

Critical Information for High Ranked NTAs

Number	Title	Cost	Subcom Score	Recovery Strategies and Impact	Primary Output	Primary Outcomes	Vital Signs and Stressors	Gap Addressed	Comments
2016-0045	Balancing Fish, Farm, and Floods in King County's Snoqualmie Watershed	\$400,000 (Phase 1: \$100,000-task force work)	92	Strategy 02.1 Integrated Planning Impact: High	1) Planting strategy for Lower Snoqualmie River. 2)Adoption of a completed plan by the Executive and Council.	1) Riparian restoration strategy in the Snoqualmie APD covering at least 100 acres. 2) Agriculture strategy in the Snoqualmie APD.	Vital Signs: Floodplains. Stressors: Development conversion and agriculture conversion	1) Regulatory inconsistency/inefficiency 2)Policymaker/stakeholder engagement, 3)data gap: 4) geo prioritization, and 5) Reducing conflicts.	Potentially significantly delayed because no dedicated funds for 2017. Staff time is match but need external funds to make up difference. Phase 1 will get the task force effort going.
2016-0069	Richardson Creek Barrier Removal	\$188,000	92	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration	1) Design elevated bridge or alternate structure to replace existing bridge. 2) Acquire necessary permits for construction. 3) Construct project; replacing barrier crossing.	1) Increase available habitat for salmonids and resiliency to climate change.	Vital Signs: Chinook. Stressor: Transportation infrastructure-non-fish passable structure.		Project pulled by owner because has SRFB funds
2016-0071	Living with Beavers Program	\$50,000	97	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: High	1) Develop outreach materials and advertise program on website and newsletter. 2) Technical assistance provided to 25 landowners. 3) Installation of 15 beaver management devices. 4) Collect data on effectiveness of program.	1) Provide assistance to 25 landowners and install 15 management devices.	Vital Signs: Chinook, Summer Stream Flows, and Freshwater Quality, floodplain. Stressor: development conversion	1)Funding, 2)Investment in public engagement, and 3)reducing conflicts	Outcomes based on \$50,000 request. Project can be implemented any time as long as staff have capacity. Project can be scaled to the ask.
2016-0083	Arlington Storm water Treatment and Emerging Contaminant Reduction	\$68,985	88	Strategy 06.1 Storm water Retrofit and LID Impact: High	1) 90% design construction drawings, and computer programs to support operation 2)Infrastructure and programming sending effluent to wetland for treatment 3) Data indicating the endocrine disruptor levels entering and exiting the wetland	1) Vibrant storm water wetland health, and reduced endocrine disruptors in effluent 2) Understanding of the wetlands efficiency in removing endocrine disruptors	Vital Signs: Estuaries, Land Development/Cover , Floodplains, Summer Stream Flows and Fresh Water Quality. Stressor: Commercial and Residential Runoff	Monitoring-wastewater effluent post-project effectiveness	Project does not get cancelled if not funded because City has \$.
2016-0084	Arlington South Slough Fish/Flood Project	\$490,000	88	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: Medium	1) A 30% Design of a selected alternative 2) A 60% Engineering Design completed for a minimum of 1.34 miles of side channel	A reconnection design providing fish and flood management benefits	Vital Signs: Floodplains and Chinook. Stressors: Natural systems modification (levees)		Project pulled by owner.

