

TRIBE: Grant Tribe

PROJECT TITLE: Grant Wildlife Reserve

FEDERAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$000,000

PROJECT CONTACT'S TITLE: Wildlife Biologist

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DATE: August 01, 2009

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Cover Letter



Grant Tribe Natural Resources Department

P.O. Box 000, Washington, DC 00000
555-123-1234

August 01, 2009

Native American Liaison
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 North Fairfax Drive, MS 330 ARL
Arlington, VA 22203

RE: Grant Tribe's TWG Proposal: Wildlife Reserve

Mr. Liaison:

The Grant Tribe of Indians is seeking funds to restore, enhance, and protect 60 acres of floodplain habitat along the Blue River in Washington, D.C. for the benefit of fish and wildlife. The goal of this project is to restore the tribally owned property to functioning floodplain and riparian forest and create a wildlife reserve that will be protected in perpetuity by the Tribe through a 100-Year Management Plan.

Project Objectives:

1. Create a Conservation Management Plan
2. Acquire necessary permits and complete an archeological survey
3. Remove 300 feet of bank armoring
4. Manually remove and manage invasive plant species
5. Restore 32 acres of floodplain habitat
6. Create a six-acre wildlife meadow
7. Restore or enhance 28 acres of riparian habitat

On behalf of the Tribe, thank you for reviewing this proposal.

Sincerely,

Joe Biologist
Wildlife Program Manager
Grant Tribe of Indians
555-123-1234
jbiologist@granttribe.org

Program Summary

The Grant Tribe of Indians plans to restore, enhance, and protect in perpetuity 60 acres of floodplain habitat along the Blue River in Washington, D.C. for the benefit of fish and wildlife. A 100-year conservation management plan will be developed as part of this project to ensure long-term protection and management. This effort will benefit the severely depressed White tailed sucker fish stock, provide critical habitat for a variety of wildlife species, fulfill requirements outlined in the Tribal Fisheries Recovery Plan, and provide a learning demonstration site to teach tribal members about nature and cultural history.

Scoring criteria are clearly identified and addressed in this proposal and responses were developed to achieve the maximum score for each criterion

Program Narrative

Assessment of Needs

The Grant Tribe of Indians, a federally recognized native tribe, is committed to serving its members, preserving its culture, and continuing the stewardship of its native lands. In the past few years, the Tribe has been successful in the development of new programs and acquisition of land for growth and development. In addition to focusing on economic development, the Grant Tribe has committed to purchasing and restoring threatened lands for the benefit of fish and wildlife.

In July 2009, the Tribe purchased a 100-acre parcel of agricultural property (McDonalds Farm) along the Blue River to be protected in perpetuity as a wildlife reserve. The Tribe will create a long-term management plan for McDonalds Farm that outlines restoration and protection measures as well as monitoring and use restrictions. The property was zoned and was being considered for the development of six, single-family houses on the floodplain adjacent to the Blue River. Additionally, the mature forest buffer on the eastern boundary of the field was threatened because agricultural land in Darlington County is exempt from stream buffers and there is no grading ordinance. Currently, the limited riparian forest is not considered functional and there is a complete lack of floodplain forest. Historical photos, maps, and narratives clearly indicate that greater than 80 percent of floodplain habitat has been converted to farm and non-farm uses over the last 100+ years, with very little acreage restored back to functional forest.

McDonalds Farm has been converted from its historic condition by a combination of clearing, grading, and bank armoring. The alterations have been most pronounced on the western part of the parcel where nearly 100% of the trees have been cleared to make way for a hay field. The few trees left on the southern boundary of the field do not form a continuous riparian buffer (interspersed with blackberries) and are protected from channel migration by sections of bank armoring. The eastern quarter of the parcel has a maturing second growth riparian buffer that is relatively healthy and unarmored.

For the past seven years, the Tribe has been actively involved in restoring and monitoring White tailed sucker fish (*Oncorhynchus paleass*) and has not had a directed fishery since 1980. Habitat restoration and cessation of tribal harvest have been the primary objectives for sucker fish recovery efforts. As new owners of the McDonald Farm, the Tribe would like to restore floodplain function and enhance or restore habitat for fish and wildlife.

