

Deschutes Special Investment Partnership Summary

1. Measurable Ecological Outcomes

The Deschutes SIP will contribute to re-establishment of anadromous fish runs and to enhancement of resident fish populations in the main stem and in tributary streams on both the eastside and the westside of the Deschutes, including the Crooked River Subbasin. Historic anadromous fish populations were eliminated by a number of factors, chief among them being construction of a series of dams and reservoirs, with Pelton and Round Butte Dams (1964) being the lowest of the passage barriers on the Deschutes River itself.

The SIP is comprised of a long list of site-specific projects (see Attachment A). Each of these projects has one or more specific and quantifiable objectives relating to passage barrier removal, aquatic or riparian habitat restoration, or in-stream flow enhancement. In some cases this may involve the acquisition of conservation easements or title to land or water. The ultimate measure of success will be the reintroduction of vigorous and self-sustaining anadromous fish populations in as much of their historic range as is feasible. As this will be affected by many factors beyond the SIP, the effectiveness of SIP projects will be evaluated also on a project-by-project basis comparing the objectives and outcomes of those projects. For example, successful removal of a passage barrier should be indicated by the presence of anadromous fish in the system above where that barrier had been.

2. Impact of the SIP Investment

The Deschutes partners have been active for some time in developing and implementing projects related to habitat restoration, flow enhancement, passage barrier removal, irrigation intake screening, and other projects supportive of anadromous fish reintroduction. However, OWEB's investigation of a Deschutes SIP has convened the central partners in an accelerated process of refining and finalizing a list of high and immediate priority projects. Also, the SIP will provide important leveraging funds for other funding sources, including the Portland General Electric (PGE) and Warm Springs Tribes' Pelton Fund, and will allow the funds from all available sources to stretch further and for implementation of critical reintroduction projects to move forward more quickly and at a better and more coordinated strategic pace. The SIP commitment will be further evidence to potential federal funding sources that the Deschutes anadromous fish reintroduction project has enthusiastic local and state support. Federal funds are being actively sought now by community leaders and elected officials, and the SIP commitment will provide them with another tool to use in their quest.

3. Partners

The central partners along with OWEB are the Upper Deschutes Watershed Council, the Deschutes Basin Land Trust, the Crooked River Watershed Council, the Deschutes River Conservancy, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, PGE, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). The central partners have been in communication with other interested parties in the affected areas of the basin, including the soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs), which are represented on the boards of the watershed councils.

The Upper Deschutes Watershed Council, Deschutes Basin Land Trust, Crooked River Watershed Council, and Deschutes River Conservancy produced the "Habitat Restoration Plan

for Whychus Creek, Lake Creek, and the Crooked River.” This plan is the basis for the list of high and immediate priority site-specific projects identified for utilization of SIP funding starting this biennium. All partners will contribute design, technical assistance funding, project management, and effectiveness monitoring in differing degrees and combinations, depending on the particular project. PGE is providing very significant funding through its Pelton Fund grants, which has the same objectives as the Deschutes SIP, and which has moved out ahead of SIP by offering funding in November 2007 for a number of the projects on the high priority list.

OWEB’s role is to allocate an amount of funding for the current biennium, describe the appropriate uses for those funds, establish and run a technical review process to certify that projects receiving OWEB funding meet OWEB’s technical and fiscal standards, work with the partners to design and implement effectiveness monitoring, execute the necessary contractual agreements, review and respond to payment requests, and review interim and final reports from project managers on project accomplishments.

A similar list of specific roles and responsibilities will be developed for each of the other central partners and will be cited in the Partnership Agreement.

4. Sustainability

The scale and importance of the Deschutes anadromous fish reintroduction effort already has attracted strong support and involvement from affected local communities throughout the Basin. The reintroduction is driven by a strong stewardship ethic modeled by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and by the rest of the SIP partners. It also is fueled by the Mid-Columbia Steelhead Recovery Plan, which is expected to be complete in January 2008. Part of the SIP will involve irrigation efficiency improvements for the sake of enhancing in-stream flows, and these efficiency improvements have been whole-heartedly embraced by the local irrigation districts and their customers, who will contribute very significant match toward the improvements. The large amount of federal funding necessary to ultimately complete these flow enhancement projects is much more likely as a result of the SIP funding commitment. The restoration necessary for anadromous fish reintroduction will also enhance all other local fisheries and recreational uses of the river (along with the associated economic activities) and thus has broad community support.

