

**Table 2**  
**General Restoration and Protection Opportunities in Grant County and Surrounding Cities and Towns**

Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	Columbia River A	Crescent Bay and Lake Roosevelt B	City of Grand Coulee (Crescent Bay) C	City of Grand Coulee (Lake Roosevelt) D	Banks, Osborn, Thompson Lakes E	Town of Coulee City (Banks Lake) F	City of Electric City (Banks and Osborn Bay Lakes) G	City of Grand Coulee (Banks Lake) H	Coffee and Long Lakes I	Blue Lake J
1	Establish riparian buffers where absent and/or remove invasives where present	Loss of nutrient and organic inputs, reduced evapotranspiration and bioinfiltration	Riparian vegetation recruitment Increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration	IAC, HR-CCP, GCPUD	IAC	IAC	IAC	BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP	BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP		IAC
2	Concentrate and better manage recreation and public access to intact riparian, wetland, and shrub-steppe habitats	Habitat loss - riparian and wetland	Riparian vegetation recruitment for native terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting habitat Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Improve toxin/pathogen management capabilities	IAC, GCPUD				BLRMP		IAC, BLRMP	BLRMP		
3	Incorporate aquatic habitat complexity and vegetation with future development along with soft bank stabilization techniques	Habitat loss along shoreline Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Maintained or increased habitat for aquatic species – rearing/migration Reduced soil erosion	IAC, GCPUD				IAC		IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC
4	Implement stormwater controls consistent with Eastern WA Stormwater manual	Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide inputs Temperature increases Bioaccumulation of toxins	Reduced excess nutrient sources to improve water quality Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Toxin/pathogen reduction	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC		IAC, BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP		IAC
5	Restore shrub-steppe along shorelines	Habitat loss - shrub-steppe	Increased native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration	IAC, HR-CCP, GCPUD				BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP		IAC

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6	Protect intact shrub-steppe habitat	(none)	Increase native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ migration	HR-CCP, GCPUD	IAC	IAC	IAC	BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP	IAC, BLRMP		CBWAMP
7	Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation	Sediment cycle disruption	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality Reductions in soil erosion		IAC	IAC	IAC			IAC			
8	Monitor shoreline periodically and evaluate protection measures if grazing impacts appear	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/ dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition			N/A	N/A	BLRMP	N/A	N/A	N/A	IAC	
9	Protect existing wetland and riparian habitats	NA	Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition Protection for aquatic and terrestrial species - foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ rearing	HR-CCP, GCPUD				CBWAMP, BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP		
10	Grass or woody plant strips between agricultural fields and either lakes or streams	Habitat loss	Soil erosion protection Support native grassland and shrub steppe features Increase habitat for terrestrial species - foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ migration			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		
11	Concentrate livestock water access, including exclusion fencing if feasible	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition			N/A	N/A	BLRMP	N/A	N/A	N/A		

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	A Columbia River	B Crescent Bay and Lake Roosevelt	C City of Grand Coulee (Crescent Bay)	D City of Grand Coulee (Lake Roosevelt)	E Banks, Osborn, Thompson Lakes	F Town of Coulee City (Banks Lake)	G City of Electric City (Banks and Osborn Bay Lakes)	H City of Grand Coulee (Banks Lake)	I Coffee and Long Lakes	J Blue Lake
12	Manage nutrient and temperature loading at nearby hatchery	Effluent inputs - nutrient sources and elevated temperature water	Decrease nutrient sources										
		Temperature increases	Improved temperature/dissolved oxygen and protect against elevated toxin/pathogen conditions										
			Aquatic species - rearing/migration										
13	Evaluate opportunities for existing hardened shoreline/armoring removal and native vegetation replanting with soft shoreline stabilization.	Habitat loss	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing	GCPUD		IAC			IAC	IAC			
		Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Decrease soil erosion										
		Sediment cycle disruption	Riparian vegetation recruitment										
14	Substrate enhancement	Sediment cycle disruption due to periodic flooding and ice dams	Decrease sedimentation/excessive deposition										
15	Reconnect floodplain and/or wetland connectivity where appropriate	Habitat fragmentation	Increased water storage	HR-CCP				BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP	BLRMP		
		Reduced water storage, and reduced filtration of sediment, nutrient-, toxin-, or pathogen-laden water	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality										
		Habitat loss	Increased hyporheic exchange and groundwater recharge										
		Sediment and organic material cycle disruption	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing										

