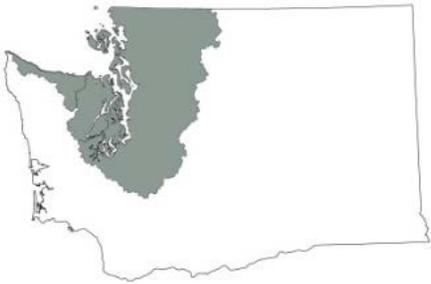
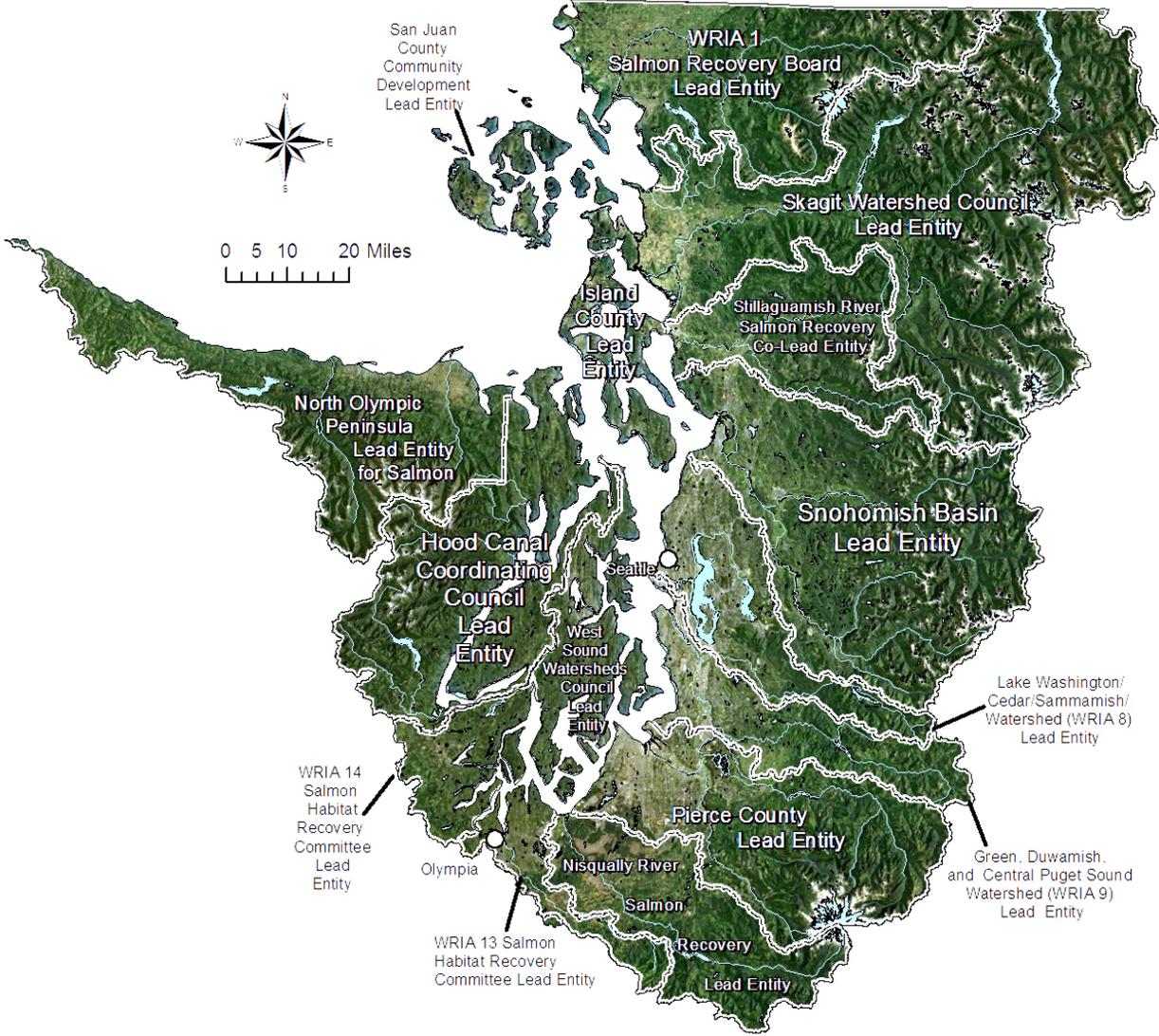


# Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region



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## 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. In 2013-2014, the region worked with the watersheds to translate the chapters into a common framework and is now creating a regional monitoring and adaptive management system and providing support to update all 16 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 draft recovery plan for Puget Sound steelhead by 2018 and final recovery plan by 2019. 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. Additional analysis to identify priority pressures/limiting factors and connect them to key steelhead habitats, life stages, and accompanying recovery strategies is also underway. 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, and PSP plans to work with partners to seek funds for that purpose.</p>
Implementation Schedule Status	<p>The new work plan structure requests project lists for a 4 year timeframe. These 4-year work plans (4YWP) for the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan have been developed for each of the 15 lead entities (16 Chinook recovery chapters). These work plans have been reviewed for 2016 and will be updated annually. Using the products from the Monitoring and Adaptive Management project, watersheds are able to document and track progress on strategies, goals, and other crucial elements of recovery planning and implementation in a common language and format. These frameworks are the basis for documenting changes in recovery plan strategies and assessing the status of recovery plan implementation. Within the 4YWP each listed project must be linked to a documented strategy.</p> <p>The region is now transitioning to a major and minor cycle of updating the watershed work plans. This year the watersheds turned in a 4 year work plan that will only be substantially updated once every two years. In the off year watersheds will focus on adaptively managing elements of their plans and have an opportunity to notify the region if new projects/ actions consistent with their strategies have been identified.</p>

<b>Recovery Plan</b>	
	The 2016 Puget Sound Action Agenda, completed in June 2016 includes protection and restoration of habitat as one of three “strategic initiatives” guiding Action Agenda implementation over the next two years, and implementation of the Recovery Plan as an ongoing program necessary for Puget Sound recovery. Additionally, work has begun on the development of a Chinook Implementation Strategy which identifies the pathways for achieving the Chinook Vital Sign target and sets the basis for a regional plan update.
Web Information	Puget Sound Partnership Web site <a href="http://www.psp.wa.gov">www.psp.wa.gov</a> <a href="#">Habitat Work Schedule</a>

## **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 2016 meeting the use of the same allocation methodology used in 2007-2015 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. (6%)
- The remainder (5%) applied to Hood Canal chum.

The table below provides the 2016 Puget Sound SRFB allocation (\$5,504,296) 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	2016 Allocation Percentage	Total 2016 Amount
1	Nooksack	9.4%	\$490,329
2	San Juan Island	4.1%	\$211,790
3/4	Skagit	16.4%	\$854,416
5	Stillaguamish	7.3%	\$380,523
6	Island	3.2%	\$165,974
7	Snohomish	7.5%	\$389,921
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	5.7%	\$298,676
9	Green/Duwamish	4.3%	\$225,629
10/12	Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover	7.4%	\$387,337
11	Nisqually	5.5%	\$287,269
13	Thurston	2.6%	\$134,255
14	Mason	3.1%	\$160,570
15	West Sound Watersheds	3.9%	\$203,097
15/16/17	Hood Canal	10.2%	\$532,152
17/18/19	Elwha/Dungeness/Straits	9.5%	\$493,384

The Washington State Legislature created the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program in 2007 to help implement the most important habitat protection and restoration priorities. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council (PSSRC) 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. The PSSRC agreed to apply any funding above \$30 million 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 the 15-17 biennium. However, for the 2017-2019 biennium, the PSSRC will decide in September where to set this base amount traditionally set at \$30M. Most watersheds have provided lists that represent a higher amount than their allocation, but most watersheds also have submitted strong large capital projects.

## **Regional Technical Review Process**

**The SRFB envisions regional technical review processes that address, at a minimum, the fit of lead entity projects to regional recovery plans, if available.**

### **Explain how the regional technical review was 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.

After the dissolution of the Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT) in 2015, the Puget Sound region solicited independent 4 Year Workplan and project reviewers through a Request for Proposals. This team, called the Puget Sound Salmon Strategy Review Team, is composed of 5 regional experts. In addition, the region was able to secure additional subject experts to volunteer their expertise for strategic review of proposed projects. These reviewers perform the 4 year work plan review, the recovery chapter/strategy consistency review, and the monitoring project consistency review. This team of reviewers evaluated each planning area's 2016 project list with the watershed's 4-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 other recovery strategy documents that that lead entity was using to identify the proposed project, in accordance with Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council policy.

Review of watershed recovery planning groups' 2016 project lists was completed in September. Detailed feedback was 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 on Box.com in September (link available from staff) and on the Puget Sound Partnership Web site in the coming months at [www.psp.wa.gov](http://www.psp.wa.gov).

### What criteria were used for the regional technical review?

Each reviewer responded to the following Four Year Workplan Program Update review questions for each watershed:

1. Are projects and activities appropriately linked to strategies within the 2005 recovery plan, a tribal treaty rights population and/or 4YWP narrative? Please note that projects benefiting species of tribal importance are permitted to apply for SRFB/PSAR funding even if they are not ESA listed. Lead Entities should submit letters from the tribes if there is not a documented strategy associated with the population.
2. Does the watershed have a clear sense of priorities among salmon populations, including listed populations and populations important for treaty rights? Do the strategies and actions chosen reflect those priorities?
3. How strong is the scientific foundation for the strategies and actions in this chapter? Would you recommend other or more scientific modeling or analysis tools to strengthen the basis for the hypotheses that inform the chosen strategies and actions?
4. Are there gaps in strategies or actions that the watershed should consider filling in future revisions?
5. In reviewing the gaps/needs/barriers section, are there places where the region should assist in providing additional technical support or guidance to help the watershed strengthen its chapter in the future?
6. How clear and specific are the goals for the populations and habitat in this chapter? What additional work do you recommend to make them more clear and specific?
7. In reviewing the gaps/needs/barriers section as well as the existing goals and strategies, what are the major technical gaps and challenges the watershed is likely to experience in adaptive management of their recovery chapter? Do you have recommendations on potential solutions to overcoming these challenges? What regional technical support do you anticipate is needed for this watershed to succeed with updating or adaptively managing their chapter?

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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>	<b>Area(s) of review</b>
Greg Blair <sup>^</sup>	ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc.	Fish biologist	WRIA 9 WRIA 10/12 Nisqually
Jose Carrasquero	Herrera Environmental	Fisheries and Marine Biologist	San Juans Island WRIA 13/14 (South Sound)
Philip Roni	Cramer Fish Sciences	Senior fish scientist	WRIA 8 Skokomish
Ray Timm	Cramer Fish Sciences	Senior fish scientist	Mid Hood Canal
Sherrie Duncan	Sky Environmental LLC	Fish Biologist / Restoration Ecologist	Stillaguamish Snohomish West Sound
Ed Conner <sup>*^</sup>	Seattle City Light	Aquatic ecologist	Skagit
Robert R. Fuerstenberg <sup>*</sup>	Retired (WDFW)	Ecologist	Nooksack/WRIA 1, Dungeness/Elwha/WRIA 19

\*Volunteer

<sup>^</sup>Participated in 2015 review

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

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 2016 Four Year Work Plan Updates.

**What criteria were used for the regional technical review?**

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 2016 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 4 year work plan. 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 within this report.

### Addresses cost-effectiveness?

As noted above, the region (Salmon Recovery Council) decided on an allocation per lead entity for SRFB funds to ensure the most effective use of SRFB funds for ecosystem restoration and species delisting. Each lead entity/watershed ran a process to identify projects that met criteria set by their local technical and citizen committees and within 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.

The remaining criteria are addressed within the Regional Area Project matrices within this document.

- **Provides benefit to listed and non-listed fish species?** Projects on the regional lists show the primary fish stock benefitted under column 3 C in appendix N, as well as other species benefitting from the project.
- **Preserves high quality habitat?** Projects on the regional lists show the preservation of high quality habitat under column 3 D in appendix N.
- **Implements a high priority project or action in a region or watershed salmon recovery plan?** All projects are identified as a high priority in the referenced plan.
- **Provides for match above the minimum requirement percentage.**
- **Sponsored by an organization with a successful record of project implementation.**
- **Involves members of the veterans conservation corps established in Revised Code of Washington 43.60A.150.**

## 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 4-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
Evaluation Criteria	<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 primarily unchanged from 2015 (Attachment A- Ranking Session Documents). Generally the changes made to the priority strategies was a) increase the level of importance of the restoration strategy “acquisition to facilitate restoration” in some reaches of the Nooksack Forks where instream restoration strategies were identified as a high or moderate level of importance for early Chinook populations and b) increase the level of importance of reconnecting floodplains as a restoration strategy in select reaches. As part of the discussion, it was recognized that technical assessments need to begin for the Mainstem Nooksack River. Once the habitat assessments are completed, restoration strategies for reaches of the Mainstem can be developed. Recognizing this need, the Letter of Intent and the Request for Proposals for the 2016 Salmon Recovery Funding Board identified habitat assessments for the Mainstem Nooksack River as locally eligible project. Also included in Attachment A is a table of WRIA 1 habitat indicators that was prepared and agreed to for the 2015 grant process and continued with unchanged for 2016. The habitat indicators are used by sponsors and reviewers as part of the local review process.</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>In reviewing the restoration strategies for changes, the WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Staff Team and technical reviewers</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</p>

**WRIA 1**

**WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity**

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.

The review process for the technical review team members began in March with review of the restoration strategies for each of the reaches in the Nooksack River Forks (North, Middle and South). Invited participants, in addition to the WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Staff Team, included technical reviewers, technical staff of organizations, and project sponsors. The technical reviewers, Salmon Staff Team, and project sponsors also met in April and May for the purpose of providing feedback to sponsors on project objectives. The full CRT is invited to participate in all of the technical discussions.

Due to the number of applications, site visits were conducted on two days. 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.

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 full 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. Technical reviewers met first to discuss and evaluate project objectives; comments from the technical reviewers were added to the evaluation forms that included sponsor responses and submitted to the full WRIA 1 CRT in advance of the ranking session.

The CRT members were asked to pre-rank the projects, excluding the three large capital PSAR project proposals, and email their pre-rankings to the Lead Entity Coordinator the evening prior to the ranking session. The large capital project proposals were reviewed for local importance for early Chinook and The Coordinator compiles the pre-rankings as a starting point for discussion at the ranking session. 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. Table 1 is a composite of pre-rankings received in advance of the meeting. 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
1	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 3	87
2	South Fork Nasset Phase 2	85
3	South Fork Nasset Phase 3	79
4	Lower Middle Fork Acquisition	74
5	North Fork Boyd Reach Design	71

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity		
	6	South Fork Fish Camp Design	63
	7	North Fork Maple Reach Design	50
	8	Lower Mainstem Habitat Assessment	49
	9	South Fork Skookum-Edfro Phase 2	48
	10	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 4	40
	11	North Fork Acquisition	35
	12	South Fork Elk Flats Design	20

Pre-rankings of the WRIA 1 CRT members that did not submit their rankings in advance were entered into the pre-ranking spreadsheet. The WRIA 1 CRT reviewed and discussed the composite of the preliminary rankings. The projects that had the greatest variance in individual rankings were selected for further discussion and included Skookum-Edfro, Lower Middle Fork Acquisition, Middle Fork Porter Reach, North Fork Boyd Design, and Lower Nooksack Mainstem Habitat Assessment. A summary of the discussion points is as follows:

**Skookum-Edfro Proposal:** The reviewer that ranked it high noted that the area where the project is proposed is a high priority for restoration because of future returning captive brood production. The reviewers that ranked it low identified outstanding technical questions about the design, impact to riparian areas from construction, and costs associated with access.

**Lower Middle Fork Acquisition:** Several reviewers commented that they ranked it higher due to the relatively low cost as compared to the permanency of the benefit and it was leveraging a grant proposal that was acquiring downstream properties. Reviewers ranking it low indicated they thought it had a lower benefit to Chinook.

**Middle Fork Porter Reach:** Questions about potential impact to infrastructure were raised, site characteristics and constraints were discussed (alluvial fan flow, river dynamics), and interest in waiting until the Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 1 project is completed expressed.

**North Fork Boyd Cr Design:** Reviewers that ranked it on the higher end of the spectrum indicated that it had a relatively low cost as compared to the benefit that will be gained.

**The Lower Mainstem Habitat Assessment:** Discussion comments included that the proposal was not a good fit to the priority areas and strategies that are part of the overall review and ranking process for the salmon recovery funds and that the assessment will not directly lead to projects. In response to the concerns, it was noted that the assessment is needed in order to fill data gaps that will result in the ability to identify priority strategies for restoration in the Nooksack Mainstem similar to those that have been developed for the Nooksack Forks. It was also noted that the timing is critical to do the assessment because of planning updates that will be occurring that would benefit from the assessment (e.g., Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan, Watershed Improvement District Plans).

After discussing the project proposals, some CRT members adjusted their ranking and the new composite ranking reviewed. There was some shifting in the project order as a result

**WRIA 1 WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity**

of the adjustments. The outcome of the WRIA 1 CRT recommendations to the WRIA 1 Management Team for a ranked project list for the 2016 grant cycle included:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
1	North Fork Farmhouse Phase 3 Restoration	Nooksack Tribe
2	South Fork Nessel Phase 2 Restoration	Nooksack Tribe
3	Lower Middle Fork Nooksack Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust
4	South Fork Nessel Phase 3 Restoration	Nooksack Tribe
5	North Fork Boyd Reach Design	Nooksack Tribe
6	South Fork Fish Camp Design	Nooksack Tribe
7	Lower Mainstem Habitat Assessment	Whatcom County
8	South Fork Skookum-Edfro Phase 2	Lummi Nation
9	North Fork Maple Reach Design	Nooksack Tribe
10	Middle Fork Porter Reach Phase 4	Lummi Nation
11	North Fork Reach Acquisitions	Whatcom Land Trust
12	South Fork Elk Flats Design	Lummi Nation

Although the three large capital project proposals for PSAR funds were not locally ranked, they were all discussed for their importance to the early Chinook populations. The reason for not ranking them locally along with the 12 regular capital projects is because they are being ranked regionally in terms of achieving VSP parameters. The recommendation of the CRT was to advance all three large capital project proposals. As part of the discussion, the recommendation included noting that the Middle Fork Fish Passage Project is identified as a key action in the WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan ten-year actions, and that this project will result in the largest habitat gain of a single project.

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 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> <p>Table 2 WRIA 1 Combined Review Team Roster-2015</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="467 464 1409 499"><b>Technical Members</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 499 634 541">Alan Chapman</td> <td data-bbox="634 499 1045 541">Lummi Nation Natural Resources</td> <td data-bbox="1045 499 1409 541">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 541 634 583">Ned Currence</td> <td data-bbox="634 541 1045 583">Nooksack Tribe Natural Resources</td> <td data-bbox="1045 541 1409 583">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 583 634 657">Leif Embertson</td> <td data-bbox="634 583 1045 657">Natural Systems Design</td> <td data-bbox="1045 583 1409 657">River Systems/Restoration Engineer</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 657 634 699">Andy Ross</td> <td data-bbox="634 657 1045 699">Salix Environmental</td> <td data-bbox="1045 657 1409 699">Habitat/Hydrology</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 699 634 741">Jeremy Gilman</td> <td data-bbox="634 699 1045 741">U.S. Forest Service</td> <td data-bbox="1045 699 1409 741">Fisheries</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 741 634 783">Jim Helfield</td> <td data-bbox="634 741 1045 783">Western Washington University</td> <td data-bbox="1045 741 1409 783">Aquatic/Riparian Systems</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 783 634 825">Joel Ingram</td> <td data-bbox="634 783 1045 825">Washington Fish and Wildlife Dept.</td> <td data-bbox="1045 783 1409 825">Fisheries/Permitting</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 825 634 867">Bill House</td> <td data-bbox="634 825 1045 867">Washington Natural Resources Dept.</td> <td data-bbox="1045 825 1409 867">Aquatic Resources/Permitting</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 867 634 940">John Thompson</td> <td data-bbox="634 867 1045 940">Whatcom Co. Public Works</td> <td data-bbox="1045 867 1409 940">Geomorphology</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="467 940 1409 976"><b>Community Members</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 976 634 1018">Analiese Burns</td> <td data-bbox="634 976 1045 1018">City of Bellingham</td> <td data-bbox="1045 976 1409 1018">Wetlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1018 634 1060">Henry Bierlink</td> <td data-bbox="634 1018 1045 1060">Ag Water Board</td> <td data-bbox="1045 1018 1409 1060">Agriculture</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1060 634 1102">Dave Beatty</td> <td data-bbox="634 1060 1045 1102">NSEA</td> <td data-bbox="1045 1060 1409 1102">RFEG; habitat</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1102 634 1144">Rich Bowers</td> <td data-bbox="634 1102 1045 1144">Whatcom Land Trust</td> <td data-bbox="1045 1102 1409 1144">Land Acquisition</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1144 634 1186">Chris Johnson</td> <td data-bbox="634 1144 1045 1186">Citizen</td> <td data-bbox="1045 1144 1409 1186">Sport fishing interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1186 634 1220">Greg Young</td> <td data-bbox="634 1186 1045 1220">City of Ferndale/Small Cities Rep.</td> <td data-bbox="1045 1186 1409 1220">Administration</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Technical Members</b>			Alan Chapman	Lummi Nation Natural Resources	Fisheries	Ned Currence	Nooksack Tribe Natural Resources	Fisheries	Leif Embertson	Natural Systems Design	River Systems/Restoration Engineer	Andy Ross	Salix Environmental	Habitat/Hydrology	Jeremy Gilman	U.S. Forest Service	Fisheries	Jim Helfield	Western Washington University	Aquatic/Riparian Systems	Joel Ingram	Washington Fish and Wildlife Dept.	Fisheries/Permitting	Bill House	Washington Natural Resources Dept.	Aquatic Resources/Permitting	John Thompson	Whatcom Co. Public Works	Geomorphology	<b>Community Members</b>			Analiese Burns	City of Bellingham	Wetlands	Henry Bierlink	Ag Water Board	Agriculture	Dave Beatty	NSEA	RFEG; habitat	Rich Bowers	Whatcom Land Trust	Land Acquisition	Chris Johnson	Citizen	Sport fishing interest	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 Marnie Tyler) participated in our process for the 2016 grant round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for 12 regular capital projects and 3 large capital PSAR 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 exception to this was including habitat assessments for the Lower Nooksack River Mainstem as part of the Request for Proposals issued in March 2016. 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 4-Year Project Plan. The assessments and work plan 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</p>																																																			

WRIA 1	WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
	<p>priorities. All of the proposed projects are entered into HWS as part of the application process and are made public once they are officially submitted to RCO.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Refer to the response under A, which outlines the local review process, points of discussion, and WRIA 1 CRT recommendations for the WRIA 1 Management Team review and approval.</p>

WRIA 2	San Juan County Lead Entity
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The "Pulling It All Together" (PIAT) project analyzed the data and assessments which have been completed in the San Juans to date and the results are being used to target restoration and protection actions in nearshore priority areas. The Pulling It All Together report is available under the Files and Links tab at:  <a href="http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&amp;sid=190">http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&amp;sid=190</a></p> <p>In priority order the actions from the WRIA2 recovery plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection Projects – includes acquisition and easements informed by the "Pulling It All Together" project, data sharing, stewardship, incentives and education;</li> <li>2. Restoration Projects – based on habitat assessments and "Pulling It All Together" project analysis;</li> <li>3. Assessment Projects – includes monitoring, filling data gaps, and conducting research that will in turn support protection and restoration efforts.</li> </ol> <p>Project proponents will need to document how the proposal relates to the priority areas that have been identified from the PIAT nearshore project analysis.</p> <p><b>Preliminary Application Process</b>                      A preliminary application should be as complete as possible. The application process starts with finalizing the project information in the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) <a href="http://hws.ekosystem.us/">http://hws.ekosystem.us/</a>. Before you start in HWS, you'll need the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HWS user name and password (If you need a username, please contact your Lead Entity Coordinator)</li> <li>• HWS project name (50 characters or less)</li> <li>• HWS ID number, HWS project summary, application amount, PRISM Project Type (Acquisition, Planning, etc.), Primary Project Sponsor</li> <li>• PRISM user name and password</li> </ul> <p>Additional information on setting up a project in HWS is found at the end of this document, called "How to Start a SRFB application in HWS."</p> <p><b>Preliminary Application Evaluation Criteria</b>                      During the preliminary application review process, the local Salmon Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will provide feedback regarding questions and/or recommendations on how the proposals could be enhanced. Scoring is based on Red, Yellow or Green.</p> <p>This is the guidance used for Red, Yellow, Green scoring:0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red = Not Recommend</li> </ul>

**WRIA 2****San Juan County Lead Entity**

Proposal does not fit the local salmon recovery strategy and/or issues can not be addressed during timeframe for the funding round. Proposal may not be eligible to move forward and be submitted for SRFB funding.

