

# **Puget Sound Partnership and Recovery Implementation Technical Team 2011 Three Year Work Program Review WRIA 8 Watershed**

## Introduction

The 2011 Three-Year Work Program Update is the sixth year of implementation since the Recovery Plan was finalized in 2005. The Puget Sound Partnership, as the regional organization for salmon recovery, along with the Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT), as the NOAA-appointed regional technical team for salmon recovery, perform an assessment of the development and review of these work programs in order to be as effective as possible in the coming years. These work programs are intended to provide a road map for implementation of the salmon recovery plans and to help establish a recovery trajectory for the next three years of implementation.

The feedback below is intended to assist the watershed recovery plan implementation team as it continues to address actions and implementation of their salmon recovery plan. The feedback is also used by the RITT, the Recovery Council, and the Puget Sound Partnership to inform the continued development and implementation of the regional work program. This includes advancing on issues such as adaptive management, all H integration, and capacity within the watershed teams. The feedback will also stimulate further discussion of recovery objectives to determine what the best investments are for salmon recovery over the next three years.

## Guidance for the 2011 work program update reviews

Factors to be considered by the RITT in performing its technical review of the Update included:

- 1) *Consistency question*: Are the suites of actions and top priorities identified in the watershed's three-year work plan/program consistent with the hypotheses and strategies identified in the Recovery Plan (Volume I and II of the Recovery Plan, NOAA supplement)?
- 2) *Pace/Status question*: Is implementation of the salmon recovery plan on-track for achieving the 10-year goal(s)? If not, why and what are the key priorities to move forward?
- 3) *Sequence/Timing question*: Is the sequencing and timing of actions appropriate for the current stage of implementation?
- 4) *Next big challenge question*: Does the three-year work plan/program reflect any new challenges or adaptive management needs that have arisen over the past year?

Watersheds were also provided with the following four questions, answers to which the Recovery Council Work Group and the Partnership ecosystem recovery coordinators assessed in performing their policy review of the three-year work program:

- 1) *Consistency question*: Are the suites of actions and top priorities identified in the watershed's three-year work plan/program consistent with the needs identified in the Recovery Chapter (Volume I and II of the Recovery Plan, NOAA supplement)? Are the

suites of actions and top priorities identified in the watershed's three-year work plan/program consistent with the Action Agenda?

- 2) *Pace/Status question*: Is implementation of salmon recovery on-track for achieving the 10-year goals?
- 3) *What is needed question*: What type of support is needed to help support this watershed in achieving its recovery chapter goals? Are there any changes needed in the suites of actions to achieve the watershed's recovery chapter goals?
- 4) *Next big challenge question*: Does the three-year work program reflect any new challenges or adaptive management needs that have arisen over the past year either within the watershed or across the region?

## **Review**

*The following review consists of four components:*

1. Regional technical review that identifies and discusses technical topics of regional concern
2. Watershed-specific technical review focusing on the specific above-mentioned technical questions and the work being done in the watershed as reflected by the three year work plan
3. Regional policy review that identifies and discusses policy topics of regional concern
4. Watershed-specific policy review focusing on the specific above-mentioned policy questions and the work being done in the watershed as reflected by the three year work plan. These four components are the complete work plan review.

## **I. Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team Review**

The RITT reviewed each of the fourteen individual watershed chapter's salmon recovery three-year work program updates in May and June 2011. The RITT evaluated each individual watershed according to the four questions provided above. In the review, the RITT identified a common set of regional review comments for technical feedback that are applicable to all fourteen watersheds, as well as watershed specific feedback using the four questions. The regional review, along with the watershed specific review comments, are included below.

### **Regional Technical Review: 2011 Three-Year Work Plans – Common Themes**

#### **H integration**

In most watersheds the recognized group (lead entity) used by the Partnership as a point of contact for salmon recovery planning, implementation, and status assessment is charged with only a subset of the actions needed for salmon recovery. For example, the Skagit Watershed Council's purview only extends to voluntary habitat restoration and protection through acquisition. However, salmon recovery in every watershed requires significant action in all of the so-called H's: habitat restoration, habitat protection, harvest management, and hatchery management. Because most of the lead entities are limited in their scope, the three-year workplans we reviewed are not comprehensive across all Hs, and we are not able to adequately evaluate the integration of actions across all Hs.

