



NOAA FISHERIES SERVICE

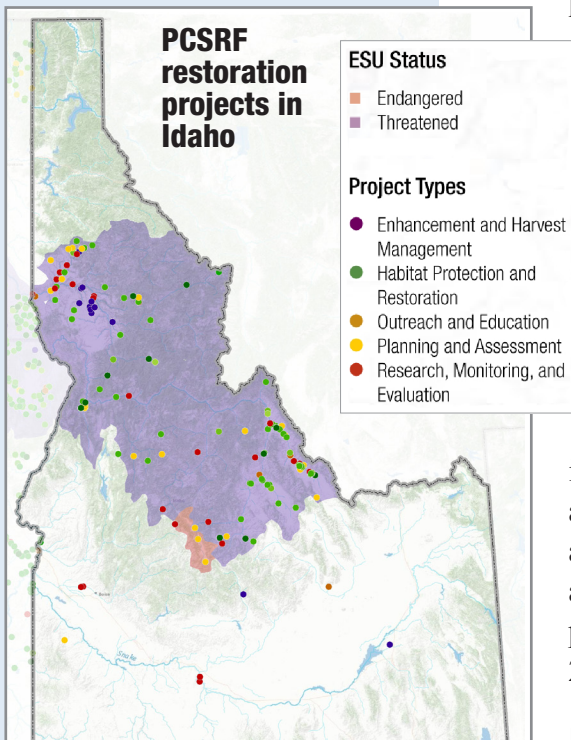
The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund advances the protection, restoration, and conservation of Pacific salmon and their habitats. The program also plays a vital role in supporting the economies of local communities from California to Alaska, upholding Tribal Treaty fishing rights and subsistence fishing traditions, and restoring salmon populations to productive and viable levels along the entire West Coast.

Economic Benefits of Salmon Restoration in Idaho

Pacific salmon and steelhead are much more than essential elements of a healthy Pacific Coast ecosystem; they are cultural icons woven into the fabric of local communities and economies. Salmon runs tie the region's people to the landscape, but pressures from a changing environment and human activities have compromised the strength of these runs. The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in 2000 to reverse the declines of Pacific salmon and steelhead, supporting conservation efforts in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, and Nevada. The program is essential to preventing the extinction of threatened and endangered populations and, in many cases, has stabilized the populations and contributed to their recovery course.

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Over the past 11 years, PCSRF catalyzed the development of a vibrant community of salmon restoration experts and fostered indispensable partnerships among land owners, local governments, and state, tribal and Federal agencies. The collaborative nature and strong scientific foundation of PCSRF restoration efforts ensures that funds are effectively and efficiently benefiting salmon populations and their habitats.



NOAA Fisheries, the agency charged with administering PCSRF's competitive grants process, has awarded states and tribes an average of \$73 million annually since the program's inception. The program has also leveraged nearly \$563 million in total matching state funds. These investments have significant impacts on local economies and support local job development. A \$1 million investment in watershed restoration, of which PCSRF funding plays a significant role, results in 15 new or sustained jobs and \$1.86 million in total economic activity (Nielsen-Pincus and Moseley 2009).

Every dollar invested in salmon restoration travels through the economy in several ways: Restoration project managers hire consultants, contractors, and employees to design, implement, and maintain projects; consultants and contractors hire field crews, rent or purchase equipment, and buy goods and services; and employees spend wages on goods and services to support their livelihoods in their own community (Nielsen-Pincus and Moseley 2009).



Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

With this funding and these jobs, states and tribes have undertaken over 10,200 projects, resulting in significant changes in salmon habitat conditions and availability. Since 2000, access to over 879,000 acres of spawning and rearing habitat has been restored and protected for salmon and now they can migrate through 5,300 miles of previously inaccessible streams. The program has also established robust planning and monitoring programs to support prioritization and tracking for salmon and steelhead population conservation.

In Idaho State alone, the Idaho Office of Species Conservation has received nearly \$23 million in PCSRF funds with an additional \$10.6 million in state matching funds. These funds have supported the implementation of 216 projects and the restoration of nearly 3,500 acres of habitat since 2000. In August 2010, for example, the Idaho Office of Species Conservation, together with the Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Program and the Lemhi Soil and Water Conservation District, restored access to 4 miles of stream on Iron Creek, an important tributary of the Salmon River, by replacing a culvert with a modular steel bridge. The culvert created a velocity barrier to several species and life stages of salmon and steelhead, including Snake River spring/summer Chinook, Snake River steelhead, and Snake River sockeye. It also posed

a threat to resident bull trout. When flow conditions are suitable for migration, this watershed provides important spawning and rearing habitat for these species. This culvert replacement project, together with other efforts, helps to restore year-round connection between Iron Creek and the mainstem Salmon River.



Iron Creek before culvert replacement



Iron Creek after culvert replacement

PCSRF’s role in restoring the region’s salmon runs to healthy, viable levels is critical but just as important is the program’s role in supporting the economies of local communities, like Lemhi County, where salmon are integral to the cultural landscape.

Idaho State Performance Measures FY 2000-2010		
Output	Indicator	Completed
Instream Habitat Projects	Stream Miles Treated	17.5
Wetland Habitat Projects	Acres Created	--
	Acres Treated	--
Estuarine Habitat Projects	Acres Created	--
	Acres Treated	--
Land Acquisition Projects	Acres Acquired or Protected	2,670
	Stream Bank Miles Acquired or Protected	23.65
Riparian Habitat Projects	Stream Miles Treated	54
	Acres Treated	780
Upland Habitat Projects	Acres Treated	2,622
Fish Passage Projects	Number of Barriers Removed	87
	Stream Miles Opened	497
	Number of Fish Screens Installed	4
Monitoring Projects	Stream Miles Monitored	71,377