



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

Notification of Funding Availability  
Fiscal Year 2011

**General Information**

Every year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Washington Fish and Wildlife Office receives funds to help restore species and their habitats in Washington State. We provide this notification to inform current and potential new partners about Service Programs that distribute these funds for cooperative restoration and recovery projects.

This notification contains information about our 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 3 on page 6 and pages 13-16.

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 read this notification in its entirety, determine if you have a potential project that would meet one or more of our Program goals, contact us to discuss potential projects, and then submit information to us about your project, using our Initial Project Information form. Your response to this notification helps us learn about potential projects and partnerships in Washington and to strategically allocate personnel and funding to maximize conservation benefits for fish and wildlife.

**Action Schedule**

Service biologists are available on a year-round basis to review and assist with development of projects. However, to best evaluate projects, align them with funding and technical assistance Programs, and meet fiscal-year contracting deadlines, we work under the following action schedule described below and summarized in the Table 2.

Partners interested in restoration and recovery projects will contact a Service biologist (see page 7) to discuss potential projects, and submit Initial Project Information to the Service by **August 27, 2010**. Initial Project Information will be reviewed and evaluated for applicability to Service restoration and recovery program goals. A recommended template to submit Initial Project Information is provided on the Service's website at: <http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/landowners.html>. Service biologists will contact partners by **September 20, 2010**, letting partners know if their proposed projects meet our program goals. If so, the Service will work with partners to further develop project details.

For those projects selected for further development, the project sponsor will need to submit Detailed Project Information to the Service by **November 8, 2010**, along with a Cost Share Commitment Letter. This letter will identify the type and amount of cost share to be provided by project partners.

Interdisciplinary teams will evaluate the Detailed Project Information for all of the proposed restoration or recovery projects and make recommendations for funding. Final decisions regarding project selection are made by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Office (WFWO) manager or his/her designee. The Service does fund projects outside of this process to maximize ecological benefits, meet specific Program goals, and provide flexibility to our partners. Project partners using this process will be notified of their project status in the spring of 2011. Projects that are not selected through this process may be referred to other funding sources as appropriate.

Funding for each of our Programs is contingent upon Congressional and Service authorization. Approximate amounts of Program funds anticipated available in FY 2011 are indicated in the table below.