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	K Alkali, Deep, Dry Falls, Lenore, and Little Soap Lakes	L Park Lake	M Soap Lake	N City of Soap Lake (Soap Lake)	O Trail, Billy Clapp, and Brook Lakes	P Sand Coulee Syphon, Round Lake, and Un-named Lake	Q Ephrata and Rocky Ford Lakes	R Babcock Ridge Lake, Crater Lake, Frenchman Hills Lake, Hiawatha Lake, Martha Lake, Sand Lake, Un-named Lakes, Winchester Lakes	S Moses Lake
1	Establish riparian buffers where absent and/or remove invasives where present	Loss of nutrient and organic inputs, reduced evapotranspiration and bioinfiltration	Riparian vegetation recruitment Increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration		IAC		IAC					IAC, CCSBP
2	Concentrate and better manage recreation and public access to intact riparian, wetland, and shrub-steppe habitats	Habitat loss - riparian and wetland	Riparian vegetation recruitment for native terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting habitat Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Improve toxin/pathogen management capabilities	CBWAMP	CBWAMP			CBWAMP			CBWAMP	CCSBP
3	Incorporate aquatic habitat complexity and vegetation with future development along with soft bank stabilization techniques	Habitat loss along shoreline Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Maintained or increased habitat for aquatic species – rearing/migration Reduced soil erosion	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC		IAC
4	Implement stormwater controls consistent with Eastern WA Stormwater manual	Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide inputs Temperature increases Bioaccumulation of toxins	Reduced excess nutrient sources to improve water quality Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Toxin/pathogen reduction	IAC	IAC		IAC					IAC
5	Restore shrub-steppe along shorelines	Habitat loss - shrub-steppe	Increased native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration									IAC

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6	Protect intact shrub-steppe habitat	(none)	Increase native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration	CBWAMP	CBWAMP		IAC	CBWAMP			CBWAMP	
7	Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation	Sediment cycle disruption	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality Reductions in soil erosion									IAC
8	Monitor shoreline periodically and evaluate protection measures if grazing impacts appear	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition				N/A		IAC	IAC		
9	Protect existing wetland and riparian habitats	NA	Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition Protection for aquatic and terrestrial species - foraging/breeding/nesting/rearing		CBWAMP	IAC	IAC	IAC, CBWAMP			CBWAMP	
10	Grass or woody plant strips between agricultural fields and either lakes or streams	Habitat loss	Soil erosion protection Support native grassland and shrub steppe features Increase habitat for terrestrial species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration				N/A					
11	Concentrate livestock water access, including exclusion fencing if feasible	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition				N/A					IAC

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12	Manage nutrient and temperature loading at nearby hatchery	Effluent inputs - nutrient sources and elevated temperature water	Decrease nutrient sources									
		Temperature increases	Improved temperature/dissolved oxygen and protect against elevated toxin/pathogen conditions									
			Aquatic species - rearing/migration									
13	Evaluate opportunities for existing hardened shoreline/armoring removal and native vegetation replanting with soft shoreline stabilization.	Habitat loss	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing				IAC					
		Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Decrease soil erosion									
		Sediment cycle disruption	Riparian vegetation recruitment									
14	Substrate enhancement	Sediment cycle disruption due to periodic flooding and ice dams	Decrease sedimentation/excessive deposition									
15	Reconnect floodplain and/or wetland connectivity where appropriate	Habitat fragmentation	Increased water storage									
		Reduced water storage, and reduced filtration of sediment, nutrient-, toxin-, or pathogen-laden water	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality									
		Habitat loss	Increased hyporheic exchange and groundwater recharge									
		Sediment and organic material cycle disruption	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing									

