



Tracking Our Progress: Statewide and Regionally

Salmon recovery involves many people – scientists, representatives of government, tribes, and the public. In one form or another, all seek information on how the fish and habitat are doing, whether recovery plans are being implemented, and how effectively we are meeting our goals. This section contains the “results” of efforts to date, with overviews of how recovery is coming along across Washington at two scales – statewide and regional.

The statewide overview contains information on indicators of fish, watershed health, and implementation of recovery actions. Regional overviews contain more detail on these three categories of indicators.

Recovery plans were developed and are being implemented at the regional scale with partners in individual watersheds. Each plan must be responsive to different species and ecological conditions, limiting factors that need to be addressed, threats

to recovery, and implementation opportunities and constraints. It is at the regional or Evolutionarily Significant Unit scale that species are listed under the Endangered Species Act, and it is that scale at which salmon and habitat must be improved for eventual delisting and recovery. High level summaries on the status of watershed planning are found in each regional section.

Are listed populations abundant and productive?

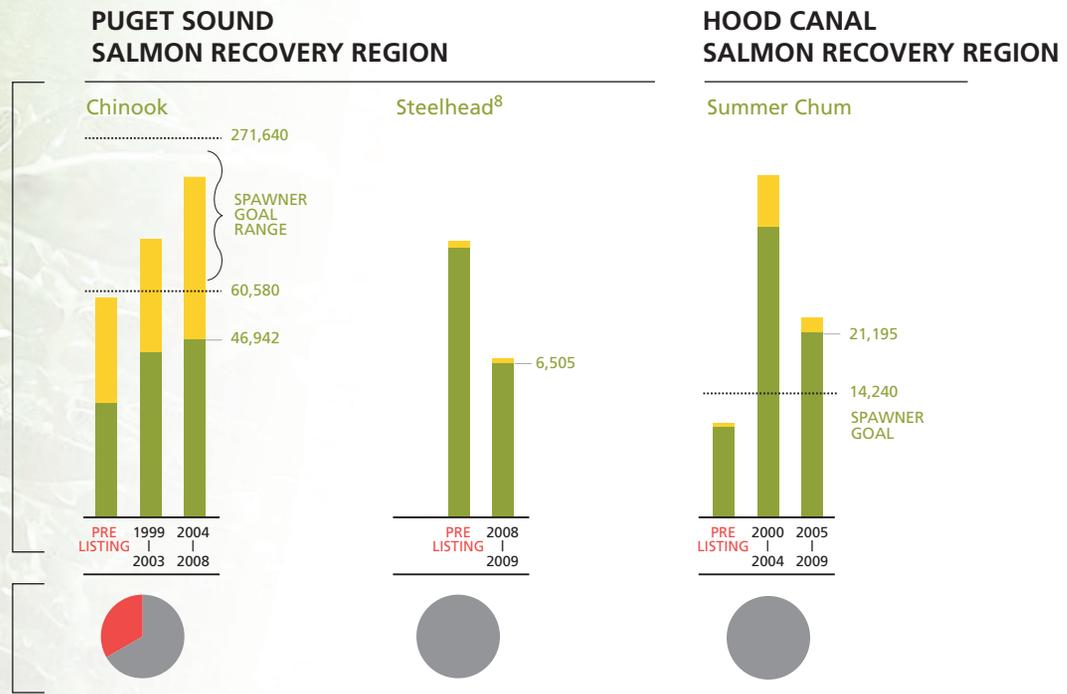
FISH

ABUNDANCE TRENDS AT-A-GLANCE

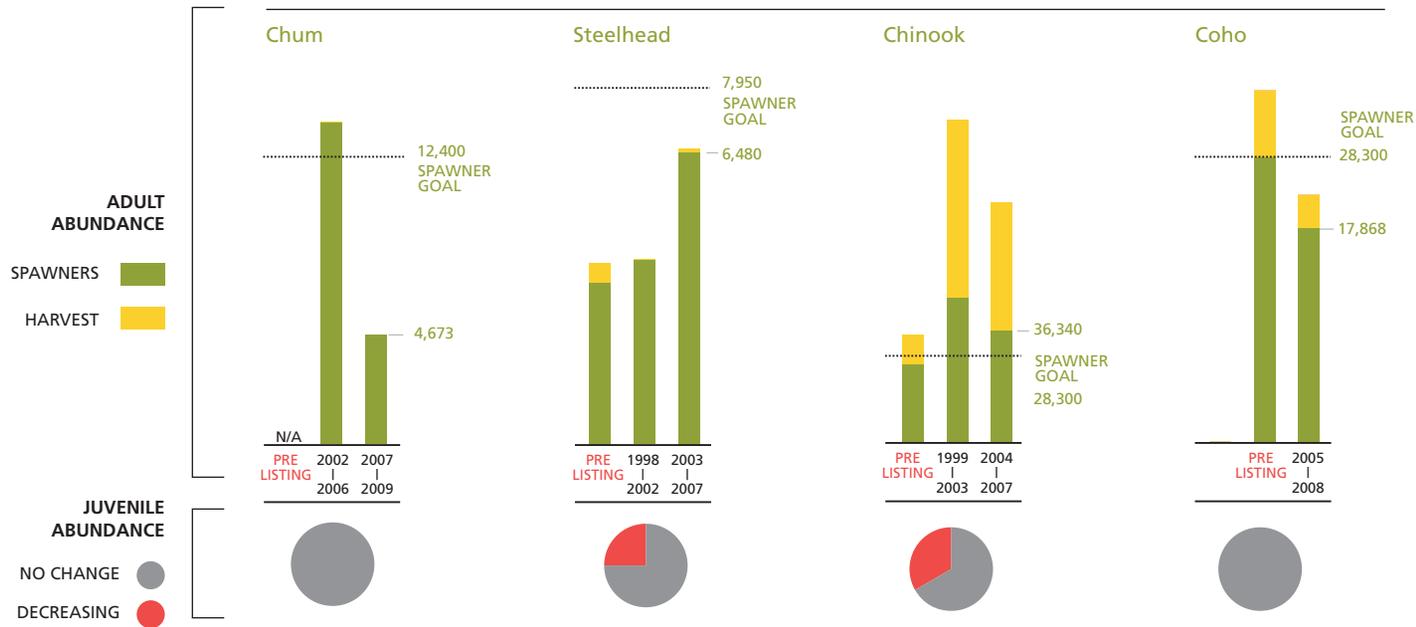
Where possible, graphics show wild fish abundance data for species at the Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) and Distinct Population Segment (DPS) scale. This is the scale at which species are listed and de-listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. In some cases data are for one or more Major Population Groups (MPGs) within an ESU or DPS that is shared with neighboring states.

- Bar charts show the returning number of wild adult fish, separated by what was harvested and what returned to spawn.
- Pie charts show the percentage of juvenile sampling locations where trends have increased, decreased, or not changed. Juvenile data generally are not available (N/A) for all populations of each species.
- More detail can be found in individual regional overview sections

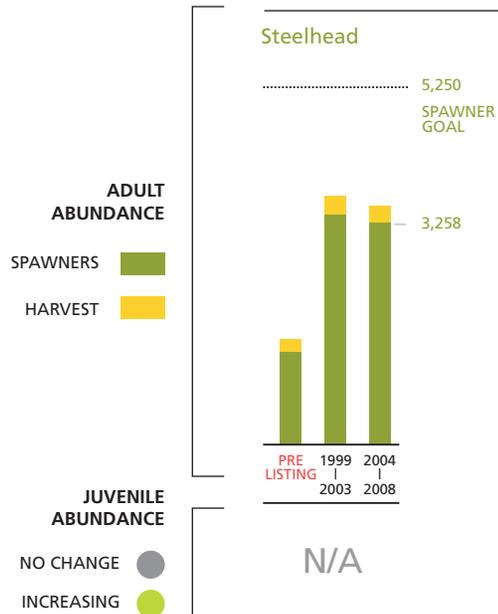
DATA SOURCES: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AND TRIBES



LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION



MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION



UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION



SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION



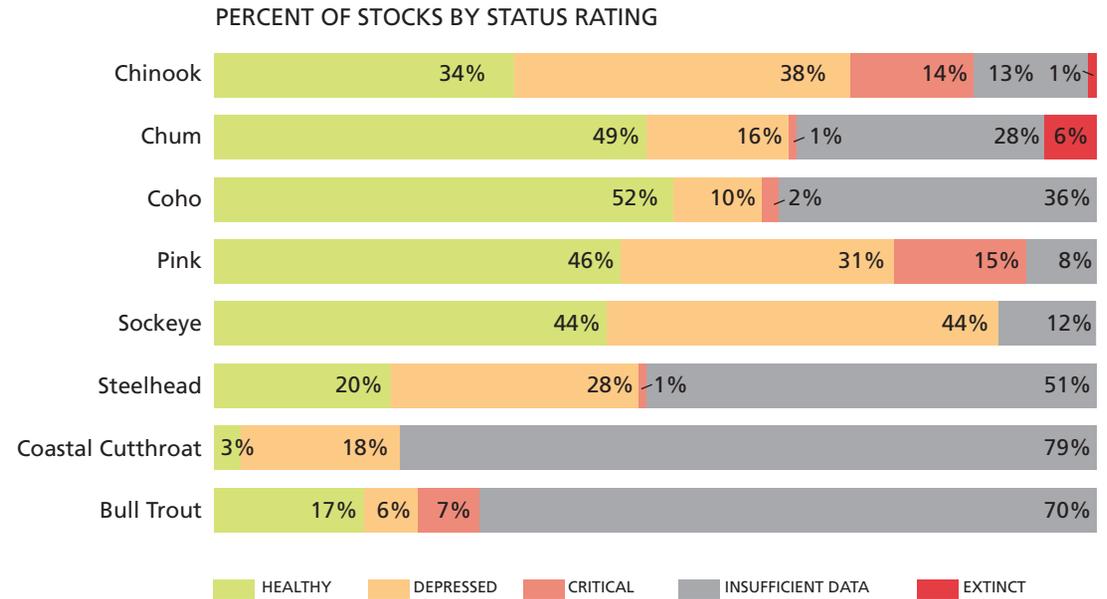
Are listed populations abundant and productive?

FISH

STATUS SUMMARY

- 2010 status ratings are determined by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and tribes.
- Includes listed and non-listed species.

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE



Are freshwater and estuarine habitats healthy and productive?

WATERSHED HEALTH

LAND USE AND LAND COVER⁹

- 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 areas of the salmon recovery regions, including uplands, mountainous terrain, and other lands unlikely to be developed. Development and impervious surfaces typically are concentrated in lowlands (<1,000 feet elevation), and along coastlines and river valleys.
- Data are averages of western Washington salmon recovery regions only, from the Coastal Change and Analysis Program (CCAP).
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DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

