

Southern Resident Killer Whale Task Force Meeting #3: Summary

August 7, 2018 in Wenatchee

Attending: *(This list includes only those who signed the sign-in sheet)*

Task Force members:

Phillip Narte sitting in for Amy Scarton	Washington State Department of Transportation
Amy Windrope	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Commissioner Andy Hover	Okanogan County
Cecilia Gobin	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Katie Wrubel Haley Kennard sitting in for Chad Bovechop	Makah Tribe
Dave Herrera	Skokomish Tribe
Donna Sandstrom	The Whale Trail
George Harris	NW Marine Trade Association
Jacques White	Long Live The Kings
Commissioner Jamie Stephens	San Juan County
Lisa Wilson sitting in for Chairman Jay Julius	Lummi Nation
Jeff Dickison	Squaxin Island Tribe
Jeff Friedman	Pacific Whale Watch Association
Kaleen Cottingham	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Norma Sanchez sitting in for Karen Condon	Colville Confederated Tribes
Kathy Pittis	Port of Anacortes
Evan Sheffels sitting in for Kelly McLain	Washington State Department of Agriculture
Ken Balcomb	Center for Whale Research
Kristin Swenddal	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Chairman Leonard Forsman	Suquamish Tribe
Les Purce	Task Force Co-Chair
Teresa Mongillo sitting in for Lynne Barre	NOAA
Maia Bellon	Washington State Department of Ecology
Mark Doumit	Washington Forest Protection Association
Mindy Roberts	Washington Environmental Council

Paul McCollum	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Phil Anderson	Pacific Salmon Council
Rep. Brian Blake	WA House of Representatives (D)
Ron Garner	Puget Sound Anglers
Ron Shultz	Washington State Conservation Commission
Sen. Kevin Ranker	WA State Senate (D)
Laura Blackmore sitting in for Sheida Sahandy	Puget Sound Partnership
Stephanie Solien	Task Force Co-Chair
Tom Davis	Washington State Farm Bureau
Chairman Tom Wooten	Samish Indian Nation
Trina Wellman	Northern Economics, Inc.
Virginia Painter	Washington State Parks
Mayor Will Hall	Mayor, City of Shoreline
Bryce Campbell, observer	Global Affairs Canada

Staff, Steering Committee, presenters, and Cascadia Consulting team:

Cathy Cochrane	Puget Sound Partnership
Derek Day	Washington State Department of Ecology
Heather Bartlett	Washington State Department of Ecology
Jim Cahill	Office of Financial Management
Laura Blackmore	Puget Sound Partnership
Leslie Connelly	Office of Financial Management
Marc Daudon	The Caspian Group
Nora Nickum	Project Manager, Cascadia Consulting Group
Penny Becker	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Steve Martin	Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Susan Gulick	Facilitator, Sound Resolutions
Todd Hass	Puget Sound Partnership
Tom Laurie	Washington State Department of Ecology

OPENING AND INTRODUCTIONS

Following the Tribal welcome and blessing, the co-chairs gave introductory remarks. Teresa Mongillo of NOAA then provided an update on J-35 and J-50. The Task Force observed a moment of silence for Tahlequah (J-35), her dead calf, and her family. Task Force members

shared their feelings about the difficult events of the past two weeks affecting J-35 and J-50 and a recognition of the urgent need for action.

Kathy Pittis read a statement on the ports' interests and positions on actions being considered by the Task Force.

The Governor called in with a message for the Task Force. He reiterated the statewide importance of the issue before the Task Force and noted that there is an emotional heartfelt connection to the orcas. The stories of Tahlequah and J-50 have concentrated attention on this. He said that this is also a scientific issue: our ability to save this species is ultimately the same ability to save our own. The Governor personally thanked the Task Force for their willingness to jump into this endeavor. He said that we understand how tough this challenge is; industrialization of our state has created multiple threats. He also noted that concern about Chinook is very important but can't be the only discussion. The Governor also noted that some progress has been made in funding for salmon restoration and correcting fish passage, which shows that we can take action in this state. At the same time, we have a lot more to do. He urged Task Force members to dig deep, do the hard things, and make science-based decisions. Finally, he asked the Task Force to put forward both short-term and long-term solutions, because of the need for urgent action as well as action to deal with long-term risks like ocean acidification and carbon pollution.

UPDATE ON TASK FORCE VISION

Co-chair Stephanie Solien noted that we received comments from several Task Force members on the first draft of the vision and goals. The Steering Committee plans to work on an updated vision and goals statement that reflects the feedback from Task Force members. Further input from Task Force members is welcome at any time. Another draft will be shared soon, and the Task Force will agree on a final vision and goals statement at the October 18 meeting.

