



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
Restoration and Recovery Programs

Notification of Funding Availability
Fiscal Year 2010

General Information

The purpose of this notification is to inform current and potential new partners about Federal fiscal year (FY) 2010 opportunities for cooperative restoration and recovery projects with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in Washington State. Your response to this notification also helps us learn about potential projects and partnerships in Washington and helps the Service to strategically allocate Program personnel and funding to maximize conservation benefits for fish and wildlife. Project technical assistance is available through all of our Programs.

Partners that have a long-term working relationship with the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Eastern Washington do not have to participate in this notification process. You are encouraged to maintain communications with your Service contact to continue developing potential projects.

This notification 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 6 and sections: PSCP = p. 13; PFW = p. 14; CFRP = p. 14; RP = p. 15.

In addition, specific information is provided for two other national Service restoration programs – the **National Fish Passage Program (NFPP)** and the **Western Native Trout Initiative (WNTI)** on pages 19 and 20.

We recommend that you use the Initial Project Information Form on our web site to provide information about your project. Although your project may be eligible for assistance from more than one Program, you only need to provide the information once. We will use this information to work with you to develop the project and to evaluate the eligibility of your project for the different Programs.

Action Schedule

Service Biologists are available on a year-round basis to provide direct technical assistance for project development. To best evaluate the different projects, prioritize them according to the different funding and technical assistance Programs, and meet fiscal-year contracting deadlines, we work under the following action schedule:

Initial project information will be reviewed and evaluated for applicability to our restoration and recovery program goals by **September 11, 2009**. A recommended template for initial project information is provided on the Service's website at:
<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/landowners.html>

Potential partners who provide initial project information will be contacted by October 6, 2009, to let them know if the Service will work with them to develop more detailed project information. For projects that are selected, the entity sponsoring the project will be required to evidence cost share in a Cost Share Commitment Letter. This letter will identify the type and amount of cost share to be provided by project partners, and must be submitted with the detailed project information.

We request that project information be submitted electronically (email or compact disk) by the due dates below. We also request that you contact a Program biologist prior to submittal (page 7) to discuss your project.

Interdisciplinary teams will evaluate and prioritize all of the proposed projects. Final decisions regarding project selection are made by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Office (WFWO) manager or his/her designee. The Service reserves the right to fund projects outside of this process, if necessary, to maximize ecological benefits and meet specific Program goals. Project sponsors will be notified of their project status in the spring of 2010. Projects that are not selected through this process may be referred to other funding sources as appropriate.

Table 1. Action Schedule

Action Date	Action
NA	Service Biologists are available on a year-round basis to provide technical assistance and support to interested partners.
September 11, 2009	Partners contact program biologists and submit initial project information. A recommended template for initial project information is provided on the WFWO website: http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/landowners.html .
October 6, 2009	Service biologist contacts project sponsors to inform them of their project's applicability to any of the habitat conservation programs listed in this NOFA. Service biologists will assist project sponsors in identifying and developing needed additional project information to include letters of commitment to document the matching funds or in-kind service is secured.
December 14, 2009	Detailed project information and Cost Share Commitment Letters are due. With the additional information obtained, Service staff will evaluate projects to determine which provide the highest benefit to trust resources.

Spring 2010	Service biologist will notify partners of priority restoration and recovery projects, those that will be supported financially or through in-kind services, technical assistance, other substantial involvement or participation.
May 2010	Service biologist will work with partners to complete cooperative agreements and other federal contracting documents, and initiate and complete required Federal, State, Tribal or local environmental compliance and permitting.
May - June, 2010	Funds become available for priority projects (subject to final Service budget), and completion of environmental compliance and permitting.

Send your Initial Project Information to:

