

# Salmon

*In Washington and across the Pacific Northwest, salmon populations are struggling against climate change, habitat loss, pollution and other factors. We are losing riparian, or streamside, habitat to increased human population and development, as well as pollution and degradation. Climate change contributes to this decline by increasing the number and magnitude of droughts and floods, worsening ocean conditions, warming streams, shifting food webs, intensifying pollutants and shifting the balance of predator populations.*

## **Saving Washington's iconic salmon**

Gov. Jay Inslee proposes new investments to protect and restore salmon populations and habitat across the state

Across the region, people have worked tirelessly to bring salmon back from the brink, and those efforts have restored thousands of acres of fish habitat. Still, salmon and other species are losing more habitat than they are gaining. Over 70% of our 14 populations of endangered or threatened salmon and steelhead are not keeping pace with recovery goals, are still in crisis, or require immediate action.

In 2021, Gov. Jay Inslee — drawing from decades of work by numerous experts, state agencies, salmon recovery partners, tribes and stakeholders — put forward an update to the state's salmon recovery strategy. To implement the strategy, Inslee proposed new and urgent investments to protect and restore salmon, steelhead and trout populations across the state. In addition, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office convened the Natural Resources Subcabinet to develop a work plan around the new strategy priorities. That work plan was finalized in Nov. 2022.

The governor now proposes the strongest suite of budget and policy initiatives in Washington's history to help protect and restore vital salmon



*Sockeye salmon spawn in the Little Wenatchee River near Leavenworth, Washington. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service photo)*

habitat and restore salmon populations across the state. These initiatives address the highest priority actions in the governor’s Salmon Strategy, while aligning with known tribal priorities and regional salmon recovery plans. They include the following:

- Protect and restore riparian habitat.
- Invest in clean water for salmon and people.
- Correct fish passage barriers and restore salmon access to historical habitat.
- Protect and manage our state’s waters.
- Align harvest, hatcheries and hydropower with salmon recovery.
- Address predation and food web issues for salmon.

## Protect and restore riparian habitat

With this budget, the governor commits to historic investments that can restore and protect healthy functioning riparian ecosystems critical to salmon survival. The green corridors along rivers and streams are important during critical periods of a salmon’s lifecycle, providing shade and stream temperature moderation, water filtration, habitat for insects and other wildlife, and cover for spawning and foraging. In 2022, Inslee contracted a study and evaluation of all state voluntary and regulatory riparian programs. As part of this process, the governor convened roundtable discussions with tribes, farmers, cities, counties and state agencies. [Two final reports were issued in Dec. 2022](#) with recommendations for how to move forward on riparian protection.

It is in our best interest to maintain, preserve, conserve and rehabilitate riparian lands. Doing so will help us reduce water temperature, improve climate resiliency, maintain carbon sequestration and better protect the health of fish, wildlife and ecosystems for the economic and social well-being of this state and its people. To implement new

*The Climate Commitment Act (CCA), a new climate law, is generating significant revenue and is supercharging our investment in natural climate solutions that support salmon protection and restoration. In 2021, the Legislature passed the governor-requested bill to cap and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, invest proceeds in projects to reduce carbon emissions, expand clean transportation, and build healthier, more resilient communities. A portion of CCA funds is specifically dedicated to projects that make the state’s waters and forests more resilient to climate change impacts, conserve working forestlands, and increase their carbon pollution reduction capacity through sequestration and storage. This biennium, the governor will invest \$154 million in [CCA revenues](#) toward projects that support salmon protection and recovery.*

protections for salmon riparian habitat, the governor proposes the following steps:

- **Riparian program evaluation:** Continue the work of the Riparian Taskforce to engage stakeholders, tribes, and state agencies as they develop measures to improve and protect riparian areas across the state.  
*(\$489,000 GF-S)*
- **Riparian habitat assessments and mapping:** Continue work begun in the current biennium to assess and map the state’s riparian habitat. The Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will identify streams that — if conserved or restored — will provide the greatest habitat value and will demonstrate the extent of cumulative improvements to statewide riparian conditions over time. Ecology will also improve the state’s understanding and mapping of channel migration zones. To identify and monitor riparian areas, unstable slopes and fish habitat, the Department

of Natural Resources (DNR) will continue to collect statewide lidar data. This provides better data to protect and understand salmon habitat and stressors. In addition, the State Conservation Commission will enhance its efforts to monitor the effectiveness of the Voluntary Stewardship program.

