

LOWER WHITE SALMON RIVER FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION APPROACH



Prepared by



Introduction

This document is the result of a year-long community process to identify community-based priorities for fish habitat conservation on the lands formerly affected by Condit Dam in the Lower White Salmon River. The effort had no regulatory component, but does reflect a desire on the part of many in the community to identify a vision and goals prior to future decision-making regarding land purchase, restoration or development. Because this effort was focused on developing a preliminary approach for fish habitat conservation, planners did not seek full consensus among community members.

The document reflects a point in time, based on information available to the participants. As such, it can and should change based on new or changed information. It is also worth noting that the focus for community discussion was artificially short-term: the next 10 years. There was an understanding among project planners that ecological restoration is a long-term undertaking – one that extends beyond the current land ownership structure.

Three findings were reinforced during this public process and created the lens by which recommendations were made:

- The focus of conservation was largely on undeveloped lands currently owned by PacifiCorp or adjacent to PacifiCorp parcels.
- Cabins developed on leased PacifiCorp land are assumed to remain on the land and to be privately owned, regardless of future land ownership.
- Nothing in this document precludes or supersedes existing private property rights.

History and Context

In the fall of 2011, after many years of planning, PacifiCorp breached Condit Dam, a nearly 100 year-old hydroelectric facility located in the White Salmon River about 3.3 miles upstream from the confluence with the Columbia River. PacifiCorp had faced the prospect of large expenses to provide upstream and downstream fish passage to relicense the dam. Instead, PacifiCorp signed an agreement in 1991 with conservation groups, local fisherman's groups, the Yakama Nation, and federal and state agencies to remove the dam and restore fish passage. The Settlement Agreement put a financial cap on the company's expenses in return for dam removal. The dam removal effort drained the historic reservoir, Northwestern Lake, upon which flat water recreation and a shoreline cabin community thrived, and left many questions unanswered. Divisions and distrust between various interest groups developed during the many years of planning and debate that preceded the removal of Condit Dam and some locals felt that their voices were not heard during the process.

During the settlement process, the disposition of PacifiCorp's 534 acres in the White Salmon River Basin was not discussed. PacifiCorp currently has no plans to sell or otherwise divest of the lands.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group sought to ensure the river habitat and lands formerly affected by Condit Dam would be managed in a way to restore and protect key salmonid habitat. The focus of the effort is the lower six miles of the White Salmon River.

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group is a non-profit organization dedicated to restoring self-sustaining populations of salmon and steelhead by working with landowners and community partners to protect and restore fish habitat. In 1990, the Washington State Legislature created the Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group (RFEG) Program to involve local communities, citizen volunteers, and landowners in the state's salmon recovery efforts.

In 2012, Mid-Columbia Fisheries applied for and received a grant from the Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board. The grant application identified development of a fish habitat conservation strategy for the Lower White Salmon River as an important planning step toward conserving key fish habitats in the lower river following the removal of Condit Dam.

The project included the following objectives:

- Identify priority habitats that warrant protection
- Identify future risks to these habitats
- Involve stakeholders in the development of protection strategies
- Create a plan that identifies conservation alternatives while addressing community issues and uses
- Analyze habitat protection scenarios and funding strategies for protecting the highest priority habitats for conservation