Climate Change

This project will directly address the potential impacts of climate change through the restoration of degraded habitat that will create a stable and more resilient ecosystem. Current climate change predictions indicate a trend for warmer, dryer summers and warmer, wetter winters in Washington, D.C. This shift in climate could decrease freshwater survival for White tailed sucker fish, which may mean that restoration targets in the Grant Tribe Sucker Fish Recovery Plan are too low. Floodplain restoration projects, such as McDonalds Farm, will be increasingly important to slow peak flow energy and cool summer low flows.

Resource Benefit

The goal of this project is to restore the McDonalds Farm to functioning floodplain and riparian forest and create a 100-acre wildlife preserve that will be protected in perpetuity by the Grant Tribe through a long-term conservation management plan. The parcels proposed for restoration border 3,200 feet of the Blue River and are located across from the confluence of Beaver Creek. The habitat along this reach is used by both adult and juvenile: Blue trout (*Oncorhynchus azurii*), Catchmore trout (*Oncorhynchus delicious*), Labrador trout (*Oncorhynchus retievus*), Sword trout (*Oncorhynchus frankenstienus*), Obama trout (*Oncorhynchus presidentius*), Green trout (resident and anadromous; *Salmo verdi*) and Tollhouse trout (*Salvelinus cookieeatem*). It is a spawning, rearing, holding, and migration reach with a variety of habitats ranging from pools to riffles and glides.

White tailed sucker fish were listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act in May 1996. The Blue River watershed is included in the Chesapeake Bay-wide effort to recover sucker fish populations to sustainable levels. Pre-development (1800) estimates of White tailed sucker fish abundance are as high as 20,000 White tails in the Blue River (TSAG 2000). This contrasts sharply with estimates of 600 to 2,000 returning fish for the years 1966-71 (DFG 1999) and recent escapement figures from 2000-2005, which average 183 returning adult sucker fish. The Blue River escapement estimate for 2005 was 278 sucker fish. These figures fall well below escapement goals set by the Washington D.C. Department of Fish and Game. Over the last five years (on average), 43 of the 183 average White tailed sucker fish have ascended Beaver Creek to spawn (DFG unpublished spawn survey data 2008). It is likely that these fish hold in a pool adjacent to the McDonald Farm property before they begin their ascent. White tailed suckers have also been observed spawning adjacent to the McDonald Farm shoreline (Elvis Melvis – DFG, pers. comm. 2008).

Protecting and enhancing the shoreline forest will help reduce stream temperatures, provide a source of LWD and provide critical habitat for a number of vertebrate and invertebrate species. The Blue River is on the Department of Environment's 356 (d) list for temperature, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, pH, lead, and copper. Removing bank armoring will allow for channel migration and all other associated floodplain functions to be restored along this reach of river. Planting a floodplain forest will provide a long-term source of LWD as the river migrates and serve a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species in the interim.

Along with losses to salmonid habitat, the Blue River has lost critical riparian habitat and wildlife corridors. Restoration of the McDonald farm property will provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including migratory songbirds, and create a contiguous wildlife corridor with the existing second growth forest along the left bank of the Blue River. The majority of the floodplain will be planted with a mixture of native hardwoods, conifers and shrubs. A six-acre portion of the floodplain will be planted with a mix of native forbs and clover species to create a wildlife meadow for ungulates, small mammals, raptors, insects, and upland bird species. Restoration of a variety of habitat types is critical to maintain species diversity and provide for all life stages and seasonal requirements.

Capacity Building

This project has been developed and proposed in direct response to the call for action put forth in the White Tailed Sucker Fish recovery Plan (WTSFRC 2006). The parcels proposed for restoration are in the first tier floodplain restoration priority area and are in the second tier riparian restoration area. They also lie at the lowermost boundary for the large wood second tier priority area. The Grant Tribal Agricultural Advisory Board, Darlington County and local watershed groups have voiced strong support for the WTSFRP. The plan clearly calls for significant restoration work to occur on

agricultural lands bordering the Upper and Lower reaches of the Blue River. Restoration and monitoring work associated with this project will be incorporated into the Recovery Plan during its next five-year review.

