

Salmon Recovery Funding Board



FACT SHEET

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Board Members

- Don "Bud" Hover, Okanogan County, Chair
- Harry Barber, Washougal
- Josh Brown, Kitsap County
- Phil Rockefeller, Bainbridge Island
- David Troutt, Dupont
- Conservation Commission
- Department of Ecology
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation

2011-2013 Budget

Operating	\$4.2 million
Capital	\$219 million

Funding

- State general obligation bonds
- Federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery fund

Authorizing Law

Revised Code of Washington
77.85

Restoring Salmon: Good for the Economy, Good for Washington

Salmon are a vital part of Washington's economy, recreation, culture, and heritage.

Commercial and recreational fishing alone in Washington is estimated to support 16,000 jobs and \$540 million in personal income.

But for more than a century, we have damaged the streams, rivers, and bays that salmon call home as we settled the area and developed our cities. Changing ocean conditions too have decimated salmon populations.

The decline of salmon habitat has had far reaching effects on Washington's economy, from ending generation-old family fishing businesses, to changing the type of fish we eat at dinner, to affecting other wildlife that rely on salmon as food, such as iconic orca whales.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Funds Statewide Priorities

In the 1990s, the federal government began listing Pacific Northwest salmon under the Endangered Species Act. As more salmon became listed, state leaders realized they needed a coordinated effort. By the end of the decade, the Legislature had created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board to administer state and federal funds to protect and restore salmon habitat.

The board has created an approach unique in the nation for the recovery of salmon. Local communities work together to write recovery plans that are approved by the federal government. The communities develop projects, vet them locally, and submit them to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for scientific and technical review. This "bottom up" approach engages local communities in salmon recovery and the state oversight ensures that only the best, most scientifically sound projects are funded.

The board also plays a key role in supporting the organizations that implement the federally approved recovery plans and in managing the state funding, which is critical to securing federal grants.

The board performs and accomplishes its work through staff in the Recreation and Conservation Office. The on-the-ground work of acquiring or restoring property for salmon recovery is done by grant recipients.



Salmon Recovery Funding Board

INVESTING IN WASHINGTON'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Salmon Recovery Grants

The board administers two grant programs for salmon recovery work:

- General salmon recovery grants
- Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration grants

Through these grant program, applicants apply for projects to:

- Replace barriers to fish migration.
- Replant stream banks.
- Remove dikes and levees.
- Install logs and tree root wads to slow rivers and create habitat.
- Buy pristine habitat.

Grant applicants must contribute a minimum of 15 percent of the cost of the project.

Project Selection and Monitoring

Project Selection

The grant process is an open, public process. Local and regional citizen groups develop plans and solicit projects. Those projects are evaluated by local scientific panels and community groups, reviewed by regional organizations, and sent to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for funding consideration.

This combination of citizen-generated projects, endorsed by local communities and reviewed by scientists, means only the best projects are funded.

Monitoring

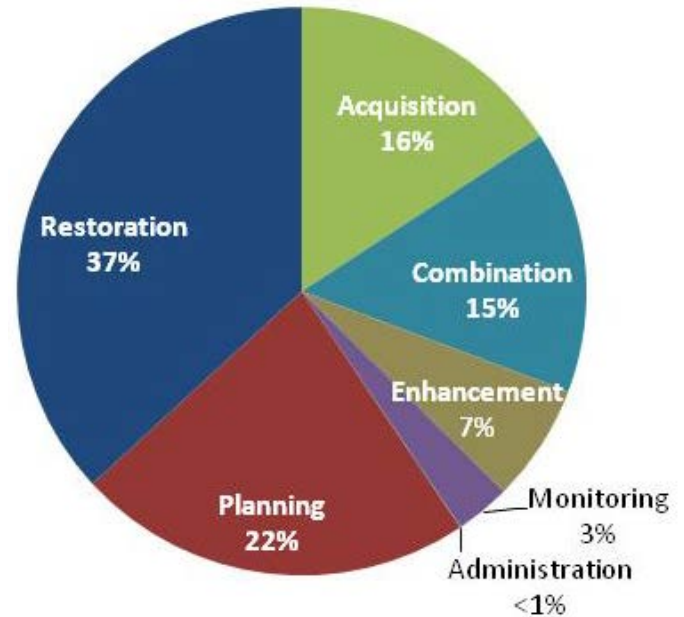
In addition to funding projects, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board takes an active role in funding monitoring efforts to ensure salmon recovery projects are making a difference.

The board is monitoring selected projects across the state to see which kinds of restoration actions are the most effective. The board also is looking more intensively at a few selected watersheds to quantify resulting changes in salmon populations.

Is Salmon Recovery Working?

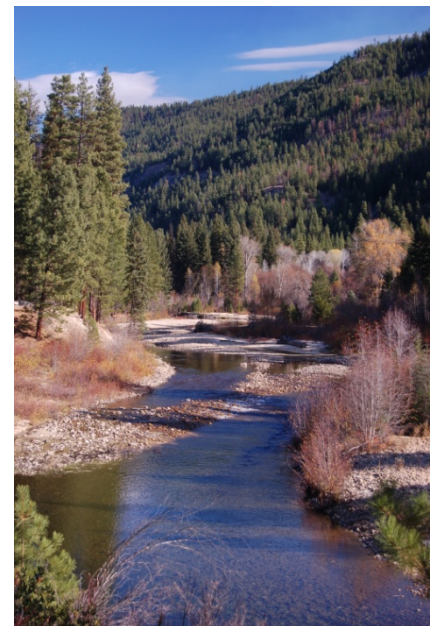
Washington State is beginning to see the effects of a decade of salmon recovery funding. According to independent reports, 9 of 12 salmon populations (with sufficient data in 2008 or 2010) are stable or increasing.

Types of Grants Awarded
1999-2011



Combination projects combine acquisition, restoration, or planning.

Enhancement projects can be monitoring, hatchery, research, or planning projects that improve the understanding of salmon.



The Twisp River has been the site of salmon recovery grants.