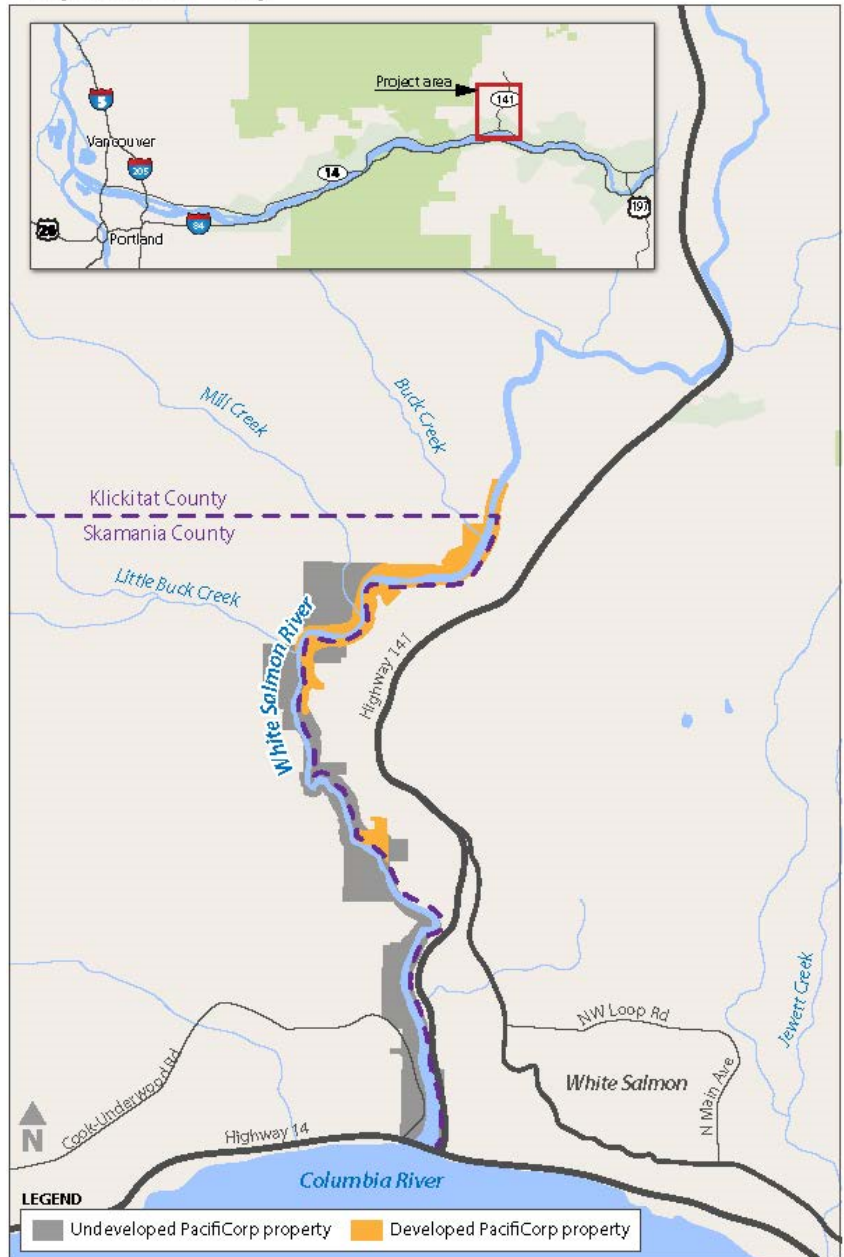
Work began in 2013 to achieve the first four objectives. Mid-Columbia Fisheries contracted with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct a fish habitat assessment and with Columbia Land Trust to conduct a high level review of development suitability. Both analyses focused on the six-mile corridor from the mouth of the river upstream to Buck Creek. In 2014, Mid-Columbia Fisheries contracted with EnviroIssues, a private firm that specializes in public involvement and communications, to engage the community and facilitate creation of a vision, goals and priority geographic focus areas for conservation of key salmon and steelhead habitat in the lower six miles of the White Salmon River.

Project Area Description

The White Salmon River drains approximately 386 sq. miles of Klickitat, Yakima, and Skamania counties. Land use in the lower river includes commercial timberland, irrigated cropland, orchards, and residential areas. The lowest three miles of the river are within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The project focuses on the 534 acres held by PacifiCorp, including lands in the lower canyon of the White Salmon River as well as lands in the former reservoir area up to Buck Creek. (The area is referred to as the study or project area in this document). The town of White Salmon, population 2,200, is located just to the east of the mouth of the White Salmon River. The town of Bingen is adjacent to the town of White Salmon along the Columbia River. The unincorporated community of Husum is located along the White Salmon River just outside of the project study area about 7 miles north of the town of White Salmon. See *Development Suitability Analysis: PacifiCorp Ownership along the Lower White Salmon River* in the appendix for additional detail.

Project area map



Native American tribes traditionally fished the White Salmon River. The Treaty of 1855 between the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the U.S. Government secured the right of the Yakama People to fish in “usual and accustomed places.” The White Salmon Subbasin is wholly within the area the Yakama Nation ceded to the federal government as a condition of the treaty, and the right to fish there is enshrined in the treaty. At the mouth of the river, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers established an “in lieu” fishing site for tribal members at the location of a traditional village to mitigate the flooding of other tribal fishing sites due to Columbia River dam construction. Tribal fishing is expected in the project area in the future.

A community of residents lease land for cabins from PacifiCorp on both the west and east sides of the White Salmon River in the former reservoir area. The Cabin Owners of Northwestern Lake Association (CONLA) represents most of the cabin owners in this area, many of whom are full-time residents. CONLA has negotiated a right of first refusal with PacifiCorp to purchase the cabin lands, approximately 105 acres, should the company decide to divest. Other homes and cabins adjacent to PacifiCorp land are owned privately. One community of homes adjacent to the project area is represented by the Northwestern Lake Homeowners Association.