5. Implementation Activities

The partnership has identified a long list of activities critical to reintroduction of anadromous fish. A list of the 25 projects, deemed the highest and most immediate priorities, is attached (Attachment B). The technical design of these projects has already advanced to the point where implementation costs and time lines can be estimated, where the viability of the methods is established, and where support for the projects is certain. In general, projects will be undertaken in order of importance and ripeness. However, each project has its own intrinsic implementation trajectory, and factors external to the SIP will affect when projects can begin and how long they will take to complete. Many of the projects can begin implementation this biennium, but will not be complete by June 30, 2009. See #8 below for a discussion of the partnership’s prioritization criteria.

6. Ripeness and Timing

The effort to reintroduce anadromous fish into the Deschutes system above the dams is well established, as are parallel efforts to restore habitat and stream flows throughout the basin. Individual projects have moved forward steadily for over a decade. What is needed now is the infusion of funding sufficient to boost the momentum of project implementation to a new level that will more forcefully capture the public's attention and imagination. Also, the start-up of the Pelton Fund grant program creates a separate source of significant funds and, provides an ideal source for leveraging OWEB investments. Working in concert, each funding source can optimize the effectiveness of the other, as well as serve as a magnet for other funds, including the federal funds that will be necessary to complete the full range of reintroduction and restoration projects.

7. Costs

The total implementation costs for the 25 listed high priority projects is about \$22 million. For each of those 25 projects a desirable OWEB SIP funding amount has been estimated. Likely match amounts (meaning secured or 90 percent certain) also have been identified. The desirable OWEB SIP contribution for these projects totals about \$9 million. The likely match totals \$7.8 million so far, with at least an additional \$5.2 million in match yet to be found to fully implement all the projects. If secured, the total match for the desired OWEB contribution would be almost 150 percent. The local partners understand that the OWEB staff's recommended SIP award for the present biennium is less than half of the OWEB contribution desired for all 25 projects. OWEB understands that projects will proceed to implementation only as quickly as full funding can be found. All partners understand that fewer than half of the high priority 25 projects – perhaps eight to 10 – can proceed to implementation before June 30, 2009.

Unit-costs and line-item budget amounts (particularly those associated with the use of OWEB's funds) will be scrutinized by the technical review process set up by OWEB.

8. Deschutes SIP Prioritization Criteria

The following criteria are listed in order of importance, but no exact value has been assigned to each one:

- a. Ecological significance: Projects that are particularly critical for successful reintroduction of anadromous fish; a high likelihood that an anadromous fish will "feel" the project.
- b. Strategic significance: Projects that should happen sooner rather than later in the reintroduction process.
- c. Technical merit: Projects must have reliable implementers who will use sound methods to produce a proper result within a reasonable budget and time frame.
- d. Ripeness: Projects must be ready to begin implementation before July 2009.
- e. Leverage: Projects with other funding support secured and with match amounts significantly greater than 25% should have priority.
- f. Balance: Consideration should be given to distributing funding geographically and between partners and activity types (e.g. habitat restoration or protection, passage barrier removal, in-stream flow enhancement).