There is a regional need to form more comprehensive watershed forums or groups, with the capability and commitment to implement and coordinate recovery plan actions for all Hs. This issue, and the obvious lack of intentional H integration, has hampered RITT review of 3 year work plans since their inception. We suggest that the Recovery Council work with the co-managers and others to take a strong role in forming functional watershed-level groups for implementing and coordinating actions for all Hs.

#### Monitoring - Status and Trends of Habitat

Most watersheds have no organized, systematic way of monitoring habitat status and trends. This is especially important for assessing the true progress of salmon recovery in Puget Sound, because most watersheds' recovery plans require that existing habitat be protected. For example, the Skagit plan stipulates that approximately 60% of the habitat burden (which includes habitat protection and habitat restoration) needed for achieving the Chinook recovery goals is based on protecting existing habitat, defined as the amount and quality of habitat in 2005. Thus, tracking whether the quantity and quality of existing habitat is changing is an important need for recovery plan implementation. Continued lack of this information is not necessarily neutral to salmon recovery because losses in habitat may not be reversible or economically feasible, thus limiting options to adaptively manage the issue in the future. Ignoring this necessary status and trends monitoring only serves to hide potential problems with habitat loss (out of sight, out of mind). Without status and trends information it is impossible to evaluate the success of recovery plan implementation to date.

A topic related to status and trends monitoring of habitat is the need for a "balance sheet" system to account for habitat related to mitigation projects. All Puget Sound Chinook recovery plans require a net gain in salmon habitat. Any use of mitigation strategies for damaged habitat needs to ensure that there is not any loss at the scale that Puget Sound Chinook populations operate. Monitoring the big picture for all mitigation programs in the context of individual Puget Sound Chinook salmon populations is critical because mitigation does not always occur on site within the same habitat type, nor does it consistently restore natural process (often engineered habitat). Some possible consequences of mitigating habitat damage using these procedures are:

- an influence to species or populations other than those damaged by the habitat action (different site, different habitat type)
- a lack of functioning and sustainable habitat (limitations in restoring natural processes that form and sustain habitat).

Without keeping a detailed "balance sheet" of changes in habitat quantity, quality, and location, it is possible that the mitigation process ultimately produces no net gain in habitat.

#### Protection of ecosystem functions and habitat

Protection of existing well-functioning habitat is an essential component of salmon recovery in Puget Sound. Most watershed groups continue to express concerns about ongoing degradation and loss of habitat. Their concerns are supported by habitat change analyses that document continued loss of key habitats in a number of Puget Sound watersheds, with little change in the rate of loss since the listing of Puget Sound Chinook in 1999. Some watersheds have noted that habitat loss may be offsetting any gains they are making through restoration projects.

While habitat restoration can be accomplished through the watershed groups, given adequate funding, protection of existing habitat is mainly reliant on local regulations and their enforcement. Many local, state, and federal policy drivers impact salmon habitat, for example, the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), Growth Management Act (GMA), state Hydraulic Permit Approvals (HPA), NOAA's reviews of federal actions under Section 7 of the ESA, and the Army Corps of Engineers' revised levee vegetation management policy.

During 2010, the RITT was briefed on the SMA, GMA, and HPA in order to better understand how practical implementation of habitat protection could be better incorporated into salmon recovery. While these acts all include some consideration of environmental protection needs, they also require regulators to balance a number of other societal benefits, such as economic development and access to the shoreline and navigable waters. We found that none of these acts is sufficiently integrated with the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan for us to be able to provide specific guidance regarding how habitat protection should be implemented to support salmon recovery. Therefore, while some of our watershed-specific comments suggest ways that individual watershed groups could better integrate habitat protection into their recovery plan implementation, we also recognize that much of the solution to this problem lies in revising the underlying planning processes. We suggest that the Recovery Council, the watershed groups, and the RITT should work together to develop ways to provide the technical input for integrating, to a greater extent, actions that promote salmon recovery into these local and regional decisions and regulations affecting salmon habitat.