Various users, including private and commercial boaters, bank fisherman, and others have interests in accessing shorelines in both the former reservoir area and further downstream. PacifiCorp allows recreational access on their lands, which include Northwestern Park with its day-use picnic area and boat ramp.

Historically and currently, local residents and visitors accessed the White Salmon River and Northwestern Lake for trout and salmon sport-fishing opportunities. Hikers, rock climbers, birders and native plant enthusiasts also have and continue to use PacifiCorp land to recreate. In more recent years, white water rafting and kayaking has become a leading draw. Several commercial rafting companies lead guided half-day trips down the river from BZ Corner past the town of Husum and over the Class IV falls of the same name. Since Condit Dam was removed, some private and commercial trips also are made through the former dam area to the mouth of the river.

Technical Review

Mid-Columbia Fisheries directed two analyses of the lower river to support development of the conservation approach.

Fish Habitat Assessment

Five migratory salmonid species listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act were historically found in the White Salmon River: Lower Columbia River Chinook, Lower Columbia River coho, Columbia River chum, Mid-Columbia River steelhead and Columbia River bull trout.

USGS analyzed existing data to assess aquatic habitat in the study area. A basalt canyon confines much of the lower mainstem of the White Salmon River, with a few openings in some parts of the former reservoir, particularly around Northwestern Park. Below the former site of Condit Dam and elsewhere bedrock creates waterfalls, such as Steelhead Falls about 2.6 miles from the mouth. The present instream habitat complexity is moderate with the overhanging bedrock shelves, boulders, and sparse large woody debris. In general, the river ecosystems are properly functioning and the habitat conditions are suitable for salmonids. Water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen) and quantity are not limiting in the mainstem. Fish habitat conditions are likely to improve as ecosystem processes come to an equilibrium post dam removal, and re-vegetation projects and large wood debris recruitment occurs.

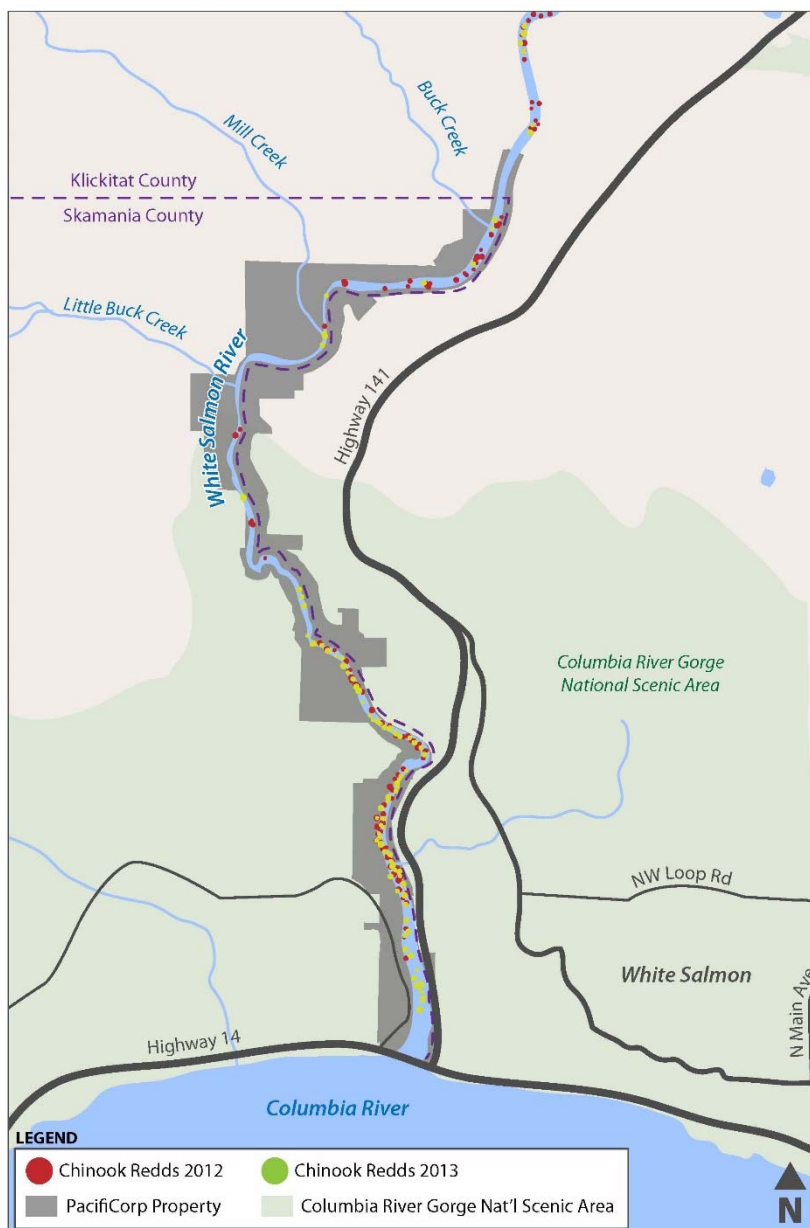
The USGS used existing LIDAR¹ data to create data sets for near-shore slopes and water elevation. These data were combined with USGS habitat data on bathymetry, river substrate and water flow to associate spawning survey data for 2012 and 2013 in eight different sections, or reaches, of the river.