*(\$10.1 million GF-S, \$1.4 Million Public Works Assistance Account)*

- **Integrated science hub for agriculture:** The State Conservation Commission will establish a program to connect scientists and practitioners to monitor and better quantify the benefits of agricultural Best Management Plans (BMPs). The commission will conduct additional social science research to understand how to best engage with landowners in implementing BMPs.

*(\$1.25 Million GF-S)*

- **Riparian public education:** Many landowners do not understand the importance of maintaining riparian areas whether they live in urban, suburban, rural, agricultural or forested areas. The State

Conservation Commission will develop and implement a program to educate landowners on how they can best manage and restore their lands to improve riparian habitat.

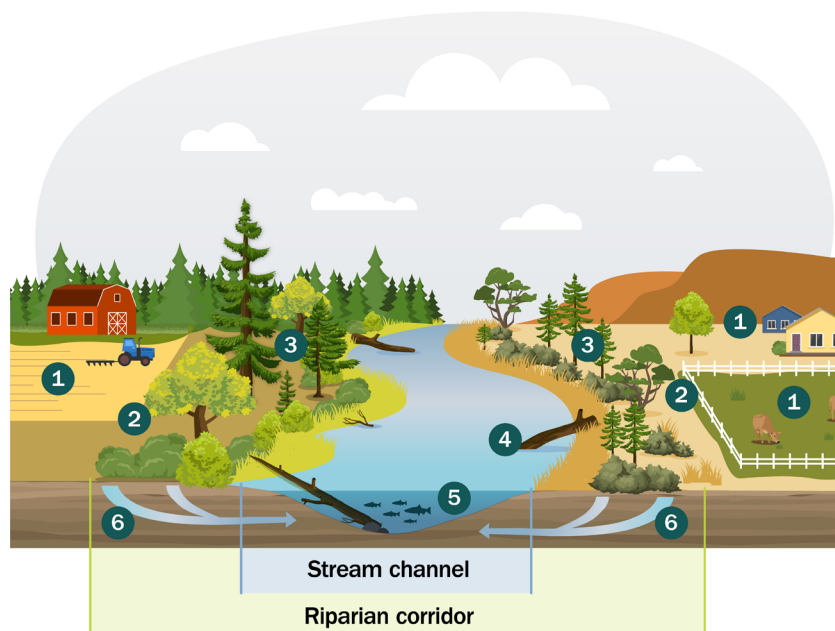
*(\$2.0 million GF-S)*

- **Riparian coordinator:** State riparian protection and restoration programs are not always coordinated, and do not share common metrics nor a consolidated data platform. The Recreation and Conservation Office will establish a position to coordinate projects between state agencies, develop common metrics across programs and consolidate data platforms.

*(\$398,000 Natural Climate Solutions Account)*

- **Riparian restoration on working lands:** To accelerate improvements to state riparian areas on agricultural and forest lands, the governor proposes significant new investments. This includes \$100 million for a new Riparian Conservation Grant program with the State Conservation Commission that provides financial assistance to landowners implementing riparian protection and

## Healthy riparian corridor



- 1 Using best management practices upland minimizes pollution
- 2 Healthy corridor filters pollutants before getting into the stream
- 3 Large trees help keep the stream cool and provide habitat
- 4 Fallen trees in the stream provide habitat
- 5 Fish thrive in cool and clean water
- 6 Groundwater inputs help support streamflows and keep water cool

*Department of Ecology*

restoration measures. Funds will also be available to conversation districts so that they can use technical assistance to help landowners develop farm plans and conservation projects. The state will match the funding for the existing federal Conservation Reserve Enhancement program, which works with willing farmers to plant native trees and shrubs and remove livestock and agricultural activities from riparian areas.

