Salmon Recovery Funding Board

2002 Biennial Report

Including Lead Entity Program Summary

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

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William Ruckelshaus, Chair
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Washington Conservation Commission
Washington Department of Ecology
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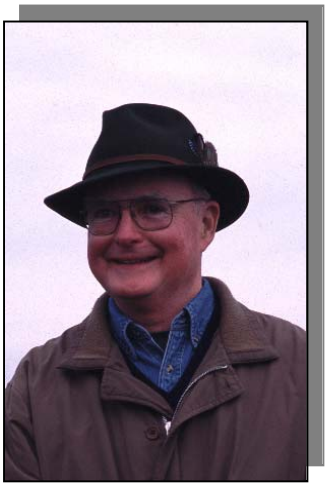
From the Chairman



December 2002

To the Governor, Legislators and Washington Citizens,

I am pleased to report that great strides are being made in the state's efforts to recover salmon. The funding process created by the Legislature and implemented by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board has enabled thousands of people across the state to become personally involved in protecting and restoring their watersheds. The involvement of so many has had numerous positive effects, including finding solutions to the state's most critical watershed problems, leveraging of financial and human resources, and building consensus among key stakeholders.

We have built a foundation that includes:

- **Grassroots responsibility and capacity.** To build on-the-ground support and capacity for long-term recovery needs, we have helped organize and fund 26 community-based groups of scientists, managers, tribes, landowners, citizens, and elected officials in the salmon watersheds of Washington. These groups are on the front lines of salmon recovery and are developing restoration strategies tailored to their particular needs and circumstances.

- **Consensus among stakeholders.** We have encouraged stakeholders to resolve their differences in watershed and regional forums that allow for constructive approaches to problem solving. While we have been successful in bringing people together, a challenge as enormous as salmon recovery requires that everyone with a stake in salmon-related issues become involved in developing solutions. We are continuing to reach out ever more broadly to build a culture of salmon recovery.

- **The best available science.** By engaging scientists from all levels of government, the tribes, and private industry from the outset, we have been able to take advantage of the latest advances in salmon science, address issues of risk, and achieve a strong and constructive partnership between scientists from the NOAA Fisheries Science Center and other scientists. We have also avoided arguments about "who has the best science."

- **Early success.** Fish passage barrier removal projects funded in part by the Board have opened an estimated 340 miles of salmon habitat. With good salmon returns for some stocks over the past few years and with the help of monitoring, we should soon be able to observe the benefits of these and other habitat investments.

A strong federal and state commitment in support of salmon recovery has led to this remarkable progress. I understand that difficult economic times now require taking a fresh look at all investments, but after reviewing the report that follows, I'm sure you'll agree that salmon recovery dollars are money well spent. Indeed, withdrawing support now would undermine the successful partnerships we have built, as well as the public's confidence in the recovery process.

Two years ago, I said, "If we are going to be successful in recovering salmon habitat, it will be based on the energy and commitment of local people and good science." Looking back over the past two years, I can say this prognosis has come to pass. We have witnessed extraordinary commitment and effort on the part of our local partners. They have built bridges, planted trees, counted smolts, moved boulders, and, yes, filled out paperwork, sat in meetings, and traveled to Olympia – all in the cause of habitat restoration and salmon recovery.

Continued state support at the current level will ensure that we sustain the programs and infrastructure that have made this outpouring of public energy possible. I look forward to continued collaboration with our many partners, and particularly want to give thanks to my hard-working colleagues on the Board, without whom the progress to date would not have been possible.

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS
Chairman
Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Introduction

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) is pleased to provide its 2002 biennial report to the Governor and Legislature. This report, along with the three-part *State of Salmon* report prepared by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO), provides a substantive overview of the state's salmon recovery efforts in the past two years.

Board Activation, Funding, Coordination, Monitoring

This report highlights the Board's major work during 2000-2002, and references earlier grant processes as necessary. The period was marked by:

- Establishment and refinement of the Board's grant-making and oversight roles;
- Funding of over 360 on-the-ground habitat protection and restoration projects, and supporting studies and assessments, identified through watershed-based grassroots efforts;
- Efforts to increase the level of salmon recovery coordination already occurring among local, regional, state, and federal levels of government, and citizens; and
- Creation and completion of the state's Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy to help guide future monitoring activities and expenditures.

The report that follows outlines the Board's work on these key activities.

East Fork Rocky Creek Bridge in Pierce County (Project 99-1446).

Background

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board was created by legislation in 1999 to promote citizen oversight of funding for salmon recovery projects and to provide a coordinated funding process. The Legislature established a ten-member board consisting of five voting citizens and five non-voting state agency directors. The purpose of the Board is to provide grants and loans for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities from state and federal funds appropriated by the Legislature.

In the summer of 1999, Governor Locke appointed the Board, including William Ruckelshaus as chair. The Board's first meeting was held on August 20, 1999. As of November 2002, the full Board had met 29 times in locations around the state. The Office of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Office of the IAC) provides grant administration and board support.

The SRFB supports salmon recovery by funding habitat protection and restoration projects, and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits for fish and their habitat.

"SRFB MISSION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND FUNDING STRATEGY," SEPTEMBER 7, 2001.

Creation of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in 1999 was preceded by adoption of HB 2496 in 1998. House Bill 2496 created many of the basic building blocks of the state's salmon recovery infrastructure, including:

- A process for establishing lead entity areas and organizations;
- Habitat project lists submitted by lead entities to the Interagency Review Team (IRT)[1];
- The Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, charged with developing a statewide strategy to recover salmon;
- Limiting Factors Analyses, carried out by a state technical advisory group to identify habitat problems in each of the state's most important salmon watersheds; and
- The Independent Science Panel, created to help ensure that sound science is used in salmon recovery efforts.

[1] The IRT has since concluded and its duties have been absorbed by the SRFB.

Creation of the SRFB the following year ensured that a systematic, scientifically based review process would be used to fund the best project proposals submitted by lead entities statewide.

This biennial report focuses on accomplishments and expenditures covering three SRFB project grant cycles (Table 1), as well as other salmon recovery-related programs and activities funded by the Board through June 30, 2002. Funding activities that have occurred in the shaded timeframe shown in Table 1 are covered in this report, unless otherwise specified. This report also includes a summary of lead entity activities for the same period.

Table 1. Relationship between SRFB Project Grant Cycles and State Fiscal Years.

1999	1st Round ("Early 2000")	2nd Round	3rd Round	4th Round
GSRO & IRT	SRFB Grant Approval 3/17/00	SRFB Grant Approval 01/26/01	SRFB Grant Approval 04/12/02	SRFB Grants to be approved 5/02/03

FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 04

Predecessors to the SRFB

Prior to the creation of the Board, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and the Interagency Review Team distributed available grant funds. In 1999, the GSRO distributed almost $20 million in grants received from federal appropriations. At the same time, the Legislature provided for an initial approach to the distribution of state recovery funds by creating an interagency review team comprised of representatives from five natural resource agencies. This team helped review and place $5.4 million in grants for salmon barrier correction and salmon habitat improvements. Upon creation of the SRFB, the IRT ceased functioning, and grants initiated under both of these predecessor grantors were consolidated within the Office of the IAC.

A Local-State Partnership

The SRFB has recognized from its inception the crucial role of local citizens working on salmon recovery in their own watersheds. With its key local partners, known as "lead entities," the Board has implemented a grant-making process that supports local and regional participation in habitat protection and restoration efforts.

Lead Entities

Lead entity areas are designated by local and tribal governments and generally comprised of one or more Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) for which a habitat project list is to be developed. The lead entity may be a county, city, conservation district, special district, tribal government or other entity.[2] Within each lead entity area, two committees are established to review project proposals.

The local citizen committee is directed by law to compile lists of projects identified by proponents, to prioritize the projects on the list, and to identify the sequence in which projects will be implemented. The project list is then forwarded to the local technical advisory group (TAG) for initial technical review. In practice, project lists are usually first compiled by the TAG and then provided to the citizen committee for final review, or a combined committee performs both functions. Project priorities are based on many factors, including assessment of habitat problems, evaluation of project benefits to salmon recovery, critical paths and strategies, socio-economic issues, feasibility studies, and work windows.

Local technical experts and citizens perform unique and complementary roles. Technical experts include current or retired biologists, engineers, and other specialists from a wide range of federal, tribal, state, county, and city agencies; special purpose districts, such as conservation districts and water districts; and the private sector. Local biologists and scientists, who often have the best understanding of their watersheds, lend their knowledge and guidance to ensure each protection or restoration project will yield a high benefit to salmon. Citizen committees typically represent a variety of interests including local citizens, community groups, environmental and fisher groups, and businesses. The strength of the lead entity structure is in its use of local experts who are knowledgeable about watershed, habitat, and fish conditions, together with citizens and stakeholders who ensure that community values are considered.

[2] RCW 77.85.050. For more information about lead entities, see *Lead Entity Program: 2002 Report and Evaluation*, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, December 2002.

There are 26 lead entities covering 45 WRIAs. Lead entity organizations are supported by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Additional information on the WDFW Lead Entity Program is provided on page 39 of this document.

Local Project Sponsors: An Example

The *Sherwood Creek Fish Passage Barrier Removal* project is an excellent example of a SRFB-funded project sponsored by volunteers. In 1997, the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group and Allyn Community Association decided to provide access to high quality spawning and rearing habitat for several species of salmon in Sherwood Creek by replacing two culverts blocking fish passage. Ownership of the property by the U.S. Navy, and active use of the railroad tracks over the old culverts by the Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, presented distinct challenges.

Because the stream is about 30 feet wide, the sponsors determined the most cost- and biologically-effective solution would be a new bridge rather than larger culverts. A bridge would not only allow fish passage, but would provide enough room for the downstream migration of streambed material and woody debris.

The culverts at Sherwood Creek before removal (Project 01-1237). Railroad tracks over the culverts are not visible from this perspective.

To convince potential funders of the merits of the project, the sponsors hired a structural engineer to draw up preliminary design plans. These plans were detailed enough to convince the Navy and the SRFB to support the project in April 2002.

The project partnership grew to include the Mason County Conservation District (the lead entity), the Navy, the Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, WDFW, the Squaxin Island Tribe, and a private fisheries consultant. In addition to grants of $250,000 from the Navy and $822,000 from SRFB, smaller grants and volunteer labor conservatively valued at $18,000 were provided. For a total of $1.1 million and priceless volunteer involvement, the new railroad bridge was built in three months during the summer of 2002.

After restoration: This project opened an estimated 18.6 miles of high quality spawning and rearing habitat.

In the fall of 2002, volunteers reported seeing thousands of salmon upstream of the bridge.

November 12, 2002

From left to right are U.S. Congressman Norm Dicks, project volunteer William Worth, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Commander Captain John Orzalli, and SRFB chairman William Ruckelshaus at the dedication of the William C. Worth Bridge.

While the Sherwood Creek project was carried out with notable speed and citizen participation, it is not unique. Many SRFB-funded projects address complex watershed problems and bring together impressive groups of volunteers and local, state, federal, and tribal experts. As lead entity organizations gain experience, complex projects like this are expected to become more routine.

The Grant Process

The Board has been given responsibility for determining which locally based salmon protection and restoration projects and related programs and activities to fund. The Board is entrusted with balancing scientific, social, and economic issues and making appropriate and defensible funding decisions. Toward these ends, the Board has established funding priorities that:

- Encourage local control of salmon habitat protection and restoration;
- Promote coordination among all affected entities;
- Promote the use of sound science;
- Encourage the use of monitoring;
- Ensure that complex or large-scale projects have the necessary support to be successful; and
- Promote learning from past experience.

The grant process implemented by the Board is designed and regularly refined to promote these outcomes.

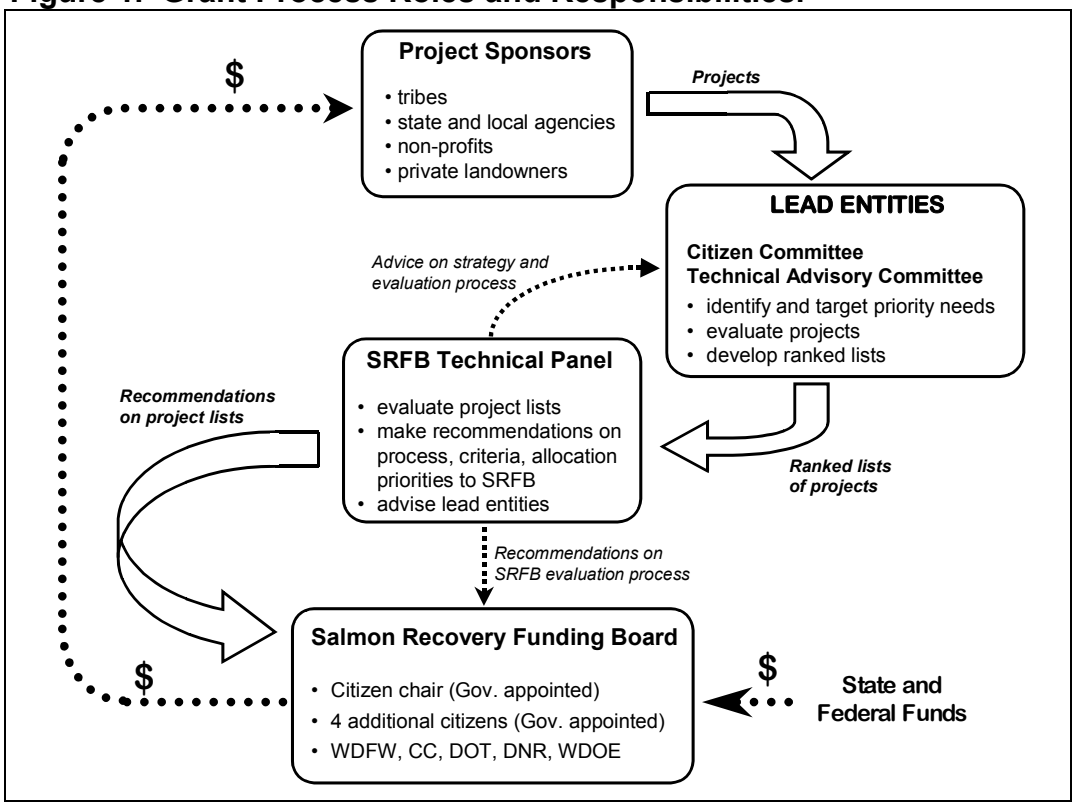
The grant process begins with the development of project proposals by sponsors, such as cities, counties, tribes, state agencies, community groups, Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs), non-profit organizations, and landowners (Figure 1). Lead entity organizations then develop ranked lists of projects based on local priorities and needs.

Each lead entity forwards its locally prioritized project list to the SRFB for review and final action. To assist with its process, the SRFB has created a Technical Panel, composed of a high-caliber group of scientists, for each of its four grant rounds.

SRFB's Technical Review

The purpose of state-level technical review is to apply consistent criteria for ensuring the soundness of local processes statewide. The role of technical review has evolved. Early in the history of the SRFB's grant process, the Technical Panel reviewed each project on a list to ensure that lead entities had considered the watershed as a whole, including downstream and upstream factors that could impair the success of proposed projects. Since then, lead entity capacity has grown and each has developed a restoration strategy on which to base project priorities.

Figure 1. Grant Process Roles and Responsibilities.



As a result, the Technical Panel's role has changed. For the fourth round of grant funding (to be awarded May 2003), its role will be to review project lists for overall scientific soundness and to advise the Board on how well the lists are supported by assessments of the factors limiting salmon production in a watershed and by restoration strategies.

The Technical Panel will also continue to assess the benefits to fish of proposed projects, as well as the certainty that projects will achieve their intended benefits. The Technical Panel can recommend improvements to proposed projects to increase the certainty of success, or it can recommend that certain projects not be funded. In addition, the Technical Panel acts as an advisory body to the Board on how to adapt and improve future grant making.

Technical Panel Composition

A new technical panel has been formed for each funding cycle, although a third to one-half of panel members typically continue serving to provide continuity. The panels have been comprised of federal, state, and private scientists, including salmon and habitat biologists, hydrologists, and watershed specialists. Member nominations or suggestions are requested from agencies, lead entity participants, SRFB members, and the general

public. To promote objectivity with respect to individual projects, panel members do not assess projects in which they may be involved as consultants or sponsors.

SRFB's Project Selection

After the Technical Panel review, SRFB staff develops funding options for consideration by the SRFB. On the recommendation of the Technical Panel or staff, the Board may impose grant conditions to address technical issues that would help improve a project's benefit to salmon or provide greater certainty that the benefit can be achieved. Before acting on staff recommendations, the Board solicits comments from lead entity representatives and the general public. The Board then discusses the funding proposals in an open public meeting to ensure that all views have an opportunity to be heard. The Board may also act to remove a project from a proposed list, but has not re-ranked the local priorities of the lead entities' lists.

Together, the steps in Figure 1 ensure that funded restoration projects have the highest possible level of technical merit, community support, and benefits for fish.

Following the SRFB's award of grant funds, the Office of the IAC performs necessary grant administration, including contracting for the deliverables under the grant reimbursement process, assisting sponsors and lead entities during project implementation, and assuring fiscal accountability.

"At first, I found the grant process laborious and I was a bit skeptical that it would work. But I've become convinced over time that it's essential to involve local citizens and local knowledge in habitat work, and that this process is the only way to build support in the long term."

LEAD ENTITY COORDINATOR

Summary of Accomplishments

The period between 2000 and 2002 was one of great productivity for project sponsors, lead entities, and the Board.

Mooney Creek Barrier Removal, Grays Harbor County (Project 01-1317).

The Board has funded numerous projects and programs and, with its staff, has provided policy and strategic support for broader salmon recovery efforts.

Since 2000, the Board has committed funding to 363 on-the-ground projects and related studies and assessments – each usually involving several components and many participants – through 26 lead entities across the state.

The SRFB has provided funding for a wide variety of projects proposed on lead entity lists. Grant awards support a range of initiatives from screening of water diversions to the placement of logjams in wood-deficient streams. Appendix A displays on a map the location of all sites where SRFB funds have been invested to date. Appendix B identifies all projects (655) funded by the SRFB and its predecessors to date, by county.

Although actual participant numbers are not available, each grant award usually funds multiple elements, each with its own sponsor and set of partners. For example, a single award may fund fish passage barrier removal, sediment control, placement of boulders and woody debris, and riparian planting. Each grant award can involve dozens of participants, adding up to thousands of volunteer hours over the course of a year.

Since 2000, the Board has funded 30 programs and activities.

To promote coordination of salmon recovery activities, the Board has been asked or directed by Congress, the National Marine Fisheries Service in the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries), and the state Legislature to provide funding for a variety of programs and activities. These range from the testing of new selective fishing gear to providing funds to help implement the Forests and Fish Agreement. A list of these funded programs and activities is provided in Appendix C.

The Board has provided a high level of technical oversight to proposed projects.

The Board appoints new members to its Technical Panel at the beginning of each funding round. The newly formed Fourth Round Panel has 11 members. The Board's technical panels have provided a strong scientific basis for the Board's funding decisions, as well as information to help improve the project review process. The technical panels evaluate each project review process, and provide feedback to lead entities and the Board on how to improve project proposals and the review process itself. The Board's staff of six project managers also works with lead entities and project sponsors before, during, and after the grant application processes.

Members of the Third Round Technical Panel and the Lead Entity for WRIA 7 on a visit to Cherry Creek, a tributary of the Snoqualmie River (Project 01-1304). The goal of this project, sponsored by Washington Trout, is to reconnect the floodplain to the main channel in collaboration with landowners and local, state, and federal agencies.

The Board supported the implementation of SB 5637 (Chapter 298, Laws of 2001) requiring the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy for watershed health, with a focus on salmon recovery.

The Board has consistently supported monitoring of salmon recovery efforts. High quality data are necessary for informing salmon recovery investment decisions, as well as measuring progress on the ground. The Board promotes monitoring in several ways:

- Board staff monitors the implementation of all projects to ensure compliance with grant agreements. Staff also performs final project inspections before disbursing the last of any committed funds to a project sponsor.
- The Board requires project sponsors to monitor the effectiveness of their projects for a period of up to five years. "Effectiveness," in this case, means that projects have achieved the objectives defined by project sponsors.
- The Board supported the passage and implementation of SB 5637. This bill required the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy for watershed health, with a focus on salmon recovery. The Office of the IAC received a legislative appropriation of $1.5 million to develop the monitoring strategy and action plan. A project manager was hired and state, federal, tribal, and local project participants were involved. The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy Report was completed in December 2002.

The Board supported the development of organizations for Salmon Recovery Regions.

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires responsible federal officials to develop recovery plans for listed species. NOAA Fisheries, and the Fish and Wildlife Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior, are charged with developing these plans for listed salmon, trout and char. Since the first listing of a salmon stock in Washington under the ESA in 1991, over two dozen salmonid stocks have been listed, affecting nearly all of the state.

A salmon recovery plan is a comprehensive document that describes the actions necessary to recover one or more salmonid populations within an "Evolutionarily Significant Unit" of salmon populations as defined by NOAA Fisheries, or as "Distinct Population Segments" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. To accommodate the guidance of both agencies, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office has designated seven Salmon Recovery Regions within which recovery plans will be developed.

Regions provide the appropriate scale for recovery plans because they will align with fish recovery goals and allow for the integration of activities that address the "four Hs" (harvest, hatcheries, hydropower, and habitat). Regional recovery plans will also assist the coordination of watershed plans under the Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW), and with habitat protection and restoration strategies developed under the Salmon Recovery Act (Chapter 77.85 RCW).[3]

To facilitate coordination of planning efforts at the watershed and regional levels, the 2001 Legislature provided $1 million to the WDFW to support salmon recovery planning by lead entities and watershed planning units. At the same time, the Legislature directed the WDFW to establish a model for regional salmon recovery plans.

New fish screen at water diversion on Aspen Meadows Ditch (Project 99-1347).

SRFB staff worked with the WDFW and the GSRO to define interim and final products related to salmon recovery plans. At the urging of NOAA Fisheries, the Board provided federal funds of $2.1 million to four Salmon Recovery Regions. WDFW provided funding to a fifth regional organization. The five Regions are now established or in progress, with citizen-led boards and locally based methods for developing their plans. A future challenge will be to assist regional groups so they can effectively work with and help coordinate their local partners and constituents, including lead entities and watershed planning groups.

The Board, with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, sponsored a Lead Entity workshop in Wenatchee, Washington, designed to help lead entities improve their strategies and learn from each other.

A major objective of this workshop, held April 3-4, 2002, was to create a forum for understanding the importance of lead entity strategies and to

[3] Both acts are popularly referred to by their bill numbers (Laws of 1998): "HB 2514" and "HB 2496" respectively.

develop next steps. Strategies identify the watershed restoration goals and objectives that guide identification and prioritization of habitat protection and restoration projects. About 100 people attended the one and one-half day workshop. In a post-workshop evaluation, almost 90 percent of the participants indicated that the workshop was very relevant to their work, and nearly that many said the information and discussions would help them improve their salmon recovery efforts. Individually, both the Board and WDFW also have sponsored several other smaller-scale workshops for lead entities since 2000.

The Board encouraged a broader understanding of marine nearshore issues among lead entity groups.

During its "Early 2000" grant cycle, the Board observed that marine nearshore habitat protection and restoration projects were not well represented in the project lists proposed for funding. In response to this lack of applications, Board staff hosted two workshops on estuarine and nearshore issues: the first focused on Puget Sound and the second on coastal and Lower Columbia River Estuary regions. Workshop results are documented in a report posted on the SRFB's website.