UPDATE ON IMMEDIATE ACTIONS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDER

We did not have time for the planned short presentations on the immediate actions from the Executive Order. Progress reports are available on Governor's [website](#).

OVERVIEW OF CONSENSUS/TASK FORCE PROCESS

An overview of the consensus/Task Force process is available in the meeting packet.

PRESENTATIONS FROM WORKING GROUP LEADS ON POTENTIAL ACTIONS

Penny Becker, Steve Martin, Derek Day, and Todd Hass gave presentations on the progress made by Working Groups to date, and the potential actions that would be the focus of the breakout sessions. The presentations are available on the Governor's [website](#).

OVERVIEW OF BREAKOUT SESSION RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS

Task Force members spent three hours in breakout sessions. All Task Force members had the opportunity to comment on potential actions under all three threat areas. The discussion guides for these breakout groups—with additional context for each of the potential actions—are available on the Governor's [website](#).

As a result of the breakout sessions and informal feedback from Task Force members, a few actions were removed from further consideration. In addition, Task Force members recommended changes to wording for several actions. Task Force members also identified several new actions that had not been generated from Working Group discussions. These were broadly characterized in brief report-outs following the breakout sessions.

The breakout groups reported on the outcomes of the day's discussions. Task Force members will receive a survey on August 13 that presents the updated wording for all of the actions discussed, as well as any new potential actions suggested by Task Force members in today's meeting (see Appendix for the full list). Results from the survey will be used to develop the agenda for the next Task Force meeting on August 28.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Co-chair Les Purce asked two children to serve as witnesses to our meeting.

The following is a summary of the issues and suggestions raised during the public comment periods in the afternoon.

- Pia VanHanan said that the orca is not just a scientific topic, it is personal to many families in this region. She encouraged the Task Force to put the whales first, and to say yes to everything that benefits the orca and no to everything that may negatively affect the orca.
- London Fletcher, founder of Blue Advocates, urged the Task Force to recommend breaching the Snake River dams in 2018 and instituting an immediate two-year moratorium on Chinook salmon fishing.
- Steve Verhey, Environmental Climate Caucus/Washington Dems, asked for more attention to the removal of the Snake River dams.
- Jerry White Jr., Spokane Riverkeeper, asked the Task Force to prioritize the reintroduction of Chinook salmon to the upper Columbia, the removal of the four Lower Snake River dams, and strong NPDES programs with numerical effluent limits for toxins like PCBs.
- Joseph Bogaard, Save our Wild Salmon Coalition, said the recent tragedy should be an opportunity to make real progress for the orcas that remain so that this story doesn't repeat itself. He said we need to stretch ourselves rather than continuing with the status quo.

- Margie VanCleve, Sierra Club, urged the Task Force to reach out to independent scientists as it looks for information about the Snake River hydropower system.
- Carrie Schuster, Snake River Palouse, reminded the Task Force that we have a big responsibility not only to ourselves but to other species. She said it is time to pull the dams down and restore the riparian fields that were a paradise for salmon.
- Monika Wieland Shields, Orca Behavior Institute, said she was glad to see the focus on science-based solutions, and was concerned about some easy feel-good solutions that won't actually have a benefit for the orcas. She also talked about the Snake River dams.
- Rein Atteman, Orca Salmon Alliance and Washington Environmental Council, said he was glad to see changes made today to recommendations in ways that strengthen them and make them more binding. He was glad to see specific proposed action on Trans Mountain Pipeline, a rescue tug in Haro Strait, and escort tugs for oil-laden barges.
- Deborah Giles, University of Washington Friday Harbor, said she hoped the Task Force would incorporate more information related to climate change in its actions, and focus on the river systems that are most resilient. She would like there to be a webinar about the impacts of hatchery salmon on wild salmon.
- Lacey Reuter said we need to feel the reality of the impact that our lives are having on this planet. She also said that the fact that capitalism requires infinite constant growth on a planet that has finite physical resources is a death sentence for orcas and for us.
- Michael Messina, Whooshh Innovations, said the status quo won't fix this, and that Whooshh has technology that can help move fish past barriers in months, not years. He said the world is watching and they expect some action.
- Erin Kincaid, Oceana, submitted a letter signed by 19,000 people nationwide about both short and long-term actions that the Task Force should take, including increasing Chinook survival by maximizing spill at the Snake River dams and removing the dams.
- Chris Wilke, Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, said we need to enforce the Clean Water Act, have a standard for nitrogen, and have more robust oil spill prevention and escorts. He also mentioned that initiative 1631 would fund projects that implement the actions being discussed.
- Janet Thomas, Orca Relief Citizens' Alliance, urged creation of a protection zone on the west side of San Juan Island. She distributed an information sheet and a letter from the previous ED of the US Marine Mammal Commission supporting the protection zone.
- Derek Hoshiko, Greenpeace USA, encouraged the Task Force and Working Group leads to continue listening and self-reflection, and said the status quo has been oppressing people and nature for centuries.
- Lovel Pratt, Friends of the San Juans, said the state has the authority to give the highest protection to shorelines that provide habitat for forage fish. She applauded the emphasis on oil spill prevention today and talked about the importance of having an emergency response towing vessel in the San Juans and banning offshore oil and gas drilling.

