The Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region includes all Washington river basins flowing directly into the Pacific Ocean from Cape Flattery to Cape Disappointment.

Watersheds in the region are heavily forested, lightly populated except for parts of the Chehalis River basin, and have economies that rely upon timber, agriculture, and recreational activities.

The Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership formed in 2009 to provide a coordinated and broad based approach for addressing salmon protection and recovery. It currently is developing a regional salmon plan. There are four lead entities in the region.
Listed Fish

Lake Ozette sockeye (threatened) – 1999

Bull trout (threatened) – 1999

Recovery Plan Snapshot

- Plan status – Lake Ozette sockeye recovery plan: adopted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service in 2009. Federal draft bull trout recovery plan: status review underway
- Plan time frame – 10 years for Lake Ozette sockeye
- Estimated cost – $64.3 million for Lake Ozette sockeye

Regional Recovery Organization

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership

Federally Recognized Tribes

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Hoh River Tribe, Makah Nation, Quileute Tribe, Quinault Indian Nation, Shoalwater Bay Tribe

Counties

Grays Harbor and portions of Clallam, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston

Regional Plan Implementation

$462 million in habitat project needs have been identified pending completion of the regional salmon plan.

Threats to Salmon Recovery

Threats to salmon in the Washington Coast region include disease and harvest as well as the following major threats:

- **Climate Change** will increase sea-level, increase the acidity of ocean water, and change coastal estuarine habitats.
- **Low Dissolved Oxygen** will increase hypoxia in marine waters.
- **Development** will increase challenges posed by fish passage barriers, forestry, agriculture, new development, and water availability.
- **Ecological Interactions** will include increases in invasive weed species that degrade riparian conditions.
- **Uncertain Long-Term Funding** for implementation of recovery actions (federal, state, and other sources) will challenge our ability to stay the course.
**FISHERY: STATUS SUMMARY**

- 2010 status ratings are determined by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and tribes.
- Includes listed and non-listed species.
- More data are available for Lake Ozette sockeye than is reflected in the status rating.

*DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE*

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**WATERSHED HEALTH: LAND USE AND LAND COVER**

- Developed land includes any land with a significant portion consisting of human-made structures. Impervious surfaces are mainly artificial structures that are covered by impermeable materials like pavement, rooftops, and soils compacted by urban development.

- Percentages are based on the total area of the Washington Coast Salmon Recovery Region, including uplands, mountains, and other lands unlikely to be developed. Development and impervious surfaces typically are concentrated in lowlands (<1000 feet elevation), and along coastlines and river valleys.

- Data are from the Coastal Change and Analysis Program (CCAP).

*DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE*
Is water clean enough to support wild salmon?

**WATERSHED HEALTH: WATER QUALITY**

- Water quality is measured by a Water Quality Index. This is a number that aggregates water quality data at a monitoring station for temperature, acidity, fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and sediments from October 1 to September 30.
- Six sampling stations are reflected in the index.
- There are 86 sites requiring management for high water temperatures.

_DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY_

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Do rivers and streams have flows that support wild salmon?

**WATERSHED HEALTH: WATER QUANTITY**

- Most years based on seven monitoring stations.

_DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY_
What are trends in salmon funding?

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION: FUNDING

- Total Salmon Recovery Funding Board-related funding was $42 million in state and federal, and local match from 1999-2010. 2010 data are preliminary.

- Charts to the right reflect all money administered by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, salmon recovery fund (state match), Family Forest and Fish Passage Program, Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program, and hatchery reform.

- The table of percentages below reflects funding from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund and salmon recovery fund (state match) only – the two primary funding sources for grants through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. The large statewide monitoring projects funded by the board are reflected in the statewide funding overview, not in individual regional overviews.

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

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Of the three Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA) participating in the Watershed Planning Act, all have county adopted watershed plans. The WRIAs are: Sol Duc-Hoh (20), Lower Chehalis (22) and Upper Chehalis (23).

**Watershed Planning Highlights and Outcomes**

- Upper and Lower Chehalis (WRIAs 22 and 23): Plan implementation is ongoing and the planning unit is partnering with the Chehalis River flood control groups at local, state, and federal levels.
- Sol Duc-Hoh (WRIA 20): The planning group finished its first year of implementation and produced a Detailed Implementation Plan. Work is being done on in-stream flow needs and values.

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:**

**FISH PASSAGE AND HABITAT PROJECTS**

- Map shows fish and habitat protection and restoration project locations from 2000 to 2010.

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:**

**WATERSHED PLANNING SUMMARY**

Of the three Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA) participating in the Watershed Planning Act, all have county adopted watershed plans. The WRIAs are: Sol Duc-Hoh (20), Lower Chehalis (22) and Upper Chehalis (23).

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Are hydroelectric facilities operating in a fish friendly manner?

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION: DAMS WITH FISH PASSAGE STANDARDS**

- Performance standards for passage vary by dam and may be set by a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license, a Corps of Engineers 401 water quality certification, or a Habitat Conservation Program.
- Dams recently may have received new federal licenses with fish passage improvements to meet new standards, for which passage success is not yet determined.
- Many dams are operating in non-anadromous fish zones and are not included in this indicator.

**DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**

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Are streams accessible to wild salmon?

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION: FISH PASSAGE BARRIERS**

- Numbers of barriers corrected are estimates. Because of incomplete reporting, these numbers are expected to be lower than actual values.
- Stream miles opened reflects the number of miles estimated to be opened to fish passage by year.

**DATA SOURCES: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, WASHINGTON RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE, FORESTS AND FISH, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**
Do hatchery practices protect wild salmon?

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:**
**HATCHERY PROGRAMS MEETING SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS**

- Standards are recommendations from the Hatchery Scientific Review Group, an independent scientific panel established and funded by Congress to assemble, organize, and apply the best available scientific information for hatchery reform.
- Programs are defined as a single release or group of smolt releases, that come from the same broodstock and are released in the same watershed. Releases from a broodstock into a different watershed are considered to be independent hatchery programs.
- Data are for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife hatchery programs.

_DATA SOURCE:_ WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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Is water clean enough to support wild salmon?

**PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:**
**WATERSHED CLEANUP PLANS**

- Cleanup plans address water quality impairments covered by total maximum daily load management plans.

_DATA SOURCE:_ WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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