

Narrative for WRIA 2 / San Juan County Salmon Recovery 3 Year Work Program: 2013 Update

I. Context:

1. Provide a brief overview of the characteristics of your Chinook Salmon Recovery area.

- The San Juan Watershed is located in northern Puget Sound. San Juan County is an archipelago consisting of four major islands (San Juan, Orcas, Lopez and Shaw) and more than 170 smaller islands.
- There are no major rivers in the watershed, but there are over 400 miles of shoreline.
- All twenty-two populations of Puget Sound Chinook salmon use this area for feeding on their way out to sea and on their return. There are no known natural Chinook spawning areas in the islands. Sockeye, Pink, Chum and Coho salmon, Steelhead, and Coastal Cutthroat trout have also been documented in the San Juans.
- Genetic Stock Identification of unmarked (wild) juvenile Chinook using the San Juans identified stocks from Whidbey Basin, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Olympic Peninsula, Nooksack River, and South Sound.
- CWT recoveries in the San Juan Islands from adult salmon between 1978 and 2001 revealed fish from many different populations, including adult Chinook salmon from the Upper, Central and Lower Columbia River, the Snake River in Idaho and Chinook salmon from throughout Puget Sound.
- Major goals/emphasis of work to date: most of the goals are measured through qualitative information, for example diversity, productivity, habitat protection, nearshore and rearing habitats. Advancements in goals for regulatory, education and outreach, and incentives are also measured qualitatively. The watershed collects quantitative information for assessments, such as identifying critical habitats to understand when and where salmon use the San Juans.
- The San Juan watershed has conducted multiple assessments on mapping of critical nearshore habitats, such as forage fish spawning beaches, eelgrass, kelp, riparian vegetation, feeder bluffs, fish utilization and shoreline modifications.

2. Describe the process for developing your 3YWP narrative and project/activity list. Who are the stakeholders involved and what are their roles? Are harvest and hatchery managers involved in your planning group or have they had an opportunity to comment or consult on your 3YWP?

The Lead Entity Coordinator is the primary developer of the 3 year work plan project list and narrative. Each year the Salmon Subcommittee - which is made up of the Technical Advisory Group and a subcommittee of the Marine Resources Committee - reviews and updates the Evaluation Criteria for the grant round. The Evaluation Criteria is also included in the 3 year work plan update. Project sponsors add to and provide updates to projects in the Habitat Work Schedule which are then reviewed by the coordinator and incorporated, as appropriate, into the overall 3 year work plan matrix. The work plan is presented to the San Juan County Marine Resources Committee who is the Citizens Advisory Group for the San Juans. Harvest and hatchery managers are not involved in the updates to the 3 year work plan for the San Juans.

II. Background/Planning/Logic of the Recovery Chapter:

1. What are the recovery goals for your watershed for Chinook salmon? Include information on both population goals (VSP parameters) and habitat goals.

The current San Juan County Salmon Recovery Chapter developed planning goals, listed below, and also adopted broad recovery goals, listed in the following section.

The **Planning Goals and Objectives** as listed from the San Juan chapter:

"The long-term goals for WRIA 2 are to:

- Protect and restore the ecosystem processes that support marine biological diversity;
- Prevent further reductions in marine populations in the islands;
- Promote scientific research toward improving understanding of ecological systems and processes necessary to sustain marine biological diversity;
- Promote increased education and awareness of the relationships between human uses and marine resource quality; and
- Restore natural salmon spawning habitat in the islands.

To support these goals this plan includes strategies to accomplish the following objectives:

- Build community support for protecting and restoring nearshore and marine habitat throughout the county to encourage responsible, voluntary actions as well as to develop responsible regulatory approaches, as appropriate;
- Develop collaborative partnerships between the San Juan County Marine Resources Committee¹ and others working to protect and restore marine and nearshore waters and associated habitats;
- Identify and prioritize research needed to strengthen the effectiveness of salmon recovery efforts in WRIA 2 over time; and
- Identify and prioritize monitoring needed to support appropriate benchmarking and to apply adaptive management measures over time.

For the near-term, objectives are to:

- Develop a scientifically credible process for identifying and measuring the natural processes, habitats and species that salmon rely upon, including the identification and protection of eelgrass meadows and kelp forests for herring spawning and as cover for juvenile fish;
- Determine the habitat value of landscape variation (e.g., continuous cover, discontinuous cover and small fragmented patches) within eelgrass populations;
- Complete technical assessments to fill data gaps and improve strategies as new data and information are acquired;
- Evaluate the potential for restoration of natural spawning habitat in island streams;
- Increase community awareness, involvement in and ownership of salmon recovery efforts in WRIA 2; and
- Work in concert with existing local, regional and state salmon recovery efforts, including the county's 2005 review of its policies and regulations regarding critical areas and shorelines.²

The **Recovery Goals** as listed from the San Juan chapter:

¹ The Marine Resources Committee (MRC) is the Citizens Advisory Group for WRIA2 Lead Entity.

² Under the WA State Growth Management Act rules San Juan County is required to review its Comprehensive Plan and implementing regulations for consistency with current law, which includes the use of "best available science" as that is defined in state law, for protecting critical areas. Critical areas include tidal wetlands, forage fish spawning beaches, kelp and eelgrass beds, and other elements relevant to nearshore and marine habitat functioning. The Comprehensive Plan and regulations also address shorelines and marine waters.

"Because the islands' nearshore habitats contribute to attaining the planning ranges and targets for Puget Sound Chinook, the combined WRIA 2 Technical/Citizens Committee has adopted the recovery goals for Puget Sound Chinook salmon adopted by the Shared Strategy. In doing so, WRIA 2 acknowledges the support that the San Juan habitats provide for populations of Chinook salmon that spawn in other areas. Although adult Hood Canal summer chum have been identified in San Juan County waters, current knowledge suggests that other marine and nearshore areas are more important than the San Juans to the recovery of that ESU. Adult bull trout have been identified in Island County marine waters, adjacent to San Juan County, and may also frequent WRIA 2 waters, although their presence has not been recorded. Coho, other chum stocks, pink and sockeye salmon are also present, especially during migration from the ocean when they may sometimes move through the islands in large numbers.

Although the recovery actions set out in this plan focus on Puget Sound Chinook salmon, these actions will be beneficial for other listed and non-listed salmon ESUs as well, to the extent that these groups rely on marine and nearshore habitats in the San Juan Islands."

2. What is the current strategy to accomplish the recovery goals and what assumption(s) is this strategy based on?

Over the last few years, WRIA2 has concentrated on performing assessments necessary to fill critical data gaps to document the important habitats in the San Juans and to have a better understanding of how, when and where salmon are utilizing San Juan County's shorelines, fresh and marine waters. This is the highest priority action(s) identified in the San Juan County Salmon Recovery Chapter:

"The key goal in San Juan County is to identify critical habitats and ecosystem interactions in order to develop protection and restoration actions that will be most effective in moving populations of Puget Sound Chinook towards recovery. In San Juan County (WRIA2) protection of high quality nearshore marine habitat is the top salmon recovery goal. The current prioritized action strategy to meet the protection goal is:

1. Assessment Projects – fulfilling critical data gaps via assessments which will enhance and support protection and identify needs and opportunities for restoration;
2. Protection Projects – includes data sharing, stewardship, acquisition and easements, incentives and education;
3. Restoration Projects – to be based on habitat condition assessments."

Protection of high quality nearshore marine habitat is the top salmon recovery goal for the San Juan watershed. The key hypotheses are:

- San Juans provide important nearshore and marine habitat for salmon.
- San Juans provide forage for salmon.

3. What new knowledge or information has changed your strategy, assumptions or hypotheses since your recovery chapter was written?

Since multiple assessments have now been completed, WRIA2 has worked to bring the various assessments and data sets together and to analyze and use the assessment information to prioritize protection and restoration actions for San Juan County. This analysis was completed in 2012 via the "Pulling It All Together" (PIAT) project. The results of the analysis are incorporated in the local work plan. The development of a protection and restoration plan has created a common understanding of

geographic priorities and is now directing efforts toward these priority salmon recovery regions in the San Juans.

Thus the actions as stated previously from the recovery plan are now prioritized in this manner:

1. Protection Projects – includes acquisition and easements informed by the “Pulling It All Together” project, data sharing, stewardship, incentives and education;
2. Restoration Projects – based on habitat assessments and “Pulling It All Together” project analysis;
3. Assessment Projects – includes monitoring, filling data gaps, and conducting research that will in turn support protection and restoration efforts.

The results of the PIAT project have been incorporated into the Evaluation Criteria for this grant round – see Appendix A.

Additionally, the priority regions are being added to the Habitat Work Schedule as GeoRegions so the recovery actions and projects in the local salmon recovery priority regions can be tracked and reported. Also the sea level rise resiliency analysis from the PIAT project is also being incorporated into the Habitat Work Schedule so actions can be targeted in areas with the most resiliency to sea level rise.

The PIAT results are also being used extensively in the Monitoring and Adaptive Management process.

Another change is through the Adaptive Management and Monitoring process the watershed is starting to discuss and research how the San Juans contribute to VSPs. Nearshore rearing in the San Juans supports all 4 VSPs - abundance, productivity, spatial structure and both life history diversity and genetic diversity for Chinook salmon as outlined in Table 4 in the RITT’s M&AM Framework.³

4. How is the sequencing and timing of actions or projects done in such a way as to implement the strategy as effectively as possible?