Email: **projects@fws.gov**

or

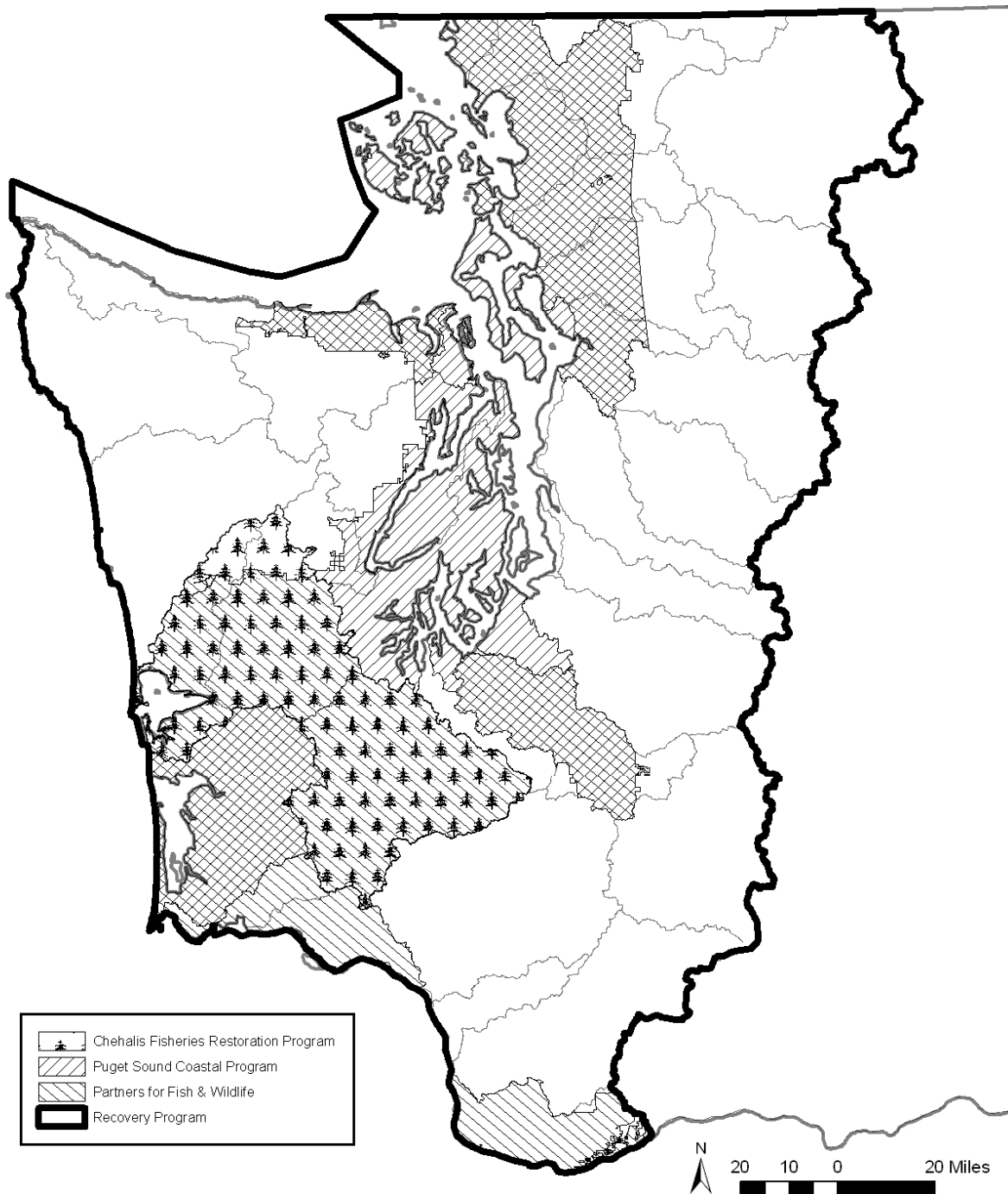
Mail: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
Attention: Rich Carlson
510 Desmond Drive, Suite 102
Lacey, Washington 98503

Funding for each of our Programs is contingent upon Congressional and Service authorization. Approximate amounts of Program funds anticipated available in FY 2010 are:

Program	Amount (\$)
Puget Sound Coastal Program	160,000 – 200,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	150,000 – 200,000
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program	150,000 – 200,000
Recovery Program	500,000 – 750,000
National Fish Passage Program	Undetermined
Western Native Trout Imitative	Undetermined

Map 1. Program Focus Areas in Western Washington

**Puget Sound Coastal, Partners for Fish and Wildlife,
and Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Programs
Focus Areas West of Cascades**



