide geographic area, in multiple watersheds entering Puget Sound, and potential benefits to salmonids likely vary considerably by project (e.g., benefits to population spatial or life history diversity and improved habitat conditions affecting single or multiple populations). Regional recovery efforts would likely benefit if recovery (priorities, strategies, and implementation) was coordinated by a single lead organization. A lead organization would help articulate priority areas and strategies and help make clear how different projects will contribute to overall improvements in the region.

In these watersheds, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of NOPLE Salmon Recovery Projects

The North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon (NOPLE) is submitting five projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for North Olympic Peninsula, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plans for the Elwha and Dungeness, the draft WRIA 19 Salmonid Restoration Plan (version 12), the NOPLE three-year work plan, the NOPLE criteria for scoring and ranking projects, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 25: Projects Submitted by NOPLE

ID#	Project	PRISM Link
15-1055	Dungeness R. Floodplain Restoration-Robinson Phase	https://secure.rco.wa.gov/PRISM/search/ProjectSnapshot.aspx?ProjectNumber=15-1055
15-1051	Sequim Bay Shoreline Restoration: Dawley Phase	https://secure.rco.wa.gov/PRISM/search/ProjectSnapshot.aspx?ProjectNumber=15-1051
15-1053	Dungeness R. RR Reach Floodplain Restoration	https://secure.rco.wa.gov/PRISM/search/ProjectSnapshot.aspx?ProjectNumber=15-1053
15-1045	Beach Lake Acquisition	https://secure.rco.wa.gov/PRISM/search/ProjectSnapshot.aspx?ProjectNumber=15-1045
15-1061	Pysht River Floodplain Restoration: Phase III	https://secure.rco.wa.gov/PRISM/search/ProjectSnapshot.aspx?ProjectNumber=15-1061

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with the strategies in the WRIA 19 (Lyre-Hoko) Salmonid Restoration Plan, the Elwha Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, and the Dungeness Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan. Furthermore, the projects advance priorities identified by the Strait Ecosystem Recovery Network Local Integrating Network. The projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process undertaken by NOPLE in 2014 and 2015. All of the projects are included in the 2014 and 2015 Three-Year Project list developed by NOPLE. The list of projects submitted for RCO grant funding consideration in 2015 include four restoration projects, and one protection (land acquisition) project. These projects all address major limiting factors to Chinook salmon identified in the WRIA 19 Salmonid Restoration Plan, and in the Dungeness and Elwha Chinook recovery plans. Two of the projects will restore key habitats for Chinook and steelhead within the Dungeness River floodplain. The Beach Lake Acquisition proposes to protect estuary and nearshore habitats that have recently formed as a result of the removal of two major dams on the Elwha River, and is consistent with recovery objectives of restoring the natural processes and habitat that are important to ESA-listed Chinook, steelhead, bull trout, and Hood Canal summer chum salmon.

The Pysht River floodplain restoration project will provide indirect benefits to non-natal (outmigrating) ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook, since the natal populations of Chinook and steelhead in this watershed are part of the non-listed Coastal ESUs. The Sequim Bay Shoreline project will restore nearshore and estuarine habitats that are important to Chinook salmon from the Dungeness River, and Hood Canal summer chum salmon. Altogether, the projects included on NOPL’s 2015 funding list will result in improvements and additional protections to riverine, estuary, and nearshore habitats over a diverse area, and will provide multi-species benefits to Chinook salmon, Hood Canal summer chum, and steelhead.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of West Sound Watersheds Salmon Recovery Projects

The West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity (WRIA 15) is submitting seven projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for the West Sound Watersheds (WSW), the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP) the current three-year work plan for WRIA 15, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 26: Projects Submitted by the West Sound Watersheds

1	15-1079	Crescent Creek
2	15-1080	Grovers Creek
3	15-1075	Harper Estuary
4	15-1076	Port Orchard Passage
5	14-2176	Purdy Creek Restoration Feasibility Design
6	15-1074	Cowling Creek
7	14-1949	Evergreen Park

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with the strategies in the West Sound/East Kitsap Chinook Recovery Plan chapter – which emphasizes the protection and restoration of shoreline habitats, and the nearshore processes that form and maintain these habitats. There is also one project (Cowling Creek culverts replacement and design) that will primarily benefit ESA-listed Steelhead, for which regional and watershed-scale

recovery planning is underway. This project would also restore access to habitat used by Coho and Chum salmon. The Puget Sound Steelhead Technical Team recognized that the independent streams in this WRIA are important for steelhead, and that protecting and restoring habitat in these streams will be a key element to recovery for the South Puget Sound major population group (MPG). That project is listed in the current three-year work plan for WRIA 15, which Puget Sound technical reviewers have previously assessed.

