

**Puget Sound Partnership,
Salmon Recovery Council Work Group,
and Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT)**

2012 Three Year Work Program Review

for the

Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

Puget Sound Partnership and Recovery Implementation Technical Team 2012 Three Year Work Program Review Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

Introduction

The 2011 Three-Year Work Program Update is the seventh 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 Salmon Recovery Council Work Group and 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 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 Recovery Council Work Group, the Puget Sound Partnership and the RITT 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 2012 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. *a regional technical review that identifies and discusses technical topics of regional concern*
2. *a 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. *a regional policy review that identifies and discusses policy topics of regional concern*
4. *a 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-July 2012. 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 technical review and watershed specific technical review comments are included below.

Regional Technical Review: 2012 Three-Year Work Plans – Common Themes

Adaptive Management and Monitoring

One of the biggest challenges for implementing the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan is developing and implementing a useful and applicable approach to adaptive management, both at the watershed level and for Puget Sound as a whole. The NOAA supplement to the recovery plan identified this as one critical missing piece of the plan as originally submitted. Since then, several watershed groups have made good progress towards developing adaptive management and monitoring plans. Meanwhile, the RITT has now completed a general framework for developing watershed adaptive management plans, with the goal of retaining the individual characteristics of each one while also providing a uniform way to evaluate each chapter's

progress in order to understand and adapt the progress of salmon recovery across the entire region.

While adaptive management rests on a solid technical basis associated with monitoring data, it will not be possible to implement without strong policy-level leadership, support, and participation. Later this year the RITT will begin working with all watershed groups on the first parts of deploying the framework that establishes the technical basis. We anticipate that this work will use, and not duplicate or repeat, the work that has already been underway in many watersheds to develop monitoring and adaptive management plans and to revise the recovery plans based on new information. We also anticipate that, assuming the necessary policy-level leadership, this work will lead to broader participation by all parties necessary for salmon recovery, such as fishery resource managers, land use regulators, and restoration project proponents. This broad participation will be necessary for the ultimate success of adaptive management, and we hope that all relevant parties will participate in the early technical stages as well as the later ones that will require policy-level commitments.

We also anticipate that the framework for monitoring will provide a place to include information that may currently be collected in isolation by diverse groups (for example, spawner abundance and hatchery versus wild composition surveys, juvenile abundance monitoring, land cover surveys, fish presence surveys, habitat quality and quantity surveys, etc.). In this way, all relevant monitoring information should become part of the knowledge base of all participants in watershed recovery plan implementation and the subsequent adaptive management of implementation.

H integration

The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan states clearly that actions in Habitat, Hatchery, and Harvest management (the “Hs”) must be coordinated towards recovery of Puget Sound Chinook salmon. While actions are taking place in all these areas, the current three-year work plans do not yet reflect the coordination these actions that we have always felt is necessary. Most watershed groups have expressed frustration that all necessary participants are not working with them to effectively integrate the Hs. We agree, and we share this frustration. As we’ve stated numerous times in the past, it is not possible for the RITT to adequately evaluate these three-year work plans unless they include all significant actions in all the Hs.

We continue to urge the Recovery Council, whose members include all of the key parties in salmon recovery, to provide clear policy direction that all H’s must work together for salmon recovery to progress. We believe that both effectiveness and efficiency of management and recovery dollars will be increased if habitat restoration, habitat protection, harvest management, and hatchery management (including hatchery “reform”) are all part of the same salmon recovery program.

Part of H-integration is assuring that all parties have a common understanding of the status of the salmon resource as well as what actions are needed to move that resource to recovered status. The understanding of what to do is embodied in the watershed recovery chapters. The understanding of the status and trends of the resource is comprised of the population VSP

information, such as time series of spawning escapement, juvenile outmigrant numbers, and recruits per spawner. Some the three-year work plans we reviewed included this information, and we recommend that it be included in all watershed three-year work plans. One benefit we see in this is that the process of gathering basic status and trends information often results in improving the lines of communication between watershed recovery groups and fishery resource managers.