The original adaptive management matrix provided by the RITT in 2009 helped document the status of the strategies and actions outlined in the original WRIA2 recovery chapter. Most of the actions outlined in the original chapter have been completed. The original WRIA2 salmon recovery chapter did not have a timeline for actions. Since WRIA2 has completed many actions listed in the chapter we are at a stage where a full update to the local San Juan County chapter is appropriate.

In the interim, as was noted previously, we have modified the prioritization of actions. The actions as stated previously from the original recovery plan are now prioritized in this manner:

1. Protection Projects – includes acquisition and easements informed by the “Pulling It All Together” project, data sharing, stewardship, incentives and education;
2. Restoration Projects – based on habitat assessments and “Pulling It All Together” project analysis;
3. Assessment Projects – includes monitoring, filling data gaps, and conducting research that will in turn support protection and restoration efforts.

The salmon recovery priority regions identified via the PIAT project are now being used to target the areas where protection and restoration actions will be most effective.

III. Plan and Gaps:

1. What are the obstacles or barriers for implementing monitoring and adaptive

³ Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery: A Framework for the Development of Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plans, The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Team, March 2013

management? Where could you use support for development of your M&AM plans?

The San Juan County Salmon Recovery Chapter acknowledged the difficulty in assessing VSPs in the nearshore environment:

“Of the four parameters for viable salmonid populations (abundance, productivity, spatial structure and diversity), abundance and productivity are very difficult to assess in the nearshore environment given the lack of data and the extent of dispersal through a large area. Whether or not there is benefit to genetic diversity is also difficult to ascertain, but use of the area by juvenile salmon suggests that the San Juan Islands support diversity in a viable salmonid population. It may also indicate that there is benefit to spatial structure for all populations in the ESU because the area provides resilience as another place for fish to use.⁴”

As is acknowledged in the local San Juan recovery chapter, it is difficult to assess the VSPs in the nearshore environment but projects in the San Juans are expected to enhance:

- abundance in the density of fry, parr and yearlings;
- productivity in nearshore survival rate;
- productivity in fish growth, i.e. average size, nearshore growth rate, and nearshore residence time;
- spatial structure, i.e. distribution in rearing within and among nearshore habitats;
- life history diversity, i.e. nearshore residence time;
- genetic diversity, i.e. number of populations using the nearshore habitats based on genetic stock identification.

The San Juans need assistance in determining how a nearshore area, like the San Juans, can contribute to our overall understanding of salmon recovery. Presently the San Juans do not have the funding or the capacity to monitor all, or even any, of these indicators. Assistance is needed to determine the best VSP indicators to monitor and how to fund any monitoring program. The indicator which the San Juans have been able to assess most recently is the genetic stock identification but that was a one-time assessment and is not an ongoing monitoring effort. With appropriate resources it could be possible to detect changes over time for the VSP parameters.

Our focus has been on obtaining a fundamental understanding of the role of the nearshore and, specifically, the role of the San Juans in supporting salmon – their habitats and food web. Thus, we essentially have baseline data now for critical habitats such as the location and extent of eelgrass and kelp, documented forage fish beaches, etc. We also have information indicating which nearshore habitats appear to be of greatest value to juvenile migrating salmon and juvenile forage fish by shoreline/shoreform type and by geographic location and distribution. Through the formal AMM process we will be evaluating what it is we should be monitoring. For example, do we repeat the baseline habitat assessments every x years to determine the trends of whether we are gaining or losing these habitats? Do we repeat the juvenile fish utilization study in x years to analyze changes to the resource(s) over time in the San Juans? Since no one can monitor everywhere and everything, we will need assistance in teasing out what habitat and fish use trends will provide the most value to monitor. We also need assistance in funding any monitoring efforts.

2. Considering all actions affecting salmon recovery in the watershed, is the Chinook salmon resource likely to be closer to, or further from, the recovery goals ten years from now as it is today?

Currently, we do not have a formal mechanism for answering this question.

⁴ San Juan County Salmon Recovery Chapter, Puget Sound Shared Strategy, June 2005

In general, we believe that the San Juan watershed is on a much better trajectory for contributing to Puget Sound Chinook salmon recovery. The work over the last number of years since the recovery plan was approved - to answer key questions identified in the local chapter, to document the important habitats in the San Juans, and to have a better understanding of how, when and where salmon are utilizing San Juan County's shorelines, fresh and marine waters - is substantial. This information has significantly improved our understanding of where in the San Juans and what actions will benefit salmon and their habitats and prey resources.

At the same time that we know more than we ever have regarding the critical habitats that support salmon in the San Juans, and despite ensuring that this information was included in local Best Available Science, other protection efforts such as the CAO Update have not provided the level of protection for salmon resources that likely are necessary. It is possible the results of the SMP Update may be more protective of salmon resources. We have ensured that the SMP Shoreline Characterization and Inventory (C&I) includes all of the recent salmon recovery assessments completed in WRIA2 and since the C&I is foundational for the SMP Update we are hopeful this will help ensure greater protection of shoreline resources.

We now have prioritized salmon recovery regions to target our restoration and protection actions locally. These priority regions are also being utilized by other organizations to target their outreach and other local project activities so that efforts are being leveraged across the conservation community.

These efforts are steps in the right direction and benefit salmon, their critical habitats, and prey resources but do not answer the question of whether this will be enough.

Appendix A: WRIA2 2013 Evaluation Criteria

SAN JUAN COUNTY WRIA 2 LEAD ENTITY Application Process and Scoring Criteria 2013 Salmon Recovery Funding

Approved by the San Juan County Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) / San Juan County MRC on April 3, 2013.

San Juan County / WRIA2 Priorities for Salmon Recovery

The “Pulling It All Together” (PIAT) project analyzed the data and assessments which have been completed in the San Juans to date and the results are now being used to target restoration and protection actions in nearshore priority areas. The Pulling It All Together report is available under the Files and Links tab at: http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&sid=190

In priority order the actions from the WRIA2 recovery plan are:

4. Protection Projects – includes acquisition and easements informed by the “Pulling It All Together” project, data sharing, stewardship, incentives and education;
5. Restoration Projects – based on habitat assessments and “Pulling It All Together” project analysis;
6. Assessment Projects – includes monitoring, filling data gaps, and conducting research that will in turn support protection and restoration efforts.

Project proponents will need to document how the proposal relates to the priority areas that have been identified from the PIAT nearshore project analysis. See maps in Appendix A.

Preliminary Application Process

A preliminary application should be as complete as possible. The application process starts with finalizing the project information in the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) <http://hws.ekosystem.us/>. The items that need to be included on a proposed project in HWS are verified by running the Validation Tool titled “Validate for San Juan LE” on the project face page. Additionally, all projects must have in HWS:

- At least one Activity Type included and quantified.
- For nearshore projects, the Nearshore Habitat Type must also be included.
- Projects must be mapped via the HWS Mapping/GIS tool.

The process has changed again this year for submitting an application to PRISM. It is similar to the 2012 grant round where projects must be in the Habitat Work Schedule in order to start the application process in PRISM but is now done via web based application. Refer to Appendix C in Manual 18 for submittal instructions. http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_18.pdf

The following information and attachments must be submitted in PRISM for application review: (Note: Proposed projects must also be in HWS as noted above.)

- Project name
- Project type
- Project sponsor
- Project description
- Estimated budget
- Project location map

- Site or parcel map
- Map showing project location in Priority Salmon Recovery Region (see Appendix A)
- A preliminary design plan or sketch for restoration projects and any future restoration projects.
- Project Proposal

Preliminary Application Evaluation Criteria

During the preliminary application review process, the local Salmon Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will provide feedback regarding questions and/or recommendations on how the proposals could be enhanced. Scoring is based on Red, Yellow or Green.

This is the guidance used for Red, Yellow, Green scoring:

Red = Not Recommend

Proposal does not fit the local salmon recovery strategy and/or issues can not be addressed during timeframe for the funding round. Proposal may not be eligible to move forward and be submitted for SRFB funding.

Yellow = Recommend with changes

Questions, feedback, comments and recommendations are provided to project proponent to clarify, enhance or improve proposal. Proposal could move to green once questions/issues are addressed. Moving from Yellow to Green is via TAG consensus.

Green = Recommend

Proposal is acceptable and is eligible to be submitted for SRFB funding. Additional comments are noted to suggest enhancements or improvements for the proposal.

Final Proposal Evaluation Criteria

Proposals should be complete, succinct and clear. Sponsors should document assertions when necessary. Reviewers will not give the benefit of the doubt to incomplete or vague applications.

Total project evaluation scores will be comprised as follows: Benefit to Salmon - 45%, Fit to Plan/Strategy - 40%, and Socioeconomic Impacts - 15%. The local Salmon Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will also evaluate projects based on Certainty of Success which will be categorized by Red, Yellow or Green.

When scoring projects, rank each project from 1-10 under each category (Benefit to Salmon, Fit to Plan/Strategy, and Socioeconomic Impacts). TAG and CAG members should use only whole numbers in scoring projects; please do not use decimals or fractions. Overall score will be determined by multiplying the score for each category by its weight and adding to obtain the final score. For example, a score of 8 for Benefit to Salmon, 8 for Fit to Plan/Strategy and 6 for Socioeconomic Impacts would have a final score as follows: $8(0.45) + 8(0.40) + 6(0.15) = 7.7$.

