FINAL Meeting Notes
Lewis River License Implementation
Aquatic Coordination Committee (ACC) Meeting
July 10, 2008
Ariel, WA

ACC Participants Present (19)

Clifford Casseseka, Yakama Nation
Michelle Day, NMFS
Jeremiah Doyle, PacifiCorp Energy
Bernadette Graham Hudson, LCFRB (via teleconference 9:50am – 1:15pm)
Adam Haspiel, USDA Forest Service
LouEllyn Jones, USFWS
Eric Kinne, WDFW
George Lee, Yakama Nation
Erik Lesko, PacifiCorp Energy
Jim Malinowski, Fish First
Kimberly McCune, PacifiCorp Energy
Bryan Nordlund, NMFS (via teleconference 9:40am – 11:00am)
Todd Olson, PacifiCorp Energy
Frank Shrier, PacifiCorp Energy
Shelley Spalding, USFWS (via teleconference 1:00pm – 1:15pm)
Neil Turner, WDFW
Richard Turner, NMFS
Shannon Wills, Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Lindsy Wright, USFWS Intern

Calendar:

August 13, 2008	TCC Meeting	Woodland City Hall
August 14, 2008	ACC Meeting	Merwin Hydro

Assignments from July 10th Meeting:	**Status:**
Shrier: Follow up with Bryan Nordlund relative to his requested edits to the 6/12/08 meeting notes prior to finalizing.	**Complete – 8/14/08**
McCune: Email the ACC a reminder to submit ATE comments in writing and the date we would like to receive these comments.	**Complete – 7/15/08**
McCune: Email all RMIS data provided to the ACC to date all together in one email.	**Complete – 7/28/08**

Assignments from June 12th Meeting:	**Status:**
McCune: Email the radio telemetry study summary citations Nordlund referenced in the ACC meeting which were used to establish delay times.	**Complete – 6/12/08**
McCune: Schedule a combined ACC/TCC meeting to discuss land acquisition opportunities.	**Complete – Scheduled for 7/10/08**

Assignments from May 8th Meeting:	Status:
Shrier: Request a status update of Gary Winans' (NMFS) genetic work relating to the H&S Plan and schedule a meeting with James Dixon (WDFW), Gary Winans and Todd Cassler (WDFW), perhaps after the July ACC meeting.	**Complete – Winans invited to July ACC meeting. Although, scheduled for 8/14/08.**
Rich Turner/Michelle Day: Provide update to ACC regarding status of HGMP and timeline for approval of Hatchery and Supplementation Plan.	**Complete – 7/10/08**

Opening, Review of Agenda and Meeting Notes

Frank Shrier (PacifiCorp Energy) called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m. Shrier requested a round-table introduction for the benefit of those on the conference call, reviewed the agenda for the day, updated assignments and requested any changes to the agenda. LouEllyn Jones (USFWS) requested time on the agenda to show a ten minute video of the Baker fish collector. Shrier informed the ACC attendees that the ACC/TCC Combined Meeting – Lands Update has been canceled as the presenter has experienced a family emergency, however it will be rescheduled for the August ACC meeting.

Shrier requested comments and/or changes to the ACC Draft 6/12/08 meeting notes. The meeting notes were approved at 9:30am pending agreement with Bryan Nordlund relative to his requested edits.

License Issuance Update

Olson informed the ACC attendees that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an Orders Issuing New Licenses for the Lewis River Projects on June 26, 2008. Hard copies are available; please see Kim McCune (PacifiCorp Energy). The Utilities have 30 days to review and respond to the FERC with an acceptance, rejection or request for re-hearing or clarification. A few issues will likely require a rehearing to address factual errors and misinterpretation of the Settlement Agreement.

The end of this week or early next week a meeting invitation will be emailed to the Settlement Agreement Parties to discuss the Utilities response to FERC. The meeting is presently planned for Monday, July 21, 2008 in the afternoon.

Speelyai Creek Diversion

Shrier informed the ACC attendees that the Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) came up with three alternatives:

- Abandon the water right to the State (leaving conditions the way they are)
- Abandon water right completely (also leaving conditions the way they are)
- Install underground pipeline (gravity feed to lower Speelyai Creek)

PacifiCorp will evaluate the options and let DOE know what is preferred. Shrier provided an illustration for the benefit of the ACC attendees.

Michelle Day (NMFS) informed the ACC that NMFS would prefer to have water released through the top of the Speelyai Creek Diversion so eventually that whole area could be used by anadromous fish.

ATE Conditions for Phased Implementation of Merwin Trap

In terms of the multi-colored spreadsheet that Bryan Nordlund provided at the last ACC meeting and the Engineering Subgroup meeting prior to that, Shrier indicated that PacifiCorp will agree to a 98% capture efficiency and a 99.5% Upstream Passage Survival. He stated, however, that PacifiCorp is having trouble accepting the delay standards because it is likely that delay will be different for each species. Bryan reiterated that the 24-hour delay is based on data from the mid-Columbia River projects where all the projects met the 24-hour delay standard and those that did not were modified to point where the standard was met.

Olson communicated to the ACC attendees that PacifiCorp is considering the question, "are the Columbia River delay time studies applicable to the Lewis River"? There is evidence from the Lewis River radio-telemetry study where steelhead and coho came close to the standard but Spring Chinook did not. Day questioned whether that data, which was based on the old trap with much lower attraction flows, was even useful.
Day further stated that using today's data is not the same as when there is a new configuration. Another way to look at it is the standard should be set and the trap modified to meet this standard. Not the trap built to meet existing conditions. Shrier said that, despite the large difference in trap configuration and attraction flow, the fish entering the tailrace area would experience similar conditions at the bridge since that location is where total flow is providing the attraction.

LouEllyn Jones (USFWS) requested clarification of the delay time concern for PacifiCorp. Shrier responded that if PacifiCorp does not meet delay time after two years of evaluation; PacifiCorp will then have to implement the next phase which is increasing flow from 400 cfs to 600 cfs of constructing a second trap entrance.

General discussion took place regarding other data available such as on the Klickitat River, however, concern was expressed if these standards are up to the Lewis River standards and may not be a good comparable sight. Jim Malinowski (Fish First) asked what the consequences are if delay time is greater and isn't the point to get as many of the fish as possible regardless of how long it takes? Bryan Nordlund (NMFS) indicated that the Settlement Agreement requires more than only percentage but also without delay or injury. He further stated that instead of timing lets look at percentage of turnaround, perhaps instead of 5% let's modify to 10%.

<Break 10:20am>
<Reconvene 10:30am>

Olson stated that the idea of having some sort of modified delay standard, like Nordlund's suggestion, may be more acceptable.

George Lee inquired as to whether or not the delay would apply to full passage at the projects.

Day expressed that the ATE standard Nordlund is proposing is the same for a volitional passage ladder.

Eric Kinne (WDFW) said that the ATE would also apply in year 17 when we are looking at upstream passage. In response to trap & haul concerns expressed by the Yakama Nation Shrier expressed that the first 17 years will be trap and haul and in the meantime we are looking at getting as many fish upstream as possible. He reiterated that the two most important criteria (capture efficiency and upstream passage survival) have been agreed to and that those standards really get at the need to pass as many fish as possible which goes towards meeting the SA goals. Delay is not significant to the passage program success if the other two standards are met.

Neil Turner (WDFW) stated that many factors affect the movement of the fish. Holding PacifiCorp to a tight delay standard does not necessarily guarantee the movement of the fish.

Shannon Wills (Cowlitz Indian Tribe) communicated that the Tribes Chairman felt strongly about keeping delay standards high. She expressed in interest in Olson's recommendation of keeping the delay time at a target of 24 hours, but re-evaluate if the new study shows a delay of 24-36 hrs, and possibly consider moving the 5% to 10%.

Jones said that she agrees with setting the bar high at a 24 hour delay time, although USFWS defers to NMFS for fish passage.

George Lee (Yakama Nation) communicated that the Tribe has a camera at Prosser and are counting the fish. They would be happy to supply some of their data. In addition, acclimation may play a role in the delay time depending upon the length of acclimation the fish may not want to go upstream. If acclimation is only going to occur for 2 or 3 weeks then the fish may not want to move upstream as readily.

Shrier responded that acclimation is at a minimum of six weeks now. Lee said that he doesn't think there will be a problem with fish returning. Once acclimation of juveniles begin he expects large return of adult fish. Lee concurs with NMFS that the higher the standards the better.

Jones expressed that the USFWS would like to use the most conservative approach on their (fish) behalf when they are already imperiled.

Michelle Day (NMFS) expressed that this is about getting a system that works appropriated to get fish about the project, not about forcing PacifiCorp to spend additional funds.

Clifford stated that the important thing to remember is that we are trying to move this program towards the gravel-to-gravel concept that is important to the Yakama Nation.

Shrier said that capture efficiency, upstream survival, spawning and production to improve restoration should be our primary focus.

Shrier proposed sending an email to the ACC as a reminder to submit ATE comments in writing and the date we would like to receive these comments.

Coho Data from RMIS 1991 – 2005

Per the request of the ACC, Shrier provided a handout titled, "Coho Data from RMIS or corrected hatchery releases" (Attachment A), for ACC attendee review. Malinowski requested all RMIS data provided to the ACC to date be sent all together in one email. Shrier also commented that an annual reporting will be provided to the ACC once the returns begin at about year 6 of the license.

Review of Aquatic Fund – Strategic Plan and Administrative Procedures (September 2005). ***Are changes to the Strategic Plan needed?***

Olson provided a matrix handout (Attachment B), which included collective comments received by PacifiCorp thus far as an attempt to help address the list of discussion points indicted below:

***List of Discussion Points**	
Issues/Concerns	
• Clarify East Fork Lewis in the SA. Should projects in the EF be funded?	• EF Lewis in or out after license issuance
• Project effects/nexus definition	• ACC representative as project owner
• Role of project owner	• Project review consistency (fairness)
• Monitoring	• Prioritization of projects
• Should we stop funding projects until fish are reintroduced?	• Projects filed with the Commission for approval after ACC recommendations prior to funding.

***discussion points not listed in order of priority**

Malinowski expressed that he wants PacifiCorp to argue the FERC requirement for approval of small aquatic projects. The FERC's decision to require approval of the aquatic projects does not meet the need to help fish by adding micro management and significant delay. He further stated his concern about ACC comments relating to limiting funding to North Fork projects which violates certain parts of the Settlement Agreement. He wants emphasis on the relative benefits to the project and not the location. Shrier expressed that the Settlement Agreement says, "with priority to the North Fork" but does not exclude the East Fork. The East Fork could add to production in the basin but may or may not benefit the reintroduction program for the North Fork. He did not see where there is a violation of the Settlement Agreement.