We note that there is some ambiguity as to what kind of information and plans for harvest and hatchery management should be provided for watershed areas where there are no spawning areas for one of the 22 Puget Sound Chinook populations. In general, harvest management actions should be included in three-year work plans for those populations that spawn within a watershed. Therefore, there would be no harvest management discussion for watersheds with no spawning populations. Likewise, discussions of hatchery management actions will generally be included for programs that release fish or take eggs within a watershed. We do note, however, that all watersheds have some hatchery production, including releases into freshwater and/or netpen rearing. Hatchery fish are present in most suitable accessible freshwater and marine habitats in all watersheds and the hatchery actions for these programs should be discussed in the watershed where juvenile fish are released. Therefore, actions to assess the presence and impacts of hatchery fish should be considered and discussed in the watershed where the assessment and impacts are occurring. This means that all watershed plans potentially should be considering actions directed at hatchery fish as part of their discussion and three-year work plans.

Emerging Topics

Importance of nearshore marine and migration corridors to all PS Chinook populations

There is yet to be a consolidation of the local salmon recovery plans in a manner which extends protection and restoration to all populations which transit through nearshore marine and migratory corridor areas. The RITT considers this an emerging topic of concern on a region-wide basis.

Scientists have historically realized the importance of migration corridors to anadromous species during those life history stages when the species moves from one habitat to another. For Chinook salmon, such pathways exist in nearshore marine environments within Puget Sound, as well as in the San Juan Islands, and Georgia and Juan de Fuca straits. These pathways are known to be utilized/followed by multiple (mixed) populations from natal basins into and through nearshore marine areas. These areas include critical habitats for juvenile feeding and rearing, where first summer growth is an important aspect of survival to adult, and also to returning adults. Recent research confirms the importance of these corridors (Fresh and Beamer 2012 draft¹; Morley et al 2012², Toft et al 2007³). In particular, researchers are beginning to document the specific changes and impacts that occur as a result of shoreline armoring and modifications (such as overwater structures), to the ecological structure and foodwebs at these sites.

Each watershed has some portion of nearshore marine habitat to contend with in their Salmon Recovery Plans, but they are managed in considerably different manners dependent on local

circumstances and resources. The local watersheds are not particularly knowledgeable regarding distant populations that may rear in their nearshore areas, nor the significance of protection of their nearshore habitats areas to fish populations that are non-natal. New genetic analyses have given us the ability to distinguish genetic makeup of populations in these zones of mixing. Prior insight about population aggregations in non-natal areas was limited to recovery of coded-wire tags from hatchery populations; this gave us a somewhat limited perspective and required that we consider hatchery fish migrate identically to wild populations. In some cases, the genetic analyses shed new light on transboundary population migrations as well.

Watersheds not on pace: slowing recovery, loss of option

Implementation of the plans continues to not be on pace with the needs of recovery. This slower pace of implementation will have a compounding impact on the ability to recover. Understanding the status of recovery in terms of what changes to the strategies and actions in the plans will be critical in reducing the level of uncertainty associated with recovery.

Formal update of the Recovery Plans

The RITT has completed six years of work-plan reviews based partly on a series of key questions and also with comparison to recovery plan chapters submitted by watershed that posit hypotheses about watershed functions and responses to treatment. Since implementation began in 2005 many of the watersheds have matured in their approaches and are pursuing directions and actions that are not consistent with their original plans and hypotheses. In many ways this is adaptive management in action. However, the RITT is increasingly less reliant on individual chapters and hypotheses therein and is turning to the history of work plan reviews and information gathered from PSP staff and direct, but infrequent, liaison with watershed groups and lead entities. Recovery plans are not regulatory decisions by NOAA but satisfy their obligation under the ESA §4(f) to identify conservation and survival actions for listed species. The RITT recognizes that the process of public comment on the 2005 draft PS Chinook Plan (Plan) and response (2007 Supplement) was lengthy and complex. We also observe that some chapters in the Plan likely do not require updates. However, many chapters should be updated and NOAA should consider provision of formal guidance for these updates. It may be possible, and preferable, that chapter updates can be handled as an informal process but it may also require a public comment process. Regardless, the current plan does not represent the activities and actions that were originally proposed for certain watersheds and does not allow the RITT to uniformly consider hypotheses in evaluations of Plan implementation.