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2016-0133	Watershed Education for Decision Makers: Stillaguamish Basin	\$35,000	94	Strategy 01.1 and 01.2 Nearshore Protection and Restoration. Strategy 08.1 Implementation of GMA. Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: Low	1) Participation by 2 decision makers from each municipality in the Stilly; Participation by at least 1 state senator or representative from legislative Districts 10 and/or 39; Participation by a Snohomish County Council Member for District 1 2) 80% of evaluations indicating a positive experience and increased knowledge from pre- & post-program surveys	1. Increase in participants' understanding of local environmental issues, salmon recovery efforts, and solutions. 2. Development of local, relevant, and easy-to-understand information for participants. 3. Increase in communication among decision makers, the salmon recovery community, and local citizens.	Vital Signs: Chinook, Estuaries, Freshwater Quality, and Land Development/Cover . Stressors: None		No staff resources to commit to questionnaire or meeting attendance. Minimal funding amount, combined with ranking resulted in a sense that additional effort is not warranted by SSS staff.
2016-0159	Mountains to Sound: Collaborative K-12 Education Pilot Program	\$78,552 (Scaled: \$59,922- reduce # of students by 100)	82	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: Medium	1) Reach 300 students with place-based storm water lessons providing 3300 contact hours and impact evaluation. 2) Complete 1 stewardship event with each enlisted school, include families. 3) Develop 2-day teacher workshop on PS storm water pollution issues and how to incorporate into existing lessons.	1) Increased community awareness of PS storm water pollution issues and execution of storm water BMPs. 2) Trained teachers are confident creating and delivering storm water pollution curriculum.	Vital Sign: Freshwater quality, estuaries, and floodplains. Stressor: Domestic Runoff and natural system modification	1)Funding: local \$ and capacity, 2)Investment in public engagement, 3)Reducing conflicts: coordination and integration toward multi-benefit actions.	Project will be cancelled if not funded this round. Scaled effort reduces number of students.
2016-0162	Latino Storm water and Low-Impact Development Outreach Project in Southwest Snohomish County	\$76,185	100	Strategy 04.1 Outreach for Storm water Stewardship Impact: High	1) Prioritize outreach neighborhoods and engage interns in message testing. 2) Host 6 LID workshops for Latinos. 3) Develop and implement outreach campaign as well as behavior change evaluation.	Engage 8000+ Latinos to reduce storm water pollution and increased use of recommended BMPs	Vital Sign: Freshwater quality. Stressor: Domestic Runoff	1)Funding, 2)Policymaker/stakeholder engagement, 3)Investment in public engagement, and 4)reducing conflicts	Project will be cancelled if not funded this round.
2016-0163	Pet Waste Reduction through Veterinary Clinic Outreach	\$103,371 (Scaled: \$51,975 only Snohomish and Stilly)	90	Strategy 04.1 Outreach for Storm water Stewardship Impact: High	1) Initiate at least 16,000 dog owner pet waste conversations at least 65 vet clinics. 2) Conduct annual B-IBI monitoring at up to 16 sites per year. 3) Develop and implement evaluation to assess behavior change / current practices of dog owners	1) Dog owners pick up 80,000 pounds of pet waste in one year. 2) Develop Situation Assessment and Social Marketing Plan	Vital Sign: Freshwater quality. Stressor: Domestic Runoff	1)Funding, 2)Monitoring, 3)Data gap: 4)Geographic prioritization, and 5)Investment in public engagement	Project may continue in small areas if not funded this round but regional scale unlikely. Scaled effort reduced outputs to 5,000 dog owner convos., 25 vet clinics, 5 B-IBI sites, and audience research with vet clinics. Reduce to 24,000 lbs of waste.

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2016-0165	Eelgrass and Forage Fish Mapping in Snohomish County	\$260,000	88	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration	1) TAC formed and consensus reached. 2) Monitoring locations for forage fish and eelgrass are prioritized in Snohomish County. 3) landowner permissions obtained and data collected and mapped. 4) Data is analyzed, report is produced, recommendations for protection strategy is developed.	1) Data is obtained to support the goal of protecting and restoring 20% of eelgrass beds in Puget Sound. 2) Informed restoration and protection opportunities of marine shorelines.	Vital Signs: Estuaries and Chinook. Stressors: Marine shoreline infrastructure		Project pulled by owner to not compete with other NTA 2016-0169
2016-0169	Marine Resources Committee, Snohomish Estuary Cleanup	\$750,000-\$1,500,000 (Phase 1: \$100,000)	92	Strategies 01.1 and 01.2 Nearshore Protection and Restoration and Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: Medium	1) Remove 75% of total remaining derelict creosote pilings from the Snohomish Estuary. 2) Voluntary compliance removes first 20% of vessels from docking at the three unpermitted marinas. 3) Unpermitted commercial marinas on state DNR aquatic land are removed from Snohomish Estuary and replaced with small recreational only permitted marinas.	1) Restore nearshore and riverine habitat in the Snohomish Estuary. 2) Project Design Plan is developed and approved. 3) Key partners and stakeholders have a prioritized list of derelict and at risk vessels for removal. 4) Fines and letters sent to remaining marina residents and owners. 5) Habitat on Steamboat Slough and Ebey Slough is restored and water quality is improved.	Vital Sign: Estuaries, Chinook, and Marine water quality. Stressor: Derelict vessels and natural system modification	1)Funding, 2)Monitoring, 3)Policymaker/stakeholder engagement, 4)Datab gap: and 5)Geo prioritization	No other \$ secured, submitted proposal to USFW for 2017. Project does not get cancelled if not \$ this round. Phased effort will result in baseline survey data to prioritize pilings for removal, draft plans and permits, and land rights.interagency agreements (if nexessary).
2016-0218	Puget Sound Starts... at My School!	\$97,200 (Phase 1: \$42,565)	94	Strategy 04.1 Outreach for Stormwater Stewardship Impact: High	1) Outreach and technical assistance to school board, facility staff, and principals 2) Design and installation of up to 4 LID projects at different schools 3) Place-based stormwater education provided to 300 students 4) Community outreach via booths, demonstration events, and volunteer stewardship opportunities	1) Divert stormwater from 3,500 sq. ft. of contributing area per school 2) 100% of secondary environmental science teachers are trained in this method and able to replicate 3) At least 1,000 non-students will have increased awareness and 10% will take concrete actions at home	Vital Signs: Freshwater Quality. Stressors: Domestic pollution	Investment in public engagment	Project not cancelled if not funded. Have funding (NFWF) but looking for match. Phased effort will result in same output as funding is match.