*(\$13 million GF-S, \$100 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*

- **Protect forested riparian habitats:** The governor proposes to fund two major programs that protect forested riparian areas. DNR’s Forest Riparian Easement program reimburses landowners for the value of the trees they leave to protect fish habitat. And, the Rivers and Habitat Open Space program funds conservation easement purchases from willing private forest landowners to protect riparian open space, especially channel migration zones for Endangered Species Act-listed species.

*(\$11.6 Natural Climate Solutions Account, \$3.4 million bonds)*

- **Reforestation Strategy:** Restoring riparian habitats and areas impacted by wildfires requires tree seedlings. DNR will develop a comprehensive strategy to tackle barriers to reforestation, including through expanding seed collection, increasing the capacity of the state’s public nursery, and addressing workforce needs.

*(\$2 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*

## Land use planning

Salmon need cool, clean water and a variety of habitats that allow them to feed, travel, rest, hide from predators, and spawn. Protecting and restoring these habitats requires a combination of voluntary programs and regulatory tools.

- **Incorporate salmon into land use planning:** Regulatory protection is necessary as Washington continues to grow, develop, and use more land and water. Regulations can prevent degradation and restore unavoidable impacts of permitted development. The Department of Commerce will provide local governments with technical assistance and grants to integrate salmon recovery plans and watershed characterization work into their land-use planning and regulation.

*(\$5.5 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*

## Capital investments to protect and restore habitat

It is critically important to continue capital investments in habitat protection and restoration. These grant programs fund the highest priority projects in watersheds throughout the state — projects that have been scientifically and publicly vetted. This includes grant programs that implement the process established by the Salmon Recovery Act, where watershed-based groups act as lead entities to coordinate regional and local recovery plan priorities. It also includes state grant programs with a specific benefit to salmon recovery such as floodplain management, near-shore restoration or region-specific programs for Puget Sound or the coast. These programs have kept extinction at bay. The governor recommends the following investments to restore salmon habitat:

- **Estuary and Salmon Restoration program** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Fund projects to advance Puget Sound near-shore recovery.

*(\$25.5 million bonds)*

- **Floodplains by Design** (Department of Ecology) – Re-establish floodplain functions to improve salmon habitat and reduce flood risk in Washington’s major river corridors.

*(\$49.8 million bonds)*

- **Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Fund habitat restoration and protection to restore Puget Sound’s natural systems.  
*(\$50 million bonds)*
- **Salmon Recovery Funding Board** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Fund habitat projects and other necessary activities to achieve overall salmon recovery.  
*(\$40 million bonds, \$75 million federal)*
- **Salmon recovery region and lead entity capacity** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Enhance local capacity to fully develop, implement and integrate recovery plans with state agency habitat recovery programs.  
*(\$4.5 million GF-S)*
- **Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Fund grants to proactively address the region’s

highest priority ecological protection and restoration needs. This will ensure resilient coastal lands and waters.

