



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

Restoration and Recovery Programs
Notification of Funding Availability
Fiscal Year 2009

General Information

The purpose of this notification is to inform current and potential new partners about Federal fiscal year (FY) 2009 opportunities for cooperative restoration and recovery projects with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office (WWFWO). This notification helps to inform about potential projects and partners in Western Washington and helps us to strategically allocate WWFWO Program personnel and funding to maximize conservation benefits for fish and wildlife. Project technical assistance may be provided through all of our Programs.

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

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

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

Action Schedule

To best evaluate the different projects, prioritize them according to the different 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 conservation program goals by **September 12, 2008**. Potential partners who submit initial project information will be contacted by October 13, 2008, to let them know whether or not to follow up with more detailed information to help us better assess and prioritize the projects we initially select. We

will keep all the initial project information on file to potentially use later in the year if a project is not selected for involvement this year, or if additional funding becomes available.

We prefer that project information be submitted electronically (email or compact disk) by the due dates below. We also recommend you contact a Program biologist (Tables 3 and 5) to discuss your proposed project.

Interdisciplinary teams evaluate, and prioritize all of the proposed projects. Final decisions regarding project selection are made by the WWFOW manager or his/her designee. The Service reserves the right to fund projects outside of this process, if necessary, in order to maximize ecological benefits and meet specific Program goals. Project sponsors will be notified of their project status by April 2009. Projects that are not selected through this Notification of Funding Availability may be referred to other funding sources as appropriate.

Table 1. Action Schedule

Action Date	Action
September 12, 2008	Partners contact program biologists and submit initial project information . A recommended template for initial project information is provided on the WWFOW website.
October 13, 2008	FWS contacts project sponsors to inform them of their project’s applicability to any of the FWS habitat conservation programs listed in this NOFA. FWS staff work with partners to more fully develop and plan conservation projects. Staff will assist project sponsors in identifying needed additional project information.
December 12, 2008	With the additional information obtained, FWS staff will evaluate projects to determine which provide the highest benefit to trust resources.
February 25, 2009	FWS staff will notify partners of priority restoration projects, those that will be supported financially or through in-kind services, technical assistance, other substantial involvement or participation.
February 2009- April 2009	FWS will complete Cooperative agreements and other federal contracting documents.
March-June, 2009	Funds become available for priority projects (subject to final FWS budget)

Send your Initial Project Information to:

Email: **projects@fws.gov**

or

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

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

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

Figure 1. Focus areas

Puget Sound Coastal, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Chehalis Fisheries Restoration, and Recovery Programs Focus Areas