- Yellow = Recommend with changes  
Questions, feedback, comments and recommendations are provided to project proponent to clarify, enhance or improve proposal. Proposal could move to green once questions/issues are addressed.
- Moving from Yellow to Green is via TAG consensus.
- Green = Recommend  
Proposal is acceptable and is eligible to be submitted for SRFB funding. Additional comments are noted to suggest enhancements or improvements for the proposal.

**Final Proposal Evaluation Criteria**

Proposals should be complete, succinct and clear. Sponsors should document assertions when necessary. Reviewers will not give the benefit of the doubt to incomplete or vague applications.

Total project evaluation scores will be comprised as follows: Benefit to Salmon-45%, Fit to Plan/Strategy-40%, and Socioeconomic Impacts-15%. The local Salmon Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will also evaluate projects based on Certainty of Success which will be categorized by Red, Yellow or Green.

When scoring projects, rank each project from 1-10 under each category (Benefit to Salmon, Fit to Plan/Strategy, and Socioeconomic Impacts). TAG and CAG members should use only whole numbers in scoring projects; please do not use decimals or fractions. Overall score will be determined by multiplying the score for each category by its weight and adding to obtain the final score. For example, a score of 8 for Benefit to Salmon, 8 for Fit to Plan/Strategy and 6 for Socioeconomic Impacts would have a final score as follows:  $8(0.45) + 8(0.40) + 6(0.15) = 7.7$ .

TAG members are encouraged to ask questions regarding projects and information should be shared between reviewers.

**Certainty of Success** (Red, Yellow, Green) – Scored by TAG

Certainty of Success will be evaluated based on sponsor documentation that establishes the project intent regarding:

- Technical Feasibility, Methodology, Achievability - Accomplish the objectives within the stated period of time given the requested resources and available matching funds.
- Requires limited maintenance, works with natural ecosystem processes, is self-sustaining, considers project in context of the watershed, considers water availability and water quality issues, uses materials appropriate in scale and complexity to efficiently accomplish the work.
- Documented landowner cooperation/approval, permitting processes and requirements adequately addressed.
- Pursues the most cost effective alternative to achieve desired outcome.
- Makes effective use of matching funds.
- Supporting documentation of all project partners and what match each partner may be providing.

**WRIA 2**

**San Juan County Lead Entity**

- Endorsements or statements of cooperation from agencies or other entities on whom the project depends.
- How could the project be impacted by climate change, for example ocean acidification and/or sea level rise? What is long term benefit to salmon with changing climate?
  - Please reference the maps from the Pulling It All Together project which show areas for high and medium resiliency to Sea Level Rise in the San Juans. This information is shown on Figures 19 and 20 in the Pulling It All Together report. The Pulling It All Together report is available under the Files and Links tab at: [http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page\\_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&sid=190](http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&sid=190)
  - If your site is not in a resilient area depicted on the maps, please discuss how sea level rise has been considered in the project’s design and long term effectiveness.

**CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS SCORING:** scoring will be based on:

Red = Not Recommend

Proposal issues can not be addressed during timeframe for the funding round. Proposal is not eligible and may not be submitted for SRFB funding. However, the TAG should still score the proposal as much as possible on the additional criteria so that the CAG has information for them to make any final decisions, if needed, regarding which proposals may advance for SRFB funding.

Yellow = No TAG Consensus

The TAG was unable to come to consensus regarding the proposal. The CAG will make the final decision regarding whether the proposal may advance for SRFB funding.

Green = Recommend

Proposal is acceptable and/or issues have been resolved. Proposal is eligible to be submitted for SRFB funding.

**Benefit to Salmon (45 %) – Scored by TAG**

Preference will be given to projects that are Chinook focused and address factors affecting Chinook.

In general, projects will be evaluated based on Scientific Merit, Costs vs. Benefits, Potential of Project to Inform Efforts, etc.

- Explain how your proposal will benefit salmon such as improving or maintaining Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Parameters:
  - Abundance
  - Productivity
  - Spatial Structure
  - Diversity
- Explain by what mechanisms benefit will be achieved.
- Explain what methods will be used.
- For Protection and Restoration Projects: Show that project will benefit a particular life history phase, stock of salmon, habitat type and/or salmon prey species.
- For Protection and Restoration Projects: Explain synergies, how builds on previous habitat projects on site or nearby.

**WRIA 2**

**San Juan County Lead Entity**

- For Assessment Projects: Identify the gap the assessment is addressing. Show how the results of the assessment will be used to inform and support the local work plan.
- For Assessment Projects: Demonstrate collection of data is consistent with current protocols, including statistical precision criteria, where applicable.

**BENEFIT TO SALMON SCORING:** Total possible score = 10. Weight = 45%

**Fit to Plan/Strategy (40 %) – Scored by TAG**

Fit will be evaluated based on how well the proposed project fits the local strategy and the PIAT project nearshore priority areas noted in Appendix A. The project should be documented in the 3 year work plan and should be in the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) <http://hws.ekosystem.us/>.

Priority will be given to high quality nearshore projects located within a Priority Salmon Recovery Region. Fit will also be evaluated on the overall priorities of 1) Protection, 2) Restoration and 3) Assessments.

- Step 1 – First, discuss how the proposal fits the Priority Salmon Recovery Regions – see Appendix A (same as Figure 8 in the Pulling It All Together report.) Provide map showing project location in Priority Salmon Recovery Region. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** The mapped project in HWS will also show whether the project is located in a salmon recovery priority area. The priority areas such as San Juan Fish Use Region, San Juan Pulling It All Together, and/or San Juan Sea Level Rise will be listed as applicable under the map picture in HWS.
  - If the proposed project is not in a Priority Salmon Recovery Region explain how your project fits the local strategy.
- Step 2 – Discuss the action that is being addressed, i.e. protection or restoration, and how that action reflects the results of the Pulling It All Together project. Use resources, maps and narrative from the Pulling It All Together project report such as priority fish use regions, priority shore types, etc. to define clearly how your project aligns with salmon recovery strategies in San Juan County. A recommended approach to discuss the proposed project would be provide information regarding how the proposed action addresses the various components, as applicable, of the Pulling It All Together project:
  - Fish Use factors (Pulling It All Together report Figures 4-8)
  - Riparian Vegetation opportunities (Pulling It All Together report Figure 9)
  - Shoreform priority (Pulling It All Together report Figures 7, 11-14)
  - Process degradation (Pulling It All Together report Figure 10)
  - Protection or Restoration priority (Pulling It All Together report Figures 19-20)
  - Sea Level Rise resiliency (Pulling It All Together report Figures 19 - 20)

**FIT TO PLAN/STRATEGY SCORING:** Total possible score = 10. Weight = 40%

**Socioeconomic Impacts (15 %) – Scored by CAG**

(Note: Even though this category is scored by the CAG, any input from the TAG is welcome.)

WRIA 2	San Juan County Lead Entity
	<p>Socioeconomic Impacts will be evaluated based on sponsor documentation that establishes the project intent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or local partners; enhance community education and outreach about the watershed.</li> <li>• Synergistic Activity-Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs.</li> <li>• Produce secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, or improvements to physical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Sustainable disposal plan – how is any de-construction waste reused, recycled or otherwise disposed of?</li> </ul> <p><b>SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS SCORING:</b> Total possible score = 10. Weight = 15%.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doug Thompson - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife area habitat biologist,</li> <li>• Todd Zackey- Tulalip Tribe marine and nearshore program manager,</li> <li>• Alan Chapman – Lummi Natural Resources, ESA technical coordinator,</li> <li>• Mindy Rowse - NOAA Fisheries, research fisheries biologist,</li> <li>• Glen Helfman - Professor emeritus, University of Georgia, marine biologist,</li> <li>• Judy Meyer - Professor emeritus, University of Georgia, aquatic ecologist,</li> <li>• Kimball Sundberg - retired Alaska Fish and Game marine/nearshore habitat biologist,</li> <li>• Ray Glaze – senior software developer, Northwest Marine Technology,</li> <li>• Tina Whitman – Science Director, Friends of the San Juans,</li> <li>• Linda Lyshall – Executive Director, San Juan Islands Conservation District.</li> </ul>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>Our review panel members are Jennifer O’Neal and Paul Schlenger. Both Jennifer and Paul listened to project presentations and participated in the project site visits in early May. The TAG/CAG members, Suzanna Stoike (PSP), and Mike Ramsey (SRFB) were also present. Both review panel members provided written comments to each project pre-application (dated May 17), and also the early action project proposed for PSAR funding (dated July 21). All six applicants responded to both the TAG and review panel comments in their final project application submission.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<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. 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 4 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</p>

<b>WRIA 2</b>	<b>San Juan County Lead Entity</b>
	<p>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>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>Four of the six final projects took advantage of submitting a Letter of Intent (LOI) to the TAG in February. This pre-preliminary look gave them additional comments to improve their application, or an indication of whether they were wasting their time prior to investing substantial resources in a preliminary application. There were four additional LOI projects, one was pulled because it wasn't ready, two were determined by the TAG as not fundable due to our local priorities (they were both dock upgrade projects which we will not fund), and the fourth was a research project and not SRFB fundable.</p> <p>Six projects were presented in early May to the Review Panel, TAG and CAG. The project sponsors submitted comments to both the Review Panel and TAG as part of their final application. The TAG and CAG scored and ranked the final application for the six projects, and the CAG approved all six for funding. The Review Panel POC flagged one of the projects that was submitted for early action PSAR. The project sponsor has responded with a letter to the Review Panel for their consideration in September.</p>

<b>WRIA 3 and 4</b>	<b>Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity</b>
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The project evaluation process for 2016 followed the steps presented in the Lead Entity Program Guide for the Skagit and Samish Watersheds adopted on March 3, 2016 (and available at <a href="http://www.skagitwatershed.org">www.skagitwatershed.org</a>). 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 2016 to incorporate a more discerning assessment of a project's cost effectiveness and cost containment. 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 in Appendix D. In 2016 after reviewing the criteria, the LECC adopted the list in the order presented by the TRC and the TRC's funding plan, with the modest exception that two proposals were pulled out and list as "not applicable" to project rankings based on our RFP setting aside specific funding for those two project types.</p> <p>The TRC recommended three conditions (1 for Hansen Creek and 2 for Smokehouse), which the LECC adopted as proposed. Additionally, the LECC added a third condition for Smokehouse to address community engagement needs. In sum, the LECC adopted all that the TRC recommended. It should be noted that subsequent to the LECC meetings the Smokehouse project was withdrawn by the sponsor.</p>

WRIA 3 and 4	Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity		
Technical Advisory Group	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
	Alison Studley	Executive Director, fish biologist	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
	Bob Warinner	Watershed Steward, fish biologist	Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
	Chris Vondrasek	Watershed Coordinator, stream ecologist	Skagit Watershed Council
	Devin Smith	Fish and habitat biologist	Skagit River System Cooperative
	Doug Bruland	Fish biologist	Puget Sound Energy
	Erik Andersen	P.E., geotechnical engineer	Aspect Consulting
	Erin Lowery	Fish biologist	Seattle City Light
	Jeff McGowan	Salmon habitat specialist	Skagit County Water Resources
	Nick Chambers	Fish biologist	Trout Unlimited
	Pat Stevenson	Fish biologist	Stillaguamish Tribe
	Polly Hicks	Restoration specialist	NOAA
	Rich Carlson	Fish biologist	US Fish and Wildlife Service
	Rick Hartson	Fish biologist	Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel (Paul Schlenger and Pat Powers) participated in our process for the 2016 round as follows: (1) review of materials for 9 draft and final applications; (2) attendance at the project site reviews in April; 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. 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.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Project proposals must be either on or consistent with the most recent implementation plans to be eligible under our RFP. 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 2016 Interim Steelhead Strategy with priority given to Tier 1 and 2 projects AND were consistent with the 2016 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 as well. We received and accepted 9 letters of intent, draft and final grant applications as consistent with our criteria.</p> <p>The 2016 4 year work plan was updated before this year’s grant round as draft and then augmented with a few new proposals that were consistent as outlined above before being finalized in May 2016.</p>		
How Comments Addressed	<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 30 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 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 LECC also reviewed project proposals for responsiveness to early input and questions outlined in an information sharing meeting July 14. One critical concern about</p>		

<b>WRIA 3 and 4</b>	<b>Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity</b>
	the effectiveness of community engagement planning for the Smokehouse project was deemed insufficient and was addressed via a project condition. As noted above, this project was subsequently withdrawn by the project sponsor.

<b>WRIA 5</b>	<b>Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity</b>																					
Evaluation Criteria	The project evaluation process for 2016 was similar to what we did in 2015 except that we had an early action and regular grant round. 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. We had 2 early action and five regular round projects for consideration. The TAG recommended the two ranked lists for funding on June 8th and the SWC approved the ranked list on June 22nd.																					
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel (Jennifer O’Neil and Marnie Tyler) participated in our processes for the 2016 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications (2) attendance at the field trips on March 22nd (Early Action) and April 18/19 (Regular Round) to view the project sites, and (3) provide 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 March 22nd (Early Action) and April 28th (Regular Round) the review teams met to review the project scores and to formulate a funding recommendation. The TAG and SWC approved the recommendations for both the early action and regular round lists.																					

WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity																																	
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<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. PSAR Large Capital projects (Barnum Acquisition Phase 2 &amp; 3, Pearson Acquisition) were reviewed only and not scored.</p> <p>Final 2016 SRFB Scores from WRIA 6/Island Restoration projects: 162 points (141 TAG, 21 WRAC)</p> <p>Percent of Possible Points</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="479 745 1414 934"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Barnum</th> <th>Seahorse Siesta</th> <th>Maylor</th> <th>Cornet</th> <th>Pearson – Large Cap</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TAG %</td> <td>63.6</td> <td>48.3</td> <td>48.9</td> <td>46.8</td> <td>Not scored</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WRAC %</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>7.2</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>Not scored</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total %</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>55.5</td> <td>53.4</td> <td>57.3</td> <td>Not scored</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Barnum	Seahorse Siesta	Maylor	Cornet	Pearson – Large Cap	TAG %	63.6	48.3	48.9	46.8	Not scored	WRAC %	10.6	7.2	4.5	10.5	Not scored	Total %	74.2	55.5	53.4	57.3	Not scored									
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<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Attendance on the SRFB Technical Review Panel’s site visits was a requirement in order to participate in scoring the technical criteria. Jim Somers attended the discussions but his score was not used in final scoring due to conflict of interest. The following TAG and WRAC members scored in 2016:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="479 1060 1414 1585"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Affiliation</th> <th>Expertise</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barbara Brock</td> <td>WRAC and TAG</td> <td>WSU Beach Watcher; historical knowledge of lead entity program</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rick Baker</td> <td>TAG</td> <td>Whidbey Watershed Stewards ED, Environmental education</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jamie Hartley</td> <td>TAG</td> <td>Retired Critical Areas Planner; wetlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paul Marczin</td> <td>TAG</td> <td>WDFW Habitat biologist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jim Somers</td> <td>TAG</td> <td>Skagit Fish Enhancement Group Board member, WSU Beach Watcher, Seining monitoring project manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Todd Zackey</td> <td>TAG</td> <td>Tulalip Tribes Coastal geologist and fisheries biologist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gary Erenfelt</td> <td>WRAC</td> <td>Citizen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Lovie</td> <td>WRAC</td> <td>Citizen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tom Vos</td> <td>WRAC</td> <td>Citizen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Julius Budos</td> <td>WRAC</td> <td>Citizen</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Affiliation	Expertise	Barbara Brock	WRAC and TAG	WSU Beach Watcher; historical knowledge of lead entity program	Rick Baker	TAG	Whidbey Watershed Stewards ED, Environmental education	Jamie Hartley	TAG	Retired Critical Areas Planner; wetlands	Paul Marczin	TAG	WDFW Habitat biologist	Jim Somers	TAG	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group Board member, WSU Beach Watcher, Seining monitoring project manager	Todd Zackey	TAG	Tulalip Tribes Coastal geologist and fisheries biologist	Gary Erenfelt	WRAC	Citizen	John Lovie	WRAC	Citizen	Tom Vos	WRAC	Citizen	Julius Budos	WRAC	Citizen
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<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>The SRFB Review Panel (Jennifer O’Neal and Paul Schlenger) visited all 4 project sites. 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.</p>																																	

WRIA 6	Island County Lead Entity
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Neither the multi-year implementation plans or HWS were used to develop the 2016 project list. All projects were entered into HWS to obtain a PRISM project number. The HWS links for each project are included in the materials distributed to the WRAC.
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	The project evaluation process for 2016 was similar to previous years. There were only minor changes to scoring criteria to include limited language referencing recommendations from the 2015 Snohomish Basin Protection Plan. Our evaluation criteria (attached) are divided into two types: Benefit to Salmon Criteria which score projects based on their technical merit and fit to our salmon plan recommendations and Certainty of Success Criteria which consider a project’s readiness, the threat the project addresses and also takes into account social consideration and constraints. The combined Benefit to Salmon score is the primary score for ranking projects, with Certainty of Success providing a secondary screen to flag and potentially lower the rank of a beneficial salmon project that may benefit from more preparation and public outreach. The Local Technical Review Team (below) ranks projects in both criteria types and the resulting list is reviewed and approved by the full Technical Committee and Policy Development Committee before being presented and approved by the Forum.																											
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel (Jennifer O’Neil and Tom Slocum) participated in our processes for the 2016 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications (2) attendance at the field trip to view the project sites, and (3) provide 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 responded to 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 Snohomish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan and/or Snohomish 4-Year Work Plan. The Project applicant entered application information in Habitat Work Schedule (HWS).																											

WRIA 7	Snohomish Basin Lead Entity
How Comments Addressed	Project sponsors were required to respond to comments from our local technical review team and SRFB review panel. Local comments were addresses fairly easily and usually consisted of clarifying questions and recommendations. In two cases (16-1639 and 16-1608) local review comments encouraged changes to the project scope that increased the salmon benefit to both projects. In this round SRFB review panel comments challenged the fit of several projects because of cost/benefit concerns and because of concerns about Salmon Benefit based on project locations above natural anadromy. Because all projects on this year’s list support recommendations from the Snohomish Plan, lead entity staff and basin partners worked with project sponsors to develop supporting language for these projects that we hope will help ease Review Panel concerns. Some of these issues may not be resolved until the LE and sponsors can respond to final Review Panel comments.

WRIA 8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity																																
Evaluation Criteria	The project evaluation for the 2016 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 annually since that time) 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 funding recommendations. The funding recommendations were reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council without modification.																																
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SRFB Review Panel Participation	Pat Powers and Marnie Tyler, SRFB Review Panel members, reviewed all WRIA 8 pre-proposals, participated in project site visits on April 12, 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.																																