Protection of Ecosystem Functions and Habitat

Protection of existing well-functioning intact habitat is an essential component of salmon recovery in Puget Sound. Adequate protection of salmon habitat in Puget Sound continues to be an issue in all watersheds and continued degradation is noted throughout the area. While habitat restoration is relatively easy to implement by watersheds, given funding, protection of existing habitat is reliant on local regulations and their enforcement. Several of the watersheds have documented the continued degradation and loss of forest cover and riparian buffers within the Urban Growth Boundary. These concerns have been documented by habitat change analyses

that were completed in central Puget Sound. One of the original premises of the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery plan approved by NOAA was that there would not be a continued degradation of habitat but that habitat conditions throughout Puget Sound would improve with the implementation of the Recovery Plans. Some watersheds have noted that the current rate of habitat loss may be offsetting any gains they are making through restoration projects.

The restoration of habitat can be implemented by a variety of funding sources available to the watershed groups. However, many local, state, and federal regulatory policies also 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. These current regulations must be effective in the protection and maintenance of the current biological integrity of these areas or the implementation of projects may not be sufficient to recover Puget Sound Chinook.

The RITT and the Puget Sound Recovery Council has been briefed on the SMA, GMA, and HPA program as well as other regulatory programs in order to better understand how practical implementation of habitat protection could be better incorporated into salmon recovery. While these programs 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. Alone none of these acts are 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.

Climate Change and Ocean Acidification

Climate change and ocean acidification 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 and ocean acidification 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 and ocean acidification, 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 and the associated ocean acidification 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 incorporate considerations of climate change and ocean acidification into the adaptive management plans.

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://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/climate_change/

References

Fresh, K. and E. Beamer. 2012 (draft manuscript). Juvenile salmon and forage fish presence and abundance in shoreline habitats of the San Juan Islands, 2008-2009: Map applications for selected fish species.

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>

Morley, S. A., J. D. Toft, and K.M. Hanson. 2012. Ecological effects of shoreline armoring on intertidal habitats of a Puget Sound urban estuary. *Estuaries and Coasts* 35:774-784.

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

Toft, J.D., J.R. Cordell, C.A. Simenstad, and L.A. Stamatou. 2012. Fish distribution, abundance, and behavior along city shoreline types in Puget Sound. *N.Am.J.Fish. Mgmt.* 27: (2), 465-480.

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

Watershed Specific Technical Review: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

The 2012 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.

RITT Questions:

- 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)?*

The 2012 update identifies seventy-seven capital projects fourteen programmatic activities covering outreach and education as well as adaptive management and three priority Monitoring programs. All of the items listed in this year's update are consistent with the watershed's strategies. Of the Projects listed in this year's update, sixteen projects have been added, five existing projects have been modified and only two have been removed. This year's update includes a significant number of additions to the Three Year List however, the update did not indicate if this was due to a change in the overall strategy or if a new method to identify projects had been developed. To address the need of timing and sequencing of project implementation the WRIA8 Technical Committee is changing the methods used to priorities and implement projects.

As a result of the WRIA 8 Summit held in December of 2010 seven existing programmatic actions were highlighted as needing additional focus and four new programmatic actions were added. Two of the areas identified as needing additional attention included the protection and restoration of ecological functions and outreach to protect forest and cover and habitat, as well as a new programmatic action to protect and restore habitat on private lands. All of these programmatic actions can either directly or indirectly support regulations such as Regional Comprehensive Development Plans, Growth Management or Shoreline Master Programs to improve habitat and benefit salmon. WRIA 8 needs to carefully evaluate how these programmatic "plans" will impact habitat now and into the future. Development within the urban growth boundary may continue to degrade habitat. It is important to remember that NOAA's approval of the salmon recovery plans was based on a no additional degradation of habitat and the plan would result in a net gain of habitat. In addition to these programmatic actions the WRIA 8 Recovery Council should continue to engage the detailed discussions concerning these regulatory updates by member jurisdictions.

