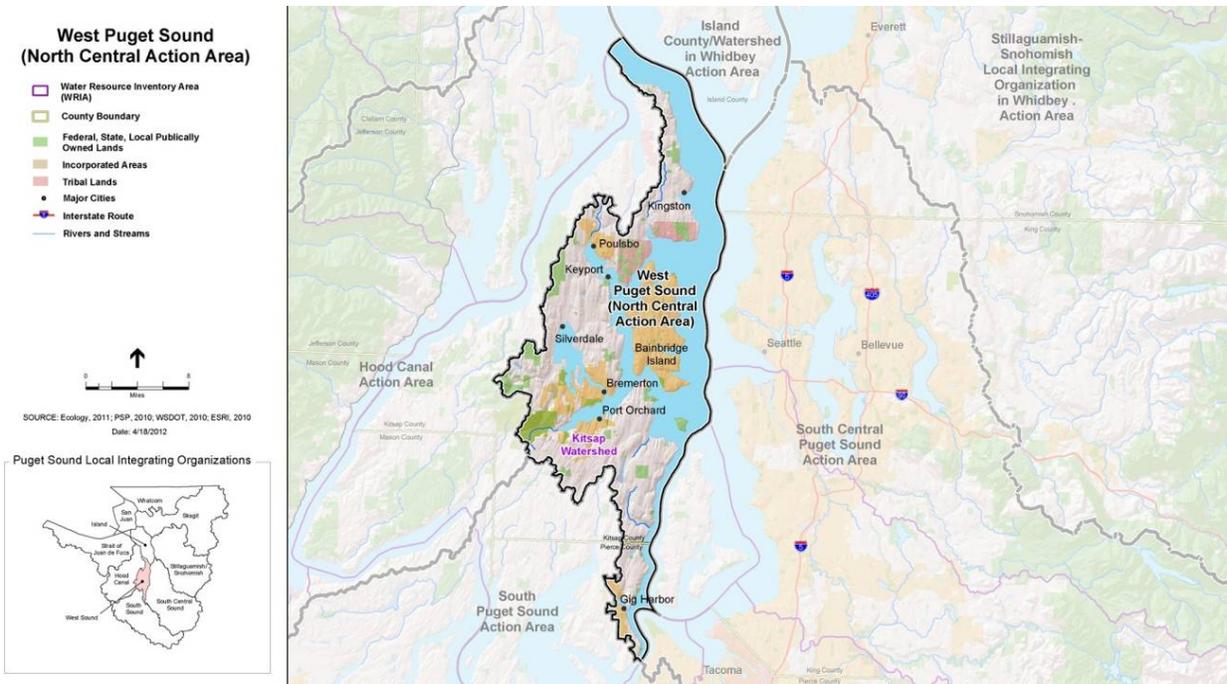


West Central Puget Sound (North Central Puget Sound Action Area)

Description of the Action Area

West Central Puget Sound (North Central Puget Sound 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 action area'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 5 miles wide by 10 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 figure below is being updated.]



The history of the action area is completely connected to Puget Sound and is the heartland of Squamish 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, and was occupied for over 5,000 years with a historic period cedar plank longhouse. 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 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.

These five cities began as dock locations for the historic Puget Sound “Mosquito Fleet,” which consisted of small steamers and sternwheelers that carried passengers and cargo up and down the Puget 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 action area’s port districts are important as centers for commerce and military installations and as critical hubs for marine transportation. More than half of the 23 million annual passengers on the Washington State Ferries system travel between the action area 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 action area by road to the rest of Puget Sound.

Recreational vessels are moored throughout the action area, with over 2,000 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 U.S. military presence in the action area began in 1891, and since that time the area has played a pivotal role in military operations in several wars and conflicts. Naval Base Kitsap has facilities at Bremerton, Keyport, and Manchester, and is the action area’s largest employer.

NOTABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Carpenter Creek estuary is currently being restored—a high priority in the 2008 Action Agenda.
- Considerable progress has been made toward restoring Chico Creek, leveraging the partnerships and work of many to restore the watershed in phases.
- The action 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.