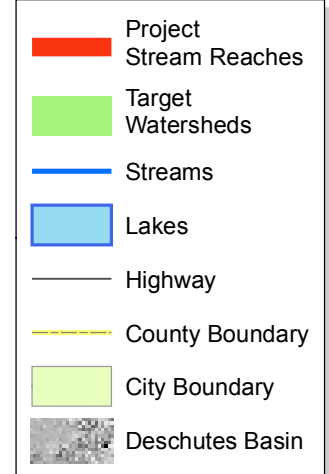
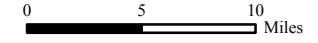
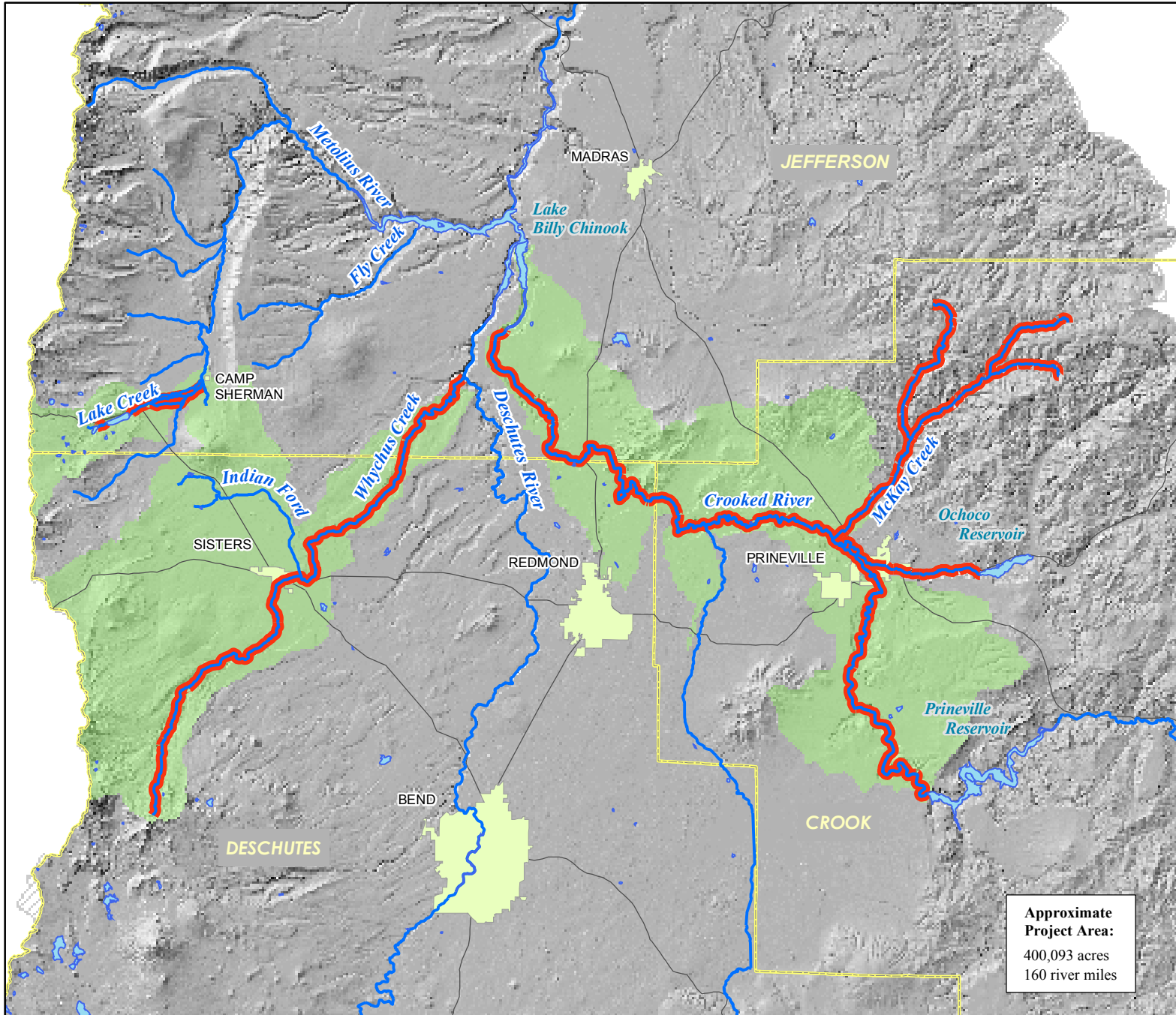
A metric for scoring projects has yet to be necessary. The partners screened projects first by their ecological significance. Those that “made the cut” were then screened by the next criteria, and so on down the list. By this means the partners have arrived at a consensus list of high priorities that extends beyond the likely SIP allocation for the current biennium. The least certain factor is “ripeness,” particularly with regard to funding from other partners, landowner willingness to proceed, and obtaining necessary permits. For this reason it is understood that some of the projects ranked as higher priorities may be implemented later than projects lower on the list. However, all of the first 25 projects on the list are deemed to be such immediate priorities that implementation of any of them will move the anadromous fisheries reintroduction forward in important ways.

