

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AMENDING WHATCOM COUNTY CODE SECTION 11.20.025 (FLOTATION DEVICES ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE NOOKSACK RIVER) TO BETTER PROTECT ESA-LISTED CHINOOK SALMON

WHEREAS, in 1999, Puget Sound Chinook were listed as “threatened” under the federal Endangered Species Act, and recovery of both North Fork/Middle Fork Early Chinook and South Fork Nooksack Early Chinook is considered essential for species delisting; and

WHEREAS, the early-timed spring Chinook salmon in the South Fork of the Nooksack River are particularly imperiled, and their continued existence is at risk if no action is taken to increase protection; and

WHEREAS, the South Fork Nooksack is identified as an impaired waterbody on Ecology’s 303(d) list for high stream temperature, which is a known stressor for salmon; and

WHEREAS, in summer 2021, over 2,400 returning adult Chinook died on the South Fork spawning grounds before they could spawn due to a disease outbreak exacerbated by low river flows, high temperatures, and a lack of adequate habitat; and

WHEREAS, this mortality event prompted Lummi Nation to declare an emergency and both Lummi Nation and the Nooksack Indian Tribe to petition Governor Inslee to establish a crisis team to implement solutions to avoid future mortality events and to invest \$25.5 million to fund critically important actions in the South Fork; and

WHEREAS, the South Fork Nooksack River has been a top priority for habitat restoration, with over \$10 million invested from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, and significant river restoration projects completed by Lummi Nation and the Nooksack Indian Tribe over the years;

WHEREAS, upcoming restoration projects spearheaded by Lummi Nation and the Nooksack Indian Tribe have received over \$9.4 million from federal funds and \$13.4 million from state funds

WHEREAS, the number of natural-origin spawners remain critically low and far below the recovery goal of at least 9,900; and

WHEREAS, the impacts of hundreds of people recreating daily in the South Fork during summer months when water temperatures are high further threaten the survival of South Fork Nooksack Early Chinook and the millions of dollars invested in habitat restoration; and

WHEREAS, log jams are a critically important feature of healthy salmon habitats and constructing log jams is a key habitat restoration strategy, yet such extensive instream restoration may have safety implications for recreational river users especially during in-water construction;

WHEREAS, extremely low numbers of both Nooksack early Chinook populations have reduced harvest opportunity for treaty and non-treaty recreational and commercial fishers when fisheries are reduced or eliminated to protect these weak populations;

