



# Agenda & Presentations

June 23, 2016

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- Item 1: Consent Agenda
  - Item 2: Director's Report
  - Item 3: Salmon Recovery Management Report
    - Recently Completed Projects
  - Item 4: Reports from Partners: PSP, COR, WSC, RFEGC, Agencies
  - Item 5: State Conservation Commission's Voluntary Stewardship Program
  - Item 6: Funding Issues: Short-term and Long-term
  - Item 7: Monitoring Panel Update
  - Item 8: Effectiveness Monitoring
  - Item 9: Updates from Department of Fish and Wildlife
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# Management Reports

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Governor's Salmon Recovery Office  
Salmon Grant Section

Agenda Item 3  
June 23, 2016

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SRFB



# Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

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Brian Abbott, Executive Coordinator

Agenda Item 3

June 23, 2016

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GSRRO



# Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

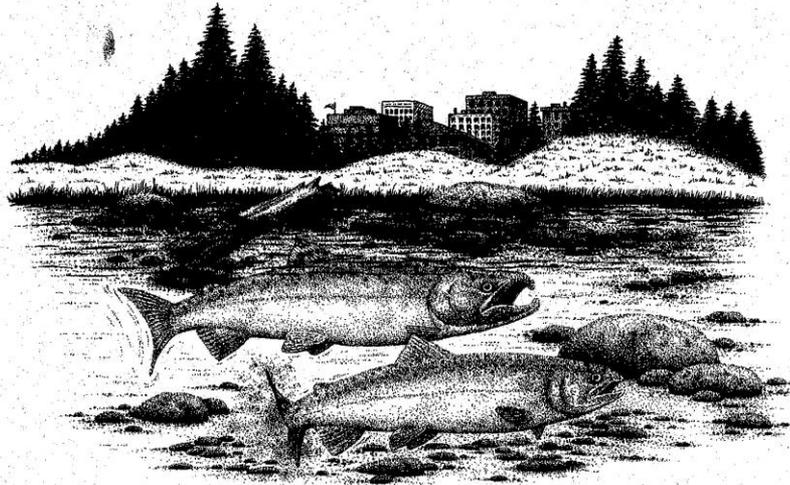
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- Salmon Recovery Network (SRNet) Update
- Lead Entity Operational Reviews
- Communications Plan
- Salmon Recovery Conference 2017 Update

Summary

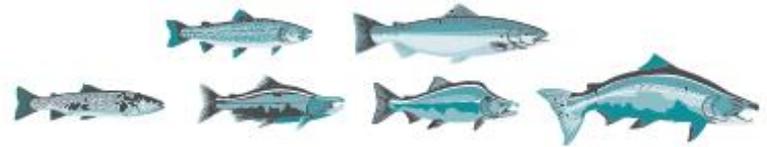
**STATEWIDE  
STRATEGY TO  
RECOVER SALMON  
EXTINCTION  
IS NOT AN OPTION**

September 1999

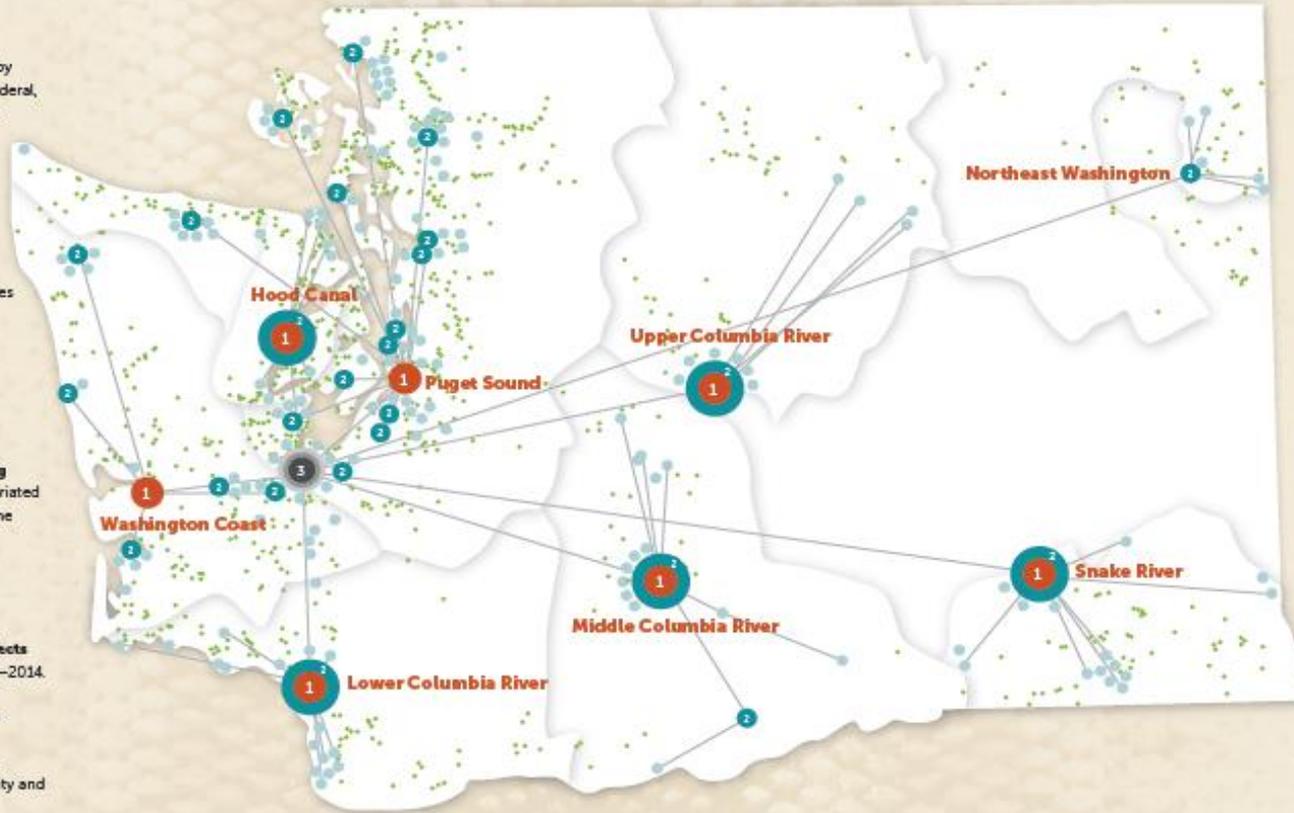


# Salmon Connect Us

The Salmon Recovery Network is a coordinated and collaborative statewide network that empowers local communities to lead salmon recovery in their communities.



- 1 Regional Salmon Recovery Organizations** led by county and tribal leaders, and advised by scientists, citizens, and state, federal, and tribal agency staff, develop and guide implementation of plans to recover and sustain salmon and the habitats upon which they depend.
  - 2 Lead Entities** work at the local watershed scale with technical and citizen committees to prioritize funding to high priority projects.
  - 3 Regional Salmon Recovery Organizations** that are also Lead Entities
  - 3 The Salmon Recovery Funding Board** distributes funds appropriated by Congress and matched by the state of Washington to project implementers across the state.
- Implementer office location**
  - On-the-ground recovery projects** across Washington State, 2000–2014.
  - Washington's Recreation and Conservation Office** and the **Governor's Salmon Recovery Office** ensure fiscal responsibility and statewide coordination.



**7,500 JOBS**  
New or sustained jobs salmon recovery funding supports annually

**\$763M**  
Total economic activity from salmon recovery

**16,374 JOBS**  
Estimated jobs recreational and commercial fisheries support annually

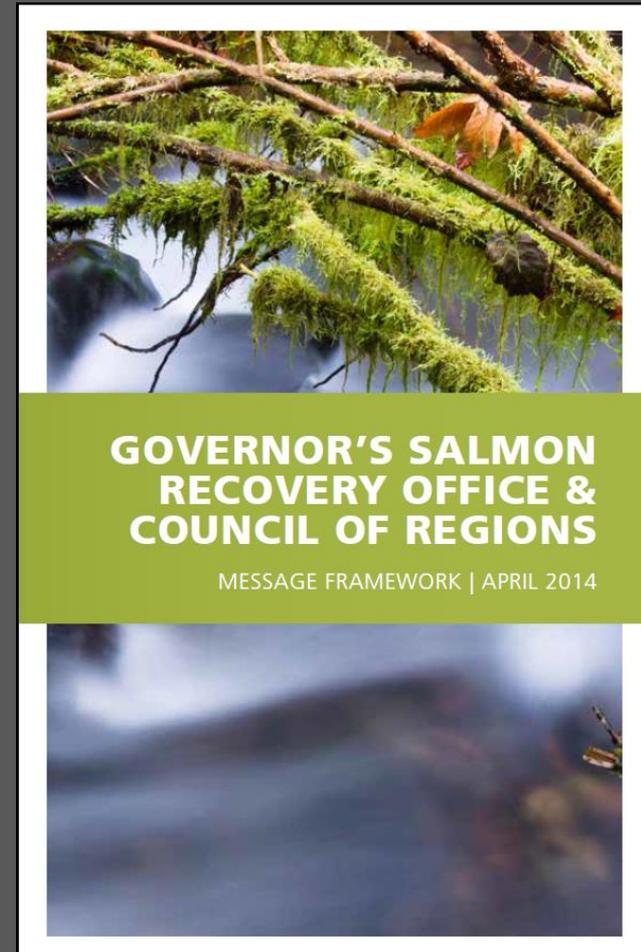
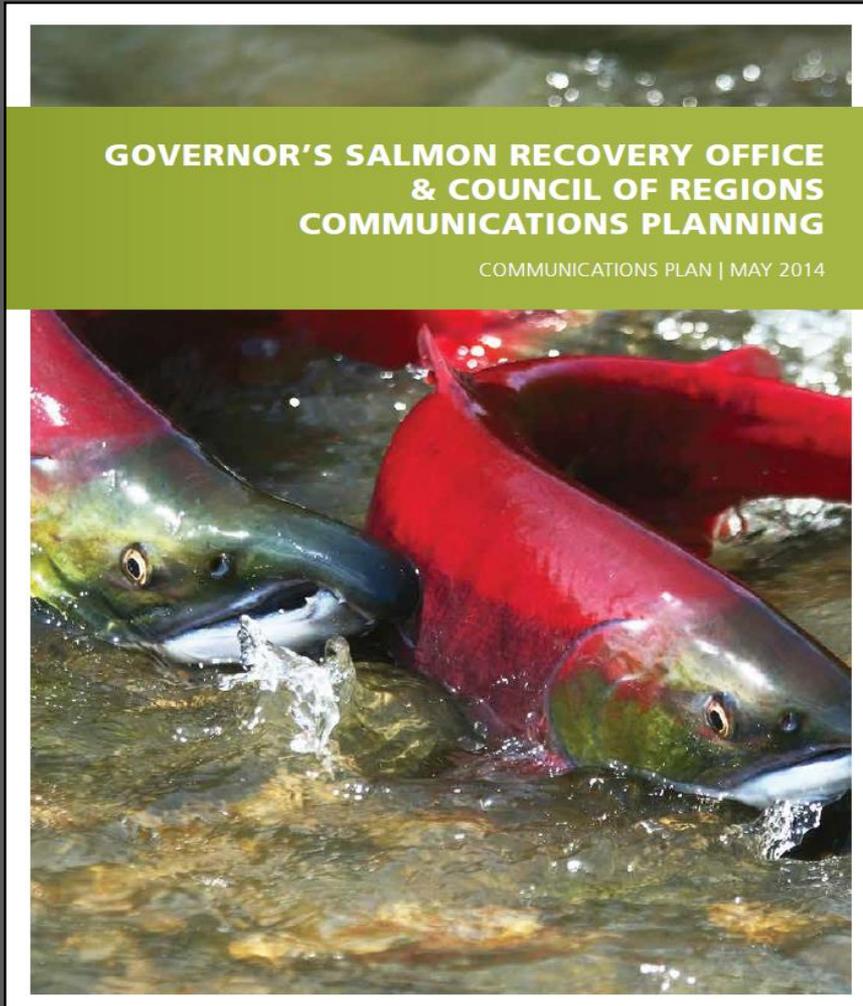
**\$540M**  
Personal income generated from recreational and commercial fisheries

**80%**  
of grant funding is spent in the county where the project is located.

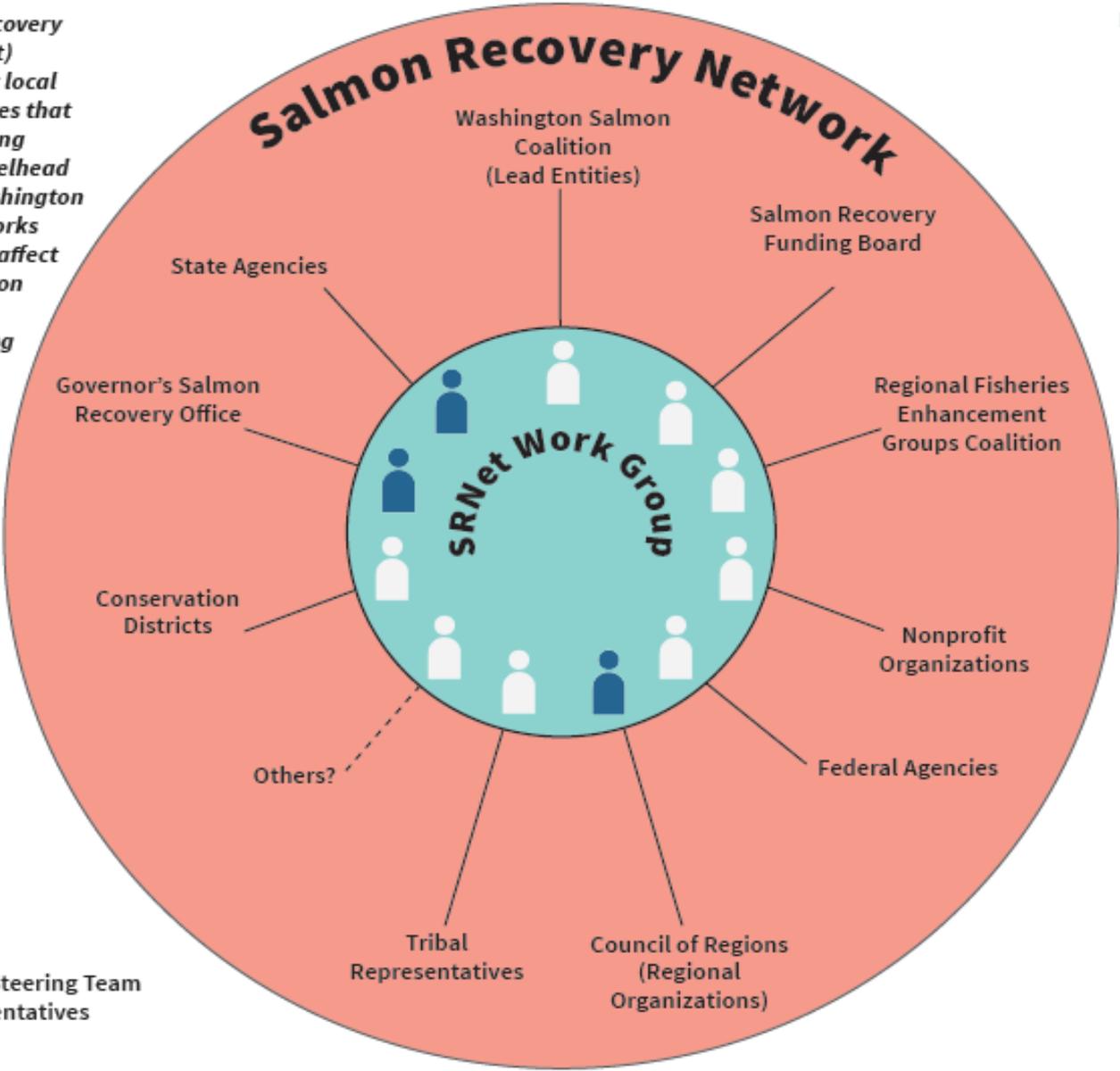
RCCO, 2012

Washington's natural beauty and healthy ecosystems draw visitors and businesses, increasing economic prosperity across the state.

# Communications Framework



The Salmon Recovery Network (SRNet) brings together local and state entities that are implementing salmon and steelhead recovery in Washington State. SRNet works to address and affect statewide salmon and steelhead recovery funding and policy issues.



 SRNet Steering Team Representative



# 2014

## State of Salmon in Watersheds Executive Summary



1 of 1



## Featured Project

### C. Donovan Creek Restoration

[Project Info](#) [Show on Map](#) [Organization Info](#)

Hood Canal Coordinating Council (LE)  
Completed on 1/1/2013

The overarching goals of this project are to permanently protect, through conservation easement and fee simple acquisition, and restore an entire functional coastal wetland ecosystem totaling 76 acres, including 49 acres of declining tidal estuarine and freshwater wetlands and approximately 21 additional acres of hydric soils. This includes existing ground-truthed freshwater emergent and shrub/forested wetlands that will be restored wetlands and riparian forests. Further, 6 acres of limited...