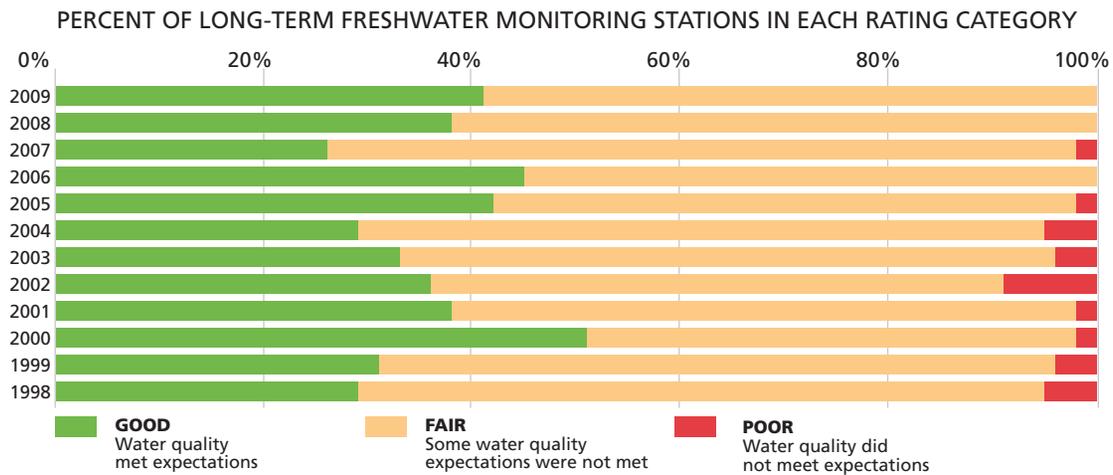
DEVELOPED LAND (ACRES)		IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (ACRES)	
PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM 2001 TO 2006	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACRES THAT ARE DEVELOPED (2006)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM 2001 TO 2006	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACRES THAT ARE IMPERVIOUS (2006)
2.1%	4.9%	0.4%	1.8%

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 until September 30.
- 55 sampling stations are monitored statewide in 39 watersheds.

DATA SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY



What are trends in salmon funding?

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

20

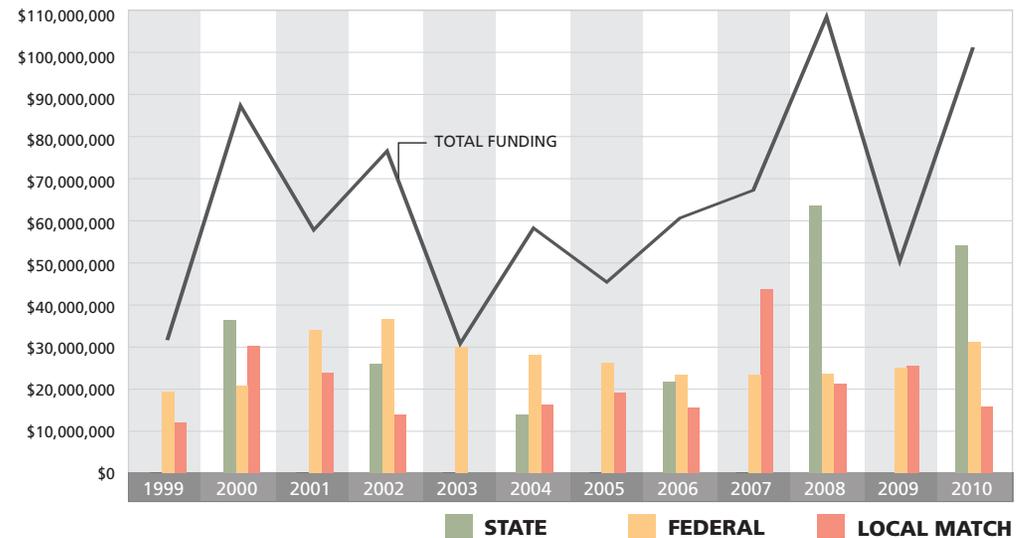
- Total Salmon Recovery Funding Board-related funding was \$788 million in state, federal, and local match from 1999-2010. 2010 data are preliminary.
- Charts to the right reflect all money administered by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, salmon recovery fund (state match), Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration fund, Family Forest and Fish Passage Program, Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, federal Puget Sound Chinook critical stock program, and hatchery reform. Salmon recovery fund (state match) dollars reflect biennial time frames, unlike the regional overviews in this report that reflect annual time frames.
- 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