This project directly addresses a wildlife resource priority for the Tribe and more specifically, the following five resource priorities identified in the 2006 Grant Tribal Recovery Plan are addressed:

- Restore/Protect sucker and trout habitat quality
- Address degradation of water quality on sucker and trout recovery
- Monitoring and adaptive management
- Watershed coordination and partnerships
- Restore tribal fishing opportunities

This restoration project will enhance the Tribe's ability to restore salmon and operate a more successful natural stock restoration program. It should be noted that the Grant Tribe and other fishing stakeholders are often ignored when land use decisions are being debated, and community objections aired. The Tribe has not had an active sucker fish fishery in over twenty years due to small run sizes, driven primarily by different types of habitat degradation (ISRC 2005). This has had a significant impact on the Tribe's cultural and economic interests, and the Tribal council has repeatedly affirmed their support for habitat restoration actions targeting White tailed sucker fish populations. The Tribe will create a long-term conservation management plan for the property and employ tribal enforcement officers to regulate the wildlife preserve area. The Tribe will also contract its River Lovers Program and associated tribal employees to assist with the restoration/enhancement efforts and long-term monitoring strategy. River Lovers is a Grant Tribe of Indians company that supplies quality native plants for habitat restoration and provides training and work experience to tribal members, other Native Americans, and other workers who seek employment.

White tailed suckers are often the "weak stock" in fishery management decisions and have reduced fishing opportunities for commercial, sport, and tribal fishers from the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Florida Keys over the last several years. Most who fish in the Mid-Atlantic are looking to the Blue River stakeholders to bolster the White tailed sucker runs and lift regional limits imposed to protect struggling stocks. This project is a step in the right direction to start healing the floodplain by restoring 100 acres of critical trout and sucker habitat.

Objectives

The goal of this project is to restore, enhance and protect 100 acres of floodplain habitat along the Blue River for the benefit of fish and wildlife. This will result in the protection and restoration of floodplain meander functions, sediment transport function, dissipation, water storage capacity, water filtration, natural streamside vegetation, functioning forest habitat, large woody debris recruitment as well as regulate temperature and reduce erosion.

Project Measures/Objectives:

1. Create a 100-year Conservation Management Plan to be reviewed every five years.
2. Acquire necessary permits and complete an archeological survey
3. Remove 300 feet of bank armoring
4. Manually remove and manage invasive plant species

5. Restore 32 acres of floodplain habitat
6. Create a twelve-acre wildlife meadow
7. Restore or enhance thirty two acres of riparian habitat

Proposed Time Line

	2010												2011
	1 st Month	2 nd Month	3 rd Month	4 th Month	5 th Month	6 th Month	7 th Month	8 th Month	9 th Month	10 th Month	11 th Month	12 th Month	13 th Month
Create a Conservation Management Plan													
Acquire permits and complete an archeological survey													
Remove 300 feet of Bank Armoring													
Manual Removal and Management of Invasive Plant Species													
Restore Floodplain Habitat													
Create a twelve-acre Wildlife Meadow													
Restore or enhance Riparian Habitat													
Final Report Preparation													

Proposed Work Plan

Tasks/Work Item	Responsible Personnel	Timeline	Deliverables	Approximate Budget
Create a Conservation Management Plan	Wildlife Biologist	First three months	Approved Conservation Management Plan for the wildlife preserve.	\$0,000 (staff time + benefits)
Permitting and Archeological Survey	Fisheries Biologist and Contractor: Drayton Archeological Research	First three months	Archeological and Cultural Resources (EO 05-05), Endangered Species Act Compliance (ESA), Hydraulics Project Approval (HPA), SEPA, and a Shoreline Permit	\$000 (staff time + benefits) \$00,000 (contractual)
Remove 300 feet of Bank Armoring	Contracted to Puget Sound Land Service	Third – Fifth Months	Removal of 300 feet of bank armoring and proper recycling/disposal of debris	\$00,000 (contractual)
Manual Removal and Management of Invasive Plant Species	Restoration Biologist and BankSavers Crew	Third – Tenth Months	Removal of all invasive plant species on 100-acres and three-year monitoring/management strategy incorporated into the overall Conservation Management Plan	\$00,000 (@ \$000/acre)
Restore Floodplain Habitat	Restoration Biologist and BankSavers Crew	Sixth – Twelfth Months	Begin a three-year planting effort with at least five acres planted with native conifers, hardwoods and shrubs	\$00,000 (@ \$0,000/acre)
Create a six-acre Wildlife Enhancement Meadow	Staff Biologists, BankSavers crew, and Tulalip Tribes	Ninth – Twelfth Months	Twelve-acre site preparation, fertilization, and planting with native forbs and clover seeds. Development of a management and monitoring plan for the meadow area	\$0,000 (staff time + benefits) \$0,000 (@ \$000/acre)
Restore or enhance Riparian Habitat	Restoration Biologist and BankSavers Crew	Ninth – Twelfth Months	Begin a three-year planting effort with at least 4 acres planted with native conifers, hardwoods and shrubs	\$00,000 (@ \$0,000)
Final Report Preparation	Wildlife Biologist/Project Manager	Twelfth – Thirteenth Months	Prepare final report	\$000 (staff time + benefits)