Concurrently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers expressed interest in restoring parts of the Puget Sound nearshore, but the Corps needed state partners to be eligible for federal funding. The SRFB asked the WDFW to convene a state agency group to develop a state response to this proposal. Agencies saw potential in the partnership and asked the Board to support what has since become known as the *Puget Sound Nearshore and Estuary Restoration Project* (PSNERP). The Board provided the project with $375,000, which allowed the WDFW to act as the non-federal co-sponsor for this significant effort together with the Corps, and served as a catalyst for additional funding from the Corps, the U.S. Geological Survey, Pierce and King counties, and the City of Seattle, as well as in-kind contributions from a number of other state and federal agencies.

In addition to restoring nearshore habitat, this project at Liberty Bay in Kitsap County is ideally located to provide public education opportunities. (Project 01-1285).

The purpose of PSNERP is to identify significant ecosystem degradation in the Puget Sound Basin, evaluate potential solutions, and restore and preserve critical nearshore habitat. Restoration work, which is estimated to be significant, may begin in 2008. Products developed to date include guidelines for conducting nearshore habitat assessments and for developing nearshore restoration projects. This guidance will enable sponsors to assess nearshore and estuarine problems and propose restoration projects, as well as enable the Technical Panel to evaluate the benefits of those projects.

The Board encourages discussions aimed at coordinating planning efforts under the Salmon Recovery Act and the Watershed Planning Act.

Board members and staff have been involved, and continue to participate, in interagency discussions to develop recommendations for streamlining and coordinating processes under the Salmon Recovery Act and Watershed Planning Act. SRFB staff, along with WDFW, has convened regular meetings of program coordinators for RFEGs, lead entities, limiting factors analyses, the SRFB, the GSRO, and watershed planning to improve coordination of these programs at the state level.

Big Beef Creek in Kitsap County was reconnected to a 30-acre wetland by removing an old roadway (Project 00-1181).

The Board adopted a guidance document entitled, *SRFB Mission, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy,* as amended, on September 7, 2001.

This document – posted on the SRFB's website – defines the Board's mission and provides guiding principles that serve as the foundation for the SRFB's policies and funding strategies.

The Board has worked to ensure the fairness of the grant process and to fund the best available projects. To assist in this effort, the Board has developed clear and comprehensive information in support of grant applications.

The Board continues to work closely with the Lead Entity Advisory Group[4] (LEAG) to ensure that lead entity questions and comments about the grant process and related issues are addressed. This interaction has helped the Board create its criteria for the basic framework of the grant program. Policy manuals and grant application instructions are updated prior to the start of each grant cycle and adopted in open public hearings. SRFB staff work closely with lead entities during the grant application process and continue to provide assistance to sponsors post-award.

SRFB Support of ESA Regulatory Compliance.

Because federal funding may trigger the need for federal Endangered Species Act consultation, many projects funded with federal dollars require ESA review before construction or implementation. The Board helps ensure that its proposed projects receive appropriate but efficient ESA review by using a portion of its federal administration funds to support a staff position within the regional offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries.

The Board has developed administrative procedures and controls for overseeing the expenditure of federal and state funds.

Although every effort has been made to simplify and streamline the grant process, accountability requires that funds be distributed in compliance with all applicable legal requirements, including the ESA. Through its staff, the Board has directed federal and state funding to the appropriate kinds of projects, so as to ensure that projects receiving federal funding undergo federal ESA review when appropriate. Regular reports are provided to NOAA Fisheries on federal fund use.

[4] The Lead Entity Advisory Group was established by WDFW to create a forum where lead entity issues can be explored and the communication between lead entities, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, other state agencies and interested groups can be improved.

The Board uses current technology for fiscal accountability and to answer questions.

PRISM is a state-of-the-art project data management system supporting the IAC and SRFB's grant programs.[5] It contains most of the technical and financial information associated with every project funded through any grant program administered by the Office of the IAC. PRISM capability includes:

- The ability to track all stages of a salmon recovery project from application to completion;
- The ability to show project and work site location using Geographic Information System software;
- A photo gallery that contains "before, during, and after" photos of habitat conditions at hundreds of work sites; and
- Web access for registered users to view available data and apply for grants.

In addition, the Office of the IAC is supporting the development of a web-based data "portal," consistent with recommendations of the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and the Salmon and Watershed Information Management data group. The first phase of the portal project will enable users both inside and outside of state government to navigate a variety of salmon and water-related databases maintained by relevant state agencies.

[5] http://www.iac.wa.gov/PRISM

Project success: Salmon spawning in Schumocher Creek, Mason County, November 12, 2002 (Project 00-1145).

Appropriations: 2001-2003

State Funds

The Washington State Legislature appropriated $28,339,000 in the 2001-2003 biennium for SRFB grants. State funds are derived from the sale of general obligation bonds and appropriated from the State Building Construction Account in the State Treasury.

Federal Funds

In 2000, Congress established the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) to provide grants to Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California, and to Tribes in those states, to assist state, local, and tribal salmon recovery efforts. The intent of the PCSRF is to supplement existing state, tribal, and federal programs that promote salmon recovery and conservation; promote efficiencies and effectiveness in the recovery effort; and contribute to the restoration of healthy populations of naturally spawning Pacific salmon. A 25 percent non-federal match is required to complement federal funds. The PCSRF is administered by NOAA Fisheries.

SRFB entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Northwest Regional Office of NOAA Fisheries that outlines how the SRFB may use the federal funds it receives, and addresses technical issues such as time limits and caps on SRFB overhead (not more than 3 percent). Because the MOU is based on the Board's *Mission, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy* document, the Board may undertake a wide variety of salmon recovery work with the federal funds. Some federal funds are earmarked for specific purposes such as the Forests and Fish Program.

For federal fiscal years 2000 through 2002, the state of Washington received $81,763,000 from Congressional PCSRF appropriations. Additional monies are expected for FFY 2003. Total funding from federal sources from October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2002, was $101,102,000. [6]

[6] For the 1999-2001 biennium, the Washington State Legislature appropriated $36,655,000 for salmon recovery. Prior to the creation of the PCSRF, Congress appropriated $19,642,752 for salmon recovery in Washington (FFY 1999).

Progress since 2000: Projects, Programs, and Other Activities

Beginning with its first funding round in 2000, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board has awarded $121,516,280 of state and federal funds. This funding has supported 363 habitat protection and restoration projects and 30 programs and activities. When added to the projects that were funded by the GSRO and IRT in 1999, $146.3 million in combined state and federal funds were awarded to a total of 655 projects and programs over a four-year period (Table 2).

Table 2. State and Federal Salmon Recovery Funds awarded by the State of Washington in State Fiscal Years 1999-2002 (as of October 31, 2002).

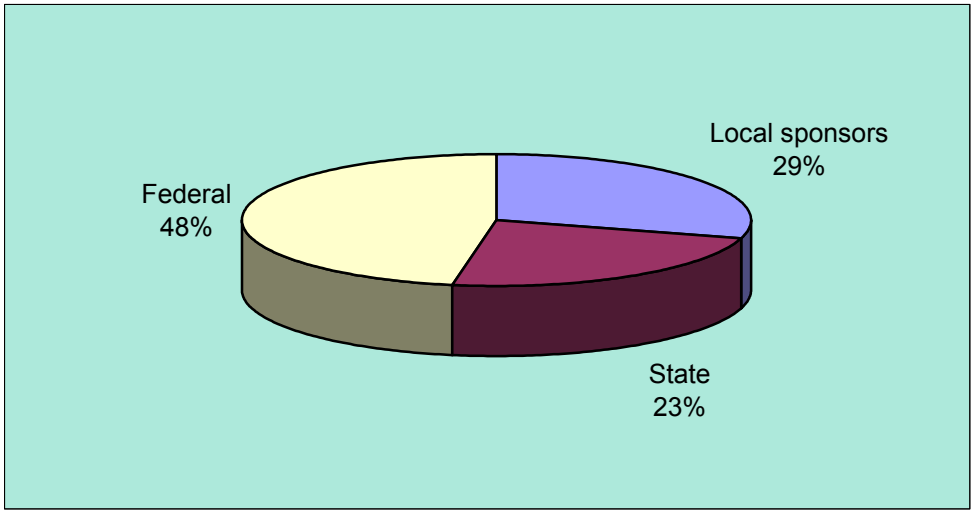
State FY	State Funds ($)	Federal Funds ($)	Total Awarded ($)	No. of Grants*
1999-GSRO	0	19,417,207	19,417,207	168
1999-IRT	5,412,924	0	5,412,924	94
2000-SRFB	21,515,415	4,000,000	25,515,415	94
2001-SRFB	7,067,831	41,907,207	48,975,038	159
2002-SRFB	14,302,137	32,723,690	47,025,827	140
Sub-total	**42,885,383**	**78,630,897**	**121,516,280**	**393**
Grand Total	**48,298,307**	**98,048,104**	**146,346,411**	**655**

*Includes both habitat project and program grants. Dollar amounts do not include the use of non-SRFB funds or the value of in-kind services.

SRFB funding is only part of the story, however. Although the Board requires a minimum local match of 15 percent for all locally sponsored project proposals, project sponsors have far exceeded this amount in the aggregate. Since 1999, project sponsors have contributed an estimated $60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants. When added to the commitment of $146.3 million of state and federal dollars, a total of $207 million has been invested through state salmon recovery grant processes to date (Figure 2). The sponsors' contributions exceed the amount contributed by the state.

Many funded projects take two, three, or more years to complete because of the need for assessments, feasibility studies, designs, and permits. In addition, work in or adjacent to streams can only be done at certain times of year when salmon are not present or flows are low. Because the Salmon Recovery Grant program is only three and a half years old, many awarded grant agreements are still active. Of the 655 project grants

Figure 2. Proportion of Sponsor*, State, and Federal Contributions awarded through the SRFB and predecessor grant processes since 1999.



*Includes the value of cash, non-SRFB grants, in-kind services, and donated materials.

awarded since 1999, 432 projects were still being implemented as of October 31, 2002. Two hundred and twenty-three projects have been closed and committed funds disbursed.

Habitat projects can be categorized by their major purposes, including protection (acquisition of fee or less-than-fee interests in property), combined protection and restoration, assessments and studies, combined studies and protection, programs and other activities, and restoration (Table 3).

Table 3. SRFB Project Funds awarded since 2000, by General Categories.

General Grant Purpose	Amount ($)	No. of Grants
Protection	22,896,577	59
Protection/Restoration	16,476,282	36
Assessments and Studies	10,763,381	83
Studies/Protection	1,552,932	3
Programs and Activities	37,649,200	30
Restoration	32,177,908	182
Total	**121,516,280**	**393**

Of the 393 projects funded by the Board since 2000, 59 percent of available funding was provided for on-the-ground restoration and protection work. Forty-one percent of available funding went to watershed assessments and studies, and to programs and activities.

Habitat Restoration

Since 2000, the largest number of grants (182) has been awarded to habitat restoration proposals. For administrative purposes, habitat restoration projects are sorted into six major sub-categories (Table 4). Project elements within these sub-categories are described in Appendix D. The largest amounts of funding were provided for in-stream passage for migrating salmonids and in-stream habitat improvements.

Table 4. Funding of Restoration Projects since 2000, by Type.

Project Category	Amount ($)	No. of Projects
In-Stream Diversion	1,695,203	10
In-Stream Passage	11,626,255	64
Estuarine-Marine Nearshore	624,337	3
In-Stream Habitat	12,607,838	63
Riparian Habitat	2,097,414	20
Upland Habitat	3,526,861	22
Total	**32,177,908**	**182**

Eighty-one percent of restoration funding has been used for screening instream diversions, opening instream passage and restoring instream habitat.

Assessments and Studies

In addition to on-the-ground projects proposed through lead entities, the Board has received many requests for development of assessments and feasibility studies. As shown in Table 3, assessments and studies comprise the second highest number of grants awarded (83).

The Board wants to ensure that project proposals are based on a solid foundation of watershed and salmon science. Assessments can help characterize the condition of stream reaches or watersheds of interest, and identify habitat problems and their possible solutions. Assessments funded by the Board are intended to supplement initial, watershed-wide assessments such as limiting factors analyses. They can include reach-level assessments necessary to site and sequence restoration projects and site-specific feasibility studies.

Because assessment work can be costly and time-consuming, the Board has been reluctant to support studies and research that do not lead directly to the identification of likely on-the-ground projects. In several cases, the Board has conditioned assessment funds to ensure that practical products and strategies are produced from the work, and that studies are coordinated and do not repeat previous work. To assist lead entities in developing appropriate and useful assessments, the Board

Friends of the San Juans

This volunteer is collecting spawn samples to assist in an inventory of forage fish (e.g., herring, surf smelt, and sand lance) in San Juan County (Project 00-1878).

supported the production of an assessment guidance document developed by the GSRO.

The Board has also recognized the importance of ensuring project proposals are well designed and fit into a strategic sequence of watershed restoration activities. Lead entity strategies are encouraged to show linkages between watershed assessments and likely solutions to identified problems, and demonstrate the basis and rationale for project priorities. Strategies provide additional benefits as well. According to participants at the recent lead entity workshop sponsored by the Board and WDFW (April 2002), strategies assist in:

- Defining a common direction and set of goals;
- Enabling the measurement of progress and success;
- Building understanding and credibility;
- Enabling efficient use of resources;
- Guiding project sponsors to the most beneficial projects; and
- Merging scientific priorities with community values and goals.

Habitat Protection

Following studies and planning, the next highest number of grants awarded (59) is for habitat protection (Table 3). Protection is implemented by fee or less-than-fee acquisition of property interests. Habitat specialists have concluded that the protection of high quality habitat that can support or already supports healthy salmon populations is biologically effective and often more cost-effective than restoration. The Board has provided grants for acquisition of property and property interests when lead entities have ranked habitat protection as a top priority in their strategies.

Often, habitat protection and restoration are combined into a single project proposal. This happens when restoration is not possible without transferring ownership of the property, or when the property is both at risk of development and in need of restoration. In all cases, property interests may be acquired only from willing sellers. When property interests are acquired, they are often held by non-profit land trusts.

Snohomish County's acquisition of diked undeveloped land in the Snohomish River estuary will allow it to restore estuarine tidal marsh (Project No. 01-1298). Scientists estimate the river has lost 85 percent of its tidal marsh, a key limiting factor for local chinook salmon production.

Programs and Activities

Most SRFB grant funds have been awarded for on-the-ground habitat protection, restoration, and assessment projects brought to the Board through the lead entity process. Periodically, however, the Board is asked to provide funding outside of its annual grant cycle. This has typically been for salmon recovery programs or activities that are not eligible for funding in the annual grant cycles, do not fit into any specific lead entity area, or do not fit into the timing of the annual grant cycle. Since 2000, the SRFB has funded a total of 30 programs and activities totaling $37.7 million. Activities funded by the SRFB, or proposed for funding, can be grouped into four different categories:

- ***Those required as part of a federal appropriation.*** These consist of three grants to the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) supporting implementation of the *Forests and Fish Agreement* and one grant to WDFW for mass marking of juvenile salmon;
- ***Programs funded at the direction of NOAA Fisheries.*** These include funding of the regional salmon recovery boards for recovery planning, funding for the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) for instream flow-related activities, and funding for DNR to implement a Forests and Fish Habitat Conservation Plan;
- ***Programs funded at the direction of the state Legislature.*** These include a number of programs in the 1999, 2001, and 2002 budgets, some of which were earmarked in the budget and later vetoed by the Governor and others that were directed in budget notes. Many of these are state agency programs that had been funded in the past through direct appropriations to the agency; and
- ***Programs that do not fit into the Board's annual grant cycle, but that support the Board's funding priorities.*** These include proposals for volunteer initiatives and training; a Puget Sound marine nearshore habitat assessment conducted by WDFW and the Army Corps of Engineers; and several experimental engineered log jams.

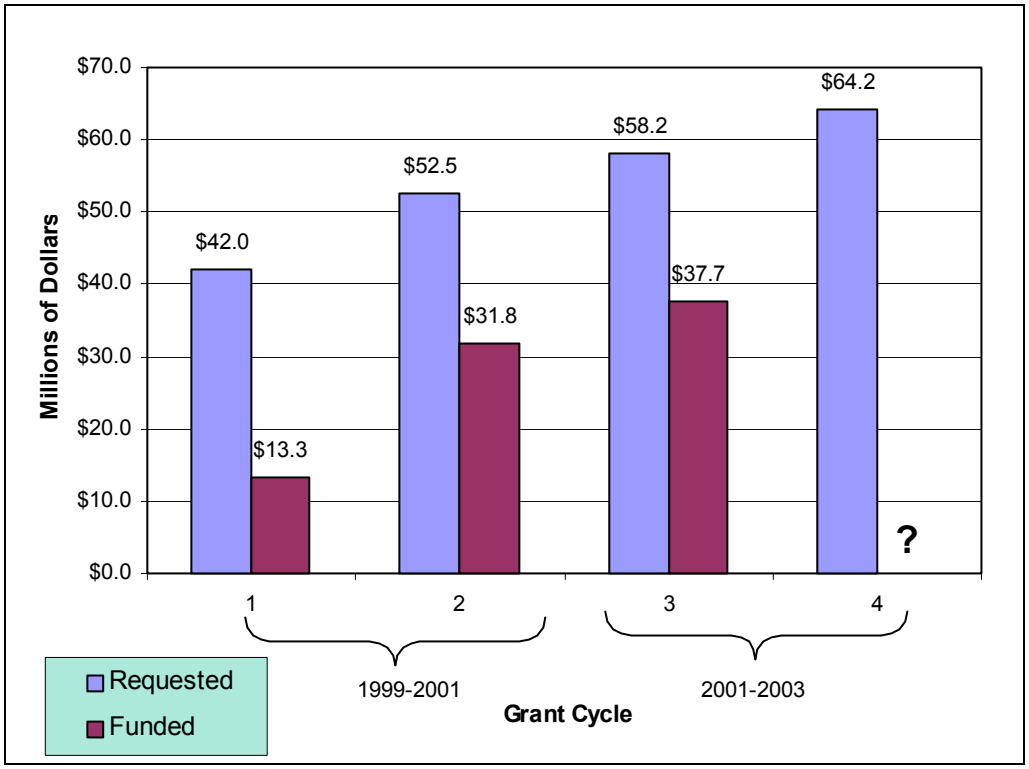
The Board is currently examining the policies and funding criteria it should apply with regard to future funding of state agency programs and activities, as well as any new programs and activities that could be developed and funded to promote the Board's priorities (for example, monitoring-related activities).

Types of Grant Awards

As the SRFB's grant program has matured, project sponsors have requested an increasing amount of money over the past four grant cycles[7] (Figure 3). Although project sponsors requested funding for a comparable number of projects in the SRFB's first two grant cycles (245 and 249, respectively), the third and fourth grant cycles saw a decrease in the number of requests for funding (219 and 217, respectively). The average amount of money requested per project increased, however, from $171,429 in 2000 to $295,749 in 2002.

In terms of actual funding for projects, the number of funded projects rose from 84 in 2000 to 128 in 2002. The average grant award rose from $158,000 in 2000 to $287,500 in 2002. While the Board has been able to increase overall funding for projects over the past two grant cycles, it has only been able to fund about 60 percent of all requests. Increased demand for funding is partly due to the increase in the number of lead entities from 21 to 26 since 2000, as well as increased lead entity capacity.

Figure 3. Total Amount Requested by Project Sponsors and Funded since 2000.



[7] Grant proposals have been submitted and are in the process of being evaluated. Grants for the fourth grant cycle will be awarded in May 2003.

Excluding grants for programs and activities, the size of SRFB grants ranges from $2,000 to $1.6 million. The Board awarded 26 grants of less than $10,000 and ten grants of $1,000,000 and over. The majority of grants awarded are in the $50,000-$100,000 range.

Of the 30 programs and activities funded by the SRFB, nine were funded for over $1 million each. The largest grant was $6 million of federal funding provided to the Washington Department of Ecology for instream flow analyses in the state's most critical water basins for salmon.

The old dam shown at right impeded fish migration on Patit Creek, a tributary of the Touchet River in Columbia County (Project 00-1694). Complete removal of the dam and installation of rock and log weirs, as shown below, greatly improved habitat conditions and now provides passage for threatened steelhead.

Project Sponsors

The Board is honored by the enthusiasm and level of participation demonstrated by its implementation partners – the individuals and organizations who take the time to apply for funds through the lead entity process and who implement funded projects.

SRFB's project sponsors bring diverse knowledge and a wide array of skills to salmon habitat protection and restoration. Sponsors have included both paid and unpaid participants. Typical project sponsors have included cities and counties, conservation districts, RFEGs, and other non-profit organizations, tribes, and private landowners.

Sponsors often include professional engineers who help manage projects or complete design work. Other participants include people with management and coordination skills. These skills are critical when projects involve forming legal and financial partnerships; applying for federal, state, and local permits; and obtaining support from multiple parties.

Countless other volunteers provide physical labor in the form of cleaning up streams, operating heavy equipment, clearing brush, planting trees, and monitoring resource trends. Others provide water and fisheries expertise.

Typical of SRFB's energetic and committed project sponsors: Jan Carpenter of Trout Unlimited explains the advantages of restoring off-channel habitat in a tributary of the Wenatchee River.

When sponsors apply for SRFB funding, they are asked to identify the value of all resources that will be provided as a match for SRFB funds, including grants, equipment and material, and in-kind services. As a matter of policy, the Board requires not less than a 15 percent match from project sponsors. Since 1999, SRFB's sponsors have far exceeded this required amount and contributed an estimated $60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants.

Sponsors have contributed an estimated $60 million in combined resources, or 41 percent of the total value of all salmon grants provided since 1999.

A volunteer with the Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group helps restore a section of riparian area on the South Fork of the Nooksack River.

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Group

Measuring Success

"Measuring success" involves:

- Defining desired change, targets, or benchmarks (performance measures);
- Measuring indicators of that change (monitoring or data collection); and
- Evaluating the progress made.

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board believes that monitoring and evaluation are essential for making sound funding decisions and improving the grant process. Monitoring and evaluation provide accountability for results so that both the public and its elected representatives can determine whether available funds are being invested wisely. Monitoring and evaluation also provide the data necessary to help the Board and its partners strive for continuous improvement.

Performance Measures

It is generally recognized that for salmon recovery to succeed, management activities must address not only environmental issues, but social and economic issues as well.[8] In practice, this means natural resource goals must be defined, communities must be supportive of defined resource goals, and the cost of achieving those goals must be seen as manageable and fair. The chances of lasting salmon recovery success will be greatly increased if these three objectives are met. Therefore, the Board believes its funding priorities must be focused on progress in these three areas.

In 2003, the Board will update its *Missions, Roles and Responsibilities, and Funding Strategy* document to adopt, wherever possible, "outcome" as well as "output" performance measures that will guide progress toward these goals and objectives.

[8] Explicit consideration of goals and objectives in these three spheres is the purpose of the "Balanced Scorecard" budgeting exercise used by the Governor's Office of Financial Management, and of the Salmon Recovery Scorecard implemented by the GSRO.

Monitoring

The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy[9], and prior related reports, identifies three types of monitoring:

- ***Implementation:*** Was the project successfully implemented?
- ***Effectiveness:*** Did the project result in the expected change?
- ***Validation:*** To what extent was the actual change a result of the project?