- Vincent Bryan, Whooshh Innovations, said they're here to help, have done a lot of studies, and are willing to share that information (which is also available on their website).
- Giulia Good Stefani, NRDC, said public comment is really important in this process. She also said that the Trans Mountain pipeline has to be a piece of this, and she encouraged people to travel to the Snake River basin to see the potential for restoration.
- April Putney, King County, said incremental actions won't bring us back from the brink. She encouraged Task Force members to lean into the controversies and recommend necessary (not comfortable) actions.
- Janene Hampton, Syilx Tribe, said to take time to listen to what her people know from experience. She urged removing the dams, banning the Trans Mountain pipeline, and getting diseased fish farms out of the water permanently.
- Sam Mace, Save our Wild Salmon Coalition, encouraged everyone to be really proactive in learning about the Lower Snake River issues and look beyond the Bonneville Power Authority and US Army Corps of Engineers for information.
- Maria Nangle from the Republic of Ireland said the Task Force should breach the four Lower Snake River dams and give the orcas priority access to Chinook over all human groups.
- Whitney Neugebauer, Director of Whale Scout, talked about approaching dam removal with a fair and respectful public process. She said there are existing blueprints and agendas and we need to listen to what the recovery experts say is necessary. She also mentioned shovel-ready PSAR projects.
- Alexandra Johnston said she is filming a documentary about the struggles of the Southern Residents. She read a note from Maisie Williams urging breaching of Lower Snake River dams. She urged people to leave the salmon for the whales.
- Jim Waddell, retired engineer from the US Army Corps of Engineers, showed appendices from the EIS and said the information is there about breaching the dams. He provided a handout and a diagram about ways to get the dams breached.
- Tom Kammerzel, Port Commission from Port of Whitman County, said that removing the four Lower Snake River dams would have a substantial impact on river navigation, farmers, and Pacific Northwest transportation infrastructure.
- Robb Krehbiel, Defenders of Wildlife, shared a handout with actions that Task Force members should consider. He said we need to think about big, bold, and long-term actions to sustain ecosystems that can sustain orcas and us.
- Tyson Minck said dam breaching is achievable this year.
- Cindy Hansen, Orca Network and Orca Salmon Alliance, urged the Task Force to reach across the border to Canadian partners to restore the Fraser River salmon runs to help the orcas get enough salmon and enable orcas to reclaim their culture.
- Thorly James, Whale Scout, urged the Task Force to recommend breaching the Lower Snake River dams.

- Michelle Duerre, Sea Shepherd, said the Task Force should take bolder actions including recommending breaching the Lower Snake River dams this year.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Task Force meetings

- Task Force meeting #4: August 28, 10 am to 5 pm, Swinomish Casino and Lodge, 12885 Casino Drive, Anacortes
- Task Force meeting #5: October 18, 9 am to 5 pm, Thurston County Expo Center

Working Group meetings

Vessels Working Group

- August 15, 1 to 3pm, conference call or WebEx

Contaminants Working Group

- No meetings currently scheduled.

Prey Working Group

- August 9, 10 am to 4 pm, Puget Sound Energy Wild Horse Wind Farm Renewable Energy Center, 25905 Vantage Highway, Ellensburg

Appendix

These potential actions were updated based on Task Force discussions at the August 7 meeting. Task Force members provided additional feedback and suggesting wording changes through an online survey after that meeting, and this list does not reflect that feedback.

CONTAMINANTS

Action #1: Reform Federal Toxic Substances Control Act to prevent new chemical threats.