USGS evaluated individual river reaches numerically based on fish use and/or habitat information as available for life history stages (See Table 1). Chinook redd² surveys provided the most complete data sets for evaluating fish use. A density value of number of redds per mile was estimated for each reach and the highest density values were given a one, and next highest a two, etc.

During 2012, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was only able to conduct limited redd surveys due to weather and river conditions as well as dam removal operations. The entire river from RM 7.6 to RM 0.0 was surveyed only three times. The 2012 results indicated the highest area of usage to be the lower two river miles from the mouth upstream. The redd survey data

collected by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for 2013 resulted in a similar pattern to 2012 (Table 1) with the highest densities observed in the first two miles upstream from the confluence with the Columbia River. The survey performed in 2013 was more extensive than 2012. In 2013, spawning ground surveys were conducted weekly prior to start of spawning (early August) through completion of spawning (mid- December) and over the entire likely spawning area distribution. As a result, more redds were observed and superimposition of redds on top of redds in the highest density reaches was extensive, making weekly individual redd counts unfeasible for the individual runs.

Salmon Spawning Areas - Lower White Salmon River



¹ LIDAR, which stands for *Light Detection and Ranging*, is a remote sensing method that uses pulsed laser to generate precise, three-dimensional information about surface topography, riverbeds or lake beds.

² The spawning area or nest of trout or salmon.

Thus, adult Chinook salmon abundance was estimated using established analytical methods. The table below summarizes the results of the ranking data.

Preliminary results from 2014 spawning surveys indicate that about 215 spring Chinook salmon spawned in the White Salmon River, which is more than two times as many as in 2013. The preliminary fall Chinook salmon estimate in 2014 was also greater, with about 50 percent more fish than 2013 (J. T. Wilson, WDFW, unpublished data). A review of the spawning survey data from 2012-2014 conducted by USFWS, WDFW and the Yakama Nation concluded that returning adult Chinook and steelhead are moving into the mainstem and tributary river reaches that were previously inaccessible. Biologists found that more Chinook are spawning below the dam site than above and that spawning habitat has improved below the dam site due to new gravel recruitment, suitable depths, water velocities, etc. As numbers of salmon spawners increase it is likely that fish will move further upstream into other reaches with lower stream gradients such as those above the Northwestern bridge where redds have already been observed.

Evaluation of Lower White Salmon River Reaches				
Reach name	Description	White Salmon River miles	Redd 2012 density value	Redd 2013 density value
WS1	Confluence to end of Bonneville influence	0 – 1.1	2	1
WS2	End of Bonneville influence to powerhouse	1.1 – 2.2	1	2
WS3	Powerhouse to steelhead falls	2.2 – 2.6	6	3
WS4	Steelhead falls to Mouth of Mill Creek	2.6 – 4.2	5	4
WS5	Mouth of Mill Creek to mouth of Buck Creek	4.2 – 5.2	3	4
WS6	Mouth of Buck Creek to end of Study area	5.2 – 5.7	4	4

Table 1. Reach prioritization based on redd data from 2012 and 2013 for White Salmon River reaches. Prioritized ranking was assigned a 1 for the highest numbers of recorded redds from surveys by USFWS in 2012 and WDFW in 2013, and was sequential after that. For 2012, ranking was based on all observed redds from September to November. For 2013, data is summarized from Chinook salmon redd surveys from August to December (unpublished data, WDFW).