As part of grant management, SRFB staff already monitors project *implementation:* That is, every project receives interim and final inspections to ensure that all grant agreement terms have been met. The Board also requires project sponsors to monitor the "short-term" (five years or less) *effectiveness* of their projects, and allows project sponsors to determine which monitoring methods to use. Monitoring the long-term effectiveness of projects has not been required because long-term roles and responsibilities are still being developed, as are the protocols to use in monitoring habitat effects.

Effectiveness monitoring can be conducted for individual projects, suites of projects, and management strategies. The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy proposes to address the current lack of long-term effectiveness monitoring through "intensive monitoring" of selected watersheds. Intensive monitoring will determine the overall effectiveness of treatment (protection and restoration), compared to watersheds where no treatment is occurring.

As the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy is implemented, new and existing monitoring activities will address effectiveness monitoring in a coordinated fashion. In addition, data will be collected through the use of standardized monitoring protocols to enable the collection of greater amounts of data and increase its statistical significance.

Monitoring associated with barrier removal on Middle Stimson Creek in Mason County (Project 99-1426).

[9] Monitoring Oversight Committee, *Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and Action Plan*, December 2002.

Although long-term project data are still lacking, some monitored habitat restoration projects have already generated encouraging information. For example, "engineered log jams" funded by the Board and others have shown the following initial results:

- Greater pool frequency and depth in the studied reaches;
- Greater cover and primary production; and,
- Greater distribution of fish and density of juveniles[10].

Many of the SRFB-supported projects opening formerly blocked channels are also showing fish presence. After removal of the blocking culverts in Sherwood Creek near Allyn, salmon were able to reach upper watershed areas for the first time in many years. Fish presence has been reported in many other newly-opened streams, including Bremerton's Gorst Creek; Lakewood's Clover Creek; and Klickitat County's Dillacort Creek. Additional data will be collected and analyzed by reviewing monitoring results from completed restoration projects.

The purpose of this and other engineered logjams in the North Fork of the Nooksack River is to decrease water velocity and scour, thereby creating a more hospitable environment for salmon eggs and fry (Project 01-1323).

[10] Population increases can only be detected by monitoring salmon at an appropriate scale (watershed or comparable geographic unit) over many years.

Next Steps

The Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy identifies a number of monitoring activities that should be conducted to provide reliable information about the status of watershed health and salmon recovery over time. If funded, these activities will be carried out by watershed groups; salmon recovery regions; and federal, tribal, state, and local governments. A significant new challenge will involve the consolidation, review, and reporting of the information collected by all of these entities.

Guidance provided by NOAA Fisheries indicates that salmon recovery plans will need to include a process for monitoring salmon recovery. Because NOAA Fisheries has been involved in the development of the Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy, a shared concept of what recovery monitoring should include is beginning to take shape.

It will be impossible to generate the kind of information requested by interested parties without systematic and long-term monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation provide accountability, information for adaptive management, and vital indicators about watershed and salmon health.

To determine trends in watershed health and salmon recovery, a variety of data about water, habitat, and salmon must be periodically collected in different places using standard protocols and analyzed over time.

Issues and Concerns

In the past two years, the Board has resolved or made significant progress on the following issues identified in the *SRFB 2000 Report:* [11]

- Assisting in the development of lead entity strategies;
- Development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy;
- Development of scientific concepts, information, and guidance; and
- Continued refinement of the grant process.

At this juncture, principal issues revolve around continued funding, efficient planning processes, and continued stewardship of protected and restored salmon habitat.

Funding:

- How can reliable funding of salmon habitat protection and restoration best be assured?
- How can existing funding processes and grant programs, including those of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and private foundations, be better coordinated?
- What kind of processes and criteria should the Board use to review and evaluate state agency funding requests for programs and activities?
- How can private landowners be provided with additional incentives to become involved in salmon habitat protection, restoration, and monitoring on their lands?
- How can local lead entity and regional organizations be supported to ensure local involvement in salmon recovery planning?

Planning:

- How can existing planning processes[12] – all developed for different but related reasons – be coordinated and managed for maximum benefit and efficiency?

[11] The SRFB's report to the Governor and Legislature in December 2000 documented the Board's first 17 months of activity.

[12] E.g., Water resources planning, lead entity strategies, Northwest Power and Conservation Council (formerly the Northwest Power Planning Council) sub-basin planning, and salmon recovery planning.

Grant Process:

- How can the SRFB grant process be further refined to maximize "return on investment and enhance efficiency?"
- How can volunteers be provided with the support they need to become more effective participants in salmon habitat protection and restoration?

Measuring Success:

- How can early successes of habitat restoration and protection projects be demonstrated in order to maintain participation of community groups, ensure state and federal funding, and engender public confidence?

Other Actions:

- What can be done to ensure that restored sites and stream reaches remain in their restored condition over time?
- What can be done to increase the coordination and effectiveness of the processes employed by various entities in protecting and restoring watersheds?
- How should the Board address funding requests for programs and activities that fall outside of the regular project sponsor-driven grant process?

An old failing wooden culvert was replaced in Honey Creek, Pacific County, to allow five different species of salmon and trout to gain access to spawning habitat (Project 01-1227).

Summary

The Board is pleased to report the following accomplishments of direct benefit to salmon recovery:

- A grant process that has committed $146 million in grant awards, and leveraged another $60 million in matching funds and in-kind services, for 655 of the best habitat protection and restoration projects supported by both science and local communities;
- Assisting in the development of a salmon recovery infrastructure in Washington State that includes: Salmon recovery planning by regional recovery boards, habitat restoration projects proposed by local sponsors, habitat restoration and protection strategies by lead entities, a comprehensive monitoring strategy, and community partnerships;
- Providing funding for assessments that are focused, strategic, and link the basic characteristics of watersheds and the factors that limit salmon productivity to specific protection and restoration actions;
- Providing funding for lead entities to develop watershed strategies that:
  - Link problems and proposed solutions;
  - Prioritize solutions, with community input, by the amount of benefit they provide to salmon and by the certainty of that benefit; and
  - Schedule projects in the appropriate order.

  In addition, lead entity strategies have been found to assist lead entities in:
  - Defining a common direction and set of goals;
  - Measuring progress and success;
  - Building understanding and credibility;
  - Making efficient use of resources;
  - Guiding project sponsors to the most beneficial projects; and
  - Merging scientific priorities and community values.
- Informing the grant process with sound science by soliciting members for, and providing support to, the SRFB's Technical Panel;

- Supporting the development of a comprehensive monitoring strategy that will allow for the rigorous and sustained measurement of salmon recovery progress;
- Improving data management capability to allow for ready access to a vast amount of information about all projects funded by the Board, as well as for information exchange with other funding organizations;
- Providing open project selection processes and forums to help ensure transparency and a high level of citizen involvement;
- Improving the grant management program through continuous review, evaluation, and adaptation with the full involvement of the public; and
- Encouraging local and public engagement in salmon recovery.

Salmon using newly restored Gorst Creek in Kitsap County (Project 00-1111).

Conclusion

Although less than four years old – the average span of one salmon generation – the SRFB's work has been effective in forming partnerships at the local and regional levels, in leveraging resources, and in addressing critical environmental problems in the state's watersheds. It is still too early to know precisely what effect state and federal investments have had on salmon recovery, but the Board is working hard to help provide answers to this question.

To date, the Board's goal has been to invest state and federal funds in habitat restoration and protection as efficiently as possible, while upholding sound science and meeting community-based objectives. The Board believes it has met this goal with great success.

For the next phase of the grant program, which will dovetail with salmon recovery planning, the Board intends to continue nurturing its partnerships with local and regional entities, as well as encourage the development of shared performance measures in the environmental, social and economic spheres. These measures will help focus the activities of hundreds of participants more clearly and effectively, while assisting in the recovery of wild salmon in Washington State.

Please let us know your thoughts.

The Board welcomes comments on its work to date, as well as thoughts about the future of salmon recovery and the SRFB's roles in those efforts.

(Contact information on back cover.)

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife *Lead Entity Program*[13]

Part of the state's response to listings of salmon as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act was passage of the Salmon Recovery Act in 1998. That act authorized the creation of lead entity areas to facilitate the funding and implementation of salmon habitat protection and restoration projects. The Legislature recognized that once created, however, lead entities would need access to state-level technical information and administrative assistance. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife was directed to provide support for lead entities. Lead entities receive assistance from WDFW's Watershed Stewardship Team in their local areas, and from WDFW's Lead Entity Program staff and the SRFB's salmon project managers in Olympia.

The Legislature has funded lead entity organizations through WDFW and the SRFB. Funding has been provided for the capacity needs of lead entity organizations in support of effective habitat decisions for salmon recovery. The Lead Entity Program received $3.25 million for the 2001-2003 biennium. This section summarizes the results of the WDFW's Lead Entity Program through 2002.

> *"The Lead Entity Program has shown us that those who live in the watersheds are in the best position to know what needs to be done to restore salmon habitat. "*
>
> JEFFREY KOENINGS, PH.D., DIRECTOR
> WA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

Major Accomplishments

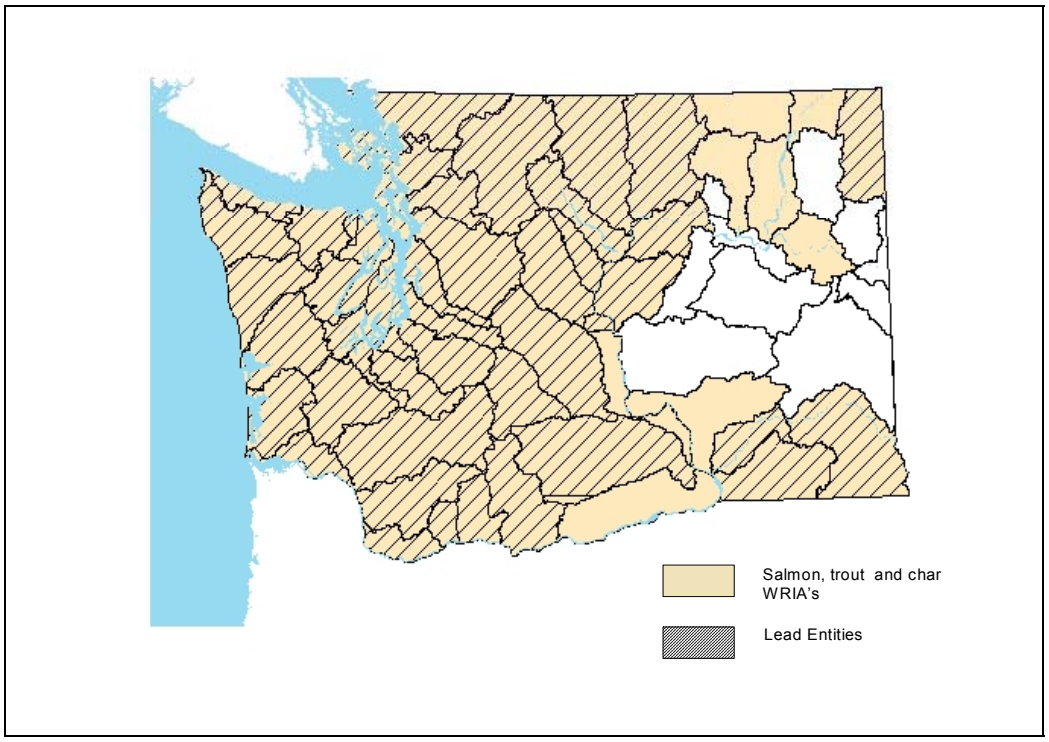
In the brief time since their inception, the State's lead entities have identified, prioritized, and received funding for important projects that protect or restore salmon habitat. Some lead entities have implemented dozens of projects contributing to salmon recovery in numerous Washington watersheds. As a whole, the WDFW Lead Entity Program has had several major successes since 2000. These include:

[13] This section is provided by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Lead entity organizations cover most of the state.

In the course of the past three funding cycles, the number of lead entities has grown from 21 to 26, covering 85 percent of the state where salmonids are found (Figure 4). These organizations include diverse representation (Appendix E).

Figure 4. Relationship of Lead Entities to Areas of the State where Salmonids are found.



Source: WDFW

Lead entity organizations create coordination opportunities at the watershed level.

Project sponsors include a wide variety of groups and individuals, including many who are active members of "2514" Watershed Planning Groups and Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups.

The Lead Entity Program has enhanced state agency coordination for salmon recovery.

Agencies with major roles in salmon recovery include WDFW, Ecology, the GSRO, the Conservation Commission, and the Office of the IAC. In providing support to lead entity organizations, each of these agencies has improved interagency coordination and communication, and increased efficiency in the deployment of staff resources.

WDFW has ensured that each lead entity has received initial funds for capacity building.

Because the goal of WDFW's lead entity grant program is "capacity building," each lead entity has been provided with a negotiated amount of financial support and has not had to apply for funds through a competitive grant process.

WDFW supports the Lead Entity Advisory Group.

The Lead Entity Advisory Group was created to support the Lead Entity Program by creating a forum where lead entity issues can be explored, and the communication between lead entities; the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB); the Department of Fish and Wildlife; other state agencies; and interested groups can be improved. LEAG is comprised of nine members who are representative of lead entities as a whole, but do not represent specific lead entities. Members are appointed by the director of WDFW for three-year terms. Formal decision-making by LEAG is communicated through a LEAG opinion. LEAG meetings are open to the public.

Adaptive Management

Lead entity organizations throughout the state are constantly striving to improve their local processes. Lead entity organizations have refined their prioritization processes, committee structures, internal coordination, landowner outreach, and many other processes within their organizations. The WDFW report – *2002 Lead Entity Review and Evaluation* – demonstrates the commitment lead entities, and the state agencies that support them, have made to fully engage their communities in prioritizing and implementing salmon habitat protection and restoration projects.

Current Challenges for the Lead Entity Program

Several issues are likely to change the focus of the program, including:

- **Continuing evolution of the respective roles of lead entity organizations and regional recovery boards.** As both lead entity organizations and regional recovery boards develop and mature, the distribution of roles and responsibilities at the watershed and regional levels will continue to evolve.

- **Future funding uncertainties.** In response to state revenue shortfalls, the 2002 Legislature eliminated WDFW funding for lead entities and shifted funding responsibilities to the SRFB. The SRFB agreed to provide operational funds to allow lead entity organizations to continue their work through June 2003. Funding of lead entity capacity after this date is not assured.

The Lead Entity Program has shown us that those who live in the watersheds are in the best position to know what needs to be done to recover salmon to healthy and harvestable numbers. The future holds an increasingly important role for lead entities as the state proceeds with regional salmon recovery planning and local approaches to implementation.

"Lead Entity Program Review and Evaluation"

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, in cooperation with the Lead Entity Advisory Group and SRFB, has recently produced a report entitled *2002 Lead Entity Program Review and Evaluation*. The report is based on the results of a comprehensive survey of lead entity coordinators, citizen and technical committee members, project sponsors, and state agency staff who interact with and support lead entities statewide.

The survey was conducted by Triangle Associates for WDFW and asked a series of questions related to program performance in four broad categories: (1) WDFW grants administration; (2) lead entity communication; (3) the Lead Entity Advisory Group process; and (4) lead entity self-assessment. The survey results are quite positive and portray a high degree of confidence by participants in the process and outcomes of locally driven salmon habitat project development. The report concludes that salmon recovery probably would not be possible without the critical role played by lead entities in bringing science and social values to bear on funding decisions.

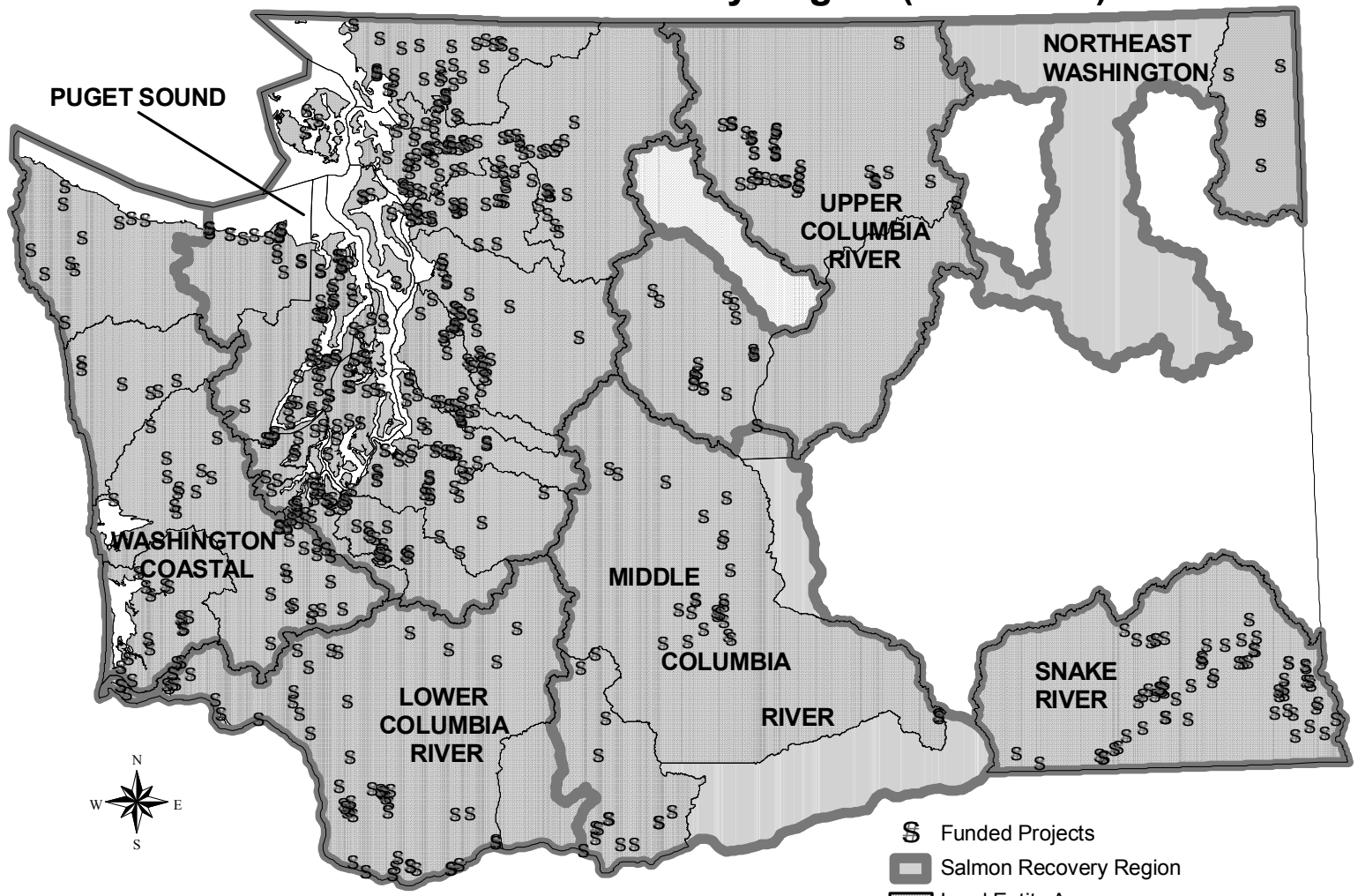
A copy of the report can be obtained at www.wa.gov/wdfw/recovery, or by contacting Kristi Lynett at (360) 902-2237.

Appendices

Above: Restoration of 31 acres of saltmarsh by the Nisqually Tribe marks the completion of an important phase of plans to increase salmon productivity in the Nisqually River (Project 00-1857). Inset and Below: Children of the Wah He Lut School celebrate the return of the tide with a ceremonial dance (November 2002).

Interagency Committee for OUTDOOR RECREATION
SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD
December 2002

Location of SRFB - Funded Worksites* by Lead Entity & Salmon Recovery Region (1999-2002)



*Includes both restoration and protection work (n=822).
Not depicted: 26 worksites not associated with a lead entity area.

Appendix A

Project Funding by County - All Salmon Projects, All Years

Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Asotin				
99-1316	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Asotin Creek In-Stream Habitat Projects	21,000	38,595	59,595
99-1320	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Asotin Creek Riparian Tree Propogation	80,000	27,750	107,750
99-1595	C	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Schiebe Riparian Restoration	17,700	10,000	27,700
99-1596	C	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Holzmiller Riparian Restoration	5,840	2,500	8,340
99-1597	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Dodd Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
99-1598	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Schiebe No-Till Cropland Restoration	13,500	20,250	33,750
99-1599	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Weiss No-Till Cropland Restoration	24,165	36,247	60,412
99-1600	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Hodson No-Till Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
99-1601	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Petty No-Till Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
99-1602	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	C. Johnson No-Till Cropland Restoration	13,500	20,250	33,750
99-1603	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Claussen No-Till Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
99-1604	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Swann No-Till Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
99-1605	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Fitzgerald No-Till Cropland Restoration	27,000	40,500	67,500
00-1122	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	FY00 Asotin Cr. Priority Riparian Plant	97,420	17,869	115,289
00-1189	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	FY00 Asotin Cr. Watershed Upland BMPs	74,526	13,474	88,000
00-1197	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	FY00 Asotin Cr. In-Stream Structures	63,529	11,471	75,000
00-1691	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	George Creek Instream and Riparian	126,000	24,000	150,000
00-1705	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Hendrickson Instream & Riparian Habitat	67,500	15,000	82,500
01-1233	R	Asotin Co Conservation Dist	Asotin Creek Six-Year Seed Program	136,225	45,000	181,225
99-1317	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Wilson Banner Ranch Irrigation Dam	25,000	11,555	36,555
00-1195	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Wilson Banner Ranch Barrier Bypass	9,994	2,514	12,508
				937,899	**539,475**	**1,477,374**
		County: Chelan				
99-1615	R	Chelan Co Commissioners	Peshastin Irrigation Dam/Fish Barrier	100,000		100,000
99-1616	R	Chelan Co Commissioners	Chumstick Creek Fish Barrier	42,000	170,000	212,000
99-1617	N	Chelan Co Commissioners	Chelan County Fish Barrier Inventory	75,000		75,000
99-1618	R	Chelan Co Commissioners	Peshastin Creek Off-Channel Development	22,264		22,264
00-1669	A	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Entiat River Habitat Acquisition	1,479,580	345,000	1,824,580
00-1742	N	Chelan Co Commissioners	Lower Wenatchee Channel Mig. Zone Study	173,142	60,000	233,142
00-1750	R	Chelan County Public Works	Chumstick Creek Barrier Removal	370,372	501,400	871,772
00-1753	N	Yakama Nation	Environmen Assess. of Entiat Sub-Basin	47,950	92,490	140,440
00-1758	N	Chelan Co Conservation Dist	Collaborative-Integrative Entiat Water	127,500	22,500	150,000
00-1914	R	Chelan County Public Works	Entiat River Road Barrier Removal	97,235	19,585	116,820
01-1213	A	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Entiat River Habitat Acquisition – 2	266,417	50,000	316,417
01-1214	A	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	Icicle/Wenatchee Habitat Acquisition	1,337,800	250,000	1,587,800

