Hood Canal Integrated Watershed Plan

(Hood Canal Ecosystem Recovery Plan)

The Integrated Watershed Plan (IWP) provides a strategic framework that unites the Hood Canal Coordinating Council's member jurisdictions and partners around a vision to protect and improve our Hood Canal.

LIO Overview

The Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) administers the Hood Canal LIO, its members include:

- Jefferson County
- Kitsap County
- Mason County
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Skokomish Tribe

HCCC is a council of governments established in 1985 to initially address Hood Canal water quality.

In 2014, HCCC launched the **Hood Canal Integrated Watershed Plan (IWP)**, a comprehensive strategic
framework to advance a shared regional vision, empowering
its members to work together to protect Hood Canal's
natural resources and community wellbeing, in a way that
individual jurisdictions cannot. The LIO Recovery Plan is an
extension of the IWP.

What is HCCC?

Besides being an LIO, HCCC operates under a variety of authorities that enable the unique opportunity to align many programs and partners around one integrated approach, and turn planning into prioritized action on the ground:

- » We are the Regional Recovery Organization for Hood Canal Summer Chum
- » We are the Lead Entity for salmon recovery in Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca
- » We are an In-Lieu Fee Mitigation Program
- » We are a Regional Pollution Identification and Correction Program

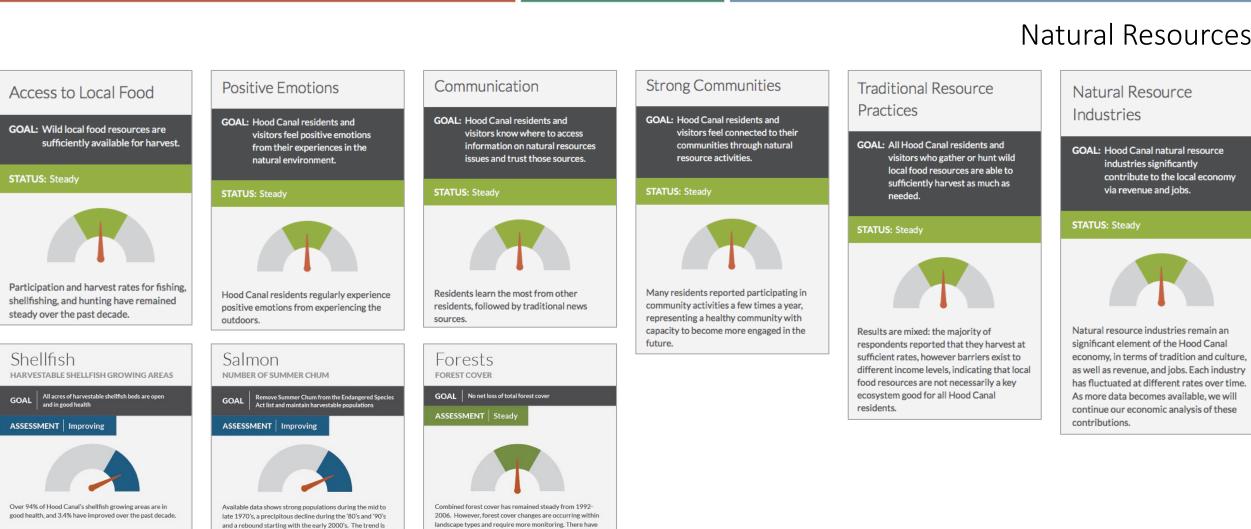
Key Ecosystem Pressures in Hood Canal

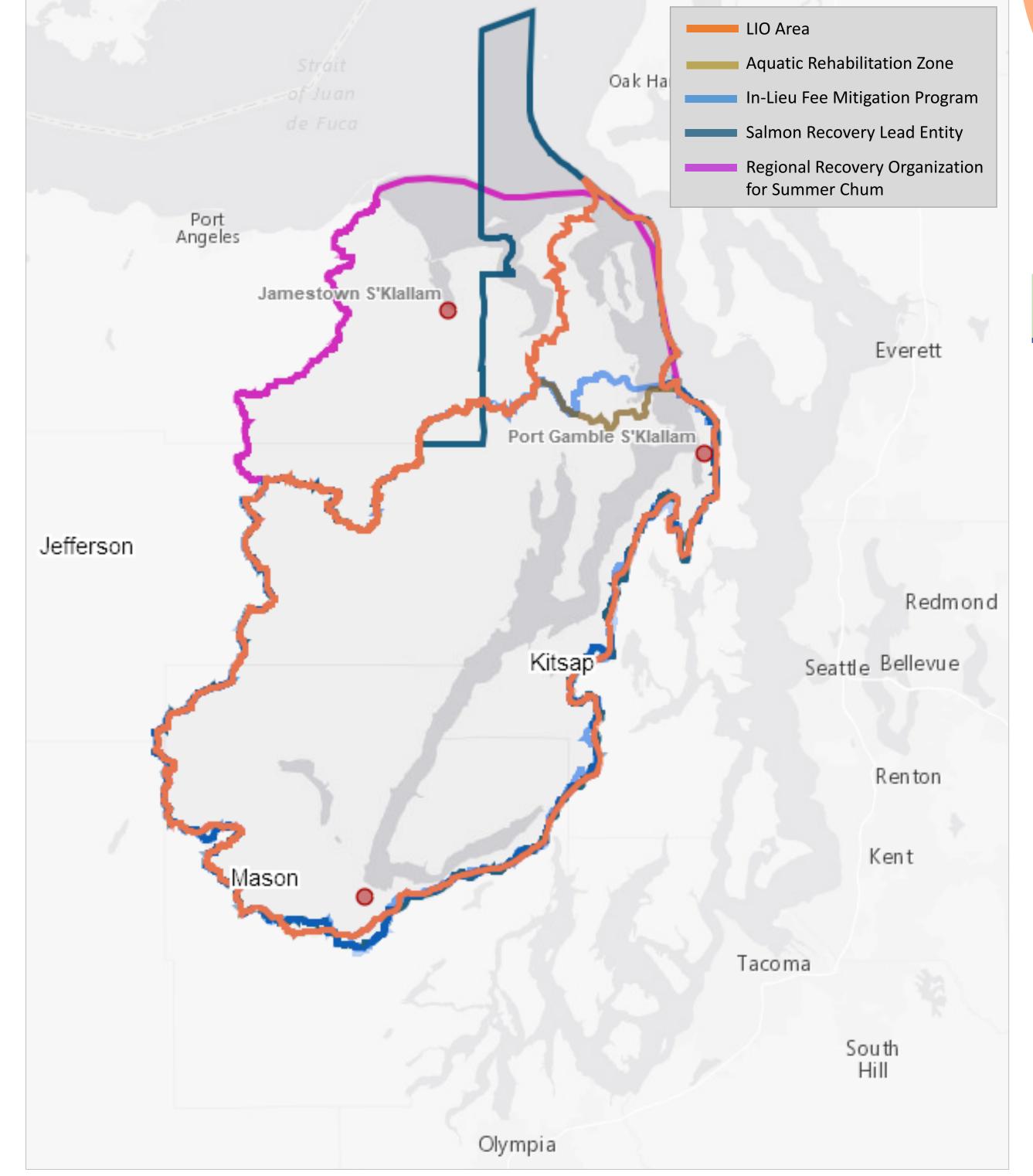
HCCC Priority Pressures	Summary Rating
Climate change	Very High
Transportation & service corridors	Very High
Ground water withdrawal	High
Domestic & commercial wastewater to on-site septic	High
Marine shoreline infrastructure	Medium
Freshwater shoreline infrastructure	Medium
Residential & commercial development	Medium
Runoff from residential & commercial lands	Medium
Surface water withdrawal	Medium
Livestock farming & ranching	Medium

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Monitoring the Health of Our Hood Canal