The USGS report noted the existing data gaps:

- Changes over time in substrate (i.e. gravel recruitment), pool numbers and depths, riparian cover, etc.
- Juvenile salmon rearing use and out-migration timing
- Spawning data on other species, such as steelhead, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (all of which were observed during spawning surveys in 2013; unpublished data WDFW)
- Invasive species

The USGS report concluded:

- The entire study area meets criteria for suitable habitat for all salmon life history stages
- The lowest two miles of the river have the highest observed redd densities
- Redd densities are higher in areas with lower slopes or gradients
- Re-vegetation projects within the river corridor will likely enhance salmon habitat by reducing erosion and adding cover, leaf litter and insects
- Large woody debris recruitment and retention would enhance development of pools and cover for salmon

USGS also identified potential threats to the salmon habitat. Primary threats include increased sediment from existing roads, or construction of new roads or buildings, particularly on steep slopes, leaking septic tanks, and increased surface or groundwater withdrawals. Other potential threats come from increased recreational use by anglers, rafters and kayakers, which could lead to damage to incubating eggs by humans or domestic animals stepping on redds, reduction of spawning success due to fish being scared away from spawning areas, illegal dumping or trash disposal, removal of riparian cover and invasive species establishment throughout the river corridor.

The full report may be accessed at www.midcolumbiafisheries.org.

Development Suitability Analysis

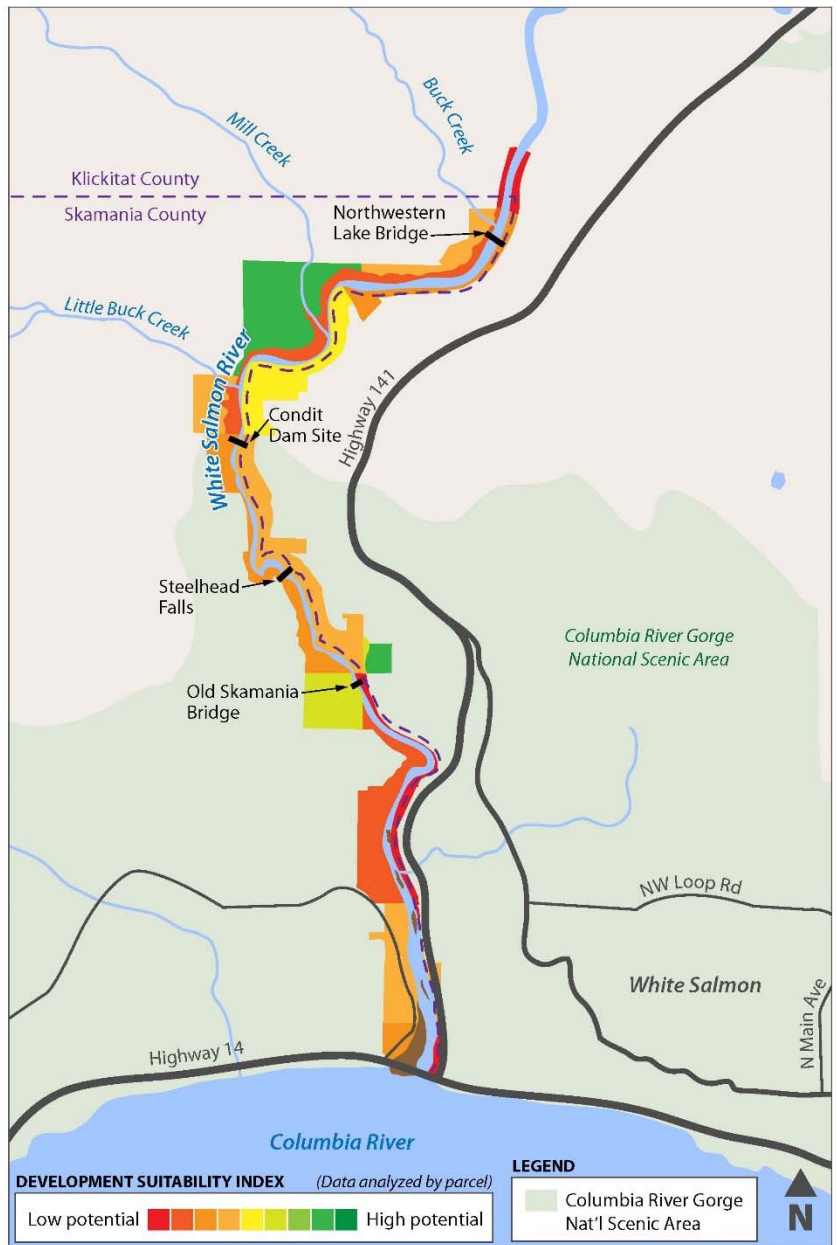
Columbia Land Trust used county, state and federal zoning and slope data to analyze development suitability. A development suitability analysis examines the regional landscape and identifies developable land that is not currently fully developed and/or protected. Such an assessment considers historical development trends, constraints and opportunities of the present landscape, and current land development conditions.