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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01-1305	R	Chelan Co Conservation Dist	Final Phase Chumstick Culvert Replace.	273,100	70,000	343,100
01-1380	N	Chelan Co Conservation Dist	Aerial Photographic Inv. Entiat Watershed	20,981	8,263	29,244
01-1388	N	Chelan County	FLIR Assessment /Lower Wenatchee River	52,317	13,000	65,317
99-1332	R	Chelan Co Conservation Dist	Entiat River Rock Vortex Weirs	32,200	5,000	37,200
99-1333	R	Chelan Co Commissioners	Brender Creek Habitat Development	43,931		43,931
99-1334	R	Chelan Co Commissioners	Blackbird Island Habitat Development	57,132		57,132
00-1147	R	Trout Unlimited Icicle Vly	Entiat River Off-Channel Rearing Habitat	162,398	40,048	202,446
00-1167	R	Trout Unlimited Icicle Vly	Jon Small Off-Channel Rearing Pond	134,170	62,091	196,261
00-1183	R	Chelan/Douglas Land Trust	White River Flood Plain Restoration	50,000	90,000	140,000
				4,965,489	**1,799,377**	**6,764,866**
		County: Clallam				
99-1651	N	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha Klallam Tribe Capacity Grant	100,000		100,000
99-1654	R	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha River LWD Project	104,698		104,698
99-1655	N	Clallam Conservation District	Lower Dungeness Watershed Restoration	25,000	3,999	28,999
99-1657	A	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness/Jimmycomelately Riparian Land	48,117		48,117
99-1668	N	Clallam County of	Clallam County Capacity Grant	100,000	4,537	104,537
99-1676	N	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Jamestown S'Klallam ESA Coordination	100,000		100,000
99-1717	N	Clallam County of	Schoolhouse Bridge Engineering Analysis	37,220		37,220
99-1718	N	Clallam County of	Acquisition Planning	49,918		49,918
00-1817	R	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness Water Cons./Instream Flows	169,516	31,528	201,044
00-1823	R	Quileute Tribe	Tassel Creek Bridge/Sol Duc Watershed	77,441	35,000	112,441
00-1884	R	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	East Twin River LWD Placement	722,500	127,500	850,000
00-1885	A	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Morse Creek Restore Phase 1: Acquisition	951,000	168,000	1,119,000
01-1309	R	Merrill & Ring	SF Pysht River Restoration	131,900	30,000	161,900
01-1402	N	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Salt Creek Habitat Project Assessment	101,000	19,000	120,000
01-1403	C	Pacific Woodrush	Siebert Ecosystem Habitat Protection	765,355	213,468	978,823
99-1303	R	Quileute Tribe	Road-Derived Fine Sediment Control	41,421	15,000	56,421
99-1304	R	Clallam Co Community Dev	Kinkade Island Dike Removal	16,621	9,777	26,398
99-1306	R	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness Salmon Habitat Restoration FY	83,990	30,000	113,990
99-1307	R	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness Water Conser./Instream Flows	89,923	22,481	112,404
99-1313	R	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha River Engineered Logjams	54,761	126,200	180,961
99-1331	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Hurd Creek Habitat Restoration	23,048	5,762	28,810
99-1448	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Eagle Creek Springs	6,000	54,638	60,638
99-1449	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Thomas Springs	11,009	11,009	22,019
99-1591	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Bye Farms Sediment Reduction Program	29,000	61,000	90,000
99-1592	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Dan Williams Sediment Reduction Program	12,325	25,925	38,250

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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00-1045	R	Clallam County of	Jimmycomelately Bridge	590,000	261,000	851,000
00-1046	R	Makah Tribal Council	Sekiu River Log Jam Construction	104,382	21,581	125,963
00-1047	R	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Dungeness Water Cons. – Instream Flows	207,640	37,060	244,700
00-1048	A	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Jimmycomelately Restoration/Acquisition	133,607	23,578	157,185
00-1073	R	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha River Floodplain Restoration	273,211	48,214	321,425
00-1821	R	Clallam Conservation District	Upper Dungeness Road Decommissioning	125,500	375,000	500,500
01-1085	N	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Elwha ELJ Monitoring	350,000	181,000	531,000
01-1373	C	Clallam County of	Phase 1: Dungeness Estuary Restoration	1,183,778	225,000	1,408,778
				6,778,557	**2,080,333**	**8,858,891**
		County: Clark				
99-1631	N	Clark County Public Works	Brezee Creek Culvert Retrofit Design St	46,750	3,250	50,000
99-1632	R	Clark County Public Works	Riley Creek @ Finalburg Road Culvert Upg	107,525	7,475	115,000
99-1633	R	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Lewis River Preserve Restoration	160,590	14,910	175,500
99-1634	N	Clark County of	Lower E. Fork Lewis R. Riparian Restorat	4,995		4,995
99-1635	R	Clark Conservation District	Van Breeman	26,410	3,548	29,958
99-1636	R	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Lockwood Creek Recovery/Enhancement	188,640	12,675	201,315
99-1639	N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	EF Lewis River Watershed Assessment	130,085	9,477	139,561
00-1899	R	Fish First	Cedar Creek Tributary at Cedar Creek RD	85,763	21,441	107,204
00-1904	R	Clark Conservation District	Cedar Creek Watershed Riparian Project	174,558	30,805	205,363
00-1909	R	Clark County Public Works	Cedar Creek At Amboy Road	220,492	220,491	440,983
00-1913	N	Friends of the E F Lewis River	E F Lewis River Restoration Assessment	29,106	15,000	44,106
01-1220	R	Lower Columbia River FEG	Larson Creek Fish Passage Project	61,500	37,000	98,500
01-1221	A	Columbia Land Trust	Wood's Landing Chum Spawning Site Protec	576,341	220,000	796,341
99-1355	R	Fish First	Chelatchie Creek Restoration/Enhancement	55,936	68,709	124,645
99-1358	R	Vancouver Parks & Rec Dept	East Fork Lewis Riparian Restoration	83,406	17,295	100,702
99-1366	R	Vancouver City of	Burnt Bridge Creek Riparian Enhancement	4,816	6,246	11,062
00-1032	A	State Parks	Washougal River: Slough Creek Riparian	131,173	23,149	154,322
00-1036	R	Fish First	DuPuis Chelatchie Creek Project	29,237	7,940	37,177
00-1039	R	Fish First	Swift-Killian-Sargent Cedar Crk. Project	102,179	26,982	129,161
00-1041	R	Fish First	Carter-Malinowski-Shimano Cedar Creek	66,421	16,377	82,798
00-1910	N	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Washougal River Watershed Assessment	50,000	10,000	60,000
				2,335,924	**772,770**	**3,108,694**
		County: Columbia				
99-1583	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Columbia County Upland BMP	74,000	20,000	94,000
99-1584	N	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River IFIM Study	50,000		50,000
99-1585	N	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River Watershed Assessment	30,506	52,296	82,802

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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99-1586	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River Riparian Enhancement	68,500	20,000	88,500
99-1587	N	Columbia Conservation Dist	Columbia County Re-vegetation	7,284		7,284
99-1707	R	Umatilla Confederated Tribe	Rainwater Wildlife Area	98,246		98,246
99-1750	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River Gravel Dam Assessment	29,000		29,000
00-1690	R	Fletcher, Mike	Whiskey Creek Restoration	56,665	10,000	66,665
01-1224	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon River Diversion Screens	199,838	35,266	235,104
01-1226	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	WDFW Wm T Wooten Riparian Project	206,014	137,343	343,357
01-1230	R	Umatilla Confederated Tribe	LWD Placement on SF Touchet River	189,000	80,000	269,000
99-1314	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Columbia County Instream Habitat Restor.	90,417	14,678	105,095
99-1318	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Columbia County Upland BMP Implementatio	38,933	185,643	224,576
99-1322	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon River Instream Habitat Restorat	39,807	105,103	144,909
00-1168	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon & Touchet River Riparian Restor	80,000	35,000	115,000
00-1177	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	BLC Riparian Restoration	50,000	38,212	88,212
00-1182	R	Umatilla Confederated Tribe	Patit Creek Enhancement Project	46,850	13,834	60,684
00-1190	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon-Touchet R. Watershed Hab Enh	70,000	24,000	94,000
00-1193	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon-Touchet R. Watershed Instrea	200,000	104,000	304,000
00-1694	R	Broughton Land Company	Patit Creek Barrier Removal	8,955	9,545	18,500
				1,634,014	**884,920**	**2,518,934**
		County: Cowlitz				
99-1630	R	Cowlitz County of	Wild Horse Creek Bridge Const. Project	701,250	48,750	750,000
01-1215	N	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Kalama Watershed Assessment	37,500	112,500	150,000
01-1218	C	Cowlitz County of	Baxter Creek Culvert Replacment Project	447,100	78,900	526,000
00-1034	R	Cowlitz Game and Anglers	So. Fork Toutle	38,654	11,350	50,004
00-1870	R	Cowlitz County of	Monahan Crk Culvert Replacement	504,200	372,000	876,200
				1,728,704	**623,500**	**2,352,204**
		County: Douglas				
99-1606	N	Foster Creek Conservation Dist	Conservation Plan for Douglas County	140,000		140,000
				140,000	**0**	**140,000**
		County: Garfield				
99-1588	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	7JK Ranch Sediment Reduction Program	27,231	57,279	84,510
99-1589	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	James Ruchert Sediment Reduction Program	29,000	61,000	90,000
99-1590	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Steve Wolfe Sediment Reduction Program	27,579	58,011	85,590
99-1592	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Dan Williams Sediment Reduction Program	12,325	25,925	38,250
99-1593	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Tom Herres Sediment Reduction Program	29,000	60,000	89,000
99-1594	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Gordon Wildman Sediment Reduction	17,414	36,631	54,045
00-1708	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Deadman Creek Riparian Restore #2	32,923	61,140	94,063
				204,472	420,986	625,458

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Grays Harbor				
00-1847	N	Quinault Indian Nation	Lake Quinault Sediment Core Sampling	45,500	8,500	54,000
00-1864	R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Un-named Creek Barrier Removal	199,346	49,837	249,183
00-1871	R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Singer Creek Barrier Removal	181,945	45,486	227,431
00-1877	R	Columbia Pacific RC&D	Newbury Creek and Stevens Creek	47,800	12,000	59,800
00-1881	N	Grays Harbor County of	Lower Chehalis River Basin Riparian Vege	60,900	13,020	73,920
01-1274	N	Quinault Indian Nation	Upper Quinault River Geomorphic Reach	165,633	250,000	415,633
01-1317	R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Mooney Creek Barrier Removal	188,296	47,074	235,370
01-1318	R	Chehalis Basin FTF	Steelhead Creek Barrier Removal	39,200	9,800	49,000
99-1364	R	Quinault Indian Nation	Ziegler Cr. Grndwater-Fed Sockeye Ch PII	8,359	1,972	10,331
00-1229	A	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Humptulips Aquisition Project	120,000	180,000	300,000
00-1874	R	Columbia Pacific RC&D	Still Creek Large Woody Debris Placement	112,300	23,310	135,610
				1,169,279	**640,999**	**1,810,278**
		County: Island				
00-1672	R	Island County of	Crescent Bay Salt Marsh/Salmon Hab. Rest	443,849	102,200	546,049
00-1673	N	Island County of	Island Co. Nearshore Habitat Assessment	161,343	72,288	233,631
00-1840	N	Maxwelton Salmon Adventure	Maxwelton Estuary & Fish Passage Study	106,675	27,000	133,675
00-1844	N	Island County of	Salmon Supporting Creek Inventories	155,000	50,000	205,000
01-1086	N	Island County of	Nearshore Project Coordinator	28,000	10,000	38,000
01-1252	N	Island Co Marine Res Comm	Island County Assessment & Coordination	227,000	122,000	349,000
				1,121,867	**383,488**	**1,505,355**
		County: Jefferson				
99-1659	R	Jefferson County of	Chimacum and Salmon Creek Chum Salmon	18,846	19,400	38,246
99-1663	A	Jefferson County of	Chimacum Creek/Summer Chum Spawning	105,000		105,000
99-1666	A	Jefferson County of	Big Quilcene River Habitat Aquisition	179,904		179,904
99-1669	N	Jefferson County of	Jefferson County Salmon Recovery	100,000		100,000
99-1721	A	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Salmon and Snow Creek Estuary	40,000		40,000
00-1798	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Chimacum Estuary Habitat Restoration	469,981	90,000	559,981
00-1803	N	Hood Canal Coor Council LE	Summer Chum ESU Habitat Project	63,750	11,250	75,000
00-1808	N	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	East Jefferson County Forage Fish Study	120,900	51,600	172,500
00-1811	N	Jefferson Co Public Works	Big Quilcene R. Linger Longer Fea. Study	42,500	7,500	50,000
00-1816	N	Jefferson County of	WRIA 17 Salmonid Refugia Study	85,125	18,130	103,255
00-1869	R	Columbia Pacific RC&D	Tiemeyer Off-Channel Pond	40,000	9,000	49,000
01-1394	A	Jefferson Co Public Works	Lower Big Quilcene N Bank Acquisition	129,383	22,835	152,218
01-1425	P	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Mid-Quilcene River LWD Restoration	177,757	31,369	209,126
99-1363	R	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	Scholz Riparian Restoration	5,942	4,964	10,906
99-1370	R	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Christian Chimacum Creek Habitat Project	8,000	1,885	9,885

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99-1374	R	Wild Oympic Salmon	Indian George Creek Railroad Bridge	20,000	8,200	28,200
99-1407	R	Salmon Restoration Consulting	Chimacum Headwaters Restoration Project	10,368	17,609	27,977
99-1460	R	Jefferson Co Public Works	North Branch East Fork Tarboo Creek	82,733	37,490	120,222
99-1461	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	East Fork Tarboo Creek Passage	63,545	101,295	164,841
99-1468	R	Jefferson Co Public Works	Fletcher Creek	193,926	64,642	258,568
00-1068	R	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	Indian George Creek Restoration, Phase 2	10,000	1,800	11,800
00-1070	R	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	Big Quilcene River Colyott Project	50,860	8,976	59,836
00-1075	R	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	WF Chimacum Creek Restoration Project	124,000	60,000	184,000
00-1077	R	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	E. Chimacum Creek RM 1.2 - 2.3	89,200	15,742	104,942
00-1174	C	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Lower East Fork Chimacum Creek	48,600	8,600	57,200
00-1176	R	Jefferson Co Cons Dist	Salmon Creek Restoration	117,300	20,700	138,000
00-1178	A	Jefferson Land Trust	Chimacum Creek Watershed Acquisitions	170,000	30,000	200,000
00-1802	R	Hood Canal SEG	Indian George Creek Estuary Restoration	222,100	320,803	542,903
01-1312	R	Hood Canal SEG	Tarboo Creek Habitat Restoration Project	190,000	263,000	453,000
01-1346	A	Jefferson Land Trust	Salmon and Snow Creek Estuary	400,000	98,500	498,500
01-1431	R	North Olympic Salmon Coalition	East Fork Chimacum Extension	53,800	10,000	63,800
				3,433,520	**1,335,292**	**4,768,811**
		County: King				
99-1574	R	King County DNR & Parks	Sammamish River Restoration	368,280		368,280
99-1575	A	King County DNR & Parks	Issaquah Creek/Sammamish Waterways	368,280	134,647	502,927
99-1576	A	King County DNR & Parks	Cedar River Legacy Habitat Aquisitions	1,164,240	22,800	1,187,040
99-1577	A	King County DNR & Parks	Snoqualmie Watershed Aquisitions	574,200		574,200
99-1694	R	Seattle Public Utilities	Seaboard Estuary Project	225,000	178,248	403,248
99-1723	N	King Co Water & Land Res	Limiting Factors – WRIAs 8 & 9	200,000	200,000	400,000
00-1764	A	King County DNR & Parks	Snoqualmie River Mainstem Reach	85,000	15,000	100,000
00-1766	N	Seattle City of	Tolt Floodplain Reconnection Site Analys	70,000	120,000	190,000
00-1770	A	King County DNR & Parks	Tolt River Aquisition	399,500	70,500	470,000
00-1773	A	King County DNR & Parks	Patterson Creek Reach 3A Acquisition	200,600	35,400	236,000
00-1780	A	King County DNR & Parks	Griffin Creek Mid-Zone Reach Acquisition	249,900	44,100	294,000
00-1784	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Cedar River/Ricardi Reach	212,500	37,500	250,000
00-1790	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Cedar River/Dorre Don Meanders Reach	170,000	55,500	225,500
00-1800	A	King County of	Issaquah/Holder Creek Acquistion	200,000	214,618	414,618
00-1838	R	Tulalip Tribe	Beckler Road Decommissioning	215,000	250,200	465,200
00-1841	A	King County DNR & Parks	Metzler Park Side Channel Acquisition	450,000	90,000	540,000
00-1843	A	King County DNR & Parks	Kanaskat North Acquisition	515,000	95,000	610,000
00-1845	R	Tacoma Water	White River Pipeline Crossing	940,000	1,160,000	2,100,000

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00-1853	A	King County DNR & Parks	Big Spring Creek Acquisition	525,000	95,000	620,000
00-1854	N	Burien City of	Seahurst Park Bulkhead Alt. Analysis	82,000	18,000	100,000
01-1284	C	King County DNR & Parks	Middle Green River – Kanaskat	795,000	400,000	1,195,000
01-1292	A	King County DNR & Parks	Snoqualmie River Focus Area 7 Acquisitio	341,000	100,000	441,000
01-1293	A	King County DNR & Parks	Middle Green River	1,011,000	179,000	1,190,000
01-1304	N	Washington Trout	Cherry Creek Floodplain Restoration Act	198,296	51,224	249,520
01-1343	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Jones Bend Reach – Cedar River	255,000	66,615	321,615
01-1344	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Cold Creek Natural Area	289,000	51,000	340,000
01-1345	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Carey Creek Ranch – Issaquah Waterways	60,000	13,372	73,372
01-1351	N	Renton Lions Club	Lions Club Spawning/Rearing Channel	26,889	4,746	31,635
99-1369	R	King County DNR & Parks	Lower Griffin Creek Restoration Project	45,335	67,096	112,431
99-1371	R	King Co Water & Land Res	King County Riparian Restoration	100,000	42,670	142,670
99-1373	R	King County DNR & Parks	Taylor Creek Restoration	100,000	83,255	183,255
99-1375	R	King Co Water & Land Res	Gold Creek Confluence Restoration	100,000	302,212	402,212
99-1377	R	King Co Water & Land Res	O'Grady Park Stream Restoration	100,000	257,313	357,313
99-1378	R	King County DNR & Parks	Maplewood Creek Fish Passage	100,000	140,161	240,161
99-1380	R	King Co Water & Land Res	Porter Levee Section 1135 Project	40,000	172,215	212,215
99-1382	R	King County DNR & Parks	Patterson Creek Restoration	20,979	30,126	51,105
99-1433	R	Federal Way City of	North Fork West Hylebos Creek	49,347	32,176	81,523
99-1467	R	King County DNR & Parks	North Fork Newaukum Creek Habitat	40,000	42,634	82,634
00-1061	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Bear Creek Waterways, Reach A	150,000	965,000	1,115,000
00-1074	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Cedar River/Taylor Creek Confluence	170,000	30,272	200,272
00-1151	A	King County DNR & Parks	Site 1 Duwamish	500,000	1,300,000	1,800,000
00-1788	A	King Co Water & Land Res	Rock Creek/Ravensdale-Retreat	200,000	383,000	583,000
				11,906,346	**7,550,601**	**19,456,947**
		County: Kitsap				
99-1670	N	Kitsap County of	Kitsap County Administrative Capacity	40,000	56,366	96,366
99-1671	A	Kitsap County of	Big Beef Refugia Acquisitions	56,250	24,000	80,250
99-1672	R	Kitsap County of	Big Beef Creek Summer Chum Recovery	150,000	25,000	175,000
99-1673	N	Kitsap County of	Chico Basin Planning Project Manager	30,000		30,000
99-1675	N	Kitsap County of	Big Beef Orthophoto and Analysis	30,000	10,000	40,000
99-1715	N	Suquamish Tribe	Suquamish Tribal Salmon Recovery	100,000		100,000
00-1720	R	Poulsbo City of	Dogfish Creek Estuary Bridge	1,430,000	253,000	1,683,000
00-1725	N	Bainbridge Island City of	Bainbridge Island Nearshore Assessment	190,750	14,250	205,000
00-1729	C	Mid-Sound RFEG	Salmonberry Creek Restoration	288,600	59,900	348,500
00-1804	A	Kitsap County Parks and Rec	Stavis Estuary Preservation Project	1,125,000	375,000	1,500,000

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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01-1264	A	Kitsap County Parks and Rec	Barker Creek Corridor Acquisition	761,000	134,300	895,300
01-1278	C	Kitsap County Public Works	Glud's Pond Fish passage Improvements	830,872	146,625	977,497
01-1281	R	Bremerton Port of	Sinclair Inlet North Shore Estuary Res.	318,307	57,000	375,307
01-1310	R	Kitsap County Public Works	Seabeck Creek Culvert Replacement & Weir	127,500	22,500	150,000
99-1372	R	Hood Canal SEG	UW Research Station Wetlands Rest Pr.	100,000		100,000
99-1453	R	Kitsap County of	Johnson Creek Culvert	20,109	6,922	27,030
00-1101	C	Kitsap Conservation District	Gamble Creek Restoration	56,800	18,000	74,800
00-1111	R	Bremerton Public Works	Gorst Creek Restoration	368,150	166,500	534,650
00-1181	R	Hood Canal SEG	Big Beef Creek Preservation Project	136,000	24,000	160,000
01-1272	C	Poulsbo City of	Dogfish Creek Estuary Restoration	450,439	695,400	1,145,839
		County: Kittitas				
99-1754	R	Yakama Nation	Lower Teanaway River Restoration	150,000		150,000
01-1245	R	Big Creek Water Users	Big Creek Fish Passage	170,000	36,000	206,000
01-1254	R	Northwest Service Academy	Lmmuma Restoration	32,000	7,000	39,000
00-1002	R	Yakama Nation	Reestablish Access to Tucker Creek	53,200	20,000	73,200
00-1003	R	Yakama Nation	Reestablish Access to Lower Wilson Creek	108,400	80,000	188,400
				513,600	**143,000**	**656,600**
		County: Klickitat				
99-1623	R	Klickitat County of	Snyder Creek Fish Passage (Mill #1)	100,000	25,000	125,000
99-1624	R	Klickitat County of	Little Klickitat Riparian Restoration	30,000	30,000	60,000
99-1625	R	Klickitat County of	Lacey In-Stream Project	9,842	4,046	13,888
99-1626	R	Klickitat County of	Rootwad Distribution & Storage	15,000	3,000	18,000
99-1737	R	Klickitat County of	Projects Maintenance	25,000		25,000
99-1738	R	Klickitat County of	Swale Creek Ponds	18,000		18,000
99-1739	R	Klickitat County of	Logging Camp Creek Fish Passage	10,000	2,500	12,500
00-1674	N	Yakama Nation	Swale Creek Restoration Assessment	14,954	7,219	22,173
00-1702	A	Columbia Land Trust	Dillacort Canyon	334,075	88,800	422,875
01-1353	A	Columbia Land Trust	Logging Camp Canyon – Phase 1	422,875	74,625	497,500
01-1359	N	Northwest Service Academy	Klickitat River Fish Barriers Survey	90,000	22,000	112,000
99-1336	R	Klickitat County of	Swale Creek Riparian Restoration	4,870	1,535	6,405
99-1338	R	Klickitat County of	Little Klickitat River Restoration	67,000	67,000	134,000
00-1208	R	Klickitat County of	Klickitat Mill Restoration 2	300,000	70,000	370,000
				1,441,617	**395,724**	**1,837,341**
		County: Lewis				
99-1578	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Hall Creek	141,000		141,000
99-1627	R	Lewis County Public Works	Lentz Creek Barrier Culvert Replacement	119,995	49,695	169,690