#### Funding for monitoring

Salmonids and the ecosystems on which they depend are naturally dynamic. For this reason, and because our understanding of both salmonids and their ecosystems is incomplete, adaptive management is necessary. Adaptive management, however, cannot proceed without monitoring, and monitoring requires stable funding.

A recent meta-analysis of >37,000 river restoration projects nationwide found that few included any form of monitoring, and most that did were not designed to monitor project effectiveness or to distribute monitoring results (Bernhardt et al. 2005). The authors concluded that opportunities to improve future practices by learning from successes and failures were being lost, particularly for small-sized projects whose cumulative cost and extent exceeded those of larger, better monitored projects.

The Puget Sound region, like the rest of the country, needs to elevate its prioritization of monitoring – not just effectiveness monitoring of restoration projects, but also other types of monitoring (e.g., status and trends monitoring) of the numerous ecological endpoints relevant to listed salmonids. A critical impediment to additional monitoring is adequate funding. Some funding sources explicitly exclude monitoring proposals; others simply give higher priority to habitat manipulation than to monitoring. We encourage all funding sources to recognize the need to allocate a portion of resources to monitoring.

#### Adaptive Management and Monitoring

One of the biggest challenges for implementing the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan is the development of substantive but also realistic, useful, and applicable adaptive management plans

at the watershed level. The NOAA Supplement to the Puget Sound Recovery Plan identified these as the key tool for addressing the scientific uncertainties inherent in the Plan. A number of watersheds have made good progress on development of adaptive management and monitoring plans. Meanwhile, the RITT has embarked on development of a general approach that can be tailored to each watershed's plan while providing a means of evaluating progress across watersheds. While much progress was made in 2010 on both fronts, most watersheds' adaptive management plans remain incomplete.

The RITT has developed a draft framework for adaptive management and monitoring, both to support individual watershed's needs and to integrate the watersheds' work through a common terminology and template at the regional scale. The draft framework is in the process of being finalized with the intent of distribution later this year. The framework has been applied, with RITT support, in three "case study" watersheds – San Juan Islands, Skagit, and Hood Canal – using the Open Standards for Conservation planning approach, in order to:

- 1) identify needs,
- 2) provide a consistent template for planning and prioritizing monitoring,
- 3) develop a process for refining short-term objectives and 10-year goals, and
- 4) increase the technical capacity of the watersheds to complete these adaptive management and monitoring plans.

Expansion of RITT support to work with other watersheds has also begun and will continue in 2011 and 2012. Although RITT support is available to each watershed, the process of building the adaptive management and monitoring plans will still demand time, commitment, and resources from the watershed leads, planners and implementers of actions associated with the Recovery Plan.

#### Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change is expected to affect the environmental and ecological processes that, in turn, control the quality and quantity of habitats for Pacific salmon. This cascade of changes is the subject of global and regional research, modeling, and planning efforts. For the Recovery Council, RITT, Puget Sound Partnership, watershed groups, and other salmon recovery entities, climate change is likely to become an increasingly important issue when considering restoration actions. Specific watershed-scale planning regarding the effects of climate change on salmon and their habitats will require additional study. However, current empirical data clearly demonstrate increased air temperatures in the Pacific Northwest during the 20th century, and regional climate models predict that this trend will continue. Increasing air temperatures will result in changes to watershed hydrology such as the magnitude and timing of peak and base flows. In addition to changes in watershed hydrology, it is anticipated that climate change will result in changes to ocean acidity, salinity, biodiversity, temperature, currents and coastal circulation, as well as sea level. Salmon production is intimately linked with these variables.

As ecosystem processes and functions respond to climate change, salmon recovery strategies will need to adapt to these changing environmental conditions. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan and accompanying NOAA Supplement both indicate that climate change impacts on salmon need to be considered in evaluating recovery. The NOAA Supplement identifies climate change

as one of several “specific technical and policy issues for regional adaptive management and monitoring.” The RITT will work with the Puget Sound Partnership, and other stakeholders to develop of adaptive management plans that consider climate change.