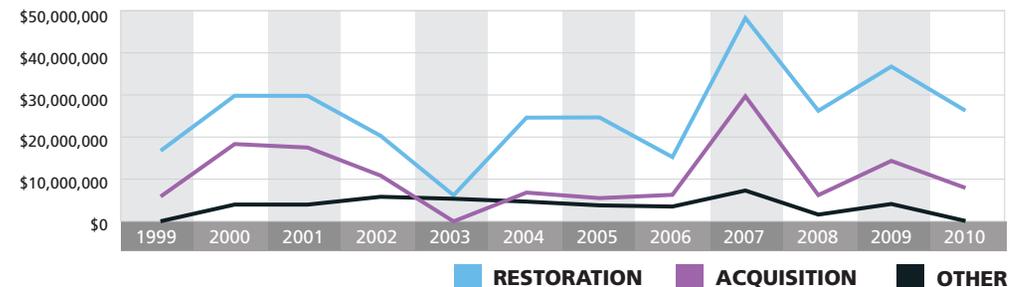
DISTRIBUTION OF PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND AND SALMON RECOVERY FUND (STATE MATCH) BY CATEGORY¹⁰

	PROJECTS	ADMIN.	MONITORING	TOTAL
1999	75%	22%	4%	\$30,930,649
2000	100%	0%	0%	\$52,295,814
2001	98%	0%	2%	\$42,849,411
2002	83%	15%	3%	\$44,214,530
2003	34%	44%	25%	\$16,920,294
2004	98%	1%	0%	\$33,071,654
2005	84%	12%	4%	\$34,782,436
2006	89%	2%	5%	\$24,706,767
2007	82%	12%	5%	\$48,580,395
2008	90%	6%	1%	\$28,339,217
2009	75%	20%	2%	\$36,100,513
2010	97%	1%	1%	\$27,011,066

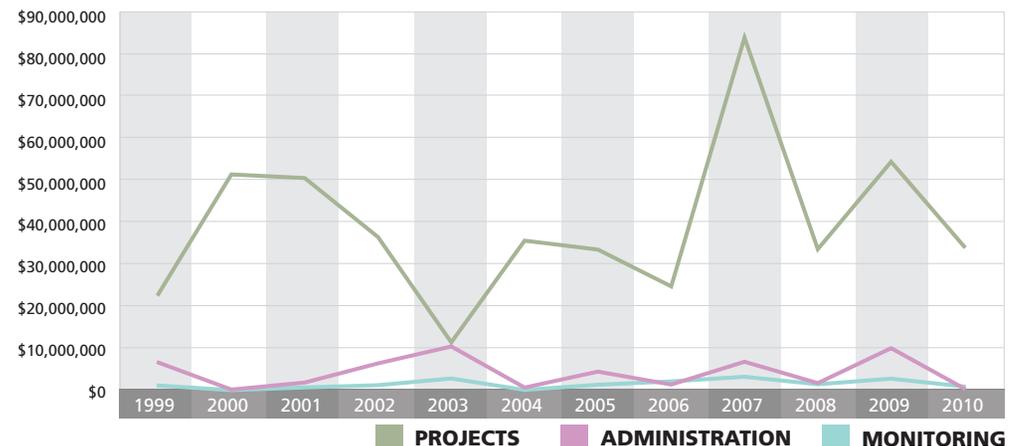
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE (ADMINISTERED BY THE SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD)



TOTAL FUNDING BY PROJECT TYPE (ADMINISTERED BY THE SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD)



TOTAL FUNDING BY CATEGORY (ADMINISTERED BY THE SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD)



Are public resources used cost-effectively and efficiently?

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

RECOVERY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION¹¹

- Percentages are statewide averages of progress toward implementing actions addressing each major habitat limiting factor. They do not reflect the biological response of fish.
- Major limiting factors are identified in recovery plans, and are based on federal listing determinations. These are the main habitat factors that must be addressed for recovery.
- Only Evolutionarily Significant Units with recovery plans are addressed in this figure.
- Estimates of progress are based on best professional judgement.
- Recovery plan implementation is relatively recent— from 4 to 6 years.

DATA SOURCE: REGIONAL SALMON RECOVERY ORGANIZATIONS