Lee said that the Yakama Nation is not opposed to funding projects on the East Fork. Clifford Casseseka (Yakama Nation) communicated that we can't program fish and make them react the way we want. Changing the variable upsets the balance of the fish with scientific ideas. The Tribes argue why other streams should be included in the enhancement efforts. We can't cut the arm (the tributaries) off which is why the East Fork is important to the reintroduction process. Different streams change with time. Placing a priority on the basin does not consider how the salmon (different species) are

related and what they need to do. Casseseka expressed that the North Fork and the East Fork are equal.

Day said that according to the Settlement Agreement we are to be giving priority to the North Fork; however, this does not preclude the East Fork. We (the ACC) must provide clear connection of the East Fork projects to the reintroduction efforts.

Erik Kinne (WDFW) agrees with the NMFS that if the FERC is going to approve these project we will need to provide a very clear connection to the North Fork reintroduction effort.

The ACC attendees also discussed the role of the project owner such that what is the appropriate level of engagement in the funding process for an ACC entity that is also a project proponent. Malinowski commented that since we (the ACC) operate on a consensus basis it doesn't mean a project will be approved. He further stated that our group is too small to exclude any members from discussion (whether a proponent or not). Day expressed that giving a proponent more time to argue their own projects is a concern for her; to remove appearance of conflict of interest and bias, a project proponent should not champion their proposed project.

Shannon Wills (Cowlitz Indian Tribe) communicated that the Tribe agrees with Fish First. The ACC is too small to exclude members from discussion and/or voting. Our ACC members are educated, intelligent individuals with a good working knowledge of the watershed. They also have professional integrity. The Tribe is not concerned with any member's participation, regardless if their agency is a project proponent. Participation of all ACC members is critical if we are to make the best decisions for the Lewis River Watershed.

Jones stated that the project proponents are most knowledgeable about the project and should be allowed to participate in discussions about the proposed project as needed. Proponents should not champion their project; just provide clear concise information as needed.

PacifiCorp will continue to update the comment matrix as comments are received and will add the review of the Aquatic Fund – Strategic Plan and Administrative Procedures to the August ACC agenda.

<Lunch 12:00pm>
<Reconvene 12:30pm>

Study Updates

Erik Lesko (PacifiCorp Energy) and Shrier provided the following study updates:

Swift Constructed Channel Concept Design and Swift Upper Release Design –Schedule remains unchanged. However, given the timing of the new licenses and permitting process schedule, the projects will be constructed in the construction window next summer.

Hatchery Upgrades –
Lewis River Pond 15 – Construction is still planned to begin January 2009.
Speelyai Burrows Pond – Construction planned for 2009.
Lewis River Ponds 13 & 14 – Completed conceptual design - on schedule.

Hatchery and Supplementation (H&S) Plan – The ACC asked two questions, (1) "Can the ACC proceed with completing the H&S Plan for those HGMP's that are in draft form? **The NMFS agreed that the ACC can proceed with incorporating the three HGMPs into the H&S Plan currently under NMFS review.** The second question was (2) can implementation of the H&S proceed given that the plan has not been approved by NMFS? Olson indicated that the new license requires that the H&S plan be approved by FERC. Therefore, prior to FERC submittal, PacifiCorp will need an approved plan from the Services. Implementation of the plan will begin upon approval by FERC.

Acclimation Pond Plan – Experiencing delay with PacifiCorp procurement processes to complete design work. PacifiCorp will proceed with concept designs once contractor is on board. That work will be vetted with the Yakama Nation and WDFW before finalizing the Plan.

Yale BT Entrainment Reduction Study Plan – Received comments from USFWS; still waiting for additional input before we finalize.

Baseline Monitoring – Waiting for comments from Subgroup. Upon receipt of comments the Plan will be sent to the ACC for review.

USFWS – Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)

Shelley Spalding (USFWS) notified the ACC attendees of the availability of funding relating to Restoration and Recovery Programs (Attachment C), which McCune emailed the ACC on July 8, 2008. Spalding provided a cursory review of the initial project information for FY2009, the proposal due date, which is September 12, 2008 and the maximum and minimum funding amounts.

New topics/issues
None

Agenda items for August 14, 2008

- Review July 10, 2008 Meeting Notes
- Review of Aquatic Fund – Strategic Plan and Administrative Procedures (September 2005) *Review suggested changes to the Strategic Plan*
- ACC/TCC Combined Meeting – Lands Update
- ATE – DART Passage Time Discussion
- Baseline Monitoring Plan
- RMEG Lewis River Presentation – Tim Whitesel, USFWS
- Gary Winans - Genetic work relating to H&S Plan
- Study/Work Product Updates
- License Issuance Update

Public Comment Opportunity
No public comment was provided.

Next Scheduled Meetings

August 14, 2008	September 11, 2008
Merwin Hydro Facility	Merwin Hydro Facility
Ariel, WA	Ariel, WA
9:00am – 3:00pm	9:00am – 3:00pm

Meeting Adjourned at 1:15pm

Handouts

- Final Agenda
- Draft ACC Meeting Notes 6/12/08
- Attachment A – Coho Data From RMIS or corrected hatchery releases (1991 – 2005)
- Attachment B – Review of Aquatic Fund – Strategic Plan and Administrative Procedures (September 2005), with collective comments dated June 12, 2008
- Attachment C – Restoration and Recovery Programs Notification of Funding Availability Fiscal Year 2009, as provided by USFWS

Coho Data From RMIS or corrected hatchery releases

Actual Data

Release Year	Type N Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (North)	Total Adults	Type-S Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (South)	Total Type-S Adults	Grand Total
1991	4,438,000	1.74%	77,221	1,068,700	1.02%	10,901	88,122
1992	4,233,000			908,500			
1993	3,438,700	0.59%	20,288	956,900	0.32%	3,062	23,350
1994	869,400	0.20%	1,739	839,300	0.25%	2,098	3,837
1995	2,199,200	0.41%	9,017	888,400	0.85%	7,551	16,568
1996	2,414,000	0.92%	22,209	897,200	0.51%	4,576	26,785
1997	1,981,388			968,409			
1998	2,289,440	1.92%	43,957	945,321	2.76%	26,044	70,001
1999	2,193,653	3.00%	65,810	902,448	2.69%	24,276	90,085
2000	2,126,684	7.91%	168,221	1,395,072	4.30%	60,035	229,256
2001	868,756	1.63%	14,139	909,038	2.07%	18,817	32,956
2002	854,648	5.76%	49,228	874,579	6.22%	54,399	102,798
2003	840,219	3.74%	31,445	912,230	3.74%	34,140	65,585
2004	841,186	2.84%	23,890	856,919	2.84%	24,336	48,226
2005	853,338	2.86%	24,427	883,851	2.86%	25,300	49,727
Average	1,995,405	3.30%	46,791	887,929	3.05%	29,705	76,515

Adjusted for 1.8 million release

Release Year	Type N Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (North)	Total Adults	Type-S Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (South)	Total Type-S Adults	Grand Total
1991	900,000	1.74%	15,660	900,000	1.02%	9,180	24,840
1992	900,000			900,000			0
1993	900,000	0.59%	5,310	900,000	0.32%	2,880	8,190
1994	900,000	0.20%	1,800	900,000	0.25%	2,250	4,050
1995	900,000	0.41%	3,690	900,000	0.85%	7,650	11,340
1996	900,000	0.92%	8,280	900,000	0.51%	4,590	12,870
1997	900,000			900,000			

1998	900,000	1.92%	17,280	900,000	2.76%	24,795	42,075
1999	900,000	3.00%	27,000	900,000	2.69%	24,210	51,210
2000	900,000	7.91%	71,145	900,000	4.30%	38,730	109,875
2001	900,000	1.63%	14,648	900,000	2.07%	18,630	33,278
2002	900,000	5.76%	51,795	900,000	6.22%	55,980	107,775
2003	900,000	3.74%	33,683	900,000	3.74%	33,683	67,365
2004	900,000	2.84%	25,583	900,000	2.84%	25,583	51,165
2005	900,000	2.86%	25,763	900,000	2.86%	25,763	51,525
Average	900,000	2.58%	23,203	900,000	2.34%	21,071	41,111

Adjusted for 2.0 million release

Release Year	Type N Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (North)	Total Type-N Adults	Type-S Juveniles	SAR (Smolt-to-Adult Ratio) (South)	Total Type-S Adults	Grand Total
1991	1,000,000	1.74%	17,400	1,000,000	1.02%	10,200	27,600
1992	1,000,000			1,000,000			
1993	1,000,000	0.59%	5,900	1,000,000	0.32%	3,200	9,100
1994	1,000,000	0.20%	2,000	1,000,000	0.25%	2,500	4,500
1995	1,000,000	0.41%	4,100	1,000,000	0.85%	8,500	12,600
1996	1,000,000	0.92%	9,200	1,000,000	0.51%	5,100	14,300
1997	1,000,000			1,000,000			
1998	1,000,000	1.92%	19,200	1,000,000	2.76%	27,550	46,750
1999	1,000,000	3.00%	30,000	1,000,000	2.69%	26,900	56,900
2000	1,000,000	7.91%	79,050	1,000,000	4.30%	43,033	122,083
2001	1,000,000	1.63%	16,275	1,000,000	2.07%	20,700	36,975
2002	1,000,000	5.76%	57,550	1,000,000	6.22%	62,200	119,750
2003	1,000,000	3.74%	37,425	1,000,000	3.74%	37,425	74,850
2004	1,000,000	2.84%	28,425	1,000,000	2.84%	28,425	56,850
2005	1,000,000	2.86%	28,625	1,000,000	2.86%	28,625	57,250
Average	1,000,000	2.58%	25,781	1,000,000	2.34%	23,412	49,193

Aquatics Fund – Strategic Plan and Administrative Procedures

Prepared by PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD

September 2005 (Notes for ACC mtg – June 12, 2008)

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1.0 Introduction

On November 30, 2004 PacifiCorp, Cowlitz PUD, and a number of interested parties reached a Settlement Agreement (SA) concerning the relicensing of the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects. Listed within the agreement was an article for PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD to establish a Lewis River Aquatics Fund. Specific language from the SA is as follows:

> *Aquatics Fund. PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD shall establish the Lewis River Aquatics Fund ("Aquatics Fund") to support resource protection measures ("Resource Projects"). Resource Projects may include, without limitation, projects that enhance and improve wetlands, riparian, and riverine habitats; projects that enhance and improve riparian and aquatic species connectivity that may be affected by the continued operation of the Projects; and projects that increase the probability for a successful reintroduction program. The Aquatics Fund shall be a Tracking Account maintained by the Licensees with all accrued interest being credited to the Aquatics Fund. PacifiCorp shall provide $5.2 million, in addition to those funds set forth in Section 7.1.1, to enhance, protect, and restore aquatic habitat in the Lewis River Basin as provided below. Cowlitz PUD shall provide or cause to be provided $520,000 to enhance, protect, and restore aquatic habitat in the Lewis River Basin as provided below; provided that Cowlitz PUD's funds may only be used for Resource Projects upstream of Swift No. 2, including without limitation the Bypass Reach. The Licensees shall provide such funds according to the schedules set forth below.*
>
> *7.5.1 PacifiCorp's Contributions.*
>
> *a. PacifiCorp shall make funds available as follows: on each April 30 commencing in 2005, $300,000 per year until 2009 (a total of $1.5 million).*
>
> *b. For each of the Merwin, Yale, and Swift No. 1 Projects, PacifiCorp shall make one-third of the following funds available as follows after the Issuance of the New License for that Project: on each April 30 commencing in 2010, $300,000 per year through 2014 (a total of $1.5 million); on each April 30 commencing in 2015, $100,000 per year through 2018 (a total of $400,000); and on each April 30 commencing in 2019, $200,000 per year through 2027 (a total of $1.8 million); provided that, for any New License that has not been Issued by April 30, 2009, the funding obligation for that Project shall be contributed annually in the same amounts but commencing on April 30 following the first anniversary*

of Issuance of the New License for that Project.

c. PacifiCorp shall contribute $10,000 annually to the Aquatics Fund as set forth in Section 7.1.1.

7.5.2 Cowlitz PUD's Contributions. Cowlitz PUD shall make or cause to be made funds available as follows: $25,000 per year on each April 30 following the first anniversary of the Issuance of the New License for the Swift No. 2 Project through the April 30 following the 20th anniversary of the Issuance of the New License for the Swift No. 2 Project (a total of $500,000); and a single amount of $20,000 on the April 30 following the 21st anniversary of the Issuance of the New License for the Swift No. 2 Project.

7.5.3 Use of Funds. Decisions on how to spend the Aquatics Fund, including any accrued interest, shall be made as provided in Section 7.5.3.2 below; provided that (1) at least $600,000 of such monies shall be designated for projects designed to benefit bull trout according to the following schedule: as of April 30, 2005, $150,000; as of April 30, 2006, $100,000; as of April 30, 2007, $150,000; as of April 30, 2008, $100,000; and on or before the April 30 following the fifth anniversary of the Issuance of all New Licenses, $100,000; and such projects shall be consistent with bull trout recovery objectives as determined by USFWS; (2) fund expenditures for the maintenance of the Constructed Channel (Section 4.1.3) shall not exceed $20,000 per year on average; (3) if studies indicate that inadequate "Reservoir Survival," defined as the percentage of actively migrating juvenile anadromous fish of each of the species designated in Section 4.1.7 that survive in the reservoir (from reservoir entry points, including tributary mouths to collection points) and are available to be collected, is hindering attainment of the Overall Downstream Survival standard as set forth in Section 3, then at least $400,000 of such monies shall be used for Resource Projects specifically designed to address reservoir mortality; and (4) $10,000 annually shall be used for lower river projects as set forth in Section 7.1.1. Projects shall be designed to further the objectives and according to the priorities set forth below in Section 7.5.3.1.

7.5.3.1 Guidance for Resource Project Approval and Aquatics Fund Expenditures.

a. Resource Projects must be consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and, to the extent feasible, shall be consistent with policies and comprehensive plans in effect at the time the project is proposed. These may include, but are not limited to, Washington's Wild Salmonid Policy, the Lower Columbia River Bull Trout Recovery Plan, and the Lower Columbia River Anadromous Fish Recovery Plan.

b. The Aquatics Fund shall not be used to fund Resource

Projects that any entity is otherwise required by law to perform (not including obligations under this Agreement or the New Licenses for use of the Aquatics Fund), unless by agreement of the ACC.

c. The Licensees shall evaluate Resource Projects using the following objectives:

(1) Benefit fish recovery throughout the North Fork Lewis River, with priority to federal ESA-listed species;

(2) Support the reintroduction of anadromous fish throughout the Basin; and

(3) Enhance fish habitat in the Lewis River Basin, with priority given to the North Fork Lewis River.

For the purposes of this Section 7.5, the North Fork Lewis River refers to the portion of the Lewis River from its confluence with the Columbia River upstream to the headwaters, including tributaries except the East Fork of the Lewis River.

The Licensees shall also consider the following factors to reflect the feasibility of projects and give priority to Resource Projects that are more practical to implement:

(i) Whether the activity may be planned and initiated within one year,

(ii) Whether the activity will provide long-term benefits,

(iii) Whether the activity will be cost-shared with other funding sources,

(iv) Probability of success, and

(v) Anticipated benefits relative to cost.

7.5.3.2 <u>Resource Project Proposal, Review, and Selection</u>.

(1) By the first anniversary of the Effective Date, the Licensees shall develop, in Consultation with the ACC, (a) a strategic plan consistent with the guidance in Section 7.5.3.1 above to guide Resource Project development, solicitation, and review; and (b) administrative procedures to guide implementation of the Aquatics Fund. Both may be modified periodically with the approval of the ACC.

(2) Any person or entity, including the Licensees, may propose a Resource Project. In addition, the Licensees may solicit Resource Projects proposals from any person or entity.

(3) The Licensees shall review all Resource Project proposals, applying the guidance set forth in Section 7.5.3.1. The Licensees shall provide an annual report describing proposed Resource Project recommendations to the ACC. The date for submitting such report shall be determined in the strategic plan defined in subsection 7.5.3.2(1) above. The report will include a description of all proposed Resource Projects, an evaluation of each Resource Project, and the basis for recommending or not recommending a project for funding.

(4) The Licensees shall convene a meeting of the ACC on an annual basis, no sooner than 30 days and no later than 60 days after distribution of the report set forth in Section 7.5.3.2(2), for Consultation regarding Resource Projects described in the report.

(5) Licensees shall modify the report on proposed Resource Projects, based on the above Consultation, and submit the final report to the ACC within 45 days after the above Consultation. Any ACC member may, within 30 days after receiving the final report, initiate the ADR Procedures to resolve disputes relating to Resource Projects. If the ADR Procedures are commenced, the Licensees shall defer submission of the final report on Resource Projects to the Commission, if necessary, until after the ADR Procedures are completed. If the ADR Procedures fail to resolve all disputes, the Licensees shall provide the comments of the ACC to the Commission. If no ACC member initiates the ADR Procedures, the Licensees shall submit the final report to the Commission, if necessary, within 45 days after submission of the final report to the ACC.

14.2.4 TCC and ACC Decision-Making Process and Limitations

(D) In no event shall the TCC or the ACC increase or decrease the monetary, resource, or other commitments made by PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD in this Agreement; override any other limitations set forth in this Agreement; or otherwise require PacifiCorp to modify its three Projects' facilities without PacifiCorp's prior written consent or require Cowlitz PUD to modify its Project's facilities without Cowlitz PUD's prior written

consent, which consent may be withheld in the applicable Licensee's discretion.

PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD will be responsible for compiling proposals and making initial recommendations to the Lewis River Aquatic Coordination Committee (ACC). The ACC will play an important role in the discussion and final selection of projects. The Settlement Agreement calls for the Licensees to obtain the views of and attempt to reach consensus among the ACC; therefore, it is critical that the ACC have the ability to reach consensus on funded projects in a timely and well thought out manner.

2.0 Purpose

The intent of this document is two fold. First the document briefly identifies goals of the aquatic fund, provides evaluation guidance at a program level, and then outlines more specific evaluation components of resource projects such as priorities, technical questions, and policy questions. Second, this document identifies the steps to be undertaken to implement the Aquatics Fund. Process forms are included as appendices.

3.0 Funding Process Considerations

3.1 Aquatics Fund Goals:

The goal of the fund is to support resource protection measures that may include, without limitation, projects that enhance and improve wetlands, riparian, and riverine habitats; projects that enhance and improve riparian and aquatic species connectivity that may be affected by the continued operation of the Projects; and projects that increase the probability for a successful reintroduction program. The purpose of the Aquatic Fund is to fund projects that directly help achieve the Reintroduction Outcome Goal.

Comment: Need to identify that projects should have a clear nexus to hydroproject impacts.

The reintroduction outcome goal of the comprehensive aquatics program contained in Section 3 of the SA is to "achieve genetically viable, self-sustaining, naturally reproducing, harvestable populations above Merwin Dam greater than minimum viable populations ("Reintroduction Outcome Goal")".

Comment: Does this goal need to have a greater role in the selection of projects?

Add a section that notes that funds not spent in a given year are held in the fund and gain interest.

Comment: Should funding be accumulated until the reintroduction program is operational, then make a determination on projects that would provide the biggest benefit.

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3.2 Project Evaluation Guidance at a Program Level

The ACC and Licensees shall consider the following factors in the review of potential aquatic projects:

Proposed Projects:

- Resource projects must have specific objectives and expected outcome(s) that help attain the purposes of the Aquatic Fund.

- Resource Projects must be consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local laws.
- Resource Projects, to extent feasible, shall strive to be consistent with policies and comprehensive plans, such as the Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan, in effect at the time the project is proposed.
- Aquatics Fund monies shall not be used to fund projects that any entity is otherwise required by law to perform, except by agreement of the ACC.
- Licensees shall evaluate proposals based upon: (1) the benefit to fish recovery throughout the North Fork Lewis River with priority to ESA –listed species, (2) the support to the reintroduction of anadromous fish throughout the basin, and (3) the enhancement of fish habitat in the Lewis River Basin with priority to the NF Lewis River. (See Appendix A for geographic scope of Fund)
- Licensees shall consider factors that reflect the feasibility of projects and give priority to resource projects that are more practical to implement.
- Resource project must use Best Management Practices (BMPs). The ACC may identify suggested sources of BMPs, but applicants must identify what sources they are using for BMPs and how they will protect resource values.

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Comment: What does this mean? Can projects on the EF Lewis be considered? If they can, should there be any criteria as to when EF Lewis projects can be considered? Example – no EF projects until after the license is issued or there is money available after funding that year's NF projects.