TAG members are encouraged to ask questions regarding projects and information should be shared between reviewers.

Certainty of Success (Red, Yellow, Green) – Scored by TAG

Certainty of Success will be evaluated based on sponsor documentation that establishes the project intent regarding:

- ❖ Technical Feasibility, Methodology, Achievability - Accomplish the objectives within the stated period of time given the requested resources and available matching funds.
- ❖ Requires limited maintenance, works with natural ecosystem processes, is self-sustaining, and uses materials appropriate in scale and complexity to efficiently accomplish the work.
- ❖ Documented landowner cooperation/approval, permitting processes and requirements completed, water availability, etc.
- ❖ Pursues the most cost effective alternative to achieve desired outcome.
- ❖ Makes effective use of matching funds.
- ❖ Supporting documentation of all project partners and what match each partner may be providing.
- ❖ Endorsements or statements of cooperation from agencies or other entities on whom the project depends.
- ❖ How could the project be impacted by climate change, for example ocean acidification and/or sea level rise? What is long term benefit to salmon with changing climate?
 - Please reference the maps from the Pulling It All Together project which show areas for high and medium resiliency to Sea Level Rise in the San Juans. This information is shown on Figures 19 and 20 in the Pulling It All Together report. The Pulling It All Together report is available under the Files and Links tab at: http://hws.ekosystem.us/?p=Page_89901fef-078a-47c8-9c7b-f3c0c259700a&sid=190
 - If your site is not in a resilient area depicted on the maps, please discuss how sea level rise has been considered in the project's design and long term effectiveness.

SCORING: Scoring will be based on:

Red = Not Recommend

Proposal issues can not be addressed during timeframe for the funding round. Proposal is not eligible and may not be submitted for SRFB funding. However, the TAG should still score the proposal as much as possible on the additional criteria so that the CAG has information for them to make any final decisions, if needed, regarding which proposals may advance for SRFB funding.

Yellow = No TAG Consensus

The TAG was unable to come to consensus regarding the proposal. The CAG will make the final decision regarding whether the proposal may advance for SRFB funding.

Green = Recommend

Proposal is acceptable and/or issues have been resolved. Proposal is eligible to be submitted for SRFB funding.

Moving preliminary scoring from Red or Yellow to Green is via TAG consensus.

Benefit to Salmon (45 %) – Scored by TAG

Preference will be given to projects that are Chinook focused and address factors affecting Chinook. In general, projects will be evaluated based on Scientific Merit, Costs vs. Benefits, Potential of Project to Inform Efforts, etc.

- ❖ Explain how your proposal will benefit salmon such as improving or maintaining Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Parameters:
 - Abundance
 - Productivity

- Spatial Structure
 - Diversity
 - ❖ Explain by what mechanisms benefit will be achieved.
 - ❖ Explain what methods will be used.
- For Protection and Restoration Projects: Show that project will benefit a particular life history phase, stock of salmon, habitat type and/or salmon prey species.
 - For Protection and Restoration Projects: Explain synergies, how builds on previous habitat projects on site or nearby.
 - For Assessment Projects: Identify the gap the assessment is addressing. Show how the results of the assessment will be used to inform and support the local work plan.
 - For Assessment Projects: Demonstrate collection of data is consistent with current protocols, including statistical precision criteria, where applicable.

SCORING: Total possible score = 10. Weight = 45%

Fit to Plan/Strategy (40 %) – Scored by TAG

Fit will be evaluated based on how well the proposed project fits the local strategy and the PIAT project nearshore priority areas noted in Appendix A. The project should be documented in the 3 year work plan and should be in the Habitat Work Schedule (HWS) <http://hws.ekosystem.us/>.

Priority will be given to high quality nearshore projects located within a Priority Salmon Recovery Region. Fit will also be evaluated on the overall priorities of 1) Protection, 2) Restoration and 3) Assessments.

- ❖ Step 1 – First, discuss how the proposal fits the Priority Salmon Recovery Regions – see Appendix A (same as Figure 8 in the Pulling It All Together report.) Provide map showing project location in Priority Salmon Recovery Region.
 - If the proposed project is not in a Priority Salmon Recovery Region explain how your project fits the local strategy.
- ❖ Step 2 – Discuss the action that is being addressed, i.e. protection or restoration, and how that action reflects the results of the Pulling It All Together project. Use resources, maps and narrative from the Pulling It All Together project report such as priority fish use regions, priority shore types, etc. to define clearly how your project aligns with salmon recovery strategies in San Juan County. A recommended approach to discuss the proposed project would be provide information regarding how the proposed action addresses the various components, as applicable, of the Pulling It All Together project:
 - Fish Use factors (Pulling It All Together report Figures 4-8)
 - Riparian Vegetation opportunities (Pulling It All Together report Figure 9)
 - Shoreform priority (Pulling It All Together report Figures 7, 11-14)
 - Process degradation (Pulling It All Together report Figure 10)
 - Protection or Restoration priority (Pulling It All Together report Figures 19-20)
 - Sea Level Rise resiliency (Pulling It All Together report Figures 19 - 20)

SCORING: Total possible score = 10. Weight = 40%

Socioeconomic Impacts (15 %) – Scored by CAG

(Note: Even though this category is scored by the CAG, any input from the TAG is welcome.)

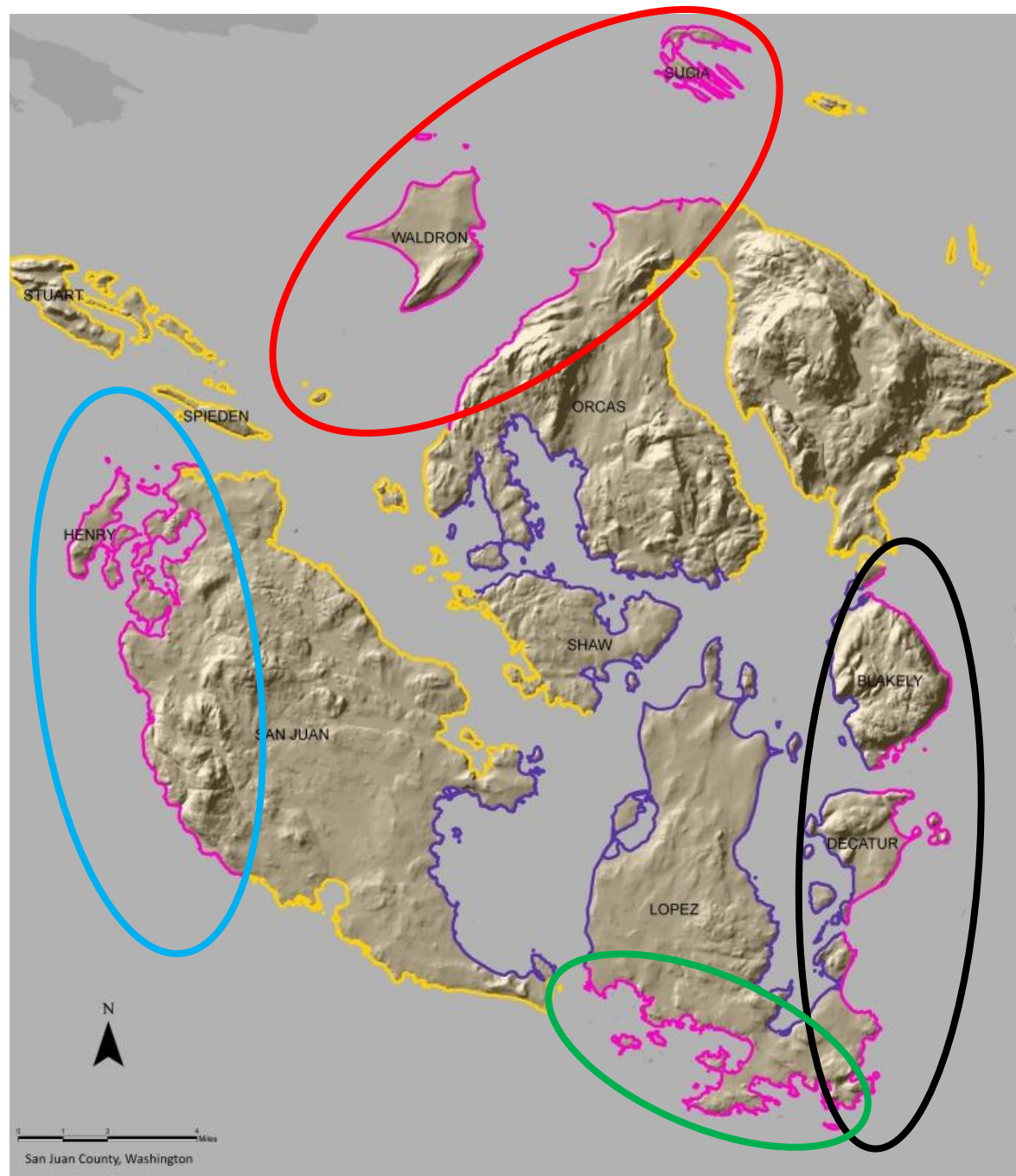
Socioeconomic Impacts will be evaluated based on sponsor documentation that establishes the project intent to:

- ❖ Build community support in terms of volunteer contributors and/or local partners; enhance community education and outreach about the watershed.
- ❖ Synergistic Activity - Complements, enhances, provides synergy with existing programs.
- ❖ Produce secondary community benefits such as increased public safety, decreased risk of property damage, or improvements to physical infrastructure.
- ❖ Sustainable disposal plan – how is any de-construction waste reused, recycled or otherwise disposed of?

