Priorities and Immediate Needs

2018 Call for Salmon Habitat Projects

Background

The Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan identified two primary populations needing to achieve recovery, Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca. Six subpopulations comprise the Hood Canal major population and two sub-populations make up the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The HCCC is currently completing a comprehensive review¹ of the status of Hood Canal summer chum which involves an evaluation of ESA delisting criteria and population/sub-population status. The comprehensive review concludes that habitat restoration and protection actions should address the continuing need to strengthen performance in the core subpopulations to bolster overall population abundance. These core subpopulations are the Quilcene, Dosewallips, and Union in the Hood Canal population and Salmon-Snow Creek in the SJDF population. The review recommends actions needed to reduce the performance gaps for subpopulations projected to be below viability thresholds. The recommendation for balancing restoration actions reflects an understanding of the importance of biological diversity, spatial structure, and population abundance and productivity to long-term viability.

The review further provides recommendations regarding the need for monitoring. It is recommended that the regular and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the SJDF and Hood Canal summer chum populations being done by WDFW and tribal co-managers with NGOs be continued. The co-managers annually collect and evaluate information on spawner escapement, harvest, run size, age composition, natural-origin vs. supplementation-origin composition, and genetics for the populations and their subpopulations throughout the ESU. Within the West Kitsap Ecological Diversity Group there remains uncertainty for addressing diversity and spatial structure needs due to a lack of information. HCCC has concluded that there are data gaps in watersheds where supplementation actions have occurred and within watersheds being considered for future reintroduction efforts. In particular, monitoring and assessment of potential habitats conducive to ensuring proper spatial structure needs to be advanced.

The comprehensive review emphasizes that the quality of existing habitat is critical to success of summer chum recovery. Efforts in 2018 must focus on restoring and protecting quality habitat, and addressing data gaps in those geographic areas where work is in progress or projected to be implemented in the very near-term. This call for projects seeks to restore or protect habitat by:

- Addressing estuary restoration actions in the Big Quilcene and Duckabush watersheds.
- Addressing Hood Canal summer chum core subpopulations in both abundance and spatial structure including: mid and upper watershed process impairments such as sediment, road infrastructure, loss of riparian structure, and floodplain development in the Snow Creek, Salmon Creek, Dosewallips and Union River watersheds.
- Addressing protection of functioning quality habitat within the West Kitsap Ecological Diversity Group: Big Beef, Dewatto, Tahuya and Union watersheds.

¹ Lestelle et.al. In Review. Recovery Goal Review and Updated Guidance for the Hood Canal Summer Chum ESU.

The Hood Canal region is one of five bio-geographic regions needing to be recovered to ensure full recovery of Puget Sound Chinook Salmon. The Skokomish watershed houses the most critical Chinook population in Hood Canal. Extensive work is in progress to update the Skokomish watershed chapter and Skokomish Chinook Recovery Plan. Much work is in progress in the Skokomish and this third objective provides direction to support Skokomish watershed Chinook salmon. Current evidence suggests that summer chum salmon benefit from the Chinook work in the system as summer chum spawners are determined to be robust after being extirpated. These summer chum likely recolonized, taking advantage of the improved habitat conditions in the lower Skokomish River. The third consideration will be given to actions that support the primary Chinook population in Hood Canal while contributing to summer chum recovery in the watershed.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to identify the strategic priorities that provide the direction and guidance that will focus on the conclusions and recommendations presented above. These needs are the most immediate areas of focus to ensure that we continue progress towards recovery and delisting of summer chum salmon and support Chinook salmon recovery in the Hood Canal biogeographic region. The summer chum salmon recovery plan, the comprehensive review of that plan, and the prioritization guidance² combined, provide the foundation for this 2018 approach.

The 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round will use the *Priorities and Immediate Needs* as guidance and promotion of the 2018 Call for Salmon Habitat Projects. Potential Near-Term Action (NTA) owners seeking to submit salmon projects as part of the current solicitation for the Puget Sound Partnership 2018 Action Agenda within the Hood Canal summer chum ESU, will also be guided by this document.

This Call for Projects was developed to address the priority actions needed for recovery of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Hood Canal summer chum salmon populations and the Hood Canal Chinook populations that are part of the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon recovery region.

