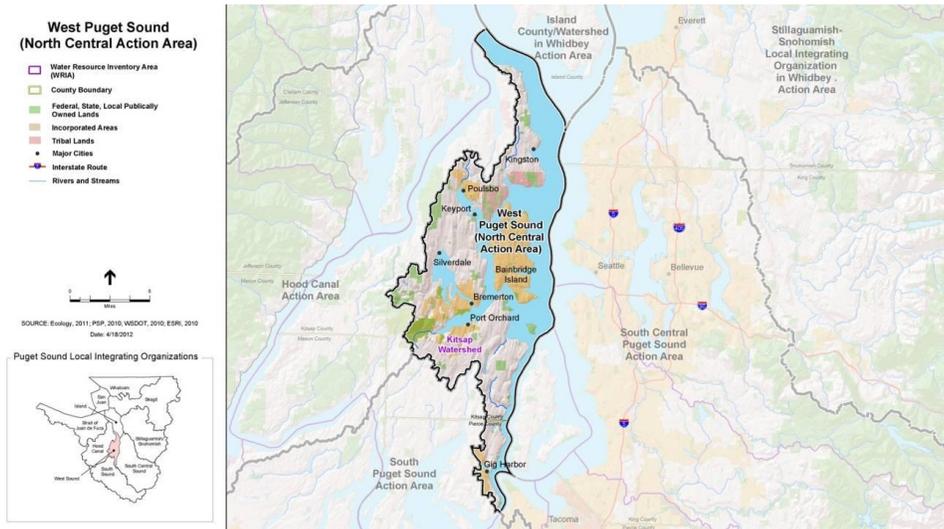


The Action Agenda in West Puget Sound (North Central Action Area)

Profile

West Puget Sound (North Central Action Area) occupies the geographic center of the Puget Sound Basin. With over 220 miles of shoreline, and extensive bluffs, pocket estuaries, protected bays, harbors, and lagoons, the West Sound's most prominent feature is its expanse of nearshore reaches. Bluffs along the coastline provide a supply of sediment that drifts along the shore, building beaches and forming spits, lagoons, deltas, and tideflats. Bainbridge Island, approximately five miles wide by ten miles long, is one of the largest islands in Puget Sound and has 53 miles of shoreline. Agate Passage, Port Washington Narrows, and Rich Passage are characterized by high currents due to the circulation of Puget Sound tides through these narrow openings. Streams originate from lakes, groundwater discharge, or headwater wetlands that often contribute flow to multiple watersheds. These unique lowland freshwater ecosystems provide highly productive habitat for salmon and trout.

The history of the West Sound is completely connected to Puget Sound. West Sound is the heartland of Suquamish Ancestral Territory. The Suquamish and their ancestors have occupied the region for the past 14,000 years. Important Suquamish leaders in the early historic period such as Kitsap, Challicum, and Seattle controlled extended Suquamish families who occupied more than 15 winter villages. Old



Man House on Agate Passage was the “mother village” of the Suquamish, occupied over 5000 years with an historic period cedar plank longhouse. The five incorporated cities began as dock locations for the historic “Mosquito Fleet”. The Puget Sound “Mosquito Fleet” was comprised of small steamers and sternwheelers that carried passengers and cargo up and down the Sound prior to bridges and state run ferries. Businesses, homes and eventually roads, were all located close to the shorelines of Puget Sound. Gig Harbor and Poulsbo were also home to cod and salmon fishing fleets.

The West Sound’s port districts are important as centers for commerce, military installations, and as critical hubs for marine transportation. More than half of the 23 million annual passengers on the Washington State Ferry System travel between the West Sound and the greater Seattle metropolitan area. Eagle Harbor on Bainbridge Island hosts the ferry system’s maintenance and repair facility. Bridges at Agate Passage and the Tacoma Narrows link the West Sound Action Area by road to the rest of Puget Sound. Recreational vessels are moored throughout the West Sound Action Area, with over 2000 permanent and transient slips. Other recreational amenities of the region include several state and local parks used for camping, boat launching, beach walking, hiking, bird watching, swimming, picnicking, shellfishing and kayaking.

The United States military presence in West Sound Puget Sound began in 1891 and since that time the region has played a pivotal role for military operations in several wars and conflicts. Naval Base Kitsap has facilities at Bremerton, Keyport and Manchester, and is the West Sound’s largest employer.