Deschutes Special Investment Partnership Immediate Priorities

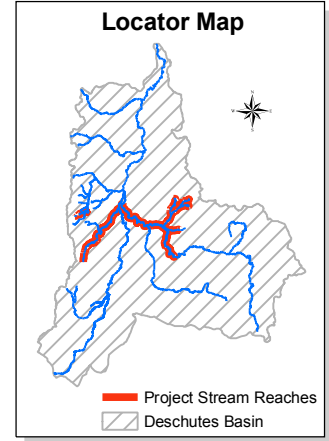
Name / Location	Lead Organization	Summary	Key Partners	Relevance to Criteria
Whychus Creek & Lake Creek				
Habitat Restoration				
Camp Polk Stream Restoration	UDWC	The project includes 1.7 miles of stream channel restoration at the Camp Polk Meadow Preserve to benefit spawning and rearing for resident and anadromous fish. It includes >200,000 native plants, >30 acres wetlands created, and an increase of 0.5 miles of channel length.	DBLT, DRC, USFS, ODFW, USFWS, Wolfree, TNC, OSU, U of O	The project is 'ready to go', with strong partnerships, excellent match funding and high ecological significance. This is currently the flagship habitat restoration project for the watershed.
Rimrock Ranch Stream Restoration	UDWC	The project will focus on 2 miles of stream channel restoration to improve spawning and rearing habitat for resident and anadromous fish. It will include >100,000 native plants, 25 acres wetlands created and 0.25 mile of new channel created.	DBLT, DRC, USFS, BLM, ODFW, USFWS, Wolfree, TNC, OSU	The project is currently in design, with completion expected Spring 2008 and implementation to begin in early 2009. It has strong partnerships, good match funding, and high ecological significance.
City of Sisters Stream Restoration	UDWC	The project will restore ~1.0 mile of stream channel to improve spawning and rearing habitat for resident and anadromous fish within the City of Sisters UGB. The project will result in Whychus Creek being restored throughout the urban area, resulting in significant benefits to steelhead, redband trout, riparian condition and water quality.	City of Sisters, Landowners, ODFW	The project focuses on one of the critical issues in Sisters - i.e., the urban impacts to the stream. A comprehensive restoration design will catalyze many key projects, with strong public involvement, excellent match funding and important ecological benefits.
Public Land Riparian (near Sisters)	UDWC	The project includes restoration of at least 6 sites (near TSID diversion, Sokol Property, Rd 1605) along Whychus Creek near Sisters. Restoration involves student-run planting and riparian area protection.	USFS, Wolfree, Oregon Trout	Projects are 'ready to go' with students, teachers, Forest Service and other partners standing by. Each project results in incrementally improved riparian habitat upstream of Sisters.
SF Lake Creek Culvert Removal	UDWC	The project focuses on removal of a culvert and obliteration of road to enhance migration and spawning in Lake Creek for chinook, sockeye, bull trout and redband trout. Culvert removal eliminates a significant erosion hazard and creates improved floodplain access for Lake Creek.	DBLT, USFS	The project helps restore an important reach of Lake Creek to benefit resident and anadromous fish. There are excellent partnerships in place and the project represents a 'win-win' for those involved.
Fish Passage / Screening				
Private diversions / passage	UDWC	The project involves developing and implementation fish passage solutions for 6 private diversions on Whychus Creek and Lake Creek.	OWRD, DRC, ODFW, NOAA, USFWS, Landowners	There is already excellent match funding, strong partnerships and a real need to address these problems. Screening and passage are critical to making the reintroduction efforts successful.
TSID Diversion	UDWC	The project includes comprehensive fish passage, screening and channel restoration for the TSID diversion. This diversion is currently on ODFW's 'Top 10' list of diversions in the state to be retrofitted. Improvements will open more than 15 miles of habitat.	TSID, USFS, ODFW, USFWS, NOAA	The project addresses the largest diversion in the watershed. Match funding is in place, there are strong partnerships and the team is ready to start the project.
Flow Restoration				
McKenzie Conservation	DRC	This canal piping project will permanently restore and legally protect 2.4 cfs instream to be held in trust by the State of Oregon.	TSID, OWRD, Landowners	All of the instream flow restoration projects provide critically needed permanent flow restoration. They have strong leverage, excellent partnerships and a track record of success.
Whychus Transfers	DRC	The project will permanently acquire and legally protect 64 acres of water rights, resulting in 2 cfs permanently instream to be held in trust by the State of Oregon.	TSID, City of Sisters, Landowners, OWRD	[see comments above]
TSID Main Canal	DRC	The project includes piping the main canal to restore 6 cfs permanently instream to be held in trust by the State of Oregon.	TSID, USFS, OWRD, Landowners	[see comments above]
Land Conservation				
Whychus Creek Acquisition #1	DBLT	The project will protect 0.75 miles of priority floodplain and provide an opportunity for comprehensive restoration by the UDWC.	UDWC	The site has high ecological significance/potential and is adjacent to another protected reach.
Whychus Creek Acquisition #2	DBLT	The project will protect 1.75 miles of quality stream habitat (both sides of creek) and outstanding uplands. Public access will be included.	TPL, BLM	This project will protect almost 2 miles of stream (both sides) and provide public access to the creek. There is excellent match funding and strong partnerships.
Spring Creek Conservation Easement	DBLT	The project protects critical spring chinook spawning area in Metolius subbasin.	UDWC, ODFW	Studies show lower Lake Creek contains the most productive spring chinook rearing habitat in the Metolius subbasin. This project will protect an undeveloped property with significant stream frontage.
Lake Creek Conservation Easement	DBLT	Protects .5 miles of undeveloped stream habitat on Lake Creek, provides for UDWC enhancement	UDWC	This project will protect nearly all the undeveloped acreage on Spring Creek, an important spring chinook stream.