SCORING: Total possible score = 10. Weight = 15%.

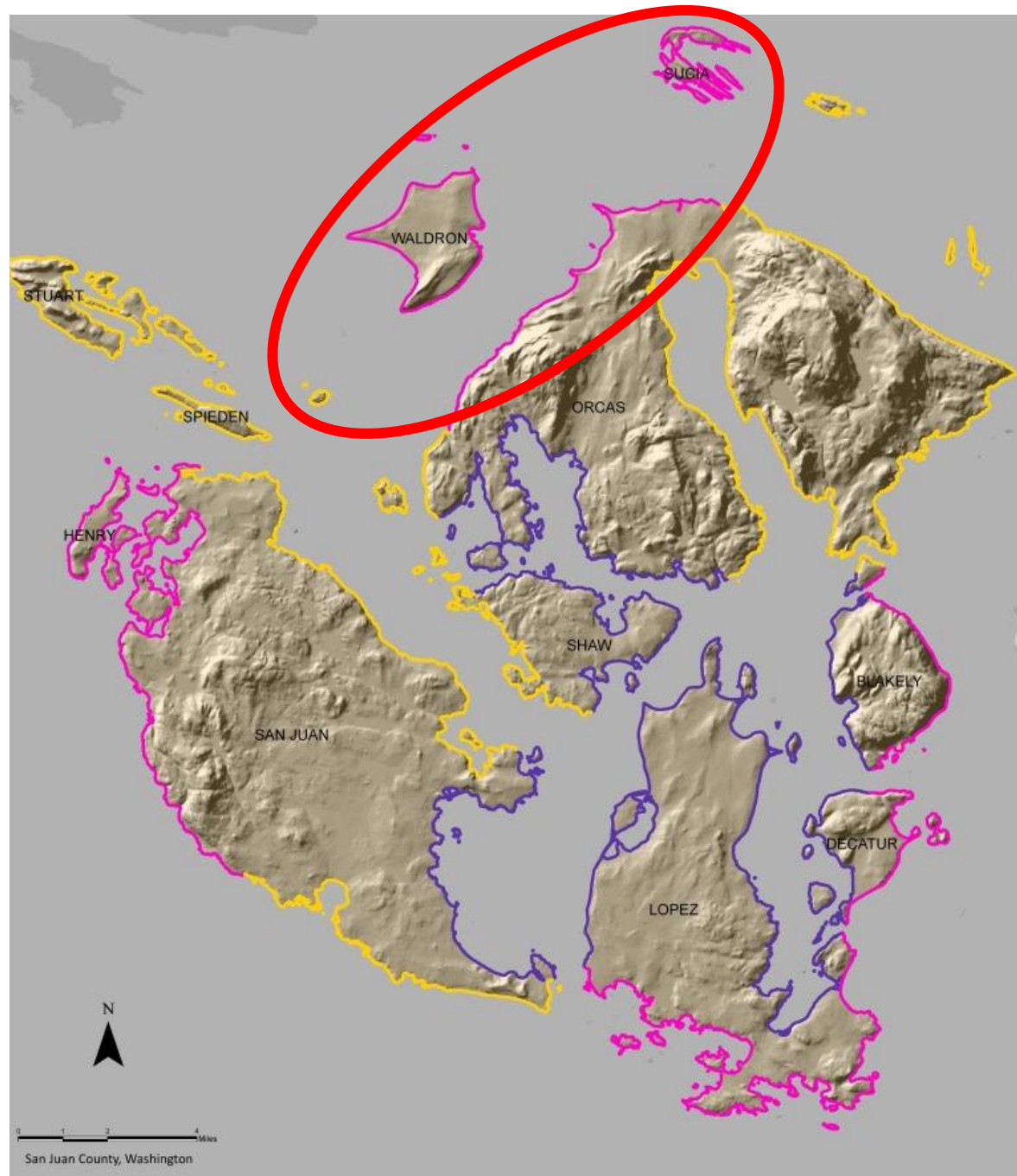
Evaluation Criteria Appendix A: Priority Salmon Recovery Regions

1. **Waldron /
President Channel**
2. **Rosario SW**
3. **Juan de Fuca /
S. Lopez**
4. **Haro Strait NE**



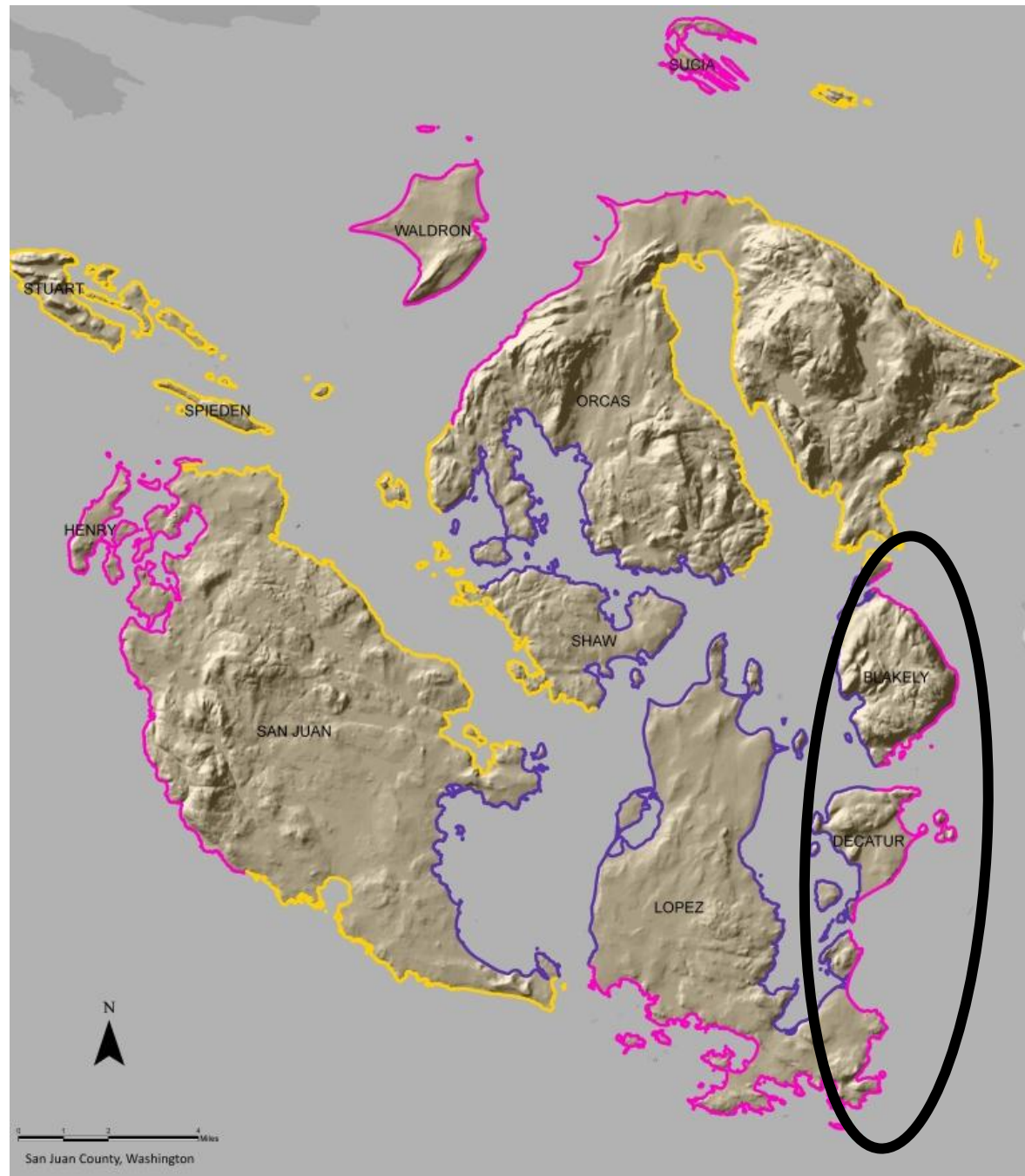
1. Waldron / President Channel

The top salmon
recovery action for this
region is protection.