The analysis by Columbia Land Trust looked at land owned by PacifiCorp on a parcel-by-parcel basis. The analysis showed:

- Within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, open space zoning along the river is a restrictive zoning classification and generally protects the river corridor.
- Zoning designations in Skamania and Klickitat counties allow for some residential development in the project area, particularly around the cabin areas, and in parts of Klickitat County.
- Steep slopes in some parts of the project area corridor will make development difficult.

See Appendix for full report.

Development Suitability Index - PacifiCorp Parcels



The development suitability of parcels owned by PacifiCorp based on zoning regulations and slope data. See the study area map on page 3 for parcels that are currently developed.

Public Engagement

The process to engage the community on priorities for fish habitat conservation began with a stakeholder assessment in which eight interviews were held with people representing different community interests. EnviroIssues conducted the interviews February - March 2014 to learn values and concerns in the community and gain input to design the public engagement process.

A public in-person meeting was held in May 2014 and a companion public online meeting was held in June-July 2014 to share findings from the technical analyses and receive input for conservation planning. About 75 people actively participated in one or both of the meetings following wide notification via traditional media, social media, fliers and emails to stakeholders. White water boaters, conservationists, cabin owners, and residents were well-represented at the meeting. Yakama Nation tribal staff, federal natural resource agency staff and one county commissioner also attended.

During the first round of public meetings, participants heard the results of the fish habitat assessment and the development suitability analysis before breaking into small groups to discuss a future vision for the area, goals for fish habitat conservation and priority focus areas for conservation actions. An online meeting allowed participants access to the same information and comment on the same questions posed during the in-person meeting. In addition, comment forms were available on the Mid-Columbia Fisheries website, and fliers were provided at the White Salmon River Fest 2014 about the online meeting.

Based on the results, a follow-up online survey was conducted in October 2014 to reflect the public discussion and gain additional input. The survey, while not statistically significant, generated 128 responses and showed a high level of support for the draft vision and goals along with additional suggestions. The draft vision statements prompted 87-92 percent of respondents to say they agreed or strongly agreed with each. The draft goal statements led to 80-90 percent of respondents saying they agreed or strong agreed. In addition, 92 percent of respondents favored eventual public and/or trust ownership of undeveloped land owned by PacifiCorp and 8 percent said undeveloped lands should remain privately held without new conservation easements or restrictions.

In November 2014, Mid-Columbia Fisheries held a second in-person public meeting to present the results of the survey, the revised vision and goals, and gain additional input on priority focus areas. The meeting attracted about 30 participants with varied interests, including boating, cabin-owners, neighbors, conservation, and development. Large posters of the draft vision and draft goal statements were available for attendees to write on directly and identify needed edits or concerns. In addition, a "dot survey" was used to allow a priority ranking of geographic focus areas for future conservation actions.

A draft version of the *Lower White Salmon Fish Conservation Approach* was released for public review and comment in early December 2014 and generated more than a dozen detailed comments. The final document was completed based on the written comments.

The public engagement effort promoted productive conversations and strong support for the concepts discussed, but did not focus on achieving broad scale community consensus. Every effort was made to reflect the viewpoints heard from the community members who participated.

Summaries from the public meetings and online survey are available in the appendix.

Areas of General Agreement

Participants in the public process expressed a passionate connection to the White Salmon River. They cherish its beauty, the many natural and human activities in the watershed and the restoration process now underway. With that connection comes a dichotomy: people who value the river want others to share this same value. They see that providing public access to the river is necessary for this to occur. At the same time, there is a fear among some people that increased recreation and development pressure could change the very place they love.

It is worth noting that the community discussion focused on the short-term – the next 10 years. There was an understanding among project planners that ecological restoration is a long-term undertaking – one that extends beyond the current land ownership structure.

Many times during the public process, the concept of “balance” between multiple uses was communicated. Recreation, ecosystem health and economic health all are necessary in the basin, participants said. Some people said that economic health is dependent on a functioning ecosystem that supports fishing, boating and tourism. During conversations about their vision for the future of the lower river corridor, meeting participants generally agreed that additional residential construction would and could occur, but only if negative effects to aquatic resources are considered, minimized, and mitigated during the planning process.