Name / Location	Lead Organization	Summary	Key Partners	Relevance to Criteria
Lower Crooked River & McKay Creek				
Habitat Restoration				
Lower Crooked River - City of Prineville Restoration	CRWC	This project will improve habitat on 3 miles of the Lower Crooked River through the City of Prineville Urban Growth Boundary. The project will involve removing or lowering levees, constructing off-channel habitat for fish rearing and flood refugia, bank stabilization to reduce erosion, and riparian afforestation.	Crook County Parks and Recreation District, City of Prineville, Mayberry Development, USFWS	This is a high profile project with strong partnerships, good ecological benefits and excellent leverage.
Middle McKay (McKay Creek Bridge to Allen Creek)	CRWC	This project will restore floodplain connectivity and instream habitat structure, and conduct riparian afforestation between the McKay Creek Road Bridge and Allen Creek. The project will provide rearing and spawning habitat for anadromous and resident fish in a reach of permanently restored streamflow. The project will also overlap with a conservation easement being pursued by the Deschutes Basin Land Trust.	Landowners (Santucci, Dill, Seamus, Parga), DRC, USFWS, DBLT	There is strong synergy between this project and others (flow restoration, land conservation). It has high ecological significance and great leverage.
Lower Crooked River - Prineville Valley Restoration	CRWC	This project will promote strategic reach level restoration for the approximately 16 mile reach (including Butler Ranch, Alves Ranch, Estridge Ranch, and Tognoli Ranch) between the City of Prineville urban growth boundary and the Lone Pine Bridge. A design must first be completed by the SIP partnership.	12 private landowners, NRCS, ODFW, USFWS	This is a critical step toward large scale restoration on the Crooked River. Given the scope of the restoration need, this design phase is a wise investment. There are excellent partnerships and good leverage.
Fish Passage / Screening				
Opal Springs Passage and Screening	CRWC	The Opal Springs Dam is a 25 foot fish passage barrier at river mile 1 on the Crooked River. The barrier blocks upstream migration to the 132 miles of upstream habitat on the Crooked River. Designs for a fish ladder to provide passage over the dam have already been completed, and studies of the effects on downstream passage have shown downstream passage mortality to be minimal.	Deschutes Valley Water District, USFWS, ODFW, CTWS, BOR, SWCD	The project provides critically important passage into the Crooked River. It is fundamental to successful reintroduction and well supported by local partners.
NUID Pump Screening	CRWC	This project will reconfigure NUID's Crooked River Pump Station to minimize entrapment or injury to fish and to allow NUID to return up to 75 cfs in-stream to a critical low water reach. The project will facilitate anadromous migration from the lower canyons of the Crooked River to spawning habitat upstream.	North Unit Irrigation District, Pelton Fund, ODFW	The project provides important protecting for migrating fish low in the Crooked River system. There are excellent partnerships, existing match, and the project is "ready to go".
Crooked River Central Irrigation District Passage	CRWC	This project will replace the existing dam with an inflatable Obermeyer weir and a pool and chute fishway. The project will provide permanent up and downstream passage for migrating anadromous and resident fish, opening approximately 43 miles of habitat.	Crooked River Central Irrigation Owners, Pelton Fund, ODFW, BOR, USFWS, PGE	The project protects fish while retaining irrigation capacity - there is strong ecological significance as the project will open passage to McKay Creek, Ochoco Creek, and the Bowman Tailrace of the Crooked River. There is good leverage and excellent partnerships in place.