Table 1. Potential Program Funding FY 2011

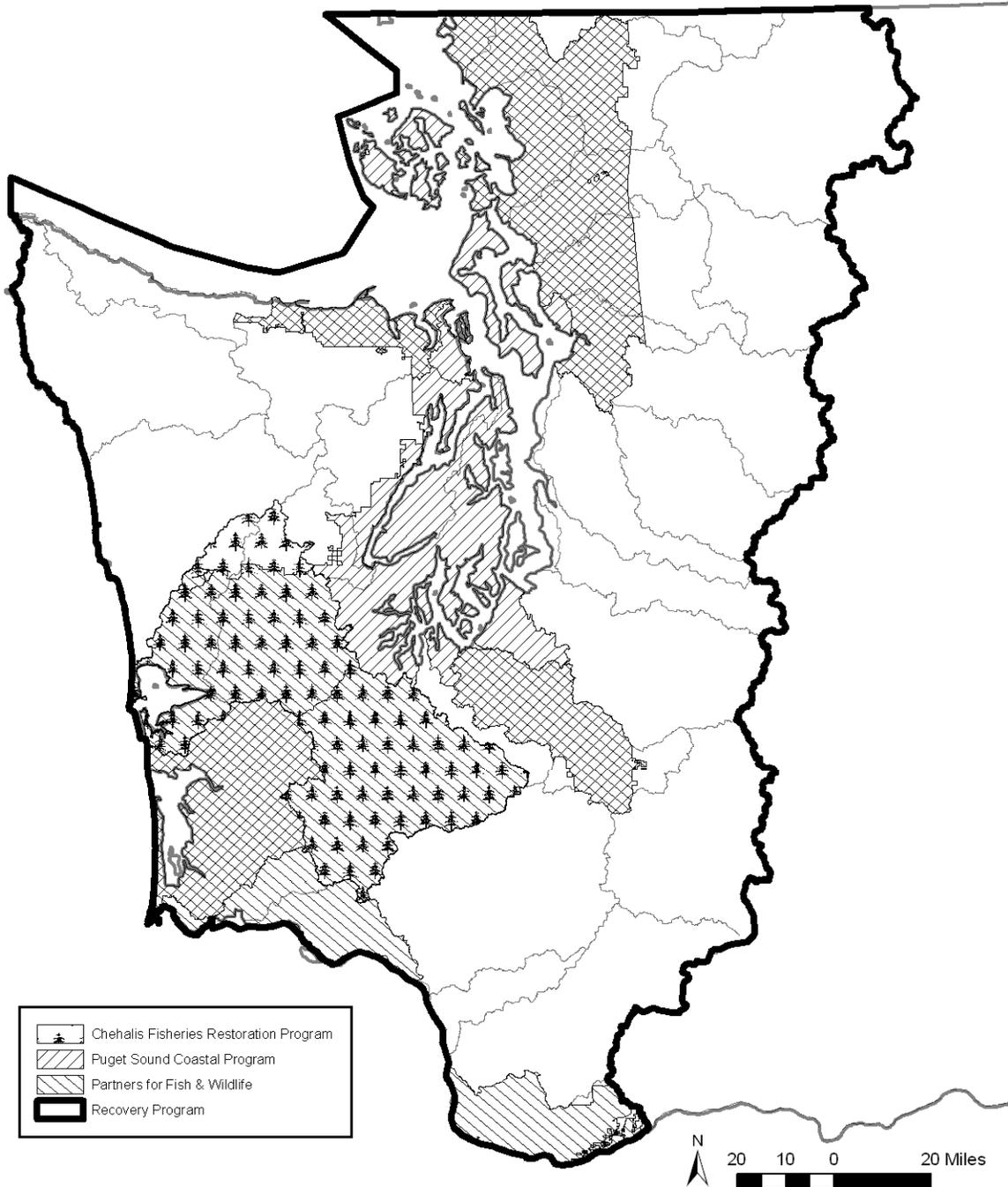
<b>Program</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Puget Sound Coastal Program	160,000 – 200,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	150,000 – 200,000
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program	150,000 – 200,000
Recovery Program	500,000 – 750,000
National Fish Passage Program	Undetermined
Western Native Trout Initiative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

Table 2. Action Schedule

<b>Action Date</b>	<b>Action</b>
Throughout the year	Service biologists provide technical assistance to partners interested in project development.
By August 27, 2010	<p>Partners contact program biologists and submit Initial Project Information. A recommended template for this information is available at: <a href="http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/landowners.html">http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/landowners.html</a></p> <p>You may submit your Initial Project Information by email to: <a href="mailto:projects@fws.gov">projects@fws.gov</a></p> <p>or mail a compact disk with your Initial Project Information to:</p> <p>U.S Fish and Wildlife Service            Attention: Rich Carlson            510 Desmond Drive SE            Lacey, WA 98503</p>
September 20, 2010	Service biologists contact project partners to inform them of whether their proposed projects meet program goals and whether the Service will work with them to develop more detailed project information.
By November 8, 2010	Partners submit Detailed Project Information and Cost Share Commitment Letters.
By February 15, 2011	Service biologists notify partners of priority restoration and recovery projects, those that will be supported financially or through in-kind services, technical assistance, or other substantial involvement.
February – April, 2011	Service biologists 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, 2011	Funds become available to partners for selected projects (subject to final Service budget).

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 Central and Eastern Washington