## 4,779 Projects

Active	587
Completed	2,347
Conceptual	1,056
Dormant	103
Proposed	686

## Interactive Project Map



[View the Map](#)

## Salmon Recovery Organizations

Choose an Organization

[See all Salmon Recovery Organizations](#)

[\(Learn more\)](#)

### Search by Name

Enter keyw [▶](#)

### Search by County

Select one [▼](#)

### Search by District

Select one [▼](#)

### Search by Watershed

Select one [▼](#)

[More Options](#)

[Resources](#) [Monitoring Program](#) | [Documents and Links](#)

[About Habitat Work Schedule](#) | [Powered by Panoramic](#)





STATE OF WASHINGTON  
**Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Requests**  
 Natural Resources and Environment

Federal Program	FFY2016 Enacted	FFY2017 President's Budget	FFY 2017 State Request	Page #
<b>Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Subcommittee</b>				<b>3</b>
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	\$65.0 million	\$65.0 million	\$80.0 million	3
Pacific Salmon Treaty	\$11.3 million	\$11.3 million	\$14.7 million	4
Mitchell Act Program	\$20.2 million	\$20.3 million	\$25.9 million	3
Coastal Zone Management – Grants to States	\$75 million	\$90.6 million	\$131.6 million	6
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	\$61.41 million	\$38.4 million	\$78.4 million	8
National Estuarine Research Reserve (at Padilla Bay)	\$23.9 million	\$23 million	\$23.9 million	9
Species Recovery Grants	\$6.0 million	\$20 million	\$22.0 million	10
Sea Grant	\$73 million	\$68.9 million	\$75 million	11
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	\$81.6 million	\$87.1 million	\$87.1 million	12
National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program	\$6 million	\$0	\$6 million	13
Joint Enforcement Agreement Program	\$69 million	\$70.9 million	\$70.9 million	14
Marine Mammal Sea Turtle and Other Species	\$110.3 million	\$125.1 million	\$125.1 million	15
Integrated Ocean Acidification Program	\$10 million	\$21.7 million	\$21.7 million	16
Pacific Salmon	\$60.0 million	\$63.4 million	\$66.5 million	18
<b>Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee</b>				<b>19</b>
Yakima Basin Integrated Water Plan	\$12.8 million	\$15.8 million	\$30 million	19
Hanford Cleanup Office of River Protection	\$1.4 billion	\$1.5 billion	See page 20	20
Hanford Cleanup Richland Operations	\$990 million	\$800 million	See page 22	22
WRRDA – Columbia River	\$4 million	\$0	\$4 million	24
USACE Continuing Authorities Program – Sec 544	N/A	N/A	\$0.5 million	25
<b>Interior and Environment Appropriations Subcommittee</b>				<b>26</b>
Puget Sound Geographic Program	\$28 million	\$30.0 million	\$35 million	26
National Estuary Program/ Coastal Waterways	\$26.7 million	\$27.2 million	\$27.2 million	27
Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$105 million	\$111 million	\$111 million	28
Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants	\$164.9 million	\$164.9 million	\$164.9 million	29
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$1.33 billion	\$947 million	\$947 million	30
Performance Partnership Grants	\$303.4 million	\$337.7 million	\$537.7 million	31
Beaches Protection Categorical Grants	\$9.5 million	\$0	\$9.5 million	32

STATE OF WASHINGTON | 2017 – 2019 Budget Requests  
 Salmon Recovery

WASHINGTON STATE  
 NATURAL RESOURCE AGENCY SALMON RECOVERY PRIORITIES

Agency	Budget	2015-2017 Appropriation	2017-2019 Budget Request	2017-2019 Governor's Budget	Page
<b>Conservation Commission</b>					
CREP Technical Assistance and Outreach	Capital	\$2.6	\$	\$	6
CREP Riparian Assistance Landowner Contracts	Capital	\$2.3	\$	\$	7
<b>Department of Ecology</b>					
Floodplain by Design	Capital	\$35.5	\$	\$	8
Yakima River Basin Water Supply	Capital	\$30.0	\$	\$	9
Watershed Plan Implementation and Flow Achievement	Capital	\$5.0	\$	\$	10
Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program	Capital	\$4.0	\$	\$	11
Columbia River Water Supply Development Program	Capital	\$19.0	\$	\$	12
Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District Water Conservation	Capital	\$3.055	\$	\$	13
<b>Department of Fish and Wildlife</b>					
Recover Puget Sound Steelhead	Operating	\$0.8	\$	\$	14
Managing Aquatic Invasive Species	Operating	\$0.3	\$	\$	15
Protect Wild Salmon Through Mass Marking	Operating	\$0.477	\$	\$	16
Tracking Puget Sound Fish Health	Operating	\$1.526	\$	\$	17
Capital Improvements	Capital	\$52.2	\$	\$	18
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>					
Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan	Capital	\$9.0	\$	\$	19
Forest Riparian Easement Program	Capital	\$3.5	\$	\$	20
<b>Puget Sound Partnership</b>					
Puget Sound Salmon Recovery	Operating	\$0.6	\$	\$	21
Shoreline Property Owner Assistance	Operating	\$0	\$	\$	22
<b>Recreation and Conservation Office</b>					
Salmon State Capital	Capital	\$16.5	\$	\$	23
Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program	Capital	\$8.0	\$	\$	24
Family Forest Fish Passage Program	Capital	\$9.0	\$	\$	25
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration	Capital	\$37.0	\$	\$	26
Lead Entities	Operating	\$9.1	\$1.7	\$0.91	27



# Capacity Funding

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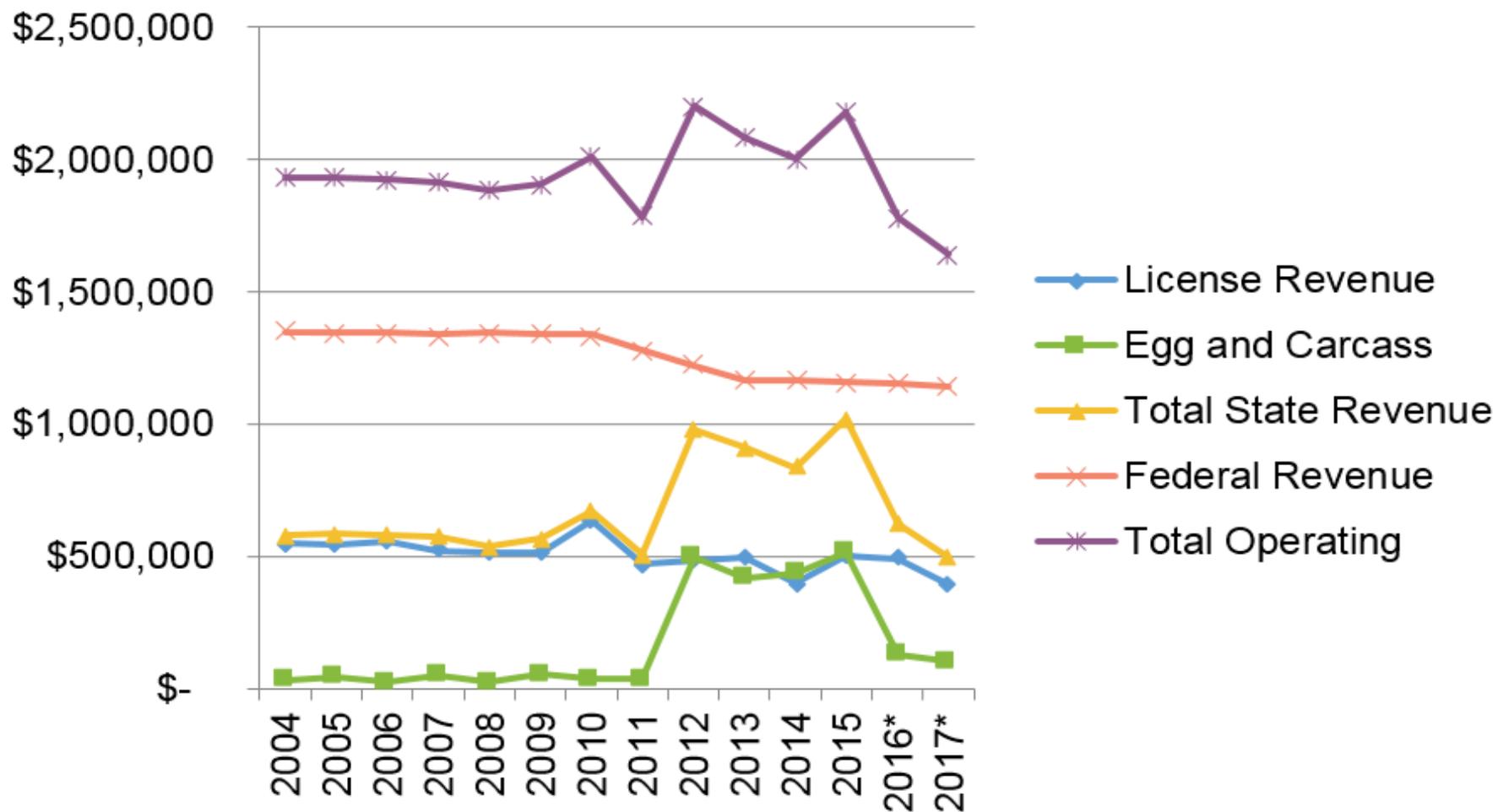
- Identified by SRNET members
- Regions, Lead Entities, RFEG's extensive exercise
- Generated capacity needs estimate



# Operating Budget Request

Agency	Budget Item	Purpose	Justification	Request
<b>RCO</b>	Lead Entity	LE Capacity	13.4% increase from last biennium budget	\$454,410
<b>RCO</b>	Regional Organizations	Recovery Plan Implementation	13.4% increase from last biennium budget	\$774,180
<b>RCO-WDFW</b>	Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups	Project Development Capacity	13.4% increase from last biennium budget	\$641,410
			Total	\$1,870,000

# RFEG Revenue



# Other Operating Budget Requests

Agency	Budget Item	Purpose	Request
<b>WDFW</b>	Fishing License Increase	Part of the fee would help maintain existing services provided by Regional Fishery Enhancement Groups	\$1.4 million/biennium would be generated for RFEGs (total fee increase generates \$24 million/biennium)
<b>WDFW</b>	HPA Fee Increase	Would bring back WDFW Watershed Stewards	\$TBD
<b>WDFW</b>	HPA Enforcement	Protect fish habitat by enforcing HPA requirements	\$TBD
<b>WDFW</b>	Fish Barrier Removal Board	Administrative funds to support WDFW staff	\$TBD
<b>WDFW</b>	Monitoring	Fish-in Fish-out	\$TBD
<b>PSP</b>	TBD		\$TBD
<b>WSCC</b>	TBD		\$TBD
<b>WDOE</b>	TBD		\$TBD
<b>Other</b>			

# Capital Budget Request

Agency	Budget Item	Purpose	Justification	Request
<b>RCO</b>	Salmon State Capital	Projects – Grant Round	Lead Entities/Regions have \$200 million in proposed projects identified. Only enough capacity to implement 25% in the biennium	\$50 million
<b>RCO/PSP</b>	Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration	Projects in Puget Sound		\$TBD
<b>RCO/WDFW</b>	Fish Barrier Removal Board	Statewide barrier projects		\$TBD
<b>RCO/WDFW</b>	Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program	Estuary projects		\$TBD
<b>RCO/WDNR</b>	Family Forest Fish Passage Program	Private forest landowner barriers		\$TBD
<b>RCO</b>	Coastal Restoration Initiative	Coastal region projects		\$TBD
<b>DOE</b>	Floodplain by Design	Restoration and flood relief projects		\$TBD
<b>WDFW</b>	Salmon Recovery	Capital Projects		\$TBD
<b>WSCC</b>	TBD			\$TBD
<b>WDNR</b>	TBD			\$TBD
<b>OTHER</b>	TBD			\$TBD



# Budget Proposal from SRNet

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- Capacity funding – Regions, Lead Entities, and Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups
  - \$1,870,000
- Capital Funding – Habitat Projects
  - \$50,000,000
- Support other salmon related operating and capital funding requests



# Salmon Section Report

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Kat Moore  
Senior Grant Manager

Agenda Item 3  
June 23, 2016

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SRFB



# Salmon Section Report

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- 2016 Grant Round
  - All Lead Entity site visits with Review Panel complete as of today
  - Review Panel project review meeting July 14, 2016
    - PSAR 15-17 Unobligated funds
  - Final Applications due August 12, 2016
  - Ranked Project lists (draft) due August 15, 2016



# Salmon Section Report

## 2016 Grant Round: Draft Application Numbers

	Number of Applications	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
<b>Salmon</b>	208	\$78 million	\$31 million	\$109 million
<b>PSAR Large Capital</b>	20	\$85 million	\$27 million	\$112 million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>\$163 million</b>	<b>\$58 million</b>	<b>\$221 million</b>

# Questions?





WASHINGTON STATE  
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

Salmon Recovery  
Funding Board

# Closed Salmon Projects

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Agenda Item 3  
June 23, 2016

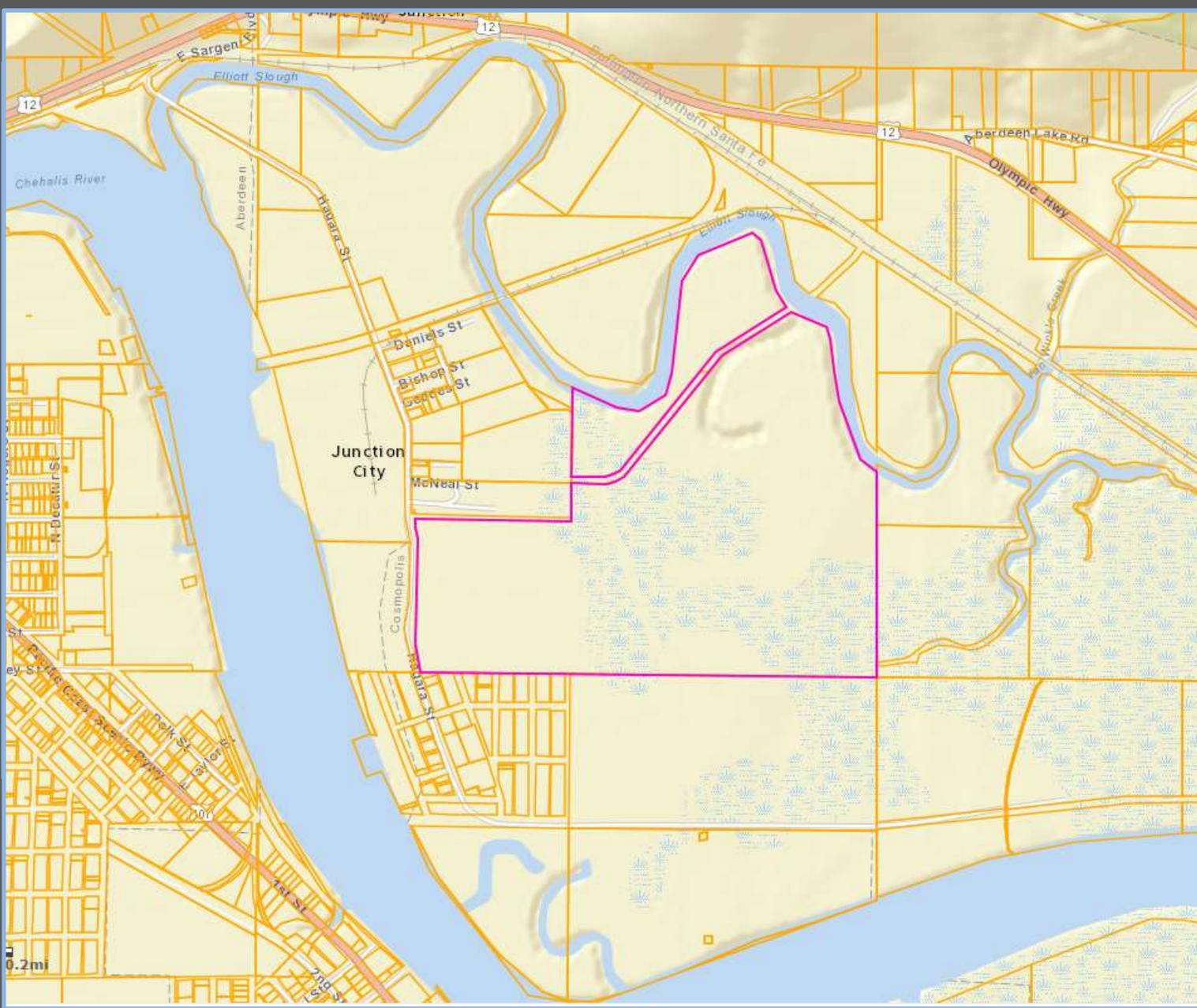


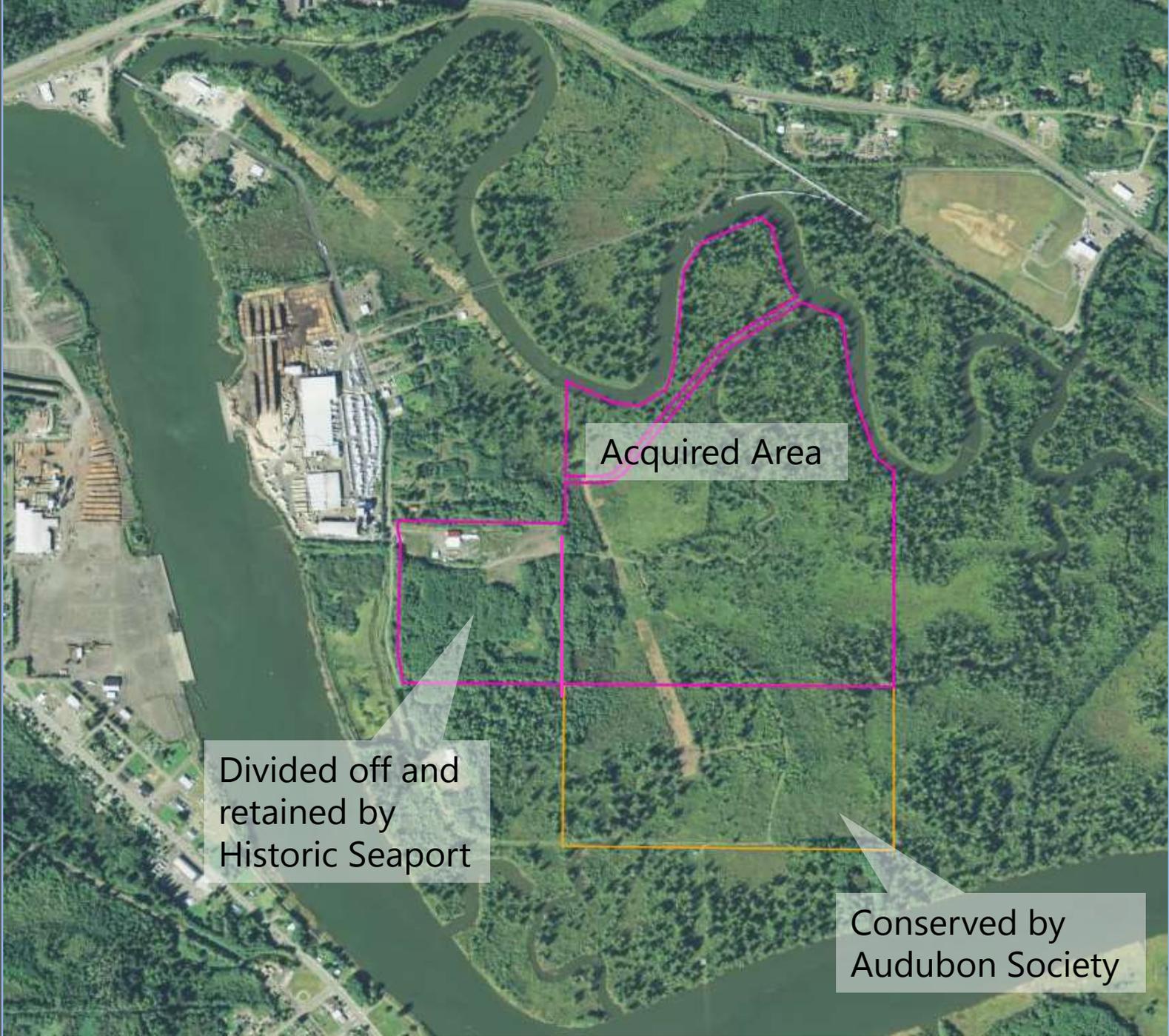
# Washington Coast Region

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- **Project Name:** Elliott Slough Acquisition Project (13-1033)
- **Lead Entity:** Grays Harbor
- **Sponsor:** Chehalis River Basin Land Trust
- **Funding:**

SRFB	\$ 110,000	(50%)
Match	<u>\$ 110,000</u>	<u>(50%)</u>
Total	\$ 220,000	
- **Description:** Conserved 174.7 acres estuarine/tidal surge plain habitat along the Chehalis River in Aberdeen, WA. This project continues efforts to protect and conserve vital surge plain habitat on the lower Chehalis River for Chinook, Coho, steelhead and cutthroat.