Reform federal toxics law to take a precautionary approach to chemical regulation. Washington State could work to establish an interstate program with other west-coast states through the Pacific Coast Collaborative or the National Caucus of Environmental Legislators. This would include requiring toxicity data disclosures, require minimum data sets and evaluations including assessments of alternatives, and subsequent enforcement.

Action #2: Ban by-product (“inadvertent”) PCBs in consumer products through existing state policy tools.

This could also include accelerating the implementation of the ban on PCBs in state purchased products. It would initiate a phase out with full implemented targeted for 2025. Ecology would conduct alternatives assessments, product testing and enforcement. The State would need new regulatory authority to set limits and enforce a full ban.

Action #3a: Prioritize chemicals for their likely impact on SRKW. Develop plans to reduce harm. Pursue plan implementation through bans, phase-outs, and restrictions.

This action is to increase the impact of current Chemical Action Plan work conducted by the Department of Ecology. This includes prioritizing Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), and identifying and implementing responses such as alternatives assessments, bans and incentives. The Dept. of Ecology would prioritize contaminants for their likely impact to SRKW. High priority CECs include phthalates, and expanding existing product laws regarding Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics. The department could further implement existing bans, identify alternatives to new priority toxics, and/or implement phase-outs, restrictions or bans.

Action #3b: Identify priority chemicals. Forward this list to the state legislature for immediate bans. (This is a much simpler-expedited version of action 3A. It would have the same goals, but would skip some of the Chemical Action Plan process relying on the legislature’s authority to enact bans.)

Action #4: Provide incentives for swap-outs to reduce toxic sources.

Use incentives to reduce PAHs, PCBs, PBDEs and PFAS. Priority emphasis should be on reducing toxic impacts to juvenile salmonids, and forage fish.

Phase 1: Develop program and coordinate with ongoing programs. This would include work to specifically target the program, and to the communications outreach, and gather stakeholder input.

Phase 2: Fund and implement targeted incentive program. Target pilings or other treated wood in priority forage fish habitat or juvenile Chinook rearing habitat (PAHs). Target utility corridors for transformer and capacitor replacement, and developed areas with buildings constructed prior to PCB bans. These should target PCB hotspots if possible (PCBs). Target household and office goods (PBDEs). Target areas where there is firefighting activity, or where military operations use fire-fighting products (PFAS).

Action #5A: Improve effectiveness, implementation, and enforcement of Clean Water Act (NPDES) permits.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulates and permits discharges from 'point sources' of pollution, these most commonly include municipal stormwater systems, industrial stormwater runoff, and wastewater treatment systems. This actions recommends exploring new standards, increasing implementation and enforcement.

Action #5B: Establish new monitoring requirements at wastewater treatment plants to address Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBTs), and Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs).

This action is a specific subset of Action 5A, but was identified as a 'stand –alone' action.

Action #6: Reduce stormwater threats in existing hotspots.

This recommendation begins with prioritizing using monitoring data or identifying high loading areas (for example commercial or industrial areas). Toxic sources could be addressed through clean-up or removing contaminated building materials. Or, it could include stormwater retrofits to provide treatment. Alternatively, there could be areas that may be good candidates for redevelopment—such as underutilized industrial land.

Action #7: Prioritize and accelerate sediment remediation and nearshore restoration based on risk to SRKW.

This is a recommendation to prioritize and accelerate nearshore restoration and cleanup targeting forage fish habitat and juvenile chinook rearing habitat—prioritizing 'hot-spots' over 'sensitive areas'. Known or likely hotspots include: Duwamish estuary/river, Commencement Bay, Anacortes, Portland Harbor, Hanford Reach, Sinclair/Dyes inlet, Lake Union, (Victoria Harbor and the Fraser Delta), and other areas where there is a history of industrial development.

Restoration and remediation actions would likely include dredging, disposal, capping. Current clean-up efforts are ongoing, and should be accelerated.

Action #8: Support monitoring and new science.

Monitoring and new science are important to developing effective management solutions. There are current data gaps that make implementation less sure. Monitoring recommendations include air quality monitoring, monitoring volatilization on the water surface, monitoring freshwater, and wastewater inputs of CECs in Puget Sound, monitor CECs in forage fish and salmonids, and identifying thresholds for CECs that are protective of whales and their prey.

This would include expending existing programs, and identifying new analytical methods.

Additional actions proposed by Task Force members on August 7:

Action #9: Specify that MTCA funds be prioritized towards projects that [address SRKW recovery priorities].