<b>WRIA 8</b>	<b>Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity</b>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>Developing the final recommended grant round project list began with updating the WRIA 8 Four-Year Work Plan. To be eligible for SRFB/PSAR funding, projects must be on the WRIA 8 Four-Year Work Plan. Project sponsors are invited to propose additions to the Four-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 Four-Year Work Plan. This notification happened in August 2015. Projects added to the Four-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 October 2015 and again in February 2016, projects proposed for addition to the Four-Year Work Plan were reviewed and discussed by the WRIA 8 Technical Committee, who approved the addition of projects to the work plan based on the technical merits of the projects and their potential to advance recovery within the watershed. The Technical Committee’s recommended additions to the Four-Year Work Plan were reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council at meetings in November 2015 and March 2016.</p> <p>Sponsors with projects on the Four-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 Four-Year Work Plan projects as such in HWS. Projects added to the Four-Year Work Plan leading up to the grant round were updated to reflect this status.</p> <p>The 2016 grant round presented some challenges, largely from a readiness and timing perspective. Despite informing sponsors well in advance of the need to solicit PSAR projects for the next biennium earlier than has been done in past years, some sponsors did not feel they were far enough in the design process to submit a proposal that would pass Review Panel scrutiny. For this reason, despite having a backlog of projects needing funds, we did not see as many projects as we may have seen were we considering projects for PSAR funding in early 2017. In the end, our 2017 – 2019 available funding using the allocation formula is undersubscribed, and we will appeal to the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council that funds be allowed to be carried forward to the 2017 grant round to allow us to continue making progress on priority projects that simply weren’t able to adjust their project schedules to match the grant timelines for 2016.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<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 2016 SRFB Review Panel Project Comment Forms, were provided to project sponsors in May. One sponsor submitted for early Review Panel review in order to be considered for unobligated 2015 – 2017 PSAR funding. The Review Panel gave a status of POC on the basis of cost considerations and a question over the planform design of the relocated channel. The sponsor compiled a well-developed response and resubmitted for Review Panel consideration during the September review period.</p>

WRIA 8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Lead Entity
	<p>In finalizing the project list for this grant round, one sponsor proposed to adjust course on the basis of technical considerations and to respond to review comments provided by the Review Panel, which resulted in the proposed project being withdrawn. A summary is as follows:</p> <p>1) Willow Creek Daylighting (16-1214)</p> <p>The City of Edmonds is currently in the early stages of implementing project #14-1299 (preliminary design) and submitted in the 2016 grant round for consideration for PSAR funding for the 2017 – 2019 biennium for final design (#16-1214). Based on the feedback provided by the Review Panel, the sponsor determined it is premature to advance to final design and proposed to adjust the scope for the current agreement for #14-1299 to address technical review comments in the preliminary design phase as well as to advance some of the tasks proposed in #16-1214 consistent with this phase of design. This resulted in a request for a cost increase, and due to incorporating tasks from #16-1214 into #14-1299, project #16-1214 was withdrawn. The proposed change will allow the City to answer outstanding technical questions and develop the alternative with the greatest potential habitat gain prior to moving the project into final design. The agreement for #14-1299 will remain focused on preliminary design (60% design) and will include additional tasks related to analyzing an alternative raised during the technical review of the project. The change in scope was reviewed and approved by the WRIA 8 Project Subcommittee, and the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council approved the award of funds to this project to continue advancing the design into the next biennium.</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 19, 2016. The Salmon Recovery Council raised no significant policy concerns with the Subcommittee’s recommendations and broadly supported all projects on WRIA 8’s funding list—including the Willow Creek Daylighting project, which is no longer on the ranked list due to the change described above.</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 estimated SRFB and PSAR funding allocations for projects which address the highest priority conservation hypothesis from the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan and help balance efforts between the portions of the watershed which provide transition zone habitat, rearing habitat, and spawning habitat. Policy MS-1 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"> <li>• Duwamish Estuary transition zone habitat;</li> <li>• Middle Green River, Lower Green River, Duwamish Estuary, Marine Nearshore rearing habitat; and</li> <li>• Middle Green and upper Lower Green River spawning habitat.</li> </ul> <p>The Porter Levee Setback Construction project was the highest priority for funding because the project is at final design and this, along with other grant funding received, is</p>

## WRIA 9

**Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9)  
Lead Entity**

the last piece of funding needed to proceed to construction. King County will remove 900 feet of the 1,550-foot-long levee adjacent to the Green River, allowing floodplain reconnection and lateral channel migration on the 38-acre site. The ten-year goal of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan for floodplain reconnection in the Middle Green Subwatershed is 40 acres, and the project, combined with previous restoration projects, will meet this goal.

The Riverton Creek Flapgate Removal project was selected for funding because the project is located within the Duwamish Transition Zone, has been funded for feasibility work in prior grant rounds, and will improve fish access to a small tributary and salt marsh. The project is located directly across from the Duwamish Gardens Shallow Water Habitat and Chinook Wind restoration projects and within 2500 feet of the North Wind's Weir Shallow Water Habitat Rehabilitation project.

The Lones-Turley Restoration –Final Design was ranked as the next priority project within the Middle Green River sub-watershed. This levee setback project was funded for conceptual design in the 2015 grant round and this funding will continue planning to final design. 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 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."

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. Acquisition of the parcel will protect eelgrass beds, 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.

Two projects are proposed for Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration – Large Capacity funding, Downey Farmstead Side Channel Restoration and Lower Russell Road Levee Setback and Habitat Restoration. Both projects are within the same five-mile reach and address the same conservation hypothesis for the Lower Green River: "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

<b>WRIA 9 Green, Duwamish, and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) Lead Entity</b>	
	<p>individually, the projects may provide limited benefit but the expected benefit of both projects collectively is much greater.</p> <p>All projects recommended for funding by WRIA 9 were presented to the full WRIA 9 Implementation Technical Committee (ITC) for discussion along with the 4-Year Workplan. Following discussion, the project list and funding recommendation was endorsed by the full ITC at the April 16 ITC meeting. The Technical Advisory Group members, a sub-committee from the ITC, attended the site visits in June and provided feedback to project sponsors regarding strong points, weak points, follow up questions and general comments on each project.</p>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>The members of the Technical Advisory Group included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chris Gregersen, Fisheries Biologist, King County</li> <li>• Larry Fisher, Biologist, Washington Department of Wildlife</li> <li>• Kerry Bauman, Ecologist, King County</li> <li>• Matt Knox, Ecologist, City of Kent</li> <li>• Kollin Higgins, Ecologist, King County</li> </ul>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	<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 22-23, 2016 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>
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<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 Four-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>
How Comments Addressed	<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 12, 2016 WRIA 9 Watershed Ecosystem Forum meeting, which serves as the Citizen’s Advisory Committee.</p>

<b>WRIA 10 and 12 Pierce County Lead Entity</b>	
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</p>

WRIA 10 and 12	Pierce County Lead Entity																																
	<p>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: <a href="http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/968">http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/968</a></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 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 projects 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>During this grant round, no project ranked higher than another project with a higher benefit rating once the CAC and TAG scores were combined.</p>																																
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="457 871 625 892">Name</th> <th data-bbox="665 871 820 892">Occupation</th> <th data-bbox="1063 871 1218 892">Organization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 898 592 919">Russ Ladley</td> <td data-bbox="665 898 803 919">Fish Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 898 1218 919">Puyallup Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 947 625 968">Tyler Patterson</td> <td data-bbox="665 947 852 968">Fisheries Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 947 1218 968">Tacoma Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 995 592 1016">Tom Nelson</td> <td data-bbox="665 995 1023 1058">Environmental/Fisheries Biologist, TAG Chair</td> <td data-bbox="1063 995 1388 1016">Pierce County Water Programs</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1077 625 1098">Mathew Curtis</td> <td data-bbox="665 1077 844 1098">Habitat Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1077 1364 1140">Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1159 576 1180">Carl Ward</td> <td data-bbox="665 1159 860 1180">Regional Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1159 1372 1180">State Dept. of Transportation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1207 576 1228">Martin Fox</td> <td data-bbox="665 1207 852 1228">Fisheries Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1207 1339 1228">Muckleshoot Indian Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1255 609 1276">Karen Chang</td> <td data-bbox="665 1255 893 1276">Fish Habitat Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1255 1250 1276">US Forest Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1304 625 1325">Sherrie Duncan</td> <td data-bbox="665 1304 893 1325">Fish Habitat Biologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1304 1144 1325">Citizen</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="457 1352 576 1415">Stephanie Shelton</td> <td data-bbox="665 1352 836 1373">Senior Ecologist</td> <td data-bbox="1063 1352 1201 1373">King County</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name	Occupation	Organization	Russ Ladley	Fish Biologist	Puyallup Tribe	Tyler Patterson	Fisheries Biologist	Tacoma Water	Tom Nelson	Environmental/Fisheries Biologist, TAG Chair	Pierce County Water Programs	Mathew Curtis	Habitat Biologist	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Carl Ward	Regional Biologist	State Dept. of Transportation	Martin Fox	Fisheries Biologist	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	Karen Chang	Fish Habitat Biologist	US Forest Service	Sherrie Duncan	Fish Habitat Biologist	Citizen	Stephanie Shelton	Senior Ecologist	King County
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<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>One member of the SRFB review panel (Michelle Cramer) participated in our process for the 2016 round as follows: (1) reviewed of draft applications for the projects (2) attended the site visits 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>																																
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<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 in the watershed, but we do have priorities. Last year we began to ask specifically for projects that reflect our strategy in the following announcement:</p>																																

WRIA 10 and 12	Pierce County Lead Entity
	<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"> <li>1. Reconnect the mainstem rivers with their floodplains;</li> <li>2. Restore nearshore areas;</li> <li>3. Remove high priority physical barriers to fish movement and migration;</li> <li>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</li> </ol> <p>In Chambers/Clover Watershed WRIA 12 high-priority actions include those that benefit ESA listed species and coho: Passage restoration at barriers;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration within Chambers Bay</li> <li>2. Restoration along the WRIA 12 nearshore;</li> <li>3. Projects in the lower four miles of Chambers Creek;</li> <li>4. Restoration of flow in seasonally dry sections of Clover Creek;</li> <li>5. 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)</li> </ol>
How Comments Addressed	<p>We did have one member of our citizens committee whom was concerned about our PSAR Large Capital Project – he stated that the project was too expensive, and voiced his concerns about the acquisition element of the project being funded. He voiced concern that the project was going to benefit flood control. One of our TAG members mentioned that this project was in a very high priority area in our Lead Entity and that it benefits every fish that uses the Puyallup Watershed. The CAC voted to vet the Large Cap Project and the concerned CAC member abstained from voting. Dan Calvert, Pierce County Lead Entity's ERC and PSP liaison and Dave Caudill, the RCO Grant Manager were both present at our ranking meeting.</p>

WRIA 11	Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity
Evaluation Criteria	<p>The Nisqually River Council (NRC), our citizens' advisory committee, and the Nisqually Salmon Habitat Work Group (NSHWG), our technical advisory group, were in agreement regarding project ranking. Because the Nisqually scoring criteria worksheet clearly outlines geographic areas of priority and habitat benefit based on EDT modeling, scoring is a relatively simple task. However, because the LE was required to make two separate funding lists this year, it was necessary to take other factors (besides technical merit) into consideration. These factors included: how soon the project would need funding, the dollar amount for each project and whether the project could be phased to absorb lesser amounts of funding (ie. our SRFB allocation), how long the project would need to expend funding, and whether the project required State vs. federal funding because of sponsor match requirements.</p> <p>The NSHWG met on July 6th to discuss how projects being put forward in the 2016 grant round would be ranked. First, the group developed a list based purely on technical merit. Once this list was agreed upon, it was then necessary to adjust this list based on the</p>

<b>WRIA 11</b>	<b>Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity</b>
	<p>additional factors mentioned above. This list was then split by funding source and approved by the NSHWG.</p> <p>After the ranking meeting, prior to approval from the NRC, the project sponsor expressed for Middle Ohop Protection Phase III expressed concern for which pot of funding the project was contending. After a brief discussion and unanimous approval via email, the project was moved from the PSAR funding list to the SRFB list because of its need to receive funding sooner. Lists were presented to the NRC at their July 15th meeting and approved without change.</p>
<p>Technical Advisory Group</p>	<p>Nisqually Salmon Habitat Workgroup Members – August 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amber Martens – Joint Base Lewis-McChord</li> <li>• Erica Guttman – Native Plant Salvage Project</li> <li>• John Himsel - Natural Resources Conservation Service</li> <li>• Christopher Ellings – Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• Sayre Hodgson – Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• Jed Moore – Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• Cathy Sampselle – Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• Ashley Von Essen – Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• George Walter – Nisqually Land Trust/Nisqually Indian Tribe</li> <li>• Kim Bredensteiner -- Nisqually Land Trust</li> <li>• Joe Kane -- Nisqually Land Trust</li> <li>• Justin Hall – Nisqually River Foundation</li> <li>• Jessica Moore -- Northwest Trek</li> <li>• Bill Simper/Kate Terpstra – Pierce Conservation District</li> <li>• Tom Nelson – Pierce County</li> <li>• Stephanie Suter/Amber Moore – Puget Sound Partnership</li> <li>• Brian Combs – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group</li> <li>• Jerilyn Walley – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group</li> <li>• Lance Winecka – South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group</li> <li>• Kathleen Berger – Thurston Conservation District</li> <li>• Cindy Wilson – Thurston County</li> <li>• Rich Carlson – US Fish and Wildlife Service</li> <li>• James Losee -- Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife</li> <li>• Darric Lowery -- Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife</li> <li>• Cade Roler – Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife</li> </ul>
<p>SRFB Review Panel Participation</p>	<p>On June 1, 2016, the SRFB Review Panel accompanied NSHWG members and sponsors on a field tour/presentation of the projects up for this year’s funding round. With the exception of three projects, the review panel was taken to the sites of projects being considered for PSAR and SRFB funding. Because their locations are considered to be more “watershed-wide,” Salmon Recovery Early Action Weed Control (now Ohop Early Action Weed Control) and the Nisqually Tributaries Habitat Assessment were presented as in-office presentations. Additionally, because of time constraints Busy Wild Protection Phase II was also presented as an in-office presentation. Review panel members are currently working with the project sponsor to establish a date and time later this month to visit the Busy Wild site.</p>
<p>Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule</p>	<p>All projects put forward for funding are ranked using priorities set by the Nisqually Chinook and steelhead recovery strategies developed with Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) software. Developing multi-year implementation plans and/or habitat work schedules allow co-managers, project sponsors, and the Lead Entity the ability to</p>

<b>WRIA 11</b>	<b>Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity</b>
	<p>not only see what projects have been completed and where, but highlights those projects that are on the horizon. This work queue, along with clear communication with our local partners, streamlines our process and identifies projects of need and readiness, while aiding the Nisqually LE in their approach and strategy. In addition, the 4-Year Work Plan also allows us to show financial need over a period of two biennia.</p>
<p>How Comments Addressed</p>	<p>As mentioned previously, there was one change made from the original list developed by the NSHWG. This suggestion was discussed at the local level and then agreed to by both committees. Though this change was made prior to the NRC meeting, but shared with them to provide complete transparency about the ranking process. Those submitted by the SRFB Review Panel and our RCO grants manager were addressed electronically in PRISM.</p>

<b>WRIA 13</b>	<b>WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>
<p>Evaluation Criteria</p>	<p>The TAG and CAC will meet in a cooperative workshop style format to discuss the overall merits of each project. The technical and community ranking criteria are on a single form and evaluates both technical and community components. It is incumbent on the project sponsor to address all of the criteria contained within the ranking documents to ensure a robust understanding by all members. Given the iterative nature of the process, there are many opportunities for Workgroup members to ask questions in the months leading up to the ranking meeting, at the site visits, and at the ranking meeting itself.</p> <p>The ranking criteria contains questions to determine if a project addresses the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits to Salmon</li> <li>• Certainty of Success</li> <li>• Consistency with Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Cost / Benefit</li> <li>• Consistency with the current year's 4-year-work-plan</li> <li>• Education and Outreach</li> <li>• Partnerships</li> <li>• Consistency with Strategic Plan</li> </ul> <p>The goal of the ranking discussion is to come to a consensus on the various merits of each project. This holistic approach will incorporate a full discussion of each project, the outcome of which will outline the ranking rational for each proposal. A consensus of ranking between all members of the LE is the intent of this exchange.</p>

<b>WRIA 13</b>	<b>WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>		
Technical Advisory Group	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
	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
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel (Marnie Tyler and Paul Schlenger) participated in our process for the 2016 round as follows: (1) review of draft applications for nine pre-applications (2) attendance at the field trip on April 27 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 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 2016 4-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 nine projects requesting SRFB and PSAR funds.</p> <p>In the 2015 grant round, the LE Committee decided to hold back approximately \$276,218 in 2015-2017 PSAR funds to allocate in the 2016 grant round and accelerate the funding and approval of a 2016 project. The committee did this for a variety of reasons. The 2015 SRFB / PSAR grant round was unusual: in June, the Committee was informed that a large, previously funded project would be returning \$473,114 in 2013-2015 PSAR funds after landowner issues prevented the project from being completed successfully. These 'older' PSAR funds needed to be obligated in the 2015 grant round to allow sponsors time to complete the deliverables associated with their projects, but learning this information after the entire review process was complete, save for the ranking meeting, left the Committee with few options. Therefore, the Committee chose to leave \$276,218 in 2015-2017 PSAR funds unobligated and accelerate the 2016 grant round to ensure these funds would be obligated prior to the PSAR budget request for the next biennium. Additionally, the Deschutes Lead Entity receives the smallest SFRB and PSAR allocation in the state, and that the 2016 SRFB project funds appear to be reduced from previous years, the 2016 grant round in the Deschutes Lead Entity should have approximately \$375,000 for projects.</p>		

<b>WRIA 13</b>	<b>WRIA 13 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>
	Each of the nine original projects were identified from a conceptual stage using PSAR or SRFB project development funds, and/or vetted scientific reports.
How Comments Addressed	<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, there was a numerical tie for the sixth ranked project, between the Butler Cove project and the Spurgeon Creek Remeander project. The entire committee discussed how to resolve the issue, highlighting the pros and cons of each project. In the end, they decided to rank the Spurgeon Creek project above Butler Cove because of the number of landowners engaged (over forty homes), its location is a part of the WRIA rarely receiving funding, and its ability to create additional off-channel habitat for Coho in a cold water refugia section of the creek.</p> <p>The ranked project list did not have any discrepancies and was finalized as originally ranked by both the TAG and the CAC.</p>

<b>WRIA 14</b>	<b>WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>		
Evaluation Criteria	<p>There are four separate score sheets that list the review criteria for WRIA 14. The citizens committee used one score sheet for all proposed projects, and the technical committee used separate score sheets for acquisition, restoration, and planning/assessment projects.</p> <p>The project ranking results differed slightly between the Citizens and Technical Committees. This can be expected since each committee is utilizing different criteria to evaluate projects. The Citizens and Technical scores were both combined to determine the initial ranked list that was considered for approval by the Citizens Committee. This initial numerical ranking was approved as the final list by the Citizens Committee.</p>		
Technical Advisory Group	<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Expertise</b>
	Rich Carlson	USFWS	Restoration Ecology; Habitat Restoration; Watershed Management; Fish Biology; General Biology
	Sarah Zaniwski	Squaxin Island Tribe	Restoration Ecology; Habitat Restoration; Forest Ecology; Fish Ecology; Fish Biology; General Biology
	Mitch Redfern	Mason CD	Environmental Policy; Restoration Ecology; Project Management; Fish Biology; General Biology
	Caitlin Guthrie	Capitol Land Trust	Restoration Ecology; Habitat Conservation; Project Management; Fish Biology; General Biology
	Margie Bigelow	WDFW	Environmental Permitting; Hydrology; Fish Biology; General Biology
	Matt Barnhart	Mason County	Environmental Permitting; Environmental Policy; Project

<b>WRIA 14</b>	<b>WRIA 14 Salmon Habitat Recovery Committee Lead Entity</b>
	Management; Hydrology; Fish Biology; General Biology
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two members of the SRFB review panel Two Review Panel members reviewed the project applications prior to site visits, attended site visits, asked questions, provided comment during site visits, and provided written comment following the site visits.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	<p>Projects are typically developed by sponsors through evaluation and implementation of multiple planning documents and tools available in WRIA 14. These include the Nearshore Project Selection Tool, Nearshore Coastal Catchments Analysis, Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan, Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 (freshwater strategy), Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors WRIA 14, and EDT Analysis of Habitat Potential and Restoration Options for Coho in South Puget Sound Streams.</p> <p>Once projects have been developed by project sponsors they can be added to the multi-year implementation plan and Habitat Work Schedule. Once a project has been added to the multi-year implementation plan it can be proposed for funding.</p>
How Comments Addressed	<p>The committees were involved throughout a three month long ranking process where they were given two presentations, visited each project site, provided with extensive written material, and provided with multiple opportunities to provide written and/or verbal comments and/or questions.</p> <p>At the conclusion of the ranking process there was only one citizen member with concern about one component of the number one ranked project. This concern was regarding the cost/benefit of replacing a small bridge in the project area to remove a wet crossing. This concern was discussed amongst the technical and citizens committees, and the project was approved as presented following the discussion.</p>

<b>WRIA 15</b>	<b>West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity</b>
Evaluation Criteria	<p>Please see below for technical project evaluation questions that were taken by TAG members in a survey. Survey Monkey was used to compile survey results. The Technical Advisory Committee is the only group that ranks the projects. There is no citizen committee score sheet. There are no differences in ratings between the two since only one group scores the projects.</p> <p>Questions for Evaluation to the Technical Advisory Group – from Manual 18:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project budget does not appear over inflated or under estimated for the work that the Project Sponsor is proposing to complete.</li> <li>2. The project budget is in line with similar type projects that have been previously considered or reviewed by the TAG or submitted by Project Sponsors.</li> <li>3. The Project Sponsor has presented an adequate and accurate design that is appropriate in scope and scale. The project design is adequate for the purpose of project completion.</li> <li>4. The project is sequenced with other actions or projects in the watershed and will not hinder or make obsolete any previous or future projects.</li> <li>5. The Project Sponsor and listed partners have previous experience with similar projects and have completed those projects to satisfaction of the funder and reviewing agencies.</li> </ol>

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. The Project Sponsor has enlisted the full cooperation of all affected landowners. This approval extends beyond the Landowner Acknowledgement Form for the project site and includes surrounding properties that could be affected by the proposed.</li> <li>7. Project reduces at least one of the key pressures identified in the nearshore or freshwater areas of the WestSound Monitoring &amp; Adaptive Management Framework results chains.</li> <li>8. The project will help protect existing natural stream, shoreline or ecosystem functions. The project will help restore the existing natural stream, shoreline or ecosystem to a more natural state in an effort to reproduce pre-development conditions.</li> <li>9. The project is a continuation (Phase 2 or 3, etc.) of a previously completed or in progress project. - OR - The project will be consolidated into an existing project or future restoration projects. - OR - The project is connected to larger scale project or related to a comprehensive watershed assessment.</li> <li>10. The project will provide benefits to nearshore areas or watershed functions (and their habitats) for many years beyond the project completion date.</li> <li>11. The Project Sponsor has a well conceived plan (with potential funding) that will support and maintain restoration efforts at the project site into the future.</li> </ol> <p>Below here not ranked, just considered</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Is the project listed as a Near Term Action identified by a Local Integrating Organization?</li> <li>13. Species benefited.</li> <li>14. What are the strengths of the project proposal?</li> <li>15. What are the weaknesses of the project proposal?</li> <li>16. Additional comments not mentioned above</li> </ol>		
Technical Advisory Group	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
	Tom Ostrom	Salmon Recovery Coordinator	Suquamish Tribe
	Antonia Jindrich	Acting Executive Director	Mid Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
	Brittany Gordon	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
	Jonathan Decker	Conservation Director	Great Peninsula Conservancy
	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	

WRIA 15	West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity		
	Kristin Williamson	Salmon Restoration Biologist	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group
	Katy Doctor - Shelby	Research Fisheries Biologist	National Marine Fisheries Service
	Scott Steltzner	Biologist	Squaxin Island Tribe
	Collin Hume	Project Manager	Department of Ecology
	Zack Holt	Stormwater Program Assistant	City of Port Orchard
	Jeff Adams	Marine Ecologist	Washington State University
	Carin Anderson	Backyard Habitat Program Manager	Kitsap Conservation District
	Chance Berthiaume	Stormwater Permit Coordinator	City of Bremerton
SRFB Review Panel Participation	The two SRFB Review Panel members participated in our review process by attending our two day site visits. We would like to include them in next year's process early on - to attend project presentations to help sponsors before site visits.		
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	Projects were entered into HWS in order to generate a PRISM number. There were only two projects in HWS (our large capital projects) in HWS before the process began. In this sense, HWS did not help generate our project list. The Chico Creek watershed assessment showed that the Fleming Creek project was in line with recovery efforts and strategies. The Finn Creek project is in a priority area because of its northern and key location, at Point No Point, and nearshore elements – both of these connect to Chinook recovery.		
How Comments Addressed	The Technical Advisory Group had concerns with a few of the projects. After discussion about their concerns and receiving the SRFB comments, the Lead Entity Coordinator was tasked with contacting Project Sponsors and asking that the project be pulled. Several projects were pulled because of this approach (Johnson Creek, Enetai Creek, all of Mid Sound's projects).		