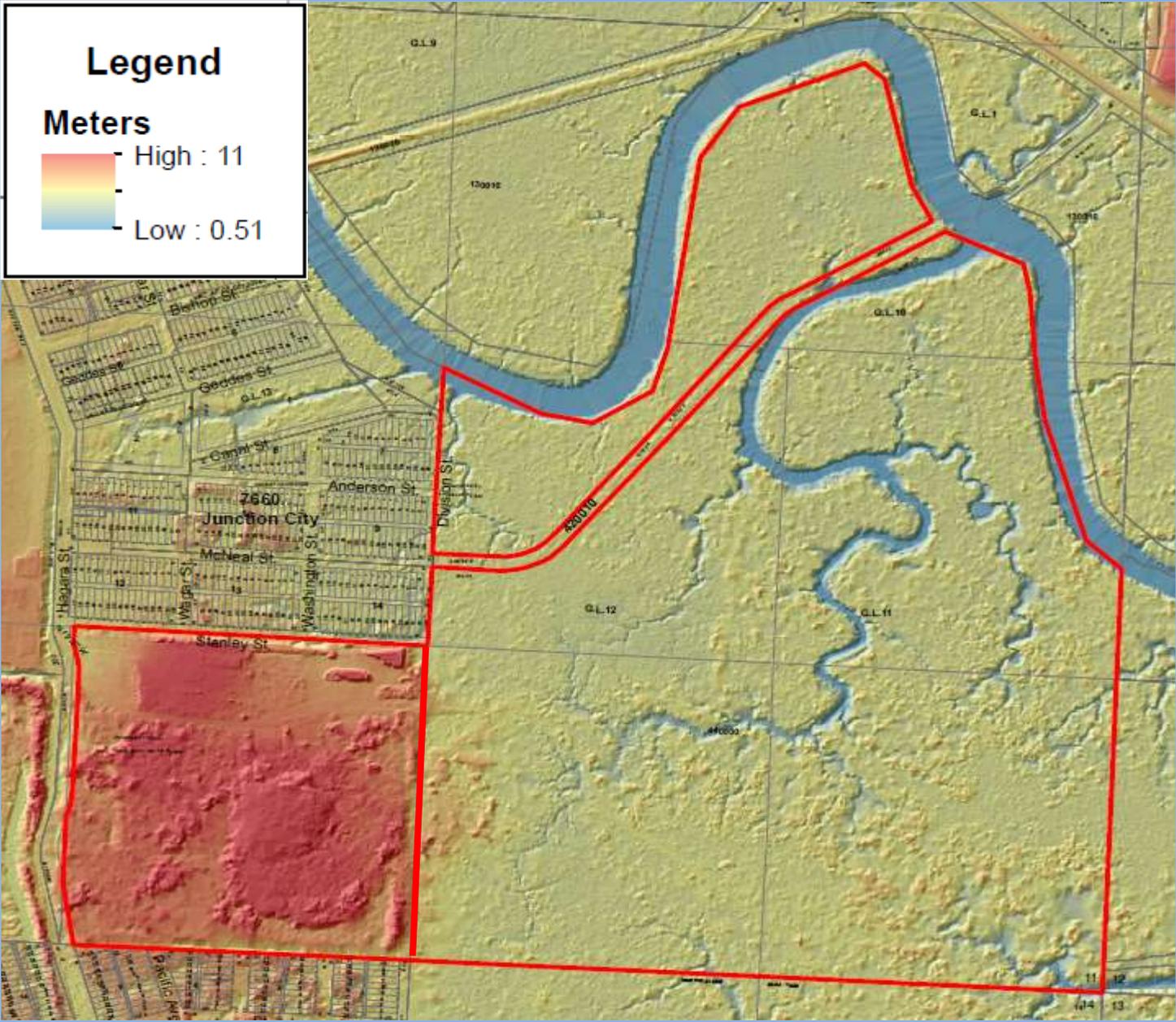




Acquired Area

Divided off and retained by Historic Seaport

Conserved by Audubon Society





Looking West,  
PUD road in Background



Looking NW,  
Aberdeen in Background



Center of Property  
with Tributary Slough



Looking SE  
Chehalis River in  
Background

# Puget Sound Region

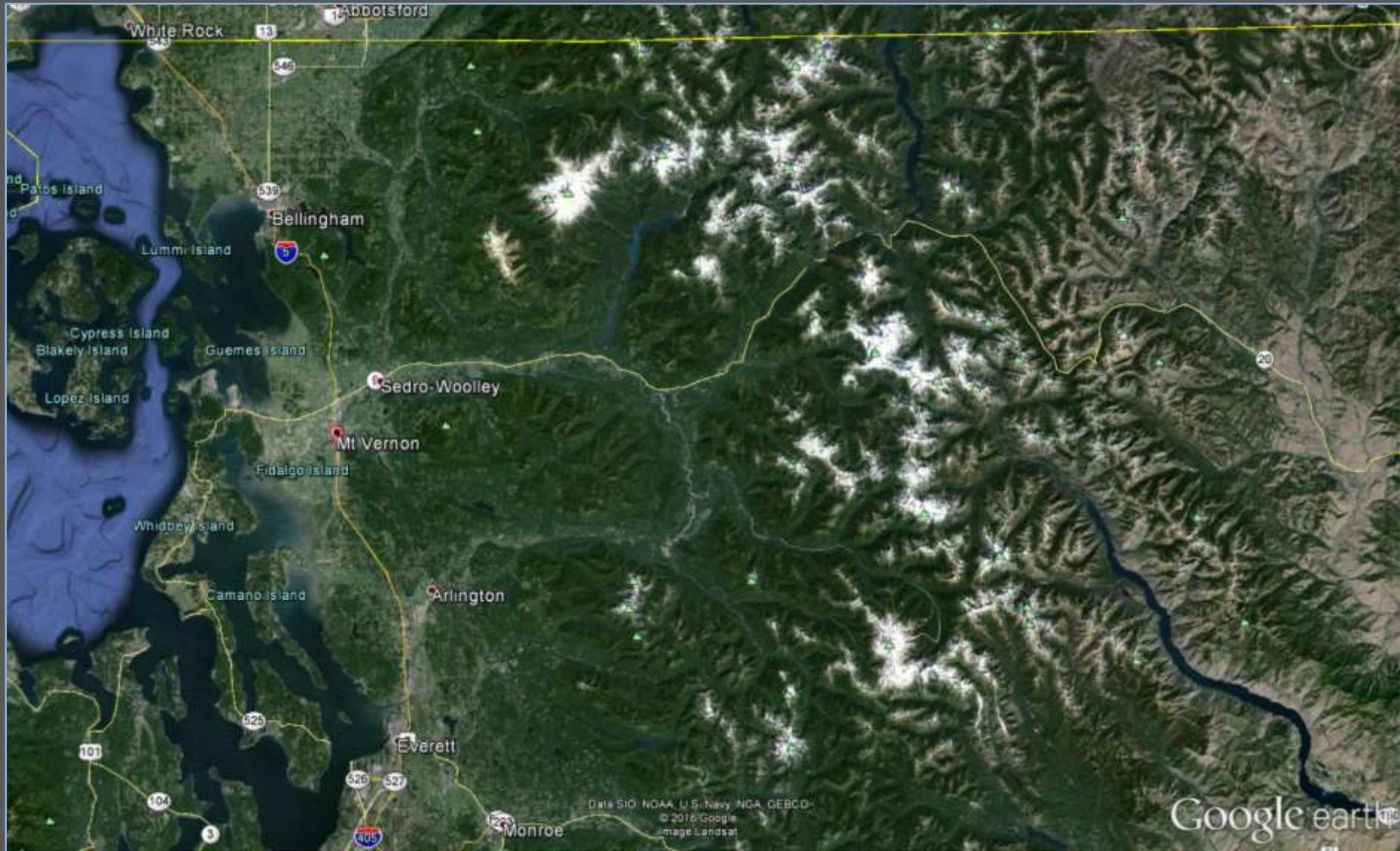
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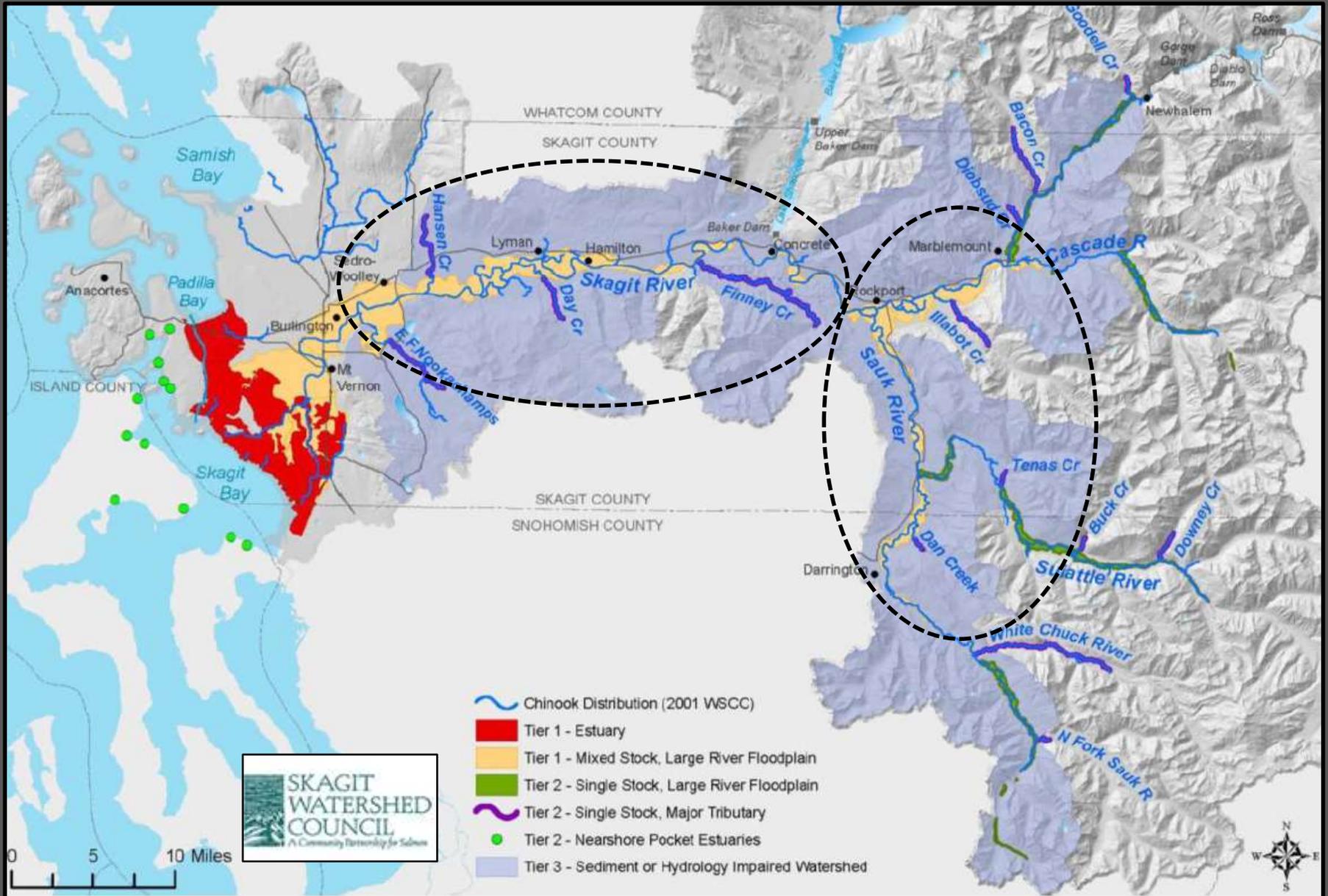
- **Project Name:** Skagit Tier 1 and 2 Floodplain Acquisitions (11-1536A and 11-1683PA)
- **Lead Entity:** Skagit Watershed Council
- **Sponsor:** Seattle City Light and Skagit Land Trust

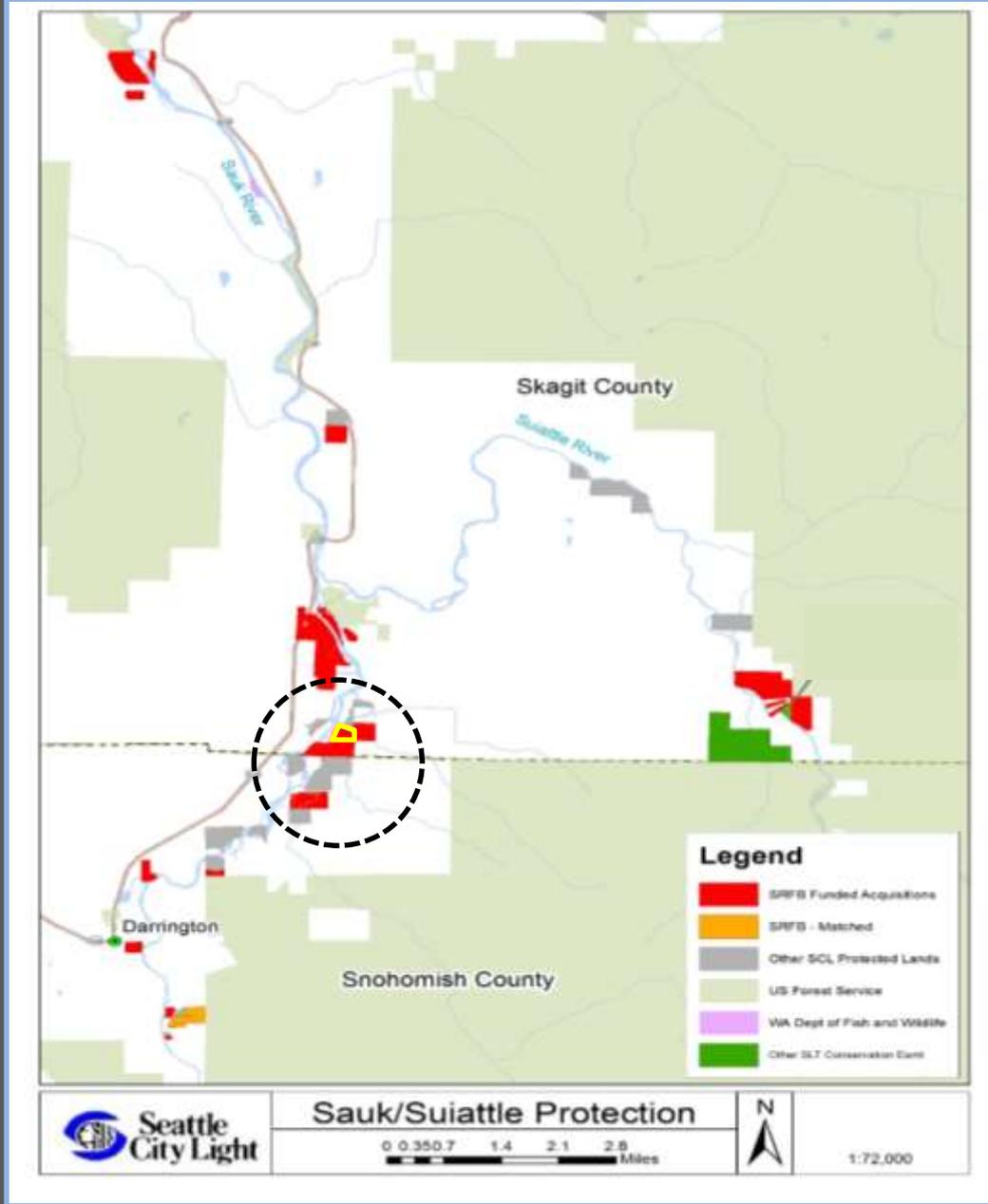
- **Funding:**

Salmon & PSAR	\$1,253,818	(85%)
Match	<u>\$ 221,262</u>	<u>(15%)</u>
Total	\$1,475,080	

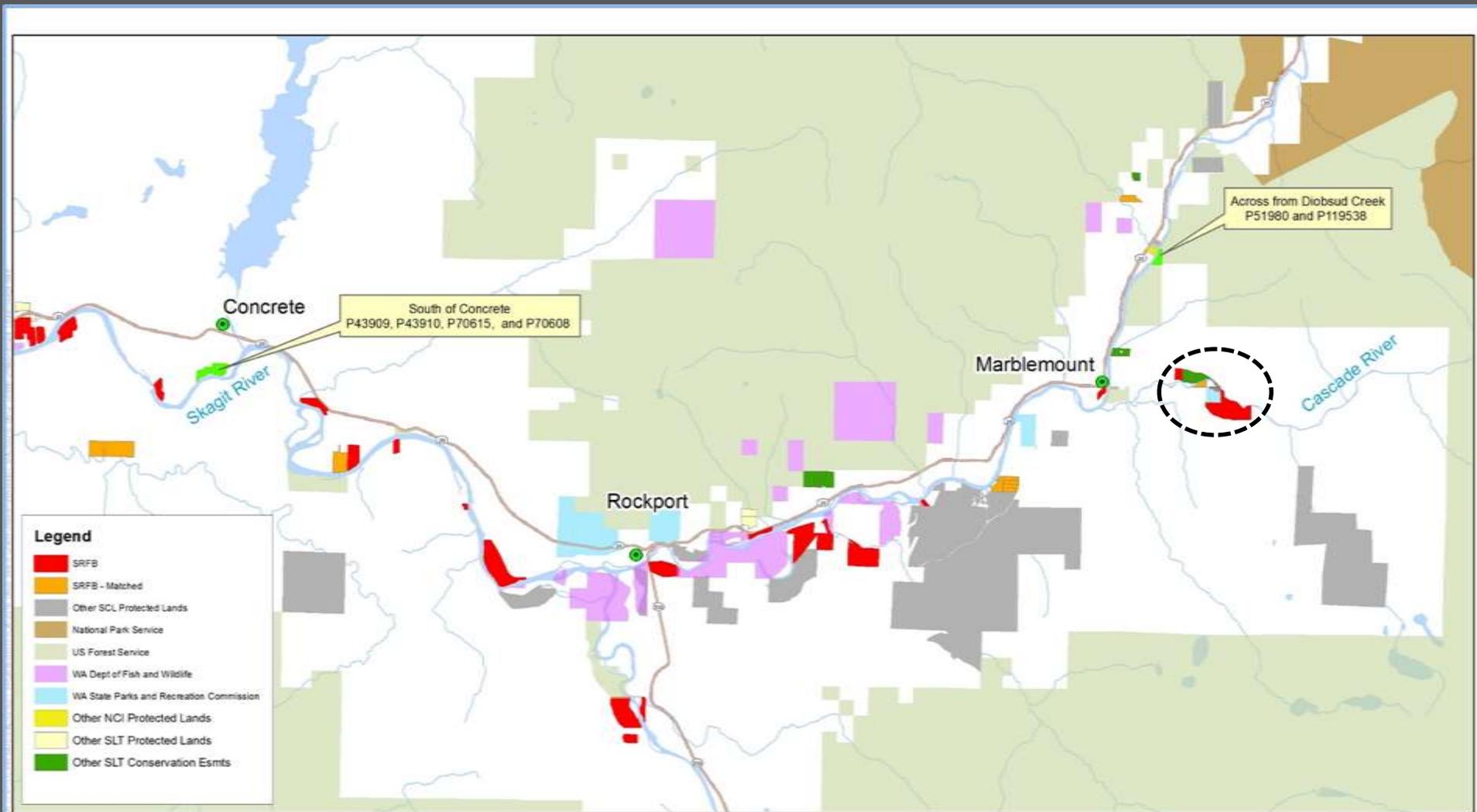
- **Description:** Two reach-level acquisition grants that acquired 304 acres (192 and 112 acres respectively) of high priority floodplain habitat, benefitting all species of salmon.