The Port Madison Indian Reservation, straddling Miller Bay between the communities of Suquamish and Indianola, is the center of the Suquamish culture named after the beach at Old Man House on Agate Passage and meaning ‘place of clear saltwater’ in Lushootseed. Incorporated cities in the West Sound Action Area include Bainbridge Island, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, Bremerton and Gig Harbor. Bremerton is the largest city in the Action Area, with a population of almost 38,000. Incorporated cities and Urban Growth Areas make up 44% of the land base.

Unique Ecosystem Characteristics and Assets

The West Sound Action Area constitutes almost half of the nearshore habitat in the Central Basin of Puget Sound. This habitat includes dozens of embayments including open coastal inlets and functioning pocket estuaries, intact bluffed back beaches, and the only plunging rocky coastline in the Basin. The subtidal and intertidal portions of the West Sound support some of the densest and highest quality wildstock geoduck clam fisheries in the world. The West Sound has 90 streams used by wild populations

Notable Accomplishments

Carpenter Creek Estuary is currently being restored, which was a high priority in the first Action Agenda.

The Action Area is also making considerable progress on restoring Chico Creek, leveraging the partnerships and work of many to restore the watershed in phases.

The area is a leader in water quality improvement projects, which have resulted in the upgrade of 2,500 acres of shellfish beds. Additionally, wet weather water quality in Dyes and Sinclair Inlets is improved due to the completion of combined sewer overflow construction projects by the City of Bremerton.

of chum, coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. The shoreline provides refuge, food and rearing area for other juvenile salmon, including Chinook and Hood Canal summer chum, as they enter the Sound from larger rivers on the eastern shore and Hood Canal. Much of the nearshore is utilized for spawning by native marine fishes including Pacific herring, surf smelt and Pacific sand lance. Commercial, recreational and tribal shellfish activity is prominent along most of West Sound's shorelines. Hatchery programs operated by the Suquamish Tribe at Gorst and Grovers Creek provide some salmon harvest opportunities for tribal fishers and recreational anglers.

The historic uses of military support activities and ship building left toxic legacies at Eagle Harbor, Keyport, Dyes Inlet, Sinclair Inlet and Manchester. The sites were contaminated by disposal of military testing materials, creosote and other chemicals, and are in varying degrees of remediation as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) superfund site clean-up process.

Many people move to the West Sound Action Area because of its rural feel, and the majority of residents choose to live outside the incorporated cities. This can result in conversion from existing rural forestland to an urban/suburban landscape, resulting in fragmented or degraded habitat. The population is expected to grow by 43% in the next 20 years, adding another 100,000 people. The increased population will require additional sewage or septic systems, and drinking water. Since the West Sound has no snow-fed water supplies, key aquifer recharge areas will need to be protected. An urbanizing landscape will also increase stormwater runoff which threatens water quality, patterns of streamflow, and the availability of groundwater for human use. Stormwater has also been noted as a vector for pathogens which have closed shellfish harvesting in some West Sound bays.

Local Action Agenda Process

The West Sound Action Area is currently working to establish a Local Integrating Organization (LIO) that will leverage ongoing efforts, improve communication and prioritize local actions. A representative planning group met in 2011 and early 2012 to work on identifying the local threats, strategies, and actions listed below and determine how to move implementation forward in the area.

Key Threats/Pressures

For the 2011 Action Agenda update, the West Sound has identified 13 local priority issues to address pressures on the West Sound ecosystem. The local priority issues are listed below, categorized by the four pressure reduction targets.

Land Development

- Loss of forest cover, riparian habitat and intact freshwater ecosystems
- Population growth, new development and redevelopment
- Transportation network (shoreline roads, infrastructure needs, etc.)

Shoreline Alteration

- Loss of unaltered/undeveloped shoreline

Stormwater

- Polluted runoff from the built environment
- Alteration of the hydrologic regime (increased flow/flooding) in the form of impairment of groundwater infiltration and recharge

Wastewater

- Failing septic systems
- Discharge from vessels

Other

- Data gaps impeding effective fisheries management
- Climate change and sea level rise
- Loss and degradation of freshwater habitats
- Downgrades of approved shellfish growing areas
- Legacy contamination

Strategic Initiatives, Priorities, and Near-Term Actions

The West Sound culled a list of more than 80 strategies of importance to the area down to the comprehensive list of 46 strategies included in the table below. In addition, they have identified a list of 13 near-term actions (NTAs) and 10 additional, longer-term actions. Further prioritization of both the strategies and actions will continue as the LIO becomes operational.