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"> <li>1. What is the priority level of the highest priority salmonid stock that would benefit from the proposed project?</li> <li>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?</li> <li>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?</li> </ol>		

WRIs 15, 16, 17																																		
Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity																																		
	<p>4. Do the project merits adequately and logically contribute to the issue affecting the targeted stock while demonstrating the project readiness for funding?</p> <p>These questions led to the following Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Scoring Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit to Salmon: primary stock priority, priority of primary issue affecting stock, priority of primary action addressing issue.</li> <li>• Certainty of Success: adequate and logical project scope, sequencing and planning efforts, implementation readiness and support.</li> <li>• Cost Effectiveness: justified project expense, and benefit relative to cost.</li> </ul>																																	
Technical Advisory Group	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TAG Member</th> <th>Expertise</th> <th>Member Affiliation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kathlene Barnhart</td> <td>Geomorphologist, Project Manager</td> <td>Kitsap County</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Tucker</td> <td>Engineer, Assistant Director</td> <td>Kitsap County Public Works</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hans Daubenberger</td> <td>Habitat &amp; Marine Biologist, Research &amp; Monitory Program Manager</td> <td>Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abby Welch</td> <td>Fin Fish Management Biologist</td> <td>Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Randy Lumper</td> <td>Environmental Planner</td> <td>Skokomish Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matt Kowalski</td> <td>Steelhead Biologist</td> <td>Skokomish Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eric Carlsen</td> <td>Engineer</td> <td>North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joshua Benton or Michael Blanton</td> <td>Hood Canal Habitat Biologist</td> <td>WA Fish and Wildlife Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marc McHenry</td> <td>Fish Biologist</td> <td>US Forest Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrie Cook-Tabor</td> <td>Fish Biologist</td> <td>US Fish and Wildlife Service</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TAG Member	Expertise	Member Affiliation	Kathlene Barnhart	Geomorphologist, Project Manager	Kitsap County	David Tucker	Engineer, Assistant Director	Kitsap County Public Works	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 Lumper	Environmental Planner	Skokomish Tribe	Matt Kowalski	Steelhead Biologist	Skokomish Tribe	Eric Carlsen	Engineer	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity	Joshua Benton or Michael Blanton	Hood Canal Habitat Biologist	WA Fish and Wildlife Service	Marc McHenry	Fish Biologist	US Forest Service	Carrie Cook-Tabor	Fish Biologist	US Fish and Wildlife Service
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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 submitted letters of intent in order to indicate the project-level feasibility of addressing highest priority salmon recovery actions 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, the <a href="#">Guidance for Prioritizing Salmonid Stocks, Issues, and Actions for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council</a> , and the keystone actions list. Keystone actions are the actions determined to be the highest priority need for salmon recovery in the region or where we can make significant headway where it needs to be made. TAG members then assessed each project's alignment with prioritization stocks, issues, actions and keystone actions as it relates to salmon recovery in the Hood Canal region. This review determined qualifying proposals for the HCCC Salmon Recovery Work Plan. Proposed projects are listed on the 2016 4-Year Work Plan in which each project is linked to the recovery strategy it addresses. Projects must be approved for the Work Plan and entered into the HCCC Habitat Work Schedule before they can be considered in the Lead Entity grant round process.																																	
How Comments Addressed	TAG and CAG provided comments on proposals during the work plan development phase and incorporated feedback into project refinement prior to applications being submitted. Opportunities for project feedback was given during site visits, presentations, evaluation meetings, and if needed, sub-group meetings. A sub-group was formed to address anticipated shellfish impacts in the Dosewallips Estuary due to proposed restoration actions.																																	

<b>WRIAs 15, 16, 17</b>	<b>Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity</b>
	<p>The group consisted of geomorphologist experts from the TAG as well as the project sponsor and tribal shellfish expert representation. The group discussed anticipated impacts and concerns around location of sediment travel and stakeholders. The agreed upon outcome resulted in increased neighboring landowner engagement and planned analysis of the impacts on the shellfish beds utilizing tribal monitoring data to be collected as well as the project aligning with the keystone action and the associated elevated scoring.</p> <p>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. The TAG and CAG recommendations included developing a riparian strategy to aid in addressing the priority issues around riparian habitat in salmon recovery and to coordinate efforts so the projects can be more successful in getting implemented in the future. It was noted that by failing to address riparian habitat now, would result in a keystone action of correcting it in the future.</p> <p>The SRFB Review Panel also provided technical comments after site visits which were addressed in the final proposal attached in PRISM. 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>

<b>WRIAs 17, 18, 19</b>	<b>North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon</b>
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"> <li>• Watershed priority</li> <li>• Addresses limiting factor</li> <li>• Addresses stock status and trends</li> <li>• Restores formerly productive habitat</li> <li>• Benefits other stocks</li> <li>• Protects high quality fish habitat</li> <li>• Benefits a listed stock covered by recovery or implementation plan</li> <li>• Likelihood of success based on approach</li> <li>• Supports restoration of ecosystem functions</li> <li>• Reasonableness of cost and budget</li> <li>• Likelihood of success based on sponsor's past success in implementation</li> </ul>
Technical Advisory Group	<p>Technical Review Group Membership , April 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meghan Adamire, Clallam Conservation District, Conservation Planner</li> <li>2. Rebecca Benjamin, North Olympic Salmon Coalition, Executive Director</li> <li>3. Chris Byrnes, Washington Dept. of Fish &amp; Wildlife, Watershed Steward</li> <li>4. Coleman Byrnes, Streamkeepers; Citizen Salmon Advocate</li> <li>5. John Cambalik, Straits Ecosystem Recovery Network, Coordinator</li> <li>6. Michele Canale, North Olympic Land Trust, Conservation Director</li> <li>7. Kim Clark, (Alt.) North Olympic Salmon Coalition, Project Manager</li> <li>8. Patrick Crain, Olympic National Park, Biologist</li> </ol>

<b>WRIAs 17, 18, 19</b>	<b>North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Keith Denton, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Fisheries Biologist &amp; Consultant</li> <li>10. Gretchen Glaub, Puget Sound Partnership, Ecosystem Recovery Coordinator</li> <li>11. Mike Haggerty, Makah Tribe Representative, Watershed Scientist</li> <li>12. Joe Holtrop, (Alt.) Clallam Conservation District, Executive Director</li> <li>13. Randy Johnson, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Habitat Program Manager</li> <li>14. Robert Knapp (Alt.) Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Restoration Planner</li> <li>15. Cathy Lear, Clallam County Dept. of Community Development, Habitat Biologist</li> <li>16. Jim McCullough, Streamkeepers; Retired Alaska Fisheries Regional Biologist</li> <li>17. Mike McHenry, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe; Habitat Restoration Manager</li> <li>18. Ian Miller, Ph.D; Washington Sea Grant, Coastal Hazards Specialist</li> <li>19. Tim Rymer, Citizen; Formerly NMFS &amp; Retired WDFW Habitat Biologist</li> <li>20. Pete Vanderhoof, Citizen; Salt Creek Farmer; B.S. WWU Environmental Policy</li> <li>21. Jim Walton, Ph.D; Peninsula College Fisheries &amp; Centralia College President</li> </ol>
SRFB Review Panel Participation	Two Members of the SRFB Review Panel, Pat Powers and Paul Schlenger; along with SRFB Project Manager Kat Moore; attended two days worth of site visits on March 24th and March 25th to see all the project areas, hear brief presentations from project sponsors and ask questions and make suggestions about each of the projects.
Use of Implementation Plans or Habitat Work Schedule	In order to be considered for SRFB/PSAR funding, all projects must be part of our 2016 Four-Year Workplan which is a multi-year implementation plan and our roadmap as to how we implement actions listed in salmon recovery plans. Our Workplan is updated annually in the fall. All new projects are entered in the Habitat Work Schedule at that time, with project narratives, graphics and estimated costs all listed in HWS. Our Technical Team then references that information in HWS when they score all newly proposed projects.
How Comments Addressed	Our project sponsors give an initial project presentation at the start of the grant round. They receive comments, questions and suggestions then, as well as during the site visits. They are then encouraged to make changes to their projects based on input they receive throughout the grant round. That is how any issues or questions are resolved within the grant round. Those project changes are included within grant applications and in their project proposals. We also ask them to speak about those changes when they do a final grant presentation prior to the projects being scored by our technical team.

## Project List Summary Table

The following tables summarize the region’s project list as submitted on August 12, 2016. It should be noted that all projects listed in the following tables are adopted by reference in the 2016 Puget Sound Action Agenda, therefore column 3 I has been removed.

### WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-2054	NF Nooksack Farmhouse Phase 3 Restoration	Nooksack Indian Tribe	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum, coho, pink, steelhead, bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	15%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	no
2	16-2049	SF Nooksack Nessel Ph 2 Restoration	Nooksack Indian Tribe	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum, coho, pink, steelhead, bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	15%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
3	16-2042	Lower Middle Fork Reach Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; steelhead	Acquires 7 acres of HMZ+300 ft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 2 strategy for protection, Tier 1 strategy for facilitating restoration</li> </ul>	15%	5 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 2 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
4	16-2050	SF Nooksack Nessel Ph 3 Restoration	Nooksack Indian Tribe	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Coho; chum; sockeye; pink; steelhead; cutthroat	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	15%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
5	16-2055	NF Nooksack Boyd Reach Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Coho; chum; sockeye; pink; steelhead; bull trout	Design Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	15%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
6.	16-2052	SF Nooksack Fish Camp Reach Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead; bull trout	Design Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	0%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	no
7	16-2048	Lower Mainstem Nooksack Habitat Assessment	Whatcom County Public Works	chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Steelhead; bull trout; Searun cutthroat	Assessment Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term actions #6 and 8</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Request for Proposals for 2016 SRFB projects</li> </ul>	29.7%	6 completed SRFB/PSAR projects	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
8	16-2057	SF Skookum Edfro Ph 2 Instream Restoration	Lummi Nation	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Coho; steelhead; bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	19.2%	13 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 3 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
9	16-2051	NF Nooksack Maple Reach Design	Nooksack Indian Tribe	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead; bull trout; searun cutthroat	Design Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	0%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
10	16-2116	MF Porter Creek Reach In-Stream Restoration Ph 4	Lummi Nation	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead; bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	17.7%	13 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 3 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
11	16-2043	North Fork Reach Acquisition Ph III	Whatcom Land Trust	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead	Acquire 16 acres riparian and 2 acres uplands; provides .20 miles stream bank protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 2 strategy for protection, Tier 1 strategy for facilitating restoration</li> </ul>	15%	5 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 2 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
12	16-2058	SF Elk Flats Preliminary Design	Lummi Nation	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; steelhead; bull trout	Design Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	0%	13 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 3 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
No Rank	16-2062	Middle Fork Nooksack Fish Passage	City of Bellingham	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Steelhead; bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #1</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 restoration strategy in 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development matrices</li> </ul>	15%	Last SRFB/PSAR project completed prior to 2005	No
No Rank	16-2053	NF Nooksack Farmhouse Phase 4	Nooksack Indian Tribe	NF/MF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead; bull trout	Restoration Project (not acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 1 and Tier 2 restoration strategies in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	1%	18 completed SRFB/PSAR projects; 1 closed; 6 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No
No Rank	16-2045	Upper South Fork and Tributaries Corridor Acquisition	Whatcom Land Trust	SF early Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Bull Trout; Steelhead	Chum; coho; pink; steelhead; cutthroat	800 acres riparian, 200 acres uplands, and 200 acres wetlands acquired protecting 3 miles of streambank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B, WRIA 1 Salmonid Recovery Plan, near term action #2</li> <li>2016 4YWP</li> <li>Tier 2 restoration strategy in the 2016 WRIA 1 Project Development Matrices</li> </ul>	15%	5 completed SRFB/ PSAR projects; 2 active SRFB/PSAR projects	No

WRIA 2 San Juan County Lead Entity

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1429	Barnum Point Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Protect 37 acres upland and feeder bluff, tidelands; phase 2 & 3 will protect 30 acres low bank and tidelands plus 35 acres of forested upland and feeder bluff. Total of 4,400ft of shoreline.	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	209%	6 SRFB (completed), 1 ESRP (completed), 8 WWRP (4 active, 4 completed)	No
2	16-1428	Cornet Bay Riparian Planting Stewardship	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Providing and supporting vegetation on beach in restoration area.	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	21%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed ), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No
3	16-1306	Seahorse Siesta Barge Removal	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Restore drift cell function along 136 ft (0.25 acres of intertidal) by removing old barge, armor and fill	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	18%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed ), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No
4	16-1307	Maylor Pt Armonring Removal	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Restore drift cell function along 1500 ft of shoreline by removing armor	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	18%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed ), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
	16-1431	Pearson Shoreline	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Protect 49 acres of high bank feeder bluff, incl. 2800' of tidelands and 2 coastal streams	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	74%	6 SRFB (completed), 1 ESRP (completed), 8 WWRP (4 active, 4 completed)	No

WRIA 3 and 4 Skagit

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
NA	16-1650	Collaborative Riparian Stewardship	SFEG	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Chinook, Steelhead, Bull Trout	Chinook, Steelhead, Bull Trout, Coho, Chum, Pink	n/a	Page 7 and 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.8%	45+ funded projects, 1 no completed	No
NA	16-1642	Steelhead Fish Passage Priorization	SRSC	Skagit Steelhead, All runs	Puget Sound Chinook, Bull Trout	Coho, Bull Trout	n/a	Page 7 and 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.5%	39+ funded projects, 2 not completed	No
1	16-1647	Skagit Watershed Habitat Acquisition	SCL, SLT	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Chinook, Steelhead, Bull Trout	All	Yes	Pages 4, 5, 7, and 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.6%	13 funded projects (SLT)	No
2	16-1652	South Fork Delta Channel Final Design	SRSC	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Puget Sound Chinook	Pink, Chum	n/a	Pages 6 and 7, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	0%	39+ funded projects, 2 not completed	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
3	16-1653	Nookachamps Forks Restoration	SRSC	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, Steelhead	n/a	Pages 7 and 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.6%	39+ funded projects, 2 not completed	No
4	16-1648	Lower Cascades/Marblemount Hatchery	WDFW	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Chinook, Steelhead, Bull Trout	Coho, Steelhead, Pink	n/a	Pages 7 and 9, SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	0%	Many funded projects	No
5	16-1644	Kukulali Preserve Tombolo Restoration	SITC	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Puget Sound Chinook	Pink, Chum	n/a	Page 8 SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.6%	6 funded projects	No
6	16-1651	Hansen Creek Reach 5 Restoration	Skagit County	Skagit Chinook, All runs	Puget Sound Chinook, Steelhead	Coho, Steelhead	n/a	Page 9 SWC 2015 Strategic Approach	17.7%	28+ funded projects	No

WRIA 5 – Stillaguamish

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	<a href="#">16-1318</a>	Leque Island Estuary Restoration Project	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	250 Acres of Estuary Treated	Page 94 Estuary/Nearshore Limiting Factor Projects	5.35%	58 SRFB funded (22 active and 36 completed)	No

**Regional Area Summary**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
2	<a href="#">16-1356</a>	zis a ba Estuary Restoration	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	100 Acres of Estuary Treated	Page 94 Estuary/Nearshore Limiting Factor Projects	38%	58 SRFB funded (22 active and 36 completed)	No
3	<a href="#">16-1553</a>	North and South Fork LWD	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	All LWD installations in first priority LWD region. Installation of 7 Structures	Page 95 Large Woody Debris Limiting Factor Projects	15%	58 SRFB funded (22 active and 36 completed)	No
4	<a href="#">16-1539</a>	Stillaguamish Riparian Crew 4	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	All plantings and riparian treatments in first floodplain priority region. 43 Acres planted in Riparian	Page 92 Riparian Limiting Factor Projects	33%	58 SRFB funded (22 active and 36 completed)	No
5	<a href="#">16-1638</a>	Stilly Acquisitions (NF)	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	All acquisitions in first priority floodplain region, ranked as high by acquisition strategy criteria. Approximately 56 Acres of potential acquisition	Page 97 Floodplains Limiting Factor Projects	15%	58 SRFB funded (22 active and 36 completed)	No
6	<a href="#">16-1671</a>	Stillaguamish eDNA (NF)	Wild Fish Conservancy	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	All scoping efforts in North Fork tributaries in First Priority Floodplain Region. Five Miles of stream assessed	Page 158 Research and Data Gaps	15%	73 SRFB funded (24 active and 49 completed)	No
7	<a href="#">16-1558</a>	Secret Creek Culvert Replacement Projects	Snohomish County	Summer and Fall Stillaguamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead	3 blockages to fish passage removed	Page 24 Factors Affecting Chinook Population Decline	15%	153 SRFB funded (53 active and 100completed)	No

## WRIA 6 Island County

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1429	Barnum Point Acquisition	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Protect 37 acres upland and feeder bluff, tidelands; phase 2 & 3 will protect 30 acres low bank and tidelands plus 35 acres of forested upland and feeder bluff. Total of 4,400ft of shoreline.	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	209%	6 SRFB (completed), 1 ESRP (completed), 8 WWRP (4 active, 4 completed)	No
2	16-1428	Cornet Bay Riparian Planting Stewardship	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Providing and supporting vegetation on beach in restoration area.	Highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	21%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No
3	16-1306	Seahorse Siesta Barge Removal	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Restore drift cell function along 136 ft (0.25 acres of intertidal) by removing old barge, armor and fill	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	18%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No
4	16-1307	Maylor Pt Armonring Removal	NW Straits Marine Cons Found	Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Restore drift cell function along 1500 ft of shoreline by removing armor	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	18%	6 SRFB funded (1 active and 5 completed), 1 ESRP (active In watershed area.	No
-	16-1431	Pearson Shoreline	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Skagit, Stillaguamish,	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, pink, forage fish	Proect 49 acres of high bank feeder bluff,	Second highest geographical area. Goal 1, Objective 3 (pg59)	74%	6 SRFB (completed), 1 ESRP (completed),	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
				Snohomish Chinook			incl. 2800' of tidelands and 2 coastal streams			8 WWRP (4 active, 4 completed)	

WRIA 7 – Snohomish

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	<a href="#">16-1559</a>	Mid-Spencer Estuary Restoration	Snohomish County Public Works	SkykomishSnoqualmie and non-natal Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, bull trout, and estuarine species	Enhances 74 Acres of Estuary	Reconnect Off-channel habitat (pg 11-20)	67%	153 SRFB funded (53 active and 100 completed)	No
2	<a href="#">16-1548</a>	Tolt River - Lower Frew Floodplain Reconnection Design	King Co Water & Land Res	Snoqualmie Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	(Planning) 34 Acres of River Floodplain Connected	Page 94 Restoration of hydrologic and sediment processes (pg 11-31)	20%	84 SRFB funded (41 active and 43 completed)	No
3	<a href="#">16-1716</a>	Cherry Creek Phase II & III Construction	Sound Salmon Solutions	Snoqualmie Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Pg 11-58 Restoring shoreline conditions, enhancing instream structural composition	15%	12 SRFB funded (2 active and 10 completed)	No
4	<a href="#">16-1719</a>	Beckler Confluence LWD Design	Wild Fish Conservancy	Skykomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Pg 11-31 Reconnection of off-channel habitats; enhancing instream structural components	50%	73 SRFB funded (24 active and 49 completed)	No