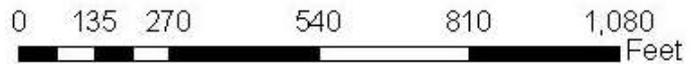




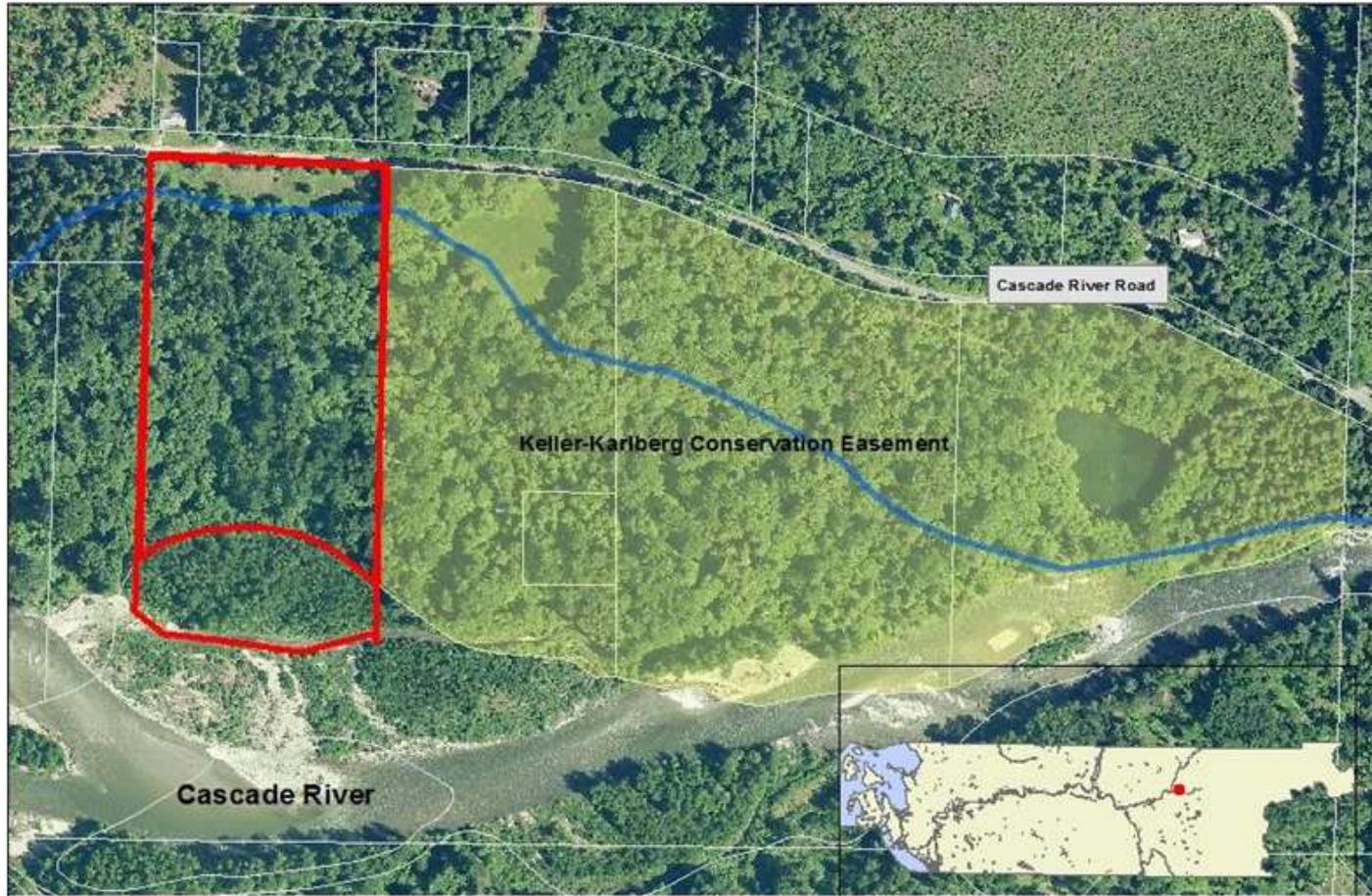




-  FEMA2009\_100yrflood
-  Edwards Parcel



Trezise-Cascade River  
P 45974, S 8, T35, R11 - 11.6 acres

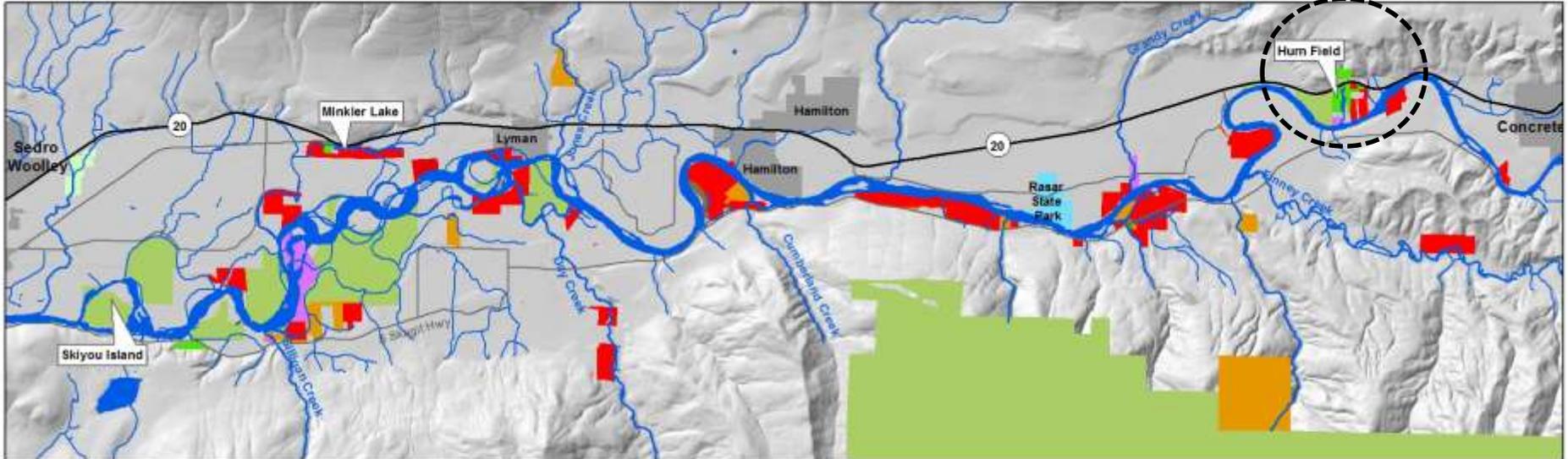


-  Trezise-Cascade River
-  FloodPlain2005(KR)
-  Skagit Land Trust conservation easement

0 150 300 600 Feet

# Middle Skagit Protection – June 2016

Red Properties funded through SRFB Reach Level Grants



- SRFB
- SLT Fee Simple Protected
- SLT Conservation Easement Protected
- Seattle City Light Protected
- US Forest Service
- WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife
- WA State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
- WDR Conservation



1:100,000



Alterra (Szarama) - 10.4 acres  
P43475 & P43476; S07, T35, R08

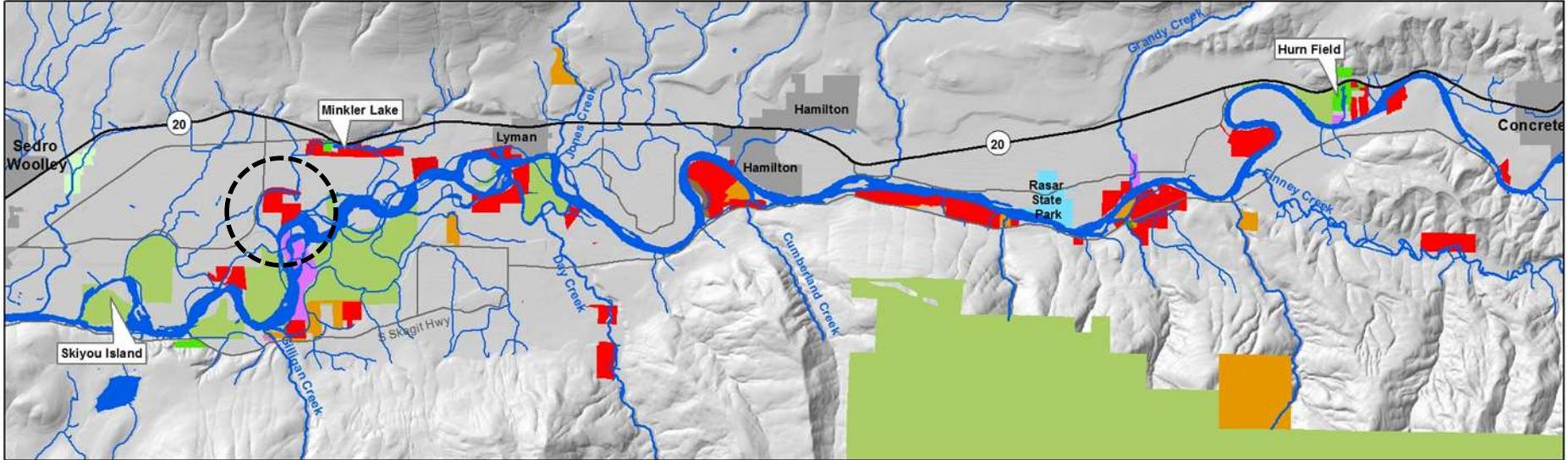


Alterra 6 (Keb Enterprises) - 5.53 acres  
S07, T35, R08

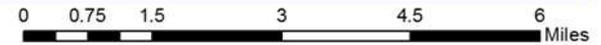


# Middle Skagit Protection – June 2016

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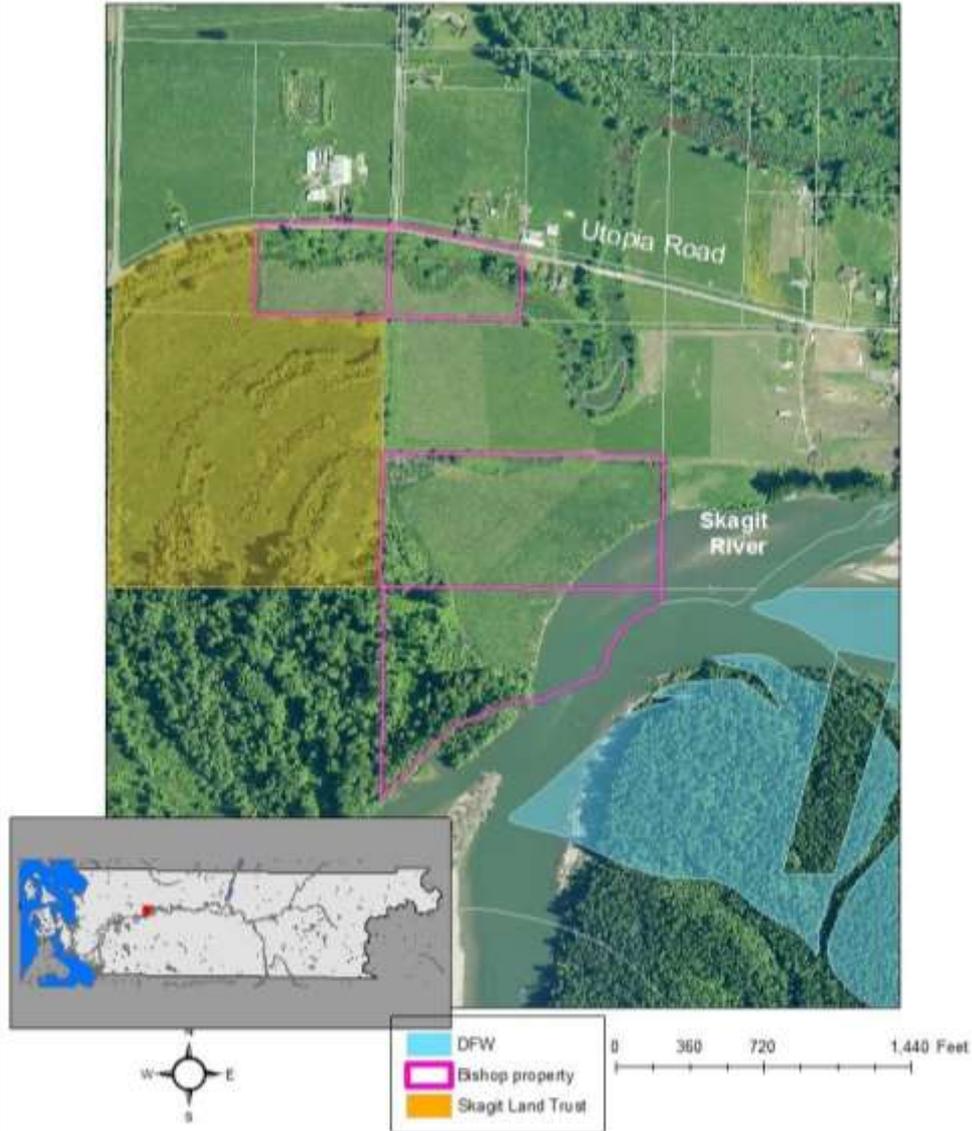
- SRFB
- SLT Fee Simple Protected
- SLT Conservation Easement Protected
- Seattle City Light Protected
- US Forest Service
- WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife
- WA State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
- WDNR Conservation



1:100,000



Bishop Parcels - P39088, 40135, 40116  
S23, T35, R05



# THANK YOU TO THESE AMAZING PEOPLE:

Denise Krownbell & Ciaran McGee  
Seattle City Light

Jane Zillig & Kari Odden  
Skagit Land Trust

Chris Vondrasek  
Skagit Watershed Council

BONUS SLIDES!?

# Middle & Upper Skagit Acquisitions 1999-2015

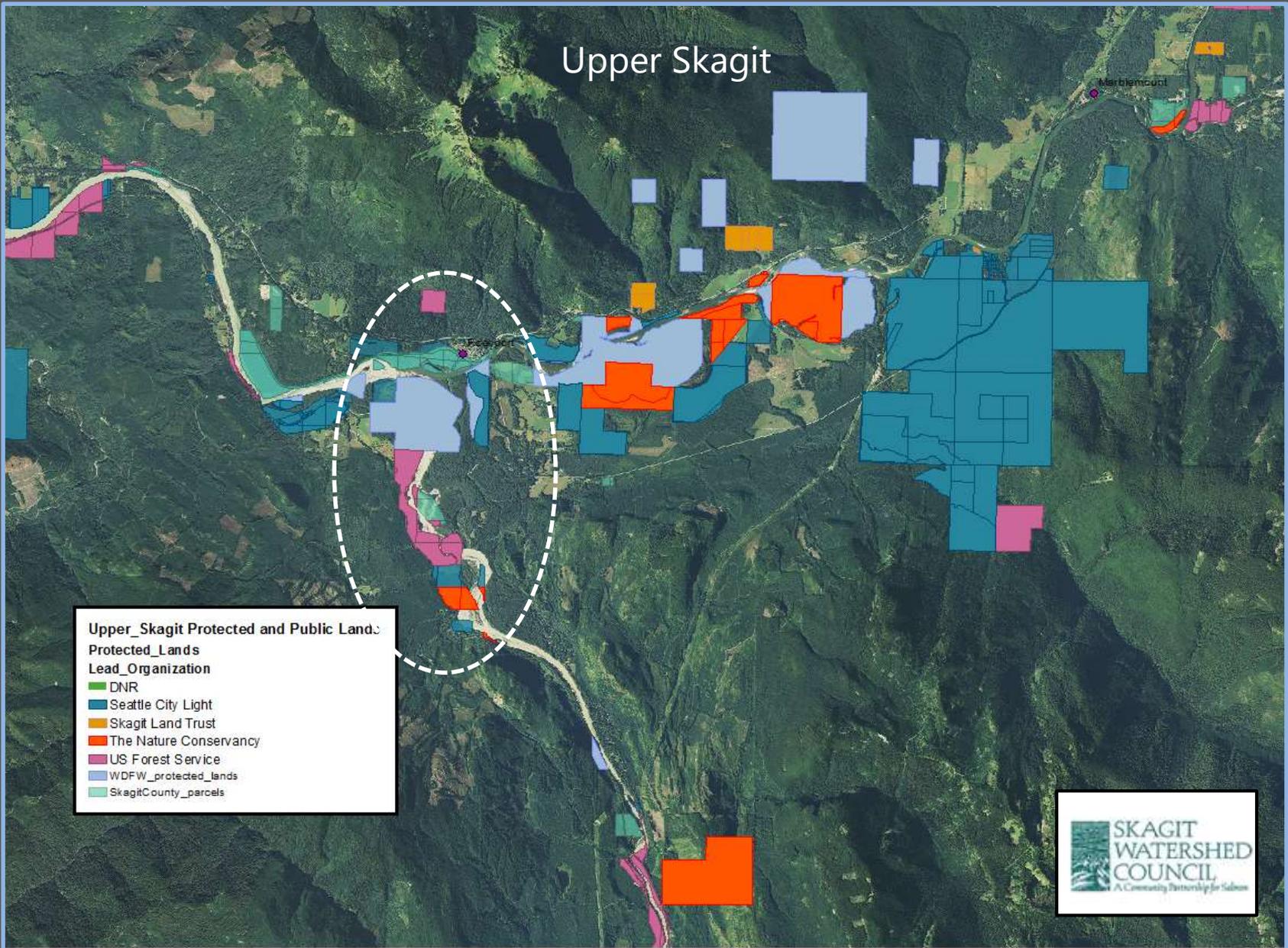
## 29 Grants

SRFB	\$14.1 m - (73%)
Match	\$ 5.3 m - (27%)
Total	\$19.4 m

Skagit Land Trust  
Seattle City Light  
The Nature Conservancy  
Skagit River System Cooperative  
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe  
Swinomish Tribe  
Skagit Conservation District  
Skagit County