Map 2. Program Focus Areas in Eastern Washington

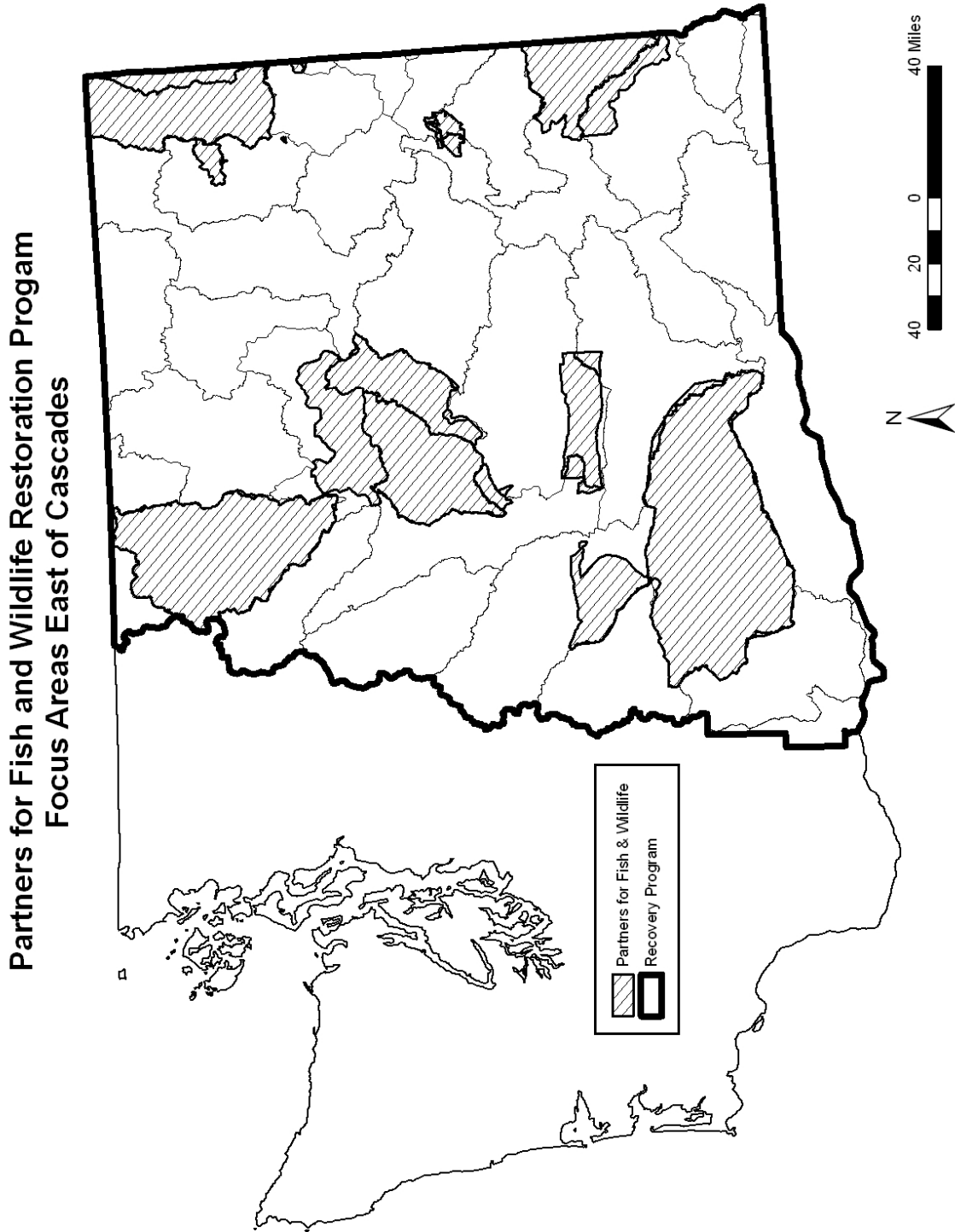


Table 2. Program eligibility summary.

	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 4 specific information in Program sections).	Watersheds by WRIA 1-7, 11-18, 24	Watersheds by WRIA 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 18, 22-25, 28, 34 37 - 39, 44, 48, 62	Grays Harbor and Chehalis River basins. Watersheds by WRIA 22 and 23	All of 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?	Yes, if part of an on the ground project.	No	Assessment only	Yes
Maximum \$ per project	\$25,000-\$30,000	\$25,000	Approximately \$50,000	\$80,000/year
Maximum Administrative Overhead that can be charged to Program (p. 11)	15%	15%	15%	15%
Cost share Requirement (also see p. 12)	Prefer 50%*, 25% minimum	Prefer 50%*	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	Yes	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 individual, State, Tribe, nonprofit organization, community group (such as a watershed team), land trust, corporation, individual entity, or Federal entity (only for some Programs, see Table 2).