Process Considerations (or requirements):

- Any interested party may submit resource project proposals for funding.
- If a representative of the ACC proposes a project for funding, he or she may participate in the ACC review of the Utilities evaluation of proposed projects, however they may not champion their own projects(s) and must remove themselves if a conflict of interest arises. The intent is to allow an ACC representative to participate in the process, but to also make sure that no favoritism (perceived or otherwise) is given to ACC members.
- Entity receiving Aquatic Funds must meet all state or federal permitting requirements for their project.

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Comment: Consider modification so that any ACC entity proposing a project may not participate in ACC discussions on their project or the consensus selection of that project. They must excuse themselves from the ACC meeting at the appropriate time unless all project proponents have been requested to participate.

3.3 Evaluation of Resource Projects

Given the expected number of potential Aquatics Fund proposals to be submitted and the cap on funding, a mechanism to review and evaluate projects is needed. In general evaluation criteria can be grouped into five areas:

1. Consistency with Fund objectives and priorities
2. Benefits to priority fish species and stocks
3. Scientific validity and technical quality of proposed project
4. Ability for the project proponent to successfully implement proposed project
5. Cost effectiveness and timeliness

In completing the evaluation of proposals and reporting recommendations to the ACC, PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD will rate each proposal giving consideration to the five general evaluation criteria listed above. Given the importance that a proposed project be

consistent with Fund objectives and priorities, proposed projects will be evaluated as a "Meets" or "Does not meet" against this specific criteria. If during the Pre-Proposal review (1st Stage) the project receives a "Does not meet" response, the proposal will be dropped from further evaluation and funding. The Licensees shall document this determination in its recommendations report to the ACC.

The following sections provide information and questions to be considered in completing the "Meets/Does not meet" response or numerical rating for each general evaluation criteria. A weighting percentage is also identified per criteria. For each proposed project that Meets consistency with the Fund objective and priorities, reviewers will give a score of 1 to 5 for each remaining criteria (1 is lowest value, 5 is highest value). The weighting will then be multiplied against the score, and the addition of all weighted scores be the final score (see Appendix D for a sample evaluation sheet).

The basis for recommendation of any given project funding will be identified in a report to the ACC.

3.3.1 Consistency with Fund Objectives and Priorities (Meets or Does not meet):

1. Benefit fish recovery throughout the North Fork Lewis River, priority to federal ESA-listed species
2. Support the re-introduction of anadromous fish throughout the Basin
3. Enhance fish habitat in the Lewis River Basin, with priority given to the North Fork Lewis River.

3.3.2 How does the proposed project benefit priority fish species and stocks? (Chinook, Steelhead, Coho, Bull Trout, Chum, and Sea-run Cutthroat) (40 % weight):

- Does the proposal clearly describe the expected benefits of the project?
- Does the proposal clearly identify the salmonid species and stocks that would benefit from the project?
- Does the project address a limiting factor(s) to the target species, a limiting life history stage, or an important habitat process or condition?
- Will the project provide long-term benefits? Does the project provide tangible, on the ground benefits?
- Is the project generally consistent with the intent (strategies, measures, actions, and priorities) of applicable recovery and planning documents (e.g. Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan)?

Comment: Does this criteria need greater emphasis?

3.3.3 Scientific validity and technical quality of proposed project (40% weight):

- Is the problem to salmonids and the associated objectives of the proposed project clearly described?
- Does the project provide a detailed schedule with proposed end dates?
- Does the proposal employ appropriate techniques, adequate design and proper siting?
- Is it clear how the proposed project will meet its intent and purpose?
- What is the likelihood that the project will achieve stated objectives?

- Does the project provide for implementation monitoring? How will success be demonstrated? Are the benefits or outcomes from the project measurable (e.g. number of trees planted or amount of structure placed)? What monitoring protocols will be used, if any?
- Have watershed processes and a larger global aspect been considered in developing the proposal?
- How does the project fit within the fish needs as identified through watershed planning documents, recovery plans, etc?
- Is the project dependent on other key conditions or processes? (i.e., do other watershed activities/projects need to occur prior to getting the full benefits of proposed project?)
- Does the project take into account the condition or processes of the watershed (e.g., high flow events)?
- How might other habitat protection, assessments, or restoration actions in the watershed impact the project?
- Has the project proposal received professional review, and if so, what is the content of that review?
- Does the proposal identify any negative or positive impacts to other resource areas (e.g., recreation)?

3.3.4 Ability for the project proponent to successfully implement proposed project (10% weight)

- Does proposal include both appropriate numbers of personnel and experienced team members?
- Has the applying party submitted proposals in previous years? If their proposal received funding, has it been successfully implemented?
- Does the project have support from other parties that are knowledgeable of the landscape conditions, project, and potential outcomes?
- Will the project be able to obtain the necessary permits in a timely manner?
- Does the project include post-implementation monitoring to assess the success of the project?

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Comment: Need to discuss the type and extent of monitoring; plus who will pay for it. Currently project owners have to show that the project was built according to project plan and is functioning as expected.

3.3.5 Cost effectiveness and timeliness (10% weight)

- Does the project have matching funding or in-kind participation? Is there collaboration between numerous parties?
- Is the project budget identified by work effort (administration, materials, labor, etc.) and is it appropriate?
- Does the project have a reasonable cost relative to the anticipated benefits?
- Is the project self-maintaining once completed? If not, how will maintenance be achieved?
- Can the project activities be planned and initiated in one year?

4.0 Funding Process

4.1 General Process

Per the Settlement Agreement, PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD will make money available to the Aquatics Fund in the spring of each year as identified in Figure 4.1. There is the potential that following the Fund Process non-distributed monies may remain in the account. Likewise project withdrawals may not occur as expected due to withdrawal of a project or other circumstance. The ACC will be advised of the Aquatics Fund financial status throughout the year. Any monies not distributed shall remain in the Fund, will gain interest, and will be available for the following year's use unless ACC parties agree to conduct a second Fund process within that same year.

Although the funding process schedule in the first year of the program may be modified, in subsequent years it will generally be conducted in the fall and early winter. In early September of each year PacifiCorp together with Cowlitz PUD will notify potential fund applicants, a list of whom PacifiCorp together with Cowlitz PUD developed in consultation with the ACC, that the Utilities are seeking pre-proposals for the following year's funding (see Table 4.1 for activity timeline). Such notice shall inform the potential applicants of the need to (1) complete a pre-proposal form, and (2) submit it to PacifiCorp by early October. PacifiCorp will provide Cowlitz PUD copies of pre-proposal forms. Applicants will be requested to complete a short (2-3 pages) pre-proposal form that briefly describes the proposed project, expected results and benefits, and implementation details (see Appendix B for form). PacifiCorp will compile and with Cowlitz PUD evaluate pre-proposals. To minimize any bias, individual reviewers (subject matter experts from the Utilities) will evaluate and score all proposals. PacifiCorp together with Cowlitz PUD shall prepare a report summarizing the evaluation outcome and provide it to the ACC by early November. Included in the report will be a list of the pre-proposals and the Utilities ranking of pre-proposals including a narrative explaining ranking and funding recommendations (all submitted pre-proposal forms will be attached to report). After gathering input from the ACC, PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD will finalize pre-proposal selection. Based on the number of projects, individual project cost, and funding available, PacifiCorp together with Cowlitz PUD will notify applicants of their selection for further consideration. This selection should occur by early December.

Comment: Should Utilities then prioritize the projects as to which should receive priority funding? Priority is based on scores?

Upon receiving notice that a project has been selected for further consideration, the applicant will have until mid January to complete and submit a full proposal (see Appendix C for form). PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD will evaluate and rank the proposals and report conclusions in a report to the ACC. The report will include a description of all proposed Resource Projects, an evaluation of each Resource Project, and the basis for recommending or not recommending a project for funding. The Utilities will Consult with the ACC and give ACC representatives a 30-day period to review and provide comment on conclusions. An annual meeting of the ACC will follow the review period to allow Consultation on Resource Projects described in the report. The meeting is to be no sooner than 30 days and no later than 60 days after distribution of the report. Per ACC input, the Utilities will finalize the list of projects to receive funding and notify funding recipients. It is expected that this final review process will be completed by early April.

Comment: Are other steps needed or the above modified to make sure the projects are reviewed consistently and fairly?

It is the intent of the Settlement Agreement Parties that the ACC shall strive to operate by consensus and in the case of the Aquatics Fund, strive to reach agreement on Resource Projects to be funded. As provided in the Settlement Agreement, any disputes are to be resolved as expeditiously and informally as possible, and that issues within the scope of the ACC are discussed in those committees before being referred to the ADR Procedures. Any disputes among ACC members shall be resolved in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.

For each selected project, PacifiCorp will distribute funding according to an invoiced time and materials basis, with a not-to-exceed amount for the total project. Project proponents will be responsible to include a report of activities for invoiced amount. Upon project completion and prior to final invoice payment, project proponent, the utilities representatives, along with ACC representatives if they so choose, shall visit the project and conduct a project close-out review.

5.0 Review of Funding Process

This document has been prepared in Consultation with the ACC representatives to meet identified obligations in the Settlement Agreement. As provided in the Settlement Agreement, this document which includes both the Aquatic Fund strategic plan and administrative aspects may be modified periodically with the approval of the ACC.

Table 4.1. Funding Process Timeline

Activity	Target Milestone Date
Submit Request For Pre-Proposal Forms	Early September
Pre-Proposal Forms due	Early October
Pre-Proposal Listing and Evaluation Report Submitted to ACC	Early November
Pre-Proposal Report Comments due from ACC	Late November
Finalize List of Selected Projects for Additional Consideration	Early December
Submit Request For Proposals to Selected Applicants	Early December
Proposals due	Mid January
Proposal Evaluation Report Submitted to ACC (30 day review)	Mid February
Proposal Report Comments due	Mid March
Finalize List of Selected Projects and Notify Project Funding Recipients	Early April
Contract Procurement	April
Submit Report To FERC	May
Funding Available for Invoicing	April

Appendix A
Geographic scope of Aquatic Fund

(See attached)

Appendix B

PRE- PROPOSAL FORM -

Lewis River Aquatic Fund

Form Intent:
To provide a venue for an applicant to clearly indicate the technical basis and support for proposed project. Specifically the project's consistency with recovery plans, Settlement Agreement Fund objectives, technical studies and assessments which support the proposed action and approach.

Proposal format:
Please complete the following form for each proposal. Maps, design drawings and other supporting materials may be attached. The request is to be brief in response with a total completed form length of no more than 3 pages of text.