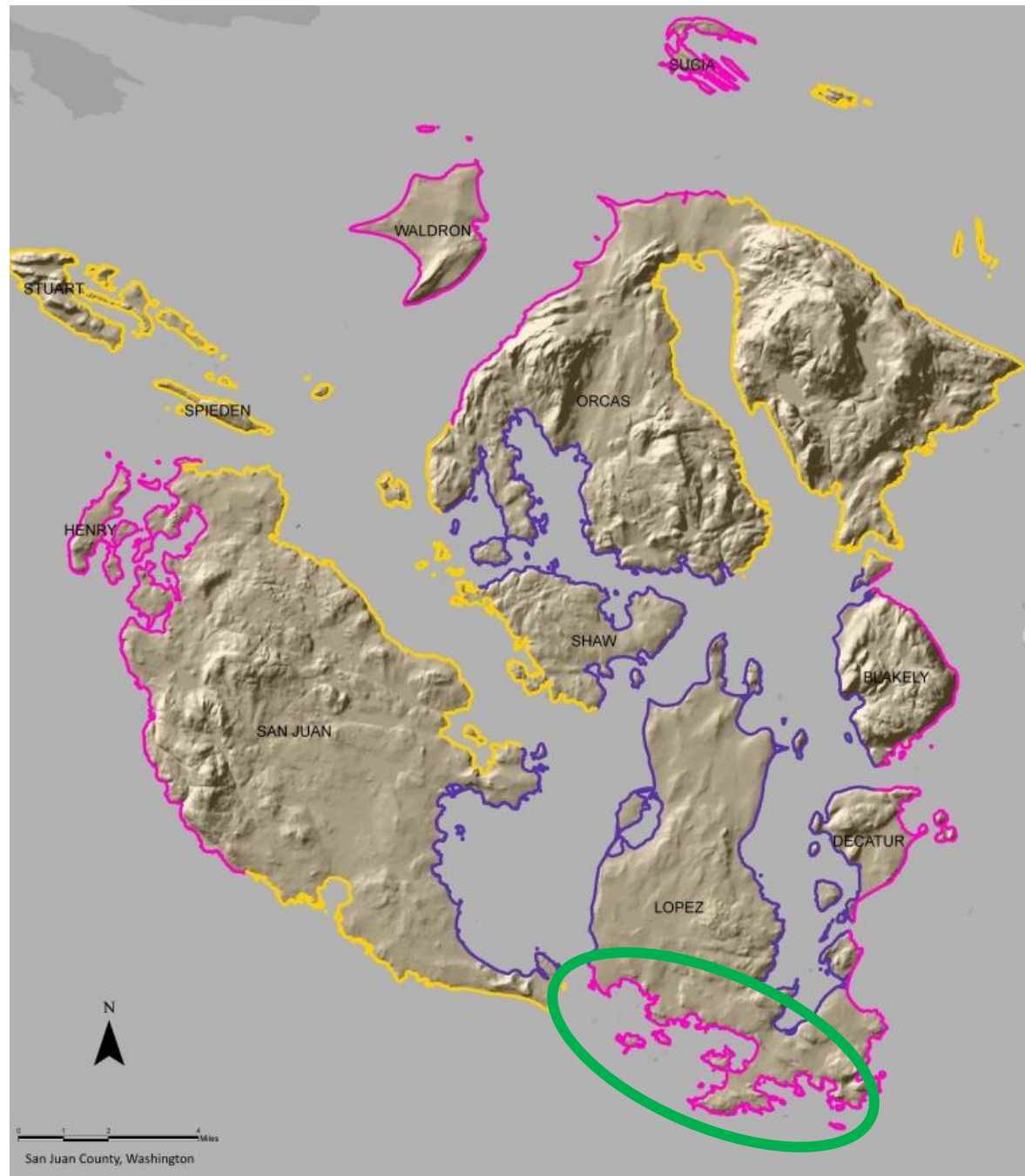
2. Rosario SW

High percentage of priority shoreforms for protection.



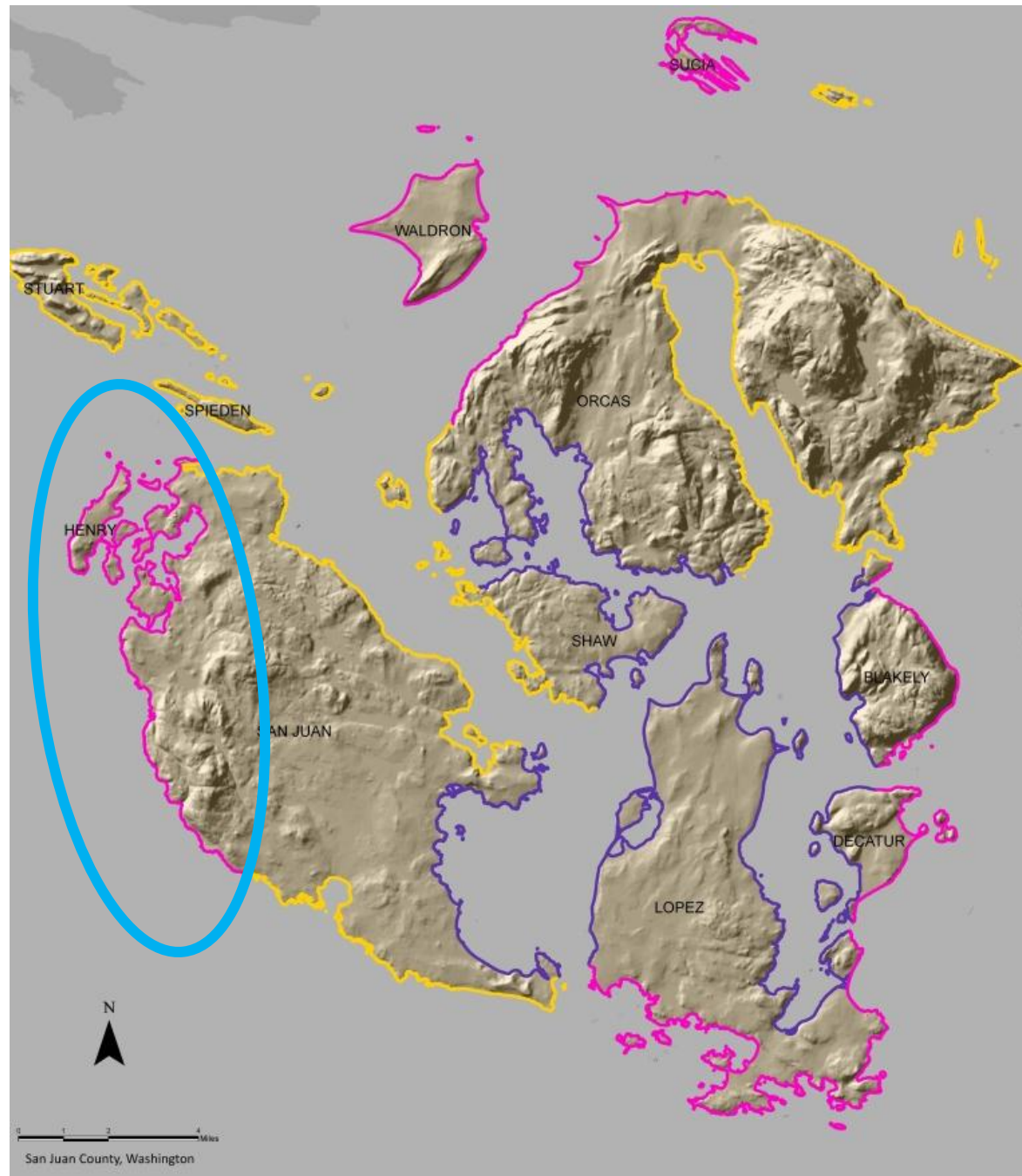
3. Juan de Fuca / S. Lopez

Balanced combination
of protection and
restoration needs for
this region.



4. Haro Strait NE

Primary salmon recovery need in this region is restoration.