- 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?*

This year was the same as last year; only two projects were removed or completed from the 3-year project list. In contrast sixteen projects were added and five existing projects were modified. As was last year the plan is significantly behind in project implementation, funding continues to be an issue and will most likely get worse before it gets any better, which is why

WRIA 8 continues to increase an emphasis on programmatic actions. Despite the decreases in funding support WRIA 8 has completed approximately 24 projects on the 10-Year Project Start list in the past five years. However, the three year update did not include information on if they were on track to meet the physical habitat goals outlined in the plan.

The WRIA 8 plan does not include goals for harvest and hatchery. It continues to be their view that the co-managers are responsible for harvest and hatchery management, therefore these aspects of recovery were never a part of their plan. In previous years the WRIA 8 Technical Committee formed an H-Integration sub-committee and worked through most of the steps outlined by the State and Puget Sound Partnership for H-Integration, however, this effort has stalled. The Watershed is anticipating the release of the Recovery Implementation Technical Team's (RITT) Adaptive Management Template. The RITT is in the final stages of peer review before releasing it to all of the watershed recovery groups throughout Puget Sound.

Although WRIA 8 doesn't formally identify their role in H-integration, the local jurisdictions lead by the City of Issaquah has worked hard with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife on improving passage at the Issaquah Hatchery's intake facility. This past Legislative Session they were successful in securing \$4 million dollars in the 2012 supplemental budget to implement the Issaquah Integrated Fish Passage project. This facility improvement will allow unimpeded access to over 10-miles of high quality habitat in the Issaquah watershed.

3) *Sequence/Timing question: Is the sequence and timing of actions appropriate for the current stage of implementation?*

Since the completion of the Recovery Plan, WRIA 8 continues to focus implementation efforts and strategies on priority areas to increase fry colonization and juvenile rearing in the Cedar River. The capital projects listed in the spreadsheet accompanying the 3-year update focus on the creation of habitat conditions that benefit these life-stages. The WRIA 8 Technical Committee working in conjunction with the Project Subcommittee has been working on criteria that will be used to assist with the prioritization of projects and ensuring they are completed in the proper sequence. This new scoring criteria will hopefully be used to determine if a project in one location of the watershed or sub-watershed should be completed before a project in another area of the watershed.

Currently projects within WRIA 8 are identified as project proponents present them during the different grant funding cycles. Stable, predictable funding continues to be a hindrance to implementation of capital projects, however, watershed as altered their programmatic efforts to help jurisdictions identify ways to protect habitat using the existing regulations and programs. This is a programmatic shift that should help to preserve functional habitat and decrease the continued degradation of intact habitat.

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

During the past year WRIA 8 completed the Land Cover Change Analysis Report. After completion of the analysis it was determined that forest and riparian cover continues to decline

with the WRIA 8. The main areas of decline are within the urban growth areas, while areas outside of the urban growth areas showed far less decline in forest and riparian cover. Based on these findings and guidance from the Technical Committee the WRIA 8 Recovery Council will be encouraging the local jurisdictions to emphasize the programmatic protection of riparian habitat and private landowner stewardship.

During the same time as the WRIA 8 Land Cover Change Analysis the Treaty Tribes of the Puget Sound and the Coast issued a white paper, "*Treaty Rights at Risk - Ongoing habitat Loss, the decline of the Salmon resource and recommendations for Change*". This White paper came to similar conclusions as the WRIA 8 analysis, the protection of habitat needs to be prioritized through the enforcement of existing land use regulations and the education of the public on the importance of riparian habitat. As previously mentioned the Watershed needs to consider how the Comprehensive Development Plan for the Region will continue to impact habitat and if their proposed projects can keep pace with further development.