**Regional Area Summary**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
5	<a href="#">16-1632</a>	South Fork Skykomish Acquisitions	Forterra	Skykomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	Preserves 20 acres of floodplain.	Pg 11-30 Preservation to support hydrologic and sediment processes	19%	39 SRFB funded (26 active and 13 completed)	No
6	<a href="#">16-1639</a>	Woods Creek RR Bridge Removal & Restoration	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Skykomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Pg 11-31 Removal of human-made instream barriers along or adjacent to priority reaches	0%	16 SRFB funded (11 active and 5 completed)	No
7	<a href="#">16-1639</a>	Woods Creek Culvert Replacement Projects	Snohomish County	Skykomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Remove instream barriers near focus reaches (pg 11-52)	59%	153 SRFB funded (53 active and 100 completed)	No
8	<a href="#">16-1574</a>	South Fork Skykomish Restoration Using Beaver	Tulalip Tribes	Skykomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Headwater restoration of hydrology and sediment processes (pg 11-77)	15%	11 SRFB funded (5 active and 6 completed)	No
9	<a href="#">16-1717</a>	Japanese Gulch Creek Estuary - Design	City of Mukilteo	SkykomishSnoqualmie and non-natal Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	Preserves 20 acres of floodplain.	Restoring Nearshore Shoreline Conditions (pg 11-10)	15%	0 SRFB funded (1 active and 0 completed)	No
10	<a href="#">16-1741</a>	SF Snoqualmie Levee Setback Design	City of North Bend	Snoqualmie Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, other salmonids	N/A	Pg 11-84 Restoration above falls and dams	25%	0 SRFB funded (1 active and 0 completed)	No

## WRIA 8 –Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watersheds

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1213	Lower Taylor Creek Restoration Project - Design	Seattle Public Utilities	Cedar River Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook; Puget Sound steelhead	Coho, sockeye	N/A	Project C270 in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (Vol. II, Chapter 10, Page 41). On WRIA 8 Four-Year Work Plan.	20%	8 SRFB funded (7 completed; 1 active)	no
2	16-1210	Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Project – Acq Phase II	City of Bothell	Sammamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, sockeye, kokanee	Will protect up to 35 acres of floodplain and enable future restoration	Project N340A, added to Plan after publication. On WRIA 8 Four-Year Work Plan	17%	4 SRFB funded (2 completed; 2 active)	No
4	16-1215	Bear Creek Reach 6 – Phase II Construction	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Sammamish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, cutthroat	N/A	Project N214 in WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (Vol. II, Chapter 11, page 43). On WRIA 8 Four-Year Work Plan	15%	7 SRFB funded (4 completed; 3 active)	No

## WRIA 9 – Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watersheds

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1852	Porter Levee Setback - Construction	King County	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Bull trout, chum, coho, cutthroat, pink, steelhead	Floodplain and riparian area connectivity & function	Page 7-49, Project MG-17, Middle Green River	15.30%	12 SRFB Projects in watershed 1 active 11 closed	No
2	16-1892	Riverton Creek Flapgate Removal	City of Tukwila	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Bull trout, chum, coho, cutthroat, pink, steelhead	Improve tributary connection for fish access and improve off-channel rearing and refuge habitat	Page 7-91, Project Duw-8, Duwamish Transition Zone	15.00%	3 SRFB Projects in watershed 2 closed 1 active	No
3	16-1893	Lones-Turley Restoration – Final Design	King County	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, chum, pink, steelhead, cutthroat	Floodplain and riparian area connectivity & function	Pages 7-41 and 7-43, Projects MG-9 and MG-11, Middle Green River	15.25%	12 SRFB Projects in watershed 11 closed 1 active	No
4	16-2120	Maury Island Aquatic Reserve	King County	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, coho, cutthroat, pink,	Protects functioning drift cell system in nearshore	Page 7-124, Project NS-17, Nearshore	15.28%	12 SRFB Projects in watershed 11closed 1 active	No
Large Cap	16-2163	Downey Farmstead Side Channel Restoration	City of Kent	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Bull trout, chum, coho, cutthroat, pink, steelhead	Floodplain and riparian area connectivity & function, side channel	Pages 7-62 and 7-63, Project LG-7, Lower Green River	15%	10 SRFB Projects in watershed 2 active 8 closed	No
Large Cap	16-1899	Lower Russell Road Levee Setback and Habitat Restoration	King County	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Bull trout, chum, coho, cutthroat, pink, steelhead	Floodplain and riparian area connectivity & function	Page 7-66, Project LG-10, Lower Green River	33.72%	12 SRFB Projects in watershed 1 active 11 closed	No

## WRIAs 10 and 12 – Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover Watersheds

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1577	South Prairie Creek (RM 4.0-4.6) Phase 2	South Puget Sound SEG	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Puyallup Steelhead	Puget Sound Chinook (Puyallup River Fall Chinook); Puyallup Steelhead	Coho, chum,pink, cutthroat, rainbow, searun cutthroat	N/A	Pages 17, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	15%	114 SRFB funded (83 completed, 21 active)	No
2	16-1507	Puyallup River Juvenile Salmon Assessment Project	Puyallup Tribe of Indians	Puyallup River Fall Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook (Puyallup River Fall Chinook); Steelhead; Bull trout	N/A	N/A	Page 36 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	15%	2 SRFB Funded, 2 completed	No
3	16-1457	South Prairie Creek Acq & Restoration - Decker	Forterra	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Puyallup Steelhead	Puget Sound Chinook( Puyallup River Fall Chinook); Puyallup Steelhead; Bull trout	Coho; pink salmon; cutthroat; rainbow trout; searun cutthoroot	Yes	Pages 17, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	21.73%		No
4	16-1552	Middle Boise Creek Restoration - Van Wieringen	King Co Water & Land Res Project Number1552	White River Spring Chinook; White River Fall Cinook; White River steelhead; coho	Puget Sound Chinook (White River Spring Chinook; White River Fall Cinook); White River Steelhead; Bull trout	Coho; pink salmon; cutthroat; rainbow trout; searun cutthoroot	N/A	Pages 16, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	18.18 %		No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
5	16-1549	SPC Stubbs Acquisition	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Puyallup Steelhead	Puget Sound Chinook (Puyallup River Fall Chinook) ; PuyalluSteelhead; Bull trout	Coho; pink salmon; cutthroat;rainbow trout; searun cutthorao	Yes	Pages 17, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)			No
6	16-1365	Clear Creek Targeted Acquisition	Pierce County Surface Water	White River Spring Chinook; White River Fall Cinook; Puyallup River Fall Chinook ; Puyallup steelhead; Puyallup Steelhead; White River Steelhead; Carbon Steelhead; coho	White River Spring Chinook; White River Fall Cinook; Puyallup River Fall Chinook ; Puyallup steelhead; White Steelhead; Carbon River Steelhead; Bull trout	Coho; pink salmon; cutthroat; rainbow trout;	N/A	Pages 15, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	20%		No
7	16-1545	Carbon Bridge ST Setback Prelim Feasibility Report	Pierce County Surface Water	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Carbon Steelhead;	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Carbon Steelhead;	Chum; coho/ pink/ cutthorao; Bull trout; searun cutthorao; rainbow trout;	N/A	Pages 15, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	15%		No
8	16-1389	Alward Road Acquisition Phase 3	Pierce County Surface Water	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Carbon Steelhead;	Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Carbon Steelhead;	Chum; coho/ pink/ cutthorao; Bull trout; searun cutthorao; rainbow trout	N/A	Pages 15, 38 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	15.07%		No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
9	16-1550	WRIA 10-12 Barrier Inventory	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	White River Spring Chinook; White River Fall Chinook; Puyallup River Fall Chinook; Puyallup steelhead; White River Steelhead; Carbon Steelhead; White River Steelhead; Carbon Steelhead; chambers Creek steelhead; Chambers Creek coho	Fall Cinook; Puyallup River Fall Chinook ; Puyallup steelhead; Puyallup Steelhead; White River Steelhead; Carbon Steelhead; chambers Creek steelhead;	Chum; coho/ pink/ cutthorao; Bull trout; searun cutthorat; rainbow trout	N/A	Pages 12, WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat and Protection Restoration Strategy (2012)	15.12%		No

WRIA 11 – Nisqually Watershed

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1450	Nisqually River Wilcox Reach North Shoreline Protection	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Acquisition of 185 acres	NMPR	27.26%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
2	16-1453	Middle Ohop Protection Phase III	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Protection of 32 acres, .38 miles streambank, 20 acres riparian treated	OCPR	15.39%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
3	15-1231	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	steelhead	Installation of up to 12 ELJ's/5 acres riparian planting	MRPR	15%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 8 Active, 52 Completed	Yes
4	16-1451	Nisqually River Wilcox Reach Small Lots Acquisition	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Acquisition of 34 acres, .4 miles of shoreline, demolition of all structures	NMPR	15.51%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
5	16-1454	Lower Ohop "Acquisition for Restoration" Planning	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Landowner outreach for the future site of Lower Ohop Restoration Phase IV, includes 360 acres, 1.8 miles of creek	OCPR	15%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
6	16-1449	Nisqually Tributaries Habitat Assessment	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	Nisqually steelhead	Puget Sound steelhead	Chum, pink, chinook, coho, cutthroat, rainbow trout	Assessment of future habitat improvement projects	STPR	15.57%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 8 Active, 52 Completed	Yes

**Regional Area Summary**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
7	16-2192	Middle Ohop Protection Phase II	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	35 acre conservation easement/3 acres riparian planting	OCPR	15%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
8	16-1444	Ohop Early Action Riparian Restoration	Pierce Conservation District	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Survey, treat, and/or restore areas currently infested with yellow flag iris in the Ohop valley	OCPR	19.01%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 1 Active, 24 Completed	Yes
9	16-2191	McKenna Area Small Lots Acquisitions	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Chum, pink, steelhead, coho, cutthroat	Landowner outreach and acquisition of 15 parcels in a 35 acre block along 1/3 mile of the mainstem Nisqually	NMPR	15.49%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes
Alt 1	16-1445	Busy Wild Creek Protection Phase II	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually steelhead	Puget Sound steelhead	Chum, pink, chinook, coho, cutthroat	Protection of up to 1,385 acres of commercial forestland along approx. 4 miles of Busy Wild Creek and 3.8 miles of trib streams	MRPR	15%	Salmon State/Fed Projects: 4 Active, 19 Completed	Yes

## WRIA 13 – Deschutes Watershed

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1404	Lower Henderson Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, cutthroat, forage fish	Yes – 106 acres and 5,800 of shoreline	Yes – line 159 of the South Sound 4-YWP	72.73%	Sponsor is an accredited land trust and has submitted 49 RCO projects to date	yes
2	16-1409	Harmony Farm Restoration	Capitol Land Trust	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, cutthroat, forage fish	N/A	Yes – line 159 of the Sound Sound 4-YWP	15%	Sponsor is an accredited land trust and has submitted 49 RCO projects to date	yes
3	16-1406	East Fork McLane Fish Passage Project	Thurston Conservation District	Steelhead	Puget Sound steelhead	Coho, chum, resident and sea run cutthroat	N/A	Yes – line 146 of the South Sound 4-YWP	15%	Sponsor has been restoring habitat since 1948 and has proposed 20 RCO projects to date	No
4	16-1405	Little Fish Trap Restoration	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, cutthroat, forage fish	N/A	Yes – line 161 of the South Sound 4-YWP	18.90%	Sponsor has been restoring habitat since 1990 and has sponsored 143 RCO projects	No
5	16-1410	Deschutes RM 21 LWD and Riparian Restoraion	South Puget Sound SEG	Steelhead	Puget Sound Steelhead	Coho, chum, Chinook, resident and sea run cutthroat	N/A	Yes – line 141 of the South Sound 4-YWP	15.27%	Sponsor has been restoring habitat since 1990 and has sponsored 143 RCO projects	No
6	16-1408	Spurgeon Creek – Fox Hill Restoration	South Puget Sound SEG	Steelhead	Puget Sound Steelhead	Coho, chum, Chinook, resident and sea run cutthroat	N/A	Yes – line 156 of the South Sound 4-YWP	15%	Sponsor has been restoring habitat since 1990 and has sponsored 143 RCO projects	Yes
7	16-1399	Butler Cove Estuary Enhancement & Fish Passage Correction	South Puget Sound SEG	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, cutthroat, forage fish	N/A	Yes – line 157 of the South Sound 4-YWP	15.42%	Sponsor has been restoring habitat since 1990 and has sponsored 143 RCO projects	Yes
8	16-1407	WRIA 13 Habitat Acquitistion Project Development	Capitol Land Trust	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, steelhead, chum, cutthroat, forage fish	Develops projects that will lead to habitat protection	Yes – line 164 of the South Sound 4-YWP	15%	Sponsor is an accredited land trust and has submitted 49 RCO projects to date	Maybe

## WRIA 14 – Kennedy-Goldsborough Watershed

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1567	Gosnell Creek LWD and Riparian Enhancement	Mason Conservation Dist	Puget Sound Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Chum, Cutthroat	N/A	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan. Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Pages 68-69: Install livestock exclusion fencing, restore riparian, increase LWD abundance, preserve instream temperatures.	15%	46 SRFB Funded (18 active and 28 completed)	No
2	16-1568	Hunter Point Road Fish Barrier Improvement	Thurston County	Puget Sound Coho	N/A	Chum, Cutthroat	N/A	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan. Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Page 48 - Install fish passage structures, replace failed culverts.	0%	18 SRFB Funded (1 active and 17 completed)	No
3	16-1565	Frye Cove Creek Habitat Acquisition	Capitol Land Trust	Puget Sound Coho	Puget Sound Chinook and Puget Sound Steelhead	Chum, Cutthroat	40.5 total acres with 21.12 acres riparian, 0.75 acres tidelands, 5.5 acres wetland, 4,600 feet of creek shoreline, and the upper extent of a Frye Cove Creek Estuary.	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan. Juvenile Salmonid Nearshore Project Selection Tool identifies this area as high priority habitat; Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Page 5 - Protect intact habitat Page 19 - High Priority Nearshore Site;.	50%	25 SRFB Funded (8 active and 17 completed)	No
4	16-1675	Coffee Creek Fish Passage Funding Package	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound Steelhead	Puget Sound Steelhead	Coho, Cutthroat	N/A	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan. Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Page 82 - Replace fish passage barriers in the Goldsborough Watershed.	15%	105 SRFB Funded (22 active and 83 completed)	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
5	16-1111	Little Skookum Inlet Shoreline	Forterra	Puget Sound Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook and Puget Sound Steelhead	Coho, Chum, Cutthroat	816 total acres with nearly 2 miles of marine shoreline, 230 acres riparian, and 10 acres wetland.	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan; Juvenile Salmonid Nearshore Project Selection Tool identifies area as "high priority preserve"; Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan Page 351 - Protect key saltwater processes and habitats; Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Page 20 - Totten Inlet Priority Nearshore Site, Page 42 - Protect natural processes in nearshore areas.	84%	13 SRFB Funded (3 active and 10 completed)	No
6	16-1560	WRIA 14 Habitat Acquisition Project Development	Capital Land Trust	Puget Sound Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook and Puget Sound Steelhead	Coho, Chum, Cutthroat, Pink	This project will develop projects that will acquire and protect high quality habitat in the future.	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan; Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan Page 351 - Protect key processes and habitats, improve existing protection programs; Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan for WRIA 14 Page 5 - Protect intact habitat	15%	25 SRFB Funded (8 active and 17 completed)	No
7	16-1570	Madrona Beach Bulkhead Removal	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Sound Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho, Chum, Cutthroat	N/A	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan; Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan Page 351 - Restore marine shorelines, 300 - identify and remove bulkheads that are not essential;	15%	105 SRFB Funded (22 active and 83 completed)	No
Large Cap	16-1579	West Oakland Bay Restoration	Squaxin Island Tribe	Puget Sound Coho	Puget Sound Chinook and	Chum, Cutthroat	N/A	Included on WRIA 14 4 Year Workplan; NTA as part of the PSP Action Agenda; Juvenile		8 SRFB Funded (8 completed)	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
					Puget Sound Steelhead			Salmonid Nearshore Project Selection Tool identifies this area as high priority for restoration; Chinook Recovery Plan for South Puget Sound (NOAA 2007), the project location is designated as High Priority for restoration.			

WRIA 15 – West Sound Watersheds

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1591	Curley Creek Acquisition	GPC	Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Fall and summer Chum, Cutthroat	Yes. 1,828 ft of Curley Creek and 240 ft of Banner Creek	Page 43	15%	1 Closed Completed 5 In progress	No
2	16-1596	Finn Creek	WFC	Steelhead	Puget Sound Steelhead and Chinook	Coho, Chum	N/A Feasibility Study	Page 43 and Appendix B	0%	2 Completed 1 In Progress	No
3	16-1460	Purdy Creek	Pierce County	Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Chum, Cutthroat	N/A Feasibility Study	Page 23	15%	3 Completed and 1 In Progress	No
4	16-1462	Huge Creek	Pierce County	Coho	Puget Sound Chinook and Steelhead	Chum, searun cutthroat	N/A	Page 23	18%	3 Completed 1 In progress	No
5	16-1589	East Fork Rocky Creek	GPC	Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Fall chum, resident cutthroat	Yes. 34 acres of high quality habitat supporting ESA- listed	Page 33 and 36	15%	1 Closed Completed 5 In Progress	No

**Regional Area Summary**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
							salmonid species, riparian forests, and wetlands.				
6	16-1599	GH Water-typing	WFC	Steelhead	Puget Sound Steelhead and Chinook	Coho, Chum, cutthroat	N/A	Page 23	15%	2 Completed, 1 In Progress	No
7	16-1448	Kitsap Creek	Bremerton	Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Chum, cutthroat	N/A	Page 10	0%	0 Completed, 1 In Progress	No
8	16-1607	Kitsap Nearshr Restor	Kitsap County	Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Coho	N/A	Page 22 and Page 31 (LFA)	15%	13 Completed, 6 In Progress	No
9	16-1455	Fleming Creek	Kitsap Con Dist	Coho	Puget Sound Steelhead	Chum, cutthroat and RBT	N/A	Page 23	2%	0 SRFB Completed	No

WRIA 15, 16, and 17 – Hood Canal

\*Note: includes both summer chum (Hood Canal region) and Chinook projects

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1 EA	<a href="#">16-1485</a>	*Skokomish Confluence Reach Acquisition Phase 2	Forterra	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Channel and Floodplain Conditions; Action Addressed: Protect Floodplains and Riparian; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions, Acquisitions and Easements Secured	15%	34 total SRFB Projects; 4 active, 13 completed	No
2 EA	<a href="#">16-1495</a>	**Chimacum Creek Lower Mainstem Protection	Jefferson Land Trust	Chimacum Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum		3.5 acres of Lower Chimacum Ck riparian	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Small Stream Floodplain and Riparian Conditions; Action Addressed: Protect Riparian	20%	18 total SRFB Projects; 7 active, 8 completed	No
NA	<a href="#">16-1497</a>	USACE Skokomish Ecosystem Restoration Support 2	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Channel Conditions, Sediment Processes; Action Addressed: Channel Pattern, Large Wood, Sediment Deposits; HCCC Keystone Action; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions	16%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
NA	<a href="#">16-1479</a>	Kilisut Harbor Restoration Construction	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Tidal Flow Regime & Connectivity; Action Addressed: Hydraulic Modification	15%	36 total SRFB Projects; 7 active, 23 completed	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	<a href="#">16-1496</a>	USACE Skokomish Ecosystem Restoration Support 1	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Channel Conditions, Sediment Processes; Action Addressed: Channel Pattern, Large Wood, Sediment Deposits; HCCC Keystone Action; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions, Acquisitions and Easements Secured	16%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
2	<a href="#">16-1482</a>	Dosewallips Floodplain & Estuary Restoration 2016	Wild Fish Conservancy	Dosewallips Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Natal Estuarine Sediment Process and Tidal Flow Regime; Action Addressed: Natal Estuarine Berm/Dike Removal; HCCC Keystone Action Candidate; Mid Hood Canal Chinook Strategy: Restore Floodplain Habitat	49%	72 total SRFB Projects; 11 active, 48 completed	No
3	<a href="#">16-1480</a>	Lower Big Quilcene Floodplain Acquisitions	Jefferson County	Big Quilcene Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Channel Conditions; Action Addressed: Channel Migration Zone; HCCC Keystone Action	15%	17 total SRFB Projects; 5 active, 8 completed	No
4	<a href="#">16-1487</a>	Skokomish Valley Road Relocation Final Design	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Floodplains; Action Addressed: Restore Floodplains, Transportation Infrastructure; HCCC Keystone Action; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
5	<a href="#">16-1494</a>	Big Quilcene Moon Valley Acquisition and Planning	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Big Quilcene Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Floodplain Conditions; Action Addressed: Restore Floodplains; HCCC Keystone Action	47%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
6	<a href="#">16-1492</a>	*Duckabush Estuary Restoration Support Acquisition	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Duckabush Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Tidal Flow Regime; Action Addressed: Transportation Infrastructure; HCCC Keystone Action; Mid Hood Canal Chinook Strategy: Reduce Impacts from US Highway 101	60%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No
7	<a href="#">16-1472</a>	Duckabush Oxbow Side Channel Restoration Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Duckabush Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Floodplain Conditions; Action Addressed: Restore Floodplains; HCCC Keystone Action; Mid Hood Canal Chinook Strategy: Restore Floodplain Habitat, Restore Riparian Habitat	0%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No
8	<a href="#">16-1474</a>	Hood Canal Nearshore Forage Fish Assessment	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Forage Fish Spawning Distribution; Action Addressed: Forage Fish Assessment	71%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No
9	<a href="#">16-1489</a>	Southern Hood Canal Riparian Enhancement Phase 3	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Riparian Conditions; Action Addressed: Restore Riparian	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
10	<a href="#">16-1473</a>	**East Jefferson Summer Chum Riparian Phase 3	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Snow Creek and Chimacum Creek Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Coho	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Riparian Conditions; Action Addressed: Restore Riparian; HCCC Keystone Action	20%	36 total SRFB Projects; 7 active, 23 completed	No
11	<a href="#">16-1476</a>	**Hood Canal Summer Chum	Hood Canal Salmon	Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Riparian Conditions; Action Addressed: Invasive, Restore Riparian	15%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
		Riparian Enhancement	Enhancement Group								
12	<a href="#">16-1481</a>	***Lower Big Quilcene Restoration Final Design	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Big Quilcene Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Chinook	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Channel Conditions; Action Addressed: Channel Migration Zone; HCCC Keystone Action	33%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No
13	<a href="#">16-1488</a>	South Fork Skokomish LWD Enhancement Phase 5	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Sediment Processes; Action Addressed: Large Wood; HCCC Keystone Action; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Stabilize Sediment Sources, Restore Upper Watershed Conditions in South Fork and Major Tributaries	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
14	<a href="#">16-1491</a>	Vance Creek Watershed Restoration Assessment	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Watershed Analysis, Channel Pattern; Action Addressed: Sediment Processes, Large Stream Channel Conditions; HCCC Keystone Action; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Stabilize Sediment Sources, Restore Upper Watershed Conditions in South Fork and Major Tributaries	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
15	<a href="#">16-1483</a>	Lower Mainstem Skokomish LWD - RM 5	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Sediment Processes; Action Addressed: Large Wood and Channel Pattern; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
17	<a href="#">16-1484</a>	Old Bourgault Farm Comprehensive Restoration Plan	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Access to Off-Channel Habitat; Action Addressed: Off Channel Habitat; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions	15%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
18	<a href="#">16-1486</a>	Skokomish River Local GI Project Development	Mason Conservation District	Skokomish Chinook	Puget Sound Chinook	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Large Stream Floodplain Conditions; Action Addressed: Channel Pattern; Skokomish R Chinook Strategy: Restore Lower Floodplain Conditions	0%	71 total SRFB Projects; 20 active, 31 completed	No
20	<a href="#">16-1490</a>	Tahuya River Watershed Assessment	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Tahuya Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Sediment Processes; Action Addressed: Watershed Analysis; HCCC Keystone Action Action Addressed: Channel Pattern	15%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No
NA	<a href="#">16-1477</a>	*IMW Big Beef Creek Restoration Ph 3 Construction	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	Big Beef Creek Summer Chum	Hood Canal Summer Chum	Steelhead	NA	HCCC Prioritization Issue Addressed: Small Stream Channel Conditions; Action Addressed: Sediment Deposits	7%	82 total SRFB Projects; 9 active, 48 completed	No