Project Type	Plan Category	Project Name	Project Description	Priority tier of project	Limiting Factors	Reference Document for limiting	Habitat Type	Activity Type and Project Performance	Primary Species Benefiting	Secondary Species Benefiting
Capital Projects										
Habitat										
Acquisition for Protection	Acquisition Projects	Neighborhood Salmon Habitat Conservation Easement Pilot Program	FSJ and project partner, the San Juan Preservation Trust (SJPT), will	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Nearshore (Beaches),	Activity Types - Acquisition/Ease	Chinook	
	Acquisition Projects	Reid Harbor Conservation Easement (aka Cooley Gilliom Property Acquisition)	This 61 acre property has over 4,000 feet of shoreline on Stuart	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Upland, Nearshore	Activity Types - Acquisition/Ease	Chinook	
	Acquisition Projects	San Juan County Land Bank Harndon Island Acquisition	Situated within Echo Bay of Sucia Island, the small 2.2-acre Harndon	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Nearshore (Rocks)	Activity Type - Acquisition/Ease	Chinook	
	Acquisition Projects	Cascade Creek Acquisition (on hold indefinitely)	This project will acquire 3.66 acres of riparian corridor, marine	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Upland, Instream,	3.66 acres stream corridor and	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Acquisition Projects	Ketter Property (Mar Vista) Acquisition	Ketter property (Mar Vista Resort), located at the mouth of False Bay,	I			Nearshore (Beaches),		Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Acquisition Projects	Webb Property Acquisition	The Webb property, Westcott Bay, San Juan Island is the largest	I			Nearshore (Embayments)	2800 feet shoreline	Chinook	
	Acquisition Projects	President Channel Shoreline	President Channel hosts large numbers of juvenile chinook salmon	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Riparian, Nearshore	Activity Types - Acquisition/Ease	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Acquisition Projects	Springmeyer Property Acquisition	This property on Blakley Island encompasses over 76 acres and	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Nearshore (Beaches),	Activity Types - Acquisition/Ease	Chinook	
	Acquisition Projects	Watmough Bay Salmon Habitat Preservation	The San Juan County Land Bank will use this grant to buy 7.29	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Embayments)	Land Acquisition Completed	Chinook, Pink	
Acquisition for Restoration	Acquisition/Restoration (Co)	False Bay Acquisition and Restoration #1	Conservation easement aquisition, riparian planting, and fencing on	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Instream, Rivers/Stream		Coho, Cutthroat	
	Acquisition/Restoration (Co)	Judd Cove acquisition and restoration	This acquisition of a 6 acre parcel with 2 acres of tidelands is	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Embayments)	6.0 acres with 2.0 acres of tidelands	Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
Restoration	Restoration Projects	Brown Island Historic Feeder Bluff Restoration	Along the southeast shore of Brown Island near Friday Harbor, is	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches)		Chinook	Surf Smelt, Sand
	Restoration Projects	Forage Fish Habitat Enhancement along San Juan County	Many forage fish spawning beaches exist along San Juan County's	II						
	Restoration Projects	West Beach Creek Restoration and Riparian Stewardship	This project seeks to complete final design for removal of a fish	II	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Degraded		Riparian, Rivers/Stream	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Coho, Cutthroat	Steelhead (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	West Beach Road Culvert Replacement	Replace the existing 5 foot diameter culvert under West Beach	II	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage		Rivers/Stream s/Shoreline,	Activity Type - Fish Passage	Coho	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Deer Harbor Bridge Replacement	This project is for the development of final design and pre-restoration	II	Degraded Habitat-Stream Substrate,		Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Derelict Fishing Net Removal	Restore marine habitat for multi-species; eliminate impediments to	II	Non-Habitat Limiting Factors, Biological		Nearshore (Rocky Coast)	Activity Type - Estuarine & restore instream	Chinook, Sockeye	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Fish Trap Creek re-charge and flow regulation	Ecology Water Right permitting process started.	II	Degraded Habitat-Stream Flow		Instream, Rivers/Stream	flow	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Shoreline Restoration at sites identified in Soft Shore Restoration Blueprint	For the last five years, FRIENDS has been working with shoreline	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore restoration	Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Thatcher Bay Nearshore Restoration	A mill operating on the beach from the late 1800s until the 1950s	II	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		Nearshore (Embayments)	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Bull Trout (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Barlow Bay Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration	During Phase One of the MacKaye Harbor Community Nearshore	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Beaches)	forage fish spawning and	Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	San Juan County Creosote Piling Removal Project	Friends of the San Juans Shoreline Modification Inventory for San Juan	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality		Nearshore (Beaches),		Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Pacific Herring, Rockfish, Orca
	Restoration Projects	Blakely Island- North Thatcher Bay Forage Fish Restoration Project	Rehabilitation with Reduced Facility Size	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Embayments)	surf smelt habitat enhancement	Chinook	Bull Trout (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Mooring Buoy Eelgrass Restoration Pilot Project	Friends of the San Juans (FSJ) will utilize the mooring buoy inventory	II	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Biological		Nearshore (Beaches),	eelgrass restoration	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Restoration Projects	Neck Point Coastal Marsh Restoration	Past development of nearshore environments has resulted in the	II	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Nearshore (Beaches),	coastal wetland and nearshore	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	

	Restoration Projects	Point Lawrence Road/Cascade Creek Culvert Replacement	This project was funded in the 2007 SRFB round and the work is	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Nearshore (Embayments)	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Coho (Secondary Species)
	Restoration Projects	Smuggler's Cove Road Forage Fish Habitat Restoration	Remove derelict intertidal rock, forage fish habitat restoration	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Nearshore (Beaches)	surf smelt habitat enhancement	Chinook, Coho	
	Restoration Projects	Deer Harbor Pool Removal & Beach Restoration	Remove derelict concrete pool from intertidal beach in Deer	II	Degraded Habitat-Fish Passage, Biological	Nearshore (Beaches)		Chum, Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Shoal Bay Forage Fish Habitat Restoration Project	The beaches of Shoal Bay are valuable documented surf smelt	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Nearshore (Beaches)		Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Shoal Bay Tide Gate Removal Project	The restoration portion of this project is complete. Friends of the	II	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and	Nearshore (Beaches),	lagoon and nearshore- forage	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Restoration Projects	Turn Point Salt Marsh Restoration, San Juan Island	The Turn Point Salt Marsh Restoration Project will remove an	II		Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Deer Harbor Estuary Restoration	People for Puget Sound will use this grant to begin restoring the	II	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Beaches),	1 fish passage barrier and	Coho, Cutthroat	
	Restoration Projects	Aleck Bay Beach Habitat Restoration	Removal of a failed concrete beach access bulkhead and associated fill	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches)		Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Pickett Springs Salt Marsh	Re-creation of a salt marsh where currently there are two fresh water	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Embayments)	1 acre salt marsh restored	Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	False Bay Riparian Enhancement	1. Mouth of False Bay Creek - approximately 20 acres owned by	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Riparian, Instream,	riparian stream restoration	Chum, Coho, Cutthroat	Chinook (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Garrison Creek Watershed Restoration (Phase II a - Construction)	Fence livestock and remove invasives	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Instream	1340-2640 ft.	Coho	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Garrison Creek Watershed Restoration (Phase II b - Monitoring)	Culvert replacement/retrofit; channel realignment, wood	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Instream	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Coho	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Restoration Projects	Save Fisherman Bay	Fisherman Bay (Lopez) is actually a large shallow estuary, originally fed	II	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook, Sockeye	Pacific Herring, Orca (Killer)
	Restoration Projects	Shaw Landing creosote bulkhead removal	bordering the Washington State Ferry landing on Shaw Island is a	II	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Nearshore (Embayments)	1 bulkhead removed	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
Total Capital Need									
Non-Capital Projects & Programs									
Harvest Management	Non-Capital Projects	Section 7 consultation-salmon harvest management plan re: orca consumption	may affect harvest management plan details		Non-Habitat Limiting Factors	N/A	predation impacts	Chinook	
Habitat Project Development	Non-Capital Projects	Restoration Cultivation at Priority Areas identified by the	The primary goal of the proposed project is to advance identified	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),		Chinook, Chum, Coho,	
	Non-Capital Projects	Neck Point Tidal Lagoon and Pocket Beach Restoration	Reconfiguring Neck Cove, located on western Shaw Island, to its	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Nearshore (Beaches),	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Sockeye (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	WRIA2 Assessment of Resident and Migratory Salmon	Acoustic telemetry study of timing, residency and habitat use	I	Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),	fish utilization	Chinook	Coho (Secondary Species),
	Non-Capital Projects	Expansion of WRIA2 Watershed Inventory (Phase II)	WFC will continue the water type assessment begun in 2003, and	I	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Instream	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas	Cutthroat	Chinook (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Wild Salmon Recovery in San Juan County (aka Pulling it All Together)	Utilize assessments and data layers to prioritize protection and	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and	Riparian, Nearshore		Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Expansion of WRIA2 Watershed Inventory	WFC will continue the water type assessment begun in 2003, and	I	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Instream	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas	Cutthroat	Chinook (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Juvenile Salmon Prey Base Protection (WRIA2)	KWIAHI will use this grant to study the food sources for salmon as a	I	Biological Processes, Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),	prey resources	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory	The goals of the San Juan County Shoreline Modification Inventory	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore restoration	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Non-Capital Projects	WRIA2 Habitat Based Assessment of Juvenile Salmon (Big Picture Project)	Estuary and nearshore habitats are occupied by juvenile salmon during	I	Biological Processes, Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),	fish utilization	Chinook, Coho,	
	Non-Capital Projects	False Bay Watershed Flow & Habitat Assessment	This assessment will address water quantity, quality, fish use and	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Riparian, Instream,	flow protection and restoration	Chinook, Coho, Cutthroat	
	Non-Capital Projects	Garrison Creek Watershed Restoration (Phase I)	Feasibility Study - Reconstruct historical floodplain conditions;	II	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity	Riparian, Instream,	Activity Type - Estuarine &	Chum, Coho, Cutthroat	
	Non-Capital Projects	Salmon Habitat Protection Blueprint Update	When results of the Juvenile Salmon Data from the Big Picture	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protection	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Non-Capital Projects	Herring spawning area demarcation and protection, San Juan Islands, WA	This project will document, demarcate, and in cooperation with	I	Biological Processes, Estuarine and	Nearshore (Embayments)		Chinook, Coho	Pacific Herring, Orca (Killer)