**99 Properties Acquired  
3,472 Acres**

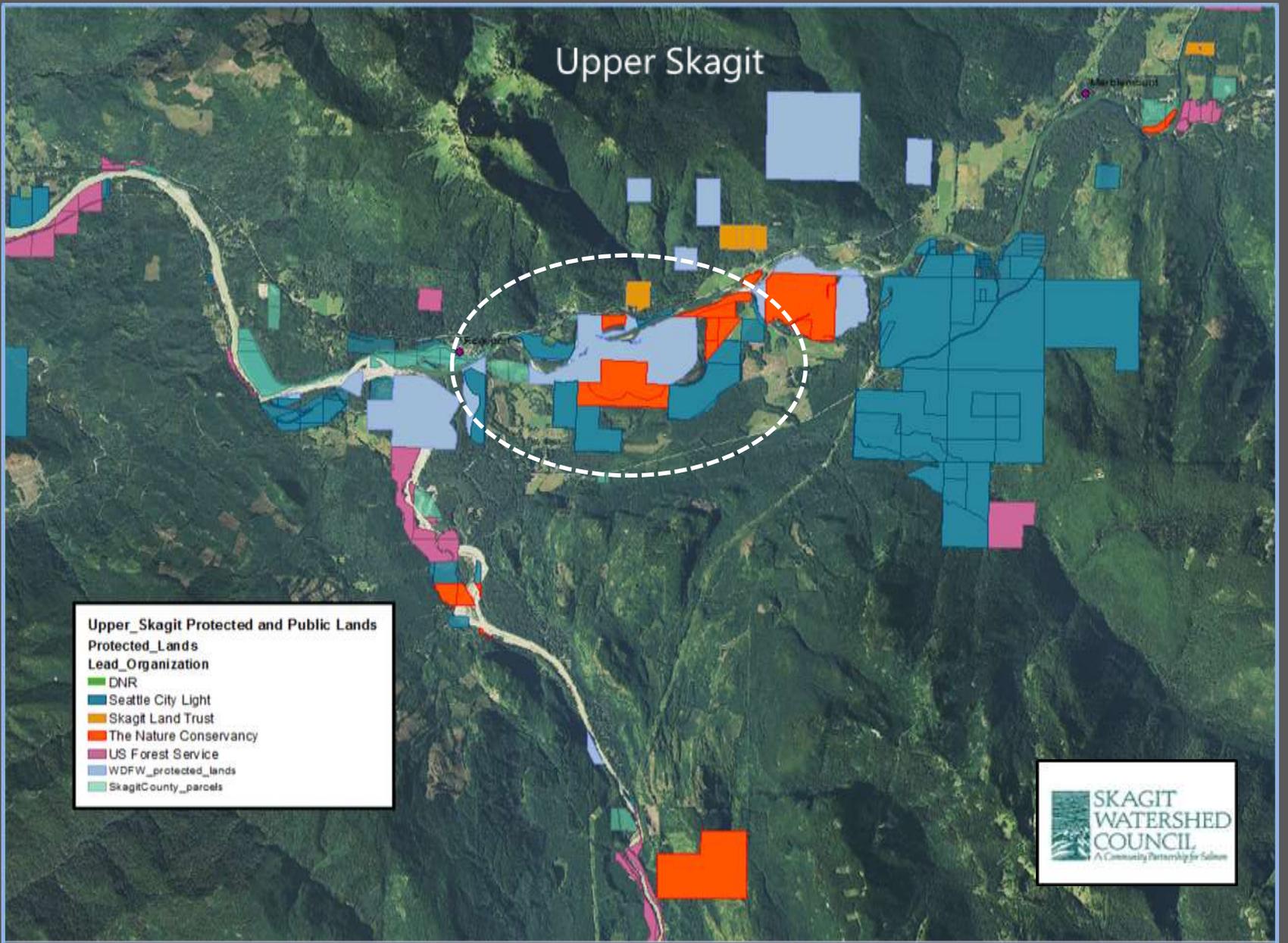
# Upper Skagit

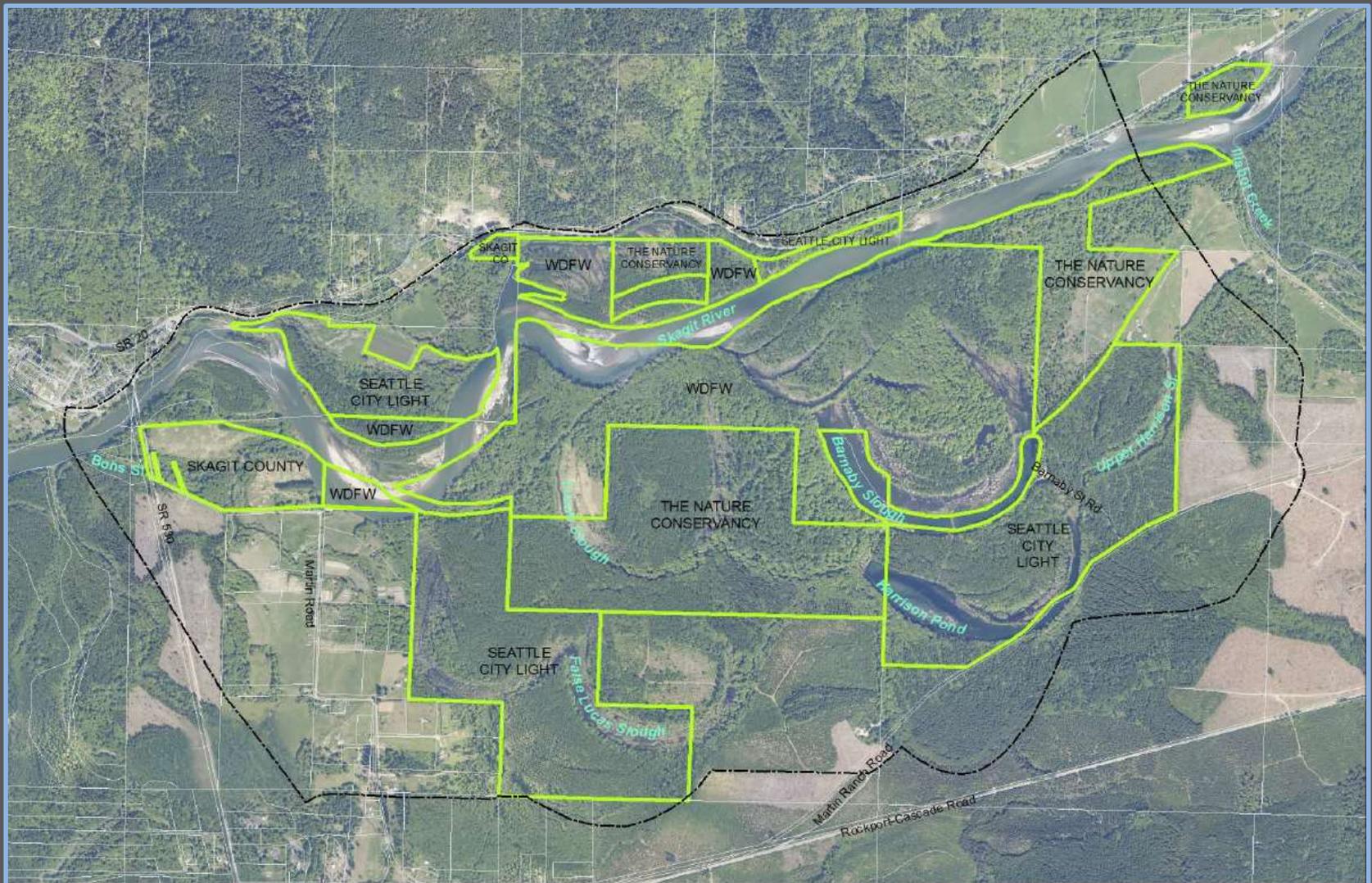






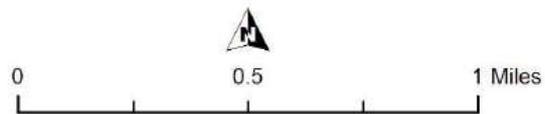






### Landownership in the Barnaby Reach

- Skagit County parcels (2014)
- Public/Conservation parcels
- Model Reach Boundary



2013 Air Photo: Skagit County/Pictometry  
 Prepared by Kate Ramsden, 3/12/14  
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Skagit River System Cooperative



# THANK YOU - Questions?



# PUGET SOUND SALMON RECOVERY REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

## UPDATE FOR THE SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD

**Sheida Sahandy**  
Executive Director

**Laura Blackmore**  
Partner Engagement Director

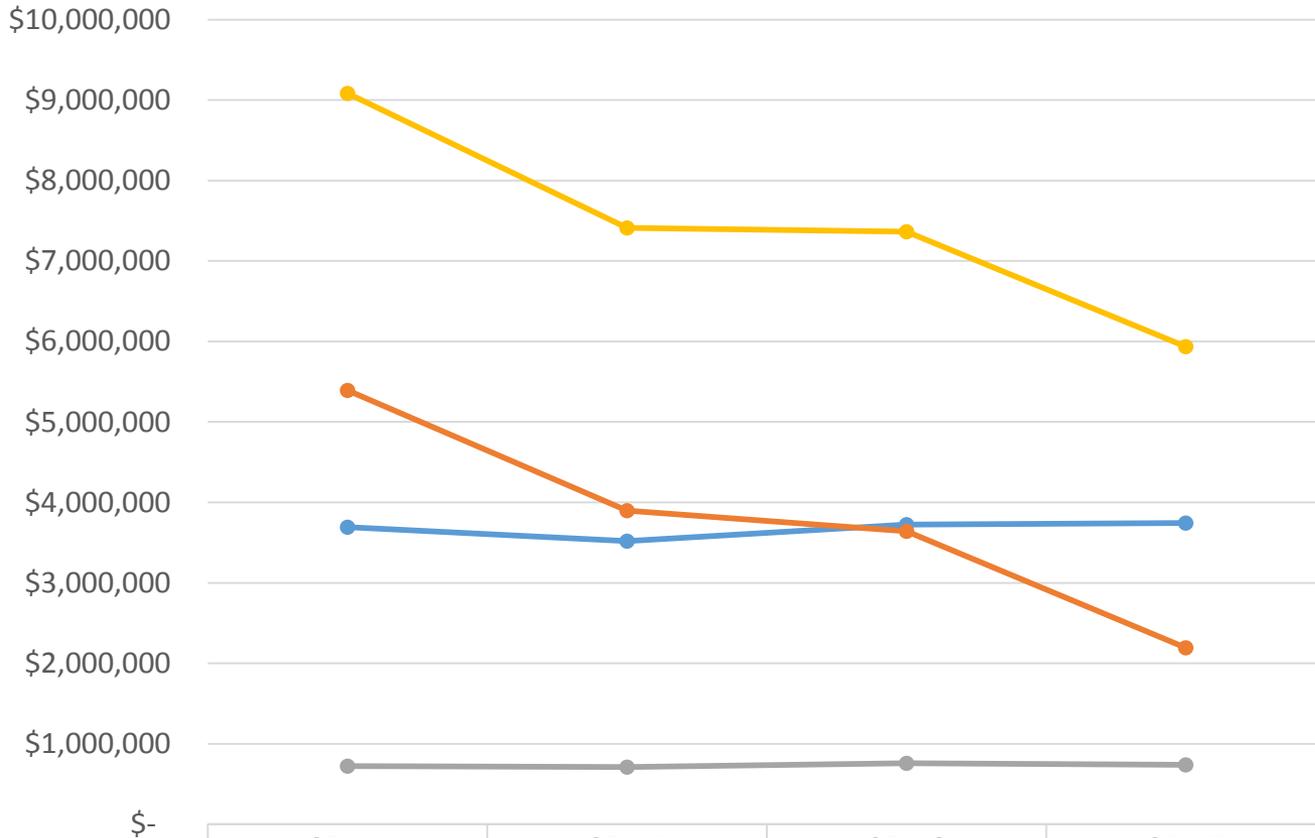
Puget Sound Partnership  
*June 23, 2016*



# Outline

- I. Describe recent changes at PSP
- II. Review progress under RCO contract
- III. Discuss plans for 2017
- IV. Questions and discussion

## Puget Sound Partnership Annual Operating Budget (less pass-through)



	SFY14	SFY15	SFY16	SFY17
State Funds	\$3,692,952	\$3,516,904	\$3,724,000	\$3,743,000
EPA Grants (less pass-through)	\$5,390,443	\$3,895,677	\$3,640,135	\$2,194,000
RCO	\$722,683	\$710,068	\$756,322	\$739,219
Total Operating Budget	\$9,083,395	\$7,412,581	\$7,364,135	\$5,937,000

● State Funds    
 ● EPA Grants (less pass-through)    
 ● RCO    
 ● Total Operating Budget

# 2 Phases to Address Budget Imbalance

## 2015 Steps

- Staffing:
  - 8 position reductions
  - 6 positions re-scoped
  - Strategic additions
- Seattle Office – eliminate consideration
- Contractual Adjustments
- One time Funding for Action Agenda Update from EPA
- Stewardship Program Transition

## 2016 Steps

- Staffing:
  - 7.3 position reductions
  - 5 positions re-scoped
  - Not filling 2 open positions
  - Strategic additions
- Legislative strategy
  - Request state funding that enables stable operations
  - Explore statutory re-scoping
  - EPA RFP – “a la cart” additions

# Decision frameworks

Executive management team looked at the skills, competencies of the organization as a whole in order to ensure that the cuts are made in a way that leaves an organization that allows us to :

1. Deliver the work products required to meet statutory requirements (PSP Statute, Salmon Recovery, EPA);
2. Minimize operational risk and liability exposure;
3. In the long term, allow secure, sustained fulfilling of the mission.

# These are *not* changes to:

1. **Recovery *priorities*** (these are contained in the Salmon Recovery Plan and Action Agenda and can't change without our partners).
2. **Our commitment to any single part of our work program** – reductions were made across the organization.
3. **Our commitment to support our partners to get the job done with a collective, science-based approach.**

# Progress and Plans

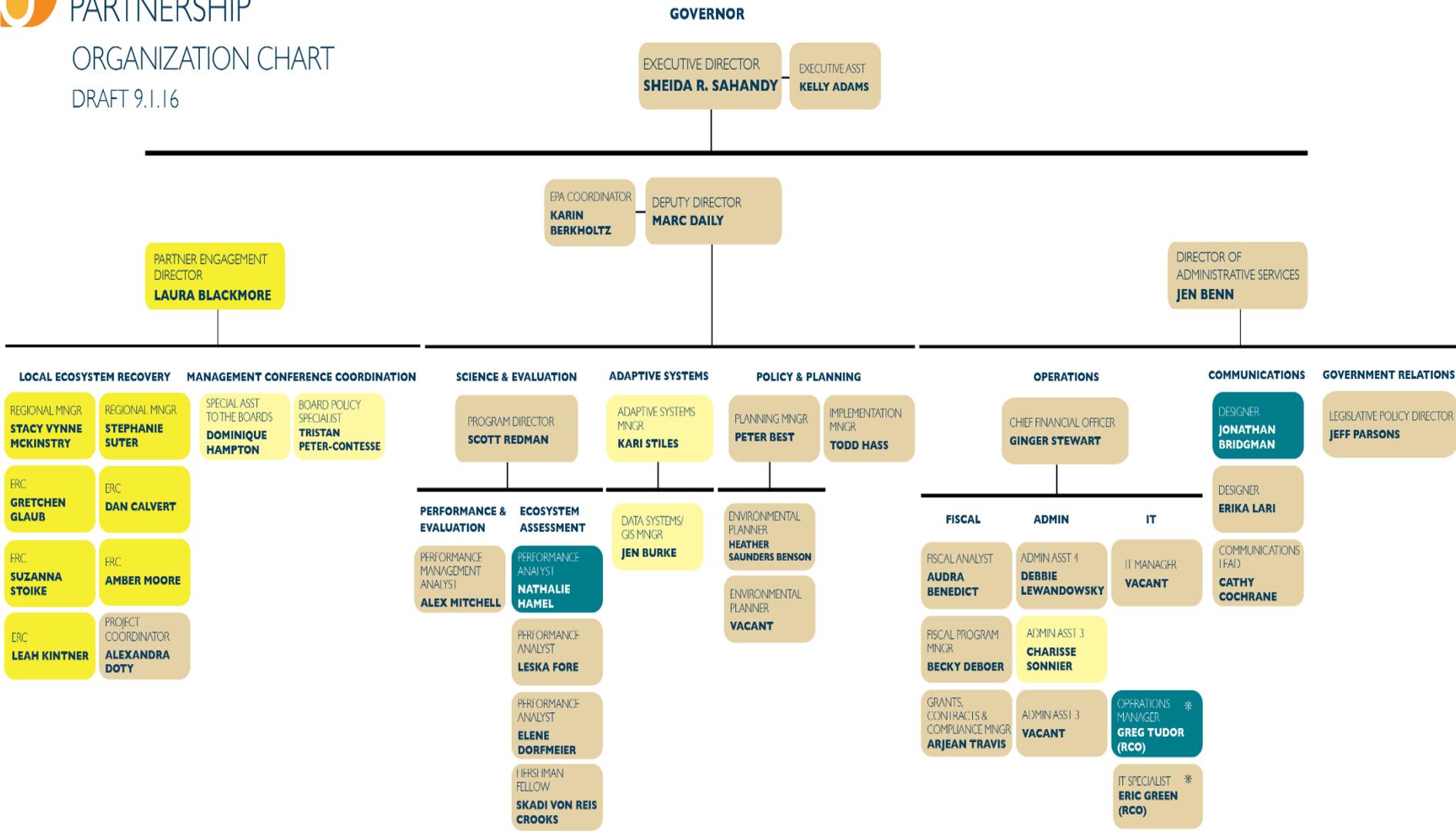


# Key Successes

- ✓ Collaborative process continues
- ✓ Salmon Science Advisory Group formed
- ✓ PSAR grant round changes
- ✓ Improved coordination with GSRO
- ✓ Real progress toward:
  - Regional chapter update
  - Common indicators
  - Steelhead template and guidance

# Leveraging PCSRF Funds

- ✓ Watershed chapter updates and scientific support -- \$600K ALEA funds
- ✓ Chinook IS funding – EPA \$50K
- ✓ PSAR -- \$37.5M
- ✓ Agency staff support:
  - GIS and data management
  - Link to Science Panel and ECB
  - Legislative support



Full time staff
  Part time staff
 \* RCO consortium staff

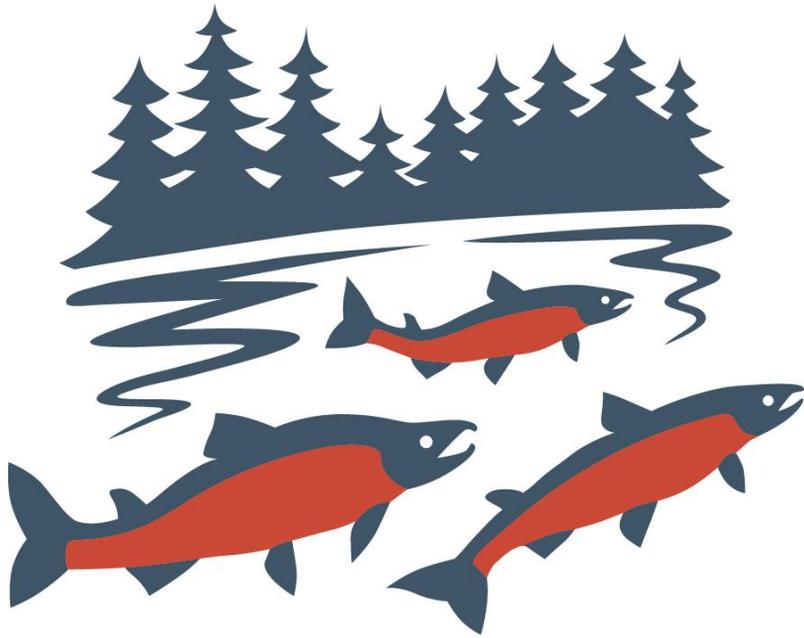
# Plans for 2016-2017

- ✓ Continue to manage the system
- ✓ Complete regional chapter update
- ✓ Manage PSAR and SRFB grant rounds
- ✓ Educate legislature about the importance of PSAR & salmon recovery
- ✓ Create communications plan
- ✓ Provide scientific and technical support

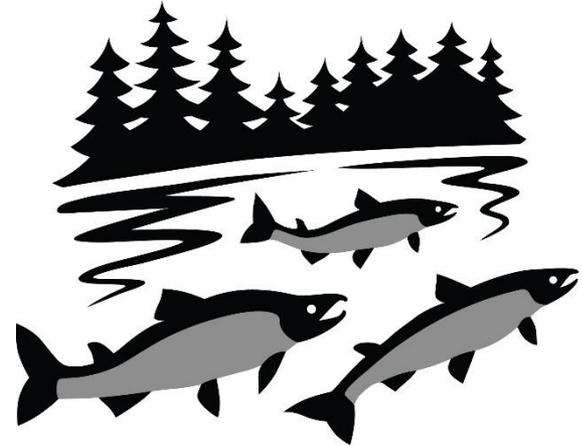
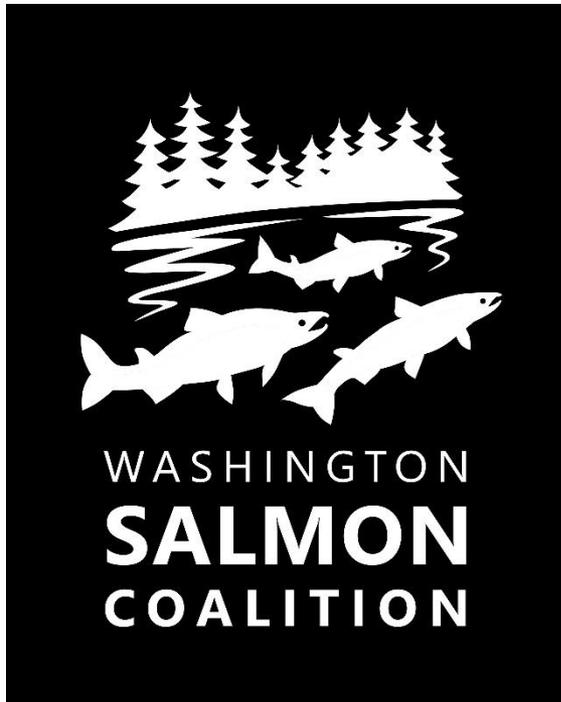
Also: watershed chapter updates

# Questions and Discussion





WASHINGTON  
**SALMON**  
COALITION  
Community-Based Salmon Recovery



WASHINGTON  
**SALMON**  
COALITION





# Voluntary Stewardship Program

An Alternative Approach to the Growth  
Management Act & Critical Area Ordinances

Information compiled by:

Ron Shultz, WSCC Policy Director

Bill Eller, WSCC VSP Coordinator



Washington State  
Conservation  
Commission



# Events Leading to VSP

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- ▶ Under the Growth Management Act, all counties must adopt a Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) protecting critical areas.
- ▶ Several counties exempted agriculture from CAO, but subsequent court cases made clear that agriculture couldn't be exempt from CAO.
- ▶ Agriculture community concerns:
  - ▶ regulation impacting agriculture value
- ▶ Environmental concerns:
  - ▶ agriculture impact to critical areas – both ongoing and future agriculture
- ▶ County concerns:
  - ▶ costs of appeals

# Creation of VSP

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- ▶ Legislation creating VSP added new sections to GMA statute, codified at RCW 36.70A.700-760.
- ▶ VSP is an alternative approach to protecting critical areas in areas used for agricultural activities.
- ▶ VSP is created in the Conservation Commission.
- ▶ VSP focus on agricultural activities rather than ag land designations. Ag activities are defined in Shoreline Management Act ([RCW 90.58.065](#)).