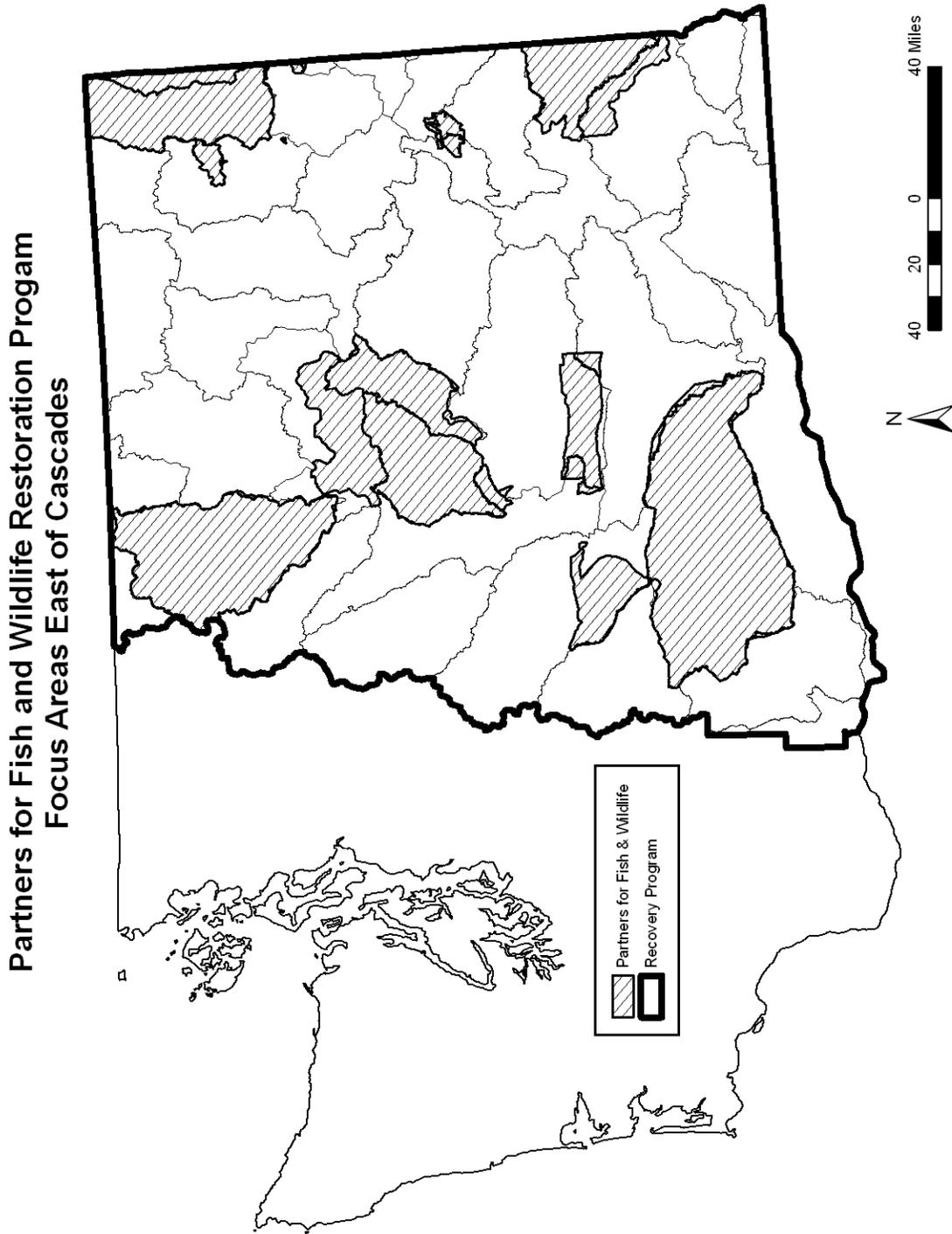


Table 3. Program eligibility summary.

	<b>Puget Sound Coastal Program</b>	<b>Partners for Fish and Wildlife</b>	<b>Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program</b>	<b>Recovery Program</b>
<b>Geographic Focus Area.</b>	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
<b>On-the-ground Work?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Outreach and Education?</b>	Yes, if part of on the ground project	Yes, if part of on the ground project	Yes	Yes
<b>Assessment and Research?</b>	Yes, if part of an on the ground project.	No	Assessment only	Yes
<b>Maximum \$ per project</b>	\$25,000-\$30,000	\$25,000	Approximately \$50,000	\$80,000/year
<b>Maximum Administrative Overhead that can be charged to Program (p. 11)</b>	15%	15%	15%	15%
<b>Cost share Requirement (also see p. 12)</b>	Prefer 50%*, 25% minimum	Prefer 50%*	Prefer 50%*, Approximately 25% minimum	25% minimum
<b>Minimum years maintained by cooperator/ landowner</b>	10	10	10	10
<b>Projects on Federal land?</b>	Yes - preference is for non-Federal	No	Yes - preference is for non-Federal	Yes
<b>Projects on State land?</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Are Federal and State partners eligible?</b>	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 4. Program Contacts