	Non-Capital Projects	SJC Inventory and Restoration Prioritization of County Nearshore Infrastructure	Take existing County GIS map of nearshore infrastructure including	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and				Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	SJI - Develop Grant Program to remove bulkheads Critical to Salmon Recovery	Develop a granting program to remove bulkheads along beaches	II	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protection	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
Habitat Protection	Non-Capital Projects	SMP Update	The Lead Entity actively participates in ongoing multiple	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		Riparian, Nearshore	nearshore protection	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	San Juan County Forage Fish Spawning Habitat Project	FISJ and Nearshore Biologist, Dan Pentilla, will conduct intensive	I	Biological Processes, Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches),		Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Nearshore work windows- HPA input	Update work window based on fish utilization assessments	I	Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches),	protection	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Derelict Vessel Removal Program	DNR & SJC partnership to remove derelict vessels from local waters	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality		Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protecion	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Expansion of WRIA 2 Watershed Inventory (Phase II)	WFC will continue the cutthroat distribution and watertype	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Instream	Activity Type - Riparian Habitat: water quality .	Cutthroat	Chinook (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Incorporate drainage basin planning in Comp Plan/ordinance	Assist county planning process	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Upland	Upland protecion	Cutthroat	
	Non-Capital Projects	Nearshore Habitat Protection through Policy and Plan Review	Despite policy protection and broad recognition of its ecological	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protection	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	LID Implementation	Implement LID techniques decrease development impacts on	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		Upland	upland protecion	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	CAO Update	The Lead Entity actively participates in ongoing multiple	I	Degraded Habitat-Floodplain Connectivity		Upland, Riparian,	upland and nearshore	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	San Juan Ecosystem Based Protection Initiative	Evaluation of existing regulatory, voluntary and incentive programs	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Nearshore (Beaches),	protection	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	
	Non-Capital Projects	class one beach inventory	Complete mapping and quality assessment of class one beaches	I	Biological Processes, Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches)	nearshore protection	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Hydrologic Modeling and Estuarine Wetland Data	Watershed Modeling	I			Nearshore (Beaches),	protection	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Spatially explicit shoreline permit and policy analysis	Analysis of shoreline permit activity	I			Nearshore (Beaches)	protection	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	San Juan County Feeder Bluff Project - Mapping and Application of Results	Process-based restoration has been recognized as the ideal	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protection	Chinook	Chum (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Spartina Control	Control of the few invasive occurrences	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		Upland, Nearshore	nearshore protecion	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	SJI - Improving Enforcement	Create a partnership between Dept of Ecology, Dept of Fish and	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		Nearshore (Beaches),	nearshore protection	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	SJI - Improving Incentives for Shoreline Protection	Develop a pilot project at the San Juan Preservation Trust to protect	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Upland, Riparian,	nearshore protection	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Synthesis / Analysis of Data Gaps	write papers on 16 topic areas and local issues. - List compiled as	I	Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat		N/A	upland and nearshore	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
Plan Implemenation & Coordination	Non-Capital Projects	WRIA 2 Salmon Recovery Plan - Salmon recovery coordination/implementation	In San Juan County / WRIA2 protection of high quality nearshore marine habitat is the top	I			N/A	coordination	Chinook	Chum (Secondary Species), Coho
	Non-Capital Projects	Salmon Recovery Adaptive Management & Monitoring	recovery chapter is being conducted with the Puget Sound	I	Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and		N/A	coordination	Chinook	(Secondary Species), Coho
	Non-Capital Projects	Water Quality and Watershed Coordination Group (Water Table)	Participate in and help facilitate informal Water Table group		Degraded Habitat-Water Quality		N/A	coordination	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Education and Outreach Coordinator	Coordinates outreach messages, implements outreach plans,				N/A	coordination	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
Outreach & Education	Non-Capital Projects	SJI - Education and Technical Assistance to Improve Protection - TACT Project	San Juan County residents and decision makers need consistent	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Upland, Riparian,	upland and nearshore	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Managing Growth in Island Communities	This project will build long term capacity to protect rapidly	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Upland, Nearshore	upland and nearshore	Chinook	(Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	(ECONet/Stewardship Network) Coordinate educational resources and stewardship messaging	Coordinated education on the protection of marine resources,	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and		Nearshore	coordination	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Boater Education	Educate boaters on Marine Stewardship and whale wise	I	Biological Processes		N/A	nearshore protecion	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Landowner conservation motivation	Encourage salmon-friendly and eco-friendly actions on property	I			Upland	upland and nearshore	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	MSA Plan Outreach	Education and outreach to public on Marine Stewardship Area (MSA)	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,		N/A	education, develop	Chinook	

	Non-Capital Projects	Oil Spill Education	Education regarding risks and impacts of potential oil spills	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	N/A	nearshore protecion education,	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Outdoor Classroom	Juvenile salmon ecology	I		N/A	education, develop	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Salmon-in-the-schools	Juvenile salmon ecology	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	N/A	develop	Chinook	(Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Watershed Landowner BMP Education and Restoration Opportunities	Work with specific riparian landowners within San Juan County	I	Degraded Habitat-Riparian Areas and	Upland, Riparian,	landowner technical	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Orca (Killer Whale), Bald
	Non-Capital Projects	Cumulative Impact Analysis - Technical Workshop	Friends of the San Juans has identified the required cumulative	I	Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Upland, Nearshore	coordination	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	San Juan County Land Manager Training (Natural Resources Data Workshop)	Comprehensive, high quality habitat, species and process data	I	Degraded Habitat-Channel Structure and	Upland, Riparian,	coordination	Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Pacific Herring, Rockfish, Orca
	Non-Capital Projects	Shoreline Stewardship Guide for landowners	Update guide, mail to all shoreline property owners in SJC	I		Nearshore (Beaches)	nearshore protecion	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Water in San Juan County Realtor Workshop	Classes with realtors regarding water protection	I		Upland, Riparian,	upland and nearshore	Chinook	Cutthroat (Secondary)
Flow Protection	Non-Capital Projects	Secure instream flows for fish and wildlife	Acquire water rights as needed to assure adequate flows	I		Instream	instream flow protecion	Coho	
	Non-Capital Projects	Model and restore stream flows	Determine sources and rates of water in streams, identify ways of	II	Degraded Habitat-Stream Flow	Instream	restore instream flow	Coho	
Monitoring	Non-Capital Projects	Project Clean Stormwater	Surfactant pollution is toxic to San Juan County's critical nearshore		Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Upland, Riparian,		Chum, Chinook, Coho,	Pacific Herring, Rockfish, Orca
	Non-Capital Projects	Contaminant monitoring in freshwater and nearshore habitats	Identify and reduce contaminant inputs		Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	Upland	monitoring water quality,	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Eelgrass Distribution Monitoring in Westcott and Garrison Bays	For the last 5 years, FRIENDS has been working collaboratively to		Degraded Habitat-Water Quality,	Nearshore (Embayments)	monitoring eelgrass	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Exotic Species Monitoring	Monitor/map exotic species on priority habitats			Nearshore (Beaches)	monitoring invasive species	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Friends of the San Juans Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program	Friends of the San Juans Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program		Degraded Habitat-Water Quality	N/A	monitoring water column properties	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	MSA Monitoring Plan	The Marine Resources Committee (MRC) has drafted a monitoring			Nearshore (Beaches)	monitoring habitat, water	Chinook	
Research	Non-Capital Projects	Sand lance-Deep water habitat	The Pacific sand lance (Ammodytes hexapterus) is an		Biological Processes, Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches)	sand lance spawning habitat	Chinook, Coho, Steelhead	Chum (Secondary)
	Non-Capital Projects	Sea Level Rise and Cumulative Impacts on Forage Fish Spawning Habitat	Friends of the San Juans (FSJ) and Coastal Geologic Services (CGS)		Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),		Chinook	Sand Lance, Surf Smelt
	Non-Capital Projects	Cumulative Impact and Climate Change Pilot Projects	Forage fish, such as surf smelt and Pacific sand lance, provide critical		Degraded Habitat-Estuarine and	Nearshore (Beaches),		Chinook, Chum, Coho,	Marbled Murrelet, Orca
	Non-Capital Projects	Mountain Lake Wildlife Feasability Study - impacts of non-native fish stocks	Determine the extent (if any) that non-native fish populations in		Lake Habitat	Instream		Cutthroat	
	Non-Capital Projects	Discrete Population Segments - non Chinook Salmon	The project will identify priority habitats for ESA listed species.			N/A		Chum, Coho, Steelhead	
Other (Hatchery)	Non-Capital Projects	Ecological interactions of hatchery and wild salmon in marine habitats	May affect size, timing, quantity of releases at hatcheries		Non-Habitat Limiting Factors	Nearshore (Beaches)	competition	Chinook	
	Non-Capital Projects	Glenwood Springs Chinook hatchery	Pathways juveniles use after release.		Non-Habitat Limiting Factors	Nearshore (Beaches),	competition	Chinook	
Total Non-Capital Need									
Categories of projects:									
Newly added projects (YELLOW)									
Active projects (funded) (GREEN)									
Completed projects (BLUE)									

Current Project Status	2013 Activity to be funded	2013 Estimated Budget	2014 Activity to be funded	2014 Estimated Budget	2015 Activity to be funded	2015 Estimated Budget	Likely End Date	Likely Sponsor	Total Cost of Project	Local share or other funding	Source of funds (PSAR, SRFB, other)	HWS Project ID
Conceptual Feasibility Completed	acquisition						12/31/2014	Friends of the San Juans	\$50,000	\$7,500	PSAR	33
Conceptual Feasibility Completed			acquisition				12/31/13	San Juan Preservation Trust	\$750,000			114
Proposed Land Acquisition Completed			Acquisition				12/31/2013	San Juan County Land Bank	805000		Recreation and PSAR, private donations	124
Proposed Land Acquisition Completed	acquisition							San Juan Preservation Trust	\$351,500	\$127,500		09-1457
Proposed Land Acquisition Completed								San Juan County Land Bank	\$8,000,000			89
Feasibility Completed							3/31/13	San Juan County Land Bank	\$6,000,000			88
Feasibility Pending							12/31/2013	San Juan County Land Bank	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	PSAR	118
Land Acquisition Completed							4/30/2011	San Juan Preservation Trust	\$350,000	\$35,000	private donation	115
Land Acquisition Completed							4/30/2009	San Juan County Land Bank	\$1,164,000	\$698,400	PSAR, SJC	07-1785
Conceptual Land Acquisition Completed,								Wild Fish Conservancy				92
Conceptual Land Acquisition Completed,							4/1/2009	San Juan County Land Bank	\$1,301,774	\$651,774	ALEA, SJC	27
Feasibility Completed							6/30/2015	Friends of the San Juans	102525		SRFB - Salmon	121
Proposed Conceptual, Proposed Feasibility Pending							12/31/2016	Friends of the San Juans	50000			126
Proposed Feasibility Pending	Final Design	Year 2012 Estimated	Construction, Engineering, Construction, Engineering,		Year 2013 Estimated		6/30/2014	NW Straits Marine Conservation	78220.1		SRFB - Salmon	12-1598
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							12/31/2013	San Juan County Public	400000		San Juan County	21
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							12/31/2015	San Juan County Public	\$2,200,000		San Juan County	111
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							12/31/2013	NW Straits Marine Conservation	\$3,150,570		SRFB - Salmon	07-1845, 10-1752, 11-1567
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							10/31/2013	San Juan County Lead Entity, ECY	\$275,000			6
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							10/31/2012	Friends of the San Juans				10
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							12/31/12	Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	\$1,000,000	\$130,000	PSAR, SRFB, ECY	08-1927 and 10-1739
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							6/30/14	Friends of the San Juans	\$101,550	\$15,240	PSAR	09-1524
Proposed Feasibility Completed, Permitting Completed							12/31/2014	Friends of the San Juans	\$300,000			108
Design Completed	design and permitting	\$20,000	implementation	\$130,000			12/31/2014	Friends of the San Juans	\$150,000			15
Feasibility Pending							12/31/2011	Friends of the San Juans	\$77,350	\$11,750	SRFB,	08-1936
Construction Completed							12/31/2011	Friends of the San Juans	\$60,000	\$8,069	SRFB,	07-1801