Action #10: Encourage the state Legislature and Governor to support legislation that will ban offshore oil/gas development in all state waters, [and other waters where the state can legally restrict development].

Action #11: Limit, or Eliminate, any process [or practice] that could introduce invasive species or disease, or concentrate contaminants that can impact salmon or the ecosystem—such as finfish aquaculture.

Action #12: Letter to Trump Administration opposing any rollback of state water quality standards.

VESSELS

Action #1: Establish a no-wake zone with a speed limit of 5 knots in all Washington State waters for small vessels (<65ft) and commercial whale watching vessels within sight of orcas (and no less than 400 yards), with discretion to enforcement officers, while dedicating resources and capacity towards associated education and enforcement.

Action #2: Require that small vessel operators eliminate the use of echo sounders and other underwater transducers at the *50-kHz setting* when near SRKWs (or switch to the harmless 200-kHz frequency on many models) except when necessary for safe navigation. Begin with an immediate outreach campaign for voluntary compliance and phase in a mandatory requirement. Support adoption of best practices through education and outreach with boaters, including through ports and marinas, and a formal conversation with echo sounder manufacturers and suppliers.

Action #3: Establish a limited-entry permit system, to be potentially managed by DFW, that dramatically reduces the number of commercial whale watching vessels around the SRKW on a given day and that sets a cap on the number of permits issued in the state with an associated buyback program. Couple this system with requirements, such as the use of Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), to promote effective monitoring and compliance. Consider

requiring a few quiet days (e.g., Mondays-Thursdays off limits for commercial whale watching) and limiting group-kayaking. Begin discussions with Canada to encourage a similar system for Canadian commercial whale watching vessels.

Action #4: Review the science to understand the relative effect on the orcas of idling versus shutting off and restarting engines, in order to inform a possible recommendation for commercial whale watching operators in the vicinity of SRKWs.

Action #5: Establish a limited-entry permit program to ration recreational boating community's access to SRKWs, with officer discretion for enforcement.

Action #6: Expand Washington State collaboration in—and support for—ECHO to: (1) promote voluntary participation by outbound ships in the lateral displacement trial in Strait of Juan de Fuca in summer 2018; and (2) advance and expand a Whale Report Alert System for potential use by professional mariners (pilots/ships/private ferries/navies/etc.) for potential lead-time (and real-time) ship course and speed management; and (3) more fully integrate Washington's vision and interests in the group's transboundary efforts following the summer trials described in (1) and (2).

Action #7: Request Governor Inslee and the Legislature take action to address potential vessel traffic impacts (raising risks of oil spills, noise and ship strikes) that may be generated by potential increases in vessel traffic that may result from any possible expansion of the "Puget Sound pipeline" spur from Canada. Work with state agencies, local governments, and tribes to identify their authorities to issue permits, authorizations, or mitigation measures related to any expansion. Request Governor meet with Canadian officials to address state concerns and recovery goals.

Action #8: Act to ensure that all tanker traffic from the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion and associated impacts to SRKWs from vessel noise and disturbance and potential risks from oil spills and ship strikes are addressed. Request that the Governor meet with Canadian officials and seek Coast Guard involvement.

Action #9: Establish protection areas (no-go zones) that apply to all vessels, including fishing vessels, in critical areas for whales, including on the west side of the San Juan Islands and in marine areas 4, 5, and 6, (roughly extending from Admiralty Inlet to Neah Bay) based on the best available science showing where the SRKW are feeding.

Action #10: Create a 400-yard moving "bubble" around the orcas with long-term funding for enforcement. *(In other words: Double the 200-yard NOAA approach distance limit; there is already a 400-yard NOAA restriction on parking in the orcas' path).* Work with Canada, BC, and the federal government to increase the number of vessels required to comply with this bubble.

Action #11: Require all permit applications in Washington State that would increase vessel traffic to specifically address potential impacts to SRKWs. For example:

- Update the State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) checklist.
- Update the Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) form.
- Update the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit to Construct to specifically include potential vessel traffic impacts to SRKWs.
- Update state regulations and Ecology's Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Handbook to address vessel traffic impacts and require SRKW expertise for all state application submittals.

Action #12: Support and accelerate transition of Washington State Ferries fleet to quieter designs and technologies to achieve data-driven noise reduction goals.

Action #13: Slow down Washington State Ferries (WSFs) during fall (October-December) in presence of orcas (when conditions are safe and effective to do so).

Action #14: Require slowdown by private ferries (e.g., Victoria Clipper, Black Ball) and local government ferries (e.g., King, Kitsap, and Skagit County ferries) in presence of orcas (when conditions are safe and effective to do so).

