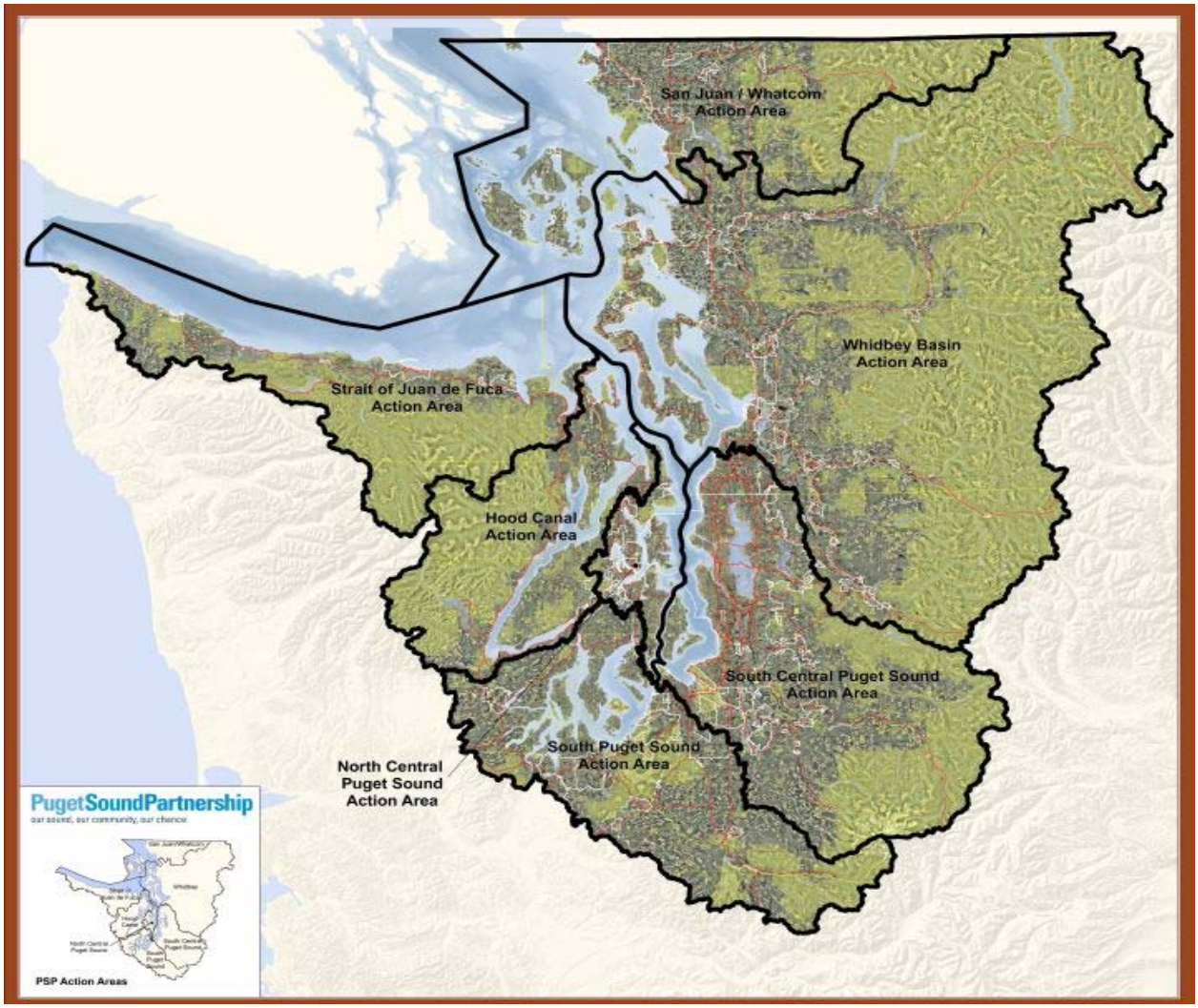
Puget Sound Partnership Action Areas



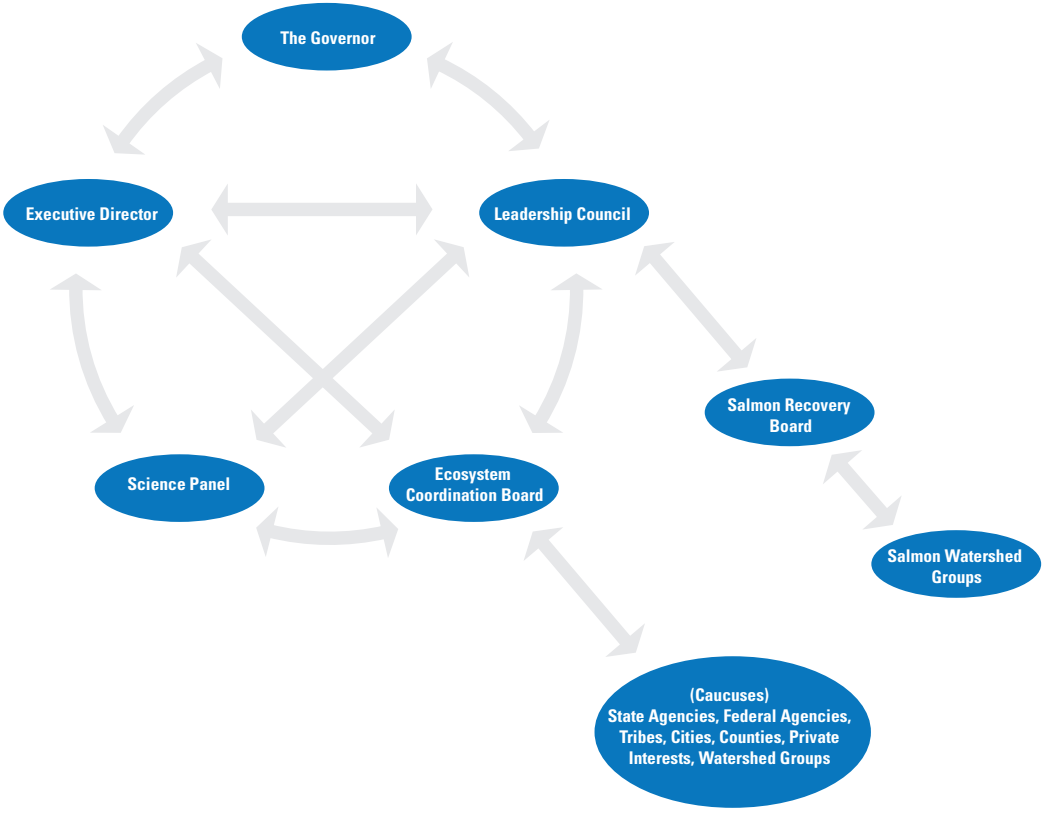
Kitsap County is divided into three Action Areas by watershed:

- **North Central Puget Sound Action Area** (All Kitsap cities, Gig Harbor, Suquamish Tribe, most Naval facilities)
- **Hood Canal Action Area** (Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Bangor)
- **South Puget Sound Action Area** (no Kitsap cities, tribes or shoreline but forest and freshwater)

West Sound Watershed includes all of North Central Puget Sound Action Area, parts of South Puget Sound Action Area and Pierce County.

PugetSoundPartnership
our sound, our community, our chance

Information Flow in the Puget Sound Partnership



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Puget Sound Partnership

Established by Governor as a coalition of citizens, governments, tribes, scientists and business working together to restore and protect Puget Sound through the Puget Sound Action Agenda.

Focus: Salmon & ecosystem recovery, storm water, toxics and human health.

Three tiers of leadership:

Leadership Council

Ecosystem Coordination Board

Science Panel

Salmon Watershed Groups

Focus Salmon and ecosystem recovery

develop 3 year workplan, grant funding recommendations

1)West Sound Watershed Council

2) Hood Canal Coordinating Council

3) South Sound

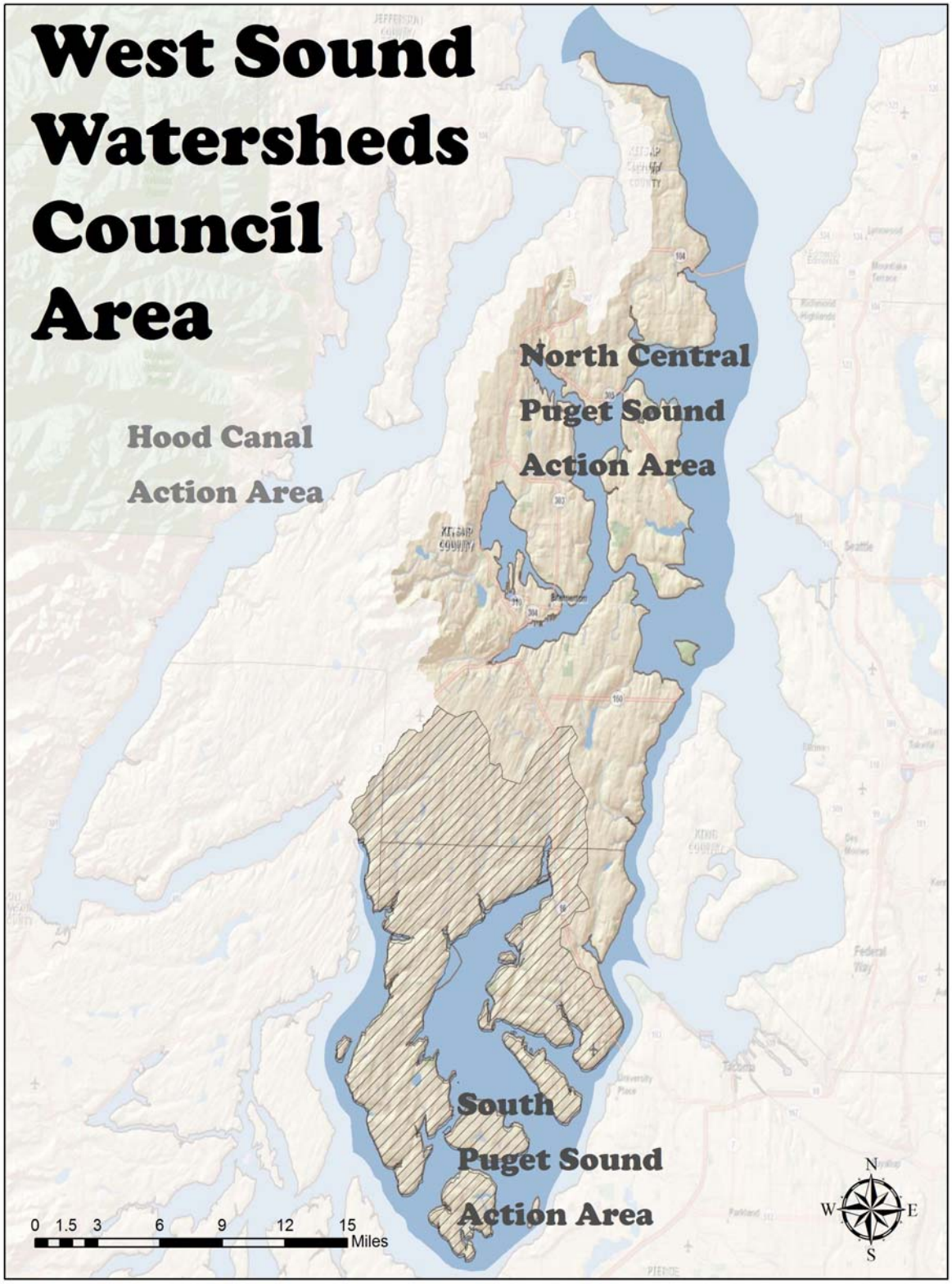
(NEW) Local Implementing Organizations

Focus: Salmon & Ecosystem recovery, storm water, toxics and human health

Formation in process.

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council

(Focus: Salmon Recovery)


West Sound Watersheds Council Area
North Central Puget Sound Action Area
Hood Canal Action Area
South Puget Sound Action Area
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 15 Miles
N
W
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Puget Sound Partnership: (Focus is Salmon & ecosystem recovery, storm water, toxics and human health)

The Puget Sound Partnership is a community effort of citizens, governments, tribes, scientists and businesses working together to restore and protect Puget Sound. The charge given to the Puget Sound Partnership by Governor Gregoire and the Legislature is to create a real Action Agenda that turns things around and leads to a healthy Puget Sound. The Action Agenda will prioritize cleanup and improvement projects, coordinate federal, state, local, tribal and private resources, and make sure that we are all working cooperatively. Decisions are based on science, focus on actions that have the biggest impact, and hold people and organizations accountable for results. The goal is to make Puget Sound healthy again, and create a roadmap for how to get it done. If we work together, we can have both a thriving Puget Sound economy and a clean and healthy Puget Sound ecosystem.