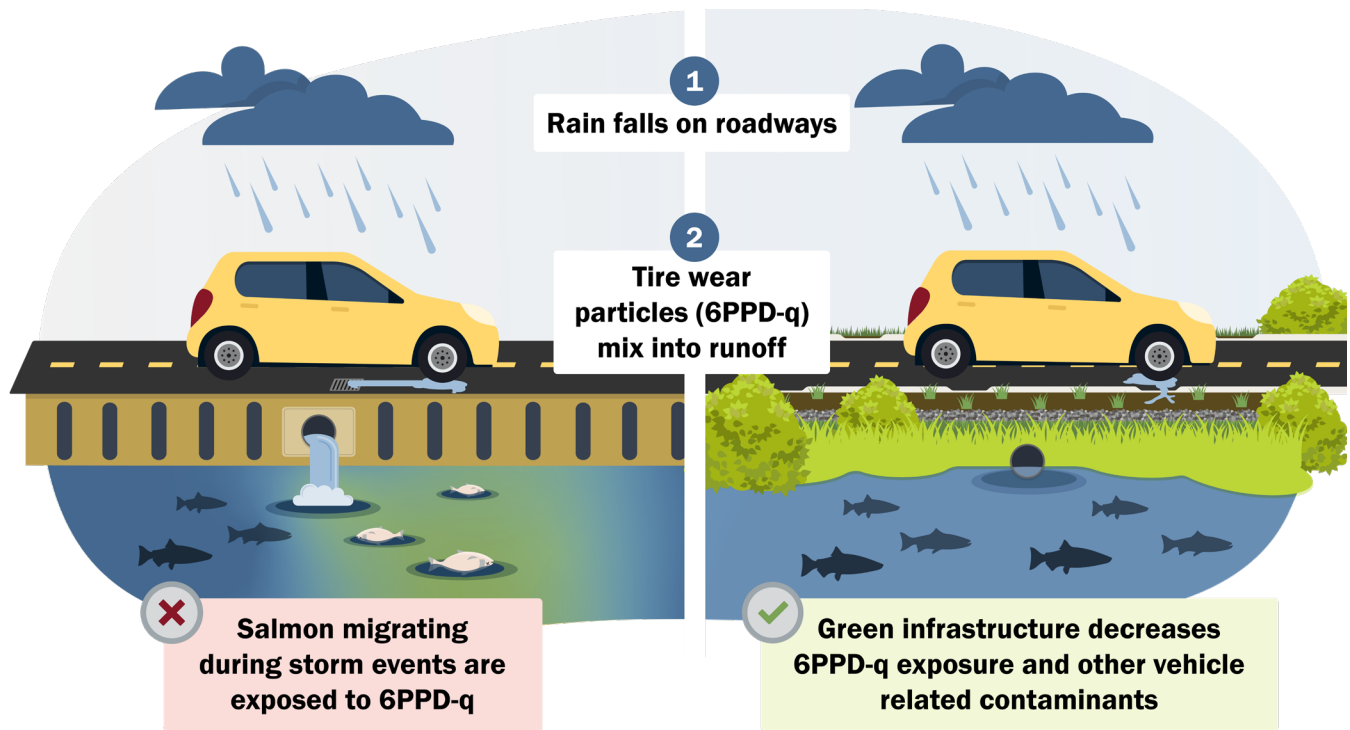
*(\$17.6 million bonds)*

- **Duckabush–Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration project** (Department of Fish and Wildlife) – Continue the next phase of the Duckabush estuary restoration project, reconnecting historical channels and removing estuary blockages such as highways, fill, levees and bridges.  
*(\$41 million bonds, \$30 million federal)*
- **Watershed Resilience Action Plan for Snohomish** (Department of Natural Resources) – Fund the Snohomish watershed-scale salmon recovery plan. This includes kelp and eelgrass monitoring, large woody material installations, and fish passage barrier surveys and outreach.  
*(\$2.8 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*



Volunteers plant trees alongside streams in the Skagit River watershed. Trees are a critical part of the ecosystem, shading the river and keeping it cool for fish. Photo courtesy of Michelle Quast, Department of Ecology

## How toxic tire wear chemical 6PPD-q enters salmon habitat



Department of Ecology

### Invest in clean water for salmon and people

Salmon and people need clean water to survive. That's why the governor is prioritizing funding to reduce toxins in stormwater, improve stormwater infrastructure and support wastewater investments.

One of Inslee's highest-priority proposals this biennium will address the toxic chemical 6PPD-quinone, created when a commonly used chemical in tires interacts with ozone. This chemical runs into streams when it rains, entering the bloodstream of coho salmon and killing them. Scientists only recently identified this specific chemical, found in almost every automobile tire.

- **Tire dust in stormwater** (Department of Ecology)
  - Continue research to better monitor and understand 6PPD's persistence in the environment, and identify effective best management practices

to treat 6PPD and other tire wear chemicals in stormwater runoff.

*(\$5.2 million MTCA Operating Account)*

- **Toxic tire wear chemical** (Department of Ecology)
  - Develop a strategy and recommendations to eliminate 6PPD in tires. Funding also continues work from the previous biennium to expand research into safer alternatives to 6PPD and conduct alternative assessments for possible replacement chemicals.

*(\$2.7 million MTCA Operating Account)*

- **Emerging toxics in Chinook salmon and Southern Resident killer whale** (Department of Fish and Wildlife)
  - Track contaminants of emerging concern, including 6PPD-quinone, in the orca-salmon food web.

*(\$4.8 million MTCA Operating Account)*

The governor also proposes investments to accelerate improvements to water quality by addressing stormwater runoff and promoting good wastewater management.