The deadline for Pre-Proposal Form submission is mm/dd/yy. Please submit materials to:

Frank Shrier
PacifiCorp – LCT 1500
825 NE Multnomah
Portland, OR 97232

1. Applicant organization.

2. Organization purpose

3. Project manager (name, address, telephone, email, fax).

Note: Please attach a resume or other description of the education and experience of the persons responsible for project implementation.

4. Project Title

5. Summary of Project proposal

Note: Please include description of how project addresses Lewis River Aquatic Fund priorities and identify any impacts to other resource areas (e.g. wildlife, recreation, etc.).

6. Project location (including River/Stream and Lat/Long coordinates if available).

7. Expected products and results (Please attach any drawings).

8. Benefits of proposed Project

9. Project partners and roles.

10. Community involvement (to date and planned).

11. Procedure for monitoring and reporting on results.

12. Project schedule (anticipated start date, major milestones, completion date).

13. Funding requested (estimated cost for project design, permitting (including necessary resource surveys), construction, and monitoring).

14. Type and source of other contributions (Identify cash (C) and/or in-kind (IK), and status, pending (P) or confirmed (Co)).

15. If you have technical assistance needs for this project, please briefly describe such needs.

Appendix C

PROPOSAL FORM -

Lewis River Aquatic Fund

Form Intent:
To provide a venue for an applicant to clearly indicate the technical basis and support for proposed project. Specifically the project's consistency with recovery plans, SA Fund objectives, technical studies and assessments which support the proposed action and approach.

Proposal format:
Please complete the following form for your proposal. Maps, design drawings and other supporting materials may be attached.

The deadline for Proposal Form submission is mm/dd/yy. Please submit materials to:

Frank Shrier
PacifiCorp – LCT 1500
825 NE Multnomah
Portland, OR 97232

1. Project Title

2. Project Manager

3. Identification of problem or opportunity to be addressed

   Summarize information about the problem or opportunity addressed by your proposal.

4. Background

   Provide information related to how this project fits into greater watershed objectives and any previously collected information at the project site (e.g. fish surveys, habitat delineation, etc)

5. Project Objective(s)

   State the objectives of your proposal including how the project is consistent with Aquatics Fund objectives and recovery plans. Describe the technical basis for the objectives including the identification of any supporting technical references.

6. Tasks

State the specific actions which must be taken to achieve the project objectives.

7. Methods

Describe methods to be used. When using Best Management Practices (BMPs) identify sources of BMPs and how they will protect resource values.

8. Specific Work Products

Identify specific deliverable results of the project. Project managers will be required to provide status updates with submission of project invoices.

9. Project Duration

a. Identify project duration. Note that duration of a project funded from Fiscal Year 20xx appropriations may extend beyond the end of the fiscal year.

b. Provide a detailed project schedule to include:
- Initiation of project.
- Completion date for each milestone or major task.
- Project close-out site visit (with PacifiCorp, Cowlitz PUD, and ACC representatives)

10. Permits

Identify any applicable permits and resource surveys required for project. Please include timeline for obtaining and any action taken to-date. Applicant will be responsible for securing all such necessary permits. Landowner permission is required prior to finalization of a Funding Agreement with PacifiCorp.

On-the-ground (dirt moving) projects will be required to be in compliance with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, Sections 7 and 10 of the Endangered Species Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as well as Department of the Interior regulations on hazardous substance determinations. Project site surveys may be required in order to comply with these and other regulations.

11. Matching Funds and In-kind Contributions

If applicable, describe any matching funds and/or in-kind contributions that you have secured or have requested through other means. Matching funds are those funds contributed to the project from other funding sources. In-kind contributions may include donated labor, materials, or equipment. Please be specific in your description of contributions and use of volunteers (e.g. ACE construction is donating 8 hours of backhoe operation including operator).

12. Professional Review of Proposed Project

It is encouraged that the proposal be reviewed by an applicable resource professional prior to submission for funding. Focus of such review should be on biological value and proposed methodology. Please note who completed the review and contact information. This does not

have to be a third party review, and can come from someone associated with the sponsoring organization.

13. Budget

Provide a detailed budget for the project stages (Final design, Permitting, Construction, Monitoring/Reporting). Include:

- Personnel costs
  - Labor and estimated hours
- Operating expenses
  - Supplies and materials
  - Mileage
  - Administrative overhead

If in-kind contributions have been acquired, please note contributions according to project stage within the budget.

Appendix D

Lewis River Aquatics Fund – Individual Project Evaluation Sheet

For each Evaluation Criteria listed below, a determination of "meets" or "does not meet" or a score of 1 to 5 is assigned by project evaluator. If during the Pre-Proposal review the project receives a "does not meet" response to any "Consistency with Fund Objectives and Priorities" component, the proposal will be dropped from further evaluation and funding. A 1 is the lowest score (does not or very unlikely to meet objectives), a 5 the highest score (greater likelihood of meeting objectives). Scores are multiplied by the assigned weighting then totaled for a single project score.

A. Consistency with Fund Objectives and Priorities (Meets or Does not meet): 1. Benefit fish recovery throughout the North Fork Lewis River, priority to federal ESA-listed species (Bull Trout, Chinook, Steelhead, and Chum) 2. Support the re-introduction of anadromous fish throughout the Basin (Spring Chinook, Winter Steelhead, Coho, and Sea-run Cutthroat) 3. Enhance fish habitat in the Lewis River Basin, with priority given to the North Fork Lewis River.	
B. How does the project benefit priority fish species and stocks? (Spring Chinook, Winter Steelhead, Coho, Bull Trout, and Sea-run Cutthroat) (40 % weight): ▪ Does the proposal clearly describe the expected fish benefits of the project? ▪ Does the proposal clearly identify the salmonid species and stocks that would benefit from the project? ▪ Does the project address a limiting factor(s) to the target species, a limiting life history stage, or an important habitat process or condition? ▪ Will the project provide long-term benefits? Does the project provide tangible, on-the-ground benefits? ▪ Is the project generally consistent with the intent (strategies, measures, actions, and priorities) of applicable recovery and planning documents (e.g. Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery	Score = _____ multiplied by 4.0 = _____

Plan)?	
C. Scientific validity and technical quality of proposed project (40% weight): • Is the problem to salmonids and the associated objectives of the proposed project clearly described? • Does the proposal employ appropriate techniques, adequate design and proper siting? • Is it clear how the proposed project will meet its intent and purpose? • Is it likely that the project will achieve stated objectives? • Does the project provide for implementation monitoring? If so what monitoring protocols will be used? Are the benefits or outcomes from the project measurable (e.g. number of trees planted or amount of structure placed)? • Have watershed processes and a larger global aspect been considered in developing the proposal? • How does the project fit within the fish needs as identified through watershed planning documents, recovery plans, etc? • Has the project proposal received professional review? • Does the proposal identify any negative or positive impacts to other resource areas (e.g. wildlife, recreation, etc.)?	Score = _____ multiplied by 4.0 = _____
D. Ability for the project proponent to successfully implement proposed project (10% weight) • Does proposal include both appropriate numbers of personnel and experienced team members? • Has the applying party submitted proposals in previous years? If their proposal received funding, has it been successfully implemented? • Will the project be able to obtain the necessary permits in a timely manner?	Score = _____ multiplied by 1.0 = _____

E. Cost effectiveness and timeliness (10% weight) • Does the project have matching funding or in-kind participation? Is there collaboration between numerous parties? • Is the project budget identified by work effort (administration, materials, labor, etc.) and is it appropriate? • Does the project have a reasonable cost relative to the anticipated benefits? • Is the project self-maintaining once completed? If not, how will maintenance be achieved? • Can the project activities be planned and initiated in one year?	Score = _____ multiplied by 1.0 = _____
Total Weighted Score	**XX**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
Lacey, WA

Restoration and Recovery Programs
Notification of Funding Availability
Fiscal Year 2009

General Information

The purpose of this notification is to inform current and potential new partners about Federal fiscal year (FY) 2009 funding opportunities for restoration and recovery projects through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office (WWFWO). This notification acts as a tool for us to become better informed about potential projects in Western Washington and for us to more strategically plan which WWFWO program to use if funding is provided. Project technical assistance maybe provided through all our programs.

This package contains information about our different restoration and recovery Programs. Technical assistance and funding for restoration and recovery projects are available through the **Puget Sound Coastal Program (PSCP)**, **Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (PFW)**, **Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program (CFRP)**, **and the Recovery Program (RP)**. For Program specific information, see Table 2 on page 4 and sections: PSCP = p. 11; PFW = p. 12; CFRP = p. 12; RP = p. 13.

In addition, information is provided for two other national Service restoration programs – the **National Fish Passage Program (NFPP)** and the **Western Native Trout Initiative (WNTI)**. For specific information see the following sections: NFPP = p. 17 and WNTI = p. 17. Although funding decisions are made by the National Office, the WWFWO helps with the development and evaluation of projects eligible for NFPP and WNTI.

This package also contains a suggested format for you to use to provide us information about your potential projects. Although your project may be eligible for funding from more than one Program, you only need to provide the information once. We will use this information to evaluate the eligibility of your project for the different programs and how they meet program objectives.

Due Dates

To best evaluate the different projects and prioritize them according to the different programs, we are setting due dates. Initial project information is due by **September 12, 2008**. Initial project information submitters will be contacted by October 3, 2008, to let them know whether or not to submit detailed project information which will help us better assess and prioritize the projects we initially select. We will keep all the initial project information on file to potentially use later in the year if additional funding becomes available. Detailed project information is due by **December 12, 2008**.

We request that project information be submitted electronically (email or compact disk) by the due dates below. Please contact a program biologist (Tables 3 and 5) if you have extenuating circumstances and are not able to meet this requirement. Project information must be received in our office (not just postmarked) by the dates listed below by 5 pm.

Table 1. Due dates.