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	T Ancient Lake, Burke Lake, Dusty Lake, Evergreen Reservoir, Flat Lake, Hilltop Lake, Quincy Lake, Stan Coffin Lake	U Potholes Reservoir	V Blythe Lake, Canal Lake, Chukar Lake, Corral Lake, Crescent Lake, Hampton Lake, Heart Lake, Long Lake (South), Lower Goose Lake, Marsh Unit One, North Teal Lake, Pit Lakes, Royal Lake, Soda Lake, South Teal Lake, South Warden Lake, Susan Lake, Un-named Lake in T17-0N R29-0E S34, Upper Goose Lake, Warden Lake, Windmill Lake	W Bobby Lake, Burkett Lake, Lenice Lake, Nunnally Lake, Red Rock Lake, Sand Hollow Lake	X Un-named Lake in T15 0N R23 0E S 28, Saddle Mountain Lake, Saddle Mountain Wasteway
1	Establish riparian buffers where absent and/or remove invasives where present	Loss of nutrient and organic inputs, reduced evapotranspiration and bioinfiltration	Riparian vegetation recruitment Increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration		IAC, CCSBP		CCSBP	
2	Concentrate and better manage recreation and public access to intact riparian, wetland, and shrub-steppe habitats	Habitat loss - riparian and wetland	Riparian vegetation recruitment for native terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting habitat Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Improve toxin/pathogen management capabilities	CBWAMP	CBWAMP, CCSBP	CBWAMP		
3	Incorporate aquatic habitat complexity and vegetation with future development along with soft bank stabilization techniques	Habitat loss along shoreline Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Maintained or increased habitat for aquatic species – rearing/migration Reduced soil erosion		IAC			
4	Implement stormwater controls consistent with Eastern WA Stormwater manual	Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide inputs Temperature increases Bioaccumulation of toxins	Reduced excess nutrient sources to improve water quality Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements Toxin/pathogen reduction	IAC			IAC	IAC
5	Restore shrub-steppe along shorelines	Habitat loss - shrub-steppe	Increased native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration			IAC	IAC	

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6	Protect intact shrub-steppe habitat	(none)	Increase native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ migration	IAC, CBWAMP	IAC, CBWAMP	CBWAMP	IAC	IAC
7	Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation	Sediment cycle disruption	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality Reductions in soil erosion					
8	Monitor shoreline periodically and evaluate protection measures if grazing impacts appear	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/ dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition					
9	Protect existing wetland and riparian habitats	NA	Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition Protection for aquatic and terrestrial species - foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ rearing	CBWAMP	CBWAMP	CBWAMP	CCSBP	
10	Grass or woody plant strips between agricultural fields and either lakes or streams	Habitat loss	Soil erosion protection Support native grassland and shrub steppe features Increase habitat for terrestrial species - foraging/ breeding/ nesting/ migration	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC
11	Concentrate livestock water access, including exclusion fencing if feasible	NA	Reductions in soil erosion Riparian vegetation recruitment Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition			IAC	IAC	

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12	Manage nutrient and temperature loading at nearby hatchery	Effluent inputs - nutrient sources and elevated temperature water	Decrease nutrient sources					
		Temperature increases	Improved temperature/dissolved oxygen and protect against elevated toxin/pathogen conditions					
			Aquatic species - rearing/migration					
13	Evaluate opportunities for existing hardened shoreline/armoring removal and native vegetation replanting with soft shoreline stabilization.	Habitat loss	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing					
		Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Decrease soil erosion					
		Sediment cycle disruption	Riparian vegetation recruitment					
14	Substrate enhancement	Sediment cycle disruption due to periodic flooding and ice dams	Decrease sedimentation/excessive deposition					
15	Reconnect floodplain and/or wetland connectivity where appropriate	Habitat fragmentation	Increased water storage				CCSBP	
		Reduced water storage, and reduced filtration of sediment, nutrient-, toxin-, or pathogen-laden water	Increased subsurface infiltration and flow, protect surface water quality					
		Habitat loss	Increased hyporheic exchange and groundwater recharge					
		Sediment and organic material cycle disruption	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing					