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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99-1638	R	Lewis County Public Works	Curtis Creek Barrier Culvert Replacement	195,000	84,094	279,094
99-1733	R	Lewis County Conservation Dist	Yellowjacket Creek and Cispus River	87,243	59,120	146,363
00-1880	R	Lewis County Public Works	Hanaford Creek Barrier Removal Project	298,814	82,000	380,814
00-1912	R	Lewis County Public Works	Skook Creek Barrier Removal Project	334,892	89,022	423,914
01-1219	R	Lewis County Public Works	Lambert Creek Barrier Removal Project	556,000	100,000	656,000
01-1370	N	Lewis County Conservation Dist	WRIA 23 Culvert Assessment	180,054	43,000	223,054
00-1256	R	Chehalis Tribe	Phase I, Newaukum River (R.M. 8.4)	28,430	5,555	33,985
				1,941,428	**512,486**	**2,453,914**
		County: Mason				
99-1619	N	Mason County Public Works	Mason Co Salmon Recovery Admin	100,000		100,000
99-1620	R	Mason County Public Works	School House Creek Fish Barrier Removal	52,969	15,000	67,969
99-1621	R	Mason County Public Works	Bear Creek Fish Barrier Removal	90,000		90,000
99-1667	R	Mason Conservation Dist	Spring Creek Phase 2	17,795	26,125	43,920
99-1678	R	Mason County Public Works	Spring Creek Phase 1	50,000		50,000
99-1679	R	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Skokomish River, N Channel Oxbow	101,866	1	101,867
99-1689	N	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Skokomish River N. Channel Oxbow Plan	30,953		30,953
00-1829	N	Concurrent Technologies Corp	WRIA 16 Salmonid Refugia Study, Ph 2	94,995	20,000	114,995
00-1873	N	Squaxin Island Tribe	Oakland Bay & Hammersley Inlet Nearshore	164,041	28,926	192,967
00-1879	N	Concurrent Technologies Corp	WRIA 14 Salmonid Refugia Study, Phase II	94,995	20,000	114,995
01-1237	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Sherwood Creek Fish Passage	821,600	320,000	1,141,600
01-1241	N	Squaxin Island Tribe	Greater Mason County Nearshore Habitat	276,375	64,551	340,926
01-1243	N	South Puget Sound SEG	WRIA 14 Fish Passage Project Development	55,675	9,825	65,500
01-1247	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Gosnell Creek Culvert & Riparian Restora	112,726	19,900	132,626
01-1250	N	Thurston Regional Plng Council	Thurston Co Nearshore Assess of Forage	179,530	50,000	229,530
01-1302	R	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Skokomish River Tide Gate/Culvert	148,530	32,900	181,430
01-1371	N	Mason Conservation Dist	Mason County WRIA 22 Culvert Assessment	136,481	30,145	166,626
01-1387	A	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Lower Skokomish River Acquisition	223,329	40,000	263,329
01-1393	N	Hood Canal Coor Council LE	Hood Canal Watershed Habitat Inv & Rest	75,000	20,000	95,000
01-1426	R	Hood Canal SEG	LeBar Ck Rd Decommisioning/Stabilization	298,350	52,650	351,000
99-1434	R	Mason Conservation Dist	Upper Stimson Creek Fish Passage	73,105	26,512	99,618
99-1436	R	Mason Conservation Dist	Middle Stimson Creek Fish Passage	43,115	30,431	73,546
99-1438	R	Mason Conservation Dist	Cady Lake Creek Fish Passage	43,850	43,170	87,020
99-1458	R	Mason Conservation Dist	Larson Lake Creek Fish Passage	30,069	32,602	62,671
00-1081	R	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Bourgault/North Channel Restoration Ph.2	146,710	26,880	173,590
00-1084	A	Hood Canal SEG	Dewatto River Riparian Easement Acquisit	155,000	43,000	198,000
00-1145	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Schumocher Creek Fish Passage Project	57,194	106,000	163,194

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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00-1875	N	South Puget Sound SEG	WRIA 14 Fish Passage Inventory	108,960	19,500	128,460
00-1876	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Anderson Lake Creek Barrier Removal	68,623	12,500	81,123
01-1339	N	Hood Canal SEG	Hood Canal Ghost Net Survey & Pilot Remo	152,000	60,000	212,000
01-1428	R	Hood Canal SEG	Identify/Restore Limiting Spawn/Rearing	180,000	120,000	300,000
				4,183,836	**1,270,618**	**5,454,455**
		County: Okanogan				
99-1610	N	Colville Confederated Tribes	Salmon Creek	92,000	100,000	192,000
99-1611	R	Colville Confederated Tribes	Omak Creek Restoration	130,000	472,010	602,010
99-1612	R	Okanogan County of	Airey/Risley Ditch Removal	24,057	5,539	29,596
99-1613	R	Okanogan County of	Buttermilk Ditch Fish Screen	20,000	17,557	37,557
99-1691	R	Okanogan County of	Skyline Ditch	36,100		36,100
99-1692	N	Okanogan County of	Little Bridge Creek Culvert	6,400	1,296	7,696
00-1629	R	Okanogan County of	Skyline Ditch Pipe Installation	30,000	20	30,020
00-1643	R	Okanogan County of	Wolf Creek Channel Restoration	20,000	12,055	32,055
00-1677	C	Methow Conservancy	Methow Watershed Riparian Habitat Acq	1,290,037	264,713	1,554,750
00-1678	N	Pacific Watershed Institute	Assessment Twisp River Watershed	157,782	27,844	185,626
00-1679	N	Chewuch Canal/Fulton Ditch Co	Chewuch Canal & Fulton Canal Joint Study	55,825	10,000	65,825
00-1680	N	Okanogan Co Conservation Dist	Okanogan Cty Fish Passage Barrier Survey	186,178	63,720	249,898
00-1681	R	Okanogan Co Conservation Dist	Beaver Creek Fish Passage Barrier	203,024	122,000	325,024
01-1390	N	Colville Confederated Tribes	Okanogan River System Thermal Imaging	84,750	24,818	109,568
01-1395	N	Okanogan Co Conservation Dist	Beaver Cr Coordinated Resource Mgt Plan	68,464	13,000	81,464
01-1419	C	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Sloan-Witchert Slough Habitat/Irrigation	236,397	45,000	281,397
01-1427	C	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Early Winters Creek Dike Removal	216,041	39,000	255,041
01-1434	A	Methow Conservancy	Methow R/H Acquisition Supplement 2001	424,800	75,000	499,800
99-1308	R	Okanogan City of	Salmon Creek Riparian Restoration	35,857	6,075	41,932
99-1323	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Wolf Creek Reclamation Dist Fish Screen	52,476	48,043	100,519
99-1324	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Beaver Creek Watershed Fish Passage	95,151	47,576	142,727
99-1325	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Twisp-Power Ditch Fish Screen	90,000	40,000	130,000
99-1328	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Fulton Canal Fish Screen	100,000	50,000	150,000
99-1339	R	Okanogan County of	Tourangeau Ditch	7,390	500	7,890
99-1340	R	Okanogan County of	Eagle Creek Ditch Fish Screen	17,062	6,162	23,225
99-1344	R	Okanogan County of	Early Winters Ditch Diversion Structure	105,796	22,725	128,521
99-1345	R	Okanogan County of	Fulton Ditch Lining Project	12,207	6,207	18,415
99-1346	R	Okanogan County of	Skyline Ditch Pipe Installation	97,799	47,891	145,690
99-1347	R	Okanogan County of	Aspen Meadows Ditch Piping	51,427	6,250	57,677
00-1144	R	Okanogan Irrigation District	Salmon Creek: Instream Flows	230,000	70,000	300,000

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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00-1156	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Early Winter Canal Fish Screen	100,000	51,000	151,000
00-1158	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Skyline Canal Fish Screen	100,000	65,000	165,000
00-1165	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Fulton Canal Fish Screen	33,500	16,500	50,000
00-1217	R	Upper Col Reg Fish Enhance	Hancock Creek Restoration Project	13,854	3,800	17,654
00-1676	C	Methow Salmon Recovery Found	Lower Twisp River Side Channel Acq.	239,626	126,000	365,626
00-1682	R	Wolf Creek Reclamation Dist	Wolf Creek Diversion/Patterson Mountain	234,067	41,306	275,373
00-1683	R	Colville Confederated Tribes	Omak Creek Watershed Restoration	103,477	86,144	189,621
01-1420	R	Colville Confederated Tribes	Omak Creek Road Decommission	45,000	14,413	59,413
01-1436	N	Upper Col Reg Fish Enhance	Assess/feasibility/preliminary design	239,700	42,300	282,000
				5,286,244	**2,091,465**	**7,377,709**
		County: Pacific				
99-1642	R	Pacific County of	Bear River Watershed Restoration Partner	148,500	57,976	206,476
00-1889	N	Willapa Bay RFEG	WRIA 24 Fish Habitat Assess Prgrm 2001/2	126,911	20,977	147,888
00-1890	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	South Bend Mill Creek Restoration Projec	78,500	37,700	116,200
00-1892	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Elk Creek Restoration Project	70,000	26,900	96,900
00-1893	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Butte Creek Restoration Project	74,500	30,673	105,173
00-1894	C	Natural Resources Dept of	Trap Creek A-line Abandonment & Stream	390,300	66,200	456,500
01-1225	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Stringer Creek	182,257	32,163	214,420
01-1227	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Honey Creek	95,295	16,817	112,112
01-1231	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Green Creek	177,010	31,275	208,285
01-1234	N	Pacific Conservation District	Pacific County Culvert Assessment Projec	161,000	28,420	189,420
99-1385	R	Sea Resources	Chinook Watershed Restoration	86,700	22,051	108,751
00-1040	R	Sea Resources	Lower Columbia River Estuary: Chinook	375,000	340,000	715,000
00-1107	C	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	North River Wetland Restoration	33,706	10,000	43,706
00-1114	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Willapa NWR HQ Stream Restoration	59,717	47,862	107,579
00-1117	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Bear River Wetlands – Lewis & Porter	55,283	225,500	280,783
00-1152	C	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Willapa Estuary Restoration	347,500	4,395,300	4,742,800
00-1908	R	Sea Resources	Lower Columbia/Chinook River Estuary	400,000	165,000	565,000
				6,609,777	**2,088,762**	**8,698,539**
01-1229	R	Willapa Bay RFEG	Mid-Trap Creek	102,612	18,108	120,720
				2,964,791	**5,572,922**	**8,537,713**
		County: Pend Oreille				
99-1484	R	Pend Oreille Co Public Works	Cee Cee Ah Creek	76,589	75,823	152,412
00-1670	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Middle Branch Le Clerc Creek Bull Trout	39,993	12,720	52,713
00-1671	R	Kalispel Indian Tribe	East Branch LeClerc Rd – Abandonment	202,000	78,000	280,000
01-1405	R	Kalispel Indian Tribe	Willow Creek Aquatic Restoration	189,772	36,755	226,527
				508,354	**203,298**	**711,652**

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Pierce				
99-1643	A	Pierce County of	Lower Carbon/Puy. River Habitat Land Acq	1,584,000	82,000	1,666,000
99-1677	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	SW ESU Pierce County (KGI Watershed)	67,372	52,230	119,602
99-1724	N	Pierce County of	Biological Analysis for WRIAs 10 & 12	100,000		100,000
00-1736	N	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	Key Peninsula Nearshore Sal. Hab. Assess	178,500	31,500	210,000
00-1762	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Barrier Prioritization Surveys – WRIA 15	73,700	48,000	121,700
00-1842	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Piority Index Surveys – Puyallup Basin	90,680	20,000	110,680
00-1846	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Puyallup River Watershed Revegetation	35,000	12,500	47,500
00-1848	N	South Puget Sound SEG	Puyallup Watershed Feasibility Study	54,410	14,540	68,950
00-1859	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Grauwen Ohop Creek Acquisition	182,325	32,175	214,500
00-1863	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Nisqually Fish Passage Inventory Project	53,000	10,000	63,000
01-1296	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Ohop Creek Salmon Habitat Acquisition	98,621	17,404	116,025
01-1299	N	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Nisqually Shoreline Ownership	39,950	7,050	47,000
01-1303	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Mashel Restoration Assessment, Phase I	90,221	16,000	106,221
01-1333	R	Pierce Co Public Works	June Creek Culvert Replaceemt	158,000	42,000	200,000
01-1336	R	University Place City of	Leach Creek Culvert Replacement	713,000	170,000	883,000
01-1391	N	South Puget Sound SEG	Off-Channel Habitat Survey and Design	148,437	26,200	174,637
01-1404	N	Cascade Land Conservancy	South Creek Prairie Action Plan	24,947	4,403	29,350
01-1411	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Lower Mashel Enhancement Project	113,000	20,000	133,000
99-1383	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Clover Creek Fish Ladders	65,424	62,320	127,744
99-1389	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Champion 21 Road Abandonment	2,835	9,860	12,695
99-1403	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Puget Creek FishWay Project	10,150	10,000	20,150
99-1446	R	Pierce Co Public Works	East Fork Rocky Creek Bridge	330,696	110,232	440,927
99-1471	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	South Fork Ohop Creek	11,484	41,710	53,195
00-1053	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Mosman Shoreline Acquisition	80,000	62,843	142,843
00-1076	R	South Puget Sound SEG	96th Street Oxbow Project	49,676	13,200	62,876
00-1078	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Sportsmans Club Oxbow Reconnection	72,535	21,000	93,535
00-1082	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Flett Creek Dam Removal Project	48,340	21,905	70,245
00-1085	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Zarelli Dam/Clover Creek Fish Ladder	32,540	13,760	46,300
00-1835	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Coal Mine Creek Fish Passage Project	67,680	16,920	84,600
00-1836	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Birch Street Barrier Removal	94,000	25,500	119,500
01-1421	R	Pierce Co Water Programs Div	Puyallup River Setback Levee	990,000	2,335,600	3,325,600
01-1437	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Ohop Restoration Assessment Phase II	278,800	49,200	328,000
				5,939,323	**3,400,053**	**9,339,376**
		County: San Juan				
00-1878	N	Friends of the San Juans	Forage Fish Habitat Inventory – Phase I	194,015	34,300	228,315
01-1222	N	Friends of the San Juans	San Juan County Eelgrass Survey Phase 2	211,229	37,276	248,505
				405,244	**71,576**	**476,820**

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		County: Skagit				
99-1406	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Winters Creek Restoration	8,050	1,789	9,839
99-1418	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Upper Finney Creek Restoration	41,000	94,583	135,583
99-1419	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Spartina Management of Skagit Bay	23,000	21,534	44,534
99-1435	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Lorenzan Creek @ Dalles Road	42,140	78,743	120,883
99-1440	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Fisher Creek @ Starbird Road	53,822	14,397	68,219
99-1445	R	Skagit County of	Miller Creek Fish Passage	47,500	413,244	460,744
99-1465	R	Skagit County of	Parson Creek Fish Passage	186,156	65,154	251,310
99-1483	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Fisher Creek Fishway @ Cedardale Rd	191,794	35,375	227,168
99-1644	N	Skagit County Public Works	Dry Slough	74,500		74,500
99-1645	N	Skagit County Public Works	Hart Slough	75,000		75,000
99-1647	N	Skagit County Public Works	Hansen Creek Watershed Project	100,000	5,000	105,000
99-1648	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Skagit System Cooperative ESA	75,000		75,000
99-1649	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Skagit Watershed Council	50,000		50,000
99-1650	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Lower Skagit & Samish Riparian Inventory	51,000		51,000
99-1656	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Skagit Gillnet Release Evaluation	2,484		2,484
99-1660	R	Upper Skagit Tribe	Baker Trap Chinook Sampling	5,000		5,000
99-1662	R	Upper Skagit Tribe	Lower Sauk & Illabot Riparian Management	95,445		95,445
99-1665	R	Upper Skagit Tribe	Barnaby Off-Channel Habitat Restoration	30,000	8,500	38,500
99-1688	N	Skagit County Public Works	Jackman Creek Restoration	30,000		30,000
99-1713	N	Skagit County Public Works	SCOG: Salmon Recovery Plan	50,555		50,555
99-1714	N	Skagit County Public Works	Education: Revised Critical Areas	20,000		20,000
99-1728	N	Skagit County Public Works	Ordinance Adequacy Review	15,000		15,000
00-1118	R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Nookachamps Riparian Project	338,926	611,374	950,300
00-1136	R	Lummi Indian Nation	Larson's Bridge Historic Scale Log Jams	150,000	45,000	195,000
00-1222	A	The Nature Conservancy	Dashiell Tract Protection Project	373,828	160,212	534,040
00-1226	A	The Nature Conservancy	Upper Suiattle River Habitat Project	382,500	67,515	450,015
00-1244	A	Skagit Land Trust	Youngs Slough Conservation Easement	77,112	13,608	90,720
00-1247	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	McElroy Slough Estuary Restoration	461,188	245,000	706,188
00-1715	A	Seattle City Light	Guse Property Acquisition, Sauk River	79,800	79,800	159,600
00-1716	N	Skagit Land Trust	Middle Skagit Inventory & Assessment	43,988	7,763	51,751
00-1718	A	Skagit Land Trust	Day Creek Acquisition	126,046	22,244	148,290
00-1722	C	Skagit Conservation Dist	Skiyou Slough Habitat Restoration	333,935	70,713	404,648
00-1723	R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Finney Road Phase 1 Erosion Control	390,000	220,000	610,000
00-1724	N	Skagit Watershed Council	Assessing the Willingess of Landowners	69,150	12,250	81,400
00-1726	C	Skagit Conservation Dist	Samish Acquisition and Restoration	116,500	30,000	146,500
00-1728	R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Nookachamps Riparian Restoration Ph 2	114,750	20,250	135,000
00-1730	C	Skagit Conservation Dist	Bishop Easement and Restoration	132,819	23,521	156,340

County continued on next page

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
County continued from previous page						
00-1731	C	Skagit Conservation Dist	Daniels Acquisition and Restoration	293,860	100,000	393,860
00-1732	C	Skagit Conservation Dist	Neff Acquisition and Restoration	538,781	106,079	644,860
00-1735	N	Skagit County Public Works	Wiseman Creek Feasibility Study	74,800	13,200	88,000
00-1737	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Spartina Control in Skagit Co. Estuaries	23,000	17,000	40,000
00-1738	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Lake Creek Fish Passage Improvement	19,053	4,000	23,053
00-1741	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Lorenzan Creek Fish Passage Improvement	35,195	11,000	46,195
00-1743	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Deepwater Slough Revegetation	32,161	6,000	38,161
00-1745	N	Mount Vernon City of	Edgewater Park Off Channel Slough	42,490	7,500	49,990
00-1746	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Shoeshell Road Fish Passage Improvement	94,513	16,750	111,263
00-1749	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Samish Watershed Riparian Restore	102,513	20,000	122,513
00-1775	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	NF Stillaguamish Road Decommissioning	118,500	35,000	153,500
00-1779	R	Snohomish Co Conservation Dist	Westside Higgins Road Sediment Control	90,000	25,000	115,000
01-1313	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Marblegate Slough Floodplain & Passage	47,500	8,500	56,000
01-1325	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Finney Creek Instream Enhancement	183,800	32,500	216,300
01-1341	A	Skagit County of	Hart Slough Easements	501,000	187,000	688,000
01-1355	N	Mount Vernon City of	Big Bend Reach Habitat Rest.& Feas. Stud	77,350	13,650	91,000
01-1356	N	Skagit System Cooperative	Illabot Alluvial Fan Assessment/Feas	50,320	8,880	59,200
01-1358	R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Finney Roads Ph II Sediment Reduction	300,000	55,000	355,000
01-1360	N	Skagit System Cooperative	Prairie Creek Assessment & Feasibility	41,523	7,327	48,850
01-1364	A	Skagit Land Trust	Middle Skagit Habitat Protection	998,750	176,250	1,175,000
01-1366	R	Seattle City Light	Powerline Channel	255,000	90,000	345,000
01-1369	P	The Nature Conservancy	Upper Skagit Assessment/Acquisition	892,500	157,500	1,050,000
01-1386	N	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Lower Day Creek Feasibility Study	102,850	18,150	121,000
01-1392	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Verdoes Reach Restoration	104,833	18,500	123,333
01-1430	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Higgins Creek Instream	150,000	34,500	184,500
				9,628,280	**3,536,855**	**13,165,135**
		County: Skamania				
99-1709	R	Underwood Conservation Dist	Wind River-Hot Springs Trail Landside	25,500	4,500	30,000
99-1710	R	Underwood Conservation Dist	Wind River – Sand Hill Road Landslides	21,000	5,250	26,250
99-1711	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Duncan Creek Dam Fish Passage Restoratio	126,480		126,480
00-1907	C	Washington Trout	Schoolhouse Creek Restoration	367,325	80,825	448,150
00-1911	N	Underwood Conservation Dist	Hemlock Dam Fish Passage Restoration	178,024	42,739	220,763
99-1421	R	Washington Trout	Hardy Creek Spawning & Rearing Channel	100,000	142,160	242,160
00-1038	R	Skamania Land Owners Assn	Duncan Creek Dam Fish Restoration	148,344	306,764	455,108
				966,673	**582,238**	**1,548,911**

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Snohomish				
99-1641	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Hazel and Gold Basin Engineered Log Jam	185,724		185,724
99-1687	N	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Hazel and Gold Basin ELJ Planning	49,500	42,175	91,675
99-1690	N	Everett City of	Snohomish Estuary Wetland Plan	99,000	44,741	143,741
99-1697	N	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	ESA Planning and Research	100,000	5,000	105,000
99-1704	R	Snohomish County of	Snohomish River Estuary Restoration	950,400	232,060	1,182,460
99-1705	A	Snohomish County of	Paradise Valley	645,480	1,338,984	1,984,464
99-1706	R	Snohomish County of	French Creek @ Simon Road Fish Passage	99,000	34,204	133,204
99-1720	R	Snohomish County of	Jackson/Gulch Rd Culvert Replacement	44,550	26,850	71,400
99-1722	A	Everett Public Works Dept	North Creek Groundwater Property	423,720	346,280	770,000
00-1744	R	Skagit Fish Enhancement Group	Boyd Pond Fish Passage Improvement	56,356	10,000	66,356
00-1768	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Koonz Creek Towne Barrier Removal	250,000	48,100	298,100
00-1771	A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Lake Beecher Acquisition – Snohomish	450,000	99,937	549,937
00-1783	N	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Stillaguamish Landslide Hazard Zonation	40,000	15,000	55,000
00-1786	A	Snohomish County Parks Dept	Upper Bear Creek Conservation Area 2	250,000	85,000	335,000
01-1193	N	Washington Trout	Stillaguamish ELJ Monitoring	350,000	360,989	710,989
01-1232	R	Skagit Conservation Dist	Goodman Road Erosion Control	90,000	16,000	106,000
01-1298	A	Snohomish County of	Snohomish River Estuary Acquisition	705,865	124,560	830,425
01-1308	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Jorgenson Slough & Rock Creek Barriers	365,496	83,808	449,304
01-1357	R	Skagit System Cooperative	Sauk Sediment Reduction	321,895	57,000	378,895
01-1362	R	Everett Public Works Dept	Smith Island/Union Slough Estuarine	157,500	367,500	525,000
01-1422	A	Cascade Land Conservancy	Robe Canyon Laird Preserve	336,033	218,022	554,055
01-1429	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Stillaguamish Riparian Enhancement Crew	400,000	490,000	890,000
99-1367	R	Washington Trout	No. Fork Stillaguamish Engineered Logjam	99,920	102,750	202,670
99-1381	R	Snohomish County of	Drainage District 6 Habitat Restoration	100,000	12,000	112,000
99-1384	R	Snohomish County of	Stillaquamish Riparian Management	100,000	100,000	200,000
99-1401	R	Snohomish Co Conservation Dist	Riley Slough Restoration Project	100,000	30,000	130,000
99-1425	R	Adopt A Stream Foundation	Stillaguamish Tribs Riparian Enhancement	40,078	43,616	83,694
99-1429	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Granite Falls Fishway Modification	69,000	26,575	95,575
99-1452	R	Stillaguamish Indian Tribe	Guy Hansen Culvert	28,000	12,121	40,121
00-1079	A	Snohomish County Parks Dept	Upper Bear Creek Conservation Area 1	250,000	84,950	334,950
00-1202	A	Snohomish LE (WRIA 7)	Ricci Island/Lake Beecher Acquisition	150,000	47,500	197,500
00-1206	R	Stillaguamish Flood Ctrl Dist	Stillaguamish Old Channel Habitat Rest.	253,520	217,670	471,190
00-1209	A	Snohomish County Parks Dept	Twin River Quarry Acquisition	850,000	1,563,420	2,413,420
01-1290	A	Tulalip Tribe	Qwuloolt Estuary	850,000	1,350,000	2,200,000
01-1307	R	Snohomish County of	North Meander Slough Reconnection	679,000	679,000	1,358,000
01-1338	P	The Nature Conservancy	Port Susan Bay Acq. & Restoration Assess	482,675	1,701,605	2,184,280
				10,422,712	**10,017,417**	**20,440,128**