WFWO Program	Contact	Phone Number	E-mail
Puget Sound Coastal Program	Ginger Phalen	360-753-5819	<a href="mailto:ginger_phalen@fws.gov">ginger_phalen@fws.gov</a>
	Rich Carlson	360-753-5829	<a href="mailto:rich_carlson@fws.gov">rich_carlson@fws.gov</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Columbia Plateau	Tim McCracken	509-665-3508 ext. 17	<a href="mailto:timothy_mccracken@fws.gov">timothy_mccracken@fws.gov</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife in Yakima and Klickitat Basins	Richard Visser	509-575-5848 ext. 257	<a href="mailto:rvisser@usbr.gov">rvisser@usbr.gov</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife & Fish Passage in Upper Columbia	Robes Parrish	509-548-2983	<a href="mailto:robert_m_parrish@fws.gov">robert_m_parrish@fws.gov</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Eastern Washington	Carrie Cordova	509-893-8022	<a href="mailto:carrie_j_cordova@fws.gov">carrie_j_cordova@fws.gov</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Western Washington	J.F. (Paco) Rodriguez	360-753-4066	<a href="mailto:julio_rodriguez@fws.gov">julio_rodriguez@fws.gov</a>
Prairie Restoration Project Contact	Judy Lantor	360-753-6056	<a href="mailto:judy_lantor@fws.gov">judy_lantor@fws.gov</a>
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	<a href="mailto:miranda_plumb@fws.gov">miranda_plumb@fws.gov</a>
National Fish Passage Program in Western Washington	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	<a href="mailto:miranda_plumb@fws.gov">miranda_plumb@fws.gov</a>
Western Native Trout Initiative in Western Washington	Miranda Plumb	360-753-9560	<a href="mailto:miranda_plumb@fws.gov">miranda_plumb@fws.gov</a>
Recovery Program	See Table 6. (pages 16-18) for Contact information		

### **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/wafwo/species.html> for Service listed species and species of concern. Species listed by National Marine Fisheries Service 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 3.)**

#### **Riparian and Wetland**

Silviculture treatments (conifer release or interplanting, brush control)

Reduction of 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

Native plant establishment/diversification

Fill removal

Hydrologic regime improvements (dike removal or , 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  
Reduction of 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 to support 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 Buffers**

Our Programs work with partners to voluntarily restore riparian areas on their property. Projects with larger riparian buffer widths will be given priority during our review process. The benefits of restoring riparian areas are: improved water quality, increased large wood recruitment and habitat complexity, provision of migratory bird habitat and wildlife corridors.

### **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 depend on which Program funds the project. We will not provide funding for a required activity or mitigation in an HCP.

### **Road Work and Fish Passage Activities**

#### **Family Forest Owner/Small Landowner lands, and Conservation properties**

We will apply the standard cost share requirements for road assessment, planning, maintenance, decommissioning, abandonment and fish passage activities on conservation properties, Family Forest Owners (FFO), and Small Landowner lands.

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."

For conservation properties, 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.

## 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.

Table 5. 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.

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

## Definitions

**Orphaned Roads:** 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.

**Active & Inactive Roads:** 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.

**Fish Passage Barriers:** 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 WFWO 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 2011, in order for Program biologists to complete the funding agreement and necessary environmental and other compliance.

### **Landowner Agreements**

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 the 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.
- Use outreach and education to improve stewardship and conservation of Washington's coastal resources. Increase understanding and prevent the introduction and spread of coastal and marine non-native, invasive species.

- Support the strategic priorities of the Puget Sound Partnership and the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project.

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, and
- Protection and restoration of unique coastal upland habitats and coastal habitats that support federally listed species or species of concern.

**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, the Methow watershed, 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.

**The Partners Program cannot work on state or federal property but can collaborate with state and federal agencies.**

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 6) and activities which specifically benefit them are the target of this Program. Funding will be prioritized for projects meeting 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 6;
- 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 6 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 with the appropriate Service contact in advance of submission.**