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	Lind Coulee	Lower Crab Creek	Rocky Ford Creek	Upper Crab Creek	Town of Krupp (Upper Crab Creek)	Town of Wilson Creek (Upper Crab Creek)
				Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
1	Establish riparian buffers where absent and/or remove invasives where present	Loss of nutrient and organic inputs, reduced evapotranspiration and bioinfiltration	Riparian vegetation recruitment		CCSBP, CNWR-CCP	IAC, CCSBP	IAC, CCSBP	IAC, CCSBP	CCSBP
			Increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration						
2	Concentrate and better manage recreation and public access to intact riparian, wetland, and shrub-steppe habitats	Habitat loss - riparian and wetland	Riparian vegetation recruitment for native terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting habitat		CBWAMP, CNWR-CCP				
			Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements						
			Improve toxin/pathogen management capabilities						
3	Incorporate aquatic habitat complexity and vegetation with future development along with soft bank stabilization techniques	Habitat loss along shoreline	Maintained or increased habitat for aquatic species – rearing/migration	IAC					
		Increased wave energy due to shoreline armoring	Reduced soil erosion						
4	Implement stormwater controls consistent with Eastern WA Stormwater manual	Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide inputs	Reduced excess nutrient sources to improve water quality	IAC	IAC		IAC	IAC	IAC
		Temperature increases	Temperature/dissolved oxygen improvements						
		Bioaccumulation of toxins	Toxin/pathogen reduction						
5	Restore shrub-steppe along shorelines	Habitat loss - shrub-steppe	Increased native shrub-steppe habitat for terrestrial species foraging/breeding/nesting/migration	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities	Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	Lind Coulee	Lower Crab Creek	Rocky Ford Creek	Upper Crab Creek	Town of Krupp (Upper Crab Creek)	Town of Wilson Creek (Upper Crab Creek)
			Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
6	Protect intact shrub-steppe habitat	(none)		IAC, CBWAMP				
7	Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation	Sediment cycle disruption						
8	Monitor shoreline periodically and evaluate protection measures if grazing impacts appear	Reductions in soil erosion						
		Riparian vegetation recruitment				IAC		
		Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition						
9	Protect existing wetland and riparian habitats	NA		IAC, CBWAMP, CCSBP, CNWR-CCP	CCSBP	CCSBP	CCSBP	CCSBP
10	Grass or woody plant strips between agricultural fields and either lakes or streams	Habitat loss						
		Soil erosion protection	IAC	IAC		IAC		
		Support native grassland and shrub steppe features						
11	Concentrate livestock water access, including exclusion fencing if feasible	Increase habitat for terrestrial species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration						
		Reductions in soil erosion						
		Riparian vegetation recruitment		IAC	IAC	CCSBP	IAC	
		Protections for temperature/dissolved oxygen conditions and protection against toxin/pathogen addition						

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Restoration/Protection Opportunities		Key Impairments*	Key Benefits to Ecological Functions*	Lind Coulee	Lower Crab Creek	Rocky Ford Creek	Upper Crab Creek	Town of Krupp (Upper Crab Creek)	Town of Wilson Creek (Upper Crab Creek)
				Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
12	Manage nutrient and temperature loading at nearby hatchery	Effluent inputs - nutrient sources and elevated temperature water	Decrease nutrient sources						
		Temperature increases	Improved temperature/dissolved oxygen and protect against elevated toxin/pathogen conditions			IAC			
			Aquatic species - rearing/migration						
13	Evaluate opportunities for existing hardened shoreline/armoring removal and native vegetation replanting with soft shoreline stabilization.	Habitat loss	Terrestrial and aquatic species - foraging/breeding/nesting/migration/rearing						
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		Sediment cycle disruption	Riparian vegetation recruitment						
14	Substrate enhancement	Sediment cycle disruption due to periodic flooding and ice dams	Decrease sedimentation/excessive deposition						IAC
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		Habitat loss	Increased hyporheic exchange and groundwater recharge						
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Notes:

BLRMP – Banks Lake Resource Management Plan

CBWAMP – Columbia Basin Wildlife Area Management Plan

CCSBP – Crab Creek Subbasin Plan

CNWR-CCP – Columbia National Wildlife Refuge – Cooperative Conservation Plan

GCPUD – Grant County PUD Article 418 of Priest Rapids Project License

HR-CCP – Hanford Reach National Monument Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

IAC – Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization Report (Anchor QEA )

NA – not applicable

\* Impairment and benefits general categories come from Table 1 of this Restoration Plan

Grant County areas

Cities and Towns