People's Irrigation District Passage	CRWC	This project will construct a natural fishway over the 7 foot concrete dam and install fish screens. The project will provide permanent up and downstream fish passage for migrating anadromous and resident fish, and reduce entrainment in the People's canal. The project will open approximately 7 miles of habitat.	People's Irrigation District Owners, Pelton Fund, NRCS, USFWS, ODFW	The project protects fish while retaining irrigation capacity - the natural fishway design will improve existing rearing habitat while simultaneously providing passage. There is strong ecological significance, good leverage, and excellent partnerships in place.
Stearns Dam Removal Project	CRWC	This project will provide passage into the Bowman Tailrace fishery - a fishery renowned for its excellent habitat and productivity. The project make the existing 5 foot structure passable to up and downstream migrating fish, opening approximately 13 miles of habitat.	Owners, BLM, Pelton Fund, ODFW	The project will play an important part of successful steelhead reintroduction in the lower Crooked River. Match funding is in place, NEPA is close to completion, and the partnership is ready to move forward.
McKay Private Diversions & Passage Projects	CRWC	Four diversion structures on McKay Creek are no longer used or will no longer be needed after the DRC completes the McKay Creek Water Rights Switch Project. This project will work with four landowners to either remove the diversions entirely or construct a series of engineered pools to proved passage over the diversion.	Landowners, DRC, USFWS	The projects are an important part of steelhead reintroduction on McKay Creek. They have excellent leverage and strong partnerships.
Flow Restoration				
McKay Creek Exchange	DRC	The project will use an innovated exchange of water rights to permanently restore and legally protect up to 7 cfs instream in McKay Creek	Ochoco Irrigation District, Landowners, CRWC, OWRD, NRCS, DBLT	The project addresses flow restoration, one of the most important issues in McKay Creek. It is innovative, ecologically important and well supported.
NUID Canal Lining	DRC	This irrigation conservation project will annually restore and legally protect up to 14.5 cfs instream in the Crooked River.	North Unit Irrigation District, Pelton Fund, OWRD	The project will result in a significant instream flow benefit. There are excellent partners, leverage and ecological benefits.
Land Conservation				
McKay Creek Conservation Easement #1	DBLT	This permanent conservation easement will protect 1.5 miles of priority McKay habitat and provide opportunities for habitat restoration by the CRWC.	CRWC, DRC	McKay Creek, the top priority stream for steelhead reintroduction, is threatened by rapid development. This project will reverse the parcelization trend by combining two large properties into one ownership. Strong partnership component.
McKay Creek Conservation Easement #2	DBLT	This permanent conservation easement will protect 1.5 miles of priority McKay habitat and provide opportunities for habitat restoration by the CRWC.	CRWC, DRC	Protects a key reach of McKay Creek from possible destination resort development. Strong potential for restoring instream flow as part of the project.