Item Description	Applicable File Name	Date Due by 5 pm
Initial Project Information	Initial Project Information form	September 12, 2008
Project sponsors contacted on ranking of their Initial Project Information	NA	October 3, 2008
Detailed Project Information	Will be sent out after initial review	December 12, 2008
Additional Information for Funded Projects	Will be sent out after final review and ranking	February 25, 2009
Project sponsors will be notified of scoring and funding awards	NA	February – April, 2009
Funds available for projects (subject to authorization)	NA	March – June, 2009

Send your Initial Project Information to:

Email: **projects@fws.gov**

or

Mail: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
Attention: Rich Carlson
510 Desmond Drive, Suite 102
Lacey, Washington 98503

Funding for each of our restoration programs is contingent upon Congressional and Service authorization. Approximate amounts of program funds anticipated available in FY 2009 are:

Program	Amount ($)
Puget Sound Coastal Program	160,000 – 200,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	150,000 – 200,000
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration	150,000 – 200,000
Recovery Program	500,000 – 750,000

Figure 1. Focus areas

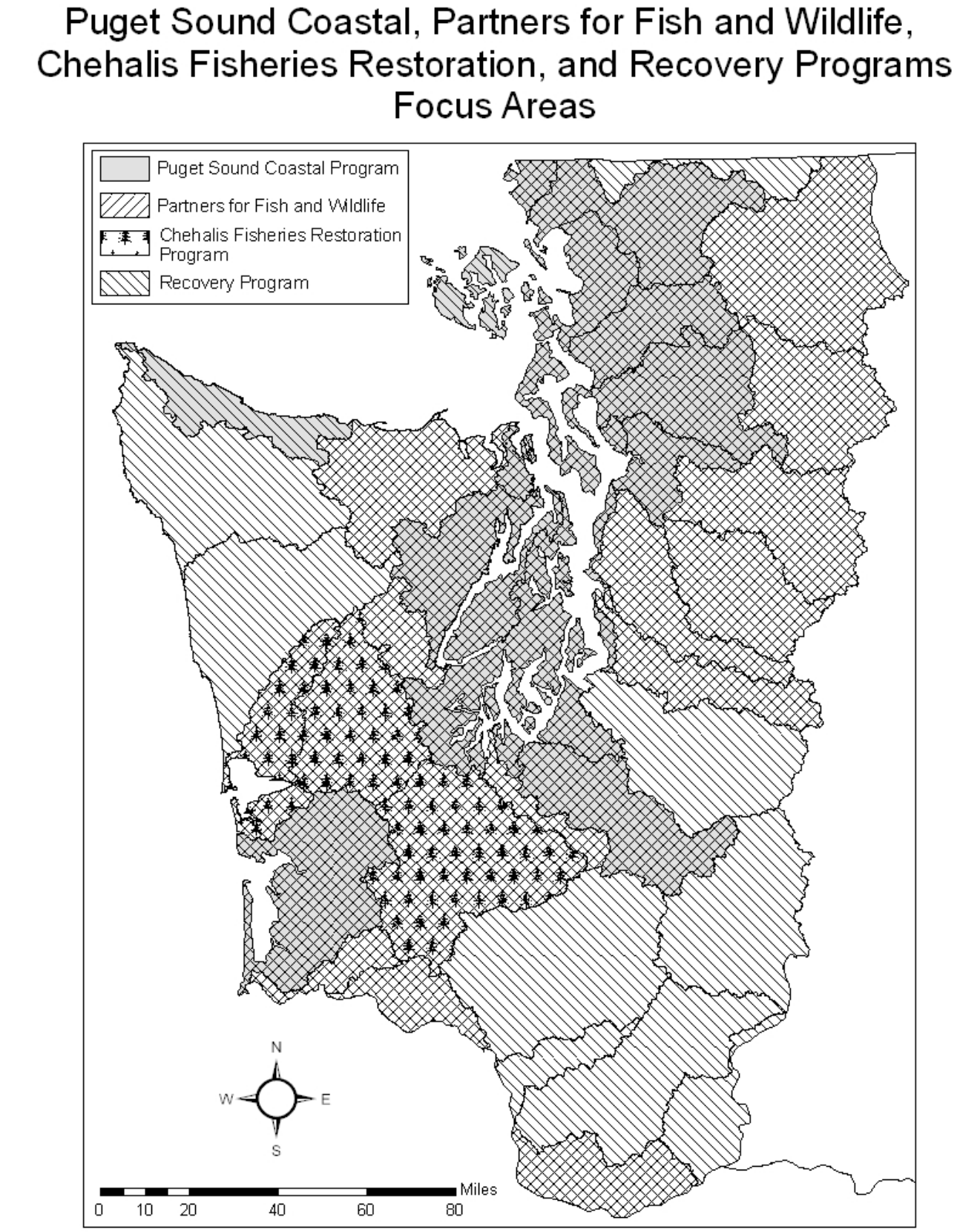

Table 2. Program eligibility summary.

	Puget Sound Coastal Program (Page 9)	Partners for Fish and Wildlife (Page 9)	Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program (Page 10)	Recovery Program (Page 11)
Geographic Focus Area (see map on p. 3 and specific information in Program sections).	4th Field HUC Codes: 17110002 - 17110004, 17110007, 17110008, 17110011, 17110015, 17110018 - 17110021, 17100106	4th Filed HUC Codes: 17080001, 17080003, 17080006, 17110002, 17110004 , 17110007, 17110008, 17110011, 17110015, 17110020, 17100103 – 17100106	Grays Harbor Basin and Chehalis River Basin	Western Washington
On-the-Ground Work?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outreach and Education?	Yes, if part of on the ground project	Yes, if part of on the ground project	Yes	Yes
Assessment and Research?	No	No	Assessment only	Yes
Maximum $ per project	$25,000	$25,000	Approximately $50,000	$80,000/year
Maximum Administrative Overhead that can be charged to Program (p. 8)	15%	15%	15%	15%
Cost share Requirement (also see p. 7, 8, and 9)	Prefer 50%*, 25% minimum	Prefer 50%* minimum	Prefer 50%*, Approximately 25% minimum	25% minimum
Minimum years maintained by cooperator/ landowner	10	10	10	10
Projects on Federal land?	Yes - preference is for non-Federal	No	Yes - preference is for non-Federal	Yes
Projects on State land?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Are Federal partners eligible?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

* A 50% cost share is the same as a 1:1 cost share. In other words, if you are requesting $20,000, you would need to have $20,000 in match.

Who Are Our Partners

Any private, State, tribal, nonprofit organization, community group (such as a watershed team), land trust, individual entity, or Federal entity (only for some Programs, see Table 2).

Project Development Assistance

Technical assistance in developing your project and proposal is available from the Service. We strongly recommend you contact a biologist (Table 3) for guidance and questions you may have regarding development of your initial project information. Service biologists will work closely with project sponsors; when possible, conduct site visits to project locations; provide technical assistance; and determine if projects are eligible for funding. Project sponsors are expected to

plan projects, coordinate with landowners and partners, hire and run crews, and conduct research.

Table 3. Program Contacts

WWFWO Program	Contact	Phone Number	E-mail
Puget Sound Coastal Program	Ginger Phalen	360-753-5819	ginger_phalen@fws.gov
	Rich Carlson	360-753-5829	rich_carlson@fws.gov
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	J.F. (Paco) Rodriguez	360-753-4066	julio_rodriguez@fws.gov
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration	Rich Carlson	360-753-5829	rich_carlson@fws.gov
National Fish Passage Program	Ginger Phalen	360-753-5819	ginger_phalen@fws.gov
Western Native Trout Initiative	Ginger Phalen	360-753-5819	ginger_phalen@fws.gov
Recovery Program	See Table 5 for WWFWO contact by species		

Restoration and Recovery Strategy

The WWFWO focuses its efforts on actions that recover listed species or preclude the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act and protect Service trust species. Trust species include federally listed species, species of concern, migratory birds, and interjurisdictional fish. Go to http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/pdf/species_list.pdf for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed species and species of concern. National Marine Fisheries Service listed species can be found at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/fish.htm

The programs listed above promote the care, restoration, and recovery of these fish, wildlife, and their habitats through on-the-ground activities, public education, assessment, and research. With the goal of restoring ecosystem or watershed health, we emphasize protecting and reconnecting functioning habitats and engaging in efforts that sustain and restore the physical processes that form and maintain habitat (rather than treating symptoms caused by altered processes). With the goal of recovering at-risk species, we emphasize undertaking actions consistent with documents that guide species recovery or that lead to the reduction in threats to a species' status.

There is a sequence of events that most effectively leads to the restoration of ecosystem or species health. The first step is to assess the status of, and impacts to, ecosystem processes. Second, information from the assessment should be used to develop a restoration plan that provides specific prescriptions for protection and restoration activities. The restoration plan should give top priority to protecting functioning habitat and to reconnecting fragmented functioning habitats. Efforts to actively restore habitat should target areas with low to moderate disturbance, for which we have the best information about anthropogenic impacts.

We also believe the most effective approach to aiding at-risk species is by implementing conservation actions identified by species-specific plans to recover listed species, or to preclude the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act. These documents include Federal and

State recovery plans, species actions plans, or species assessment forms prepared by species experts and agencies responsible for protecting rare species. Projects consistent with these documents are priority conservation actions for these species.

Types of Projects We Typically Fund

Subject to specific Program requirements (see Table 2.)

Riparian and Wetland

Silviculture treatments (alder girdling, conifer release, conifer interplanting, brush control)
Reducing livestock impacts (installation of fencing, crossings, and off-channel watering devices)
Woody debris supplementation for amphibian and riparian dependent species habitat diversity
Non-native plant and animal removal/control and/or native plant establishment/diversification
Fill removal
Hydrologic regime improvements (dike breaching, ditch plugging, drainage tile removal)
Native species captive breeding, propagation, introduction, re-establishment
Predator control to benefit native species recovery

Instream

Culvert replacements to improve fish passage using WDFW Stream Simulation or No-slope design criteria
Culvert and associated fill removal to restore stream channel configuration
Nutrient cycling supplementation (such as salmon carcass deployment)
Placement of key wood pieces to induce large woody debris jams
Native species captive breeding, propagation, introduction, re-establishment
Non-native plant and animal removal/control
Predator control to benefit native species recovery

Upland

Road abandonment, decommissioning, obliteration (beyond Requirements p. 7)
Road drainage improvements and storm proofing (beyond Requirements p. 7)
Re-establishment of historic contours (sidecast pullback, fill of cuts, swale re-creation)
Habitat diversity activities (creation of cavities, bat slits, snags, coarse woody debris)
Silvicultural treatments (oak release, thinning/planting to benefit wildlife habitat)
Non-native plant and animal removal/control
Native plant establishment/diversification/enhancement
Reducing livestock impacts (installation of fencing to reduce competition with wildlife)
Native species captive breeding, propagation, introduction, re-establishment
Predator control to benefit native species recovery
Cross fencing for pasture management (eligible only for Recovery Program)

Assessment and Research

Pre- and post-project monitoring (photo-documentation and data collection)
Watershed or reach level assessments to identify and support restoration opportunities
Research (including genetic work supporting recovery planning)
Population surveys and status assessment of at-risk species
Hatchery, broodstock, artificial propagation, or captive breeding operations and facilities (eligible only for Recovery Program)

Outreach and Education
Workshops and site tours for stakeholders
Educational displays and brochures, signage, newsletters
School teacher training and classroom environmental education

Types of Projects We Do Not Fund

Pond creation
Cleanup of Federal or State designated environmental contaminant sites
Community beautification and/or recreational access
Fines/penalties due to non-compliance with Federal, State, or local laws
Fish passage using WDFW Hydraulic design criteria
Gravel bar mining
Gravel trap development or maintenance
Improvement of natural resources for commercial or private profit
Land acquisitions, conservation easements, or appraisals
Required Habitat Conservation Plan activities
Required mitigation
Streambank hardening (rip-rap, bulkheads, or other armoring)
Structure-based restoration planned without primary consideration of habitat protection, habitat connectivity, or habitat-forming processes

Additional Information

Riparian Buffer

Our programs work with partners to voluntarily restore riparian areas on their property. The purpose of restoring riparian areas is to improve water quality, including reducing water temperatures and nutrient runoff; reduce sedimentation; provide wildlife corridors; increase large wood recruitment; and increase habitat complexity. Projects with larger buffer widths will receive higher ratings during our review process.