Construction Completed							10/31/2011	San Juan County Public Works	\$800,000	\$328,000	SRFB,	07-1539	
Construction Completed							12/31/2011	Friends of the San Juans	\$106,000	\$16,000	PSAR	07-1744	
Construction Completed							5/30/2008	San Juan County Land Bank	\$34,936	\$12,821	PSAR	07-1784	
Construction Completed,							1/31/2009	Friends of the San Juans	\$30,000	\$30,000	other	12	
Construction Completed							12/31/2010	Friends of the San Juans	\$116,000	\$57,000	PSAR	07-1740	
Construction Completed							9/30/2009	Friends of the San Juans	\$55,000	\$55,000	other	14	
Feasibility Completed							12/31/2010	People for Puget Sound	\$172,573	\$25,900	PSAR, SRFB	07-1649	
Feasibility Completed								Friends of the San Juans	\$40,000			101	
Design Completed								People for Puget Sound	\$225,000			7	
Conceptual, Land Acquisition	Feasibility	\$75,000	Design	\$200,000	Permits	\$50,000		San Juan Islands Conservation District	\$325,000			99	
Conceptual					Labor	\$40,000		Wild Fish Conservancy	\$40,000			19	
Conceptual								Wild Fish Conservancy	\$350,000			20	
Conceptual Feasibility	Feasibility	\$75,000	Design	\$60,000	construction	\$375,000		KWIAHT	\$270,000			86	
Pending									\$250,000			25	
									\$30,531,998				
Conceptual								San Juan County Lead Entity, San Juan	\$0			68	
							12/31/2015	Friends of the San Juan	75000		SRFB - Salmon	123	
Conceptual Design			Feasibility , Field Work ,				12/31/2015	Friends of the San Juans	\$20,000		SRFB - Salmon Recovery	119	
Completed							12/31/13	University of Washington	\$366,651	\$68,815	PSAR	09-1601	
Completed Design							12/31/13	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$154,249	\$34,856	SRFB	06-2282	
Completed							6/30/12	Friends of the San Juans	\$159,999	\$28,240	PSAR	10-1789	
Completed							1/31/2009	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$154,249	\$34,856	SRFB	06-2282	
Completed							9/30/2010	KWIAHT	\$87,870	\$15,910	PSAR	07-1770	
Completed							12/31/2011	Friends of the San Juans	\$96,500	\$14,500	PSAR	08-1929	
Completed Design							12/31/2010	Skagit River Sys Cooperative, Skagit Washington Water	\$766,706	\$115,881	PSAR	07-1863	
Completed Feasibility							6/30/2012	Trust	\$65,749	\$15,540	PSAR	09-1604	
Completed							12/31/2011	Wild Fish Conservancy	\$150,462	\$0	SRFB	08-1941	
Completed							1/1/2012	Friends of the San Juans	\$75,000			103	
Proposed								KWIAHT	\$81,000		SRFB - Salmon Recovery	120	

Conceptual Feasibility Completed								San Juan County Public Works				33	
								San Juan Initiative	\$200,000		CSF	97	
							12/31/14	San Juan County Community	\$50,000			93	
Conceptual Feasibility Pending Design							12/31/14	Friends of the San Juans	\$100,000			102	
Completed Feasibility Pending							12/31/13	WDFW	\$0			40	
Completed Feasibility Pending	GIS/Field work/Supplies	\$150,000					12/31/2015	WA DNR	\$30,000	\$30,000	DNR	98	
Conceptual							6/30/2013	Wild Fish Conservancy San Juan County Community	\$176,500	\$26,500	SRFB, PSAR	09-1600	
							12/31/14	Friends of the San Juans	\$0			41	
							12/31/2014	San Juan County Community	\$100,000			39	
Design Completed							12/31/14	San Juan County Community	\$25,000			82	
							12/31/12	San Juan County Community	\$0			37	
Completed							12/31/2009	Surtrider Foundation - WA, Puget Sound	\$502,000	\$471,393	SRFB	06-2291	
Completed							12/31/2009	San Juan County Marine Resources	\$65,000	\$65,000	NWSC	52	
Completed							12/31/2007	San Juan County Lead Entity	\$12,000	\$12,000	ECY	47	
Completed							9/1/2007	Friends of the San Juans	\$20,000	\$20,000	ECY	35	
Completed Design							12/31/2010	Friends of the San Juans, San Juan	\$150,000	\$76,585	PSAR, NWSC, PSP	09-1594	
Completed Design								San Juan County Noxious Weed Board	\$11,000			56	
Completed Feasibility								San Juan Initiative	\$35,000			95	
Completed Feasibility								San Juan Preservation Trust	\$75,000			96	
Completed			add 1 write papers		add 1 write papers			San Juan County Lead Entity	\$48,500			38	
ongoing	ongoing	\$100,000	ongoing	\$100,000	ongoing	\$100,000	12/31/2020	San Juan County Lead Entity	\$300,000	\$250,000	RCO, PSAR	84	
ongoing	ongoing	\$40,000	ongoing	\$20,000	ongoing	\$0	12/31/2014	San Juan County Lead Entity	\$20,000	in kind	PSAR, LE	13	
defunct							12/31/11	San Juan Islands Conservation District	\$0	in kind		85	
		\$0		\$0		\$0	6/1/11	San Juan County Lead Entity, San Juan	\$0	\$0	none	73	
Design Completed							12/31/14	San Juan County	\$75,000		EPA	94	
Design Completed	training and workshops		workshops, onsite visits		workshops, onsite visits		12/31/14	San Juan County	\$970,000	\$317,000	EPA	150	
Conceptual Design							12/31/2016	San Juan County Marine Resources	\$10,000		ECONet	77	
Completed							12/31/2016	The Whale Museum	\$3,000	\$3,000		78	
Conceptual Design							12/31/2016					81	
Completed							12/31/2057	San Juan County Marine Resources	\$45,000	\$45,000	NWSC	75	

Conceptual Design							12/31/2019	IOSA				79	
Completed Design							12/31/2016	San Juan Nature Institute	\$1,000	\$1,000		72	
Completed Design							12/31/2016	San Juan Nature Institute	\$1,000	\$1,000		71	
Feasibility Pending	implementing BMPs	\$60,000	implementing BMPs	\$61,000	implementing BMPs	\$62,000	21/31/2014	San Juan Islands Conservation District	\$245,000		EPA	69	
completed							9/14/10	Friends of the San Juans	\$20,000			105	
completed							4/18/2011	Friends of the San Juans	\$3,000	\$3,000	LE, MRC	107	
completed							5/1/2008	Friends of the San Juans			other	76	
completed							12/31/2012	Friends of the San Juans	\$6,000	\$6,000		70	
Conceptual								WA Water Trust	\$120,000			44	
Conceptual								WA Water Trust	\$50,000			43	
Monitoring							5/1/2012	Friends of the San Juans	\$10,000			110	
Conceptual Design			assessment/testing	\$55,000	design outreach	\$35,000	12/31/2012	KWIAHT	\$100,000			50	
Completed							12/31/11	Friends of the San Juans	\$6,500	\$6,500	Patagonia	51	
							12/31/2016		\$10,000	\$10,000		57	
							12/31/2014	Friends of the San Juans	\$7,500			59	
			implementation		implementation		12/31/15	San Juan County Marine Resources	\$25,000	\$25,000	NWSC	46	
Feasibility Pending							6/30/14	Northwest Straits Commission	\$250,000			11	
Conceptual							12/31/2013	Friends of the San Juans	175000			109	
Conceptual							8/31/2011	Friends of the San Juans	40000			106	
Conceptual								Wild Fish Conservancy	\$80,000			113	
Conceptual									\$100,000			62	
Conceptual									\$30,000			64	
Conceptual								Long Live The Kings	\$30,000	\$30,000	LLTK	65	
									\$6,586,435				