## WRIAs 17, 18 and 19 – Elwha/Dungeness/Straits

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
1	16-1373 Rest	Little River LWD	Elwha Klallam Tribe	PS Chinook	PS Chinook, PS Steelhead, Bulltrout	Coho, Pinks, Chum, Cutthroat, Rainbow, SeaRun Cut-throat	Yes	Elwha Fish Recovery Plan, Elwha Chapter PS Chinook Recovery Plan, NOPL 4-year workplan	15.24%	Yes	Un-known
2	16-1367 Acq Rest	Dungeness Floodplain Restoration-Kinkade	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & Steelhead, Eastern Strait-Hood Canal, Summer Chum, Bull Trout	Coho, Pinks, Cutthroat, Rainbow	Yes	Dungeness Chapter PS Chinook Recovery Plan, WRIA 18 Watershed Plan, NOPL 4-Year Workplan	15%	Yes	Un-known
3	16-1529 Acq	Upper Elwha Protection	North Olympic Land Trust	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & Steelhead, Bull Trout	Coho, Pinks, Chum, Cutthroat, Rainbow, SeaRun Cut	Yes	Elwha Fish Recovery Plan, Elwha Chapter PS Recovery Plan, NOPL Workplan	15%	Yes	Un-known
4	16-1369 Pln	Lower Hoko River Restoration	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Chinook Salmon		Steelhead, Coho, Pinks, Chum, Cutthroat, Rainbow	Yes	NOPL four-year workplan, Hoko Watershed Plan	No Match Required	Yes	Un-Known
5	16-1375 Acq	Lower Elwha River Protection	North Olympic Land Trust	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & PS Steelhead & Bull Trout	Coho, Pinks, Chum, Rainbow Trout	Yes	Elwha Fish Recovery Plan, Elwha Chapter PS Recovery Plan, NOPL Workplan	15%	Yes	Un-known
N/A	16-1427	Strait of Juan de Fuca IMW Restoration Project	Elwha Klallam Tribe	Coho		Steelhead, Pinks, Chum, Cutthroat, Rainbow, Searun Cutthroat	Yes	IMW Restoration Plan & NOPL 4-Year Workplan	None required	Yes	Un-Known
N/A	16-1372	Lower Dungeness Floodplain Restoration	Clallam County DCD	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & PS Steelhead, E. Strait & Hood	Pinks, Coho, Cutthroat, Rainbow	N/A	Dungeness Chapter of the PS Chinook Recovery Plan, WRIA 18	14.29%	Yes	Un-known

**Regional Area Summary**

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region

Rank	Project #	Project Name	Project Sponsor	3 C. Primary Fish Stock Benefited	3 C. Name of Listed Species	3 C. Other Species Benefiting from this Project	3 D. Preserves High Quality Habitat	3 E. Priority in Recovery Plan or Strategy (list page)	3 F. Match %	3 G. Sponsor Record of SRFB Project Implementation	3 H. Veterans Involved
					Canal Summer Chum, Bull Trout			Watershed Plan, NOBLE Four-Year Workplan			
N/A	16-1370	Dungeness Off-Channel Restoration Final Design	Clallam Conservation District	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & PS Steelhead E. Strait & Hood Canal Summer Chum, Bull Trout	Pinks, Coho, Cutthroat Rainbow	N/A	Pinks, Coho, Cutthroat Rainbow	15%	Yes	Unknown
N/A	16-1377	Morse Creek Conservation	North Olympic Land Trust	PS Chinook	PS Chinook & PS Steel-head	Coho, Pinks, Chum, Sockeye, Searun Cutthroat	Yes	WRIA 18 Watershed Plan, NOBLE 4-Year Workplan	15%	Yes	Unknown

## 2016 Four Year Work Plan Consistency Reviews for Strategy Alignment and Sequencing

### Nooksack (WRIA 1)

The projects proposed for PSAR funding are primarily targeted at instream restoration in the North, Middle, and South forks of the Nooksack. This emphasis is entirely consistent with the strategy outlined in the 2016 workplan that places a priority on recovery of the North Fork/Middle Fork chinook population and of the South Fork. Both populations are essential for recovery but presently suffer from extremely low abundance and productivity. The South Fork population is the object of an artificial rearing program that aims to aid in rebuilding the population.

The majority of the proposed projects have, as their objective, the alteration of habitat structure and function through the placement of large wood in the form of Engineered Log Jams (ELJs). These jams are intended to influence hydraulic and sediment transport processes to force the formation of pools throughout the target reach(es). In doing so, sediment will be trapped, re-routed, and scoured, and the riverbed and riverbanks will be reshaped. It is imperative that these projects be undertaken in a sequence that does not further reduce the abundance and productivity of the NF/MF and SF populations. This will probably require a spatio-temporal sequence that allows salmon to occupy habitats not undergoing manipulation (as local refugia) and to colonize newly restored habitats as these habitats become available and the population grows and distribution increases. At this point, the projects do not seem to be sequenced with this in mind. Nevertheless, it could easily be done by comparing current population distribution and proposed project distribution.

In a larger sense, the projects are appropriately sequenced given the workplan's emphasis on the three forks of the system and on chinook as a priority.

### San Juan Island (WRIA 2)

San Juan Islands (WRIA2) to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) for funding consideration, and WRIA 2's four year workplan (4YWP). The project list submitted to the SRFB included six ranked projects. As part of this review, three questions were addressed; the result of the consistency review is provided below within the context of those three questions. Please note that my review is on consistency, and not on the merits of the proposed projects, the appropriateness of project ranking, the likelihood of the projects' ability to achieve recovery goals, or cost effectiveness/appropriateness. The assumption is that such level of review is performed by the Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

However, I do note that about 40% of the requested budget for the number 1 ranked project (SJC Salmon Conservation Easement Protections) is not for the actual conservation easement acquisition, but to cover incidental, administrative and indirect costs; only \$175,00 out of \$292,840 requested would go toward the actual property costs.

### **Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

YES and NO. The current priority strategies for WRIA 2 as listed in the current 4YWP include, among others: 1) Protection, 2) Restoration, and 3) Assessment. All proposed projects included in WRIA 2's list fall within one or more of these three strategies. The project list includes three acquisition projects (two conservation easements and one land purchase), two restoration projects, and one monitoring project, which is aimed at evaluating causes of decline of Pacific herring (a forage fish species). The Pulling It All Together plan (PIAT 2012) prioritized WRIA 2's

actions by geomorphic shoreform (feeder bluffs and pocket beaches); the presence of salmonids, especially juvenile Chinook; and the presence of forage fish. However, the proposed monitoring project appears to be more research than monitoring, and is structured primarily to study scientific topics that have not yet been linked to specific Chinook recovery efforts. It includes three main elements: 1) herring egg mortality, specifically due to predation; 2) historical eelgrass and other vegetation assessment (i.e., meta data analysis) to determine changes, particularly on herring spawning areas; and 3) an expert workshop to determine the leading potential hypotheses for herring declines. Regarding element number 1, nowhere in the San Juan 4YWP narrative or the 2014 Monitoring & Adaptive Management (M&AM) is a link provided between the proposed monitoring project and the recovery strategies or adaptive management goals. Hence, it does not appear that this proposed monitoring project is intended to address specific questions linked to WRIA 2 recovery efforts, or gap identification processes. The 2014 M&AM did not specifically include element number 1 of the proposed monitoring project; instead, it discussed as a gap the need for information (geographical data) on the status of herring by area, and to determine restoration strategies and desired future status. Element number 2 of the proposed monitoring project could potentially help to fill part of this gap; if so, then the proposed monitoring project should be restructured to fill that specific gap. Also, while it is an interesting piece of scientific research, it does not appear to address issues previously identified as the cause of the decline of herring populations and, therefore, it does not seem closely linked to the Chinook recovery efforts called for in WRIA 2's 4YWP.

Consequently, although proposing a monitoring project on herring is consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative, the specific topic of investigation does not seem linked to such hypotheses and strategies, and therefore this particular monitoring project seems inconsistent.

**(If applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

YES and NO. The project list includes projects that will primarily benefit species other than Chinook and forage fish. These include coho, chum, and anadromous cutthroat. WRIA 2 has a multispecies recovery strategy and focuses on nearshore habitat types and functions that support productivity of juvenile salmon and their forage fish. So, projects that benefit forage fish species such as herring are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative. However, WRIA 2's freshwater strategy is in the process of being defined and, therefore, is not specifically addressed in the current hypotheses and strategies identified in 4YWP narrative.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

YES and NO. It is recognized that Chinook recovery takes place within a larger biophysical and socio-political context. In order to identify recovery priorities and determine the most effective sequencing of actions, it is important to understand this context and its relationship to the Chinook recovery effort. With the exception of the specific topic (element 1) of the proposed monitoring project as discussed in answers to questions 1 and 2, and the fact that other species are being targeted as part of a freshwater strategy that is still in the process of being defined, I believe that in general, WRIA 2 has this understanding.

## Skagit Watershed (WRIAs 3&4)

### **Are projects and activities appropriately linked to strategies within the 2005 recovery plan, a tribal treaty rights population and/or 4YWP narrative?**

Yes, the projects are appropriately linked to, and are consistent with, the recovery strategies identified in the 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan, and in the Skagit Watershed Council's (SWC) Year 2015 Strategic Approach. In addition, all of the projects included on the 4YWP would benefit tribal treaty rights populations of Chinook salmon and steelhead. The majority of projects would also benefit tribal treaty rights populations of Chum, Pink, and Coho salmon, and some projects would benefit tribal treaty rights populations of sockeye salmon. Most sockeye salmon in the Skagit spawn and rear in the Baker Lake drainage, and most recovery efforts for this species have been developed through mitigation measures implemented as part of the recent relicensing of Puget Sound Energy's Baker River Hydroelectric Project.

The Skagit 4YWP includes a diversity of projects that are located in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Target Areas identified and described in the 2015 Strategic Approach. The project list is reasonable in size for a large watershed, and the projects on this list are achievable within a four-year timeframe given sufficient grant funding and sponsor capacity.

Tier 1 areas include the Skagit estuary, the freshwater tidal delta, and large-river floodplains that provide habitat for two or more of the six independent Chinook populations present in the watershed. A total of 10 projects are located in the estuary, and include projects that would restore estuary habitat types (including blind channels and distributaries) that are identified in the 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan as limiting to the production of all six Chinook populations. The estuary projects include major habitat restoration projects that will substantially increase the amount of juvenile rearing habitat available to Chinook and other salmon species, connectivity restoration projects that would improve access to off-channel rearing habitats, and dike setback design and implementation projects. The project list also includes a comprehensive hydrodynamic modeling study of the estuary and freshwater delta that will result in preliminary design of at least two major restoration projects. Together, these projects will significantly contribute to achieving the estuary and freshwater tidal delta habitat goals identified in the 2005 Chinook recovery plan.

A total of 11 projects located within Tier 1 large-river floodplains are also included in the Skagit 4YWP. These include several large floodplain restoration projects that would substantially improve the habitat capacity of juvenile Chinook salmon, thus contributing to the freshwater floodplain restoration goals identified in the 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan. The projects would restore the connectivity of the mainstem river to side-channel to off-channel habitats in the floodplain by removing barriers and restoring hydrological processes to these areas. Several of the projects would result in a major increase in the amount of side-channel and off-channel habitat available to juvenile Chinook salmon. The project list also includes an instream feasibility study for the introduction of large woody debris habitat improvement structures in the Nookachamps River subbasin, and a feasibility study for restoring habitat connectivity to off-channel habitats and tributaries in the lower Cascade River. Several projects would remove bank hardening (e.g., riprap) along the mainstem Skagit River that would improve quality and habitat capacity of juvenile rearing habitat. The project list also contains a large conservation land acquisition project that will result in the purchase of high quality salmonid habitats in the Skagit and Sauk Rivers. This ongoing land acquisition project has resulted in the protection of large areas of riverine, floodplain, and riparian habitat that are critical to maintaining health of Chinook populations in the watershed. Finally, the Tier 1 large-river floodplain project list includes a comprehensive riparian restoration and stewardship program that will maintain and

restore native riparian communities important to fish habitat and water quality on conservation lands. All of the projects would also benefit ESA-listed steelhead, which use all of the large-river floodplain habitats used by Chinook salmon. These projects would also benefit tribal fisheries by restoring habitats important to the spawning and rearing of Chum, Coho, and Pink salmon.

The Tier 2 Target Areas identified in the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach are: 1) nearshore pocket estuaries; 2) major river floodplains that support a single independent population of Chinook salmon; and 3) key tributaries that provide important spawning and rearing habitat to Chinook.

Only two pocket estuary projects are included in the 4YWP, the Similk Beach Estuary Restoration Project and the Kukatali Preserve Tombolo Restoration Project. Both of these projects will result in the restoration of pocket estuaries in Skagit Bay, subsequently improving the habitat capacity and growth of Chinook fry migrating out of the Skagit River. Also included under Tier 2 of the 4YWP are seven projects that will address habitat limitations to spawning and rearing Chinook salmon in Skagit tributaries including Hansen Creek, Day Creek, Illabot Creek, Goodell Creek, Tenas Creek, and the Suiattle River. These tributary projects include a bridge upgrade and major channel restoration project on lower Hansen Creek, culvert design and replacements on Day Creek, restoration of natural alluvial fan channels in Illabot Creek, and restoration of the Goodell Creek alluvial fan and floodplain. Feasibility studies are also planned for removing hydromodifications along Tenas Creek and the Suiattle River. All of the Tier 2 river floodplain and tributary projects would benefit steelhead in addition to Chinook salmon. Several of the projects, including restoration projects planned for Illabot Creek, Goodell Creek, Tenas Creek, and the Suiattle River would also restore habitats used by genetically distinct populations of ESA-listed bull trout.

The Skagit 4YWP project list also includes a single steelhead project, the Steelhead Fish Passage Restoration Planning project. This is the first "steelhead only" project placed on the Skagit 4YWP project list, in concurrence with the SWC's approved 2016 Interim Steelhead Strategy, and as such represents a major milestone towards multi-species recovery for the Skagit watershed. This project was approved for inclusion on the 4YWP by the SWC's Technical Working Group (TWG), after being developed by the TWG's Steelhead and Bull Trout Subcommittee. A recovery plan for steelhead in the Skagit River is currently being written by a group of Skagit fish biologists under the leadership of the co-managers (Skagit River System Cooperative, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). The SWC's Strategic Approach will be updated to fully address steelhead once the steelhead recovery plan has been completed.

**Does the watershed have a clear sense of priorities among salmon populations, including listed populations and populations important for treaty rights? Do the strategies and actions chosen reflect those priorities?**

Yes, though progress needs to be made in addressing the weakest Chinook salmon populations in the watershed, and in addressing ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout in approved recovery plans. The Skagit watershed possesses six independent populations of Chinook salmon: Lower Skagit fall run, Upper Skagit summer run, Lower Sauk summer run, Upper Sauk spring run, Suiattle spring run, and Cascade spring run. The 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan and the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach placed the highest priority in terms of habitat restoration and protection efforts on those areas of the watershed that support multiple Chinook populations. These areas include the estuary and tidal delta regions of the Lower Skagit watershed, which provide juvenile rearing habitat for all six populations of Chinook salmon. The mainstem river and floodplains of the Lower and Middle Skagit River (the latter extending up to the Sauk River confluence) are also used by all six populations of Chinook salmon. The Upper Skagit River, Lower Cascade River, and Lower Sauk River are all used by two populations of Chinook salmon.

The remaining areas of the watershed with large mainstem floodplains, including the Upper Sauk River, Upper Cascade River, and Suiattle River support a single population of Chinook.

While six independent populations of Chinook salmon are present in WRIs 3 & 4 (the most of any WRIs in the Puget Sound), they are managed as two stocks (Summer/Fall Chinook and Spring Chinook) for harvest and recovery planning purposes. The disadvantage of this approach is that the weakest populations of Chinook in the watershed may not be receiving the priority they require in terms of recovery project funding. This is especially the case for Suiattle Spring Chinook, which are the smallest and most vulnerable population in the Skagit. In 2015, the SWC TWG completed an assessment of tributaries in the Skagit watershed that identified the tributaries that are most important to the production of Chinook. This assessment resulted in the designation of 14 tributaries as Tier 2 target areas for protection and restoration project prioritization in the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach, including several major tributaries that are critical to the long-term viability of Suiattle and Upper Sauk Spring Chinook. The inclusion of these tributaries in the Strategic Approach goes a long ways towards addressing Spring Chinook populations in the Skagit, which are much more dependent upon tributary habitats than summer and fall run populations.

The Skagit is a stronghold watershed for ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout. It is the most important watershed in the Puget Sound in terms of steelhead abundance and amount of high quality steelhead habitat. It is by far the most important watershed in the Coastal Recovery Unit identified in the USFWS's final recovery plan for bull trout, which includes the west coasts of Washington and Oregon. Up to 2015, the SWC's recovery approach focused solely on Chinook salmon. Benefits to steelhead and bull trout were often identified and discussed in project proposals submitted for SRF Board and PSAR funding, but have not been included in the scoring of projects for grant funding in SWC's technical review and prioritization process. In 2016, SWC made a good start towards incorporating steelhead into their recovery strategy by creating a new "Tier 2" steelhead target area, which includes tributaries where steelhead are present and Chinook are not present. A portion of the SRF Board funding was set aside for projects in this new target area, in concurrence with SWC's 2016 Interim Steelhead Strategy, and the current grant funding round contains the first steelhead restoration project that will likely be funded under the revised strategy.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service finalized the recovery plan for bull trout in the conterminous United States in 2015. Two core areas for bull trout were identified in this recovery plan: the Lower Skagit (estuary up to Gorge Dam), and Upper Skagit (watershed above Gorge Dam). The Skagit contains the most abundant and diverse populations of bull trout in the Coastal Recovery Unit (western Washington and western Oregon). Bull trout recovery is not currently included in SWC's Strategic Approach, and is not addressed in the project review and prioritization process. The SWC currently regards bull trout recovery as a low priority for grant funding because populations of this species in the lower and upper core areas are considered among the healthiest for this listed species in the United States. In contrast, Chinook salmon and steelhead have reached historically low levels in the Skagit since 2000. Nevertheless, SWC's recent addition of 14 tributaries as Tier 2 target areas is a major step towards incorporating bull trout in recovery planning. The majority of the tributaries in the Upper Skagit, Upper Sauk, Suiattle, and Cascade subbasins possess genetically distinct local populations of bull trout. As such, projects in Tier 2 tributaries will protect and restore some of the most important spawning and rearing of bull trout in the Lower Skagit core area. The SWC is encouraged to examine grant funding opportunities that would primarily benefit bull trout, including USFWS ESA Recovery Land Acquisition (RLA) grants, in the Tier 2 tributaries of the Skagit watershed.

**How strong is the scientific foundation for the strategies and actions in this chapter?  
Would you recommend other or more scientific modeling or analysis tools to strengthen  
the basis for the hypotheses that inform the chosen strategies and actions?**

The scientific foundation for the 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan is very strong, and provides the basis for recovery actions described in the chapter, as well as the recovery strategies described in the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach for Chinook recovery. The scientific foundation is based upon empirical data that have been collected over a period of several years on the abundance and habitat capacity for spawners and rearing juvenile fish among major ecological zones in the watershed. The best available data for juvenile rearing abundance and capacity is found in the estuary and freshwater tidal delta areas of the Skagit, with most of this data collected by the Skagit River System Cooperative (SRSC). Juvenile density data has been collected in these areas of the watershed on an annual basis for several decades.