# What are the Five Critical Areas VSP seeks to Protect?

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1. Wetlands
2. Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water
3. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas
4. Frequently flooded areas
5. Geologically hazardous areas

# More on the Five Critical Areas (RCW 36.70A and WAC 365-190)

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## ▶ Wetlands –

▶ “Means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands.” RCW 36.70A.030(21).

## ▶ Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water –

▶ "Critical aquifer recharge areas" are areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, including areas where an aquifer that is a source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water, or is susceptible to reduced recharge. WAC 365-190-030(3).

## ▶ Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas –

▶ “Does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of and are maintained by a port district or an irrigation district or company.” RCW 36.70A.030(5). "Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas" are areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness. Counties and cities may also designate locally important habitats and species. WAC 365-190-030(6)a.

## ▶ Frequently flooded areas –

▶ "Frequently flooded areas" are lands in the flood plain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or within areas subject to flooding due to high groundwater. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and areas where high groundwater forms ponds on the ground surface. WAC 365-190-030(8).

## ▶ Geologically hazardous areas –

▶ “Means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.” RCW 36.70A.030(9).

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# “Agricultural Activities” Defined

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- ▶ RCW 90.58.065(2)(a): "Agricultural activities" means agricultural uses and practices **including, but not limited to:** Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation;

# Purposes of VSP

RCW 36.70A.700

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- ▶ Promote plans to **protect and enhance critical areas** within the area where agricultural activities are conducted, **while maintaining and improving the long-term viability of agriculture** in the state of Washington and reducing the conversion of farmland to other uses;
- ▶ Focus and **maximize voluntary incentive programs** to encourage good riparian and ecosystem stewardship as an alternative to historic approaches used to protect critical areas;
- ▶ Rely upon RCW 36.70A.060 for the protection of critical areas for those counties that do not choose to participate in this program;

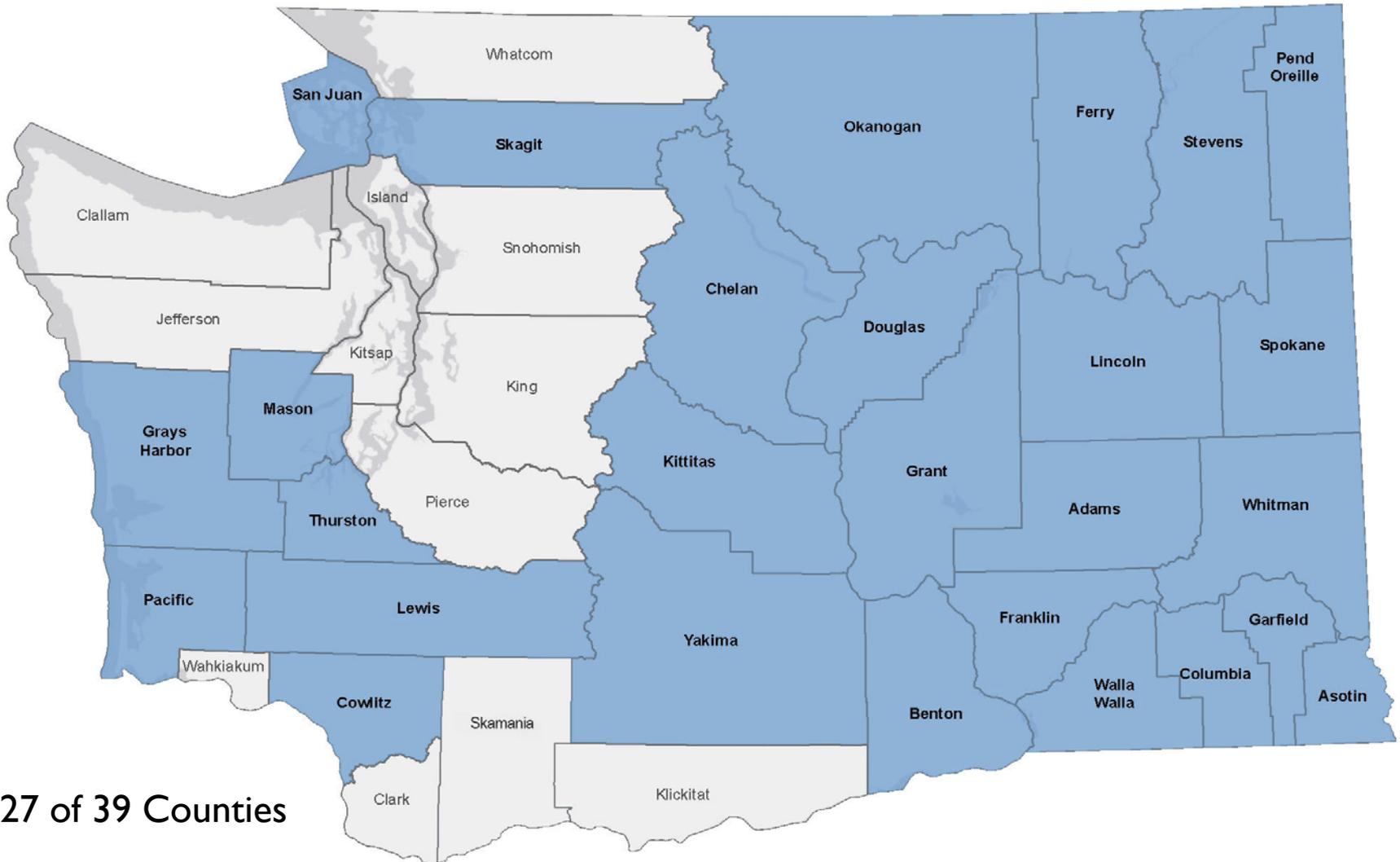
# Purposes of VSP

RCW 36.70A.700

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- ▶ **Leverage existing resources** by relying upon existing work and plans in counties and local watersheds, as well as existing state and federal programs to the maximum extent practicable to achieve program goals;
- ▶ Encourage and foster a spirit of **cooperation and partnership** among county, tribal, environmental, and agricultural interests to better assure the program success;
- ▶ Improve compliance with other laws designed to protect water quality and fish habitat; and
- ▶ Rely upon **voluntary stewardship practices as the primary method of protecting critical areas** and not require the cessation of agricultural activities.

## COUNTIES OPTING-IN TO THE VOLUNTARY STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



27 of 39 Counties

As of January 2016

# Opting-in

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- Counties were required to adopt an ordinance or resolution opting-in to the program.
  - Before adopting the resolution, the county must:
    - Confer with tribes, environmental and agricultural interests; and
    - Provide notice to property owners and other affected and interested individuals, tribes, government agencies, businesses, school districts, and organizations.
  - The ordinance or resolution must:
    - Elect to have the county participate in the program;
    - Identify the watersheds that will participate in the program; and
    - Nominate watersheds for consideration by the Commission as state priority watersheds.
- 



# Initial County Responsibilities

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Within 60 days of funds being available to a county to implement the program, the county must:

- Designate an entity to administer funds.
  - County may designate itself, a tribe, or another entity to coordinate the watershed group.
- Designate a watershed group.
  - Must confer with tribes and stakeholders before designating the watershed group.
- Must acknowledge receipt of funds.
  - Signing contract with the SCC – triggers timeline for completion of a work plan



# Designation of Watershed Work Group

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- Must be designated when funds are made available.
- The Watershed Group must include a broad representation of key watershed stakeholders and, at a minimum, representatives of agricultural and environmental groups, and tribes that agree to participate.
- County should encourage existing lead entities, watershed planning units, or other integrating organizations to serve as the watershed group.
- State and federal agencies can be very useful work group participants.



# VSP Development & State Agency Staff

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- ▶ Counties and/or lead VSP entities are encouraged to invite state agency reps to participate on the Workgroup. Why?
  - ▶ State agency staff should be able to provide information to help develop the work plan.
  - ▶ The work plan must be reviewed by a state Technical Panel consisting of four state agencies -
    - ▶ WDFW
    - ▶ ECY
    - ▶ WSDA
    - ▶ Commission
  - ▶ Early engagement of agencies at the Workgroup level will improve the work product and chances for quick review and approval by the Technical Panel.

# Workgroup Purpose

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- ▶ The Workgroup must develop a work plan to protect critical areas while maintaining the viability of agriculture in the watershed.
  - ▶ The Workgroup will remain established for the duration of VSP.
  - ▶ The Workgroup will oversee implementation and must periodically evaluate (programmatic, economic, and resource) and report on the VSP.
  - ▶ The Workgroup must adaptively manage implementation if not meeting goals and benchmarks.
  - ▶ The Workgroup submits the work plan to the VSP Technical Panel.

# VSP Technical Panel

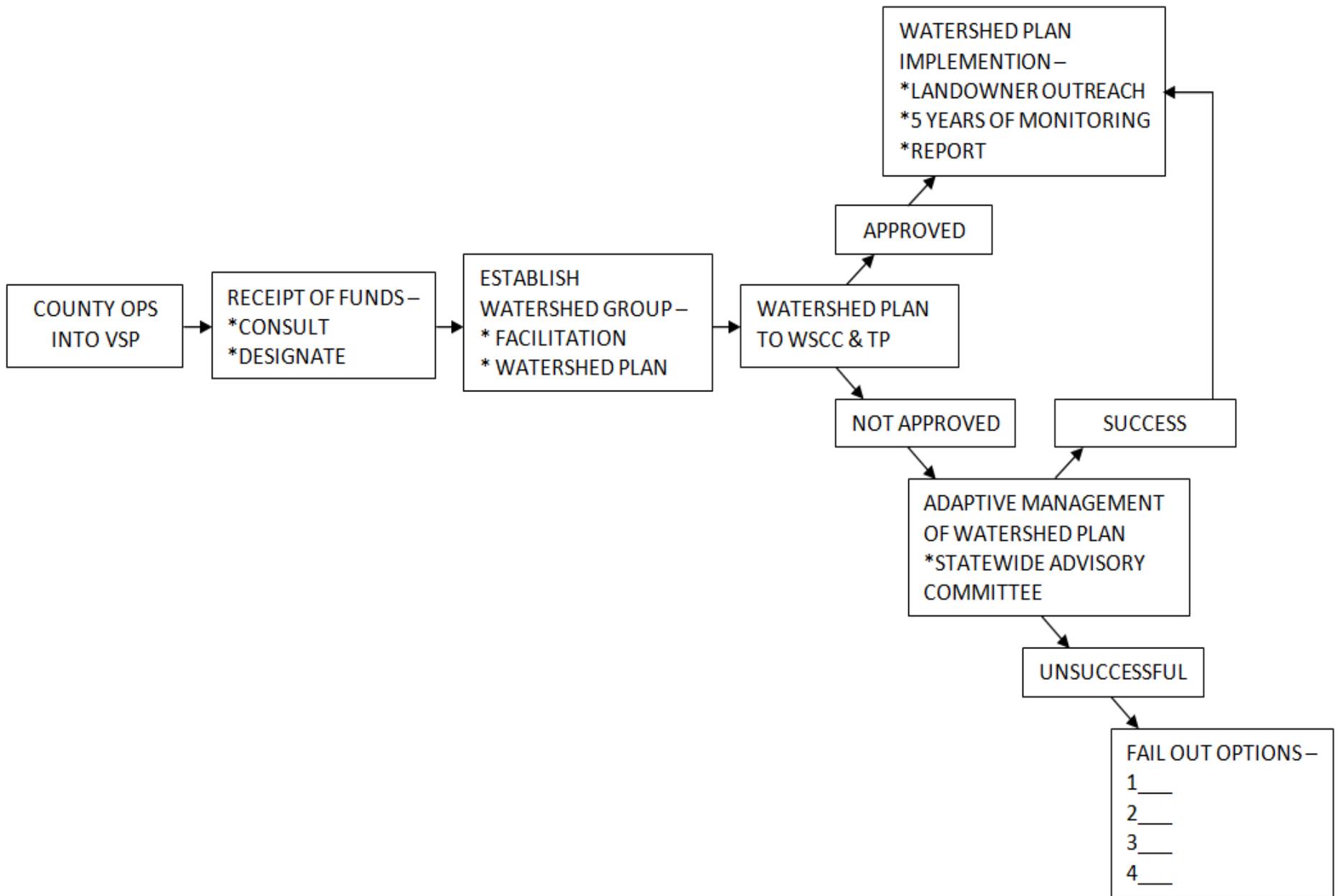
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- ▶ "Technical panel" means the directors or director designees of the following agencies:
  - ▶ Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife – Amy Windrope
  - ▶ Washington Department of Agriculture – Kelly McLain
  - ▶ Washington Department of Ecology – Tom Clingman
  - ▶ Conservation Commission – Brian Cochran
- ▶ The Technical Panel is to review the work plan and assess whether the plan, in conjunction with other plans and regulations, will protect critical areas while maintaining and enhancing the viability of agriculture in the watershed.
  - ▶ If the Technical Panel determines the plan will accomplish its goals, the Commission director must approve the plan.
  - ▶ If the Technical Panel determines the plan will not accomplish its goals, the Commission director must advise the Workgroup the reasons for the disapproval and work with the Statewide Advisory Committee and the local work group.

# Statewide Advisory Committee

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- ▶ The Commission Director is required to appoint and, in certain circumstances, consult with a Statewide Advisory Committee consisting of two persons representing:
  - ▶ County government.
  - ▶ Agricultural organizations.
  - ▶ Environmental organizations.
- ▶ The Commission, in conjunction with the Governor's Office, shall also invite participation by two representatives of tribal governments.



# Work Plan Timeline

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- ▶ Workgroups have 2 years 9 months of receipt of funds to prepare and submit a work plan.
- ▶ If no watershed plan is submitted by the deadline:
  - ▶ The Commission to engage the local Workgroup in discussion with the Statewide Advisory Committee.
  - ▶ Must have work plan in 3 years or “fail out” of VSP.
  - ▶ Statute defines what happens if a county “fails out.”

# How to start

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- ▶ **Collect and evaluate background information.**
  - ▶ E.g. Chelan County white paper.
- ▶ **Hold local informational meetings.**
  - ▶ Need to reach out to local stakeholders and let them know about the VSP effort, how to be involved.
- ▶ **Conduct specific outreach using methods already used in your community.**



# What topics must the work group address?

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- The work plan must:
  - Identify critical areas and ag activities.
  - Identify economic viability of agriculture in county.
  - Identify outreach plan to contact landowners.
  - Identify entity to provide landowner assistance.
  - Identify measurable programmatic and implementation goals and benchmarks.



# Work Plan Elements

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In developing and implementing the work plan, the watershed group must:

- a) **Review and incorporate** applicable water quality, watershed management, farmland protection, and species recovery **data and plans**;
  - b) **Seek input** from tribes, agencies, and stakeholders;
  - c) **Develop goals** for participation by agricultural operators necessary to meet the protection and enhancement benchmarks of the work plan;
  - d) Ensure **outreach and technical assistance** is provided to agricultural operators in the watershed;
  - e) Create **measurable benchmarks** that, within 10 years after receipt of funding, are designed to result in the protection and enhancement of critical areas functions and values through voluntary, incentive-based measures;
  - f) Designate the **entity** that will provide technical assistance;
- 



# Work Plan Elements

- g) Work with the entity providing technical assistance to ensure **individual stewardship plans contribute** to the goals and benchmarks of the work plan;
- h) **Incorporate** into the work plan existing development regulations relied upon to achieve the goals and benchmarks for protection;
- i) **Establish baseline monitoring** for: (i) participation and implementation of the voluntary stewardship plans and projects; (ii) stewardship activities; and (iii) the effects on critical areas and agriculture relevant to the protection and enhancement benchmarks developed for the watershed;
- j) **Conduct periodic evaluations**, institute adaptive management, and provide a written report of the status of plans and accomplishments to the county and the Commission within 60 days after the end of each biennium;
- k) **Assist state agencies** in their monitoring programs; and
- l) Satisfy any **other** reporting requirements of the program.



# Work Plan Goals

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Goals are programmatic and resource oriented:

- Programmatic Goals – Those measuring progress on implementation of the work plan. Include landowner participation and stewardship plan implementation.
- Natural Resource Goals – Are the identified critical areas being protected; is enhancement occurring on available funds.
- Economic Resource Goals – Is the viability of ag being protected and enhanced.



# Work Plan Implementation

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- ▶ Various incentive programs are available to be identified in the landowner stewardship plan and work plan (some examples below):
  - ▶ CREP – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program.
  - ▶ EQIP – Environmental Quality Incentive Program.
  - ▶ CSP – Conservation Stewardship Program.
  - ▶ ACEP – Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.
  - ▶ Conservation District Programs – Funded through Commission funding and other fund sources such as ECY water quality grants and local assessment funds.

# VSP & Existing Regulatory Programs

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- ▶ Engagement in VSP is voluntary –
  - ▶ For the county to opt-in, and
  - ▶ For the landowner to participate.
- ▶ For an opt-in county, protection of critical areas from ag activities must be done through voluntary stewardship plans.
- ▶ Landowner not doing a stewardship plan is not subject to other local critical area regulations.
- ▶ But – other laws and regulations do still apply. State water quality laws, local clearing and grading ordinances, etc.

# Work Plan Implementation

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- ▶ “Traditional GMA” uses a regulatory approach – required buffers on each parcel with critical areas.
- ▶ VSP uses a voluntary approach – landowners use stewardship plans and voluntary programs.
- ▶ Voluntary programs have provisions for standards and practices for best management practices.
- ▶ Agricultural operators implementing an individual stewardship plan consistent with a work plan are presumed to be working toward the protection and enhancement of critical areas. RCW 36.70A.750(I).

# Voluntary Implementation

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- ▶ If the Workgroup determines that additional or different practices are needed to achieve the Work plan's goals and benchmarks, the agricultural operator
  - ▶ May not be required to implement those practices but may choose to.
  - ▶ An agricultural operator participating in the program may withdraw from the program and is not required to continue voluntary measures after the expiration of an applicable contract.
- ▶ The Workgroup must account for any loss of protection resulting from withdrawals when establishing goals and benchmarks for protection and a Work plan.

# VSP v. GMA

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- ▶ “Traditional GMA” approach – must be able to demonstrate protection of critical areas at the parcel scale.
  - ▶ Demonstration typically done through regulatory buffers combined with enforcement program.
  - ▶ Efforts to use landowner plans have been questioned because of challenges related to being able to demonstrate protections are met.
- ▶ VSP approach – relies on evaluation at a watershed scale. Demonstrate progress on work plan goals every 5 years.
  - ▶ Focus is on critical area function rather than per parcel.

# VSP v. GMA

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- ▶ VSP approach – Requires reporting to the Commission on progress for achieving the goals of protection of critical areas, with protection and enhancement of viability of agriculture.
  - ▶ State agency (Commission) evaluation of progress and may disagree with Workgroup.
  - ▶ Workgroup, and thus the county, may be kicked out of VSP if not achieving or adaptively management to get to goals.