All of the projects submitted by WRIA 15 were included on the 2015 update of the three-year workplan (3YWP) completed by WSW. The Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) project database and 3YWP for WRIA 15 was updated and revised in 2015. The 3YWP is now up to date in terms of project status, including linkages to the three habitat restoration results chains included in the 2014 monitoring and adaptive management (M&AM) report. The projects were all screened for consistency and scored by the WRIA 15 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and the Citizens Advisory Group (CAG). The project screening and prioritization process used to produce the project list was consistent with the strategic approach to salmon recovery for WRIA 15.

The project list submitted by WRIA 15 for funding consideration for the 2015 grant round includes a diverse set of nearshore restoration, estuary restoration, stream restoration, and fish passage (culvert replacement) projects. These projects support the habitat restoration and protection strategies described in the results chains included in the 2014 M&AM report, and together support the Chinook salmon recovery strategies and objectives of WRIA 15.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of Hood Canal Coordinating Council Salmon Recovery Projects

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council is submitting 14 projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for Hood Canal, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the three-year work plans, the Hood Canal salmon recovery prioritization guidance, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>). Note that because the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is the regional organization for Hood Canal summer chum, this list contains projects for both Chinook and summer chum.

Table 27: Projects Submitted by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council

Priority Order	Proposed Project Name	Hood Canal Summer			
		Chum	Chinook	Nearshore	Assessment
1	SF Skokomish LWD Enhancement Phase 3		\$224,692		
2	Sequim Bay Shoreline Restoration - Dawley Phase			\$400,221	
3	Upper SF Skokomish Channel / Floodplain Assessment		\$305,213		
4	Salmon Creek - W. Uncas Bridge Construction	\$763,300			
5	Lower Mainstem Skokomish LWD Design at HWY 101		\$265,302		
6	Skokomish Valley Rd. Realignment Conceptual Design		\$362,990		
7	*Snow Creek Uncas Preserve Phase 2	\$150,979			
8	**Big Quilcene River Floodplain Key Pieces	\$361,580			
9	Weaver Creek Reconnection		\$199,574		
10	Hood Canal Bridge Impact Assessment				\$385,994
11	Hood Canal Summer Chum Nearshore Habitat Use Assessment				\$396,400
12	***Lower Big Quilcene River Design - phase 2	\$200,000			
13	***Duckabush River Estuary Restoration Planning		\$226,515		
14	****Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration Ph 2 - IMW	\$450,361			
Total Project List Funding Request by Category		\$1,926,220	\$1,584,286	\$400,221	\$782,394
HCCC Lead Entity Allocation Guidance by Category		35%	\$1,820,794	35%	\$1,820,794
CAG Recommendation of Project Funding by Category		\$1,475,859	\$1,584,286	\$400,221	\$782,394

***Snow Creek Uncas Preserve Phase 2** conditioned if funded: If the parking lot is constructed then it shall adhere to Western Washington Stormwater Design Manual and be submitted to the Lead Entity Advisory Groups for review and approval. Or, the sponsor may choose to not construct the parking and the element may be removed from the project scope.

****Big Quilcene River Floodplain Key Pieces** conditioned if funded: If the acquisition of the primary properties cannot go forward, the sponsors have to submit the scope, budget, and justification for the secondary properties (options) to the Lead Entity Advisory Groups for approval.

*****Lower Big Quilcene River Design - phase 2 & Duckabush River Estuary Restoration Planning**

conditioned if funded: If match is not achieved, proposal must come back to Lead Entity Advisory Groups for approval.

******Lower Big Beef Creek Restoration Ph2 - IMW** qualifies for SRFB funding through the HCCC Lead Entity only if it is not funded through the IMW funding source.

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that all 14 projects are consistent with the recovery strategies in the Skokomish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, the Mid Hood Canal Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, and the Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Recovery plan. The Hood Canal Bridge Impact Assessment will primarily benefit ESA-listed Steelhead, for which regional and watershed-scale recovery planning is underway, but is consistent with a high priority project for the lead entity and the Local Integrating Organization (LIO). The Mid Hood Canal (MHC) 2014 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Strategy identified the Hood Canal Bridge as an impediment to Chinook adult and smolt migration, and developed a results chain to address this issue for Chinook recovery. Consequently, this project was found to be consistent with MHC Chinook recovery strategy even though it primarily focuses on Steelhead. These projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process undertaken by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) in 2014 and 2015. The majority of projects (seven) submitted for funding consideration in 2015 are planning projects, five are restoration projects, and two are acquisition and restoration projects. The Sequim Bay Shoreline Restoration project (Dawley Phase) was submitted to the RCO by both the HCCC and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPE). The majority of projects (10) submitted in 2015 by HCCC address habitat limitations to salmonid production in the freshwater environment, three projects address limitations in the nearshore and estuary habitats, and one project addresses migration survival limitations in the marine environment. In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Projects

The Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Nooksack Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the three-year work plans, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>) for the 8 projects identified in the table below to determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for WRIA 1.