- **Address nonpoint pollution** (Department of Ecology) – Enhance technical assistance to landowners, help promote best management practices and increase the timeliness of the state’s water quality assessment to improve nonpoint pollution control.  
*(\$2.3 million MTCA Operating Account)*
- **Municipal wastewater permitting** (Department of Ecology) – Increase administrative capacity to reduce the backlog of expired municipal wastewater permits.  
*(\$5 million MTCA Operating Account)*
- **Stormwater Financial Assistance program** (Department of Ecology) – Fund grants to local governments to finance stormwater retrofit projects that treat polluted stormwater. This reduces toxics and other pollution entering marine waters, estuaries, lakes, rivers and groundwater.  
*(\$68 million MTCA Stormwater Account)*
- **Stormwater public-private partnerships** (Department of Ecology) – Support technical assistance and competitive grants to help communities assess and develop stormwater projects.  
*(\$3 million MTCA Stormwater Account)*
- **Stormwater retrofits** (Dept. of Transportation) – Funds best management practices to improve the collection and treatment of stormwater runoff on the state’s highways.  
*(\$20 million Move Ahead Washington Account)*

## Correct fish passage barriers and restore salmon access to historical habitat

Various human-made constructs block salmon from accessing large amounts of historic fish habitat. These include inaccessible culverts on roads and highways, and dams that limit important areas for rearing and spawning. The governor’s proposal expands state efforts to coordinate the correction of fish passage barriers, mitigate impacts of existing barriers, and prevent new barriers from occurring.

### Remove fish passage barriers

The state already uses established capital grant programs to identify and remove impediments to salmon and steelhead migration. Inslee proposes to continue investing in these programs as well as reintroduction efforts in the Upper Columbia.

- **Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board** (Department of Fish and Wildlife) – Fund and implement the statewide barrier correction strategy to restore access to salmon habitat.  
*(\$27.3 million bonds, \$20.8 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*
- **Family Forest Fish Passage program** (Recreation and Conservation Office) – Fund the ongoing grant program that provides financial assistance to family forest landowners to correct fish passage barriers.  
*(\$10.9 million Natural Climate Solutions Account)*
- **Toutle River fish collection facility upgrades** (Department of Fish and Wildlife) – Fund improvements to the collection and transport of Endangered Species Act-listed coho salmon and steelhead to historic spawning habitat upstream of the Toutle River sediment retention structure.  
*(\$17.3 million bonds)*

- **Hood Canal bridge fish passage improvements:**

The design of the Hood Canal bridge results in the death of 50% of juvenile steelhead passing through it. The Recreation and Conservation Office will provide a one-time grant to install and assess a near-term solution to reduce juvenile steelhead mortality.

*(\$3.6 million GF-S)*

- **Analyze new electrical generation and transmission for lower Snake River dam removal**

(Department of Commerce) - Earlier this year, Inslee and Sen. Patty Murray released a study determining that the lower Snake River dams could not be removed until clean energy alternatives can be developed to replace the power these dams generate. The governor's budget provides funding to develop a detailed replacement plan. This plan would lay out how to maintain the reliability and adequacy of the existing electrical power system, will be consistent with the Clean Energy Transformation Act, and can replace fossil fuels currently used in the transportation, industry and building sectors.

*(\$5 million GF-S)*

- **Analyze barge transportation options for the lower Snake River dams**

(Department of Transportation) - Funds the Department of Transportation to conduct an analysis of highway, road and freight rail transportation needs and options to accommodate the movement of freight and goods that currently move by barge through the lower Snake River dams. This analysis will evaluate existing freight volumes and traffic patterns as well as infrastructure needs, including costs, if the dams were removed.

*(\$5 million Motor Vehicle Account)*

- **Upper Columbia River reintroduction:** A priority action in the strategy is to reintroduce salmon above dams and other human-caused barriers. This better meets native people's cultural and spiritual values, honors treaty rights, supports recovery

efforts, and increases cultural and economic benefits for all Washingtonians. The upper Columbia tribes will be able to access grants to continue salmon reintroduction efforts in the upper Columbia River.