Alignment with Puget Sound Partnership Strategic Initiatives

During its process to refine and prioritize local near-term actions, the West Sound identified an opportunity to align its evolving strategies and actions with the Puget Sound Partnership's (PSP) three strategic initiatives. The Partnership proposed the concept of strategic initiatives during the Action Agenda update process, as a means of allowing more focused attention on actions that address priority pressures to Puget Sound health. The initiatives as currently envisioned are as follows:

- Protection of habitat in support of salmon recovery;
- Prevention of water pollution from urban stormwater runoff; and
- Protection of water quality and nearshore habitat from rural and agricultural runoff.

The 13 NTAs below are closely aligned with the Partnership's strategic initiatives. In addition to these specific contributions, both near and longer-term actions will help to achieve multiple, basin-wide ecosystem recovery goals in the Action Agenda.

LOCAL PRESSURES TO ADDRESS	STRATEGIES (BOLDED ARE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY)	ACTIONS (BOLDED ARE LOCAL NEAR-TERM ACTIONS)
Loss of Forest Lands and Riparian /Freshwater Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in and support an effort led by Forterra to conserve 7,000 acres of forest and 1.8 miles of shoreline on Port Gamble Bay, through the Kitsap Forest and Bay Project. This spans two action areas. • Develop framework for identifying and prioritizing areas for conservation; identify areas at risk and strategies to protect/prevent their development • Update and correct all “water type” maps in the West Sound Action Area to improve protection of designated streams and wetlands and address fish passage issues; take actions based on recommendations as water type assessments are completed, as with recently completed 2010 assessment in North Kitsap (including Grovers, Carpenter, and Cowling creeks) • Continue to utilize West Sound Watershed Council (WSWC) as a forum for prioritizing areas for watertyping and for identifying sources of funding. • Support the Growth Management Act (GMA) to increase focus on accommodating population in urban areas to avoid loss of rural lands and important habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete an inventory of existing watershed characterizations and related local assessments (East Kitsap Nearshore, salmon recovery plans, etc.) that advance ecosystem recovery in the West Sound Action Area. • Establish metrics to evaluate land cover changes against an overall county-wide goal of no net loss of important forested and freshwater ecosystem functions
Population Growth, New Development and Redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodically monitor and report key metrics related to population growth and development for adaptive management and to minimize urban sprawl (examples include annual urban/rural growth patterns, average density for new construction, average bulk density per jurisdiction, canopy cover change in priority conservation and development areas) • Within priority conservation areas address historic and potential new development patterns, legacy lots and redevelopment to ensure no net loss of ecosystem function • Encourage infill development in urban areas as an alternative to expanding Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify properties within current UGAs available for development • Convene cities, county, and regional planning offices to identify key metrics related to population growth (e.g. land use) that are necessary for adaptive management
Transportation Network (old roads, infrastructure needs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for viable funding solutions for retrofitting streets for stormwater improvement and water crossing structures with inadequate fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By January 2013, the West Sound Watersheds Council and West Sound LIO will develop a process for the review of

LOCAL PRESSURES TO ADDRESS	STRATEGIES (BOLDED ARE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY)	ACTIONS (BOLDED ARE LOCAL NEAR-TERM ACTIONS)
etc.)	<p>passage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transportation planning and development is aligned with ecosystem protection to avoid new development in priority conservation areas • Prioritize actions to eliminate/minimize/mitigate impacts from shoreline roads to nearshore processes and species and from road crossings over streams and estuaries. 	<p>transportation infrastructure projects that addresses environmental impacts and key fish passage barriers</p>
Loss of Unaltered / Undeveloped Shoreline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize and protect marine and nearshore ecosystems by improving shoreline permitting compliance monitoring and enforcement using Shoreline Management Programs (SMPs), watershed assessments, watershed and marine spatial plans and regional ecosystem protection standards • Align regulatory programs across cities/counties for better coordination on development, and address publicly owned shoreline (Including Corps, EPA, and Navy; GMA, SMA, Hydraulic code, etc); Improve communication, planning, and integration between County and City SMPs and Navy INRMPs so that shoreline functions are protected at the drift cell scale regardless of political or jurisdictional lines • Identify priority areas where otherwise functioning drift cells and their associated processes – erosion, sediment contribution, transport and deposition – are compromised by armoring, and encourage armoring removal and erosion control alternatives that better protect and restore nearshore ecosystem processes. • Encourage shoreline restoration by developing streamlined materials and designs for property owners; keep in mind property owner’s perspective; include evaluation metrics for awareness and willingness to make a change. • Continue and expand a regular interagency team of local-state-federal-tribe shoreline review experts to achieve conservation objectives and help align existing conservation plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the SMP update process for all West Sound jurisdictions in 2012-13, the West Sound Watersheds Council will ensure that restoration plans for every SMP include alternatives to traditional shoreline armoring, and incentives for the removal of existing armoring. The goal is for no net gain in shoreline armoring within any West Sound jurisdiction over the next 2 years • By 2013, The West Sound Watersheds Council – in coordination with the Suquamish Tribe and others – will develop and implement periodic surveys of eelgrass and forage fish spawning habitat under a scientifically rigorous methodology, and update spawning habitat maps • Regularly conduct and report on status and trends relative to local shoreline pressure reductions
Polluted Runoff from the Built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and implement the most current stormwater and Low Impact Development (LID) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2014, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program – with direct assistance from and close