NOAA fisheries Population Recovery Approach (PRA) continues to be of concern by WRIA 8. The WRIA 8 Recovery Council was provided a presentation on the PRA and how it will be used by NOAA in the future, however, it is still unclear as to how it may impact salmon recovery efforts in WRIA 8. The WRIA 8 Chinook populations scored very low in the PRA, which was interpreted by the watershed that efforts by NOAA to preserve Chinook populations and the habitat they rely on may not be as strong as they are in other areas of Puget Sound.

Funding is an issue for all implementing agencies and organizations throughout the Pacific Northwest; the WRIA 8 Team is not immune to these funding issues. In addition to the decline in State and Federal funding levels the recent court decision on the Mason County Conservation District assessment has caused the King Conservation District (KCD) to hold the 2012 assessment funds and will not be distributing the funds. This has eliminated close to \$2 Million dollars in funding or approximately two-thirds of the annual grants distributed by WRIA 8. Although not discussed in the three year update WRIA 8 has partially replaced the Conservation District funding shortfall with funds from the King County Flood District (FCD). Although Funding issues are sometimes policy related, a decline in funding also impedes implementation of habitat projects, which delays recovery of Puget Sound Chinook. These delays will postpone the recovery and double or triple the amount of time initially proposed in the plans.

II. Policy Review Comments

The Recovery Council Work Group is an interdisciplinary policy team including members from each of the Council's caucus groups (tribal, federal, state, watershed, environmental, and agriculture/business). The team developed both general comments on common themes across the region's watersheds, as well as significant improvements and issues needing advancement that are watershed specific. General and watershed specific policy comments follow below.

Regional Policy Review: 2012 Three-Year Work Plan – Common Themes

It has been thirteen years since the listing of Puget Sound Chinook. Although considerable advances are underway towards recovery, significant challenges remain. The following highlights some of these key challenges.

The region wants to again recognize 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 to the work of implementing recovery. The region continues to look for ways to improve the structure of the work plans to support stronger consistency across the watershed groups and help them be more useful for the multiple purposes they fulfill.

The region is continuing efforts to advance a coordinated implementation of the recovery plans at the watershed and regional scales and recognizes the need for support within all watersheds to do this work. The finalization of a common framework for monitoring and adaptive management forms the structure for future improvements and adaptation of the Salmon Recovery Plan. In October 2012, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council plans to hold a forum to discuss progress of the overall salmon recovery program. By hearing directly from each watershed on their specific issues and challenges, the Recovery Council hopes to enhance support for and coordination of recovery efforts across the region.

Focus on Salmon Recovery

Salmon recovery implementers continue to be pulled in many directions by other mandates. The Puget Sound Partnership and the Policy Work Group recognize that implementation of salmon recovery actions remains a high priority in the context of the broader Sound-wide recovery efforts. Maintaining a focus on the priorities in the salmon recovery plan, as described in each watershed chapter, will be increasingly challenging as salmon recovery efforts compete in funding and time with other environmental and social programs, and will require a continued investment of time, resources and support. Work to develop, and then implement, the monitoring and adaptive management plans in each of the fourteen watershed chapter areas is one critical priority for the next few years. Other critical priorities that require a focus on salmon recovery are the items described below: multi-level relationships and discussions, monitoring and adaptive management, capacity support, habitat protection, and consistent funding.

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 in order to find common ground and common solutions. These types of decisions include issues around land use such as the agricultural buffers and critical areas ordinances, the management decisions around harvest, hatchery, habitat protection, and habitat restoration and the need to integrate these decisions, as well as the scale of review of information on the status of recovery efforts across the Puget Sound such as in the Action Agenda and with the population allocation across the region.