Project Development Assistance

Technical assistance in developing your project is available from the Service. We request you contact a biologist (Table 3) for guidance and questions you may have regarding development of your project and information. Service biologists will provide technical assistance and work closely with project sponsors; conduct site visits to project locations; and evaluate projects for Program eligibility. The Service, and project sponsors will work together to plan projects, coordinate with landowners and partners, hire and run crews, and monitor compliance and effectiveness.

Table 3. Program Contacts

WFWO 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 Program in Central Washington	Tim McCracken *	509-665-3508 ext. 17	timothy_mccracken@fws.gov
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Eastern Washington	Juliet Barenti *	(509) 893-8005	Juliet_barenti@fws.gov
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Western Washington	J.F. (Paco) Rodriguez	360-753-4066	julio_rodriguez@fws.gov
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	miranda_plumb@fws.gov
National Fish Passage Program in Western Washington	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	miranda_plumb@fws.gov
Western Native Trout Initiative in Western Washington	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	miranda_plumb@fws.gov
Recovery Program	See Table 5. (pages 16-18) for contacts by species		

* Juliet Barenti will be the contact for Eastern Washington until September 30. After that date Tim McCracken will be the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program contact for Central and Eastern Washington

Restoration and Recovery Strategy

The Service focuses its efforts on actions that protect Federal trust species. Trust species include federally listed species, species of concern, migratory birds, and interjurisdictional fish. We place high value on projects that recover listed species or preclude the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act. Go to http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/pdf/species_list.pdf for 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 benefit federal trust species, 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 habitats (rather than treating symptoms caused by altered processes). With the goal of recovering at-risk species, we emphasize undertaking actions consistent with plans that guide species recovery or that lead to the reduction in threats to species.

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 a priority for the Service.

Climate Change

The Service is committed to considering how species and habitats are affected by climate change. We seek projects that help species adapt to climate change and promote projects that are resilient to climate change.

Expected climate change impacts in Washington State are: changes in temperature, precipitation, snowpack, and hydrology; increases in intensity and frequency of fire, storm surges, and impacts from sea level rise; and shifts in the distribution and range of native and non-native species.

Your detailed project information will need to describe how your project promotes species adaptation and is resilient to climate change. Adaptation and resiliency may result from increased habitat connectivity, securing transitional habitats, restoring refugia, reducing fire risk, protecting water quality and quantity, restoring processes that form and maintain habitat, and protecting habitats from invasion by non-native species.

More information on change is available at:

<http://www.fws.gov/pacific/Climatechange/changepnw.html>

<http://ces.washington.edu/cig/res/ia/waccia.shtml>

<http://www.biodiversity.wa.gov/documents/WA-CC-report-final.pdf>

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

Fish passage improvements at man-made barriers
Irrigation diversion fish screening
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 wood structures/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. 10)
Road drainage improvements and storm proofing (beyond requirements p. 10)
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 outreach, displays, brochures, signage, and 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. This includes reduction of water temperatures, nutrient runoff and sedimentation, increased large wood recruitment and habitat complexity, migratory bird habitat and provision of wildlife corridors. Projects with larger buffer widths will receive higher ratings during our review process.

Habitat Conservation Plan Activities

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 and Fish Passage Eligibility

Conservation and Family Forest Owner/Small Landowner lands. We will apply the standard cost share requirements for assessment, planning, maintenance, decommissioning, abandonment and fish passage activities on conservation, Family Forest Owners (FFO), and Small Landowner lands. For 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. For FFO/Small Landowners we apply the same definition as the Washington State Department of Natural Resources:

"A small forest landowner is one who at the time of submitting an application to the program, has harvested from his or her own lands in Washington State an average volume of 2 million board feet per year or less during the 3 years prior to submitting the application, and expects to harvest an average volume of 2 million board feet per year or less during the 10 years following the submission of the application to the program. (In other words, to qualify as a small forest landowner, from their own lands in Washington, a landowner cannot have harvested more than 6 million board feet over the previous 3 years or expect to harvest more than 20 million board feet over the next 10 years.)

Exception: Any landowner who exceeded the two million board feet annual average timber harvest threshold in the three years prior to submitting an application to DNR, or who expects to exceed the threshold during the following ten years, shall be deemed a "small forest landowner" if he or she establishes to the state's reasonable satisfaction that the exceeded harvest limits are to pay estate taxes or for an equally compelling and unexpected obligation, such as for court-ordered judgment or for extraordinary medical expenses."