- ### Leadership Council, Puget Sound Partnership

The Leadership Council is the governing body of the Puget Sound Partnership. Its seven members are leading citizens chosen from around the Sound and appointed by the governor.
Local participants: none

- ### Ecosystem Coordination Board, Puget Sound Partnership

The Ecosystem Coordination Board's main role is to advise the Puget Sound Partnership's Leadership Council on carrying out its responsibilities. The Board is made up of 27 individuals representing specific interests around the Sound, including Action Areas, business interests, environmental interests, cities, counties, tribal governments, state agencies, legislative caucuses and ports. Local Participants: North Central Puget Sound Linda Berry-Maraist, Hood Canal Teri King. Representing Legislative Caucuses: Phil Rockefeller, Christine Rolfes

- ### Science Panel, Puget Sound Partnership

The Science Panel's expertise and advice are critical to the Puget Sound Partnerships efforts to develop a comprehensive plan to restore Puget Sound. Nine members, appointed by the Leadership Council, were chosen from the top scientists in Washington State. Local Participants: Robert Johnston, U.S. Navy

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council (Focus is salmon recovery)

The PSSRC is charged with developing policy and actions aimed to carry out the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. They foster the salmon recovery process throughout the region and address timely issues relevant to salmon and ecosystem recovery in Puget Sound.
Local Participants: Washington Environmental Council: Hilary Franz , Hood Canal Coordinating Council: Scott Brewer (alt: Richard Brocksmith),West Sound Watersheds: Linda Berry-Maraist (alt. Kathy Peters)

Salmon Watershed Groups: (Focus is salmon and ecosystem recovery)

- **The West Sound Watersheds Council** is the Lead Entity organization for salmon recovery. The organization was formed in 2007, replacing the "East Kitsap Salmon Habitat Restoration Committee". Participants include: Kitsap County, Pierce County, Gig Harbor, Port Orchard, Bremerton, Poulsbo. Bainbridge Island, Suquamish Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe. Regular participants include: Kathleen Peters chair, staff from Kitsap and Pierce counties, Suquamish Tribe, WA Seagrant, US Navy, Stillwaters, WSU Extension, WDFW, John Meyer PSP, Linda Berry-Maraist, Kitsap Conservation District, Illahee, Hansville, GPC, Clear Creek, BI Land Trust, PSRF.
- **The Hood Canal Coordinating Council** is a Watershed-based Council of Governments, consisting of Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason Counties; Port Gamble S'Klallam and Skokomish Tribes; and State and Federal agencies. It was established in 1985 in response to community concerns about water quality problems and related natural resource issues in the watershed and is a long running organization with paid staff. The HCCC is the Lead Entity for salmon recovery in the Hood Canal, and is also the Local Implementing Organization for the Hood Canal Action Area. Local Participants; Chair Josh Brown, Steve Bauer, Jeromy Sullivan, Charlotte Garrido, Paul McCollum.

Local Implementing Organizations (L.I.O.s: Focus is Salmon & ecosystem recovery, storm water, toxics and human health)

In an effort to work more closely with local communities to implement the Action Agenda, the PSP is helping to organize LIOs to advise the PSP on local priorities, provide assistance to implement priorities on the ground, work cooperatively to implement strategic actions. Each Action Area's LIO will reflect the needs of that community, so no two will be the same.

- **The Hood Canal Coordinating Council is the LIO for the Hood Canal Area.**
- **The North Central Action Area does not have an LIO yet.**
- **Alliance for a Healthy South Sound is the LIO developed by South Puget Sound Action Area. Local participants: Charlotte Garrido and Kathleen Peters.**

Focus for this year:

1) Creation of a North Central Action Area Local Implementing Organization: Need West Sound Watershed Council, County, City, Tribal, Navy and Citizen participation. Needs to integrate with Hood Canal Issues.

2)Update the Puget Sound Action Agenda and Action Area Profiles.

North Central Action Area

Ecosystem benefits provided by action area	Local threats to ecosystem benefits	Priority action area strategies

Unique habitat type and ecosystem processes
• Freshwater: Lowland stream habitats in West Sound watersheds support chum, coho, cutthroat and steelhead
• Marine nearshore: Supports chum, pink, coho, and Chinook salmon and steelhead from throughout Puget Sound
 	
Food and Timber (harvest)
• Shellfish production and harvest
• Recreational and tribal fishing
 	
Recreation and tourism
• Boating, state parks, shoreline access
 	
Community and economy
• Water-oriented communities
• Commerce, military, and marine transportation hub
• Homeland security: Keyport Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard; Manchester Fuel Depot
• Model program for water quality improvements via "pollution identification and correction"
• Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (nəxʷqəʔyət nəxʷsx̌aẏəm) meaning "Land of the rising sun (strong people)"
• Suquamish Tribe (xʷsəq̓ʷəb) meaning "Clear water people"
	Habitat alteration
	• **Marine nearshore:** 49% of shoreline modified, especially in south part of action area and Bainbridge Island; 291 piers and docks, 108 boat ramps on Bainbridge Island; loss of marine riparian habitat
	• **Freshwater:** Loss of fish passage, riparian habitat, large woody debris, substrate
	• **Upland:** Loss of working farms and forests through conversion for urban and suburban uses; 12% impervious surface overall with considerable variation by watershed
	