Those interested in “a place-based exchange of information about emerging climate, climate impacts, and climate adaptation science in the Pacific Northwest” should consider attending the second annual Pacific Northwest Climate Science Conference, scheduled September 13-14, 2011 in Seattle, Washington. Details on registration and abstract submission can be found at <http://ces.washington.edu/cig/outreach/pnwscienceconf2011/>.

The following online references synthesize various agencies’ efforts at understanding the potential impacts of climate change on natural resources in Washington State:

University of Washington Climate Impacts Group. 2009. The Washington climate change impacts assessment: Evaluating Washington's future in a changing climate.

<http://ces.washington.edu/cig/res/ia/waccia.shtml>

University of Washington Climate Impacts Group. 2010. Hydrologic climate change scenarios for the Pacific Northwest Columbia River basin and coastal drainages.

<http://www.hydro.washington.edu/2860/>

Lawler, J.J. and M. Mathias. 2007. Climate change and the future of biodiversity in Washington. Report prepared for the Washington Biodiversity Council.

<http://www.biodiversity.wa.gov/documents/WA-Climate-BiodiversityReport.pdf>

National Wildlife Federation. 2009. Setting the stage: Ideas for safeguarding Washington’s fish and wildlife in an era of climate change.

[http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/cwcs/nwf\\_climatechange09.pdf](http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/cwcs/nwf_climatechange09.pdf)

For a comprehensive listing of resources regarding climate change impacts, preparation, and adaptation, see the Washington Department of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife websites:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/ipa\\_resources.htm](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/ipa_resources.htm)

[http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/climate\\_change/](http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/climate_change/)

### **Watershed Specific Technical Review: WRIA 8 Watershed**

The 2011 update to the Three-Year Implementation Plan for the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed addressed many of the concerns and questions as well as implemented several recommendations made by the RITT on the 2010 Three-Year Plan.

- 1) Are the suites of Actions and top priorities identified in the watershed’s three year work plan/program consistent with the hypotheses and strategies identified in the Recovery Plan (Volume I and II of the Recovery Plan, NOAA supplement)?***

This update identifies capital projects that have been added which are consistent with the watershed's strategies, projects that have been completed, and projects that have been removed. Because the projects have not been prioritized, it is unclear if these projects were completed out of sequence with other priority projects identified on the 3-year list. It would also be helpful if the limiting factor or the life stage that the projects address was in the Three-Year Plan narrative. This would help the reviewer to tie the project back to a particular strategy in the plan and not just the priority areas. The 3-year list is arranged and tiered by priority area and population, however, it is unclear if any of the projects are organized into suites of actions that need to be sequenced together to achieve the desired goals. Discussing how the projects tie together or complement each other to achieve a particular strategy will help to connect the limiting factors to the watershed strategy to the project and the predicted outcome.

Under the sub-heading of Non-Capital actions, several important programmatic actions are listed, including completion of the H-Integration process, "Lakeside Living" workshops and the Green Shorelines Guidebook outreach efforts. However, no specific programmatic actions were identified for supporting regulations that benefit salmon, such as the Growth Management Act (GMA) or the Shoreline Master Program updates. WRIA 8 should identify strategic opportunities to engage in such regulatory update processes to support habitat protection for salmon recovery. The narrative indicated that the WRIA 8 lacks the Staff to track and coordinate programmatic process; however, an extensive evaluation of riparian buffers has prompted a new emphasis for 2011. This is the type of programmatic engagement actions that the RITT encourages.

WRIA 8 Staff and the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council should continue to encourage jurisdictions with the Tier I areas to protect critical habitat through SMPs and Critical Areas Ordinances' (CAOs). Shoreline Master Program updates are one of the most effective programmatic ways a jurisdiction can protect the critical habitats within their Tier I and Migratory Areas identified in the WRIA's recovery plan. Several of the jurisdictions regulate shorelines within areas that have been identified in the WRIA 8 Plan as critical for the recovery of Chinook.

**2) *Is implementation of the salmon recovery plan on-track for achieving the 10-year goal(s)? If not, Why and what are the key priorities to move forward?***

Over the past year, two projects have been removed or completed from the 3-year project list and seven new projects were added or moved up from the 10-year or comprehensive list that is consistent with the WRISA 8 Strategy. Even with the completion of these projects the plan is significantly behind in implementation, funding continues to be an issue with all watersheds, which is why additional emphasis should be placed on programmatic actions.