Methodology

This project includes six elements: 1) acquisition (completed), 2) permitting and archeological surveys, 3) removal of bank armoring, 4) invasive plant species removal/management, 5) wildlife meadow creation, and 6) tree/shrub planting (Figure 1).

1) The 100-acre McDonalds Farm was acquired in July 2009 and is wholly owned by the Blue Tribe of Indians.

2) This project is eligible for streamlined permits and based on the current status of tribal projects, we do not expect any significant delays. Anticipated permits are Archeological and Cultural Resources (EO 05-05), Endangered Species Act Compliance (ESA), Hydraulics Project Approval (HPA), SEPA, and a Shoreline Permit. Drayton Archeological Research will be contracted to conduct archeological surveys prior to bank armoring removal.

3) Bank armoring removal will require state and federal permitting along with archaeological surveys of areas impacted by the removal. Chesapeake Bay Marine Service will be contracted to remove the armoring using a tracked excavator and to manage the resulting debris. To reduce cost, if the armoring material cannot be sold or recycled it will be transported to the furthest inland part of the parcel and buried. Modeling work will take place during the fall of 2009 to detail anticipated effects from armoring removal. However, based on preliminary site investigations (including LIDAR and historical photos), the Blue River is more an erosion (rather than avulsion) channel migration hazard on the left bank of this property and would likely take many decades to work its way onto neighboring properties. By this time the floodplain forest will be established, slowing migration and creating natural logjams. As the river would need to migrate more than 1,000 feet laterally to threaten any neighboring buildings, the Tribe does not feel that set back armoring will be needed.

4) The Blue Tribe Restoration Biologist and river Lovers crew will inventory and remove invasive plant species on the property to prepare the area for planting. The primary species of concern is Chinese blackberry (*Rubus Mandarinii*). The current plan is to manually or mechanically remove invasive plants without the use of herbicides. This type of removal will be more expensive and time consuming than herbicide application, but it is a safer and better management strategy for this property. Invasive species management will require an on-going effort until native shrubs and trees become established.

5) A twelve-acre wildlife enhancement meadow will be created on a yet to be determined portion of the pasture area. The soil will be prepared using a 16-16-16 fertilizer (approximately ½ ton per acre) and palletized lime in all areas with low soil fertility and acidic soil conditions (approximately ¼ ton per acre). The meadows will be planted as year-round food plots that will provide high quality forage for game and non-game species. There will be a mix of native and non-native species planted including white clover, crimson clover, bulrush, Bahia pine grass and fall rye. Depending on plant availability, the Tribe may plant native blackberry at the perimeter of the meadow for use by tribal members. The Tribe will partner with the Beaufort Island Tribes to employ a hydro-seeder to broadcast seed and fertilizer over the twelve acres. The previous

landowner, Mr. Old McDonald, has offered to mow and help maintain the meadow in its early successional stage to ensure optimum wildlife forage and use.

6) A 33-acre portion of riparian zone will be restored/enhanced by planting native conifers, hardwoods and shrubs. The riparian zone is considered any areas within 200 feet of the river channel. Plant density will be three to four foot centers for shrubs and willows and seven to ten foot centers for tree species. The goal is to establish a vegetation density between 600 to 1,000 plants per acre. This planting effort will take at least three years, but the goal is to plant a minimum of four acres of riparian zone in the first year. The River Lovers program will donate many of the plants and the crew will transport and plant the trees and shrubs. The remainder of the 32-acre floodplain (excluding the twelve-acre wildlife meadow) will be planted in a similar manner with at least five acres planted during the first year. The floodplain is currently a hayfield and should require little preparation after the invasive species are removed. It is unrealistic and probably impossible (given site preparation requirements and seasonal planting limitations) to get the entire riparian and floodplain forest planted in one year. The Tribe will secure funds to complete the planting portion of this project by the end of 2013.