Educating river users, visitors and landowners about aquatic functions, fish habitat, invasive species and existing regulations was identified repeatedly as a way to protect and support ecosystem restoration given the multiple uses already occurring in the basin.

Areas of general agreement emerged from the public process that can inform future planning, decision-making and priority setting in the project area. These areas included a vision, goals for the next 10 years, and priority geographic focus areas for fish habitat conservation on undeveloped lands currently owned by PacifiCorp in the corridor between the mouth of the White Salmon River up to Buck Creek.

Vision for Fish Habitat Conservation:

- Fish habitat supports all salmon life history stages and produces healthy fish runs for fishing.
- Effects on aquatic habitats are a key consideration when development decisions are made, particularly on steep slopes.
- The river and banks are in a natural state, including healthy riparian areas and functioning instream habitat.
- Natural ecological restoration continues over time.

- Undeveloped lands held in public or land trust ownership, or a mix of that ownership and private ownership, lead to protection of lands ill-suited to development due to steep slopes or proximity to the river.
- Defined public access points to the river balance needs for ecosystem function, landowner privacy, safety, recreational opportunities and economic benefits.
- Economically-beneficial uses such as rafting, fishing, and hiking continue in a manner that ensures protection of fish habitat.

Goals for Fish Habitat Conservation for the Next 10 Years:

- Re-vegetate riparian and upland areas with native vegetation to promote healthy stream banks, reduce sediment transport to the river, and enhance salmon habitat.
- Protect existing native riparian trees and shrubs from land clearing, as required by existing shoreline regulations.³
- Educate river users and landowners about components of high quality fish habitat and fish management goals, which would include large woody debris and its benefits to salmon, spawning gravel identification, prevention of invasive species transport, value of functioning riparian areas and public access rules and guidelines.
- Increase public or trust ownership of currently undeveloped parcels in the project area to reduce potential impacts to fish habitat from future property development adjacent to the river.
- Manage public access to the river so that it does not adversely impact in-river fish habitat, fish or adjacent riparian areas.
- Increase retention of naturally-occurring large woody debris to enhance development of pools and cover for salmon; re-locate large wood if necessary to reduce significant hazards to boaters.
- Enforce the counties' existing shoreline protection regulations.

Geographic Focus Areas for Fish Habitat Conservation Actions:

- ↑ Increasing Priority
1. Highly developable areas which are most vulnerable
 2. Fish spawning areas
 3. In-stream protection within and adjacent to the lowest two miles of the river, due to redd densities
 4. Public access to the river from Northwestern Park downstream about a half mile in Skamania County to where the canyon becomes inaccessible
 5. Fish passage blockages in Buck and Mill Creeks
 6. Entire corridor from mouth to Buck Creek
 7. Newly revealed (i.e. formerly submerged) lands downstream of Northwestern Park
 8. In-stream and riparian restoration in tributaries, including Buck Creek and Mill Creek

³ Includes Critical Area ordinances, Shoreline Management rules, National Scenic Area regulations and other applicable local, state and federal laws to protect land and water.

Fish Habitat Conservation Issues Requiring Additional Discussion

Several issues emerged during the public process where additional community discussion is needed to promote greater agreement or understanding.

Lands suitable for development: During final public review, many people expressed a desire to include a vision for lands that are suitable for some type of development based on slope, zoning and proximity to the river and wanted the vision to consider potential impacts to habitat, water quality or water quantity. Some people also said a definition is needed for “developable” and the type of activities that would or could occur. Others said that all undeveloped PacifiCorp lands should be protected, not just those ill-suited for development. The majority of CONLA members have expressed the desire for lands around their cabins to remain in a natural state, without new nearby large-scale development. One person wrote that a vision statement on developable lands needs to have clarity between PacifiCorp lands and other private lands.

This discussion and its related questions led participants to place “highly developable areas” as the top priority of geographic focus in any future public process.

Large woody debris: Many comments were made supporting the natural recruitment and retention of large woody debris to provide cover and habitat for salmonids. Some of the same commenters also strongly opposed the use of cables to artificially anchor large woody debris in the river for habitat restoration. Some other comments supported removing large woody debris because of safety concerns for boaters.