Habitat Conservation Plan Agreements

Only those activities or parts of activities that are over-and-above the requirements of an existing Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) are eligible for funding. Cost share requirements would depend on which program funded the project. We will not provide funding for a required activity or mitigation in an HCP.

Road work on Conservation and Protection Lands

We will apply the standard cost share requirements for assessment, planning, maintenance, decommissioning, or abandonment activities on conservation and protection lands. This applies to landowners who own or acquire land or a conservation easement (conservation easement must be at least 30 years), primarily for the purpose of permanent protection, conservation and restoration, and inherit a road network that is in need of assessment, planning maintenance, decommissioning, or abandoning.

Washington State Forest Practice Rules for Forest Roads and Fish Passage and Hydraulic Codes of Washington

The Forest Practice Rules negotiated under the Forest and Fish Agreement became effective in July 2001. The rules state that all forest roads must be covered under an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) within 5 years of the effective date of this rule, or

by December 31, 2005, and that all forest roads must be improved and maintained to the standards of the WAC 222-24 within 15 years of the effective date of these rules.

Table 4. Minimum cost share requirements for road related project types. These figures represent the percentage (%) of the total cost that the project sponsor would have to contribute towards the project.

	Industrial Forest Landowners / Managers*	**Public (State, city, county)***	**Family Forest Owner (FFO) and Small Landowners**
Road Abandonment:			
- Orphaned Roads	25**	25**	25**
- Active & Inactive Roads	75	50	25**
Fish Passage Barriers at Road Crossings	75	50	25**
Road Maintenance and Storm-proofing	Not eligible for funding	50	25**
Assessments and Inventories (culvert and road)	Not eligible for funding	50	25**

*For the purpose of determining project cost share within this Notification of Funding Availability, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, which has a mandate to maximize income from forest harvest, is considered to be an Industrial Forest Manager, not Public.

**The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program has a minimum cost share requirement of approximately 50% for all project types and does not provide technical or financial assistance for State and Federal lands.

1. Orphaned Roads – Definition: Orphaned roads are roads that were built before 1974, prior to modern construction standards and have not been used for forest practice activities since 1974. Eligibility: If an orphaned road is identified in the RMAP as a potential or actual damage risk to public resources, and landowners are willing to abandon the orphaned road, then the project is eligible for funding.

2. Active & Inactive Roads – Definition: Active roads are roads actively being used for hauling forest products or road building materials. Inactive roads are roads not actively being used, but will be used in the future. Eligibility: If an active or inactive road is identified in the RMAP as a potential or actual damage risk to public resources, and landowners are willing to abandon the active/inactive road, then the project is eligible for funding.

3. Fish Passage Barriers –

A. Definition: The Forest Practices Rules, as updated, also requires the provision of fish passage at water road crossings as a part of the RMAP process. All fish passage barriers on privately owned forest land should be addressed within the 15 year time frame. Eligibility: Fish passage barriers that have been identified as high priority through an RMAP process.

B. Definition: The Hydraulic Code Rules of Washington require that owners of roads provide for fish passage at water/road crossings. Eligibility: Fish passage barriers that have been identified as high priority through a watershed (or other) assessment, process, or plan.

Administrative Overhead Definition

Administrative overhead expenses are those costs required by the cooperator to support the primary organization. If the cooperator has not established a mandatory rate, project specific costs should be listed as Administrative Overhead Expenses on the Budget sheet. Typical expenses include office rent, utilities, accounting, and vehicles. Administrative overhead expenses charged to a WWFWO program can not exceed 15% of the amount of direct costs requested from the Service. Any additional overhead charges should be counted as cooperator cost share.

Cost Share Definition

Cost share, as used in this Notification of Funding Availability, is defined as the amount or percentage of the total project cost that the cooperator (or their partners) must contribute towards the project. For example: You estimate your project will cost $26,000, and the Program you are applying for requires a 25% minimum cost share. The most you could request from the Service would be $19,950, and you, or your partners, would have to provide the remaining $6,650. For all Programs, if applicants provide cost share higher than the 25% minimum, more points will be awarded, increasing the project's competitiveness.

Cash: Funds that have been secured or are pending final approval from Federal, State, or private sources will be counted as eligible cost share. Project sponsors must differentiate between secured and pending cash cost share amounts.

In-Kind: Eligible in-kind cost share types include those services committed from other Federal, State, or private sources such as: labor, use of personnel equipment, surveying, or other contributions that would otherwise require funds.

Ineligible in-kind cost share types include: value of the land, costs associated with unrelated or ineligible projects, and work performed by Service personnel.

Evaluation, Selection, and Funding Process

If you are interested in working with the WWFWO as a partner on your project and receiving FY 2009 restoration or recovery Program funding, we strongly recommend you submit the requested Initial and Detailed Project Information Form by the dates identified above. Your project information may be subject to release to the general public. See p. 2 for submission timeline and for the email and mail addresses.

Initial Project Information

Please complete the Initial Project Information form (or provide information in a similar format) which includes a brief project description, objectives, and project location and submit it to the WWFWO by **September 12, 2008** (see Initial Project Information form). This information will assist program biologists, manage workloads, and insure that project sponsors have timely access to technical assistance.

Program biologists will review all initial project information for program eligibility, benefits to habitat/ species, partner involvement, monitoring plan, project feasibility, and cost. Based upon this review, a select group of project sponsors will be invited to submit detailed project information. Initial project information not selected at this time will not be requested to submit detailed project information; however, the initial project information will be kept on file in case additional funding becomes available.

Detailed Project Information
We only request detailed project information from project sponsors who have submitted initial project information. The detailed project information is a key document for us to use as we compare projects, assess how they meet program criteria and goals, and evaluate benefits to habitat/species. The program biologist will provide the project sponsor the detailed project information materials. When possible, Service personnel will conduct field site visits to provide technical assistance to potential project partners in project development and preparation of detailed project information materials. The detailed project information should be submitted by **December 12, 2008**.

The information provided will allow interdisciplinary teams to review, score, and prioritize all of the detailed project information. Based upon this review, your detailed project information will be placed within Tier 1 or 2 categories. Projects that fully meet the review criteria will be placed in Tier 1 and will be considered for funding first. Projects that do not fully meet the review criteria will be placed in Tier 2 and will be considered for funding second. Detailed Project Information that are late or that do not address all Detailed Project Information questions risk not being considered for funding.

Final decisions regarding project funding are made by the WWFWO manager or his/her designee. The Service reserves the right to fund projects outside of this competitive process, if necessary, in order to maximize ecological benefits and meet Program goals. Project sponsors will be notified of final scoring and funding by April 2009. Projects that are not funded through this Notification of Funding Availability may be referred to other funding sources as appropriate.

Additional Information for Funded Projects
For projects that will receive funding, additional information will be required by February 25, 2009, in order for Program biologists to complete the funding agreement and compliances.

For projects that will receive funding, the agency, non-profit group, or other entity sponsoring the project will be required to document cost share in a Cost Share Commitment Letter. This letter documents the type and amount of cost share contributions provided from project partners.

For on-the-ground restoration and recovery projects that will receive funding, the landowner, the cooperator, and the Service must sign a Landowner Agreement before funding is made available. This agreement provides for the following purposes: 1) describes the restoration or recovery activity that will take place; 2) insures that all parties understand the activities that will be undertaken; 3) secures the Federal investment for at least 10 years, preferably longer; 4) allows the cooperator and the Service to access the project site for post-project monitoring (with advance notification); 5) outlines modification procedures; and, 6) outlines the rights and responsibilities of the Service, the landowner, and the cooperator.

Funding Agreements
The landowner, agency, or other entity that is the recipient of funds for a project is the cooperator. A funding agreement is required between the Service and the cooperator. This is a fiscal document that provides for the transfer of funds for the project, on a reimbursable basis. The document may be a cooperative agreement, a grant agreement, or an interagency agreement. Electronic funds transfer payment is required to ensure timely processing. Annual and final reports, at a minimum, are required to ensure cooperator performance.

Environmental/Cultural Resource Requirements and Permits

The Cooperator is responsible for ensuring that all funded projects meet applicable Federal, State, and local environmental and cultural resource regulations before project activities begin. Service biologists will complete compliance processes for the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), contaminants review, and the National Historic Preservation Act. Site visits by Service restoration and recovery personnel are typically necessary to complete required documentation.

Landowners and/or cooperators are required to secure any Federal, State, and local permits necessary for the project, such as Clean Water Act Section 404, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulics Project Approval, or State Environmental Policy Act compliance. Obtaining permits may take up to a year or more depending on the type of the project.
The Service has completed consultation under Section 7 of the ESA for some restoration projects in western Washington. This consultation covers 15 restoration project types that are most commonly funded by the Programs. If your project is selected for funding, a Service biologist will work with you to ensure compliance with the Terms and Conditions of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) and the Service's PBO, or to otherwise be in compliance with ESA requirements. Some of the required items include: a pollution and erosion control plan for the project site; spill response kit; monitoring before, during, and after project completion; 80% plant survival for planting projects; proper handling, transfer, and documentation of fish removed when an in-stream project site is dewatered; photo documentation using photo points; and, reporting project information to the Service and NMFS.