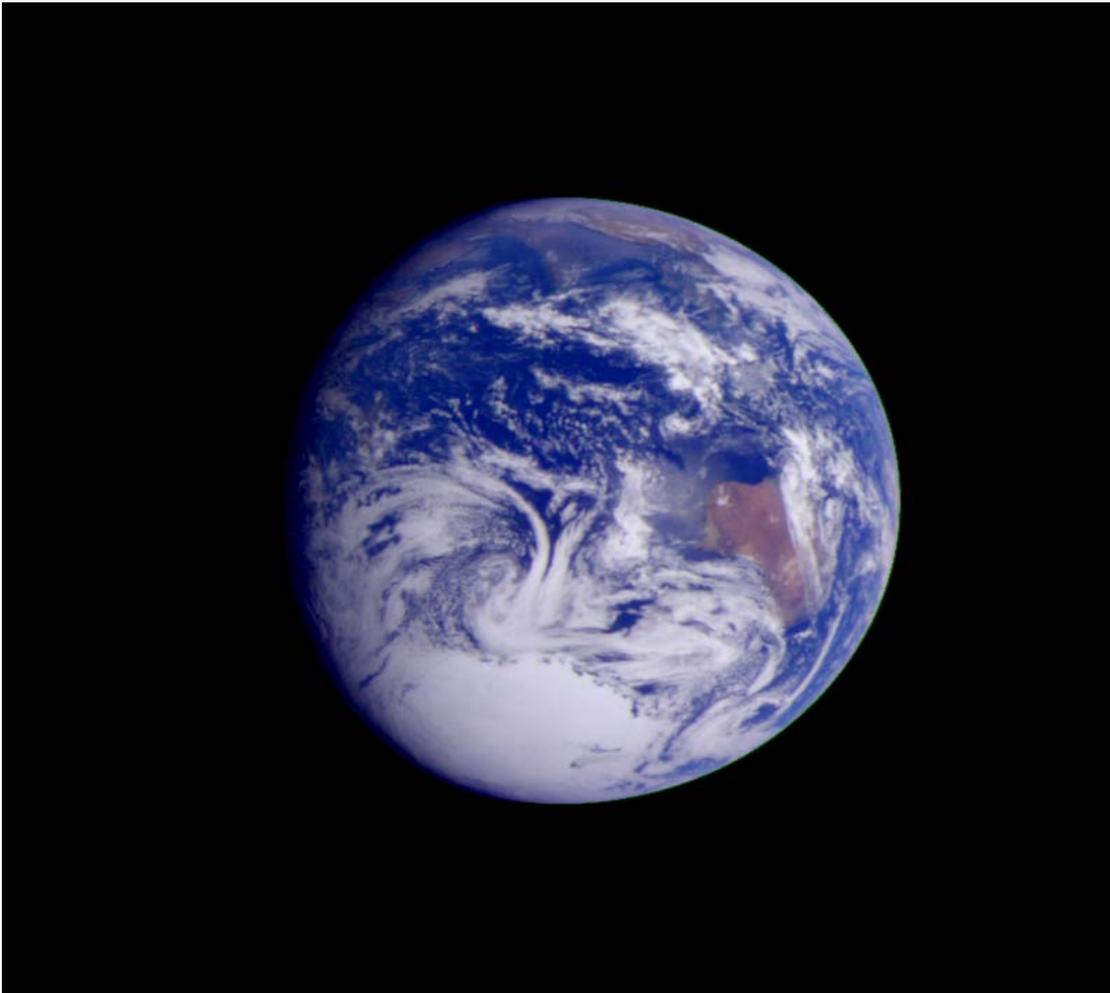


Figure 1. Restoration /enhancement plans for the McDonald Farm property (aerial photo).