# Commission VSP Web Page:

<http://scc.wa.gov/vsp/>



HOME ABOUT WHAT WE DO CONTACT



## VOLUNTARY STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (VSP)

### Overview

Washington State's Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) provides an alternative approach for counties to address our state's Growth Management Act requirements. The program uses a watershed-based, collaborative stewardship planning process, and relies on incentive-based practices for protecting [critical areas](#), promoting viable agriculture, and encouraging cooperation among diverse stakeholders.

### Background

In 2007, the State Legislature tasked the [William D. Ruckelshaus Center](#) with facilitating a "common ground" solution that would ensure productive agriculture in our state, protect critical areas, and resolve long-standing controversies related to the Growth Management Act. Following a three-year collaborative process involving state and local governments, tribes, the agricultural community, and environmental interests, the Ruckelshaus Center presented the framework for the Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP), which uses incentive-based programs to support BOTH critical areas and viable agriculture. The Legislature created VSP within the State Conservation Commission in 2011 ([RCW 36.70A.705](#)). In 2015 they provided funding that allowed all 27 counties that opted-in to VSP to move forward with the program.

### Resources for VSP Administrators:

Counties

VSP Workgroups

Technical Panel

Statewide Advisory Committee



### Contact:

[Bill Eller, VSP Coordinator](#)  
State Conservation Commission  
509.385.7512

### Learn more:

- [Description of VSP entities / roles \(pdf\)](#)
- [Diagram of VSP process \(pdf\)](#)
- [A Framework for Stewardship \(Ruckelshaus Center VSP report, pdf\)](#)
- [Growth Management RCW 36.70A](#)

## STEVENS

[Stevens County VSP](#)

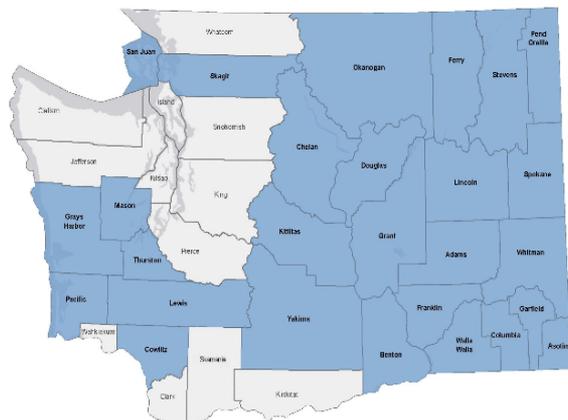
[VSP Resolution 2011-05](#)

### Contact:

[Adam Cares](#), Voluntary Stewardship Program Coordinator - Stevens County Conservation District,  
509.680.2149

### Workgroup meeting:

- Thursday, April 14<sup>th</sup> from 6:00 to 8:00pm in the Council Chambers at Chewelah City Hall



# Commission's VSP Newsletter



## VSP Newsletter – April 2016

Hi folks! This is the second installment of a Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) informational newsletter. I will produce these periodically. Feedback is welcome at [beller@scc.wa.gov](mailto:beller@scc.wa.gov).

**VSP UPDATE:** 27 of 39 counties in Washington have opted-in to VSP. Almost all have signed contracts with the Commission to begin the work group process. We are working through the paperwork on the last few. Some of you are involved in running the work group in your County, others are not. The choice is up to each individual county. If you want more information about that process, please contact me.

**COMMISSION VSP WEB PAGE:** A VSP web page at the Commission's web site is up and running [here: http://scc.wa.gov/vsp/](http://scc.wa.gov/vsp/). It will be updated by me as I have time (hopefully monthly). Let me know if you see any errors, mistakes, or edits that need to be made.

**VSP MONTHLY CONSULTANT Q&A:** I'll be hosting a teleconference/webinar each month for all those interested in VSP at a state-wide level. This conference call is meant to be a Q & A on VSP for all 27 VSP opt-in counties. The purpose of the call is to be a forum to disseminate information about VSP on a state-wide level and to answer VSP related questions. It is open to any who want to phone in, but mainly directed at County staff, Conservation District staff, and consultants and facilitators responsible for VSP. The first call is tomorrow from 9am-10am. Register [here](#).

**VSP WORKGROUPS:** As part of the Commission's VSP web page, we are trying to keep up to date workgroup meeting times, dates, and locations. Please have your workgroup coordinator pass along to me by email your workgroup's meeting time, date, and location so it can be posted on our web page.

**COFFEE AND LIGHT REFRESHMENT DURING VSP WORKGROUP MEETINGS:** Coffee and light refreshments are allowable VSP costs which can be reimbursed under your VSP contract, but just what exactly is "coffee and light refreshments?"

The State Office of Financial Management has defined what coffee and light refreshment is for purposes of VSP contract reimbursement. The definition can be found in the State Administrative & Accounting Manual (SAAM) Glossary [here](#). A more complete discussion can also be found in Section 70.10.40 of the SAAM at this [link](#).

Meals are not an allowable expense. If a VSP Workgroup is having a working meeting, they are allowed coffee and light refreshments. In the SAAM, "coffee and light refreshment" is defined as:

**COFFEE AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS - For state purposes, coffee encompasses any non-alcoholic beverage, such as tea, soft drinks, juice, or milk. For state purposes, a light refreshment is an edible item that may be served between meals, for examples, doughnuts, sweet rolls, and pieces of fruit or cheese.**

- ▶ Periodic (monthly)
- ▶ State-wide perspective
- ▶ Available through the Commission's GovDelivery system.
- ▶ For current GovDelivery subscribers who want to update their subscriptions to receive the VSP newsletter, please update your subscriptions here: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WASCC/subscriber/edit?preferences=true#tab1>
- ▶ For new subscribers to GovDelivery, please sign up for subscriptions at the link below: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WASCC/subscriber/new>
- ▶ For new and current users: you'll want to choose the subscription for the "Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP)" under the *Programs and Policy* tab.

# Questions?

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Ron Shultz, WSCC Policy Director

(360) 407-7507

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Bill Eller, WSCC VSP Coordinator

(509) 385-7512

[beller@scc.wa.gov](mailto:beller@scc.wa.gov)





# Short-Term Funding

Issues from PCSRF Reduction

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Brian Abbott, Executive Coordinator  
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

Agenda Item 6

June 23, 2016

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GSRRO

**Budget**

The budget for this grant is as follows:

	Federal	State Match <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Program Priorities</b>			
<i>Priority One Projects/Activities</i>			
High priority, site-specific habitat restoration and protection projects targeting factors limiting listed salmonids and/or treaty rights	\$8,843,092	\$8,250,000	\$17,093,092
Tribal hatchery reform projects focused to support exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights	\$259,958	--	\$259,958
Hatchery reform projects critical to salmon recovery efforts: WDFW	\$1,650,000	--	\$1,650,000
<i>Priority Two Projects/Activities</i>			
Monitoring by SRFB: to include Intensively Monitored Watersheds, project effectiveness monitoring, status and trend monitoring of VSP parameters.	\$2,000,000	--	\$2,000,000
Lower Columbia River monitoring	\$750,000	--	\$750,000
Salmonid population and habitat monitoring necessary to support exercise of tribal treaty rights	\$529,950	--	\$529,950
NWIFC Cooperative Genetics Program	\$200,000	--	\$200,000
<i>Priority Three Projects/Activities</i>			
Support to salmon recovery regions and lead entities engaged in salmon recovery plan implementation	\$3,313,000	--	\$3,313,000
RCO administration and grant management	\$555,000	--	\$555,000
SRFB Technical Review and Monitoring Panels	\$200,000	--	\$200,000
Salmon Recovery Network Coordination	\$50,000	--	\$50,000
Salmon Recovery Conference	\$99,000	--	\$99,000
Metrics Reporting	\$50,000	--	\$50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,500,000</b>	<b>\$8,250,000</b>	<b>\$26,750,000</b>

**Table 1. Estimated Funding Levels Associated with the 3 Short-Term Options**

<b>PCSRF Funding Options</b>	<b>Lead Entities PCSR F Portion</b>	<b>Regional Organizations</b>	<b>Total PCSR F</b>
Option 1	\$1,236,000	\$2,077,000	\$3,313,000
Option 2	\$434,315	\$2,878,685	\$3,313,000
Option 3	<u>\$835,158</u>	\$2,4 <u>77,842</u>	\$3,313,000

**Table 2. Proposed Lead Entity and Regional Organization Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Current Funding FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Proposed Funding FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)</b>
Lead Entities	\$1,677, <u>000</u>	\$1,2 <u>76,158</u>
<u>Lead Entity Training and Chairperson</u>	<u>\$12,500</u>	<u>\$12,500</u>
Regions	\$2,878,685	\$2,4 <u>77,842</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,5<u>68,185</u></b>	<b>\$3,766,500</b>

# Funding Table for Regional Organizations

<b>Regional Organization</b>	<b>Board Funding Approved 2016</b>	<b>Proposed Funding FY 2017</b>
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	\$456,850	<u>\$393,236</u>
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	\$375,000	<u>\$322,783</u>
Puget Sound Partnership	\$689,162	<u>\$593,181</u>
Snake River Recovery Board	\$333,588	<u>\$287,096</u>
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board	\$435,000	<u>\$374,488</u>
Washington Coast Sustainable Partnership	\$304,085	<u>\$261,743</u>
Yakima Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board	\$285,000	<u>\$245,315</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,878,685</b>	<b>\$2,477,842</b>

## Funding Table for Lead Entities

Lead Entity	Board Funding Approved FY2016	Proposed Funding FY 2017
WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity	\$65,000	<u>\$49,463</u>
San Juan County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Skagit Watershed Council Lead Entity	80,000	<u>60,878</u>
Stillaguamish Co-Lead Entity (Stillaguamish Tribe)	25,000	<u>19,024</u>
Stillaguamish Co-Lead Entity (Snohomish County)	37,000	<u>28,156</u>
Island County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Snohomish Basin Lead Entity	62,500	<u>47,561</u>
Lake WA/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Green/Duwamish & Central PS Watershed Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Pierce County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Nisqually River Salmon Recovery Lead Entity	62,500	<u>47,561</u>
Thurston Conservation District Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Mason Conservation District Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
West Sound Watersheds Council Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity	80,000	<u>60,878</u>
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Quinalt Indian Nation Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Pacific County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Klickitat County Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Pend Oreille Lead Entity	60,000	<u>45,658</u>
Upper Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery	135,000	<u>102,743</u>
Yakima Basin Regional Salmon Recovery	65,000	<u>49,463</u>
Snake River Regional Salmon Recovery	65,000	<u>49,463</u>
Lower Columbia Regional Salmon Recovery	80,000	<u>60,878</u>
Hood Canal Regional Salmon Recovery	80,000	<u>60,878</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,677,000</b>	<b>\$1,276,158*</b>

**Item 6:**

Staff recommends that the board fund capacity at a total of \$3,313,000 from 2016 Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds and \$453,500 in unallocated state general fund lead entity funding for a total of \$3,766,500 for lead entity and regional organization capacity.

Staff recommends Option 3 for allocating the PCSRF reductions as shown in Attachments A and B of Item 6.

Staff also recommends two options for allocating any unspent Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 lead entity and regional organization capacity funds (to be determined following the end of the fiscal year) as follows:

Option 1: Allocate any unspent FY 2016 lead entity monies to Washington Salmon Coalition Facilitation (\$35,000) and then distributed remainder proportionally among lead entities up to, but not exceeding, their FY 2016 capacity amount. Additionally, staff recommends that regions be allowed to use any unspent FY 2016 funds to cover costs in FY 2017.

Option 2: Allocate any unspent FY 2016 lead entity and regional monies as determined by a subcommittee (to meet before August 11). The subcommittee shall be composed of representatives from the Council of Regions, the Washington Salmon Coalition, and GSRO, along with two members of the board.

Table 2 summarizes the current fiscal year 2016 funding amounts and staff recommendations for proposed fiscal year 2017 funding amounts.

**Table 2. Proposed Lead Entity and Regional Organization Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Current Funding FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Proposed Funding FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)</b>
Lead Entities	\$1,677, 000	\$1,276,158*
Lead Entity Training and Chairperson	\$12,500	\$12,500
Regions	\$2,878,685	\$2,477,842*
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,568,185</b>	<b>\$3,766,500</b>
<b>Washington Salmon Coalition Support</b>		
Washington Salmon Coalition Facilitation	\$50,000	\$35,000**

\*plus unspent 2016 funds.

\*\* Any balance remaining in Lead Entity contracts June 30<sup>th</sup> will be used to support the Washington Salmon Coalition



# Long-Term Funding: 2017-19 Budget Request Options

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Wendy Brown, Policy Director  
Recreation and Conservation Office

Agenda Item 6  
June 23, 2016

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SRFB

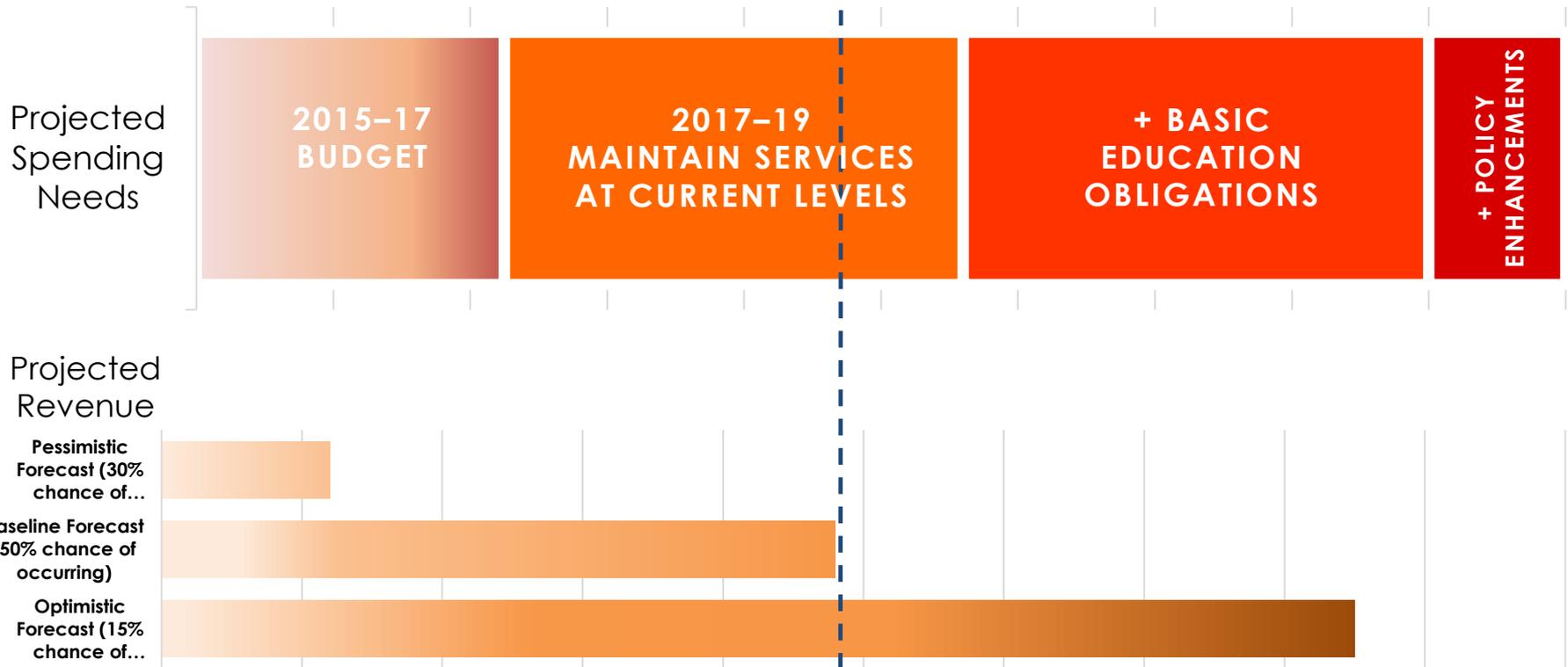
# Some perspective . . .

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The economy continues slow but steady growth, and revenue collections are inching upwards.

So what's the problem?

# Our budget needs, obligations and revenue projections



# OFM Budget Request Dos and Don'ts

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Agencies must find ways to manage budgets without increased funding.

Do:

- Start looking for ways to save
- Develop options to meet your highest priorities in the most cost-efficient manner
- Think brutally about performance and outcomes
- Spend your time on the most critical things

# OFM Budget Request Dos and Don'ts

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## Don't:

- Request restoration of prior cuts
- Request a prior 'share' of the budget
- Request past unfunded inflationary or other cost increases
- Pass-through your stakeholder wish list to the Governor
- Try to bury your policy requests in Maintenance Level

# Next Steps

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- Board budget decisions – August 2016
- RCO budget due September 9, 2016
- Options for operating budget request:
  - Request additional capacity funding
  - LEAN
  - Consolidation of lead entities
  - Change the statutory construct of the Washington Way
- Options for capital budget request

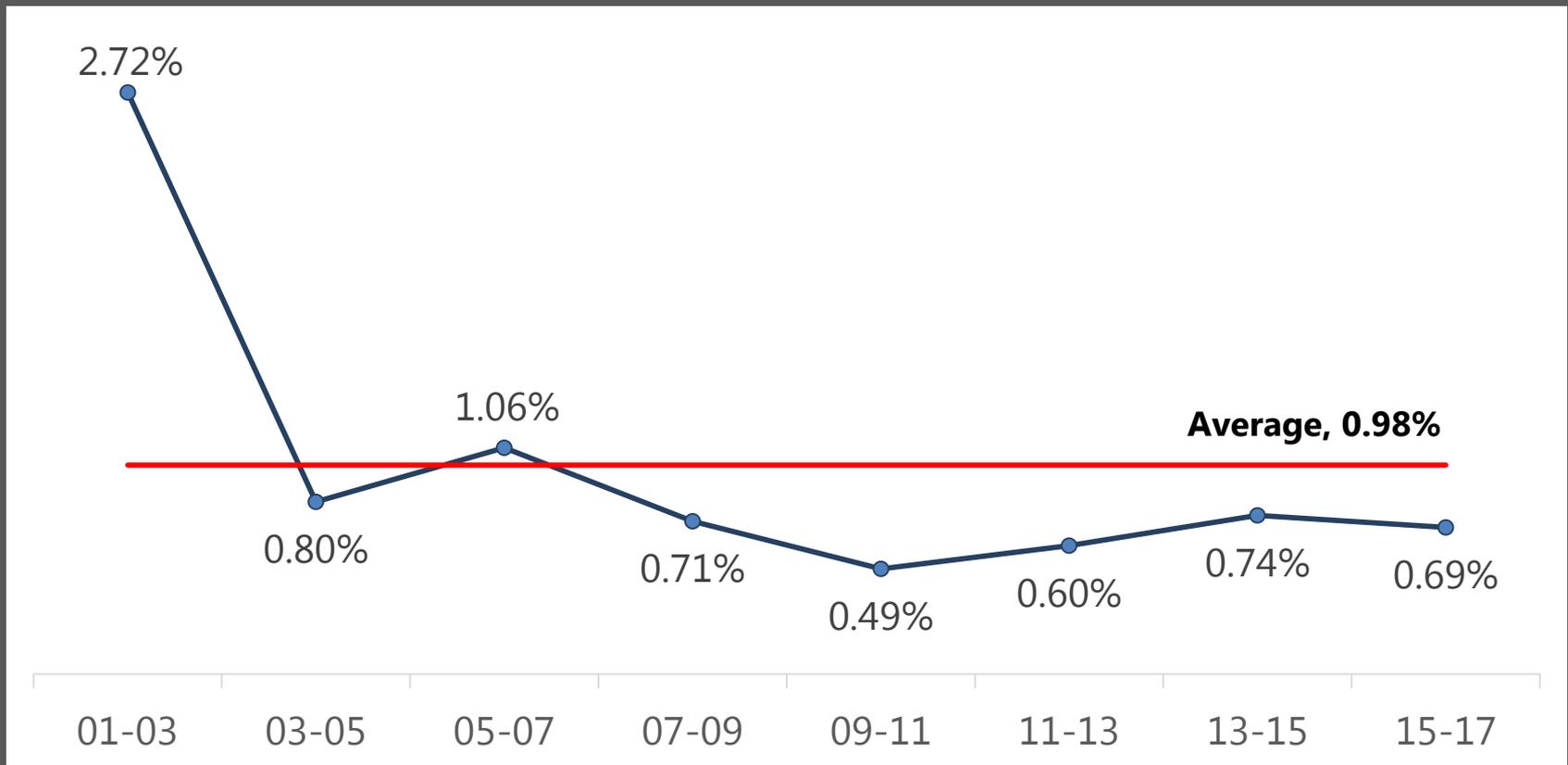
# Capital Budget Request Options

Amount needed to match Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds

Biennium	State Request	State Appropriation	Federal Award	State Match Required
05-07	\$30.0	\$18.0	\$47.9	\$15.8
07-09	\$42.0	\$18.0	\$46.9	\$15.5
09-11	\$24.0	\$10.0	\$54.0	\$17.8
11-13	\$19.8	\$10.0	\$50.0	\$16.5
13-15	\$40.0	\$15.0	\$40.5	\$13.4
15-17	\$40.0	\$16.5	Estimate: \$38.5	\$12.7
<b>Average</b>	\$32.6	\$14.6	\$46.6	\$15.3