Unique Ecosystem Characteristics and Assets

The 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 action area support some of the densest and highest quality wildstock geoduck clam fisheries in the world. The action area has 90 streams used by wild populations 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 Puget Sound from larger rivers on the eastern shore and Hood Canal. Much of the nearshore is used 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 area'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 historical 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 superfund site clean-up process.

Many people move to the action area because of its rural feel, and the majority of residents choose to live outside of 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 action area 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 bays in the action area.

Local Implementation Structure and Planning Process

The West Central Local Integrating Organization (LIO) represents the North Central Puget Sound Action Area. The LIO formed in mid-2012, as a result of the work of a preliminary planning group over the previous year, and was officially recognized by the Puget Sound Partnership's Leadership Council in August 2012. The West Central LIO operates with an executive committee and a working group.

The executive committee, which officially convened in November 2012, includes elected representatives from the following entities:

- Kitsap and Pierce Counties
- Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Gig Harbor, Poulsbo, and Port Orchard
- Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish Tribes

The working group includes staff from the nine jurisdictions represented on the executive committee as well as from the following entities.

- Great Peninsula Conservancy
- Kitsap Conservation District
- Kitsap County Parks and Recreation
- Kitsap Public Health District
- Kitsap Public Utility District
- Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
- Kitsap/Pierce Home Builders' Association
- Naval Base Kitsap
- Ports of Poulsbo, Kingston, and Bremerton
- Puget Sound Restoration Fund
- Stillwaters Environmental Center / Kitsap Eco-Net
- Washington State Department of Health
- West Sound Watersheds Council
- Washington State University Extension Kitsap

The executive committee and working group meet at least semi-annually; smaller subgroups meet on an ad-hoc basis to address specific topics.

For this 2014/2015 Action Agenda update, the West Central LIO relied on staff from area jurisdictions to identify pressures, strategies, and a range of possible actions. Those actions were further developed, through technical sub-committees of the working group as described below, into near-term actions, and ultimately approved by the executive committee.

Three sub-groups were formed out of the working group to identify priority actions, based on the Strategic Initiatives. Each sub-group developed criteria for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing actions. Each sub-group developed criteria for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing actions.

The **salmon sub-group** used the West Sound Watersheds Council process to identify priority actions related to salmon recovery. The West Sound Watersheds Council's technical advisory group developed a list of proposed actions from the salmon recovery 3-year work plan and assessments. The actions were evaluated based on the following four criteria.

- Protect and restore habitat and ecological functions in priority watersheds.
- Maintain the health of core salmonid populations.
- Protect intact nearshore habitat.
- Restore nearshore habitat functions.

If the technical advisory group agreed that a project would result in significant progress toward recovery targets (Section 1) and met at least one of the criteria, the action was included on the of sub-group's list of priority actions.

The **shellfish sub-group** evaluated projects identified by LIO members based on the following criteria.

- The action will lose funding after current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant funding ends in 2014.
- Kitsap County funding match is likely for the action.
- The action will support monitoring/maintenance of existing sewer areas OR the action relates to installing sewers in an area with historically high onsite sewage system failure rates and associated water quality problems.

The sub-group identified projects that would focus on extending the public sewer system as a necessary step for any potential upgrade to shellfish classification in commercial growing areas. If an action met at least one of the above criteria, it was included on the sub-group's list of priority actions.

The **stormwater sub-group** identified a list of potential actions and evaluated those actions based on the following 13 criteria.

- Benefits Puget Sound.
- Has cross-over with salmon and/or shellfish (co-location).
- Has motivation to accomplish milestones within 2 years (i.e., staff and political will).
- Provides community engagement/education.
- Restores natural flow regimes.
- Improves water quality/increases treatment.
- Takes advantage of infiltration opportunities (encourages cost-benefit).
- Improves access to habitat.
- Has aquatic habitat restoration component (habitat besides water quality/quantity).
- Can be maintained.
- Has construction feasibility.
- Has primary contact to water.
- Provides significant amount of water treated or habitat restored.