Table 28: Projects Submitted by WRIA 1

#	Project	Sponsor	Notes for ranked order of projects
1	South Fork Nasset Phase 1 Restoration 15-1283	Nooksack Tribe	2014 Alternate Rolled up for 2015 Funding
2	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 3 Design 15-1285	Nooksack Tribe	2014 Alternate Rolled up for 2015 Funding
3	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 1 15-1286	Lummi Nation	2014 Alternate Rolled up for 2015 Funding
4	South Fork Acme Reach Acquisition 15-1271	Whatcom Land Trust	Important area for restoration not previously accessible; fills gap in restoration for the reach
5	Skookum-Edfro Reach Restoration 15-1278	Lummi Nation	Previously funded design; reach important to South Fork Chinook; willing landowners
6	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 2b 15-1287	Nooksack Tribe	Previously funded design; part of a larger reach restoration for the North Fork
7	Camp 18 Restoration 15-1276	Lummi Nation	Alternate – raised in rank order above design project
8	Upper Cavanaugh-Fobes Phase 2 15-1284	Lummi Nation	Alternate – design projects have lower priority for grant funding given other potential funding sources.

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these eight projects are consistent with the strategies in the WRIA 1 Recovery Plan

The list includes three alternate projects from the 2014 list. The WRIA 1 Management Team agreed that projects submitted in 2014 that fit the following three criteria would roll up as ranked for purposes of PSAR funding in 2015: 1) project was listed as a 2014 alternate, 2) project is relatively unchanged, and 3) project is a component of one of the large capital projects submitted in 2014 to the Puget Sound Partnership. Projects that did not fit all three of the criteria were re-evaluated and ranked through the 2015 grant cycle along with new project proposals. Nine salmon recovery project applications were submitted for review: Three of the applications submitted fit all three of the criteria identified above making them the top three

projects eligible for funding. The remaining projects were all reviewed and ranked consistent with the local and state grant process. All of the projects submitted are in the Nooksack River Forks, which are the geographic priorities in the NCRP.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

Additional Review of Little Skookum Creek

Forterra proposes to acquire a conservation easement (CE) on a property along the southern shore of Little Skookum Inlet in Mason County. The property consists of 816 acres of forests, wetlands, and riparian habitat, and includes nearly two miles of Puget Sound shoreline. The freshwater habitats on the property are home to fall Chum Salmon; the marine shoreline along the property also provide habitat for juvenile Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, steelhead, and Cutthroat Trout. The property's shoreline and bedlands of the inlet are also highly productive shellfish growing areas. The property owner wishes to sell a CE on the property, which would not only extinguish the development rights on the property (zoned R10 & R5), but also expand the no-cut riparian buffers from 50' to 100'-150' to match the county critical areas ordinance. The placement of a CE would prevent increases in fecal coliform contamination & water temperature of the property's salmon-bearing streams and nearshore habitats. These impacts are often associated with residential development, which have historically occurred within nearshore areas. Protecting the subject property via a CE will ensure that its marine shoreline, riparian habitats and forested uplands will continue to provide water quality and habitat benefits. Protection of the subject property will not only directly benefit priority salmonid stocks and their habitats, but also the forage fish that utilize the inlet that salmon and other species prey upon.

2015 Consistency Review of WRIA 2 Salmon Recovery Projects

The San Juan Lead Entity (WRIA 2) is submitting five projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these project with the recovery strategy for the San Juan Watershed, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the 2005 San Juan County Salmon Recovery Chapter (Puget Sound Shared Strategy Plan), the 2014 Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management (M&AM) report, the Lead Entity’s 3 year work plan, and the project proposals and other information made available for each project through the PRISM data base.

Based on this review, the reviewers concluded that these projects are consistent with the WRIA 2 Salmon Recovery Plan and the three-year work plan. One of these projects is a high priority acquisition consistent with the top priority of protection of habitat for salmon recovery. Three projects are included in the three-year plan for WRIA 2 and are priority restoration and restoration planning. The current priority strategies for the WRIA as listed in the current three-year plan are: 1) Protection, 2) Restoration, and 3) Assessment. One project is a study that meets a major information gap as outlined in the Phase I M&AM report. This project is appropriate because it is a necessary precursor to protection and restoration projects benefitting resident Chinook salmon in WRIA 2.