*(\$3 million GF-S)*

## Prevent future barriers

In addition to correcting barriers, it is important to invest in how we can plan and improve regulations to prevent future barriers. To help, the governor proposes the following:

- **Fish passage rulemaking:** WDFW will complete rulemaking for fishways, flow, and screening to protect fish passage when rivers and streams are modified for human uses.

*(\$388,000 GF-S)*

- **Statewide prioritization of barriers:** Continue work by the WDFW to prioritize fish passage barrier correction projects. This work will maximize salmon recovery efforts, integrate with regional organization barrier prioritization, and coordinate projects with the state's schedule for culvert corrections.

*(\$584,000 GF-S)*

- **Fish passage maintenance team:** Fishways and fish screens are required to provide safe passage for migrating fish. Hundreds of state, federal, and



*Riparian salmon habitat along Icicle Creek near Leavenworth.  
(Photo courtesy of Mark Duboiski)*



private fishways and fish screens provide passage for millions of migratory fish. WDFW owns 100 fishways that provide access to 1,768 miles of spawning and rearing habitat, and over 100 fish screens that protect downstream migrating fish. The department will increase its capacity to operate and maintain state fish passage facilities and to provide technical assistance.

*(\$3.6 million GF-S)*

## Protect and manage our state's waters

Climate change has, and will continue to alter where, when and how much water is available – it will increase the frequency of both drought and flooding events. Inslee proposes the following investments to help ensure we have adequate supplies to support communities, agriculture, our natural environment, ecosystem and aquatic species.

- **Drought preparedness and response** (Department of Ecology) – Through agency-request legislation, permanently fund drought planning and preparation to help communities develop resiliency to the effects of climate change, while also providing permanent and ongoing resources to support Ecology's effective emergency response to droughts when they occur.  
*(\$5.5 million GF-S)*
- **Streamflow Restoration program** (Department of Ecology) – Continue the Streamflow Restoration program by funding projects to acquire senior water rights, promote water conservation and water reuse, monitor streams and groundwater, and develop natural and constructed infrastructure to improve in-stream flows statewide.  
*(\$40 million bonds)*
- **Streamflow policy support** (Department of Fish and Wildlife) - The department will continue to provide policy and scientific support to the Department of Ecology regarding surface and

groundwater resource management issues with a focus on fish and wildlife needs for adequate instream flows.

*(\$1.0 million GF-S)*

- **Water Irrigation Efficiencies program** (Conservation Commission) – Fund projects to improve the efficiency of how water is delivered and applied on agricultural lands.  
*(\$6 million bonds)*

Some river basins have unique challenges that require a concerted and collaborative approach to addressing water management. Inslee supports the following basin-specific efforts to develop integrated water strategies:

- **Colombia River Basin Water Supply** (Department of Ecology) – Continue implementing the Columbia River Basin Water Supply Development program to deliver additional water supplies for agricultural purposes, meet the water needs for growing communities, and improve streamflow conditions for fish and other wildlife.  
*(\$42.4 million bonds, \$1.5 million other)*
- **Yakima Basin Integrated Plan Water Supply** (Department of Ecology) – Continue implementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan to provide comprehensive, long-term water resources. This includes a habitat improvement program to address the environmental and economic demands that support basin wildlife, irrigation and municipal water supplies.  
*(\$42 million bonds)*
- **Chehalis strategy implementation** (Department of Ecology) – Support the long-term flood damage reduction and aquatic species restoration plan in the Chehalis River basin.  
*(\$70 million bonds)*

- **Nooksack Basin flood prevention** (Department of Ecology) – Support state, provincial, tribal and local government planning to reduce flood hazards and restore ecosystem function in the Nooksack Basin and Sumas Prairie. Funding will also support project development and implementation to reduce flood risk in communities.

*(\$3.9 million GF-S)*

- **Upper Columbia and Nooksack adjudications** (Department of Ecology) – Prepare and file water right adjudications in the upper Columbia River (Water Resource Inventory Area 58) and Nooksack (Water Resource Inventory Area 1) watersheds. Adjudications resolve water right disputes by determining who has the legal right to use water, and the priority and quantity of each right.