In terms of advancing implementation of habitat restoration or protection as well as harvest and hatchery management goals, WRIA 8 again indicated that more integration between the "H"s would be beneficial. However, the 3-year update did not discuss the general status of these actions; therefore it was difficult to determine if WRIA 8 made any progress towards reaching any of the goals identified in the Conservation Plan. This is due in part to the RITT not releasing

an Adaptive Management Template that can be used by all of the Watersheds throughout Puget Sound. The RITT continues to modify the Template working with only a few select watersheds to refine the final product. This has impacted the other watersheds ability make significant progress and move forward with Adaptive Management planning.

**3) *Is the sequence and timing of actions appropriate for the current stage of implementation?***

WRIA 8 continues to focus implementation efforts and strategies on priority areas to increase fry colonization and juvenile rearing in the Cedar River. Many of the restoration efforts identified in the 3-year update focus on the creation of habitat conditions that benefit these life-stages. The two projects removed from the list this year focused on improving natural production within the Issaquah Watershed. As jurisdictions update their Shoreline Master Programs and Critical Areas Ordinances, the WRIA jurisdictions should consider ways that these processes can improve habitat protection in these priority areas.

Sequencing and prioritization within areas of the watershed or sub-watersheds remains unclear. A process to determine if a project in one location of the watershed or sub-watershed should be completed before a project in another area or the watershed remains unclear and needs to be evaluated. As with most of the watersheds within Puget Sound, projects in WRIA 8 are completed as project proponents present them during funding cycles. Stable, predictable funding continues to be a hindrance to implementation of capital projects, however, the connection as to how funding affects a jurisdiction's ability to improve regulatory protection or promote programmatic actions that protect habitat is unclear. Land use continues to be the biggest threat to habitat within the WRIA.

**4) *Does the three-year work plan/program reflect any new challenges or adaptive management needs that have arisen over the past year?***

WRIA 8 did not identify any changes in the priorities or recovery strategies from previous years. WRIA 8 has gathered and analyzed habitat status and trends information concerning riparian cover and determined that it continues to be impacted within the Urban Growth Area (UGA) Boundary by associated land use practices. The riparian areas outside of the UGA are relatively stable with only slight alterations.

Several challenges that were mentioned by the RITT last year were not included in the WRIA's 2011 3-year work plan update include; procedures for reviewing aquatic habitat restoration projects in King County's Agricultural Production District as outlined in King County Code 21A.24.381, the revision of policies concerning vegetation management on levees that are part of Public Law (PL) 84-99 program, and proposed revisions in the Draft Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan. Any of these issues individually could have a potential impact on the overall effectiveness of the actions implemented in the Conservation Plan. Collectively these new challenges could significantly impact the effectiveness actions identified in the Conservation Plan and their desired effects to improve habitat or improve the overall condition of the populations.

Ordinance 16581, the public rule related to public safety and the placement of large wood in county rivers, was the only issue mentioned in this year's up-date, it has the potential to impede implementation of large woody debris (LWD) projects on the WRIA 8 3-year and 10-year project lists as well as those on the comprehensive list. During the analysis that lead up to the Limiting Factors Report (LFR) and based on the findings of Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT), LWD was determined to be critical to habitat restoration and salmon recovery. This ordinance significantly restricts WRIA 8's ability to correct a habitat factor that limits salmon recovery and could diminish the effectiveness of their recovery plan and increases the risk that recovery cannot be achieved in this watershed. Recent events concerning the removal of LWD and the restoration of habitat forming processes that created critical habitat of the recovery of Chinook within in the Cedar Rapids project area has cast significant doubt on whether the WRIA 8 Recovery Council will be able to implement the necessary actions to restore the Cedar River Population of ESA listed Chinook.

## **II. Policy Review Comments**

The Recovery Council Work Group is an interdisciplinary policy team of tribal, federal, state, and local agency policy staff. The team developed both general comments on common themes across the watersheds within the region, as well as significant advancements and issues needing advancement that are watershed specific. The general and watershed specific comments follow below.