Industrial Forest Land

We will not fund any project identified in a Washington State Forest Practice Rules Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan, and will only fund orphan road abandonment at the cost share levels indicated in the table below.

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. The Service will only support work on forest roads defined below and covered and prioritized under an RMAP.

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)*	Conservation and Protection Lands and Family Forest Owner (FFO) and Small Landowners
Road Abandonment:			
- Orphaned Roads	75**	25**	25**
- Active & Inactive Roads	Not eligible for funding	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.

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.

3. Fish Passage Barriers –

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, are eligible for funding, at the cost share levels indicated in the table.

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 WFWO Program cannot 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 \$19,500, and you, or your partners, would have to provide the remaining \$6,500. For all Programs, if applicants provide cost share higher than the 25% minimum, a project is more likely to be supported by the WFWO.

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 qualify for Program 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.

Additional Information for Selected Projects

For projects that are selected for funding, Service Biologists will work with project sponsors to develop additional information by Spring 2010, in order for Program biologists to complete the funding agreement and necessary environmental and other compliance.

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: 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 document project progress.

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 provide technical assistance on permitting needs and 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. Service Biologists will provide technical assistance and work with project sponsors to obtain permits. Obtaining permits may take up to a year or more depending on the type of the project.

The Service has completed programmatic consultation under Section 7 of the ESA for 15 of the most common restoration activities in Washington. 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 requirements of the PBOs include: a pollution and erosion control plan for the project site; a spill response kit available on site as needed; 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 in Western Washington). Projects occurring outside of these focus area boundaries are eligible for funding; however, we prioritize partnership and project development within the focus areas.

New for this year: The Puget Sound Coastal Program is especially interested in working with partners to support and achieve the strategic priorities outlined in the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda. We will prioritize and support projects that address the necessary actions tailored to local conditions in the Action Areas that overlap with our geographic focus areas, including: Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, South Puget Sound, Whidbey Basin, San Juan County and Whatcom County.

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. Example projects can include:

- 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, and
- Removal of blockages in tidally influenced waters for the restoration of fish passage.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

The PFW Program is a national voluntary habitat restoration program that provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners, Tribes and other conservation partners. Technical assistance to landowners is emphasized in the program. The PFW Program 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: the Puget Trough; Southwest Washington; the Strait of Juan de Fuca; the Columbia Plateau; the Palouse Prairie, Methow, and the upper Columbia Basin Refuge Focus Area, the Pend Oreille Watershed and the Yakima watershed (see maps 1. and 2.). Projects occurring outside of these focus area boundaries are eligible for funding; however, we prioritize partnership and project development within the focus areas.

Priority habitats in Washington include forests, wetlands, lakes, rivers and streams, riparian areas, prairies, and shrub-steppe.

Goals:

- Develop partnerships through proactive, voluntary cooperative efforts with private landowners, nongovernmental organizations, other agencies, 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 general goal of the CFRP is “to optimize natural salmon and steelhead production while maintaining the existing genetic adaptation of wild spawners and allowing the highest compatible level of hatchery production.” The CFRP works toward the recovery of Chehalis Basin fisheries by forming partnerships with private landowners, non-profit organizations, and local, tribal, and State agencies, and by 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:

Projects may include, but are not limited to the following: On the ground projects in watersheds that are in relatively good condition, have ongoing restoration, 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 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, Federal species assessment and listing priority assessment forms, and/or species action plans 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; or carry out or contribute to accomplishing a strategic action identified in a species action plan 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 Service contact associated with each target species to maximize project competitiveness.