Monitoring and Adaptive Management

The region recognizes the Skagit, San Juan, and Hood Canal watershed groups for their assistance in the development of a common framework for monitoring and adaptive management by being willing to use their recovery plans to advance the framework. The use of the common framework to develop monitoring and adaptive management plans in each of the fourteen watershed chapter areas will improve our collective ability to better understand, track, adapt, and respond to new information around the implementation of the recovery plan. The work to develop these monitoring and adaptive management plans, as well as to implement them, has taken longer than anticipated and will require a substantial additional investment of time and effort starting now from scientists and policy makers around the region. Success in this effort will depend on participation from all resource managers and decision makers in each of the watershed chapter areas related to salmon recovery and an integration of the management across harvest, hatchery, habitat protection, and habitat restoration. This includes the co-managers on harvest and hatchery issues, tribes, local governments, state and federal agencies, business and agricultural interests on habitat restoration and habitat protection issues, as well as the relevant non-profit implementers. It will be important for the region, alongside the watershed chapter areas, to enhance the participation of these entities in order to create viable structures that can hold the results of the monitoring and adaptive management effort. The region recognizes the capacity limitations and is committed to supporting this effort to build collaborations.

In addition to the critically needed structure discussed above, the region also recognizes the importance of finding funds to implement the monitoring information identified through the development of the plans. As a region, we already know that we will need to fund watershed-scale habitat status and trends monitoring on a consistent basis across the whole basin. Additional needs will be highlighted as the plans are completed.

Capacity for Implementation of the Recovery Plan

Salmon recovery must remain a priority and focus of the Puget Sound region and efforts around Puget Sound recovery. The salmon recovery community, and lead entities in particular, report increases in responsibilities and decreases in overall capacity to meet these responsibilities. Lead entity programs have been successful at leveraging in-kind support from citizens and from technical experts but more support is needed. While the level of funding and political support for salmon recovery varies widely by watershed, increased financial and political support is needed across all watersheds.

Lead entities represent one piece of the overall human infrastructure required for successful implementation of the Salmon Recovery Plan. Capacity and focus of work towards salmon recovery at the local, regional, state and federal levels, as well as other supporting groups

(project sponsors, private resource managers, etc.), will have a significant impact on the ability to implement the Plan and the success of recovery efforts region-wide. The region recognizes the critical importance of building support at multiple levels in order to provide assurance that the actions associated with salmon recovery will be implemented and sustainable over time despite shifts in political will and funding.

Protecting Ecosystem Functions

Protecting habitat is recognized in the region as one of the most important near-term steps to protecting the health of Puget Sound. Despite some of the most protective laws in the nation, the assumption in the Salmon Recovery Plan that habitat will not be lost is clearly wrong. This is supported by the Implementation Status prepared by M. Judge for NMFS/NOAA (2011) and the Puget Sound Tribes Treaties Rights at Risk Paper (2011). Watershed groups will need to support the alignment and strengthening of regulations and policies directing land use, development, and water use in order to stop the continued loss of habitat. The Puget Sound Action Agenda strategic initiatives include a particular emphasis on habitat and should be oriented towards the needs around salmon recovery.

With numerous assessments and strategic conversations happening within the salmon recovery watershed entities, salmon recovery programs are often key contributors of technical information to land use policy processes such as Shoreline Master Program updates, floodplain management discussions, and Critical Areas Ordinances. In particular, watershed groups continue to be a clearinghouse of information and a center point of expertise on watershed ecosystem functions. Watershed groups, and in particular Lead Entities, engage to varying degrees in the land use policy decision-making process based on a variety of factors. The land use plans, policies, and regulations need to be implemented in a way that supports salmon recovery rather than undermines the effort. Incorporating salmon recovery is one element but it is more important to ensure consistency with salmon recovery needs. The opportunity to do this is now since decisions are being made on local shoreline master programs and in response to the FEMA Biological Opinion, which will set the stage for the next many years on what, where, and how habitat is protected. These opportunities need to be leveraged or will be lost.