### **Regional Policy Review: 2011 Three-Year Work Plan – Common Themes**

It has been twelve years since the listing of Puget Sound Chinook. Although there has considerable advances towards recovery, significant difficult challenges remain. The following is our sense of some of these key challenges. We acknowledge the complexities and enormous efforts undertaken to advance recovery, and the Region remains steadfast in its support of the watershed approach to salmon recovery.

The Region wants to again highlight the significant amount of thought, time, and energy that each of the watershed groups put into updating their specific three-year work plans – they continue to be more sophisticated and are critical in the work of implementing recovery. The work plan is becoming more refined, and ultimately is helping advance regional recovery through a strategic process that results in the most important projects being done.

We appreciate the efforts of the watersheds, and look forward to further refining this process and its utility in the future.

### **Continue to Support Multi-Level Relationships and Discussions**

Decisions that affect salmon recovery are made at the federal, state, and regional scales and are often in need of reconciliation at the watershed level. The Region remains committed to supporting difficult conversations that are relevant to salmon recovery to find common ground

and common solutions. This includes decisions around land use, how to sequence and identify regionally significant actions, and the functional relationships within the Action Agenda.

### **Focus on Salmon Recovery**

The work to recover the Puget Sound ESU is complex, multi-faceted, and is being advanced in many different forums. This includes the effort to integrate decisions across the H's, adaptively manage the salmon recovery plan, refine the Action Agenda, participate in the development of LIOs, and support the integration of salmon recovery into shoreline master program updates. The salmon recovery community must engage in all these arenas, but it is also critically important to focus the time and resources in a way that leads to recovery of salmon. The Region recognizes that implementation of salmon recovery actions remains a high priority and is committed to continuing to strengthen and implement the salmon recovery plan to realize this goal.

### **Protecting Ecosystem Functions**

The protection of existing habitat is essential to supporting healthy ecosystem functions. Improving our ability to protect habitat continues to be a high priority for the Region. There are several timely initiatives associated with our ability to protect habitat underway right now, including the Shoreline Master Program Updates and response to the Biological Opinion on FEMA's NFIP. Other tools necessary for this work include voluntary efforts, technical assistance, incentives, education and outreach work, and acquisition of property. The Region recognizes the importance of these tools and initiatives and supports continued work to refine and improve our use.

### **Adaptive Management and Monitoring**

The development of a coordinated watershed/regional monitoring and adaptive management program remains a high priority for the region. This is key to strengthen recovery chapter implementation, adaptation, and overall assessment of recovery efforts. Many of the watersheds indicated the challenges of advancing this work, due in part to the limited regional and watershed capacity

The Region continues to be committed to advancing adaptive management in a way that describes the relationship between habitat, harvest, hatchery, and hydropower management decisions. The following describes several actions occurring at the regional scale to advance this effort:

- Compilation of VSP monitoring data throughout the Sound by NOAA and co-managers;
- Establishment of the Salmonid Work Group with PSP, NOAA, and USFWS to develop an assessment of ongoing VSP monitoring and how it relates to listed Chinook, steelhead, and summer chum.
- Framework to link together the hypotheses and monitoring information associated with each of the watershed chapters and the regional chapter information. This has been developed by the RITT and is now being tailored to the watersheds, starting with three (San Juan, Skagit, and Hood Canal)
- RITT/PSP commitment to work with all the watersheds to tailor the monitoring and adaptive management framework/template and support monitoring and adaptive management plan development.

To be successful in this work, a significant amount of resources are, and will continue to be, needed. In addition, the right people must be at the table, including the technical and policy experts in the hatchery, harvest, habitat protection, habitat restoration, and hydropower sectors.