LOCAL PRESSURES TO ADDRESS	STRATEGIES (BOLDED ARE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY)	ACTIONS (BOLDED ARE LOCAL NEAR-TERM ACTIONS)
Environment	<p>regulations and design guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement new stormwater program regulations that address vesting and create incentives for developers (upland areas in particular) to conserve ecosystem function. • Implement stormwater and LID Retrofit Plan projects in priority areas and continue stormwater and LID retrofit planning in other priority areas. • Improve coordination of water quality, sediment, and stream health monitoring with a feedback mechanism to implement adaptive management of stormwater • Train local installers and designers of LID facilities, specifically bioretention and permeable pavement • Implement and share Kitsap County's "Water as Resource" Policy. 	<p>coordination with other stormwater utilities and agencies in the County – will provide training for 80% of LID professionals in Kitsap County, including plan review staff, designers, installers, inspection, and maintenance staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2015, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program – in coordination with jurisdictions and other partners – will design and construct high priority retrofit projects treating 10 acres of pollution generating impervious surfaces
Impairment of Groundwater Infiltration and Recharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rank, fund and construct water reuse projects in the West Sound that emphasize reusing water for consumptive use first (e.g., golf courses, non-potable uses), and environmental applications second (wetland enhancement, stream augmentation, aquifer recharge) • Identify opportunities to conserve groundwater within aquifers and reserve instream flow; Develop watershed by watershed "budgets" that include potable needs, agriculture needs, aquifer needs, and stream flow/wetland needs • Encourage development that uses water from professional purveyors. Monitor number of exempt wells and include this information in managing groundwater resources • Provide financial and technical support to methodically monitor key metrics and systematically manage groundwater resources • Develop and implement water conservation strategies targeting users and owners of exempt wells. Incorporate an evaluation measure • Use the USGS groundwater model to inform future land use planning and test possible strategies for groundwater infiltration and recharge. • Work with water districts to identify and protect highest priority upland and headwater forests on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a reclaimed water comprehensive plan

LOCAL PRESSURES TO ADDRESS	STRATEGIES (BOLDED ARE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY)	ACTIONS (BOLDED ARE LOCAL NEAR-TERM ACTIONS)
	critical aquifer recharge areas. Encourage development that retains a high percentage of forest land as dedicated open space.	
Sewage from Failing Septic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and fund a septic repair and loan program • Expand Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) programs in Kitsap & Pierce Counties • Utilize PIC methodology for addressing sewage from failing septic systems to improve water quality and protect public health • Establish sewer systems where On-site septic systems (OSSs) are failing in key areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitsap Public Health together with the municipality will conduct sewer infrastructure feasibility study for sewers in areas such as Ostrich and Phinney Bay, by December 2013. These areas are identified and ranked annually in the Kitsap Public Health PIC Priority List. Ranking criteria includes points assigned to each area based on water quality data and also whether the area has been designated as an OSS area of concern. The PIC priority list does prioritize for the need for sewers • Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of OSS failures repaired using funds from the Craft3 septic loan program by December 2013 • Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of failing septic systems identified using PIC methodology, the number repaired and associated improvements in water quality by December 2013
Discharge from Vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop West Sound strategies to deal with marine vessel sewage and live aboard communities with local plans, policies, and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By January 2013, Kitsap Public Health will identify potential pump out stations and develop needs assessment to address marine vessel sewage
Data Gaps Impeding Effective Fisheries Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate harvest and hatchery plans into local recovery planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand smolt trapping and spawning surveys to better understand the distribution of salmonids in West Sound • Update salmon escapement estimates on an in-season basis
Climate Change and Sea Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify local public infrastructure and private structures at risk due to sea level rise; report findings to affected parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify local public infrastructure and major private structures at risk due to sea level rise; report findings to affected parties.
Loss and Degradation of Freshwater Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage regional leaders in funding solutions for high price, high priority capital projects (e.g. SR3 Bridge at Chico) • Assist with regional and local Steelhead Recovery Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2012, the West Sound LIO – in coordination with Washington Department of Transportation – will develop a funding strategy for replacing the SR3 culvert with a bridge on Chico Creek. Permitting phases of the project will be initiated by December