Human Wellbeing Access to local food Positive emotions Communication Traditional resource practices Strong communities Industry Number of steelhead Salmon Forests Shellfish Shellfish growing areas Shellfish Salmon Forests Shellfish Shellfish Shellfish Shellfish growing areas Shellfish





Core Integrated Watershed Plan Strategies

- 1.0 Restore and protect Hood Canal shoreline
- 2.0 Protect and improve Hood Canal water quality
- 3.0 Protect and restore Hood Canal forests and freshwater salmonid habitat
- 4.0 Hood Canal Shellfish Initiative
- 5.0 Proactively prepare for climate change impacts across Hood Canal
- 6.0 Outreach on IWP implementation effectiveness and ecosystem

improvements

2016
Near Term Actions Spotlight
Hood Canal Regional PIC Program

Coordinated pollution source identification and correction across jurisdictions

Hood Canal Bridge Impacts Assessment

Comprehensive assessment of impacts on migrating salmonids and water circulation

Hood Canal County-wide Planning Policies Assessment

Analysis of land use policies across jurisdictions to assess the degree of protection and identify opportunities for improvement and consistency

Goals

Sediment Quality, Marine Water Quality, Toxics in

Floodplains, Freshwater Quality, Summer Stream

Rivers and Floodplains

(Related Vital Signs: Chinook Salmon,

Ecosystem Components | Goals Beaches and Nearshore Support the increase in abundance, escapement, productivity, and diversity of salmonids to delist endangered (Related Vital Signs: Birds, Chinook Salmon, Protect and restore priority nearshore and beaches and their formative processes in priority areas, to ensure Eelgrass, Marine Sediment Quality, Marine Wate sufficient supply and quality of intertidal and tidally influenced habitat, to maintain drift cell connectivity Quality, On-site Sewage Systems, Pacific Herring, Maintain harvestable bivalve populations throughout Hood Canal public and private tidelands Shellfish Beds, Shoreline Armoring) Establish Hood Canal salmon habitat goals and prioritize nearshore and shoreline areas for restoration • Remove more shoreline armoring or install more soft armoring, than the amount of new hard armoring added to **Hood Canal shorelines** Increase native oyster populations • Decrease rate of annual beach closures due to poor water quality Maintain 100% of shellfish beds open for harvesting throughout Hood Canal **Deltas and Estuaries** Increase tidal and freshwater connectivity, wetland extent, channel complexity in priority areas • Support the increase in abundance, escapement, productivity, and diversity of salmonids to delist endangered (Related Vital Signs: Birds, Chinook Salmon, populations and enable harvest Eelgrass, Estuaries, Freshwater Quality, Marine Establish Hood Canal salmon habitat goals for deltas & estuaries Sediment Quality, Marine Water Quality, On-side Increase eelgrass populations Sewage Systems, Shellfish Beds, Shoreline Armoring, Toxics in Fish) Restore and maintain healthy functioning forests and the ecosystem services they provide in order to protect **Forests** aquatic and terrestrial resources. (Related Vital Signs: Land Development and 1. Increase forest diversity Cover) 2. Maintain the area and productivity of managed timber lands 3. Maintain forest cover in residential areas • Support the increase in abundance, escapement, productivity, and diversity of salmonids to delist endangered Marine Deepwater populations and enable harvest (Related Vital Signs: Chinook Salmon, Marine

Decrease human influence on low dissolved oxygen conditions in Hood Canal:

• Maintain water quantity and quality to improve all aspects of freshwater salmonid habitat

• Establish Hood Canal habitat goals and restore priority rivers and floodplains habitats

sole, rockfish, ling cod, spot shrimp, dungeness crab, geoduck clams

Prevent pollutants from entering Hood Canal waterways
Support implementation of forest management plans
Increase connectivity between streams and floodplains

populations and enable harvest

and biodiversity

• Increase the abundance, productivity, and diverse age structure for bottomfish and shellfish, including English

• Support the increase in abundance, escapement, productivity, and diversity of salmonids to delist endangered

• Increase the integrity of riparian areas that support mature, continuous, and connective vegetation communities