Data on the distribution, abundance, and habitat capacity of juvenile Chinook in the freshwater floodplain areas of the watershed were collected in several major studies. Unlike the estuary and tidal delta, where juvenile densities are monitored on an annual basis, data available for the freshwater floodplain areas of the watershed are restricted to a couple of years. The first data set was collected by SRSC in 1995 as part of an assessment of juvenile Chinook habitat use in the estuary and large river floodplain areas of the watershed. This study provided a comparative assessment of juvenile densities among freshwater habitat types present in the mainstem Skagit and Sauk Rivers. A broad-scale assessment of freshwater habitat use by juvenile Chinook salmon, and other juvenile salmonids, in the Skagit River basin was conducted in the late 2000s and early 2010s by the Upper Skagit Tribe, SRSC, WDFW, University of Washington, and Seattle City Light. This study focused on the distribution, densities, and habitat use patterns of salmonids with a yearling life history, but included observations on the densities of both fry and yearling juvenile Chinook.

The Skagit watershed also possesses a very high-quality, long-term data set on the annual production of juvenile Chinook outmigrants. This data is collected at the WDFW smolt sampling facility (inclined plane and screw traps), located in the Lower Skagit River upstream of the town of Mt. Vernon. The WDFW smolt trap has been operating since 1990. The Skagit also possesses a high quality data set on the annual abundance of Chinook spawners in the basin. Annual estimates are provided for each of the six independent Chinook stocks present in the Skagit.

Altogether, these data provide strong scientific evidence that the productivity of Chinook salmon in the Skagit watershed is limited by the availability of high-quality juvenile rearing habitat, especially in the estuary, freshwater tidal delta, and large river floodplain areas of the watershed. Pocket estuaries in the nearshore areas of the Skagit and large freshwater tributaries are regarded as important for sustaining the diversity of different Chinook life history types in the Skagit, including estuary fry migrants (which use pocket estuaries) and yearling life history types (which are supported by tributaries). The recovery actions identified in the 2005 Plan are based upon the hypothesis that the scarcity of high-quality rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook is the most important factor limiting the six independent Chinook populations in the Skagit.

Although the Skagit Chinook recovery plan is fundamentally strong due to its reliance on data and empirical relationships, the 2005 Plan (and SWC's overall recovery strategy) could be made even stronger by the following recommendations:

- Validate and improve recovery hypotheses and models with data that has been collected since the recovery plan chapter was completed in 2005. A considerable amount of data has been collected in the Skagit in the decade following the completion of the Chinook

recovery chapter. This data should be used to validate the key recovery hypotheses described in the recovery plan. In some cases, alternative hypotheses may need to be developed and tested against this data as part of the adaptive management process. Additional funding support will likely be required for the additional analysis required to complete these adaptive management steps.

- Use new monitoring data and scientific information to improve predictions of fish and habitat benefits that will be yielded from recovery actions. The Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan employs a number of empirical relationships, statistical models, and landscape models to predict the number of Chinook smolts that would be produced by specific recovery actions. Over the last decade, a number of major restoration projects have been completed in the Skagit which have included post-project monitoring. These monitoring studies have provided valuable data on the response of fish and habitat to specific restoration actions. This new information should be used to refine these empirical relationships and models, where applicable, in order to improve the estimates of fish and habitat benefits for existing and future projects. Additional regional funding may be required to support these adaptive management steps.
- Include the key findings of the salmonid yearling research study in updates to the Chinook Recovery Plan, and the Strategic Approach. The recently completed salmonid yearling study provides a basin-wide description of the distribution, abundance, and freshwater habitat preferences of juvenile salmonids, including stream-type Chinook salmon, ocean-type Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The key findings from this study should be included in future updates to the Recovery Plan and Strategic Approach.

**Are there gaps in strategies or actions that the watershed should consider filling in future revisions?**

A number of gaps in strategies and actions are identified in the 2005 Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan, the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach, and the 2016 4YWP narrative. Based upon a review of these documents, the watershed should consider addressing and filling the following gaps in future revisions:

- Consider including the protection and restoration of nearshore processes (especially sediment transport) in the recovery strategy. With the exception of pocket estuaries, the SWC's 2015 Strategic Approach does not address the nearshore areas of the watershed. Protecting and restoring natural processes in the nearshore areas of the watershed, including sediment production areas (e.g., bluff-backed beaches) and sediment transport processes (drift cells), are important to the recovery of nearshore habitats important to Chinook salmon. These habitats include pocket estuaries, tributary mouths, tombolos, and other inlet areas that provide the brackish and shallow habitats where juvenile Chinook can rear.
- Improve understanding of linkages between upland watershed areas and Tier 1 and 2 habitats in the freshwater floodplain areas of the watershed. Under the SWC's current project prioritization approach, projects in the Tier 3 Target Area (sediment and hydrology impaired watersheds) receive the lowest priority for restoration and protection grant funding. However, the condition of these upland areas often have a major impact on the quality of habitat in downstream Tier 1 and Tier 2 habitats, especially tributaries and off-channel floodplain habitats that are vulnerable to high sediment and altered streamflows. Restoration and land acquisition projects in the upper watershed may substantially protect or improve the quality of high priority habitats in downstream areas of the watershed, thus sustaining and improving Chinook productivity.

- Determine if the scarcity of spawning habitat, rather than juvenile rearing habitat, is limiting the Suiattle Spring Chinook population. Recent data from spawning surveys and fish research suggest that the Spring Chinook population in the Suiattle River drainage may be limited by spawning habitat. As such, this population may be an exception to the hypothesis that the scarcity of juvenile rearing habitat is limiting Chinook production. The recovery strategy could be improved by addressing the special conditions that may be limiting Suiattle Spring Chinook, which are the weakest Chinook population in the Skagit watershed.
- Develop and implement recovery actions that will improve the production of stream-type Chinook in the watershed. The Skagit watershed includes three populations of Chinook salmon that produce substantial numbers of stream-type (yearling) juveniles: Upper Skagit Spring Chinook, Cascade River Spring Chinook, and Suiattle River Spring Chinook. NOAA's recovery guidance for Puget Sound Chinook requires the recovery of at least one of these spring Chinook populations to achieve ESA recovery goals.
- Address the habitat needs of forage fish in Skagit Bay in nearshore and estuary recovery actions. Forage fish (e.g., herring and sandlance) provide an important food source for juvenile Chinook salmon during their rearing period in Skagit Bay and the Whidbey Basin. Identifying and implement recovery actions that improve forage fish production and would benefit the growth and survival of juvenile Chinook by improving their estuarine and nearshore marine forage base.
- Address impacts of marine mammal predation on juvenile and adult Chinook survival. The findings of recent research studies by NOAA and others indicate that predation by marine mammals, especially harbor seals, can substantially reduce the survival of steelhead smolts outmigrating from the Puget Sound. Marine mammal predation may also significantly reduce the survival of immigrating Chinook salmon spawners, and emigrating Chinook salmon fry. The impacts of marine mammal predation on Chinook should be addressed in the development of future recovery strategies and actions.
- Address the impacts of climate change in habitat restoration and protection project planning and prioritization. The SWC is currently examining ideas for addressing climate change in future revisions to their strategic approach for salmon recovery. This will likely involve collaboration between the SWC TWG, and the Skagit Climate Science Consortium (SC2). Identifying and implementing recovery actions that protect and restore the most resilient habitat areas (e.g., cold water refugia) that are resilient to climate change would be a high priority.

**In reviewing the gaps/needs/barriers section, are there places where the region should assist in providing additional technical support or guidance to help the watershed strengthen its chapter in the future?**

As mentioned earlier, a considerable amount of new data and information have been produced in the Skagit River watershed since the Skagit Chinook recovery chapter was completed in 2005. Examples of sources of new data include the Intensive Monitoring Watersheds (IMW) program being conducted in the Skagit by SRSC and NOAA Fisheries, the recently completed yearling salmonid study, WDFW's expanded smolt trapping program in the Skagit watershed, post-project monitoring of major restoration and protection projects, and SRF Board project effectiveness monitoring studies. The region should consider providing funding support, and technical assistance if required, for incorporating these new data into the adaptive management process and future revisions to the Recovery Plan and Strategic Approach.

**How clear and specific are the goals for the populations and habitat in this chapter? What additional work do you recommend to make them more clear and specific?**

The specific goals for Chinook populations and habitat are very clear in the recovery chapter, and these goals are well summarized in the 2016 4YWP Narrative Report submitted by SWC. The recovery goals could be improved by addressing all of the Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) metrics in future revisions to the Skagit Recovery Plan and Strategic Approach. In particular, the VSP metrics for spatial diversity, genetic diversity, and life-history diversity should be identified and discussed with respect to the status and trends of the six independent Chinook populations present in the watershed. Identifying recovery approaches and strategies that address the weakest populations (e.g., Suiattle Spring Chinook) are strongly encouraged.

**In reviewing the gaps/needs/barriers section as well as the existing goals and strategies, what are the major technical gaps and challenges the watershed is likely to experience in adaptive management of their recovery chapter? Do you have recommendations on potential solutions to overcoming these challenges? What regional technical support do you anticipate is needed for this watershed to succeed with updating or adaptively managing their chapter? (Reviewers may not have enough content to fully answer these questions this year, but they should start the conversation with the watershed).**

There are several challenges the watershed is likely to experience during the adaptive management process for their recovery chapter and strategic approach. One of these challenges will be the transition from the current single-species approach (Chinook salmon recovery) to a multiple-species approach that fully includes ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout. A steelhead recovery chapter is currently being developed in the Skagit by the co-managers and their research partners, which will be incorporated into NOAA and PSP's regional steelhead recovery plan scheduled to be completed in 2018. The final recovery plan for bull trout in the coterminous United States was completed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2015, and this plan includes proposals to protect the keystone populations of this species found in the Lower and Upper Skagit watershed. There is a strong concern by some of the members of the SWC that a multi-species approach will hinder Chinook recovery efforts. This is based upon the perception that some of the recovery funding for Chinook will be shifted to recovery efforts for other species in the future. The region should consider funding policies that maintain current Chinook recovery efforts, while encouraging and rewarding watersheds that engage in a multi-species recovery strategy.

In 2017, we plan to include these additional questions as part of the workplan review:

- How confident can we be that the chosen strategies and actions will lead to an improvement in one or more salmon populations?
- Was there any scientific modeling or analysis completed that informs the chosen strategies and actions? If yes, did it provide adequate justification for the strategies? If not, would you recommend an approach that would strengthen the strategies?
- How well linked are the chosen strategies and actions to the results of any modeling or analysis done for this watershed?
- How strong is the scientific foundation for the goals?
- Is there a clear link made between the strategies and actions within the work plan in accomplishing the stated goals? (Action, approach, outcome)

Stillaguamish (WRIA 5)

**Consistency and Sequencing of Project and Activity List:**

The following project consistency and sequencing review of the Stillaguamish Project and Activity List was conducted by Sherrie Duncan of Sky Environmental. Materials reviewed included the 4YWP project list and the 2016 ranked projects list available in the PRISM database that was submitted for funding by the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity. The following materials were referenced to aid this review: the 4YWP narrative; the Stillaguamish Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management (M&AM) Framework; the Stillaguamish 2005 Recovery Plan chapter; and prior consistency reviews conducted by NOAA and the Regional Implementation Technical Team (RITT). Project numbers listed in the 2016 PRISM ranked list were used to access and review Project Snapshots in PRISM.

Summer and fall Chinook salmon are the priority salmon populations for the Stillaguamish River recovery plan. Steelhead recovery planning for the watershed is underway. The strategies and actions that are occurring or are in the planning stages for the Stillaguamish watershed will provide benefit to Chinook salmon and tribal treaty rights populations such as steelhead and coho.

As shown on the 2016 ranked project list in the PRISM database, the Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery Co-Lead Entity is submitting five projects for funding consideration. The five proposed projects include one acquisition project; three construction/restoration projects; and one research project intended to obtain baseline data for the watershed. The five proposed projects and those on the 4YWP project list are intended to support recovery of Stillaguamish summer and fall Chinook populations and tribal treaty rights populations including steelhead and coho.

The 4YWP project list includes all five of the 2016 proposed projects shown below in Table 1. The 4YWP project list includes PRISM project numbers for all of the five proposed projects, which provides easy access to Project Snapshots in PRISM. This is a helpful aid to the reviewer and other interested parties.

**Table 1. Ranked proposed projects listed in the PRISM database**

1	16-1553	N and S Fork Stillaguamish ELJ Placement
2	16-1539	Stillaguamish Riparian Crew 4
3	16-1638	Stillaguamish Floodplain Acquisitions
4	16-1671	Stillaguamish e-DNA Pilot Project
5	16-1558	Secret Creek Culvert Replacements Project

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative and in the Stillaguamish River recovery chapter, which emphasizes the protection and restoration of priority limiting factors for habitat including riparian, estuary/nearshore, wood, floodplain, and sediment. The projects and activities are appropriately linked to strategies within the 2005 recovery plan, to tribal treaty rights populations, and/or to the 4YWP. The list also includes fish passage projects that will benefit ESA-listed steelhead and coho.

**(if applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species such as ESA-listed steelhead. The strategies and actions that are occurring, proposed, or are in the planning stages for the Stillaguamish watershed will support steelhead and other salmonids. A fish passage strategy was not developed for Chinook. However, a fish passage strategy will be added as part of the steelhead recovery plan for the watershed which will ultimately cover fish passage projects. These types of projects will also support other tribal treaty rights populations such as coho.

The 4YWP project list and 2016 ranked projects list include projects that will benefit tribal treaty rights populations such as steelhead, coho, and chum. Bull trout will also benefit from many of the projects. Projects in the lower reaches will likely benefit non-natal Chinook populations rearing in the nearshore area. Other salmonid species and forage fish, an important prey species for Chinook and other salmonids, will also benefit from the freshwater projects that promote restoration of ecosystem processes that will benefit nearshore habitat throughout the watershed.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

Yes. The proposed actions are sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation. The projects are screened, scored, and prioritized by the Stillaguamish Watershed Council. The process used to screen, score, and rank the projects is consistent with the strategies in the Stillaguamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan.

**Island (WRIA 6)**

Island (WRIA 6) to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) for funding consideration, and WRIA 6's four year workplan (4YWP). The project list submitted to the SRFB included five ranked projects. As part of this review, three questions were addressed; the result of the consistency review is provided below within the context of those three questions. Please note that my review is on consistency, and not on the merits of the proposed projects, the appropriateness of project ranking, the likelihood of the projects' ability to achieve recovery goals, or cost effectiveness/appropriateness. The assumption is that such level of review is performed by the Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

YES. The current priority strategies for WRIA 6 as listed in the current 4YWP include, among others: 1) Protection, 2) Restoration, and 3) Enhancement. All proposed projects included in WRIA 6's list fall within one or more of these three strategies. The project list includes two acquisition projects (one of which is both acquisition and restoration), and three restoration projects.

**(if applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

YES. The project list includes projects that will primarily benefit species other than Chinook and forage fish species. These include steelhead, coho, pink, chum, and bull trout. WRIA 6 has a

multispecies recovery strategy that includes salmon, trout, and forage fish species, but focuses on juvenile Chinook salmon. So, projects that benefit any of these species are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

YES. However, WRIA 6's recovery goal lacks specificity regarding quantification because it only mentions "a net increase" as the outcome. The goal does not include SMART objectives: Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic, and Time Bound in the way the proposed projects included in the list do. Therefore, it is not possible to quantify how much the proposed actions would contribute toward achieving WRIA 6's goal:

"Over the long term, achieve a net increase in salmon habitat through protection, enhancement, and restoration of naturally-functioning ecosystems that support self-sustaining salmon populations and the species that depend on salmon."

## Snohomish (WRIA 7)

**Consistency and Sequencing of Project and Activity List:**

The following project consistency and sequencing review of the Snohomish Basin Project and Activity List was conducted by Sherrie Duncan of Sky Environmental. Materials reviewed included the 4YWP project list and the 2016 ranked projects list available in the PRISM database that was submitted by the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity for funding. The following materials were referenced to aid this review: the 4YWP narrative; the Snohomish Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management (M&AM) Framework; the Snohomish 2005 Recovery Plan chapter; the 2004 Snohomish River Basin Ecological Analysis for Salmonid Conservation; and prior consistency reviews conducted by NOAA and the Regional Implementation Technical Team (RITT). Project numbers listed in the 2016 ranked list were used to access and review Project Snapshots in PRISM.

The Snohomish Basin recovery plan is a multi-species plan focused on Chinook salmon and bull trout as well as coho salmon. The strategies and actions have been chosen to support recovery efforts of these priority species. The strategies and actions that are occurring or are in the planning stages for the Snohomish basin will provide benefit to Chinook salmon, bull trout, and tribal treaty rights populations such as steelhead and coho.

As shown on the 2016 ranked project list in the PRISM database, the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity is submitting 10 projects for funding consideration. The 10 proposed projects include one acquisition project; four construction/restoration projects; and five preliminary design projects. The 10 proposed projects and those on the 4YWP project list are intended to support recovery of Snohomish Basin Chinook populations, bull trout and tribal treaty rights populations including steelhead and coho.

The 4YWP project list is long with over 170 projects listed. However, the 4YWP project list does not include PRISM project numbers for any of the 10 proposed projects. As a result, it is difficult to confirm that all of the 2016 proposed projects, shown below in Table 1, are included on the 4YWP project list. It is recommended that PRISM project numbers be included on the 4YWP project list to aid reviewers and to provide other interested parties will easy access to Project Snapshots in PRISM.

**Table 1. Ranked proposed projects listed in the PRISM database**

1	16-1559	Mid-Spencer Estuary Restoration
2	16-1548	Tolt River – Lower Frew Floodplain Reconnection
3	16-1716	Cherry Creek Phase II & III Construction
4	16-1719	Beckler Confluence LWD Design
5	16-1632	South Fork Skykomish Acquisitions
6	16-1639	Woods Creek RR Bridge Removal & Restoration
7	16-1608	Woods Creek Culvert Replacements Cooperative
8	16-1574	South Fork Skykomish Restoration Using Beaver
9	16-1717	Japanese Gulch Creek Estuary - Design
10	16-1741	SF Snoqualmie Levee Setback Design in North Bend

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative and in the Snohomish Basin recovery chapter, which emphasizes Chinook salmon and bull trout as well as coho salmon, all of which are proxies for other salmonids in the Snohomish Basin, including steelhead. The projects and activities are appropriately linked to strategies within the 2005 recovery plan, to tribal treaty rights populations, and/or to the 4YWP.

**(If applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species such as ESA-listed steelhead. The strategies and actions that are occurring, proposed, or are in the planning stages for the Snohomish Basin will support bull trout and steelhead trout. These types of projects will also support other tribal treaty rights populations such as coho, non-natal Chinook salmon and other salmonids such as chum salmon and coastal cutthroat trout.

The 4YWP project list and 2016 ranked projects list include projects that will benefit tribal treaty rights populations such as steelhead, coho, and chum. Bull trout will also benefit from many of the projects. Projects in the lower reaches will likely benefit non-natal Chinook populations rearing in the nearshore area. Other salmonid species and forage fish, an important prey species for Chinook and other salmonids, will also benefit from the freshwater projects that promote restoration of ecosystem processes that will benefit nearshore habitat throughout the watershed.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

Because of the lengthy 4YWP project list, it is difficult to determine if the projects on the 4YWP project list and the ten 2016 proposed actions are sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation. However, the Snohomish Basin Lead Entity uses a robust process to screen, score, and prioritize projects for sequencing and funding throughout the watershed. Based on this knowledge and review of numerous background documents for the Snohomish Basin, it is assumed that the ten 2016 proposed actions are indeed sequenced and timed appropriately. The process used to screen, score, and rank the projects is consistent with the strategies in the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Plan.

## Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish (WRIA 8)

Our objective was to evaluate project consistency with the salmon recovery strategies articulated in the WRIA8 4YWP. In order to make this assessment, we addressed three questions:

- Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative;
- Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species (steelhead trout); and,
- Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?

### WRIA 8 Project List

The WRIA 8 project list is comprised of more than 600 actions including physical habitat restoration and property acquisitions. Within WRIA 8, restoration priorities are established by reach, with specific projects identified within reaches. This structure provides flexibility to be adaptive and opportunistic. Landowners or project sponsors put forth project ideas that coincide with the WRIA 8 four year work plan (4YWP), the project gets scored according to the “functional tier” of the area where the project is proposed. Tier 1 areas have spawning, rearing, and migration habitat for Chinook salmon. Tier 2 areas are characterized by less use and habitat area for Chinook spawning. Projects that advanced for funding must demonstrate that they align with certain scientific principles and are consistent with the Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameters. By the time projects have been advanced for funding, they have already been vetted by the WRIA 8 Technical Committee. The 4YWP for WRIA 8 is continuously updated and involves revisiting the conceptual model of salmon recovery in the WRIA. Projects in the plan are reviewed according to their consistency with the conceptual model and used to refine the “big” list. Through this evaluation, some projects fall out, and others become better understood and are added to the 4YWP to be eligible for funding. Each life stage has specific requirements, critical strategies address critical life stages, and are used to refine potential projects on the list.

While the complete WRIA 8 project list includes more than 600 projects. There 4YWP consists of more than 50 project. Three of these were put forward for funding to the SRFB including:

- Lower Taylor Creek Restoration Project – Design (#16-1213). The goal of the project is to provide process-based restoration to stream, floodplain, delta, riparian and upslope habitat, including hyporheic zone functions, to improve rearing and refuge habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon emigrating from the Cedar River. Additionally, the project will remove one full, and one partial, fish passage barriers, and open 1.4 stream miles of the basin's habitat for other salmon. It addresses there key factors in the monitoring and adaptive management plan including: reconnect and enhance small creek mouths, restore lake shorelines, protect and restore riparian vegetation, and remove fish passage barriers.
- Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Project- Acq Phase II (#16-1210) Acquire in fee the 89-acre Wayne Golf Course site along the Sammamish River in Bothell to protect intact forest and enable significant riparian and floodplain restoration along both banks of the river. The golf course currently offers no riparian vegetation or floodplain connection along its entire 4,000 linear feet of bank. The property is one of the largest undeveloped sites remaining along the Sammamish River and is at extreme risk of development in a fast-growing area. Moreover, it addresses the key results chains in the monitoring and adaptive management plan including: protect and restore floodplain connectivity, protect and restore riparian vegetation, and protect and restore water quality.