# Capital Budget Request Options

## Amount of available bond funding



# Capital Budget Request Options

Number of project applications and requested funding amounts

Region	Number of Proposed Projects	Proposed Project Amounts (all figures shown in millions)
Coast	43	\$7.4
Hood Canal	42	\$35.0
Klickitat	10	\$1.6
Lower Columbia	36	\$8.0
Northeast	1	\$0.3
Puget Sound*	176	\$130.5
Snake	27	\$9.0
Upper Columbia	40	\$6.3
Yakima	15	\$3.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$201.9</b>



# Washington's Wild Future: A Partnership for Fish and Wildlife

*Putting Ideas Into Action*

Spring 2016 Update

# ‘Washington’s Wild Future’

Last fall WDFW began a long-term initiative to improve our effectiveness:

- **We listened** to the ideas of thousands of Washingtonians
- **We heard many** shared values, common themes, and good ideas
- **This spring, we’re asking the public** to help us refine proposals for the 2017 legislative session





# We share the same values

Most of us want:

- More recreational opportunities of all kinds on public and private land
- Increased law enforcement presence
- Simpler rules and clearer communication
- More habitat restoration and effective land stewardship
- Abundant fish and wildlife for future generations
- Improved outreach to youth and an increasingly diverse population

**Washington's outdoor opportunities are key to our quality of life**



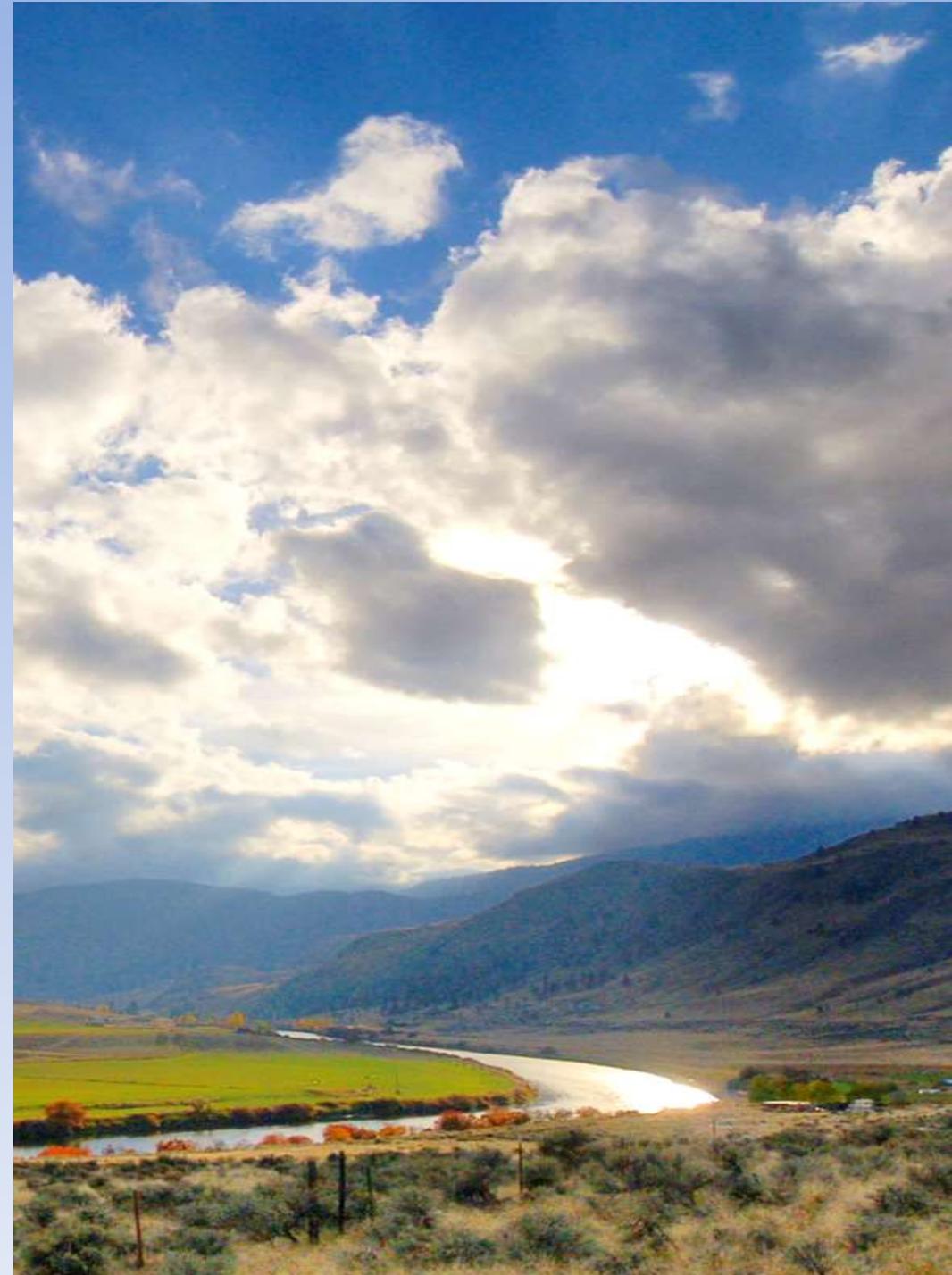
# But these values are at risk

- Washington faces major challenges
  - Population growth, climate change, droughts and fires, and more
- The public has rising expectations
  - Strong support for conservation and recreation
- WDFW needs consistent, reliable funding
  - Many of the creative budgeting options we've used in the past are no longer available
- The Wild Future initiative will help us show broad support for our shared goals

# Goals for 2017 and beyond

To address these challenges, we've established the following goals:

- Conserve fish, wildlife, and habitat for future generations
- Sustain hunting opportunities and improve the hunting experience
- Ensure sustainable fishing opportunities
- Secure reliable funding



# **We're asking for your feedback on the best options to take to state lawmakers**

- We've identified about \$60 million in potential investments over the next six years
- New funds in 2017-19 would come mainly from license revenue; in future years we will look to the State General Fund
- Advisory groups and stakeholders are being consulted to help identify the highest priorities
- Our proposals need to be practical and cost-effective
- Broad support is critical to gaining legislative approval

# Funding sources – Fishing and hunting license fees

- We have developed license fee proposals that would increase revenue by \$26 million over two years to cover funding gaps
- Last license fee hikes were in 2010
- The fee structure should:
  - Reflect actual costs of hunting and fishing opportunities
  - Respond to customer preferences
  - Set the same age for senior discounts for both hunters and anglers
  - Get more young people involved

# Funding sources – General tax dollars

WDFW programs improve the quality of life of all Washingtonians, not just hunters and anglers

- Enforcement officers protect natural resources and public safety throughout the state
- Habitat conservation benefits people as well as fish and wildlife
- Recreational and commercial activities support jobs in hundreds of communities

That's why we request general tax dollars



# Salmon Recovery Related Actions

- Inventory High Priority Fish Passage Barriers (GF-S:\$600K in FY 17-19 and \$600 K in FY19-21)
- Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups(RFEG) (WL-S: \$1.4M)
- Recovery Steelhead Populations (GF-S: \$930K FY 17-19 and \$382K FY 19-21)
- Protect Critical Habitat (GF-S/WL-S: \$3.4M)
- Monitoring (GF-S/WL-S: \$473K)

# New Fishing Opportunities

- Skagit River and Baker Lake Fisheries (GF-S: \$625K)
- Puget Sound and Coastal Hatchery Fish (GF-S/WL-S: \$2.4M)
- Lower Columbia River Monitoring (GF-S/WL-S: \$1.7M)
- Hood Canal Fall Chinook (GF-S: \$116,000)
- Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay (GF-S/WL-S: \$680K)
- Orderly Fisheries (GF-S/WL-S: \$600K)
- Maintaining State Hatchery Facilities (GF-S/WL-S: \$2.7M)

# What's at stake without new funding?

- Current fishing and hunting opportunities would shrink
- Enforcement positions would decline
- Hatchery production would fall and facilities could close
- Outdoor opportunities would not keep up with population growth
- Our quality of life would erode





# What's next for 'Washington's Wild Future'?

- **WDFW must submit 2017 legislative proposals** to the Governor's budget office by September
- **We will continue to provide updates** to help you track the support we receive from partners and lawmakers
- **Thank you** for your continued involvement and support

**Thank you for working with us to  
ensure Washington's Wild Future**

**Continue the conversation...**

**[wdfw.wa.gov/wildfuture](http://wdfw.wa.gov/wildfuture)**

**[www.facebook.com/WashingtonFishWildlife](https://www.facebook.com/WashingtonFishWildlife)**



# Fish Barrier Removal Board (FBRB)

Briefing to the Washington State, Salmon Recovery  
Funding Board June 23, 2016

Tom Jameson, WDFW Fish Passage & Screening  
Division Manager



# Agenda

- Background
- Bill into Law – Creation of the Fish Passage Barrier Removal Board
- Funding
- Current Activities of the FBRB
- Questions

# A coordinated approach is necessary!



# Washington State Fish Passage Efforts - Today

- DNR, WDFW, State Parks and WSDOT are correcting their barriers (within the case area) in response to U.S. vs Washington Culvert Injunction of 2013 (OCT 2016, MAR 2030)
- Large and Small Forest Owners are correcting barriers in response to the Forest and Fish Law (RMAP) of 1999 (2016 w some extensions to 2021)
- FFFPP assisting Small Forest landowners with access to grant funds since 2003
- Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) provides grants to protect or restore salmon habitat and assist in related activities since 1999
- Counties and cities are fixing their barriers as their culverts reach end of life or fail

# State Senate Bill 2SHB 2251

## Creates FBRB

- The state legislature recognized that fish barrier removal was uncoordinated/haphazard therefore the legislature created the Fish Barrier Removal Board (FBRB) .....to create a statewide approach to removing barriers and restoring fish passage
- Passed in 2014
- Amended RCW 77.95.180
- Applies to Salmon and Steelhead only
- Tasked WDFW to chair a Fish Barrier Removal Board
- FBRB tasked with reporting back to the legislature with a statewide prioritized list of barriers for removal by October 2016
- Once prioritization is completed , the FBRB will request funding to help local governments and private owners state-wide (in the form of grants) with the removal of their fish barriers

# Revised Code of Washington

## RCW 77.95.180 – Intent

- WDFW and WSDOT must partner to eliminate fish passage barriers caused by state roads and highways
- Correct multiple fish barriers in whole streams
- Coordinate with other entities sponsoring barrier removals
- Correct barriers located furthest downstream in a stream system
- Finding cost savings through economies of scale
- Streamlining the permitting process
- WDFW shall also provide engineering and other technical services to assist non-state barrier owners with fish barrier removal projects

# Two Barrier Removal Pathways Approaches

- Coordinated (partnership) approach: leverage large gains made by the investments of WSDOT, forest industry, and local governments with funding to repair barriers in close proximity to other barrier repairs. Local nominations (Cities and Counties) submitted nominations (September 2015).
- Whole stream (Watershed) approach: prioritize barrier repairs in whole stream reaches and sub-basins that will have the largest benefit to salmon at a population scale. Lead Entity and Salmon Recovery Regions submitted priority watershed nominations (July 2015)

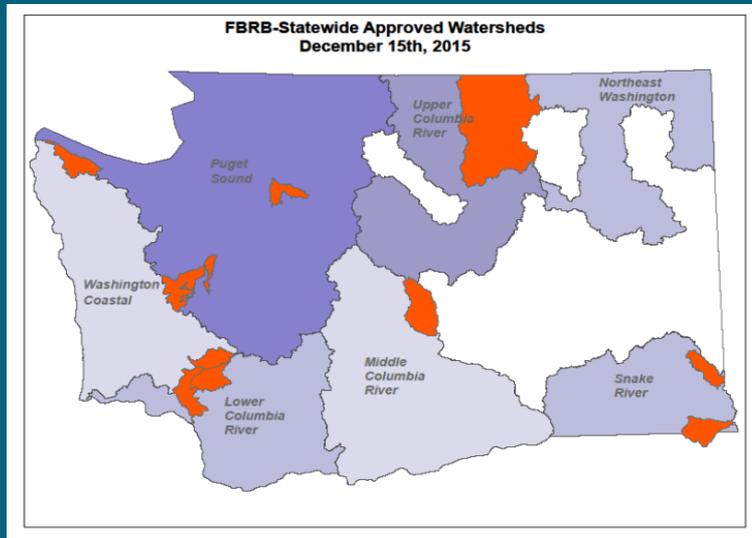
# Coordinated Pathway

- Board selected and ranked 30 projects out of 224 individual projects nominated (only one east side)
- Board developing a prioritization scheme for the 30 projects

- Federal Barrier x 1
- County Barriers x 21
- City Barriers x 3
- Private Barrier x 5

Top 30 Coordinated Project Pathway Projects													
Draft Date: March 15th 2016													
Barrier Owner	Nominating Entity	Stream Name	FRBD IU (Tot. # of Projects)	Tot. Pack. Max. Cost	Net Gain	Net Gain	Project Readiness	Passability	Anadromous	Species Status	Coordination	Est. Cost	Rank
City	Peninsula and City of Port Angeles	Valley Creek	65.1(1)	6.05	6.05	8	8	6	3	3	1	23	1
County	Kitsap County	Chico Creek	63.1(1)	14.41	14.4	10	5	3	3	3	4	28	2
Private	King County	Big Soos	53.1(2)	13.74	13.4	10	1	3	4	4	3	25	3
County	Cowlitz County and John's	Turner	79.1(1)	3.3	3.3	5	5	8	3	3	0	24	4
County	Mason County	Fisher	53.2(2)	3.51	3.37	3	3	3	3	3	2	23	5
County	Skaigt Watershed	Kenny	41.1(6)	3.73	4.34	6	3	2	4	4	4	23	6
County	WRHA 1 Lead Entity	Thornside	36.1(1)	3.62	3.62	5	3	6	4	4	1	23	7
County	Jefferson County	Allen Creek	64.1(1)	10.02	10	9	3	3	3	3	1	22	8
County	Chehalis L.E.	Cedar Creek	22.2(1)	6.35	6.35	8	3	8	2	1	0	22	9
County	Lewis County	Newaukum River	7.1(1)	6.03	6.03	8	3	6	2	1	2	22	10
Private	Chehalis L.E.	Little Salmon	28.1(1)	7.64	7.64	8	3	6	2	1	1	21	11
County	LCFRB	Starbird	6.1(1)	6.41	6.41	8	3	3	2	4	1	21	12
Private	Skaigt Watershed	Mason	41.3(6)	3.73	2.71	4	3	6	2	3	3	21	13
County	LCFRB	Baxter	1.2(5)	10.59	5.46	7	3	0	4	4	2	20	14
County	LCFRB	Red Cabin	4.1(1)	5.36	5.36	7	3	2	3	4	1	20	15
County	Skaigt Watershed	Erick Creek	38.1(1)	4.63	4.63	6	3	2	4	4	1	20	16
County	Cowlitz County	Mannser	32.1(1)	3.31	3.31	5	3	6	3	3	0	20	17
County	Skaigt Watershed	unnamed to Mason	37.1(3)	3.59	2.35	4	3	2	4	4	3	20	18
Private	LCFRB	Fisher	1.4(5)	10.59	1.79	3	3	6	3	4	1	20	19
Private	Skaigt Watershed	Panther	41.4(6)	3.73	1.37	2	3	6	2	3	4	20	20
City	City of Renton	Sherwood	52.2(2)	2.06	0.36	1	3	8	3	4	1	20	21
County	Mason County	Leckler	60.1(1)	18.53	18.5	10	1	2	3	3	0	19	22
County	LCFRB	East Fork Walker	3.2(2)	4.97	4.23	6	3	2	3	3	2	19	23
Federal Council	Skaigt Watershed	Mason	40.1(2)	1.51	1.39	2	3	3	4	4	3	19	24
County	LCFRB	Ebright	1.5(5)	10.59	2.74	4	3	3	3	4	1	18	25
County	WRHA & Lead Entity	Lost Creek	49.1(1)	1.95	1.95	3	3	2	4	4	2	18	26
County	Lewis County	Leckler	3.1(1)	1.86	1.86	3	3	6	2	1	3	18	27
County	LCFRB	unnamed Trib to Gheer	3.1(2)	4.97	0.74	1	3	6	3	4	1	18	28
County	Chehalis L.E.	unnamed Trib to Gheer	29.1(1)	3.8	3.8	5	3	6	2	1	0	17	29
County	Chehalis L.E.		30.1(1)	3.4	3.4	7	3	6	2	1	0	17	30

# Approved Watershed Nominations



## Statewide – Lead Entity Nominated

- Lower Columbia
  - Lower Cowlitz
- Yakima River
  - Wilson/Cherry
- Upper Columbia
  - Okanogan
- Snake River
  - Snake River Tributaries
  - Grande Ronde Tributaries

## Puget Sound - Board Selected

- Pysht River
- Pilchuck Creek
- Goldsborough Creek

## Coast – Board Selected

- Newaukum

\* For selection of watersheds in Puget Sound and Coast recovery regions the board used Intrinsic Potential modeling for Coho and Steelhead to produce habitat productivity estimates in order to select the watersheds

# FBRB Funding

- Policy bill from Legislature came with no funding
- WDFW received \$300K in City and County transportation funding in the March 2016 Supplemental Budget to fund the activities of the FBRB
- The FBRB is drafting Match guidance
- Match shows local commitment and support for the project
- Match likely to be 15% for the initial biennium
- Match may include cash, bond funds, grants, in-kind labor, equipment and materials, and other barrier corrections within the same sub-watershed

# FBRB Current Activities

- Feasibility, cost-estimates, additional scoping and engineering review (MAR – JUN 16)
- Approval of merged project list (NLT OCT 16)...likely to be a total of 100 barrier removal projects
- Prepare funding package for legislative action (Fall 16) for 17/19 Biennium
- Implement communication strategies (Pyramid Communications)
- In process of arranging Legislative tours
- Reaching out to CDs and RFEGs this Fall as we further develop projects to implement 2017-2019 projects, and for development of a 2019-2021 project list

# Questions?

**Tom Jameson**

**Habitat Program – Fish Passage and Screening Division Manager**

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| [http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/fish\\_passage/](http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/fish_passage/)