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2016-0257	Snohomish Conservation District Free Trees Program	\$30,000	89	Strategies 10.1 and 10.2 Freshwater and Estuarine Protection and Restoration Impact: High	1) Plant up to 5,000 trees and shrubs with 80% survival (determined annually via vegetation monitoring)	1) Increase forest coverage on privately owned parcels	Vital Signs: Land Development and Cover. Stressors: Development conversion	Funding: local funding and capacity	If not funded, project status at current LOS
2016-0262	Snohomish County Natural Yard Care Behavior Change Campaign	\$231,483 (Scaled: \$115,359)	92	Strategy 04.1 Outreach for Stormwater Stewardship and Strategy 05.1 Non-point Source Assessment and Product Stewardship	1) 300 residents and 200 households reached at 4 workshop series, 4 demonstrations, 2 advanced series.	1) 53% decrease in weed-and-feed use among program participants 2) 24-56% increase in use of slow-release or organic fertilizer use among program participants 3) Reach sufficient percentage of "early adopters" that share NYC practices with family, friends and Neighbors	Vital Signs: Toxics in Fish and Freshwater Quality. Stressors: Domestic pollution	1)Funding, 2)Monitoring: behavior change evaluation, 3)Investment in public engagement	Program can't be implemented without funding. Scaled effort will result in reductions to ~150 residents, ~100 households, an estimated 2 wkshop series, 1 demos, and 1 advanced series. All outcomes would remain the same.
2016-0306	Financing Options for Healthy Onsite Sewage Systems	\$206,950 (Phase 1: \$25,000, Phase 2: \$181,950)	89	Strategy 07.1 On-site Sewage System Management Impact: High	1) Repair/replace at least 15 OSS systems through grants to low-income homeowners with failing systems. 2) Provide approximately 100 OSS maintenance rebates to homeowners for system inspection and riser installation. 3) Host three educational workshops on OSS care and maintenance and track attendance.	Provide financial assistance and education to help homeowners maintain healthy OSS systems and failing systems are repaired.	Vital Sign: Shellfish Beds. Stressors: OSS	1)Funding, 2)Regulatory inconsistency, 3)Policymaker/stakeholder engagement, 4)Regulatory and enforcement assessment, and 5)Investment in public engagement	Project will be cancelled if not \$ because County does not have funds. 2017 funds yet to be determined for Snohomish. Phased effort will result in reduction to ~30 OSS rebates, and replace 1 failing OSS system or repair multiple systems.
2016-0311	Fisherman's Harbor Stormwater Quality Improvement Project	\$1,500,000	93	Strategy 06.1 Stormwater Retrofit and LID Impact: High	1) Develop project implementation plan, complete alternatives analysis, final design and installation of treatment on all discharge points within Fisherman's Harbor.	1) Prevention of recontamination and contamination of sediments with the Marina due to stormwater discharge. 2) Reducing chemical loads from ~5 outfalls into the Marina.	Vital Signs: Estuaries, Chinook, Land Development/Cover, and Freshwater Quality. Stressors: Runoff (all sources).	Funding: local funding and capacity	Project is not cancelled if no \$ awarded. Some City and Port \$