- Bear Creek Reach 6 - Phase II (#16-1215) Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, and reduce channel confinement throughout the Friendly Village development on Bear Creek. It addresses key factors that protect and restore channel complexity and protect and restore riparian vegetation.

Below we summarize the response to the three key questions regarding consistency of proposed actions:

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative?**

Yes. Because of the approach that WRIA 8 uses to generate the 4YWP, all three of these projects are consistent with current strategies identified in the 4YWP. Moreover, two of these projects are in Phase II, and it is assumed that Phase I of the projects was found to be consistent with 4YWP.

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species (steelhead trout)?**

Yes. All three proposed actions as well as most projects identified in 4YWP for WRIA 8 are focused on Chinook and coho salmon. No mention is made of how the projects will specifically benefit steelhead trout, though neither does the 4YWP. However, based on project proposals and the restoration focus, these projects should all benefit steelhead trout as well as other salmonid species found in the basin.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

The answer to this question is less clear from simply reviewing the projects in the proposed list because it is not explicitly addressed in the 4YWP. But the answer is assumed to be yes. Again, the prioritization approach employed by the WRIA 8, explicitly incorporates project feasibility, project scale, and cost effectiveness in the project proposal.

**Conclusion**

Our review of the three projects proposed for SRFB funding indicates that they are consistent with salmon recovery strategies articulated by the 4YWP for WRIA 8. The proposed actions focus on protecting and restoring critical habitat for Chinook and other species and all occur in Tier 1 (highest priority) areas as identified in the WRIA 8 Recovery Plan.

Two items that are not specifically addressed as part of the 4YWP or in the proposed project narratives include: 1) are these projects part of a regional monitoring program; and 2) for projects 16-1210 and 16-1215, will these projects benefit both wild and hatchery fish or solely hatchery fish. There is no explicit language that indicates that proposed projects will evaluate project effectiveness in the context of a larger regional monitoring plan. In fact, because SRFB does not fund effectiveness monitoring as part of these projects, it is not clear if monitoring is expected, or how it will be funded. Clearly, without meaningful monitoring centered on the expected changes brought about by proposed actions, and then placed in the context of the population-scale ecosystem processes thought to be implicated in the ESA listing(s), it is difficult to determine if a project is likely to positively affect imperiled salmon populations. While not critical to this consistency review these two items may influence the success of these and future projects targeting salmon habitat restoration.

## Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound (WRIA 9)

### 2016 Consistency Review of WRIA 9 Salmon Recovery Projects

WRIA 9 (Green/Duwamish/Central Puget Sound Watershed) is submitting 6 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>).

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

RANK	PROJECT #	TYPE	SPONSOR	PROJECT NAME
1	16-1852	Rst	King Co Water & Land Res	Porter Levee Setback - Construction
2	16-1892	Rst	City of Tukwila	Riverton Creek Flapgate Removal
3	16-1893	Pln	King Co Water & Land Res	Lones - Turley Restoration - Final Design
4	16-2120	Acq	King Co Water & Land Res	Maury Island Aquatic Reserve Protection II
5	16-1899	Rst	King County	Lower Russell Levee Setback & Habitat Restoration
6	16-2163	Rst	City of Kent	Downey Farmstead Side Channel Restoration

Based on this assessment, the reviewer concludes that these projects are consistent with the strategies the 2005 recovery plan (WRIA 9 SC 2005) and 4YWP narrative. For recovery purposes the WRIA 9 watershed is divided into five subwatersheds: 1 - Upper Green, 2 - Middle Green, 3 - Lower Green, 4 - Duwamish, and 5 - Marine Nearshore). Geographic priorities for funding are allocated based on priorities to improve rearing habitat (Duwamish Estuary, Marine Nearshore, and Lower and Middle Green), spawning habitat (Lower and Middle Green), and natural processes (Upper Green).

In 2014 a sub-area plan for the Duwamish Transition Zone (RM 1 – 10) was developed to identify strategies and actions targeting the creation of shallow water habitat, and improved riparian vegetation and in-channel complexity wood placement (Ostergaard et al., 2014). Project 16-1892 is within the Duwamish Transition Zone.

These projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process in WRIA 9 and are appropriately sequenced and timed to achieve long-term recovery objectives for the watershed.

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.

## Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover (WRIA 10/12)

### 2016 Consistency Review of WRIA 10/12 Salmon Recovery Projects

The Pierce County Lead Entity (WRIA 10/12 – Puyallup/White and Chambers/Clover) is submitting 9 projects for funding consideration (projects ranked 7 – 9 are submitted as alternative projects). To determine the consistency of these projects with the recovery strategy for WRIA 10/12, the Puget Sound technical reviewer examined the Chinook Recovery Plan (NCRP), the 2012 WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy, the current

four-year work plan for WRIA 10/12, and the project proposal information available in the PRISM database (<http://www.rco.wa.gov>).

#### Projects Submitted by WRIA 10/12

RANK	PROJECT #	TYPE	SPONSOR	PROJECT NAME
1	16-1577	Rst	South Puget Sound SEG	South Prairie Creek (RM 4.0-4.6) Phase 2
2	16-1507	Mon	Puyallup Tribe of Indians	Puyallup River Juvenile Salmon Assessment Project
3	16-1457	Plan, Acq	Forterra	South Prairie Creek Acq & Restoration - Decker
4	16-1552	Rst	King Co Water & Land Res	Middle Boise Creek Restoration - Van Wieringen
5	16-1549	Acq	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	SPC Stubbs Acquisition
6	16-1365	Acq	Pierce County Surface Water	Clear Creek Targeted Acquisition
7	16-1545	Pln	Pierce County Surface Water	Carbon Bridge ST Setback Prelim Feasibility Report
8	16-1389	Acq	Pierce County Surface Water	Alward Road Acquisition Phase 3
9	16-1550	Pln	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	WRIA 10-12 Barrier Inventory

Based on this assessment, the reviewer concludes that these projects are consistent with the hypotheses and strategies in the WRIA 10/12 Chinook Recovery Plan chapter and the WRIA 10/12 Salmon Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy. Four projects target acquisition of floodplain/riparian areas for future restoration. Project 16-1507 is a juvenile monitoring project and was reviewed separately. This project is consistent with information needs identified in WRIA 10 recovery plans. These project are appropriately sequenced and timed to achieve long-term recovery objectives for the watershed.

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.

### Nisqually (WRIA 11)

#### 2016 Consistency Review of Nisqually Salmon Recovery Projects

The Nisqually River Lead Entity is submitting 10 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>).

#### Projects Submitted by Nisqually Lead Entity

RANK	PROJECT #	TYPE	SPONSOR	PROJECT NAME
1	16-1450	Acq	Nisqually Land Trust	Wilcox Reach - North Shoreline Protection
2	16-1453	Acq Rest	Nisqually Land Trust	Middle Ohop Protection Phase III
3	15-1231	Rest	South Puget Sound SEG	Mashel Eatonville Restoration Phase III

4	16-1451	Acq	Nisqually Land Trust	Wilcox Reach - Small Lots Acquisition
5	16-1454	Pln	Nisqually Land Trust	Lower Ohop "Acquisition for Restoration" Planning
6	16-1449	Pln	South Puget Sound SEG	Nisqually River Tributaries Habitat Assessment
7	16-2192	Acq,Rest	Nisqually Land Trust	Middle Ohop Protection Ph II
8	16-1444	Rst	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Ohop Creek Early Action Riparian Restoration
9	16-2191	Plan,Acq	Nisqually Land Trust	McKenna Area Small Lot Acquisition
10	16-1445	Acq	Nisqually Land Trust	Busy Wild Protection Phase II

Based on this assessment, the reviewer concludes that these projects are consistent with the strategies the Nisqually Chinook Stock Management Plan and Action Plan. Project 16-1449 addresses a data gap for steelhead recovery planning. Two projects are acquisition of Nisqually River floodplain habitats. All projects are all consistent with the project prioritization process undertaken by the Nisqually Habitat Work Group (TAG) and Nisqually River Council (CAC) and are appropriately sequenced and timed to achieve long-term recovery objectives for the watershed.

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.

**Thurston/Mason (WRIA 13 & 14)**

WRIAs 13 and 14 (South Sound) to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) for funding consideration, and South Sound’s four year workplan (4YWP). The project list submitted by WRIA 13 to the SRFB includes eight ranked projects; seven ranked projects are included in the WRIA 14 list. As part of this review, three questions were addressed; the result of the consistency review is provided below within the context of those three questions. Please note that my review is on consistency, and not on the merits of the proposed projects, the appropriateness of project ranking, the likelihood of the projects’ ability to achieve recovery goals, or cost effectiveness/appropriateness. The assumption is that such level of review is performed by the Citizen’s Advisory Group (CAG) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

YES. The proposed actions are consistent with the (marine and freshwater) strategies in the South Sound Salmon Recovery Plan and 4YWP, the freshwater strategies for both WRIA 13 and WRIA 14, and the Squaxin Island Tribe’s statement of priority species. The current priority strategies for South Sound as listed in the current 4YWP include, among others: 1) Protection, and 2) Restoration. Two of the eight proposed projects included in the WRIA 13 list are acquisition projects, and the other six are restoration projects. Four of the seven proposed projects included in the WRIA 14 list are acquisition projects, and the other three are restoration projects.

**(if applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

YES and NO. Both WRIA 13 and 14's project lists include projects that will primarily benefit species other than Chinook. These include steelhead, coho, pink, chum, and bull trout. WRIA 13 and WRIA 14 have multispecies recovery strategies that include salmon, trout, and forage fish species, but focus on juvenile Chinook salmon. So, projects that benefit any of these species are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative. However, it is my understanding that species other than Chinook will be modeled in future iterations of an Open Standards structure for the South Puget Sound, particularly for Puget Sound steelhead, coho salmon, chum salmon, cutthroat trout, and bull trout. Hence, while the Fresh Water strategy represents an extensive, ongoing element of the recovery efforts in the South Sound in small non-natal Chinook streams, some of the hypotheses associated with the theory of change are yet (or may need) to be defined.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

YES. However, note the comments provided as part of my answer to question number 2 regarding the future modeling of species other than Chinook.

## West Sound Watersheds (WRIA 15)

### **Consistency and Sequencing of Project and Activity List:**

The following project consistency and sequencing review of the West Sound Watersheds Project and Activity List was conducted by Sherrie Duncan of Sky Environmental. Materials reviewed included the 4YWP project list and the 2016 ranked projects list available in the PRISM database that was submitted by the West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity for funding. The following materials were referenced to aid this review: 4YWP narrative; the West Sound Phase I Monitoring and Adaptive Management (M&AM) Framework; the West Sound 2005 Recovery Plan chapter; the 2005 Regional Nearshore Chapter; and prior consistency reviews conducted by NOAA and the Regional Implementation Technical Team (RITT). Project numbers listed in the 2016 PRISM ranked list were used to access and review Project Snapshots in PRISM.

The West Sound does not have a specific listed natal Chinook salmon population. Their recovery chapter is a multispecies/multipopulations plan addressing 22 populations of non-natal Chinook, as well as steelhead, coho, and chum. Pink and coastal cutthroat trout are also supported by the West Sound recovery chapter. The strategies and actions that are occurring or are in the planning stages for the West Sound nearshore area also support forage fish, an important prey resource for Chinook and other salmonids.

As shown on the 2016 ranked project list in the PRISM database, the West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity is submitting nine projects for funding consideration. The nine proposed projects include two acquisition projects; one feasibility study; two construction/restoration projects; three preliminary design projects; and one research project intended to obtain baseline data for the watershed. The nine proposed projects and those on the 4YWP project list are intended to support recovery of 22 Chinook populations and tribal treaty rights populations including steelhead and coho as well as chum, coastal cutthroat trout, and forage fish.

Based on a review of project names in the 4YWP project list, it appears that the 4YWP project list includes all nine of the 2016 proposed projects shown below in Table 1. However, as the 4YWP project list does not include PRISM project numbers for any of the nine proposed projects, it is difficult to confirm that all of the 2016 proposed projects are included on the 4YWP project list.

It is recommended that PRISM project numbers be included on the 4YWP project list to aid reviewers and to provide other interested parties with easy access to Project Snapshots in PRISM.

**Table 1. Ranked proposed projects listed in the PRISM database**

1	16-1591	Curley Creek Acquisition
2	16-1596	Finn Creek Restoration Preliminary Design
3	16-1460	Purdy Creek Fish Passage Feasibility
4	16-1462	Huge Creek Fish Passage Construction
5	16-1589	East Fork Rocky Creek Acquisition
6	16-1599	Gig Harbor Peninsula Watertype Assessment
7	16-1448	Kitsap Creek Preliminary Design
8	16-1607	Kitsap Nearshore Restoration and Armor Removal
9	16-1631	Fleming Creek Preliminary Design

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in 4YWP narrative?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative and in the West Sound Watersheds recovery chapter, which emphasizes the protection and restoration of nearshore habitats and the ecological processes that form and maintain these habitat functions. The projects and activities for nearshore work are appropriately linked to strategies within the 2005 recovery plan, to tribal treaty rights populations, and/or to the 4YWP. The list also includes fish passage projects that will benefit ESA-listed steelhead, coho, chum, and coastal cutthroat.

**(if applicable) Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies as identified in strategies for other species, including steelhead?**

Yes. The sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list and the 2016 list of ranked projects submitted for funding are consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species such as ESA-listed steelhead. The region has recognized that streams in the West Sound Watersheds are important for steelhead, and that protecting and restoring habitat in these streams is a key element to recovery for the South Puget Sound major population group.

As discussed above, the West Sound Watersheds recovery chapter is a multispecies/multipopulations plan addressing 22 populations of non-natal Chinook, as well as steelhead, coho, and chum. Pink and coastal cutthroat trout are also supported by the West Sound recovery chapter. The strategies and actions that are occurring, proposed, or are in the planning stages for the West Sound nearshore area also support forage fish, an important prey resource for Chinook and other salmonids.

The 4YWP project list and 2016 ranked projects list include numerous projects in the freshwater portions of the watershed that will benefit tribal treaty rights populations such as steelhead, coho, and chum. Projects in the lower reaches will likely benefit non-natal Chinook populations rearing in the nearshore area. Other salmonid species and forage fish, an important prey species for Chinook and other salmonids, will also benefit from the freshwater projects that promote restoration of ecosystem processes that will benefit nearshore habitat throughout the watershed.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

Yes. The proposed actions are sequenced and time appropriately for the current stage of implementation. The projects are screened, scored, and prioritized by the West Sound Watersheds Technical Advisory Group and Citizens Advisory Group. The process used to screen, score, and prioritize projects is consistent with the strategies for salmon recovery plan for West Sound Watersheds.

**Hood Canal (WRIA 15/16/17)****Hood Canal Project List**

The Hood Canal Coordinating Committee submitted 20 projects to SRFB for consideration for funding. This list was ranked by the Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG), and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The Hood Canal project list, or 4YWP, is comprised of 49 projects that address physical habitat restoration, and property acquisitions. Of the projects on the list, 28 of them identify summer chum as the primary species that will benefit from the project, 17 target Chinook, and 4 are expected to primarily benefit steelhead. However, the habitat of these species overlaps and several of the projects benefit Chinook, summer chum, and steelhead simultaneously.

In Hood Canal, restoration prioritization is accomplished through a metaprocess that defines "Keystone Actions" for high priority productive river systems in the Hood Canal recovery area. Priority actions target fluvial ecosystem processes that are most important for restoring salmon in a given watershed (Lestelle 2015). Once identified, these actions are weighted based on their relative importance to three viable salmonid population (VSP) recovery criteria (core population viability, population diversity, and ESA listings) to develop a list of highest priority actions called Keystone Actions.

Projects on the 4YWP embody ranked factors thought to be limiting salmon in the Hood Canal recovery area (Lestelle 2015). The list of 20 projects submitted to the SRFB for potential funding, as a subset of the 4YWP, are all consistent with what is known about salmon recovery and habitat restoration efforts. By taking this approach, projects on the list directly address watershed process and system deficits. As a result, projects submitted for funding are direct efforts to resolve issues affecting salmon recovery. Each proposed project in the list contains project titles, brief descriptions, the geographic location and extent of proposed projects, the species expected to benefit, the issues addressed by the project (e.g., planning and engineering, land ownership, habitat restoration) and the expected cost among other variables.

**Summary****Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP project list consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies identified in the 4YWP narrative?**

Yes. Because of the way the HCCC generates the 4YWP, all the projects are inherently prioritized in the HCCC Salmon Recovery Work Plan (Work Plan) approval process. In order for proposed projects to make it onto the Work Plan, they must address the high priority actions that have been identified for each targeted river system and species. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) evaluates the potential projects to assess consistency with river-specific actions and prioritizes them according to how well specific projects address the Keystone Actions. Proposed projects that successfully make it through this round of scrutiny are included in the Work Plan indicating

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<sup>1</sup>Lestelle, L. 2015. Guidance for Prioritizing Salmonid Stocks, Issues, and Actions for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. 158p.

alignment with prioritized actions as determined by the TAG. The project list submitted to SRFB for funding is ranked following the technical review by the citizen's advisory group (CAG). It is not clear how the final ranking is accomplished. But, for 2016 submissions, there is pretty close agreement between CAG rankings and TAG rankings of projects in the list submitted to SRFB.

**Is the sequence of actions identified in the 4YWP consistent with the current hypotheses and strategies for other species including summer chum salmon and steelhead trout?**

Yes. Because the HCCC is the regional recovery organization for summer chum, as well as the lead entity for Mid Hood Canal and Skokomish Chinook, their 4YWP is a multi-species plan by design. In addition, their approach to identifying and prioritizing Keystone Actions addresses degraded ecosystem processes. The assumption is that by taking this approach, restoration projects address fluvial ecosystem deficits that likely benefit all fish using those habitats, regardless of species.

**Are actions sequenced and timed appropriately for the current stage of implementation?**

The answer to this question is less clear from simply reviewing the projects in the proposed list because it is not explicitly addressed in the 4YWP. But the answer is assumed to be yes. Again, the prioritization approach employed by the HCCC, explicitly incorporates project feasibility, project scale, and cost effectiveness at all levels of project proposal review by asking three questions that ensure project implementation occurs consistent with the 4YWP (Lestelle, 2015).

**What is the priority level of the highest priority salmonid stock that would benefit from the proposed project?**

**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?**

**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?**

**Conclusion**

Our review of the 20 projects proposed for SRFB funding indicates that they are consistent with salmon recovery strategies articulated by the 4YWP for both freshwater and nearshore marine habitat projects in Hood Canal. Proposed projects are comprised of some combination of actions that address property acquisitions, planning and engineering, riparian enhancements, instream flows, sediment loads, habitat complexity and LWD, floodplain reconnection, flooding, and sea level rise. All proposed projects directly address keystone actions that have been identified and prioritized as critical to restoring ecosystem conditions.

One thing that is difficult to assess is the way any of these projects fit in to a regional monitoring framework – if one exists. There is no explicit language that indicates that proposed projects will evaluate project effectiveness in the context of a larger regional monitoring plan. In fact, because SRFB does not fund effectiveness monitoring as part of these projects, it is not clear if monitoring is expected, or how it will be funded. It would be very useful for projects to advance hypotheses about how they expect to improve the status of the target population. Clearly, without meaningful monitoring centered on the expected changes brought about by proposed actions, and then placed in the context of the population-scale ecosystem processes thought to be implicated in the ESA listing(s), it is difficult to determine if a project is likely to positively affect imperiled salmon populations.

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## Elwha/Dungeness/Straits (WRIA 17/18/19)

### 2016 NOPL Project Review for Strategy Alignment and Sequencing

Although the North Olympic Peninsula strategy for salmon recovery is geographically and biologically broad (many watersheds and multi-species), it recognizes the importance of ESA-listed Chinook in the Elwha and Dungeness river systems as a priority. The projects selected for potential PSAR funding are consistent with this strategy although it is somewhat perplexing that there are no projects proposed for the Dungeness system. Rather, two projects are proposed for lower priority systems: Hoko River restoration and Deep Creek restoration. While these two projects meet the geographic and multi-species criteria of the strategy, they do not, in my estimation, reflect the immediacy of the chinook-centric priority of the Elwha and Dungeness. This may be simply a vagary of timing and opportunity, however, and not reflective of a shift in strategy.

It is somewhat difficult to tell with confidence whether these five projects are appropriately sequenced given the broad approach of the overall strategy. However, since the workplan newly emphasizes the importance of protection to recovery, and places greater priority on Chinook recovery in the Elwha and Dungeness, three of the projects are probably in the appropriate order relative to the projects in the overall workplan list. The remaining two projects are likely sequenced appropriately to meet the particular goals and objectives of the projects, themselves, but lack context in the overall strategy.

Developing an effective and appropriate sequence of projects and actions for such a broad-based strategy is problematic. With multiple watersheds and multiple species in play, there may be many pathways and combinations of actions that could achieve a similar outcome. Nevertheless, using the strategic priorities from the workplan and the recovery plan, coupled with robust principles from conservation and restoration science (see reference examples below), it should be possible to develop a general sequence of actions—with specific projects to follow—that have a significant likelihood of achieving strategic goals and objectives. It may be useful to craft a timeline using critical path analysis as a way to visualize and sequence the actions and activities necessary to recovery.

*An Ecosystem Approach to Salmonid Conservation.* Spence, Lomnický, Hughes, and Novitzki. ManTech Environmental Research Corp. Corvallis, OR. 1996.

*Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems.* National Research Council. Washington, D.C. 1991.