Contributions and Partnerships

The Blue Tribe is co-lead entity for sucker recovery efforts with Darlington County. The Tribe has been actively partnering with the Beaufort Island Tribes, City of Alexandria, Wyncoop-Blue Fisheries Task Force, the Washington D.C. Department of Fish and Game, the Washington D.C. Department of Natural Resources, the Environmental Protection Service and The world Nature Brigade to implement the Blue River Recovery Plan. The plan calls for significant restoration work on floodplain agricultural lands. Local stakeholders, Darlington County, and federal and state agencies unanimously approved the Recovery Plan and have agreed to partner (when possible) and support efforts that address recovery plan recommendations. Specifically, the City of Alexandria has agreed to place emphasis on acquiring floodplain land to create new parks and open spaces in the vicinity of the McDonald Farm property in order to increase the contiguous forest area along this section of river.

This project will require partnerships with several entities (e.g. Washington D.C. Department of Fish and Game, Darlington County, City of Alexandria, Blue River Implementation and Review Committee, and Beaufort Island Tribes) to successfully restore this agricultural zoned property to functional floodplain forest. Darlington County Water Management has agreed to provide modeling results, examining any effects from the proposed bank armoring removal. The Tribe's River Lovers program will be overseeing the site preparation and planting work and will provide all necessary equipment for restoration/enhancement efforts. The Beaufort Island Tribes have offered their expertise in wildlife meadow creation and have offered use of their tractor, quad vehicle, and hydro-seeder. Old McDonald (lives adjacent to the property) has offered to monitor, mow and remove invasive plants on the property as long as he is able.

This site is close to the city of Alexandria and will function as a convenient location to do volunteer plantings. Volunteers will learn about floodplain functions for sucker fish, and can take pride in restoring vegetation to a cleared site bordering the home of a struggling White tailed sucker fish population. It is unique to have such a large area to plant along a mainstem river, and the educational opportunities for residents of all ages will be significant as this site is restored through time.

Geographic Location

This project will take place in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (Figure 2) along the Blue River on the recently purchased McDonald Farm property (Township 11 north, Range 00 east, Section 00). The Chesapeake Bay Watershed drains an area of approximately 1,232,000 acres and includes more than 6,986 miles of streams and rivers. The Watershed is divided into two general regions, the Upper and Lower Blue River (Figure 3).



Figure 2. Location of the Chesapeake Bay.



Figure 3. General Regions of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

The McDonald Farm property is 100 acres of floodplain located along the South Blue River, 45 miles above saltwater and 23 miles above the confluence with the Mainstem Stillaguamish (Figure 4). The land is zoned Ag-10 and is a combination of mixed-age riparian forest and hay fields. There are no structures on the property. This site includes approximately 37 acres of open field and 23 acres of riparian and floodplain vegetation in different serial stages.

Approximately 4,000 feet of the property borders the Blue River. The riparian vegetation is a mix of native conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs. It is beginning to mature nicely, but requires invasive plant control and planting of trees and shrubs to bolster forest density. The open field is currently in hay production and considered productive farmland, which will provide a healthy base for the wildlife meadow.

imagine a nice map here

Figure 4. Location of the McDonald Farm within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

This site is unique in that it is rare to find an unconfined floodplain area along the South Fork Stillaguamish without infrastructure. Two other parcels of similar character (River Meadows Park and Graafstra farm) are in, or soon to be in, protected status as parks (Figure 5). There are limited opportunities to restore floodplain function in the South Fork Stillaguamish, and this is the only piece that was available to the Tribe. In addition, the Klein property lies across the river from the mouth of Jim Creek, which is considered to be the most important Chinook tributary to the South Fork.

imagine a nice map here as well

Figure 5. Position of McDonald Farm property in relation to the South Blue River Reach and other protected parcels of floodplain.

Number of Impacted Acres

Measurements Proposed

Measurement	Unit	Application Quantity
Area of riparian habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	28
Area of floodplain forest restored	Acres	32
Length of stream habitat restored	Miles	0.57
Length of stream bank protected	Miles	0.57
Length of beach armoring removed	Feet	300
Area of wildlife meadow created	Acres	6

Monitoring Plan

There will be ongoing maintenance of plantings at the site for approximately 10 years while the floodplain forest becomes established. After this time, the restoration work will be self-sustaining. As part of this proposal, the Tribe will create a 100-year conservation management plan for the property, which will include a monitoring strategy and overall goal for the property to serve in perpetuity as a wildlife preserve. The Tribe will survey the site periodically each year to check on the health of plantings and to make sure that dumping or other criminal activity is not taking place at the site. Tribal enforcement officers will also monitor the property with assistance from the previous landowner, Mr. Old McDonald, who still resides near the property.