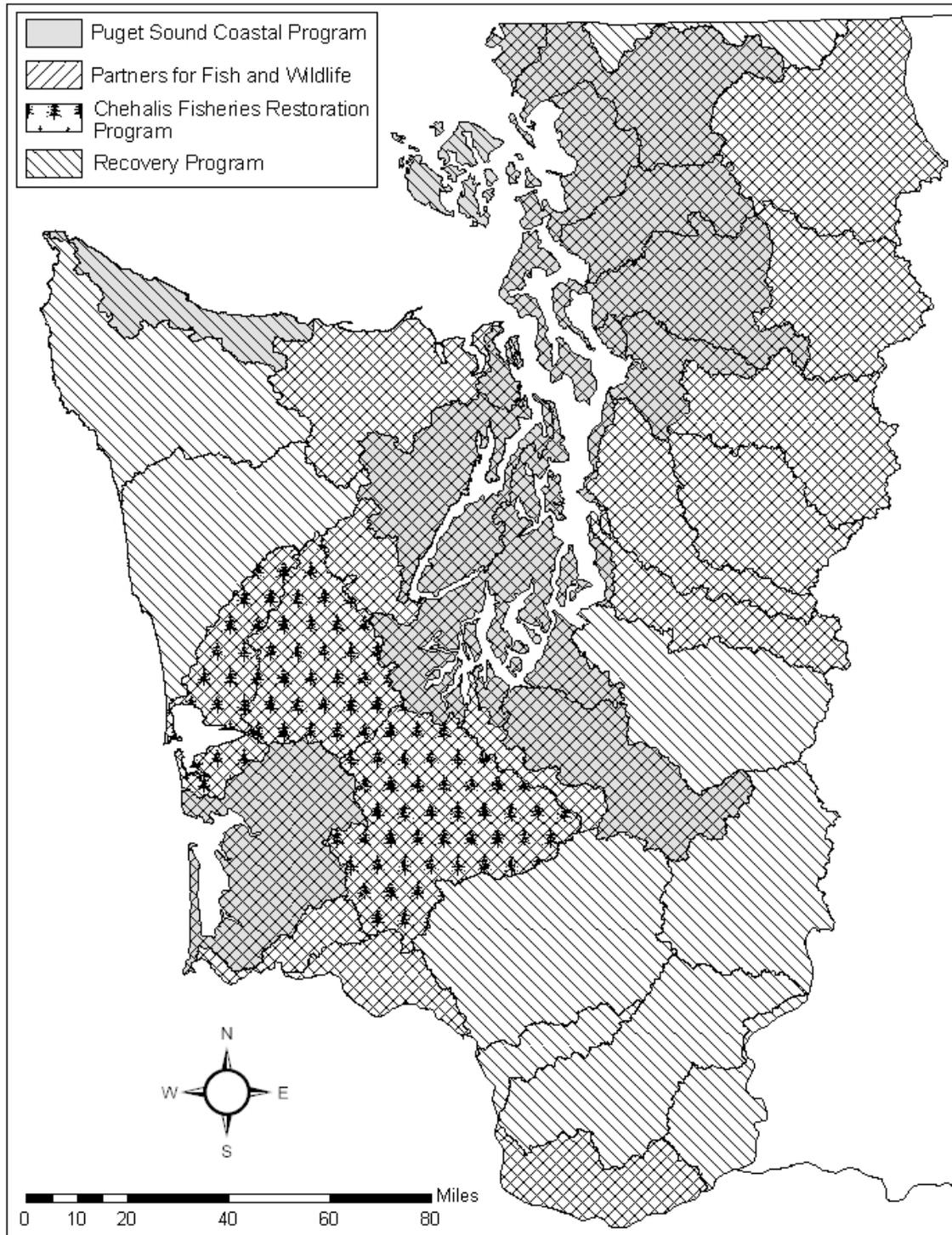


Table 2. Program eligibility summary.

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

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

Who Are Our Partners

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

Project Development Assistance

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

projects, coordinate with landowners and partners, hire and run crews, and monitor compliance and effectiveness.

Table 3. Program Contacts

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

Restoration and Recovery Strategy

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

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

Types of Projects We Typically Fund

Subject to specific Program requirements (see Table 2.)

Riparian and Wetland

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

Instream

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

Upland

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

Assessment and Research

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

Outreach and Education

Workshops and site tours for stakeholders

Educational displays and brochures, signage, newsletters
School teacher training and classroom environmental education

Types of Projects We Do Not Fund

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

Additional Information

Riparian Buffer

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

Habitat Conservation Plan Agreements

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

Road work on Conservation and Protection Lands

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

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

The Forest Practice Rules negotiated under the Forest and Fish Agreement became effective in July 2001. The rules state that all forest roads must be covered under an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) within 5 years of the effective date of this rule, or by December 31, 2005, and that all forest roads must be improved and maintained to the standards of the WAC 222-24 within 15 years of the effective date of these rules.

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

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

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

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

1. Orphaned Roads – Definition: Orphaned roads are roads that were built before 1974, prior to modern construction standards and have not been used for forest practice activities since 1974.

Eligibility: If an orphaned road is identified in the RMAP as a potential or actual damage risk to public resources, and landowners are willing to abandon the orphaned road, then the project is eligible for funding.

2. Active & Inactive Roads – Definition: Active roads are roads actively being used for hauling forest products or road building materials. Inactive roads are roads not actively being used, but will be used in the future.