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Thurston				
99-1362	R	Lacey Water Resources	Woodland Creek Revegetation Project	15,000	41,616	56,616
99-1399	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Robbins-Beaver Creek Riparian Restoratio	2,980	1,500	4,480
99-1400	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Denney Riparian Planting & Fencing	8,225	2,500	10,725
99-1426	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Unnamed Tributary to Waddell Creek	54,386	83,436	137,822
99-1432	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Vantine Road Culvert Replacement	10,539	3,523	14,063
99-1439	R	Thurston County of	17th Ave. Culvert Replacement	42,400	17,474	59,874
99-1441	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Fairview Road/Michelle Creek	44,388	89,411	133,799
99-1674	N	Thurston County of	Capacity Building for Thurston County	99,438	24,860	124,298
99-1680	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Carpenter Rd Culvert Replacement	26,219	926	27,145
99-1681	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Jorgenson Creek Fish Passage	25,000		25,000
99-1682	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Lemon Rd Culvert Replacement	32,000	3,623	35,623
99-1683	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	South Sound Green Riparian Projects	5,000		5,000
99-1684	R	Lacey City of	Woodland Creek Revegetation	19,978	19,934	39,912
99-1685	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Lemon Rd Riparian Enhancement	4,777		4,777
99-1686	R	Tumwater City of	Deschutes Riparian Habitat Rehab	9,500	30,127	39,627
99-1699	N	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Tri-County ESA Response	100,000		100,000
99-1700	N	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Nisqually WRIA 11 Planning & Studies	100,000		100,000
99-1731	A	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Camp of the Cascades Land Riparian	287,626	712,374	1,000,000
00-1087	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Wilcox Flats – Phase 1	202,715	35,775	238,490
00-1857	R	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Nisqually Estuary Restoration	176,800	31,200	208,000
00-1858	C	The Nature Conservancy	Black River Refuge	300,000	75,000	375,000
00-1860	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Collins/Bartlett Shoreline Acquisition	168,300	29,700	198,000
00-1861	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Cozy Valley Creek Enhancement	33,000	30,950	63,950
00-1868	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Nisqually R@ Old Pacific Hwy Off-Channel	46,780	8,500	55,280
00-1887	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Pleasant Glade Road Salmon Barrier	250,000	50,000	300,000
00-1888	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	McLane Creek Peters Restoration Project	9,300	1,700	11,000
01-1207	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Noschka Rd. North Fish Passage Project	20,000	27,625	47,625
01-1235	C	Capitol Land Trust	Eld Inlet/McClane Creek Habitat A & R	224,701	39,654	264,355
01-1236	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Beatty Creek Barrier Removal	243,750	44,250	288,000
01-1239	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Salazar Culvert Replacement	84,869	23,900	108,769
01-1240	N	South Puget Sound SEG	WRIA 13 Fish Passage Inventory	92,605	16,345	108,950
01-1244	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Perry Tributary Fish Passage Project	105,550	19,126	124,676
01-1291	A	Nisqually R Basin Land Trust	Green Crow Shoreline Acquisition	170,691	30,221	200,912
01-1320	R	Thurston County Roads/Trans	Noschka Rd South Fish Passage Project	28,052	25,817	53,869
01-1409	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Lower Yelm Restoration Project	113,500	22,000	135,500
01-1414	N	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Nisqually Basin Riparian Conditions Inv	73,385	13,150	86,535
01-1424	R	Thurston Co Cons Dist	Thomsen Fencing/Riparian Planting	29,000	68,819	97,819
				3,260,455	**1,625,036**	**4,885,491**

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
		County: Wahkiakum				
00-1033	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Birnie Creek Una Road Fish Passage	83,734	22,685	106,419
00-1042	C	Columbia Land Trust	Lower Columbia – Grays River Estuary	83,000	78,160	161,160
00-1872	C	Columbia Land Trust	LCRE Grays River Phase II	615,505	108,619	724,124
00-1898	C	Columbia Land Trust	Lower Columbia R. Estuary: Grays Bay Ph4	409,439	809,822	1,219,261
01-1216	C	Columbia Land Trust	Lower Columbia River Estuary: Deep River	693,465	262,537	956,002
01-1217	C	Columbia Land Trust	Lower Col. River: Grays River Phase III	375,182	466,211	841,393
				2,260,325	**1,748,034**	**4,008,359**
		County: Walla Walla				
99-1580	R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Yellowhawk Creek Dams	54,557		54,557
99-1581	R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Four School	115,000		115,000
99-1319	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Screening Bennington Lake	35,754	150,000	185,754
99-1412	R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Nine Mile Ranch Riparian Restoration	63,000	67,000	130,000
00-1187	R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Walla Walla County Sediment Reduction	120,000	77,040	197,040
00-1693	C	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	South Fork Coppei Creek Riparian Buffer	294,478	52,000	346,478
				682,789	**346,040**	**1,028,829**
		County: Whatcom				
99-1607	N	Whatcom County of	ESA Infrastructure	155,000		155,000
99-1608	N	Whatcom County of	Fisheries Enforcement Enhancements	96,765		96,765
99-1609	N	Whatcom County of	N Fork Chinook Pond Operation	32,487	39,436	71,923
99-1725	N	Lummi Indian Nation	Lummi Nation ESA Infrastructure	157,500		157,500
99-1726	N	Lummi Indian Nation	Lummi Fisheries Enforcement	56,665		56,665
99-1727	N	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Nooksack Tribe ESA Infrastructure	157,500		157,500
99-1729	R	Whatcom County of	Riparian Establishment Project	19,410		19,410
99-1730	N	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Nooksack Production & Habitat – WRIA 1	247,500		247,500
99-1732	N	Lummi Indian Nation	Lummi Production and Habitat Assessment	247,500		247,500
00-1792	R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Wells Creek Road Sediment Control	90,000	25,000	115,000
00-1795	N	Lummi Indian Nation	Acme to Saxon Reach Assessment	82,860	20,715	103,575
01-1258	N	Whatcom County Public Works	WRIA 1 Drainage Structure Inventory/Pass	531,293	177,097	708,390
01-1268	C	Whatcom Land Trust	South Forks Riparian	664,065	232,423	896,488
01-1275	N	Whatcom Land Trust	Nooksack Conservation Assessment	52,460	16,000	68,460
01-1295	R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Nooksack Roads Erosion Control	174,200	31,000	205,200
01-1323	R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	North Fork Nooksack Instream 2002	180,000	45,000	225,000
01-1329	C	Lummi Indian Nation	Acme/Saxon Ph 1 Instream Restoration	449,029	150,000	599,029
01-1331	N	Bellingham City of	Middle Fork Nooksack Fish Ladder-Design	531,250	103,750	635,000
01-1340	N	Lummi Indian Nation	Nooksack Estuary Habitat Assessment	265,500	47,500	313,000
99-1342	R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	West Church Road	54,000	7,470	61,470

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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99-1387	R	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Van Dellen Site Riparian Restoration	11,796		11,796
00-1112	C	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Marietta Slough Acq. and Restoration	421,925	551,000	972,925
00-1116	R	Whatcom County of	Johnson Creek/Mosquito Lk. Rd. Culvert	19,876	19,875	39,751
00-1128	C	Whatcom Land Trust	South Fork Chinook	596,227	350,000	946,227
00-1138	R	Nooksack Salmon Enhance Assn	Grouse Butte Roads Sediment Control	90,000	30,050	120,050
00-1787	C	Whatcom Land Trust	North Fork Nooksack Recovery	1,256,871	391,330	1,648,201
00-1793	N	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Spawning-Incubation Assessment	334,375	92,500	426,875
00-1796	N	Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chinook Rearing Habitat Assessment	245,625	75,221	320,846
01-1263	C	Whatcom Land Trust	North Fork Chinook: Canyon Creek Restore	689,024	500,000	1,189,024
				7,910,702	**2,905,367**	**10,816,069**
		County: Yakima				
99-1622	R	Yakama Nation	Klickitat River Meadows Restoration	94,000	13,750	107,750
99-1712	N	Selah City of	Stormwater Management Plan	95,000	3,000	98,000
99-1751	R	Yakama Nation	Diamond Fork Creek Meadows Restoration	70,380	14,000	84,380
99-1752	R	Yakama Nation	Taylor Ditch Assessment & Restoration	56,200	5,000	61,200
99-1753	R	Yakama Nation	Surveyors Creek Passage Enhancement	87,000	5,000	92,000
00-1703	R	Tree Top Inc	Sprayfield Riparian Enhancement Project	92,300	41,500	133,800
00-1711	R	North Yakima Conservation Dist	Buchanan Ranch Restoration Project	233,652	63,252	296,904
00-1713	N	Yakima County of	Floodplain Mining Study	40,020	243,165	283,185
01-1238	R	North Yakima Conservation Dist	Ahtanum Creek Fish Screens	129,270	50,000	179,270
01-1256	R	South Central WA RC & D	Cowiche Creek Barrier Removal	81,000	27,000	108,000
01-1269	R	Yakima City of	Naches River Water Treat. Plant Screen	300,000	1,650,000	1,950,000
01-1316	R	Yakama Nation	Trout Creek Fish Passage Improve- Plan B	190,850	76,913	267,763
00-1004	A	The Nature Conservancy	Union Gap Reach Acquisition	500,000	1,755,500	2,255,500
00-1015	R	Yakima County Parks & Rec	West Valley Community Park	26,450	10,900	37,350
00-1710	R	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Yakima & Naches Tributaries Rootwad	33,500	15,000	48,500
00-1714	R	Yakima Valley Restitution Ctr	Yakima Corrections Ripar. Enhance. Team	164,144	260,990	425,134
				2,193,766	**4,234,970**	**6,428,736**
		County: Multiple County				
99-1579	N	Bellevue City of	Tri-County Urban Issues Study	299,838		299,838
99-1628	N	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	LCFRB Administration and Coordination	238,000		238,000
99-1629	A	Clark County of	NF Lewis River – Eagle Island Acq	107,257	904,874	1,012,131
99-1637	R	Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Cons Dist	Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Watershed Planning	150,000	77,000	227,000
99-1640	N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	Habitat Restoration Specialist	75,000	3,532	78,532
99-1652	N	Skokomish Indian Tribe	Skokomish Salmon Recovery Team	99,922		99,922
99-1653	N	Squaxin Island Tribe	Squaxin Island Tribe Salmon Recovery	100,000		100,000

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Project Number	Code	Primary Sponsor	Project Name	SRFB-funded Amount	Sponsor Amount	Project Total
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99-1661	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Suiattle Spring Chinook Genetic Stock ID	2,000		2,000
99-1664	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	GIS Screening Layers	90,000		90,000
99-1693	N	Upper Skagit Tribe	Skagit River Flow and Scour Monitoring	50,000		50,000
99-1695	N	Tulalip Tribe	ESA Planning & Study – Tri-County Area	99,983		99,983
99-1696	N	Puyallup Tribe	ESA Planning and Studies	100,000		100,000
99-1698	N	King County of	Public Outreach	243,000		243,000
99-1701	N	Snohomish County of	WRIA 5 Salmon Recovery Planning	100,000	15,730	115,730
99-1702	N	Snohomish County of	WRIA 7 Salmon Recovery Planning	100,000	59,873	159,873
99-1703	N	Lower Columbia Fish Recov Bd	Limiting Factors Analysis – WRIA 25-28	197,000	64,000	261,000
99-1708	R	Lummi Indian Nation	S Fork Nooksack River – Log Jam	199,100	185,900	385,000
99-1716	N	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	ESA Program Coordination	100,000		100,000
99-1719	A	Skagit County Public Works	Acquisition of Key Salmon Habitat	570,000	212,421	782,421
99-1755	N	Muckleshoot Tribe	Salmon Recovery Planning and Studies	100,000		100,000
00-1695	R	Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Walla Walla Watershed Spawning Reach	277,400	55,000	332,400
00-1696	N	Fish & Wildlife Dept of	SE WA Baseline Stream Assessments	47,500	10,200	57,700
00-1698	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Tumalum Creek Riparian Restoration	105,995	423,980	529,975
00-1834	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	7020 & 7021 Barrier Removal	136,500	26,000	162,500
00-1862	R	Pierce Co Conservation Dist	Nisqually River Watershed Revegetation	35,000	12,500	47,500
01-1228	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Touchet River Diversion Screens	113,488	20,028	133,516
01-1267	R	South Puget Sound SEG	Minter Creek Watershed Fish Passage Res.	665,882	117,509	783,391
01-1306	N	Pend Oreille Conservation Dist	Pend Oreille Barrier Survey	221,000	39,000	260,000
99-1311	R	Columbia Conservation Dist	Tucannon & Touchet River Riparian Tree	87,250	12,750	100,000
99-1357	R	Chehalis Tribe	Doleman/Lawton Riparian Restoration	33,764	56,117	89,881
99-1368	R	Columbia Pacific RC&D	Grays/Chehalis Riparian Restoration	99,935	25,481	125,416
00-1179	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Upland Sediment Reduction Program	84,900	561,529	646,429
00-1185	R	Pomeroy Conservation Dist	Model Watershed Riparian Tree Planting	29,280	7,200	36,480
00-1806	N	Hood Canal SEG	Hwy 101 Estuary Causeway Removal Ph 1	80,000	52,140	132,140
				5,038,995	**2,942,763**	**7,981,758**
				108,514,980	**60,096,864**	**166,883,140**

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Programs and Activities funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Agency or Organization Requesting Funding	Program or Activity	SRFB Action ($)	Notes
Conservation Commission	Conservation district activities including planning, engineering and administration.	830,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
Conservation Commission	Conducting limiting factors analysis.	800,000	Deleted in CC budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding.
DNR	Jobs for the Environment program for displaced natural resource workers.	2,600,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
DNR	Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY00)	4,000,000	Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds.
DNR	Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY01)	4,000,000	Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds.
DNR	Implementation of the Forest and Fish agreement (FFY02)	4,000,000	Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds.
DNR	Implementation of a Forest and Fish agreement HCP	836,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	Regional recovery planning	135,000	Funded as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
Island County	Forage fish assessment coordinator.	$28,000	Suggested by SRFB staff, Northwest Straits Commission and project sponsors. For coordination of five forage fish assessments in Northern Puget Sound.

Agency or Organization Requesting Funding	Program or Activity	SRFB Action ($)	Notes
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (1999)	Regional recovery planning.	500,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (2002)	Regional recovery planning.	360,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Grants for RFEGS	700,000	Requested by RFEGS. Matched by NFWF to fill the $1.4 million omission in the federal budget.
People for Salmon (1999)	Training for volunteers, technical assistance, landowner outreach.	800,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
Puget Sound Salmon Forum	Regional recovery planning.	915,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board	Regional recovery planning.	300,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	Regional recovery planning.	300,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
WDFW	Monitoring restoration (development of SSHIAP).	1,000,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
WDFW	Development of Aquatic Habitat Guidelines	800,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
WDFW	Coordination of engineering services for restoration projects.	8,200	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.

Agency or Organization Requesting Funding	Program or Activity	SRFB Action ($)	Notes
WDFW	Design of fish screens in the SSHEAR program.	1,700,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
WDFW	Developing selective harvesting techniques and equipment	50,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
WDFW	Developing and implementing methods for reducing by-catch.	50,000	Originally a budget proviso in 1999. Vetoed by Governor. Considered by SRFB.
WDFW	Lead entity operations for two new lead entities.	150,000	WDFW request. New lead entities had not been anticipated in setting the WDFW budget.
WDFW	Mass marking of salmon.	1,000,000	Required as part of the federal appropriation of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds.
WDFW	Index (smolt) monitoring	1,100,000	Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding.
WDFW	Lead entity operations.	3,250,000	Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding.
WDFW	Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project	375,000	WDFW request supported by WDOE, DNR, PSAT and ACOE and others.
WDOE	Instream flows.	6,000,000	Recommended by NMFS as part of the $12 million federal FFY 01 appropriation to SRFB.
WDOE	Index monitoring	162,000	Deleted in WDOE budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding.
WDOE	Grants for setting instream flows.	900,000	Deleted in WDFW budget in 2002. Budget notes requested SRFB consider funding.
TOTAL		**$37,649,200**	

Project Element Definitions

ACQUISITION *includes the purchase of land, access, or other property rights in fee title or less than fee, for example conservation easements. Rights or claims may be acquired, provided the value can be established or appraised. All acquisitions are from willing sellers and all less than fee acquisitions are perpetual.*

IN-STREAM DIVERSIONS *includes those items that affect or provide for the withdrawal and return of surface water to include the screening of fish from the actual water diversion (dam, headgate), the water conveyance system (both gravity and pressurized pump), and the by-pass of fish back to the stream.*

Diversion dam - A human-made structure or installation to divert water from a stream, river or other surface water body for a specific purpose such as municipal, industrial, agricultural, hydroelectric generation, etc. A diversion dam project may include replacement or modification of a diversion dam to improve fish passage.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Fish by-pass - Gravity fish screens (see definition below) that are installed downstream of the diversion headgate usually require a fish by-pass system to collect fish from in front of the screen and safely transport them back to the stream. The fish by-pass consists of an entrance/flow control section and a fish conveyance channel or pipeline. A portion of the diverted flow used to transport fish from in front of the fish screen back to the stream through the fish by-pass system. Fish by-pass flow requires positive hydraulic head differential between the water surface at the screen and the water surface at the by-pass outfall to the stream.

Fish screen (gravity) and fish screen (pump) - A fish protection device installed at or near a surface water diversion headgate to prevent entrainment, injury or death of targeted aquatic species. Fish screens physically preclude fish from entering the diversion and do not rely on avoidance behavior like electrical or sonic fish barrier technology. Fish screens are categorized by: 1) diversion type (gravity vs. pump), and 2) debris cleaning function (active or automatic vs. passive or manual cleaning).

Headgate - A structure that uses gates to control the flow of water from a surface water source (such as a stream or lake) into a water conveyance facility (such as a canal, ditch or pipeline) that uses gravity to move water through for irrigation or other purposes.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-stream Diversions Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Pipes & ditches - Metal pipes and man-made ditches constructed for the purpose of conveying water to or from a stream or well.

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Work site restoration - Work related to returning a work site to its original state after project construction work is completed. May include contouring the landscape to a proper angle of repose, re-connecting utilities, revegetation, fencing, etc.

IN-STREAM PASSAGE *includes those items that affect or provide fish migration up and downstream to include road crossings (bridges and culverts), barriers (dams, log jams), fishways (ladders, chutes, pools), and log and rock weirs.*

Bridge - A water-crossing (over-water structure) that retains or restores natural channel conditions; maintains ecological connectivity; avoids geologically unstable areas; considers cumulative culvert impact for direct loss of habitat; and minimizes streambank vegetation disturbance.

Carcass placement - In-stream placement of fish carcasses to enhance nutrient levels (such as nitrogen) in the stream ecosystem, including the water column, sediments, vegetation, and biota.

Culvert improvements - The removal and/or installation of either a new or replacement of a stream conduit structure to enable fish passage and stream function (e.g.: water flow) under a stream crossing such as a road or a bridge.

Dam removal - Work to remove any human-made structure that results in an abrupt change in surface water elevation (e.g.: a concrete water diversion structure, or a failed log control system along a stream). Dams are removed because they may impede fish and sediment passage.

Debris removal - Work to remove any non-living unwanted material at a restoration or acquisition site (e.g.: human-made materials such as derelict vehicles and garbage, or natural materials such as landslide materials including soil and gravel).

Diversion dam - A human-made structure or installation to divert water from a stream, river or other surface water body for a specific purpose such as municipal, industrial, agricultural, hydroelectric generation, etc. A diversion dam project may include replacement or modification of a diversion dam to improve fish passage.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Fishway - A structure or system that is designed to facilitate fish passage. Components of a fishway may include: fish attraction features, a barrier dam, entrances, auxiliary water systems, collection and transportation channels, a fish ladder, an exit, and operating and maintenance standards. Fishways can be formal concrete structures, pools blasted in the rock of a waterfall, or log controls in the bed of a channel. Fishways can be divided into six classifications based on their hydraulic design and function: pool and weir; vertical slot; roughened channels; hybrid fishways; and mechanical fishways. Culverts (even if fish friendly) do not count as fishways.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Mobilization - Getting necessary equipment or supplies (earth-moving equipment, for example) moved to the project work site in order to begin construction/restoration work. Does not include procurement of supplies or equipment to be used during construction/restoration.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-Stream Passage Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Roughened channel - Work related to increasing coarseness and texture in the stream channel using natural streambed materials such as baffles, rocks, boulders, or log structures in order to reduce water velocity and facilitate fish passage.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Traffic control - Any work related to managing vehicular travel in and around the work site during or after the project construction period (includes traffic signals). For example, traffic may need to be temporarily re-routed to avoid a construction area, or permanently re-routed.

Utility crossing - Connecting, reconnecting, or moving electrical, phone, cable, natural gas, water or sewer lines.

Water management - Example is routing water around a project while under construction or off-site watering.

Work site restoration - Work related to returning a work site to its original state after project construction work is completed. May include contouring the landscape to a proper angle of repose, re-connecting utilities, revegetation, fencing, etc.

IN-STREAM HABITAT *includes those freshwater items that affect or enhance fish habitat below the ordinary high water mark of the water body. Items include work conducted on or next to the channel, bed, bank, and floodplain by adding or removing rocks, gravel, or woody debris. Other items necessary to complete the project may include livestock fencing, water conveyance, and plant removal and control.*

Bank stabilization - Work related to stabilize a streambank through planting vegetation (bioengineering), soil reinforcement, and/or minimal artificial streambank protection (such as a toe rock at the base of a slope) in order to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Bank stabilization projects should most closely mimic naturally stabilized banks within the vicinity of the project location.

Carcass placement - In-stream placement of fish carcasses to enhance nutrient levels (such as nitrogen) in the stream ecosystem, including the water column, sediments, vegetation, and biota.

Channel connectivity - Any work that results in connecting a new or reconnecting an existing stream channel to a larger stream system to improve fish habitat (i.e.: improves fish passage, improves water flows, provides additional spawning or rearing habitat, etc.).

Channel reconfiguration - Any work to either create a new stream channel or redesign an existing stream channel to improve fish habitat (i.e.: results in improved stream function, stream sinuosity, modified stream flows, etc.)