In this watershed, the proposed projects are timely, high priority actions that contribute to the overall movement of Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals, with supporting actions from harvest, hatchery, and habitat management. Whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

Table 29: Project submitted by WRIA 2

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
15-1300	Cascade Creek Acquisition	San Juan County Land Bank	Yes. 1200ft. of instream habitat, Cascade Ck. mouth, and large riparian conifer forest	Tier I
15-1288	Mud Bad, Sucia Island saltmarsh restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Feasibility and 70% design for full road removal across a Sucia Island saltmarsh and tidal channels.	Tier II

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy
15-1289	Forage Fish Spawning Habitat Rehabilitation Project	Friends of the San Juans	Removes rock and riprap from spawning beach that eroded from road armor. Beach nourishment of spawning sized sand/gravel.	Tier II
15-1290	Neck Point Lagoon and Beach Restoration	Friends of the San Juans	Prelim. design and hydraulic study to remove logs in a tidal lagoon, restore tidal conveyance, and a sea level rise resistant road design across beach	Tier II
15-1239	Ecology of Resident Chinook in the San Juan Islands	Long Live the Kings	Study focus: where do these Chinook originate, residency vs. overall marine survival, what are they eating, and which of the 3-H's best protects.	Tier I. The TAG has been asking for this project. Fills

015 Consistency Review of WRIA 6 Salmon Recovery Projects

The Island County Lead Entity (WRIA 6) is submitting five projects for funding consideration in the 2015 funding round. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for Island County, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the 2005 Multi-Species Recovery Plan, the 2014 Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management report, the current three-year work plan for WRIA 6, and the project proposal information as submitted in PRISM.

Table 30: Projects submitted by WRIA 6

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor
15-1048	Camano Island State Park Tidal Marsh Feasibility	Skagit River System Cooperative
15-1060	2015 Culvert Prioritization Assessment – Area 2	Island County
15-1072	Greenbank Marsh Restoration Issues Assessment	Whidbey Island Conservation District
15-1050	Kristoferson Creek Fish Passage Improvements	Snohomish Conservation District
15-1049	Iverson Preserve Stakeholder Integration	Island County Department of Natural Resources

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects as proposed are consistent with the strategies outlined in the 2005 WRIA 6 Multi-Species Salmon Recovery Plan and the 2014 Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management report. Three of the projects proposed for funding were previously reviewed in the 2014 funding round: Camano (#15-1048), Iverson (15-1049), and Kristoferson (#15-1050). These projects were found to be consistent at that time, and, to the extent that any of them have been revised from last year’s version, they remain consistent with the watershed recovery strategy.

In this watershed, the proposed projects are timely, high priority actions that contribute to the overall movement of Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals, with supporting actions from harvest, hatchery, and habitat management. Whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum Salmon Recovery Projects

The Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum is submitting six projects for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for the Snohomish Watershed, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Snohomish Chinook Recovery Plan (SCRCP), the Snohomish Basin 3-Year Workplan 2014 Update and the 3-Year Workplan addition submission, the Snohomish Basin Preliminary Adaptive Management Framework, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 31: Projects Submitted by the Snohomish Watershed

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor
09-1277	Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration	Tulalip Tribes
09-1279	Smith Island Construction	Snohomish County
15-1163	Snoqualmie at Fall City - Raging River Acquisition	King County
15-1198	Moga Back-Channel Construction	Snohomish Conservation District
15-1131	Woods Creek In-Stream Restoration Partnership	Adopt A Stream Foundation
15-1199	Middle Pilchuck LWD Design	Wild Fish Conservancy

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that these projects are consistent with the strategies in the SCRCP and the 2014 three-year workplan and 2015 addition submission.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.

2015 Consistency Review of the Stillaguamish Watershed Salmon Recovery Projects

The Stillaguamish Watershed Council is submitting one project for funding consideration. To determine the consistency of this project with the recovery strategy for the Stillaguamish Watershed, the Puget Sound technical reviewers examined the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan (SCRCP), the 2014-2016 three-year work plan for the Stillaguamish, the Stillaguamish Watershed Preliminary Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

Table 32: Project Submitted by the Stillaguamish Watershed Council

Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Primary Fish Stock Benefited	Name of Listed Species	Other Species Benefiting from this Project	Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)
15-1110	Knotweed Control In North Fork Stillaguamish (Oso to Arlington) and the South Fork Stillaguamish River	Snohomish County Public Works	Summer/Fall Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, Chum, Pink, Steelhead, Cutthroat Trout	Page 92, Removal and Control of Noxious Weeds

Based on this assessment, the reviewers conclude that this project is consistent with the Riparian Strategy in the Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan. This project is consistent with the project ranking process undertaken by the Stillaguamish Watershed Council in 2015.

In this watershed, as well as all the others in the Puget Sound, whether these projects will in turn contribute to moving Puget Sound salmon populations towards their recovery goals will also depend upon further funding to implement additional projects and whether other actions across all watershed chapters are being implemented, including appropriate harvest management, hatchery management, and habitat protection actions.