LOCAL PRESSURES TO ADDRESS	STRATEGIES (BOLDED ARE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY)	ACTIONS (BOLDED ARE LOCAL NEAR-TERM ACTIONS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist NOAA fisheries in identifying steelhead habitats with necessary features for designation as "critical" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Continue efforts to restore hydrologic function and landscape connectivity within the Clear Creek watershed 	<p>2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By April 2013, the West Sound Watersheds Council will develop a local chapter of a Steelhead Recovery Plan. The Council will propose a budget and implementation strategy for its local chapter of the Recovery Plan by December 2013 By February 2013, the Suquamish Tribe will develop a detailed protection and restoration plan for the upper Chico Creek watershed. By December 2013, the Tribe will seek funding to undertake similar work for the high priority, refugia Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds
Downgrades of Approved Shellfish Growing Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local private shellfish harvest as a means of creating connections between people and shoreline health and of increasing the public's investment in the nearshore. Prioritize shellfish growing areas that are closed or have the potential to close, and initiate actions that will lead to upgrades So that commercial shellfish harvest certification can be restored to areas of Ostrich and Oyster Bays, resolve issues identified in Washington Department of Health report: "2009 Shoreline Survey of the Dyes Inlet Shellfish Growing Area - Ostrich and Oyster Bays Addendum." Address bacterial contamination in freshwater streams with high landscape connectivity with receiving estuaries and bays that create closure zones at their mouths (e.g. Clear, Barker Creeks, Grover's Creek, Miller Bay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By April 2013, Kitsap Public Health – in partnership with the Puget Sound Restoration Fund – will expand a pilot shoreline owner shellfish gardening program to at least one additional site, as an outreach tool for water quality and shoreline issues. By December 2013, the program will be expanded to include two additional sites. Concurrently, Kitsap Public Health will report on the results and actions from PIC shoreline monitoring affecting shellfish growing areas, e.g. number of fecal sources identified and corrected
Legacy Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support efforts that address source identification, control, and cleanup. Continue monitoring of toxics in biota to track progress on improving ecological health and to protect human health, such as through supporting WDFW's Toxics in Biota Program (a component of PSAMP), and continuing PSAMP tissue sampling in Sinclair Inlet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake more extensive sampling in Keyport Lagoon to better characterize the sources, nature, and extent of PCB and dioxin contamination

Near-Term Actions by Strategic Initiative

Protection of Habitat in Support of Salmon Recovery

Five near-term actions held by the West Sound Watersheds Council, West Sound LIO, and Suquamish Tribe will advance the habitat protection initiative:

- During the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update process for all West Sound jurisdictions in 2012-13, the West Sound Watersheds Council will ensure that restoration plans for every SMP include alternatives to traditional shoreline armoring, and incentives for the removal of existing armoring. The goal is for no net gain in shoreline armoring within any West Sound jurisdiction over the next 2 years
- By 2013, The West Sound Watersheds Council – in coordination with the Suquamish Tribe and others – will develop and implement periodic surveys of eelgrass and forage fish spawning habitat under a scientifically rigorous methodology, and update spawning habitat maps
- By December 2012, the West Sound LIO – in coordination with Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) – will develop a funding strategy for replacing the SR3 culvert with a bridge on Chico Creek. Permitting phases of the project will be initiated by December 2013
- By April 2013, the WSWC will develop a local chapter of a Steelhead Recovery Plan. The Council will propose a budget and implementation strategy for its local chapter of the Recovery Plan by December 2013
- By February 2013, the Suquamish Tribe will develop a detailed protection and restoration plan for the upper Chico Creek watershed. By December 2013, the Tribe will seek funding to undertake similar work for the high priority, refugia Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds

Prevention of Water Pollution from Urban Stormwater Runoff

Two near-term actions held by stormwater utilities, agencies, and jurisdictions will advance the urban stormwater runoff prevention initiative:

- By December 2014, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program – with direct assistance from and close coordination with other stormwater utilities and agencies in the County – will provide training for 80% of LID professionals in Kitsap County, including plan review staff, designers, installers, inspection, and maintenance staff
- By December 2015, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program – in coordination with jurisdictions and other partners – will design and construct high priority retrofit projects treating 10 acres of pollution generating impervious surfaces

Protection of Water Quality and Nearshore Habitat from Rural and Agricultural Runoff

Five NTAs held by Kitsap Public Health, local jurisdictions, and NGOs will advance the rural water quality protection initiative:

- Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of OSS failures repaired using funds from the Craft3 septic loan program by December 2013

- Kitsap Public Health together with the municipality will conduct sewer infrastructure feasibility study for sewers in areas such as Ostrich and Phinney Bay, by December 2013
- Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of failing septic systems identified using PIC methodology, the number repaired and associated improvements in water quality by December 2013
- By January 2013, Kitsap Public Health will identify potential pump out stations and develop needs assessment to address marine vessel sewage
- By April 2013, Kitsap Public Health – in partnership with the Puget Sound Restoration Fund – will expand a pilot shoreline owner shellfish gardening program to at least one additional site, as an outreach tool for water quality and shoreline issues. By December 2013, the program will be expanded to include two additional sites. Concurrently, Kitsap Public Health will report on the results and actions from PIC shoreline monitoring affecting shellfish growing areas, e.g. number of fecal sources identified and corrected

Relationship to Recovery Targets

Many of the strategies and actions listed above will address and bolster PSP Soundwide Recovery Targets, including OSSs, freshwater quality, shellfish beds, shoreline armoring, swimming beaches, and wild Chinook salmon. West Sound Action Area jurisdictions participated in the development of the Soundwide Targets by attending public meetings on those subjects and providing written comments as they were being developed.

Local Implementation Structure

A planning group assembled in March 2011, including representation from the cities of Bremerton, Poulsbo, Port Orchard and Bainbridge Island; Kitsap and Pierce Counties; the Suquamish and Port Gamble S’Klallam tribes; public utility districts; land trusts; WSU Extension; Kitsap Health District and the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council. The Port Districts and the City of Gig Harbor were invited but unable to attend. The group met four times in 2011 and envisioned the formation of a caucus based organization represented through four key areas: government and regulatory; restoration and protection; public health, education and outreach; and the private sector and commerce. The LIO is expected to be established and operating in 2012. In the absence of an LIO, smaller workgroups and the West Sound Watersheds Council have been engaged to help identify local strategies and actions.

IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION IN THE WEST SOUND

Updating the Action Agenda has been administered through engaging the salmon recovery lead entity, the West Sound Watersheds Council (WSWC) (The geographic area of WSWC includes all of the West Sound Action Area and a portion of the South Sound Action Area) in addition to the LIO planning group. WSWC members are tracking the Action Agenda, with critical knowledge necessary to provide an informed update for the West Sound Action Area. Participants regularly include counties, cities, Tribes, NGOs, University staff, citizens and state agency staff. WSWC has a broad email notification list that was notified about this update process.

References and Additional Resources

West Sound Watersheds Council. <http://www.westsoundwatersheds.org/>

Shoreline Master Plan Updates:

- Kitsap County. <http://www.kitsapshoreline.org/>
- Gig Harbor. <http://www.cityofgigharbor.net/page.php?id=1030>
- Bremerton. <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=936>
- Poulsbo. http://www.cityofpoulsbo.com/planning/planning_shoreline.htm
- Port Orchard. <http://cityofportorchard.us/shoreline>
- Bainbridge Island. http://www.ci.bainbridge-isl.wa.us/2012_smp_update.aspx

<http://www.ci.bainbridge-isl.wa.us/>

<http://www.bainbridgeislandwashington.com/local/cityinfo.html>

<http://www.kpud.org/water/reference/docs/bainbridgeisland>

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/ferries/traffic_stats/annualpdf/2011.pdf

<http://www.abam.com/portfolio/project/108>

http://www.biparks.org/parksandfacilities/general_info.html

<http://www.seattle.gov/parks/history/military.htm>

<http://www.donhr.navy.mil/>

<http://www.suquamish.nsn.us/>

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/>

<http://onepugetsound.org/about/voyage91/>