Action #15: Support funding of WSF noise analysis pilot project to collect additional new data to fill information gaps and develop baseline noise levels for the entire fleet.

Additional actions proposed by Task Force members on August 7:

Action #16: Place an emergency rescue tug on the west side of San Juan island to support oil spill response.

Action #17: Require that all oil barges have a tug escort in Puget Sound.

Action #18: Request a cover memo to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Safety Report being completed this fall per Senate Bill 6269 that applies an orca lens to the analysis of vessel traffic risk.

Action #19: Prioritize new hybrid ferries for runs where orcas are more frequently present.

Action #20: Consider a moratorium on whale watching for a certain period of time.

Action #21: Ensure that the curriculum, testing, and outreach for the mandatory Boater Education Card includes Be Whale Wise guidelines.

Action #22: Increase funding for educational on-the-water programs like Soundwatch as well as governmental enforcement of private vessels for infractions.

Action #23: Collect information on the noise reduction potential of electric boat motors to determine whether to recommend incentives for the manufacture and purchase of such motors.

Action #24: Establish a collaborative forum that includes acoustics researchers, the State of Washington, NOAA, and the Pacific Whale Watch Association to create vessel and fleet sound profiles to determine acceptable underwater sound baselines (decibels at source/received, etc.) and identify whale watching guidelines for PWWA and private boaters that will better minimize underwater noise levels and the occurrence of acoustic masking and interference with orca communication.

PREY

Hydro

A1. Recommend that Ecology adjust gas caps (match or exceed OR's gas caps) on the Snake and Columbia rivers to allow flexibility to adjust spill regimes, as needed, to benefit Chinook salmon and other salmonids.

A2. Recommend that Ecology adjust gas caps (match or exceed OR's gas caps) on the Snake and Columbia rivers and that spill be increased to benefit Chinook salmon and other salmonids.

C. Increase survival at predation hot spots associated with dams.

E. Prioritize and fund re-establishment of runs into currently blocked areas above dams in those areas that can successfully produce more salmon.

F1. Remove other hydro and non-hydro dams in locations that most benefit Chinook passage.

F2. Remove the four lower Snake River dams to benefit Chinook passage.

G. Expedite NEPA process for Columbia River operations.

Hatchery

A. Increase hatchery production at facilities that most benefit SRKWs, in a manner consistent with wild fish conservation and the ESA.

B. Perform actions in hatcheries to increase productivity, smolt-to-adult survival and/or marine survival of Chinook (including but not limited to reducing predation on hatchery fish), adjust return timing and locations to align with whale needs, increase size and age of return, and reduce potential competition with wild fish.

Harvest

- A. Further limit Chinook harvest in areas important to SRKW foraging.
- B. Subsidize or compensate fishers to not fish.
- C. Reduce bycatch of Chinook in non-targeted fisheries, including limiting gear types that increase mortality and incentivizing innovative gear types that decrease mortality.
- D1. Include SRKW considerations in the next Pacific Salmon Treaty negotiations with AK and Canadian fisheries to allow more Chinook to reach WA waters.
- D2. Support the implementation and funding of the upcoming/newly negotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- F. Implement slot size limits to get larger fish to whales, spawning grounds, and hatcheries (put a maximum size limit on catch).

Habitat

- A. Increase the implementation and enforcement of existing local, state, and federal habitat protection regulations.
- B. Enhance/change local, state, and federal protection regulations, especially for key Chinook/SRKW habitats or areas.
- C. Acquire important Chinook habitat.
- D. Accelerate habitat restoration by increasing funding significantly to address current regional priorities, including fish blockages in areas most beneficial to SRKW.
- E. Create additional or bolster existing habitat protection and restoration incentives for landowners.
- F. Engage BNSF railroad on shoreline management.

Predation

- A1. Remove or alter artificial habitats or breeding locations so they are not as attractive to predators (Pinnipeds).
- B1. Lethal removal (Pinnipeds) to benefit specific runs and stocks.
- B2. Lethal removal (Birds) to benefit specific runs and stocks.
- B3. Lethal removal (Fish) to benefit specific runs and stocks.

B4. Continue the development of additional science to better understand pinniped predation in Puget Sound and the Outer Coast so that the Task Force could review new recommendations in Year 2.

Forage Fish

A. Increase Forage Fish populations through:

- Habitat restoration
- Habitat protection

B. Increase Forage Fish populations through:

- Harvest reductions