2018 Call for Salmon Recovery Projects

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC), as the Regional Recovery Organization for Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon and the Lead Entity for Hood Canal, is issuing a *Call for Salmon Habitat Projects* for the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round addressing specific actions (Table 1) and watersheds (Figure 1). This *Call for Salmon Habitat Projects* will provide the basis for the selection of projects to be submitted to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) for the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round.

Habitat actions that directly address the *Priorities and Immediate Needs* will be prioritized over 'other watershed actions' that support these objectives. Table 1 below, provides the guidance for eligible project submittals for the 2018 LE grant round.

² Guidance for Prioritizing Salmon Stocks, Issues, and Actions for the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, March 2015.

2018 Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Program

Table 1: 2018 Salmon Habitat Actions to guide project development and implementation

WATERSHED	PRIORITIES AND IMMEDIATE NEEDS	OTHER WATERSHED ACTIONS
SNOW CREEK	Bank control measures to improve incision	Restore floodplains
	issues	Protect riparian
	Channel pattern	Restore riparian
	Transportation infrastructure impairing	 Estuarine channel rehab
	flow and processes	Non-road sediment
	 Assess and model sediment processes, 	 Watershed analysis
	deposits, and reconnection with Salmon	Estuarine channel rehabilitation
	Creek	
SALMON CREEK	Improve channel pattern	Road crossings
	Transportation infrastructure impairing	Protect riparian
	flow and processes	Forest maturity
	 Assess and model sediment processes, 	Invasive flora
	deposits	
	Reconnection with Snow Creek	
BIG QUILCENE RIVER	Estuarine and lower river floodplain	Channel pattern
	restoration projects in-progress need	Channel migration zone
	continued support	Restore riparian
		Road crossings
		Transportation infrastructure
		Protect riparian
DOSEWALLIPS RIVER	Protect riparian buffers	Bank protection
		Restore floodplains
		Channel migration zone
		Restore riparian
		Transportation infrastructure
		 Assess restoration needs within
		the Lazy C Ranch subdivision
UNION RIVER	Restore riparian buffers	Road crossings
	Protect riparian	Restore floodplains
		Watershed analysis
DUCKABUSH RIVER	Protect riparian buffers	Bank protection
	 Large restoration project in estuary needs 	Restore floodplains
	continued support to address the highway	Restore riparian
	101 causeway infrastructure	Channel migration zone
		Forest maturity
SKOKOMISH RIVER	Vance Creek assessment	Extensive work is in progress for the
	Continued support for ACOE restoration	Skokomish Watershed. An updated
	project in Skokomish River valley	recovery plan for Skokomish
		chinook salmon has been completed
		and an updated Skokomish
		watershed chapter for the Puget
		Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery
		Plan are in review. These works
		provide guidance and direction for
		projects that will likely address Chinook salmon and summer chum
		salmon recovery.

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2018 Hood Canal Salmon Recovery Program

WATERSHED	PRIORITIES AND IMMEDIATE NEEDS	OTHER WATERSHED ACTIONS
BIG BEEF CREEK,	Within the West Kitsap Ecological Diversity	
DEWATTO RIVER,	Group: Protection of highly functioning	
TAHUYA RIVER	habitat – while a current comprehensive	
	review is seeking spatial structure	
	clarification continue with actions ensuring	
	functioning habitat protection.	
West Kitsap	Understanding of freshwater survival and	
Ecological Diversity	spatial distribution of spawning habitat;	
Group: Data gaps in	including quality and usage (map where	
watersheds where	spawning aggregations are occurring,	
supplementation	tracking usage through a brood year,	
actions have occurred	monitoring sediment impacts (sources,	
or are being considered	scour chains, sediment accretion plates,	
for future	etc.), seasonal water availability patterns	
reintroduction. (Note:	within these areas (wetted width and depth)	
This should be done in	and temperature). These data would inform	
conjunction with HCCC	future recovery planning concerning the	
as the regional	needed spatial distribution of summer chum	
organization	in west Kitsap and would likely inform	
responsible for Hood	future project actions (protection of key	
Canal summer chum	spawning areas or restoration to	
recovery)	reduce/remove excess sediment).	

Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum ESU Port Angeles Snow and Salmon Creeks: core sub-population for Strait of Juan de Fuca; need to restore properly functioning conditions to ensure persistence and survival; restoration and protection of primary spawning habitat to ensure sub-population Big Quilcene River: core sub-population for productivity. Hood Canal population; spawning aggregation has highest performance of any other spawning aggregation Dosewallips River: core subpopulation for Hood Canal population Duckabush River: sub-population for Hood Canal population Big Beef Creek, Dewatto River, Tahuya River, and Union River: sub-populations in the West Kitsap Ecological Diversity Group for the Hood Canal summer chum population. Union River: southern extent of the Hood Canal population and is likely providing a productivity source for neighboring watersheds; east shoreline Hood Canal Skokomish River: naturally population; supports diversity needs; core repopulating summer chum sub-population based on the strength of watershed, primary Chinook the sub-population and the need for

Figure 1: Watersheds for 2018 Call for Salmon Habitat Projects

Monitoring

population in Hood Canal

HCCC as the regional recovery organization intends to utilize up to 10 percent of its annual SRFB project allocation for regional monitoring. HCCC has identified the following monitoring projects that will be considered in 2018:

spatial diversity within the Hood Canal

population.

- 1. Chum salmon juvenile productivity monitoring: DNA sampling at juvenile trapping sites for fall and summer chum determination. Collect, analyze and interpret DNA data collected on juvenile outmigrants to assess contribution, productivity or potential competition within watersheds that have both fall and summer chum occurring.
- 2. Support DNA data collection at adult or juvenile trapping locations to address Viable Salmonid Populations parameters of productivity and abundance. Collect, process and analyze biological samples that provide information to assess sub-population productivity and abundance.

2018 Call for Salmon Recovery Projects Letter of Intent Submittal Process

Individuals and entities wishing to propose a salmon habitat project aligning with the habitat actions identified in the *Table1: 2018 Salmon Habitat Actions to guide project development and implementation* are asked to complete a *Letter of Intent* (LOI) for the project utilizing the LOI template and submit the completed template to Alicia Olivas, Lead Entity Program Coordinator aolivas@hccc.wa.gov by **January 19, 2018.**

The LOI is a means for project sponsors to communicate all pertinent information about their project and will be used for initial screening to determine if the project can be submitted through the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round. A project is defined to be a specifically designed activity implemented to achieve the basic intent of one or more actions, over a given footprint, and over a specific timeframe to achieve a specific outcome. The information provided in the LOI should be concise and provide all information needed for initial project review. Importance will be placed on the following elements:

- The project is clearly and adequately described;
- The project aligns with Table 1 above;
- The project will address the watershed process impairment;
- Project goals and objectives are clearly articulated addressing the *Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)* ³ components;
- Goals and objectives are feasible and appropriate to address the identified habitat action;
- Phasing of project, if appropriate, appears reasonable.

The LOI is not the grant application and should be no longer than five pages (including maps and photos). Missing information will delay the review of the project or may prevent the project from being eligible for the current grant round. HCCC staff will conduct the initial review. Projects will be considered for the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round if it is determined that the project adequately addresses a habitat action identified in the *Table 1: 2018 Salmon Habitat Actions to guide project development and implementation*. Project sponsors will be contacted by the HCCC Lead Entity Program Coordinator by February 9, 2018, to notify them of the selection status for the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round.

Once a project is approved through the initial LOI review process, a project application will be requested in which continued project review, ranking and selection for funding will take into consideration project factors such as: ability of project to address habitat process restoration, project fit to identified action, project feasibility, project scale, and cost effectiveness. The HCCC Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will evaluate accepted project application proposals through the 2018 HCCC Lead Entity grant round and the HCCC Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) will develop a prioritized list of projects to recommend to the HCCC Citizens Committee. Information on deadlines for submittal to the HCCC Lead Entity grant round can be found on hccc.wa.gov and through the HCCC Lead Entity Program Coordinator.

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³ Cramer, Michelle L. (managing editor) 2012. Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines. Co-published by the Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Resources, Transportation and Ecology, Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, Puget Sound Partnership and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Olympia, Washington.

Process for Request for Actions Not in Call for Projects

Should HCCC not receive sufficient process restoration based proposals to complete the top actions as identified in the *Table1: 2018 Salmon Habitat Actions to guide project development and implementation,* HCCC will conduct a second call for projects.

Phased Projects

Projects which have been previously reviewed, Lead Entity approved, and previously funded utilizing a phased implementation approach will be considered for funding in 2018. However, projects addressing the habitat actions identified in the *Table 1: 2018 Salmon Habitat Actions to guide project development and implementation* will be given preference.