Table 6. Recovery Program target species information.<sup>1</sup>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SERVICE CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
			Recovery Plan/Other	Species Action Plan
<b>Endangered Animals</b>				
<a href="#">Columbian white-tailed deer</a>	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>	Ted Thomas	1983 revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
<a href="#">Gray wolf</a>	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gregg Kurz	<a href="#">2008 draft State conserv. and management plan</a>	-
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>	Michelle Eames	<a href="#">1994 final Federal recovery plan</a>	-
<b>Endangered Plants</b>				
<a href="#">Bradshaw's desert parsley</a>	<i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>	Ted Thomas	1993 final Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Marsh sandwort</a>	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Ted Thomas	1998 final Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Showy stickseed</a>	<i>Hackelia venusta</i>	Tim McCracken	2007 final Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Wenatchee Mtns checker-mallow</a>	<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> var. <i>calva</i>	Tim McCracken	2004 final Federal recovery plan	Draft
<b>Threatened Animals</b>				
<a href="#">Bull trout</a>	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Jeff Chan, Judy Delavergne	<a href="#">2004 draft Federal recovery plan</a>	-
<a href="#">Canada lynx</a>	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Gregg Kurz	<a href="#">2000 Conservation Assessment and Strategy</a> , 2001 State recovery plan	-

<a href="#">Grizzly bear</a>	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Jodi Bush	1982 final Federal recovery plan with ecosystem supplements	-
<a href="#">Marbled murrelet</a>	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Deanna Lynch	1997 final Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Northern spotted owl</a>	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Kim Flotlin	1992 draft Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Oregon silverspot butterfly</a>	<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>	Judy Lantor	2001 revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
<a href="#">Western snowy plover</a>	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Martha Jensen	2001 draft Federal recovery plan	Draft
			<b>Recovery Plan/Other</b>	<b>Species Action Plan</b>
<b>Threatened Plants</b>				
<a href="#">Golden paintbrush</a>	<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>	Ted Thomas	2000 final Federal recovery plan	Draft
<a href="#">Kincaid's lupine</a>	<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> ssp. <i>Kincaidii</i>		draft Federal recovery plan	-
<a href="#">Nelson's checker-mallow</a>	<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 <a href="#">final Federal recovery plan</a>	-
Ute ladies' -tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Tim McCracken	1995 <a href="#">draft Federal recovery plan</a>	-
<b>Candidate Animals</b>				
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Greg Van Stralen	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	-
<a href="#">Fisher</a> (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	-
<a href="#">Mardon skipper</a>	<i>Polites mardon</i>	Vince Harke	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	Draft
<a href="#">Mazama pocket gopher</a>	<i>Thomomys mazama</i> ssp. <i>couchi</i> , <i>glacialis</i> , <i>louiei</i> , <i>melanops</i> , <i>pugetensis</i> , <i>telmensis</i> , <i>tacomensis</i> , <i>tumuli</i> ,	Kim Flotlin		Draft
<a href="#">Oregon spotted frog</a>	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Deanna Lynch	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	Draft
Streaked horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Kim Flotlin		Draft
<a href="#">Taylor's checkerspot butterfly</a>	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	Ted Thomas		Draft
Washington ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	Tim McCracken		Draft
<a href="#">Yellow-billed cuckoo</a>	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Kim Flotlin		-

<b>Candidate Plants</b>				
Northern wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i> var. <i>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		-
<b>Species of Concern</b>				
Coastal cutthroat trout (SW WA/ Columbia R. DPS)	<i>Onchorynchus clarki clarki</i>	Tracy Leavy	<a href="#">2008 Assessment</a>	-
Island marble butterfly	<i>Euchloe ausonides insulanus</i>	Ted Thomas	-	Draft
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Carrie Cook-Tabor, Steve Lewis	<a href="#">Draft conservation plan outline</a>	

<sup>1</sup>Hyperlinks 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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 Carrie Cook-Tabor, 360-753-9512, [carrie\\_cook-tabor@fws.gov](mailto:carrie_cook-tabor@fws.gov) (western WA lamprey)  
 Carrie J Cordova, 509-893-8022 [carrie\\_j\\_cordova@fws.gov](mailto:carrie_j_cordova@fws.gov)  
 Judy Delavergne, 509-665-3508 x21, [judy\\_delavergne@fws.gov](mailto:judy_delavergne@fws.gov) (eastern WA bulltrout)  
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 Ted Thomas, 360-753-4327, [ted\\_thomas@fws.gov](mailto:ted_thomas@fws.gov)  
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 Chris Warren, 509-893-8020, [chris\\_warren@fws.gov](mailto:chris_warren@fws.gov)

**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:

**Western Washington:**

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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](http://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.