At the same time, multiple interests must be balanced: boater safety in rivers, the continued use of productive agricultural lands, balance between wilderness and restoration areas, use of tidelands for shellfish production, protection of the public from flood waters, the need to accommodate growth, and the willingness of landowners to allow restoration activities on private property are all considerations that the watershed groups must face when implementing the Salmon Recovery Plan. Recent efforts such as the Snohomish Sustainable Lands Strategy and the King County Flood District's use of funds to support the local Conservation District and central Puget Sound watersheds' salmon projects and staff are examples of how these interests are being balanced towards salmon recovery.

Consistent, Stable Funding

Consistent, stable, funding sources for capital and programmatic actions related to salmon recovery continues to be absent. This lack of sufficient funding is compounded by the increase in complexity in actions needed to recover salmon. According to a report prepared for the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO) by Evergreen Funding Consultants, habitat-related

capital needs in Puget Sound total \$1.467 billion and non-capital programs needs are estimated at \$242 million (Canty, 2011). The Puget Sound region remains significantly below this amount.

Funding for salmon recovery comes from a variety of sources, although local, state (including Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds), and federal funding represent a majority of funding in Puget Sound. Funding is needed not only for capital actions but also for the critical work of education and outreach, land use management, hatchery and harvest, and monitoring of implementation efforts.

Certain emerging funding strategies show promise to help diversity sources, from mitigation programs to cooperative agreements. Examples include the Hood Canal In-Lieu Fee Program and the Watershed Investment District championed by some of the more urban watersheds.

Watershed Specific Policy Review: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

Significant Improvements:

- WRIA 8 made significant progress in the development of a new prioritization system. This system will help to sequence and prioritize projects and suites of projects in the watershed. In addition, earlier sequencing of high priority projects resulted in the final design of a \$4M fish passage project at Issaquah dam, which was funded through the 2012 supplemental capital budget.
- The WRIA 8 Implementation Progress Report is an excellent communication tool, as well as a great example of adaptive management for documenting what has been accomplished and what new strategies are needed to reach recovery.
- Programmatic actions are well documented and aligned with plan, including a new focus on streamside landowners based on a landcover change analysis.
- WRIA 8 has conducted extensive monitoring, including status and trends of wadeable streams (funded by EPA through 2013), trends in forest cover and impervious cover, and salmon population status and trend monitoring using spawner returns and juvenile outmigrants for the last 13 years. This will be instrumental in developing a monitoring and adaptive management plan in the watershed.

Issues Needing Advancement:

- The loss of King Conservation District funds following a Washington State Supreme Court decision on parcel assessments presented a major challenge to implement projects in 2012 until the King County Flood Control Zone District funded the gap. More work is needed to determine the future for local funding in this watershed through commitments from existing or new special use districts.
- As WRIA 8 expands their efforts to educate and incentivize homeowners to use better practices from marine shorelines to riparian, streamside habitat, work is needed to identify willing landowners and early success stories to build momentum for the program. Continue or initiate additional partnerships with landscape architects, homebuilders, neighborhood associations, and non-profits working with private landowners.

- It will be important for the watershed to continue to work with Salmon Recovery Council and NOAA-Fisheries to resolve issues around the Population Recovery Approach (PRA) and how its use or its perceived use may impact recovery efforts in WRIA 8
- Tracking of H-integration issues for is important for inclusion in future three-year work plans, and work with the Regional Implementation Technical Team, co-managers, and Puget Sound Partnership to determine the role of hatchery-origin spawners on Sammamish spawning groups and the beyond the Issaquah dam following the fish passage improvements.
- Working with the Puget Sound Partnership and the Regional Implementation Technical Team, it will be important for the watershed to utilize the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework to translate the recovery plan to a common language, document updates to the plan since adoption, identify gaps or new strategies needed (similar to the current adaptive management work which identified the loss of streamside vegetation), develop robust monitoring plans, and begin to identify the work needed to revise the plan after year 10.