Table 5. Recovery Program target species information.¹

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SERVICE CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
			Recovery Plan/Other	Species Action Plan
Endangered Animals				
Columbian white-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>	Ted Thomas	1983 revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gregg Kurz	2008 draft State conserv. and management plan	-
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Chris Warren	2007 draft Federal recovery plan, 2003 updated State recovery plan	-
Woodland caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	Suzanne Audet	1994 final Federal recovery plan	-
Endangered Plants				
Bradshaw's desert parsley	<i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>	Ted Thomas	1993 final Federal recovery plan	-
Marsh sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Ted Thomas	1998 final Federal recovery plan	-
Showy stickseed	<i>Hackelia venusta</i>	Tim McCracken	2007 final Federal recovery plan	-
Wenatchee Mtns checker-mallow	<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> var. <i>calva</i>	Tim McCracken	2004 final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Threatened Animals				
Bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Jeff Chan, Judy Delavergne	2004 draft Federal recovery plan	-
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Gregg Kurz	2000 Conservation Assessment and Strategy , 2001 State recovery plan	-
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Jodi Bush	1982 final Federal recovery plan with ecosystem supplements	-
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Deanna Lynch	1997 final Federal recovery plan	-
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Kim Flotlin	1992 draft Federal recovery plan	-
Oregon silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>	Judy Lantor	2001 revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SERVICE CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Martha Jensen	2001 draft Federal recovery plan	Draft
			Recovery Plan/Other	Species Action Plan
Threatened Plants				
Golden paintbrush	<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>	Ted Thomas	2000 final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Kincaid's lupine	<i>Lupinus sulphureus ssp. Kincaidii</i>		draft Federal recovery plan	-
Nelson's checker-mallow	<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>		1998 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Water howellia	<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	Carrie Cordova	1996 draft Federal recovery plan	-
Spalding's catchfly	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Carrie Cordova	2007 final Federal recovery plan	-
Ute ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Tim McCracken	1995 draft Federal recovery plan	-
Candidate Animals				
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Greg Van Stralen	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	-
Fisher (West Coast DPS)	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Martha Jensen	2006 final State recovery plan	Draft
Greater sage grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Chris Warren	2004 final State recovery plan	-
Mardon skipper	<i>Polites mardon</i>	Vince Harke	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	Draft
Mazama pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys mazama ssp. couchi, glacialis, louiei, melanops, pugetensis, telmensis, tacomensis, tumuli,</i>	Kim Flotlin		Draft
Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Deanna Lynch		Draft
Streaked horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Kim Flotlin	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	Draft
Taylor's checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	Ted Thomas		Draft
Washington ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	Tim McCracken		Draft
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Kim Flotlin		-
Candidate Plants				
Northern wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris ssp. borealis var. wormskioldii</i>	Tim McCracken	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	-
White Bluffs bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella tuplashensis</i>	Carrie Cordova		Draft
Umtanum desert buckwheat	<i>Erigonum codium</i>	Carrie Cordova		-

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SERVICE CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
			Recovery Plan/Other	Species Action Plan
Species of Concern				
Coastal cutthroat trout (SW WA/ Columbia R. DPS)	<i>Onchorynchus clarki clarki</i>	Tracy Leavy	2008 Assessment	-
Island marble butterfly	<i>Euchloe ausonides insulanus</i>	Ted Thomas	-	Draft
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Carrie Cook-Tabor, Steve Lewis	Draft conservation plan outline	

¹Hyperlinks are provided for the relevant electronic document where available. Current versions of species actions plans may be obtained from the Service Contact indicated.

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Other Service Restoration Programs

National Fish Passage Program

The National Fish Passage Program is a nationwide voluntary program to restore native fish and other aquatic species to self-sustaining levels by reconnecting habitat that has been fragmented by man-made barriers. Fish passage projects restore unimpeded flows and fish movement by removing barriers or providing ways for aquatic species to bypass them. 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.

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

- Show demonstrable ecological benefits for Federal trust species.
- Exhibit permanence of fish passage benefits.
- Make use of the most current scientific knowledge and proven technology.
- Address objectives outlined in approved management plans.

Although funding decisions for these two programs are made by our Regional Office, local offices help with the development and evaluation of projects eligible for NFPP and WNTI. For assistance and information on the NFPP and WNTI programs please contact:

Idaho:

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More information on the NFPP is available at the following internet site:

<http://pacific.fws.gov/fisheries/fishpassage/>

Western Native Trout Initiative

The Western Native Trout Initiative is a fish habitat partnership within the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (www.fishhabitat.org). It is a nationwide strategy that harnesses the energies, expertise, and existing partnerships of State and Federal agencies and conservation organizations. It is a non-regulatory, science-based, cooperative program to fund conservation actions for western native trout. 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.

Projects are prioritized based upon the benefits to species and the geographical area. More information is at the following internet site: <http://www.westernnativetrout.org/>

Each year the Service describes and priorities projects into the Fisheries Operational Needs System database. Projects are prioritized based upon the benefits to species and the geographical area.