*(\$4.3 million GF-S)*

- **Walla Walla 2050 water management plan** (Department of Ecology) – Proposed legislation would authorize projects that improve water supplies to benefit in-stream resources and out-of-stream uses. The proposal would coordinate efforts to implement the Walla Walla 2050 water management plan.

## Align harvest, hatcheries and hydropower with salmon recovery

### Harvest management

Preventing overharvest of commercial and recreational fisheries is key to rebuilding critically low stocks and meeting the state’s co-management responsibilities with Washington tribes. Inslee’s budget creates a robust monitoring program to ensure recreational and commercial salmon and steelhead harvests are within permit limits. This would also demonstrate accountability on the state’s share of salmon harvest and ramp up enforcement and prosecution of fisheries crimes.



*Children watch salmon at Spring Creek Fish Hatchery (Photo -USFWS)*

The governor proposes the following harvest management investments this biennium:

- **Fisheries enforcement compliance:** Fund additional WDFW enforcement officers to increase fishery compliance since officers are encountering more recreational harvesters than ever before and find that many take more salmon than allowed.  
*(\$2.7 million GF-S)*
- **Salmon and steelhead monitoring:** Continue work by WDFW to improve Puget Sound steelhead spawning estimates. Funding would also help the state continue monitoring salmon migration to inform recreational fishery management decisions.  
*(\$1.6 million GF-S)*
- **Building salmon team capacity:** Salmon harvest management requires extensive data and modeling to understand fisheries impact and maintain fishing opportunities. Ongoing funding is provided to WDFW to provide additional analysis to better inform fisheries co-management negotiations with federal and tribal partners.  
*(\$680,000 GF-S)*

## Hatcheries

State hatcheries provide fish for harvest and help meet tribal treaty obligations. Inslee’s budget proposal provides additional investments in hatcheries. This includes additional ongoing hatchery maintenance funding and one-time support of fish production at the Toutle and Skamania River hatcheries resulting from a shortfall in federal Mitchell Act funding. It also includes extending a grant to the Lummi Tribe for improvements at the Skookum hatchery. (\$4.5 million GF-S)

Inslee’s budget also funds the design and permitting for construction of a new hatchery on the Deschutes River in Thurston County to increase Chinook salmon production in south Puget Sound. (\$12 million bonds)

## Address predation and food web issues for salmon

As people modified habitat, they upset the food webs, the interconnected food chains in an ecosystem. Food webs became more accommodating to predators

and more hostile to salmon. Managing predators is a complicated issue, confounded by scientific uncertainty and ethical issues. Consider California sea lions, which are protected under federal law, yet have greatly increased their numbers in Washington. Pinnipeds (seals and sea lions) take full advantage of dams, fishways, and other habitat modifications to eat large amounts of juvenile and adult salmon.

The following investments implement the governor’s priority to reduce impacts from predators such as seals and sea lions:

- **Columbia River pinniped predation:** Fund work by the WDFW to reduce the high number of sea lions eating salmon in the Columbia River. (\$1.5 million GF-S)
- **Salish Sea marine mammal surveys:** Expand Department of Fish and Wildlife surveys of diets of seals and sea lions in the Salish Sea and identify nonlethal actions to deter them from eating salmon and steelhead. (\$940,000 GF-S)



# Salmon strategic agenda

## Summary of investments, 2023-2025 operating and capital budgets

Proposal	Agency	Amount
<b>PROTECT AND RESTORE VITAL SALMON HABITAT</b>		
<b>Regulatory protection</b>		
Growth Management Act update for salmon habitat	Commerce	\$5,494,000
<b>Riparian management</b>		
Riparian program evaluation	Office of Financial Management	\$480,000
Integrated science hub for agriculture	Conservation Commission	\$1,250,000
Riparian public education	Conservation Commission	\$2,000,000
Voluntary Stewardship Program monitoring	Conservation Commission	\$1,420,000
Riparian systems assessment	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,994,000
River migration and stream mapping for salmon	Ecology	\$354,000
Statewide lidar acquisition and refresh	Natural Resources	\$7,756,000
Riparian coordinator	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$398,000
<b>Voluntary protection and restoration</b>		
Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$25,492,200
Floodplains by Design	Ecology	\$49,800,000
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Program	Puget Sound Partnership	\$50,000,000
Salmon Recovery Funding Board	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$115,000,000
Salmon recovery region and lead entity capacity	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$4,472,000
Washington Coast Restoration and Resiliency Initiative	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$17,563,000
Duckabush-Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project	Fish and Wildlife	\$71,000,000
Watershed Resilience Action Plan for Snohomish	Natural Resources	\$2,864,000