Eligibility: If an active or inactive road is identified in the RMAP as a potential or actual damage risk to public resources, and landowners are willing to abandon the active/inactive road, then the project is eligible for funding.

3. Fish Passage Barriers –

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

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

Administrative Overhead Definition

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

Cost Share Definition

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

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

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

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

Additional Information for Selected Projects

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

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

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

Funding Agreements

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

Environmental/Cultural Resource Requirements and Permits

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

Landowners and/or Cooperators are required to secure any Federal, State, and local permits necessary for the project, such as Clean Water Act Section 404, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulics Project Approval, or State Environmental Policy Act compliance. Obtaining permits may take up to a year or more depending on the type of the project.

The Service has completed consultation under Section 7 of the ESA for some restoration projects in western Washington. This consultation covers 15 restoration project types that are most commonly funded by the Programs. If your project is selected for funding, a Service biologist will work with you to ensure compliance with the Terms and Conditions of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) and the Service's PBO, or to otherwise be in compliance with ESA requirements. Some of the required items include: a pollution and erosion control plan for the project site; spill response kit; monitoring before, during, and after project completion; 80% plant survival for planting projects; proper handling, transfer, and documentation of fish removed when an in-stream project site is dewatered; photo documentation using photo points; and, reporting project information to the Service and NMFS.

Program Information

Puget Sound Coastal Program

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

Goals:

- ★ Restore and protect coastal habitats through completion of interagency projects; provide technical assistance in the restoration process; and provide cost share where appropriate.

- ★ Collect and develop information on the status of and threats to fish and wildlife and their habitats in Puget Sound and the Washington Coast. Provide this information to decision makers.
- ★ Use outreach and education to improve stewardship and conservation of Washington's coastal resources. Increase understanding about preventing the introduction and spread of coastal and marine non-native, invasive species.

Types of projects preferred for funding for PSCP:

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

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

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

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

Goals:

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

Types of projects preferred for funding for PFW:

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

Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Types of projects preferred for funding for CFRP:

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

Recovery Program

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

Goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	USFWS CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
Endangered Animals				
			Recovery Plan/Other	Species Action Plan
Columbian white-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>	Ted Thomas	1983 Revised final Federal recovery plan	Draft
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	-
Threatened Animals				
Bull trout (Coastal-Puget Sound and Columbia River DPS)	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Jeff Chan, or Shelley Spalding	2004 Draft Federal recovery plan	-
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Jodi Bush	1997 North Cascades Ecosystem Recovery Plan supplement to the 1982 final Federal recovery plan	-
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
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Martha Jensen	2001 Draft Federal recovery plan	Draft
Threatened Plants				
Golden paintbrush	<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>	Ted Thomas	2000 Final Federal recovery plan	Draft
Kincaid's lupine	<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> ssp. <i>Kincaidii</i>		Draft Federal recovery plan (in process)	-
Nelson's checker-mallow	<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>		1998 Final Federal recovery plan	-
Candidate Animals				

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	USFWS CONTACT*	DOCUMENTS TO GUIDE RECOVERY PROJECTS	
Fisher (West Coast DPS)	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Martha Jensen	2006 State final recovery plan	Draft
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</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
Candidate Animals (continued)				
Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Deanna Lynch	Recommended conservation measures in species assessment and listing priority assessment form	-
Streaked horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Kim Flotlin		-
Taylor's (Whulge or Edith's) checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	Ted Thomas		-
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Kim Flotlin		-
Species of Concern				
Coastal cutthroat trout (SW Washington/ Columbia River DPS)	<i>Onchorynchus clarki clarki</i>	Shelley Spalding	Call USFWS Contact for further information	
Island marble butterfly	<i>Euchloe ausonides insulanus</i>	Ted Thomas		
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Carrie Cook-Tabor	Draft conservation plan outline	

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

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

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

***USFWS contacts, by species, are:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Service Restoration Programs

National Fish Passage Program

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

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

Western Native Trout Initiative

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

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

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