Program Information

Puget Sound Coastal Program

The Puget Sound Coastal Program (PSCP) is part of the Service's National Coastal Program. In 1991, the PSCP was established to protect, restore, and enhance the natural resources of Washington's coastal ecosystems. We work closely with partners to conserve fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats in Puget Sound, an "estuary of national significance." Partnerships with other agencies, Native American Tribes, citizens, and organizations are emphasized. The PSCP has identified geographic focus areas. These areas are: North Puget Sound and the Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca; South Puget Sound and Hood Canal; and Willapa Bay (see Figure 1, Focus Areas). Projects occurring outside of these focus area boundaries are eligible for funding; however, we prioritize partnership and project development within the focus areas.

Goals:

- ★ Restore and protect coastal habitats through completion of interagency projects; provide technical assistance in the restoration process; and provide cost share where appropriate.
- ★ Collect and develop information on the status of and threats to fish and wildlife and their habitats in Puget Sound and the Washington Coast. Provide this information to decision makers.
- ★ Use outreach and education to improve stewardship and conservation of Washington's coastal resources. Increase understanding about preventing the introduction and spread of coastal and marine non-native, invasive species.

Types of projects preferred for funding for PSCP:
Due to the highly developed and/or impacted state of most of our coastal resources in Washington, projects tend to be large and multi-partner in nature. Our primary focus is on-the-ground projects within the above mentioned focus areas.

- ★ Tide gate or dike removal to restore tidal hydrology to estuarine wetlands.
- ★ Protection and restoration of estuarine and near-shore habitat.
- ★ Removal of derelict fishing gear.
- ★ Protection and restoration of unique coastal upland habitats and coastal habitats that support federally listed species or species of concern.
- ★ Removal of blockages in tidally influenced waters for the restoration of fish passage.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

The Partners for Fish and Wildlife (PFW) Program is a national voluntary habitat restoration program that provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners, Tribes and other conservation partners. PFW focuses on restoring habitat for migratory birds, inter-jurisdictional fish, and declining plant and animal species. The PFW Program has identified geographic focus areas. These areas are: Puget Trough; Southwest Washington; and Strait of Juan de Fuca (see map on Page 3). Projects occurring outside of these focuses area boundaries are eligible for funding; however, we prioritize partnership and project development within the focus areas. Priority habitats in western Washington include wetland, in-stream, riparian, and prairies.

Goals:

- ★ Develop partnerships through proactive, voluntary cooperative efforts with other agencies, private and non-Federal landowners, and Native Americans to restore habitat on private lands;
- ★ Reestablish habitat function through restoration and/or enhancement activities;
- ★ Improve water quality;
- ★ Provide corridors and decrease impediments to native fish and wildlife migration;
- ★ Enhance the environmental integrity of the National Wildlife Refuge System by restoring private lands that influence habitat on Refuge lands.

Types of projects preferred for funding for PFW:
Projects may include, but are not limited to: planting native trees and shrubs and other vegetation; installing fencing and off-stream livestock watering facilities; restoring wetland hydrology; removing stream blockages; and controlling invasive plants.

Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program

Significant runs of salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat trout have declined throughout the Chehalis Basin, the second largest watershed in Washington. Commercial and sport fishing have greatly diminished in the area.

The CFRP's goal is to recover Chehalis Basin fisheries by:

- ★ Forming partnerships with private landowners, non-profit organizations, and local, tribal, and State agencies
- ★ Implementing habitat restoration, habitat assessment, and public education projects

Objectives:

- ★ Improve water quality in Inner Grays Harbor and the Upper Chehalis River Basin.
- ★ Restore or improve natural spawning and rearing habitat.
- ★ Extend the range of wild spawning anadromous fish to achieve optimum habitat use.
- ★ Increase public awareness of fisheries habitat restoration values in the Chehalis Basin.

Types of projects preferred for funding for CFRP:
On-the-ground projects in watersheds that are in relatively good condition, have ongoing restoration efforts, and that have a completed watershed assessment will receive priority. Assessment projects that fill identified data gaps in existing watershed assessments will receive priority. Outreach projects that are established and successful or that are innovative will receive priority.

Recovery Program

The Recovery Program funds projects in western Washington that will restore habitat or implement conservation actions which directly contribute to the conservation of at-risk species. Any Federal, State, tribal, municipal, non-profit, or individual entity can apply for recovery funds. At-risk species (Table 5) and activities which specifically benefit them are the target of this Program. Funding will be prioritized for projects which meet the following goals.

Goals:

- ★ For listed (endangered or threatened) species: restore habitat or implement conservation actions consistent with Federal recovery plans and/or species action plans that will help recover these species.
- ★ For candidate (not yet listed) species: restore habitat or undertake conservation actions consistent with State recovery plans or Federal species assessment and listing priority assessment forms, that will help preclude the need to list these species in the future.
- ★ For species of concern: restore habitat or carry out conservation actions that will meaningfully contribute to either increasing knowledge about these species or to reducing the primary threat(s) to these species.

Types of projects preferred for funding under the Recovery Program are those that:

- ★ Address one or more of the species targeted in Table 5;
- ★ Implement Federal recovery plan tasks or meet recovery criteria for a species; and/or carry out or contribute to accomplishing a strategic action identified in a species action plan and/or a State plan/strategy for that species; and
- ★ Provide a measurable benefit to a species' recovery or a species' status

Projects may be proposed for: animal, plant, and habitat surveys; research; assessment and monitoring; species captive breeding, propagation, introduction, re-establishment, and genetic work; habitat protection, restoration, and management; predator control to promote species recovery; or public education and outreach.

Table 5 identifies species targeted by this Program, the Federal or State documents that should be used to guide conservation actions for these species, and who can be contacted for additional information about each species and about any proposals benefiting that species.

Projects benefiting target species should be coordinated in advance of submission with the WWFWO contact associated with each target species to maximize project competitiveness.

Table 5. Recovery Program target species information for western Washington.[1]

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	USFWS CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
Endangered Animals				
			Recovery Plan/Other	**Species Action Plan**
Columbian white-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	Ted Thomas	1983 Revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Endangered Plants				
Bradshaw's desert parsley	*Lomatium bradshawii*	Ted Thomas	1993 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Marsh sandwort	*Arenaria paludicola*	Ted Thomas	1998 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Threatened Animals				
Bull trout (Coastal-Puget Sound and Columbia River DPS)	*Salvelinus confluentus*	Jeff Chan, or Shelley Spalding	2004 Draft Federal recovery plan	-
Grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos horribilis*	Jodi Bush	1997 North Cascades Ecosystem Recovery Plan supplement to the 1982 final Federal recovery plan	-
Marbled murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Deanna Lynch	1997 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	Kim Flotlin	1992 Draft Federal recovery plan	-
Oregon silverspot butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	Judy Lantor	2001 Revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Martha Jensen	2001 Draft Federal recovery plan	Draft
Threatened Plants				
Golden paintbrush	*Castilleja levisecta*	Ted Thomas	2000 Final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Kincaid's lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus* ssp. *Kincaidii*		Draft Federal recovery plan (in process)	-
Nelson's checker-mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*		1998 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Candidate Animals				
Fisher (West Coast DPS)	*Martes pennanti*	Martha Jensen	2006 State final recovery plan	Draft
Mardon skipper	*Polites mardon*	Vince Harke	Recommended	Draft

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	USFWS CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
Mazama pocket gopher	*Thomomys mazama* ssp. *couchi, glacialis, louiei, melanops, pugetensis, telmensis, tacomensis, tumuli,*	Kim Flotlin	conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	Draft
Candidate Animals (continued)				
Oregon spotted frog	*Rana pretiosa*	Deanna Lynch	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	-
Streaked horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*	Kim Flotlin		-
Taylor's (Whulge or Edith's) checkerspot butterfly	*Euphydryas editha taylori*	Ted Thomas		-
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Kim Flotlin		-
Species of Concern				
Coastal cutthroat trout (SW Washington/ Columbia River DPS)	*Onchorynchus clarki clarki*	Shelley Spalding	Call USFWS Contact for further information	
Island marble butterfly	*Euchloe ausonides insulanus*	Ted Thomas		
Pacific lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	Carrie Cook-Tabor	Draft conservation plan outline	

[1]Hyperlinks are provided for electronic recovery plans where available. Alternate hyperlink to final rule listing the species is substituted where available, or hyperlink connects to status information.

[2]Candidate species are those species for which the Service has sufficient information to propose for listing. Hyperlinks are provided where available for electronic candidate forms or *Federal Register* notice of petition finding.

[3]Species of concern are those species whose conservation status is of concern to the Service, but more information is needed. Hyperlink provided for draft document indicated.

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*USFWS contacts, by species, are:

Jodi Bush, 360-753-6046, jodi_bush@fws.gov

Jeff Chan, 360-753-9542, jeffrey_chan@fws.gov (for bull trout west of the Cascade crest, except Olympic Peninsula)

Carrie Cook-Tabor, 360-753-9512, carrie_cook-tabor@fws.gov

Kim Flotlin, 360-753-5838, kimberly_flotlin@fws.gov

Vince Harke, 360-753-9529, vince_harke@fws.gov

Martha Jensen, 360-753-9545, martha_jensen@fws.gov

Judy Lantor, 360-753-6056, judy_lantor@fws.gov

Deanna Lynch, 360-753-9545, deanna_lynch@fws.gov

Shelley Spalding, 360-753-7762, shelley_spalding@fws.gov (for Olympic Peninsula bull trout and BT genetic issues)

Ted Thomas, 360-753-4327, ted_thomas@fws.gov

Current versions of species actions plans may be obtained from the Service's Contact for that species.

Other Service Restoration Programs

National Fish Passage Program

The National Fish Passage Program is a nationwide Program. Each year the Service inputs select fish passage projects into the Fisheries Operational Needs System database. Projects are prioritized based upon the benefits to species and the geographical area. Typical projects include barrier culvert removal or replacement with a fish passable culvert or bridge, and re-opening oxbow and off channel habitats. Typical funding amounts range from $15,000 to $80,000 with a minimum 25% cost share requested.

More information is at the following internet site: http://pacific.fws.gov/fisheries/fishpassage/

Western Native Trout Initiative

The Western Native Trout Initiative is a nationwide strategy that harnesses the energies, expertise, and existing partnerships of State and Federal agencies and conservation organizations. The goals of the Program include: protect and maintain intact and healthy aquatic systems, prevent further degradation of fish and aquatic habitats, and increase self-sustaining aquatic systems that support a broad natural diversity of fish and other aquatic species.

Each year the Service inputs select projects into the Fisheries Operational Needs System database. Projects are prioritized based upon the benefits to species and the geographical area. Target species in western Washington include bull trout and coastal cutthroat trout.

More information is at the following internet site:
http://www.fishhabitat.org/documents/WNTIFactSheet.pdf