### **Emerging Issues Affecting Salmon Recovery**

There continues to be issues that emerge that can ultimately affect the trajectory of recovery. Local, state, tribal, and federal representatives in the salmon community should continue to engage and connect salmon recovery needs to such discussions and coordinate messages that offer the broadest level of support possible. Such initiatives include:

- Shoreline Master Program updates: Occurring across the Puget Sound and is critically important for maintaining and improving the ecosystem functions associated with the riparian habitat and freshwater and nearshore systems that support salmon.
- FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program: Local Jurisdictions are responding to a NOAA/NMFS Biological Opinion on the program that will impact how and where development occurs in the floodplains across the Sound.
- Corps of Engineers Levee Vegetation Management Policy: The Corps is working on an approach to vegetation management on levees along rivers and streams that contain salmon.
- Large Woody Debris Installation: Jurisdictions are balancing the need for sustainable, functional salmon habitat with boater safety and flood management.
- Hatchery Genetic Management Plans: their development their connection to the Puget Sound Harvest Management Plan and watershed plans aimed at system recovery

### **Funding**

The Salmon Recovery Plan identified a need for a \$120 million investment per year for the first ten years. This represents the need for both a sustained investment that is consistent and reliable for capital and non-capital actions, as well a protection of the existing resources. We are falling short of this need to make salmon recovery successful and it is imperative that the Region and its partners continue to think broadly about diversified funding sources. Leveraging the efforts of others, and forging new relationships with non-traditional allies will only help increase efficiencies to advance recovery. The Region is committed to exploring creative ways to leverage and secure new funding for salmon and ecosystem recovery.

## **Watershed Specific Policy Review: WRIA 8 Watershed**

### *Significant Advancements*

- The December 2010 WRIA 8 Summit highlighted accomplishments to date, and provided an opportunity to track recovery plan progress, including results of the programmatic implementation survey.
- The watershed continues to have a strong emphasis on programmatic actions to advance salmon recovery, especially outreach and education efforts which are a model for informing and engaging landowners and the public in salmon recovery.
- The watershed is advancing monitoring and adaptive management, including incorporating regional guidance into monitoring plans, cumulative effectiveness monitoring via spawner surveys and outmigrant trapping, continuing habitat status and trends monitoring

for Cedar River and wadeable streams in Tier 1 and 2 priority areas, continuing to update the WRIA 8 plan as new information is available, and working with the Puget Sound Partnership and the Recovery Implementation Technical Team to initiate a WRIA 8 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework. King County also received an EPA Watershed Assistance grant to conduct monitoring of aquatic/riparian habitats in WRIA 8.

### *Issues to Advance*

- Work with the Partnership to track land use and other policies that will benefit salmon.
- It is important to continue efforts to identify willing landowners to undertake lakeshore restoration on private property, and pursue a similar strategy in priority riparian areas. Consider partnerships with the building, inspection, landscape design, and/or real estate industry to help foster community leadership. The watershed should encourage and advance pilot projects that clearly demonstrate the goals of functioning habitat through the Green Shorelines program.
- Working with the RITT, co-managers, and PSP staff to determine the role of hatchery-origin spawners on the Sammamish spawning grounds is important.
- The watershed should continue to work with the Salmon Recovery Council and NOAA-Fisheries to resolve issues around the Population Recovery Approach (PRA).
- The watershed should consider sequencing that weighs actions in relation to population trends of Cedar River Chinook in comparison to Sammamish River Chinook.
- Continued support and capacity for advancing adaptive management and monitoring work with the RITT and Partnership is critically important in order to develop a watershed-scale adaptive management and monitoring plan that integrates WRIA 8's work to date and can be integrated with other watersheds' information at a regional scale. As part of this effort, work to complete the H- Integration process and work with co-managers to implement recommendations.
- Work with partners to assess how external factors, such as changes to land use regulations, management policies, and resource management plans, impact implementation of the WRIA 8 recovery plan. Consider programmatic work to address or influence these factors to improve the watershed's ability to effectively implement salmon recovery actions.
- Providing support for outreach and education efforts to ameliorate conflicts with user groups is important. Functioning habitat-forming processes, such as flooding, sediment transport, and transport of large woody debris are essential to creating and sustain the physical habitat needed to reach habitat recovery goals in WRIA 8. Responses to conflicts arising from human interactions with these processes should consider long-term implications for salmon recovery.
- Continuing to work to ensure the stability of local funding for coordinating salmon work is a critical piece of recovery.
- The watershed should strategically identify near- and long-term capacity needs to continue to effectively implement salmon recovery in the watershed in the face of reduced budgets.