Watershed Planning: Throughout the public process, several statements from participants expressed support for reinitiating watershed planning for the White Salmon River (Water Resources Inventory Area 29B). Watershed Planning was initiated for the White Salmon River in 2000, in accordance with Washington State’s Watershed Planning Act administered by the Washington Department of Ecology. The process was discontinued in 2005 without adoption of a watershed plan. The goal of watershed planning in Washington State is to allow local citizens to work together to assess the status of the water resources in their watershed and determine how best to manage water resources. The plans address water quantity and recommend long term strategies to provide water in sufficient quantities to satisfy minimum instream flows and to provide water for future out-of-stream needs. Optional elements that may be addressed in a watershed plan include instream flow, water quality, and habitat.

Additionally, participants commented that water quantity constraints could have an impact on fish habitat and economic benefits associated with recreation and future development. Comments in this area generally focused on groundwater withdrawals, which have a hydrologic connection to the flows in the White Salmon River.

Native American fishing: Suggestions were made during the November public meeting to add a vision statement related to tribal fishing. These comments echoed other statements made at the May public meeting that tribal members will fulfill treaty rights to fish in usual and accustomed areas on the White Salmon River. The Treaty of 1855 between the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

and the U.S. Government secured the right of the Yakama People to fish in “usual and accustomed places.”

Tribal harvest is not expected to occur until five years after the breach of Condit Dam. In addition, during the stakeholder interviews held in early 2014, some apprehension was expressed about the potential for harvest platforms to be used on river banks by tribal fishers. A separate, but related comment, recommended enhancing the in-lieu fishing site for tribal use at the mouth of the White Salmon.

County tax revenue: There was strong support for transferring ownership of undeveloped PacifiCorp lands outside of the cabin area to a public entity or land trust. However, there is a concern with the resulting effect to county finances. Currently, PacifiCorp pays property taxes; government ownership would generate less county revenue for needed public services. This concern is especially acute for Skamania County, where the private property tax base is already limited by significant quantities of public lands.

Other Concepts Discussed

Several other recommendations were made during community discussions about the river corridor that were not directly related to fish habitat conservation. Agreement was not reached on these comments, but they were expressed numerous times. These concepts will be passed along to the appropriate public and private entities and include:

- There are many opportunities and ideas for how to enhance public recreational access within the project area, including how to ensure people with mobility constraints may access the river. One potential public access site is the former flow line site on the east side of the river between the former dam site and the powerhouse. This site could also be connected to Underwood by reconstructing a bridge to connect with an existing (gated) road (Northwestern Dam Road), currently used by the community as an unofficial trail.
- Northwestern Park should remain a public park.
- Condit Dam was removed primarily to improve fish habitat.
- PacifiCorp needs to follow through on commitments and permit obligations under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to mitigate the effects on private property owners and recreationists from the removal of Condit Dam.
- The uncertainty of future land ownership of PacifiCorp-owned property in the project area concerns many people.
- Property-owners are concerned about the impacts to their property and their solitude due to increased river recreation.
- There is a need to improve and enhance emergency access and response time to the river and shoreline residences (e.g. search and rescue, fire suppression).
- Residents are concerned about wildfire risk.
- Protection of oak woodlands, wildlife habitat and wildlife is important in the watershed.
- Transparent processes that allow cooperation between PacifiCorp, county governments, landowners, cabin owners and residents with river-related investments as well as other members of the public are needed to move ahead with decision-making.

Conclusion

The process to create and develop this fish habitat conservation approach promoted community discussion and strong support for where the next areas of action should or could occur. Additional work will be needed to further the discussions and promote decision-making once funding is available or PacifiCorp announces its intention to divest of its lands in the White Salmon River corridor. This project allowed a dialogue to begin and showed a community willingness to participate in a productive way.

To promote implementation and further discussion, Mid-Columbia Fisheries will share this approach with interested parties, including the following entities, to use when crafting salmonid habitat protection, restoration, or other projects and to communicate the concerns that were beyond the scope of this project:

- American Rivers
- American Whitewater
- Cabin Owners of Northwestern Lake Association
- Columbia Land Trust
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- Friends of the Columbia Gorge
- Friends of the White Salmon River
- Klickitat and Skamania counties
- Klickitat Lead Entity
- Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Northwestern Lake Homeowners Association
- PacifiCorp
- The Columbia River Gorge Commission
- The Conservation Fund
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Underwood Conservation District
- Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board
- White Salmon River Watershed Management Committee
- Other partners and stakeholders interested in salmonid recovery in the lower White Salmon River, and any other signatories to the settlement agreement for removal of Condit Dam.

Appendix

- Development Suitability Analysis
- Public engagement summaries
 - May 17, 2014, public meeting summary
 - Online public meeting summary
 - Summary of online survey
 - November 15, 2014, public meeting summary