	Pollution
	• **Toxics:** Hundreds of acres of contaminated sediments, especially at Sinclair and Dyes inlets, Liberty Bay, and Eagle Harbor from a history of naval and industrial activities; groundwater contamination from Eagle Harbor superfund site
	• **Bacterial contamination**: threatened and closed shellfish growing areas and 7 local streams closed for human contact
	• **Nutrient loading**: low dissolved oxygen in bays, especially in areas of poor flushing
	• **Surface water runoff impacts**: CSO and SSO events
	
	Freshwater resources
	• **Limited water availability for people, farms and fish**: streamflows dependent on precipitation and groundwater; 80% of drinking water comes from groundwater; streams in urbanized watersheds are subject to low summer flows and peak storm flows.
	
	Invasive species
	• Potential negative ecological impacts on native populations: Knotweed and other non-native invasive species in some locations; invasive tunicates in Eagle Harbor
	
	Artificial propagation
	• Fish hatcheries: Salmon production has potential negative ecological and genetic impacts on natural salmon and other hatchery populations; Salmon net pens: commercial production of Atlantic salmon in Rich Passage; Shellfish production: not identified as a local issue;
	
	Harvest
	• Fishing and bycatch, logging, and hunting practices: Local pressures need to be identified
	
	Localized climate change impact
	• Sea level rise: Loss of beach land by 2050, converted to tidal flats; loss of marsh and pocket estuaries
	
	Other
	• Population increase by 2025: 29% in Kitsap County (more than 67,000 people) and 43% in Pierce County (nearly 300,000 people)
		A: Protect intact ecosystem processes, structures and functions
		• Growth and development: Implement local portions of Puget Sound Regional Council Vision 2040 Plan; coordinate with local transportation planning
		• Protect high value habitat: Acquire "1000 Acre Woods" critical habitat north of Gig Harbor; protect remaining intact nearshore habitat
		• Update and implement regulatory programs: Shoreline Master Program (Gig Harbor, Bremerton, Kitsap County, Bainbridge, Poulsbo, Port Orchard; Pierce County); Critical Area Ordinance (Port Orchard)
		• Protect and conserve water flows:
		  ○ Manage lands and runoff to ensure plentiful and clean groundwater recharge
		  ○ Implement water conservation and reclaimed water development and use
		
		B: Restore ecosystem processes, structures and functions
		• Implement priority ecosystem restoration projects:
		  ○ Implement Salmon Recovery three-year workplans
		  ○ Complete Chico Creek, Carpenter Creek and other salmon restoration priority projects
		  ○ Implement recommendations of Gig Harbor Basin Plan, and Crescent Valley Biodiversity Stewardship Plan in a coordinated way
		  ○ Adopt and implement Bainbridge Island Open Space Plan
		• Implement stewardship incentives to increase private landowner restoration projects: Remove hard shoreline armoring; restore native riparian vegetation; restore marsh habitat
		
		C: Reduce sources of water pollution
		• Prevent pollution:
		  ○ Reduce bacterial contamination in shellfish growing areas, other marine nearshore areas and streams
		  ○ Control sources of pollution that re-contaminate sediment cleanup sites; support Navy ENVVEST project and other opportunities to cooperate to reduce pollution
		  ○ Implement KGI Watershed Action Plan
		• Manage stormwater runoff:
		  ○ Use and increase site-appropriate LID techniques; encourage use of technologies and approaches that replicate natural ground water systems to manage for future planned growth
		  ○ Implement NPDES permits
		• Upgrade wastewater treatment plants: Enforce already required modifications to sewer systems to avoid further pollution
		• Manage on-site sewage systems: Implement Pierce and Kitsap counties onsite management plans; continue to implement Kitsap County's Pollution Identification and Correction program
		
		D: Work effectively and efficiently together on priority actions
		• Coordinated long term strategy:
		  ○ Continue to improve WRIA 15 salmon recovery coordination for implementation
		  ○ Continue coordination among West Sound Watersheds, KGI Watershed Council, and Shellfish Partners
		  ○ Integrate nearshore and marine efforts (e.g., Shoreline Master Program updates) with watershed recovery efforts (e.g., Critical Areas Ordinance updates, Salmon Recovery Plan)
		  ○ Continue coordination with the Navy and other key stakeholders
		
		E: Implement the Action Agenda
		  ○ Outreach and education: Focus education and outreach activities to reduce pollution from live-aboards, boating and water-based activities; conduct outreach and assist property owners with replacement of hard bulkheads with soft beach protection