<b>Restoration of habitat on working lands</b>		
Riparian Conservation Grant Program	Conservation Commission	\$100,000,000
Conservation technical assistance	Conservation Commission	\$10,000,000
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	Conservation Commission	\$15,000,000
Forest Riparian Easement Program	Natural Resources	\$10,000,000
Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program	Natural Resources	\$5,020,000
Salmon Riparian Restoration Program	Conservation Commission	\$3,000,000
Reforestation Strategy	Natural Resources	\$2,066,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$502,423,200</b>

<b>INVEST IN CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SALMON AND PEOPLE</b>		
<b>Toxics reduction</b>		
Tire dust in stormwater	Ecology	\$5,195,000
Toxic tire wear chemical	Ecology	\$2,702,000
Emerging toxics in Chinook salmon and Southern Resident killer whale	Fish and Wildlife	\$4,816,000
<b>Stormwater and wastewater infrastructure improvements</b>		
Addressing nonpoint pollution	Ecology	\$2,256,000
Municipal wastewater permitting	Ecology	\$5,002,000
Stormwater Financial Assistance Program	Ecology	\$68,000,000
Stormwater public-private partnerships	Ecology	\$3,000,000
Stormwater retrofits	Transportation	\$20,000,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$110,971,000</b>

**CORRECT FISH PASSAGE BARRIERS AND RESTORE SALMON ACCESS TO HISTORICAL HABITAT**

Fish passage barrier removal		
Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board	Fish and Wildlife	\$48,146,000
Family Forest Fish Passage Program	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$10,870,000
Toutle River fish collection facility upgrades	Fish and Wildlife	\$17,321,000
Hood Canal Bridge Fish Passage	Recreation and Conservation Office	\$3,600,000
Analyze new electrical generation and transmission for Lower Snake River dam removal	Commerce	\$5,000,000
Analyze of barge transportation options for the lower Snake River dams	Transportation	\$5,000,000
Reintroduction		
Upper Columbia River reintroduction	Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000
Preventing future fish passage barriers		
Fish passage rulemaking	Fish and Wildlife	\$388,000
Statewide barrier prioritization	Fish and Wildlife	\$584,000
Fish Passage Maintenance Team	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,482,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$95,391,000</b>

**PROTECT AND MANAGE OUR STATE'S WATERS**

Streamflow policy support	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,037,000
Streamflow Restoration Program	Ecology	\$40,000,000
Water Irrigation Efficiencies Program	Conservation Commission	\$3,000,000
Columbia River Water Supply Development Program	Ecology	\$43,850,000
Drought preparedness and response	Ecology	\$5,500,000
Upper Columbia and Nooksack adjudications	Ecology	\$4,274,000
Yakima Basin Integrated Plan Water Supply	Ecology	\$42,000,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$139,661,000</b>

**ALIGN HARVEST, HATCHERIES, AND HYDROPOWER WITH SALMON RECOVERY**

Harvest management		
Fisheries enforcement compliance	Fish and Wildlife	\$2,714,000
Salmon and steelhead monitoring	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,644,000
Building Salmon Team capacity	Fish and Wildlife	\$680,000
Hatchery investments		
Toutle and Skamania River hatcheries	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,896,000
Support of tribal hatcheries	Fish and Wildlife	\$900,000
Critical infrastructure maintenance	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,771,000
Deschutes River Hatchery	Fish and Wildlife	\$12,000,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$21,605,000</b>

**ADDRESS PREDATION AND FOOD WEB ISSUES FOR SALMON**

Pinniped management		
Columbia River pinniped predation	Fish and Wildlife	\$1,506,000
Salish Sea marine mammal surveys	Fish and Wildlife	\$940,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$2,446,000</b>

	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$872,497,200</b>
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