Upper Deschutes Project Area



Approximate Project Area:
 400,093 acres
 160 river miles



Map by Deb Quinlan, 2/15/06
 lav_projects/dbt/bthwbasin/bef_bthw_reaches.mxd

Willamette Special Investment Partnership (SIP) Summary

1. Measurable Ecological Outcomes

The main objectives of the SIP are to (a) re-establish channel complexity and (b) re-connect flood plains in the historic meander corridor of the Willamette main stem and the major tributaries. These objectives will restore aquatic and riparian habitats for a wide variety of species, and also will contribute significantly to restoration of river processes that contribute to good water quality. SIP partners who share OWEB's objectives may also have other objectives of their own in the Willamette. One foundation of the SIP partnership is that all partners will do what they can to mutually support one another's objectives, with particular emphasis on the areas of overlap. One example – and a principal objective of two central partners in the SIP, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and Congresswoman Darlene Hooley (through her Willamette River United Act, H.R. 3574) – is public access to the river for aesthetic and recreational purposes. These objectives are readily supported by the projects necessary to achieve OWEB's SIP objectives.

Objectives for various reaches of the river and for each project within a reach will be developed in terms of specific benefits to:

- a. Fish and Wildlife habitat: Quantity and type of habitat, species affected, types and amounts of improvements.
- b. Water quality: Types and amounts of water quality increase or pollution reduction, and beneficial uses supported.
- c. Recreation: Types and amounts of public access and recreation opportunities.
- d. Private sector: Benefits to landowners, business and industry – e.g. an avenue to “green” labeling and recognition; a way to make farming on marginal, flood-prone or high maintenance lands more viable; an alternative to expensive bank stabilization; a way to address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance; tax reduction opportunities.
- e. Public sector: Benefits to public program objectives (e.g. parks and recreation, fishing and hunting, management of state lands, achievement of TMDLs and Recovery Plans).
- f. Local communities: Benefits to education, recreation, open space, wastewater treatment, capacity of local stewardship organizations [e.g. watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs)].

The Willamette Basin has many important ecological and watershed needs beyond OWEB's SIP objectives. Those other needs may still be addressed through OWEB's regular grant program.

2. Impact of the SIP Investment

OWEB has assumed a leadership role in convening and guiding the central partnership toward re-establishment of channel complexity and flood plain connection. Many important details are yet to be worked out, but OWEB's \$6 million funding reservation has underscored that progress is possible and has encouraged our partners to invest time in SIP project development that likely would not otherwise have occurred. We know that OWEB's funding reservation is an important tool for Congresswoman Hooley as she advocates in Congress for her Willamette River United

Act. We now regularly hear our SIP partners talking in terms of a “30- to 50-year” effort to restore Willamette River hydrologic complexity and functioning.

3. Partners

The list of SIP partners in the Willamette is long and diverse. Any watershed council, SWCD, land trust, unit of government, or other entity is welcome to participate in this activity if they are willing and able. OWEB has been talking with the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL), OPRD, Metro, the cities of Portland, Eugene, and Springfield, and several land trusts to identify "early action" project implementation opportunities. We also have been talking with several other funding sources to explore and promote contributions from them. Finally, the willing participation of private landowners will be crucial to the success of the Willamette SIP.

Recognizing that the conversation with these folks is extremely sensitive, OWEB now is crafting an approach based on individualized contacts, one landowner at a time, as the opportunity presents itself, and often carried out by a non-governmental organization.

4. Sustainability

The Willamette SIP development and implementation is:

- a. Cooperative.
- b. Incentive-based.
- c. Science-based.

Partnerships of public and private organizations and landowners will be formed or expanded at the local and regional level to design, fund, and implement projects. The Willamette SIP combines ecological restoration with expanded public access to and involvement with the river, enhancing the likelihood that residents will strongly identify with the SIP’s bottom land restoration objectives and projects. OWEB will convene limited conversations among its SIP partners as necessary to move the SIP forward. Other, broader conversations and coordinating functions may be important to overall stewardship of the basin, but may need to be convened by other partners.

5. Implementation Activities

- a. Lengthening and “roughening” the shore line through restoration of old channels and construction of alcoves.
- b. Reconnection of river channels to adjacent flood plains.
- c. Restoration of hydrologic processes that optimize water quality.
- d. Creation or expansion of opportunities for public access to the river area for a variety of recreational uses.
- e. Acquisition of title or easements from willing sellers for fair market value.
- f. Restoration and protection, consistent with natural hydrologic processes, of aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats for all native species and particularly for listed or at-risk species.

Work will focus initially on:

- a. Publicly owned lands, and state owned lands in particular.
- b. Pre-existing but not yet implemented project concepts that fit the SIP goals.
- c. Areas of highest opportunity and lowest constraint.

6. Ripeness and Timing

OWEB has been exploring “early action” opportunities with DSL, OPRD, Metro, Portland, Eugene, Springfield, and several land trusts. A sufficient number of these exist for us to move ahead with allocating the \$6 million reserved by the Board from this biennium's funding. Details of these projects are now being written up. OWEB staff will ask the Board at its March 2008 meeting to authorize staff to obligate the funds. We expect that contracts will be signed in the early spring of 2008, with implementation on some projects starting immediately thereafter.

7. Costs

A preliminary and informal inventory of ripe projects shows that OWEB’s entire reservation of \$6 million could be dedicated to projects within a few months of authorization from the Board. A more detailed breakout of costs and SIP allocations by project is now being developed and will be presented to the Board at the March meeting.