Complex log jams (also known as Engineered Log Jams, or ELJ s) - Permanent in-stream flow control structures based on the architecture of naturally occurring stable log jams in large river systems, designed to mimic natural log jams and remain fixed in the channel. They contain key pieces of wood large enough to alter the course of the river channel and capture additional wood, may provide bank protection, and provide fisheries habitat value by enhancing habitat complexity. Complex log jams are not currently eligible projects.

Deflectors/barbs/vanes - An in-stream structure used to influence or redirect the flow, pattern, or hydraulics of a stream in order to reduce or increase the erosive forces acting on a stream bank or streambed. Generally involves placing material (such as boulders, rocks, gabions, logs, etc.) in a stream channel at specific locations to gain a specific effect.

Dike removal/setback - Work related to removing or moving away from the stream or marine shoreline a water-retaining structure that was originally built to control/divert stream flows and protect farmland or other property from flooding. Removal or setback is intended to promote natural stream or estuary flow (e.g.: tidal action) and restore natural ecological functions.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Livestock fencing/crossing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to control livestock access to a surface water supply, stream bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Log control (weir) - A log structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Off-channel habitat - Any work related to designing, building, and installing fish habitat separate from, but connected to, the main stream channel for the purposes of improving or creating new habitat for fish to rear and spawn (including resting, feeding, etc.).

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the In-Stream Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Rock control (weir) - A rock structure placed in the streambed to influence water flow, gradient, sediment, bed elevation, or other stream functions.

Roughened channel - Work related to increasing coarseness and texture in the stream channel using natural streambed materials such as baffles, rocks, boulders, or log structures in order to reduce water velocity and facilitate fish passage.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Spawning gravel placement - Any work related to introducing properly-sized fish spawning substrate (i.e.: gravel) to the channel. Includes streambed control structures to keep the gravel in place.

Wetland restoration - Work related to enhancing or restoring an existing marine or freshwater wetland feature in order to improve fish use.

Woody debris placement - Any work related to design or engineering, procurement, and/or installation of wood structures in a stream channel or riparian area for the purposes of providing improved fish habitat and stream channel complexity.

RIPARIAN HABITAT *includes those freshwater, marine near-shore, and estuarine items that affect or will improve the riparian habitat outside of the ordinary high water mark or in wetlands. Items may include plant establishment/removal/management, livestock fencing, stream crossing, and water supply.*

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Livestock fencing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to prevent livestock from having access to a surface water buffer, surface water bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Livestock stream crossing - Work related to building and installing a fish friendly (non-barrier) stream crossing structure (such as a bridge) for livestock to use that is intended to eliminate livestock access to and resulting damage of a stream. The crossing should be designed so that it does not hinder fish passage in the stream.

Livestock water supply - Work related to building and installing an upland watering area for livestock to use to direct them away from using streams for their water supply.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Riparian Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Wetland restoration - Work related to enhancing or restoring an existing marine or freshwater wetland feature in order to improve fish use.

UPLAND HABITAT *includes those items or land use activities that affect water quality and quantity important to fish, but occur above the riparian or estuarine area. Items include the timing and delivery of water to the stream; sediment and water temperature control; plant removal, control, and management; and livestock fencing and water supply.*

Alternate water source - Providing an upland water source for irrigation or livestock in order to prevent livestock from entering rivers and streams to drink water.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Erosion control (road) - Work related to minimizing or eliminating erosion impacts to a waterbody caused by upland roads. May include road removal or road resurfacing (e.g.: from pavement to gravel). Also see Road abandonment/decommissioning below.

Erosion control (slope) - Work related to minimizing or eliminating erosion impacts to a waterbody caused by upland slope failure (e.g.: landslides).

Impervious surface removal - Work related to removing any human-made structure from the ground that inhibits or prevents water from being absorbed into the soil (e.g.: asphalt parking lot, old building foundation, or road).

Livestock fencing - Work related to installing fencing material upland to prevent livestock from having access to a surface water buffer, surface water bank, or the waterbody itself. Also called exclusion fencing.

Low/no till - An agricultural cultivation technique in which the soil is minimally disturbed (not tilled). Farmers instead apply detritus from previous crops on seedbeds to protect the seeds. The primary benefit of this practice is decreased soil erosion into streams.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Upland Habitat Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Pipes & ditches - metal pipes and man-made ditches constructed for the purpose of conveying water to or from a stream or well.

Plant removal/control - Work related to removing or controlling through manual, mechanical, or chemical means any unnecessary, non-native, and/or invasive vegetation on the site for the purposes of restoring the site for beneficial fish and wildlife habitat.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Road abandonment/decommissioning - Any work related to taking a road out of service to minimize or eliminate erosion impacts to a waterbody. Includes removing road signs, road pavement or surface, and/or replacing impervious surfaces with vegetation or gravel to prevent further erosion.

Sediment collection ponds - Man-made structures or excavations in or near waterways for the purpose of collecting sediment eroded from uplands or stream channels.

Signage - Work related to designing, building, and installing signs at a restoration or acquisition site to identify the site to the public (specifying site purpose, owner, and/or contact information); to provide information about the site to visitors (e.g.: interpretive signs describing wildlife, ecology, history, etc.); to provide parking information and directions to visitors (e.g.: parking lot signs); or to provide safety information to visitors (e.g.: hazard information).

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

ESTUARINE/MARINE NEARSHORE *includes those items that affect or enhance fish habitat below the ordinary high water mark of the water body. Items include work conducted in or adjacent to the intertidal area and in subtidal areas. Items may include beach restoration, bulkhead removal, dike breaching, plant establishment/removal/management, and tide channel reconstruction.*

Beach nourishment - The placement of appropriately sized, quantity, and composition of material for the restoration of naturally occurring nearshore/marine processes.

Bulkhead removal - Work related to removing human-made structures from the marine shoreline that were originally placed to prevent shoreline erosion and solidify and strengthen the shoreline profile. These structures, also known as bulkheads, can be made of wood, metal, rock, concrete, plastic, or other materials.

Dike breaching/removal - The process of removing or breaking through all or part of a man-made dike to restore natural tidal exchange in an historical estuarine environment such as a river delta.

Eel grass bed or kelp forest reestablishment - The process of restoring native marine or estuarine aquatic vegetation (such as eel grass or kelp) in the marine nearshore environment in order to improve fish habitat (for food, cover, spawning). Restoration work may include removal of debris or non-native vegetation and site preparation to facilitate survival of the native vegetation.

Effectiveness monitoring - Any work related to collecting information about the effectiveness of the project over a specified period of time to determine whether the project is meeting the intended objective. For example, may include collecting data on certain parameters (water quality, fish use, etc.) and comparing this information to pre-project data.

Flushing/partial passage - The removal of full or partial blockages to marine tidal water flushing.

Landfill removal - The removal of upland refuse (garbage and other disposed materials) contained in a municipal landfill that is posing a threat to marine nearshore habitats and ecological processes.

Other - Any element that does not appear anywhere else on the Estuarine/Marine Nearshore Cost Estimate.

Permits - Any work related to applying for and securing necessary construction permits from various governmental agencies in order to legally perform work on the project site(s).

Plant removal/control - The removal/control of non-native plant species within the nearshore/marine environment.

Riparian plant installation - Work related to planting native vegetation along a waterbody or in a riparian zone to prevent soil erosion and landslides; discourage invasion of non-native vegetation; and provide important ecological functions to the waterbody, fish, and wildlife such as shading, organic matter, filtration, etc.

Riparian plant materials - The procurement of native vegetation used during Reveg-plant installation.

Shoreline restoration - Work related to improving the fish habitat of a marine beach area by encouraging natural, self-sustaining ecological processes. Work may include: removing contamination, removing structures, removing invasive or non-native vegetation, removing debris, enhancing beach substrate by adding natural materials (gravels, sand, etc), planting native vegetation, beach nourishment, re-grading beach profile, etc.

Site maintenance - Any work related to preserving the project worksite as it was constructed in order to protect the original investment and intent of the project. May include weeding, repairs related to weather damage, vandalism, etc.

Tidal channel reconstruction - The reconstruction/restoration of tidal channels historically removed from the confluence of a riverine delta and estuarine system.

Tide gate removal - the removal of tidegate(s) and the restoration of natural tidal flushing within the estuarine environment.

ASSESSMENTS AND STUDIES *may include feasibility studies; channel migration studies; reach-level, near-shore, and estuarine assessments; and inventories such as barrier, unscreened water diversions; and landslide hazard. A feasibility study could include assessing the willingness of landowners to agree to allow access to their land for a habitat project or to consider selling a conservation easement.*

The results of proposed assessments must directly lead to identification, siting, or design of habitat protection or restoration projects or fill a data gap identified as a priority in a lead entity strategy. Assessments intended for research purposes, monitoring, or to further general knowledge and understanding of watershed condition and function, although important, are not eligible for SRFB funding.

Assessments must be closely coordinated with other assessment and data collection efforts in the watershed and with Washington State Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, and Conservation Commission; Tribes; and in the Columbia Basin, the Northwest Power Planning Council to prevent duplication and ensure the use of appropriate methods and protocols. To

improve coordination, lead entities are encouraged to be applicants for these funds or to partner with applicants. Assessments and studies must be completed within two years unless the project sponsor can justify additional time.

COMBINATION projects are projects that include both Acquisition ***and*** *Restoration or Acquisition* ***and*** *Non-Capital (assessments and studies). All Restoration and Non-Capital application forms have a cost estimate sheet for listing any Acquisition items. This project category type allows for some creative, complex projects that otherwise would not be possible. For example, acquired land may need some immediate restoration in order to make the habitat suitable and productive to fish. Likewise, some potential acquisitions may need an initial assessment of the landowners willingness to sell in order to identify and locate the most beneficial tracts of habitat.*

Lead Entity Membership Roster

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

April 2002

Whatcom County - WRIA 1

John Thompson	360.676.6876	jnthomps@co.whatcom.wa.us

Salmon Habitat Restoration Citizen Advisory Committee

John Asmundson	Industrial Engineer
Bruce Barbour	Environmental Planner - DOE
George Boggs	Conservation District, Director
James Flynn	Naval Officer/Pilot
Clare Fogelsong	Bellingham Superintendent of Environmental Resources
Richard Haard	Farmer/Native Plant Nursery
James Hansen	Restoration Coordinator/Sport Fisher
Mark Henderson	Water Quality Specialist - DOE
Hugh Lewis	Attorney, Washington Trout
Roger Nichols	Geologist - U.S. Forest Service
John Radonski	Construction/Ag Sales/Sport Fisher
Wendy Scherrer	Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Assoc., Executive Director
Gordon Scott	Whatcom Land Trust, Conservation Director
Alan Soicher	Watershed Scientist, Geologist
Bert Webber	WWU Prof. Environmental Studies

San Juan Conservation District - WRIA 2

David Hoopes	360.378.6621	leadentity@rockisland.com

Citizen Committee/Technical Team

Laura Arnold	San Juan Co Planning Dept
Mark Billington	Westcott Bay Sea Farms
Stephanie Buffum	Friends of the San Juans
Dr. David Duggins	Univ. of WA, Friday Harbor Labs
Jack Giard	Washington Reefnet Owners Assoc.
Lisa Nash Lawrence	Citizen
Dr. Lawrence Moulton	MRC Forage Fish Coordinator
Kevin Ranker	Pacific NW Regional Director, Surfrider Foundation
Jim Slocomb	Marine Resources Committee, Chair
Eric Youngren	Citizen
Dr. Joseph Gaydos	Marine Ecosystem Health Program
Ginny Broadhurst	Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team

Skagit Watershed Council - WRIAs 3, 4

Shirley Solomon	360.419.9326	skagitws@sos.net

Strategic Planning Group

Chair: Shirley Solomon Long Live the Kings

Larry Wasserman	Skagit System Cooperative
Carolyn Kelly	Skagit Conservation District
Jim Chu	U.S. Forest Service
Dave Pflug	Seattle City Light
Bob Rose	Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland
Dave Brookings	Skagit County
Kurt Buchanan	Watershed Steward - WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Roger Nichols	U.S. Forest Service
Alison Studley	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Bob Carey	The Nature Conservancy
Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council
Steve Hinton	Skagit System Cooperative

Restoration and Protection Committee

Co-chairs: Alison Studley & Steve Hinton

Roger Nichols	U.S. Forest Service
Doug Bruland	Puget Sound Energy
Stan Zyskowski	North Cascades National Park
Devin Smith	Skagit System Cooperative
Tom Slocum	Skagit Conservation District
Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council
Alison Studley	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Kurt Buchanan	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Tom Dean	People for Puget Sound
Jeff McGowan	Skagit County
Greg Hood	Skagit System Cooperative
Shirley Solomon	Long Live the Kings
Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council
Bob Carey	The Nature Conservancy
Martha Bray	Skagit Land Trust
Rich Doenges	Skagit County
Ed Connor	Seattle City Light
Brady Green	U.S. Forest Service
Greta Movassaghi	U.S. Forest Service
John Klochak	Skagit System Cooperative
Perry Welch	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Dick Knight	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group

Restoration Project Review Subcommittee

Chair: Roger Nichols	U.S. Forest Service
Doug Bruland	Puget Sound Energy
Stan Zyskowski	North Cascades National Park
Devin Smith	Skagit System Cooperative
Tom Slocum	Skagit Conservation District
Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council

Skagit Watershed Council - WRIAs 3, 4 continued

Feasibility Study Subcommittee	
Chair: Alison Studley	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Kurt Buchanan	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Tom Dean	People for Puget Sound
Jeff McGowan	Skagit County
Greg Hood	Skagit System Cooperative
Shirley Solomon	Long Live the Kings
Ben Perkoswki	Skagit Watershed Council
Protection Subcommittee	
Chair: Bob Carey	The Nature Conservancy
Martha Bray	Skagit Land Trust
Rich Doenges	Skagit County
Ed Connor	Seattle City Light
Brady Green	U.S. Forest Service
Steve Hinton	Skagit System Cooperative
Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council
Monitoring Subcommittee	
Chair: Ben Perkowski	Skagit Watershed Council
Greta Movassaghi	U.S. Forest Service
John Klochak	Skagit System Cooperative
Perry Welch	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group
Dick Knight	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group

Stillaguamish LE - WRIA 5

Aaron Waller	425.388.3464 ext. 4655	aaron.waller@co.snohomish.wa.us
Pat Stevenson	360.435.2755 ext. 27	psteven@premier1.net

Implementation Review Committee

Bill Blake	City of Arlington, Chair
Stephanie Cleveland	City of Stanwood
Orin Barlond	Clean Water District Board
Sue Adams	Pilchuck Audubon Society
Joan Drinkwin	Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team
Tom Dickson	Snohomish County Council
Jenny Baker	Snohomish Conservation District
Sonny Gohrman	Snohomish County Noxious Weed Board
Larry Adamson	Snohomish County Planning & Development Services
Chuck Hazleton	Stillaguamish Flood Control District
Franklin Hanson	Stillaguamish Grange
Pat Stevenson	Stillaguamish Tribe
Ann Boyce	Stillaguamish Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force
Mick Lovgreen	Twin City Foods
Kurt Nelson	Tulalip Tribes
Terry Skorheim	U.S. Forest Service
Ted Oien	Washington Dairy Federation
Suzanne Sweet	WA Department of Ecology
Mike Chamblin	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Chris Toms	WA Department of Natural Resources
Duane Weston	WA Farm Forestry Association
John Munn	WSU Cooperative Extension

Technical Advisory Group

Bill Blake	City of Arlington
Mike Chamblin	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Karen Chang	U.S. Forest Service - Darrington Ranger Station
Kip Killebrew	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Hatchery Program
Curt Kraemer	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kurt Nelson	Tulalip Tribes
Michael Purser	Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division
Kit Rawson	Tulalip Tribes
Pat Stevenson	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department
Aaron Waller	Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division

Other Participating Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Snohomish Conservation District, WA Department of Ecology, National Marine Fisheries Service

Island County LE - WRIA 6

Vacant

Bill Attwater Larry Bach Barbara Brock Greg Cane Steve Frostad Gordon Eaton Robert Friedman Sego Jackson Chuck King Don Lee David Livengood John Luechauer	
Citizen Advisors:	
Mike Belangie Susan Berta	
Technical Advisors:	
Malcom Bishop Ben Brown Patty Cohen Erik Davido Harriet Beale Steve Seymore Robert Josephson Bob LaRock Kim Levesque Lloyd Furman Don Meehan Jim Rioux Geoff Tallent Benye Weber Jerry Liszak Loren Wheeler Ann Wick Daryl Williams	
Island County:	
Phil Bakke Phil Cohen Virginia de Long Keith Higman Janet Kearsley Donna Keeler Doug Kelly Gwenn Maxfield Bill Oakes Dick Snyder	

King County - WRIA 8

Jane Lamensdorf-Bucher 206.296.1907 jane.lamensdorf-bucher@metrokc.gov

Steering Committee

Margaret Pageler	City of Seattle, Council Member
Larry Phillips	King County Council, Council Member
Mayor Bob Bandarra	City of Bothell
Steve Bell	Friends of Issaquah Salmon Hatchery
Richard Bonewits	Greater Maple Valley Area
Joanna Buehler	Save Lake Sammamish
Joan Burlingame	Cedar River Council, Rock Creek Representative
Walt Canter	WA Assoc. of Sewer and Water Districts
Geoff Clayton	Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce
Randy Corman	City of Renton, Council Member
Don Davidson	City of Bellevue, Council Member
Ava Frisinger	City of Issaquah, Mayor
Dave Gossett	Snohomish County Council, Council Member
Rich Gustafson	City of Shoreline, Council Member
Pat Hawkins	City of Clyde Hill, Council Member
Larry Phillips	City of Clyde Hill, Alternate
Kathleen Huckabay	City of Sammamish, Council Member
Laure Iddings	City of Maple Valley, Mayor
Rosemarie Ives	City of Redmond
Kirk Lakey	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Terry Lavender	Citizen Representative
Doug McClelland	WA Department of Natural Resources
Willy O Neil	Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
Jim Pearman	City of Mercer Island, Council Member
Ray Power	The Boeing Company
Max Prinsen	King Conservation District
Linda Smith	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vishaka Smith	WA Department of Ecology
Larry Springer	City of Kirkland, Mayor
Don Davidson	City of Kirkland, Alternate
Cleve Steward	Sustainable Fisheries Foundation
Frank Urabeck	Northwest Marine Trade Association

Technical Committee

Scott Brewer	King County Department of Natural Resources
Frank Leonetti	Snohomish County
Eric Bixler	Seattle Public Utilities
Geoff Clayton	Seattle Chamber of Commerce
Margaret Glowacki	Seattle Public Utilities
Ray Heller	King County Department of Natural Resources
Keith Kurko	Seattle Public Utilities
Kirk Lakey	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Deborah Lester	King County Department of Natural Resources
Andy Loch	City of Shoreline
Mike McDowell	Pentec Environmental
Brian Murray	King County Department of Natural Resources
Kit Paulsen	City of Bellevue
Linda Smith	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jean White	King County Department of Natural Resource

King County - WRIA 9

Jennifer Rice	206.296.8302	jennifer.rice@metrokc.gov

Steering Committee

Dwight Pelz	King County, Council Member
Fred Poe	City of Auburn, Council Member
Aaron Nix	City of Auburn, Alternate
Stephen Lamphear	City of Burien, Council Member
Rebecca Clark	City of Covington, Mayor Pro-Tem
John Wilste	City of Normandy Park, Mayor
Tim Clark	City of Kent, Council Member
Jay Covington	City of Renton, Chief Administrative Officer
Richard Conlin	City of Seattle, Council Member
Margaret Pageler	City of Seattle, Alternate
Steve Mullet	City of Tukwila, Mayor
Lys Hornsby	Covington Water District, Commissioner
Judith Nelson	Covington Water District, General Manager
Max Prinsen	King Conservation District, Member Board of Supervisors
James Rasmussen	Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance
John Beal	Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance
Judy Taylor	King County Agricultural Commission
Marilyn Tuohy	King County Livestock Oversight
Vacant	Master Builders Association
Don Nettleton	Plum Creek Timber Company
Jeff Light	Plum Creek Timber Company, Alternate
Wayne Grotheer	Port of Seattle, Environmental Programs Manager
Thomas Newlon	Port of Seattle, Senior Port Council, Alternate
John Raeder	South County Chambers Coalition
Paul Hickey	Tacoma Public Utilities
John Kimer	Tacoma Public Utilities, Alternate
David Sizemore	The Boeing Company
Brian Winslow	The Boeing Company, Alternate
Doreen Johnson	Washington Environmental Council
Al Barrie	Trout Unlimited/Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
Noel Gilbrough	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vishaka Smith	WA Department of Ecology
Kirk Lakey	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Phil Schneider	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Alternate
Vacant	WA Department of Natural Resources

Project Selection & Funding Committee

Hal Boynton	Trout Unlimited
Troy Fields	Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
Doreen Johnson	Washington Environmental Council
Kirk Lakey	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Tom Nelson	King County Department of Natural Resources
Ryan Partee	City of Tukwila
Joe Stone	Trout Unlimited
Katy Vanderpool	King County Department of Natural Resources
Jennifer Rice	Lead Entity staff

Pierce County - WRIAs 10 & 12

Dave Renstrom	253.798.4680	drenstr@co.pierce.wa.us

Citizens Committee	
Chris Carrel	Friends of the Hylebos Wetlands
Brian Winslow	Boeing Company
Scott Hansen	Puget Creek Restoration Society
Jeanne Stypula	King County Department of Natural Resources
Monty Mahan	Pierce Conservation District
Bart Madison	Trout Unlimited
Debby Hyde	Pierce County
David Swindale	University Place
Chip Nevins	Cascade Land Conservancy
Doug St. John	University of Washington
Gerald Sorenson	Farm Bureau
Jeffrey Thomas	Puyallup Tribe
Judith Lorbeir	Tacoma
Kristin Hemmelgarn	Citizens for a Healthy Bay

Technical Committee	
Marc Marcantonio	Pierce Conservation District
Leslie Ann Rose	Citizens for a Healthy Bay
Carl Ward	WA Department of Transportation
Paul Hickey	Tacoma Public Utilities
Tyler Patterson	U.S. Forest Service
Doreen Johnson	Citizen
Russ Ladley	Puyallup Tribe
Travis Nelson	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
David Renstrom	Pierce County Water Programs
Vacant	King County
Lenore Jensen	S. Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group

Nisqually River Salmon Recovery - WRIA 11

David Troutt	360.438.8687	dtroutt@nwifc.wa.gov

Citizens Committee - Nisqually River Council

Bryan Bowden	Mount Rainier National Park
Jean Takekawa	Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
Steve Markman	Gifford Pinchot National Forest
Phil Crawford	Fort Lewis
John Simmons	Nisqually Indian Tribe
Clay Sprague	WA Department of Natural Resources
Chad Stussy	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife
Steve Craig	WA Department of Ecology
Eric Lewis	WA Parks & Recreation Committee
Mark Clark	WA Conservation Commission
Sam Reed	WA Secretary of State
Stan Humann	UW Pack Experimental Forest
Diane Oberquell	Thurston County
Pat O Malley	Pierce County Council Member
Eric Johnson	Lewis County
Adam Rivas	Cities of Yelm, Roy and Eatonville
Debbie Young	Tacoma Power
Fred Nance	Citizen s Advisory Committee
Linda Keen	Citizen s Advisory Committee
Robert Smith	Citizen s Advisory Committee