Old McDonald will also assist with maintaining the property during the proposed three-year planting period by mowing and conducting invasive species control activities. Until the floodplain forest is fully planted, the existing field will need to be mowed several times a year. It is anticipated that the Tribe's river Lovers crew will do this and harvest the hay for the Blue Tribe's Livestock Program. It is unrealistic and probably impossible (given site preparation requirements and seasonal planting limitations) to get the entire riparian and floodplain forest planted in one year. The Tribe will secure funds to complete the planting portion of this project by the end of 2013.

Prior to the completion of planting, the site will be designated a wildlife preserve and will be open to non-mechanized public day use by tribal members only. Tribal members will be permitted to hunt (archery only) and collect traditional plants and berries at the site. The property will not be open for tribal fishing.

Performance Measures

This project will result in the creation of a 100-acre wildlife reserve with functioning riparian and floodplain forest and a twelve-acre wildlife meadow. Successful completion of items outlined in the proposed work plan will be used to evaluate project performance.

Activities	Indicator	Baseline Value	Short-Term Predicted Value	Long Term Predicted Value
Create a Conservation Management Plan	100-Year management strategy	None	Approved five-year plan with site use and monitoring strategies	Long-term management plan that will be re-evaluated every five years
Permitting and Archeological Survey	Completion of Required permits	None	Archeological and Cultural Resources (EO 05-05), Endangered Species Act Compliance (ESA), Hydraulics Project Approval (HPA), SEPA, and a Shoreline Permit	No further permit or survey requirements
Remove 300 feet of Bank Armoring	Feet of bank armoring removed	300 feet armored	300 feet of bank armoring removed, debris recycled, sold or buried on-site	Stream channel migration, LWD recruitment, shoreline and floodplain function restored
Manual Removal and Management of Invasive Plant Species	Acres of invasive species removed	Invasive species present in both riparian and floodplain habitats	Manual removal or management of all invasive plant species in preparation for site restoration	Fully functioning riparian and floodplain forest with intact wildlife meadow and minimal invasive species presence
Restore Floodplain Habitat	Restored floodplain forest	38 acres of floodplain habitat in pasture status	Five acres of land planted with native shrubs and trees	38 acres of land planted with native shrubs and trees; eventual self-sustaining, functioning floodplain forest
Create a six-acre Wildlife Enhancement Meadow	Twelve acres of high quality wildlife forage area established	Twelve acres currently in pasture status	Twelve acres prepared and planted with a mix of native and non-native forbs and shrubs	Twelve acres of self-seeding, invasive-free, year-round high quality forage for a variety of terrestrial wildlife species
Restore or enhance Riparian Habitat	Restored and enhanced riparian forest	32 acres of mixed vegetation with a high density of invasive species and some second growth forest areas	Four acres planted with native trees and shrubs.	32 acres of land (within 200 feet of the river bank) planted with native shrubs and trees; eventual self-sustaining, functioning, and contiguous riparian forest

Budget Table/Narrative

BUDGET CATEGORY				TWG FUNDS
<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Rate/Hr</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>FTE %/Year</u>	
Wildlife Biologist	\$00.00	216		\$0,000
Fisheries Biologist	\$00.00	24		\$000
Restoration Biologist	\$00.00	120		\$0,000
<u>Fringe</u>				
Fringe consists of FICA, Health Insurance, Retirement, Workers Comp, Liability Insurance and SUTA Calculated @ 00.0% of salaries				\$0,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL				\$00,000
<u>Contractual</u>				
Drayton Archeological Research (preliminary bid)				\$00,000
Puget Sound Land Service (preliminary bid)				\$00,000
BankSavers (Tribal Contract)				\$00,900
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL				\$000,000
<u>Total Direct Costs</u>				\$000,000
<u>Indirect Costs</u>				
2006/07 rate established @ 00.0% (<i>Contractual costs do not require Indirect</i>)				\$0,000
<u>TOTAL REQUESTED FUNDS</u>				\$000,000
<u>In-Kind Match</u>				
Equipment (tractors, tools, hydro-seeder, quad vehicle)				\$00,000
Plants				\$00,000
Staff Time (Restoration Biologist)				\$0,000
<u>TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS</u>				\$00,000

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