Technical Committee - Nisqually Salmon Habitat Workgroup

Dennis Carlson	Washington Department of Natural Resources
Rich Carlson	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Jennifer Cutler	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Jeanette Dorner	Nisqually Tribe: Salmon Restoration Program Manager
Sayre Hodgson	Nisqually Tribe Salmon Restoration Program
Debby Hyde	Pierce County
Lenore Jensen	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group
Florian Leischner	Nisqually Tribe Salmon Restoration Program
John Long	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife
Monty Mahan	Pierce Conservation District Manager
Marc Marcantonio	Pierce Conservation District
Cheryl Roosendaal	Nisqually Tribe Timber Fish & Wildlife Biologist
Joanne Schuett Hames	WA Department of Ecology
Chad Stussy	WA Department of Fish & Wildlife
Mark Swartout	Thurston County OPBD
Jeff Swotek	Natural Resources Conservation Service
George Walter	Nisqually Tribe Natural Resources Department
Kathy Whalen	Thurston Conservation District

Thurston Conservation District - 13

Kim Toal	360.754.3588 ext. 103	ktoal@thurstoncd.com

Thurston Conservation District LE 2002
Joint Citizen/Technical Committee

Debbie Smith	City of Tumwater
Tom Clingman	Thurston County
Eric Erler	Capital Land Trust
Carol Serdar	Eld Watershed Council
Don Haring	Conservation Commission
Eric Gower	Department of Transportation
Chuck Baranski	WDFW
Margie Schirato	WDFW
Larry Phillips	WDFW
Chad Stussy	WDFW
Jason Lundgren	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Grp
Michelle Stevie	Squaxin Island Tribe
Brian Abbott	IAC

Hood Canal Coordinating Council - WRIAs 14-17

Jay Watson 360.765.4780 jwatson@sprintmail.com

Board Member Governments

Richard Wojt	Jefferson County, County Commissioner
Chris Endresen	Kitsap County, County Commissioner
Wes Johnson	Mason County, County Commissioner
Marie Hebert	Port Gamble S Klallam Tribe
Guy Miller	Skokomish Tribe
Tom Strong	Skokomish Tribe

State Ex-Officio Board Members

WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
WA Department of Natural Resources
WA State Department of Health
WA State Department of Ecology
WA State Department of Transportation
WA State Office of Community Development
Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Federal Ex-Officio Board Members

U.S. Navy (Subase Bangor)
Olympia National Forest,, U.S. Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Olympic National park, National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA (U.S. Department of Commerce)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Department of Interior)

Cooperating Partners

City of Port Townsend
Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
North Olympic Salmon Coalition
Wild Olympic Salmon
Regional Water Quality Education Program (Washington Sea Grant Program and WSU Cooperative Extension)
Hood Canal Watershed Project Center
Jefferson Conservation District
Kitsap Conservation District
Mason Conservation District
Jefferson Land Trust
Hood Canal Land Trust
Kitsap Land Trust

Kitsap County - WRIA 15

Monica Daniels	360.337.4679	mdaniels@co.kitsap.wa.us

Citizen Committee

Paul Austin	Central Kitsap Kiwanis
Mary Bertrand	Chums of Barker Creek
Ray Frederick	Kitsap Poggie Club
Roy Huberd	Pierce County Water Program
Diane Jones	Kitsap County salmon Advisory Council
Steve Jonn	Stream Team
Fred Karakas	Olympic Bike
Irwin Krigsman	Illahee Community Club
Tom Masters	Puget Sound Naval Station
Alan Miller	Trout Unlimited/Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
Jack Minert	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
Joleen Palmer	Stillwaters Environmental Education Center
Daryl Schruhl	Central Kitsap Community Council
Herb Shinn	Clear Creek Council

Technical Committee

Jim Bolger	Washington Sea Grant
Jon Brand	Kitsap County Public Works
Peter Best	Bainbridge Island Planning
Jeff Davis	WDFW
Paul Dorn	Suquamish Tribe
Eric Gower	WA Department of Transportation
Val Koehler	Kitsap County Natural Resources
Monty Mahan	Pierce Conservation District
Chris May	UW, Watershed Ecology LLC
Stephanie Moret	Water Resources Specialist, City of Bainbridge Island
Jon Oleyar	Fisheries Management Biologist, Suquamish Tribe
Tom Ostrom	Suquamish Tribe
Carla Pazzano	Kitsap County, Conservation
Dave Renstrom	Pierce County Water Program
Doris Small	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Watershed Steward

North Olympic Peninsula - WRIAs 17-20

Jenny Nixon	360.417.2430	nixon_Jennifer@hotmail.com

East Kitsap Salmon Habitat Restoration Committee

Karen Allison	Interested Citizen
Paul Austin	Central Kitsap Kiwanis
Mary Bertrand	Chums for Barker Creek
Ray Frederick	Kitsap Poggie Club
Roy Huberd	Pierce County Water Program
Diane Jones	Commercial fisherman, Kitsap County Salmon Advisory Council
Steven Jonn	Stream Team
Frederick Karakas	Olympic Bike
Irwin Krigsman	Illahee Community Club
Alan Miller	Trout Unlimited, Mid Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group
Jack Minert	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, Kingston Community Advisory Committee
Joleen Palmer	Stillwaters Environmental Education Center, Cutthroats of Carpenter Creek
Daryl Schruhl	Central Kitsap Community Council, Chums of Barker Creek
Herb Shinn	Clear Creek Council, Kiwanis Salmon in the Classroom Program
Devin Shoquist	U.S. Navy, fisherman

Technical Review Group

Walt Blendermann	City of Sequim
Frank Geyer and Kris Northcutt	City of Forks
Pat Crain and Kathy Lear	Clallam County
Andy Ritchie and Mike Crewson	Makah Tribe
Julie Dieu and Katie Kreuger	Quilleute Tribe
Jim Jorgenson	Hoh Tribe
Dave King	Jefferson County
Mike McHenry	Elwha Klallam Tribe
Byron Rot/Ann Seiter	Jamestown S Klallam Tribe
Steve Sperr	City of Port Angeles
Randy Johnston	At Large
Dave Shreffler	At Large
John Cambalik	At Large

Citizen Group

Dungeness River Management Team (DRMT), WRIA 18 East
Elwha/Morse Management Team (EMMT), WRIA 18 West
WRIA 19 Watershed Group, WRIA 19
WRIA 20 Watershed Group, WRIA 20

Quinault Nation - WRIA 21

John Sims	360.276.8215 ext. 347	jsims@quinault.org

Community Review Team

Willie Jonstone	Quinault Indian Nation
Harold Charles	Queets
Rick Trudeau	Quinault Indian Nation
Chuck Coble	Quinault Indian Nation
Cliff Hay	Clearwater
Skip Pickett	Moclips
Staci Chastain	Pacific Coast Salmon Coalition
Jim Sellers	Queets
Larry Gilbertson	Quinault Indian Fisheries
Sam Brenkman	Olympic National Park
Rich McConnell	U.S. Forest Service
Mike Maki	Quinault Indian Nation
John Sastain	Taholah Tribe
Ernie Lysen	Ocean City
Bill Armstrong	Quinault Indian Nation Fisheries

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23

Lee Napier	360.249.4222	inapier@co.grays-harbor.wa.us

Chehalis Basin Partnership - Citizens

Mike Wilson	City of Aberdeen, Mayor
Brian Shea	City of Aberdeen, Planning & Economic Development
Lisa Scott	City of Aberdeen
Dennnis McWhinney	City of Bucoda, Mayor
Carol Lee Leely	City of Centralia, Council Member
Terry Calkins	City of Centralia
Richard Southworth	City of Centralia
Robert Spahr	City of Chehalis, Mayor
Chad Taylor	City of Chehalis, Council Member
Jim Nichols	City of Chehalis
Dave Campbell	City of Chehalis
Patrick Wiltzius	City of Chehalis
Fritz Branstedt	City of Cosmopolis, Mayor
Stephen Hyde	City of Cosmopolis
Earl Hari	City of Elma, Mayor
Jim Starks	City of Elma
Roger Jump	City of Hoquiam, Mayor
Jeff Wetzel	City of Hoquiam
Wallace Bentley	City of McCleary, Mayor
Brian Shay	City of McCleary
Ron Schillinger	City of Montesano
Douglas Iverson	City of Montesano, Mayor
Jim Saslett	City of Napavine
Gary McGuire	City of Napavine, Mayor
Rob McNelly	City of Napavine
Bernard Meile	City of Oakville, Mayor
Arnold Samuels	City of Ocean Shores
Peter Jordon	City of Ocean Shores
Jean Pettit	City of Tenino, Mayor
Berkley Barker	City of Westport, Mayor
Dolores Lee	Town of Pe Ell
Joy Pharris	Town of Pe Ell
Bob Beerbower	Grays Harbor County, Commissioner
Dan Wood	Grays Harbor County, Commissioner
Paul Easter	Grays Harbor County, Director of Public Services
Lee Napier	Grays Harbor County
Richard Grah	Lewis County, Commissioner
Craig Swanson	Lewis County
Rick Turnbull	Lewis County
Eric Johnson	Lewis County
Orville Ball	Mason County
Jason Manassee	Mason County Planning
Kevin O Sullivan	Thurston County, Commissioner
Mark Swartout	Thurston County Dept. of Water and Waste Management
Gary Waltenburg	Citizen, Grays Harbor
Terry Willis	Citizen, Grays Harbor
Mike Quigg	Citizen, Grays Harbor
Lyle Hojem	Citizen, Lewis County
Robert Schanz	Citizen, Lewis County
Bill Barmettler	Citizen, Lewis County
Chris Cheney	Citizen, Lewis County

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23 continued

Earl Emerson	Citizen, Thurston County
J. Roach	Citizen, Thurston County
William Halbert	Citizen, Thurston County
Margaret Rader	Citizen, Thurston County
Peter Heibert	Citizen, Mason County
Laurie/Neal Cox	Citizen, Mason County
Jim Bottorff	Citizen, Mason County
Ron Wisner	Grays Harbor Conservation District
Bob Amrine	Lewis County Conservation District
Robert Dyk	Thurston County Conservation District
Amy Hatch	Mason County Conservation District
Art Lehman	Port of Centralia
Heidi Pehl	Port of Chehalis
Gary Nelson	Port of Grays Harbor
Michael Johnson	Port of Grays Harbor
Charles Caldwell	Port of Grays Harbor
Mac McWhorter	Citizen
David Youckton	Chehalis Tribe
CS Sodhi	Chehalis Tribe
Jon Hare	Chehalis Tribe
Pearl Capoeman	Quinault Indian Nation
James Del La Cruz	Quinault Indian Nation
John Sims	Quinault Indian Nation
Rich Eitel	Boisfort Valley Water
Phil Fisher	Grays Harbor Water
Jean Gayle	Grays Harbor Water, Commissioner
Ray Aarhaus	Grays Harbor Water, Commissioner
Monte Dahlstrom	Grays Harbor Water
Douge Fricke	WA Trollers Assoc
Janet Strong	Chehalis River Basin Land Trust
Dave Palmer	Chehalis River Council
Karen Knutsen	Chehalis River Council
Merrily Knutsen	Chehalis River Council
Tom White	Chehalis River Council
Lew Patton	Chehalis River Council
Jim Walls	Columbia-Pacific RC&D
Brady Engvall	Friends of Grays Harbor
Red & Sally Cox	Upper Chehalis Protective Association
Debra Dickey	Washington Cattleman
Jan Naragon	Center for Environment
Bill Lotto	Lewis County Economic
Dennis Lefevre	Grays Harbor Council of Governments
Heather Rowton	WA Forest Protection Association
Peter Heide	WA Forest Protection Association
Laura Schinnell	Energy Northwest
Betsy Lyons	Nature Conservancy
Paul Pickett	Thurston PUD
Chris Runner	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Leslie Kaye	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Bruce Sexauer	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Lori Morris	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Beth Coffey	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Lee Daneker	US EPA
Brian Peck	USFWS

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23 continued

Ann Wick	WA Department of Agriculture
Linda Crerar	WA Department of Agriculture
Lynn Briscoe	WA Department of Agriculture
Kahle Jennings	WA Department of Ecology
Sue Mauermann	WA Department of Ecology
Don Davidson	WA Department of Ecology
Dave Rountry	WA Department of Ecology
Ann Holleman	WA Department of Ecology
Cheryl Neimi	WA Department of Ecology
Jerry Franklin	WA Department of Ecology
Kitty Gillespie	WA Department of Ecology
Phil Miller	State of WA Salmon Team
Craig Olds	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Sue Patnude	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Chad Stussy	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jim Scott	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Terra Hegy	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jim Rioux	WA Department of Health
Sean Orr	WA Department of Health
Jim Hotvedt	WA Department of Natural Resources
Carol Smith	WA Conservation Commission
Ed Manary	WA Conservation Commission
Connie Shumate	CTED
Jim Fox	Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation
Bill Jolly	WA Parks and Recreation
Ken Stone	WA Department of Transportation
Steve Thompson	WA Department of Transportation
Jim Park	WA Department of Transportation
Barb Aberle	WA Department of Transportation
Marc Duboiski	IAC
Brian Abbott	IAC
Jean Takekawa	Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
James Hillery	Weyerhaeuser
Brian Walsh	NW Power Planning
Eric Doyle	William Kier Associates
Christian Pitre	Golder Associates
Barry Baker	Gray & Osborne
Jim Dogherty	Gray & Osborne
Marc Horton	Consultant, Economic and Engineering Services
Cheryl Kincer	Consultant, Kennedy Jenks
Ralph Lovelace	Consultant, Lovelace Associates
Fred Kisner	Tetra Tech
Vicki Wiggins	Gibbs and Olson Inc.
Nancy Winters	SAIC
Joy Michaud	Environvision Corp.
Kris Kauffman	Water Rights Inc.
John Fratt	Consultant, Industrial Parks
Bob Wheeler	Triangle Associates Inc.
Chris Page	Triangle Associates Inc.
Cynthia Carlstad	Tetra Tech
Neil Amondson	AMEC Earth and Environment
Dr. Mark Johns	AMEC Earth and Environment
Lisa Esty	Brown and Caldwell
Linton Wildrick	Pacific Groundwater

Grays Harbor County - WRIAs 22, 23 continued	
Kasey Schiewe	Office of Congressman Brian Baird
Sandy White	Legislative Assistant to Representative Tom Mielke
Vicki Era	Legislative Assistant to Senator Swecker
Richard Ramsey	Research Analyst Senate Environmental Quality
Jeanne Massingham	Citizen
Lonnie Crumley	LWC Consulting
Brian Mittge	Centralia Chronicle
George McNiel	Citizen
Fred Hutchinson	Citizen
Al Lorang	Citizen
Carl Nelson	Citizen
Stanley Johnson	Citizen
Brian Erickson	Citizen
Mike Daniels	Pacific International
RC Jacobson	Citizen
Michael Maki	Agro Forestry Assoc.
Manley Niemcziek	Citizen
Mark Ashley	Citizen
Dr. Scott Horner	Citizen
Martin Hysong	Citizen
Virgil Fox	American Water Resources
PT Holm	Citizen
Don Stanner	Citizen
Ken Hollensteiner	Citizen
Bill Prehm	Williams Gas Pipeline
Andrew McNeil	Citizen
John Olson	Citizen
Chanele Holbrook	Citizen
Chip Elliott	Citizen
Scott Hey	Citizen
Bonnie Roberts	Citizen
Bonnie King-McKinny	Citizen
Jane Rose	Citizen
John Penberth	Citizen
Rich Hendricks	Citizen
Joe Durham	Citizen

Pacific County Lead Entity - WRIA 24

Michael Johnson	360.875.9424	paccon@willapabay.org

Willapa Bay Water Resources Coordinating Council/Citizens Committee

Jane Rose	Agriculture
Joe Camenzind	Agriculture
Bob Merkel	Citizen
Carl Fykerud	Citizen
Tim Morris	Citizen
John Herrold	Aquaculture
Donald Amend	Aquaculture
Mark Weigardt	Aquaculture
Mark Ashley	Fisheries
Phil Olsen	Fisheries
Bruce Montgomery	Forestry
Jim Hillery	Forestry
Dennis Tufts	Native American

Technical Advisory Group

Chuck Lobdel	Ducks Unlimited
Charles Stenvall	Willapa National Refuge
Terra Haegy	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jim Walls	PC RC&D
Ron Craig	WBFEG
Bob Lake	Willapa Bay Gillnetters
Craig Graber	WA Department of Ecology
Miranda Wecker	University of Washington
Greg Johnson	DNR
Jeff Rudolph	Citizen
Allen Lebovitz	Citizen/Coastal Watersheds Consulting
Esco Bell	Pacific County

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board - WRIAs 25-29

Jeff Breckel	360.414.4177	jbreckel@tdn.com

Board Members

Bill Dygert	Clark County
Randy Sweet	Cowlitz County
Dave Andrew	Cowlitz PUD
John Barnett	Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Dean Dossett	City of Camas, Mayor
Tom Fox	Lewis County Citizen
Dennis Hadaller	Lewis County Commissioner
Henry Johnson	Wahkiakum County Citizen
Al McKee	Skamania County Commissioner
Gary Morningstar	Skamania County Citizen
Betty Sue Morris	Clark County Commissioner
George Raiter	Cowlitz County Commissioner
Don Swanson	Friends of the East Fork/Fish First
George Trott	Wahkiakum County Commissioner

Technical Advisory Committee

Bill Dygert	LCFRB Board Member, Environmental Consultant
Brian Bair	USFS
John Baugher	Bonneville Power Administration
Travis Coley	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Patty Dornbusch	National Marine Fisheries Service
Jim Fisher	Environmental Consultant
Tom Fox	LCFRB Board Member, Private Forester
Brian Fransen	Weyerhaeuser Corporation
Kelley Jorgensen	WA Department of Transportation
Diana Perez	Gifford Pinchot National Forest
Tom Loranger	WA Department of Ecology
Phil Miller	Governor s Salmon Recovery Office
Vicky Ridge-Cooney	City of Vancouver, ESA Coordinator
Doug Stienbarger	WSU Clark County Cooperative Extension
Randy Sweet	LCRFB Board Member, Environmental Consultant
Lee Van Tussenbrook	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kirk Willis	WA Department of Natural Resources

Klickitat County - WRIAs 29, 30

Dave McClure	509.773.2481	davem@co.klickitat.wa.us

Citizens Committee

Wayne Vinyard	Large Timberland Owner
Rich Potter	Large Timberland Owner, Alternate
Howard Kerpps	Small Timberland Owner
Kelly Kerpps	Small Timberland Owner, Alternate
Jay Letto	Environmental/Conservation
Kim Burkland	Environmental/Conservation, Alternate
Karl Amadon	Agriculture
Larry Kelly	Cattlemen s Association
Sherry Penney	Underwood Conservation District
Pat Arnold	Underwood Conservation District, Alternate
Tom Fritsch	Sport Fishing
Dan Lichtenwald	Environmental/Conservation
Gayla Guenther	Agriculture
James Kiona	Yakama Nation Fisheries

Technical Committee

Bill Sharp	Yakama Nation Fisheries
Will Conley	Yakama Nation Fisheries
Chris Nielson	NW Service Academy - Americorps
David Clayton	Central Klickitat Conservation District
Steve Stampfli	Underwood Conservation District
David Guenther	Natural Resources Conservation Service
Jon Cole	SDS Lumber Company
Eric Bieker	Boise Cascade Corporation
Bill Weiler	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Carl Dugger	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jim Byrne	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Scott Springer	U.S. Forest Service

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board - WRIAs 32, 33, 35

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Rick Stauty	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Del Groat	U.S. Forest Service
Bill Neve	WA Department of Ecology
Jed Volkman	Umatilla Tribe
Emmit Taylor	Nez Perce Tribe
Jerry Hendrickson	Asotin County, Citizen
Brit Ausman	Asotin County, Citizen
Skip Mead	Columbia County, Citizen
Bob Hutchens	Farm Bureau Columbia County
Jim Ruchert	Garfield County, Citizen
Larry Wilson	Garfield County, Citizen
Mark Klicker	Farm Bureau Walla Walla County
John Geidl	Walla Walla County RFEG
Vacant	National Marine Fisheries
Vacant	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Non-Voting Members	
Bradley Johnson	Asotin County Conservation District - LE
Tery Bruegman	Columbia Conservation District - LE
Duane Bartles	Pomeroy Conservation District - LE
Mike Pelissier	Walla Walla County Conservation District - LE
Bob Bugert	Governor s Salmon Recovery Office
Rollie Geppert	IAC/SRFB

Yakima River Basin Salmon Recovery Board - WRIAs 37-39

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Terry Marden	Benton County
Martin Nelson	Benton County
Dennis Rhodes	Benton County
Mark Charlton	Kittitas County
Kevin Eslinger	Kittitas County
Jim Schnebly	Kittitas County
Ken Ratliff	Kittitas County
Tom Whitaker	Kittitas County, Alternate
Cus Arteaga	Yakima County
Don Chaplin	Yakima County
Dave Myra	Yakima County
Onni Perala	Yakima County
Nathan Town	Yakama Nation
Bob Tuck	Yakama Nation
Tony Bynum	Yakama Nation
Glenn Bandy	Yakama Nation

Technical Advisory Group	
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Dale Bambrick	National Marine Fisheries
Paul Bennett	PW Kittitas County
Paul James	Central WA University
Pat Monk	YBJB Irrigation Districts
Scott Nicolai	Yakama Nation
Tom Ring	Yakama Nation
Jeff Thomas	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Gary Torretta	U.S. Forest Service
Richard Visser	WA Fish and Wildlife

Board Members	
David Gerth	City of Roslyn
Lynn Johnson	Benton City
Larry Mattson	City of Yakima
Jim Lewis	Yakima County
Leo Bowman	Benton County
Paul Ward	Yakama Nation
Bill Hinkle	Kittitas County
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Foster Creek Conservation District LE - WRIAs 44, 50

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Neil Irmer	South Douglas Conservation District
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Bill Stroud	Citizen
Sid Viebrock	Douglas County Cattlemen
Nancy Warner	Nature Conservancy

Technical Committee	
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Chelan County - WRIAs 40, 45-47

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Joe Kelly, Bureau of Land Management
Joe Lange, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Ken MacDonald, U.S. Forest Service
Jerry Marco, Colville Confederated Tribes
John Monahan, Washington Department of Ecology
Chuck Peven, Chelan County Public Utility District
Bob Rose, Yakama Nation
Kate Terrell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Citizen s Committee

Buford Howell, Icicle Creek Watershed Council / City of Leavenworth
Hal Hawley, Landowner
Judy Phelps, Water Conservancy Board
Rick Smith, Wenatchee Reclamation District / Wenatchee Watershed Planning Unit
Jerry Gutzwiler, Interested citizen
Jim Koempel, Peshastin Irrigation District / Orchardist
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Okanogan County and Colville Tribe LE - WRIAs 48, 49

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Citizens Committee

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Todd Smith	Cities
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Jerry Barnes	Agriculture
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Tom Scott	Recreation
Carl Miller	Recreation
Tom Sullivan	Irrigation
Craig Boesel	Irrigation
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Keith Wolf	Colville Tribe
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*representing Okanogan County/Colville Tribe LE, Foster Creek Conservation District LE, and Chelan County LE

Pend Oreille Conservation District LE - WRIA 62

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Wade Pierce	Stimson Lumber Company
Marc Leclair	WA Department of Natural Resources
Mark Sprengel	Citizen
Jack Konsbruck	Citizen
Sam Nicholas	Pend Oreille County Commissioner

Technical Advisory Group	
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Acronyms

GSRO	Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
IRT	Interagency Review Team
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PCSRF	Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund
RFEG	Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
SRFB	Salmon Recovery Funding Board
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area

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