The proposed actions were ranked based on a scoring system (high, medium, low). The group made adjustments to the final list to balance habitat-specific projects with retrofit/conveyance projects, since both are needed to address priority pressures in the action area.

The full list of priority actions developed by the sub-groups was evaluated by a core team (consisting of representatives from each sub-group). The core team identified the following three criteria to further refine the priority actions into a list of near-term actions.

- Project opportunity relies on funding in the 2014–2015 timeframe.
- Geographic synergy with other actions.
- Achievement of multiple objectives.

The core team prioritized the actions as tier 1 and tier 2. The 15 tier 1 actions were proposed to the executive committee as new near-term actions, along with nine updated near-term actions from the 2012/2013 Action Agenda that are not yet complete. In September 2013, the executive committee approved all 24 near-term actions.

Pressures

The West Central LIO focused on pressures related to water quality and stormwater, shellfish health, and salmon habitat restoration as most significant in the action area.

Local Near-Term Actions

The table below presents the local near-term actions for West Central Puget Sound (North Central Puget Sound Action Area). Each local near-term action is listed with an identification code—which includes the area abbreviation and a number—followed by a description of the action. The performance measures represent important, measureable, dated components of implementing each action. The owner is the entity or entities responsible for implementation of the near-term action, with the primary owner being responsible for tracking and reporting progress toward completing the action. The final columns provide regional context for the local actions, identifying the pressure(s) that each action is intended to reduce and the primary sub-strategy to which it is most closely linked as well as other sub-strategies that the LIO associates with the action. Local near-term actions are also listed in Section 3 in the context of their primary sub-strategies.

Local Near-Term Actions in the West Central Puget Sound

	Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
WC1	West Sound inventory of transportation infrastructure projects. The West Sound Watersheds Council and West Sound LIO will develop a process for the review of transportation infrastructure projects that addresses environmental impacts and key fish passage barriers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By January 2015, identify process for the review of transportation infrastructure projects that addresses environmental impacts and key fish passage barriers by January 2013. 	LIO (reporter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation and service corridors 	A1.1
WC2	West Sound Shoreline Master Program update alternatives to shoreline armoring. During the Shoreline Master Program update process for all West Central jurisdictions, the West Sound Watersheds Council will ensure that restoration plans for every Shoreline Master Program include alternatives to traditional shoreline armoring, and incentives for the removal of existing armoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the next 2 years, no net gain in shoreline armoring within any West Central jurisdiction. 	West Sound Watersheds Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine shoreline infrastructure 	B1.2
WC3	West Sound eelgrass and forage fish surveys. The West Sound Watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2014, secure funds for eelgrass monitoring. 	Suquamish Tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine shoreline infrastructure 	B1.1

	Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
	Council, in coordination with the Suquamish Tribe, DNR, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2015, update eelgrass maps. • By June 2015, start forage fish spawning area surveys. • By June 2016, update forage fish spawning maps. 	<i>West Sound Watersheds Council</i>		
WC4	West Sound Low Impact Development Training. 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 Low Impact Development professionals in Kitsap County, including plan review staff, designers, installers, inspection, and maintenance staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for 80% of LID professionals in Kitsap County by December 2014 	Kitsap SSWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from built environment 	C2.5
WC9	West Sound SR3 Chico Creek culvert replacement. The WSDOT will develop a funding strategy and schedule for replacing the SR3 culvert with a bridge on Chico Creek. Chico is the most productive salmon stream in West Sound and a high priority watershed for protection and restoration, and replacing the culvert with a bridge will improve fish passage and restore estuarine functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2015, funding strategy and schedule completed. 	LIO (reporter) <i>WSDOT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from built environment 	A6.1
WC10	West Sound pump out stations. Kitsap Public Health District will identify pump out stations and develop needs assessment to address marine vessel sewage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By January 2015, deliver needs assessment report to Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management. • By June 2015, identify pump out station locations (likely candidates are Port Madison Bay, Port Gamble Bay, and Seabeck). • By June 2015, identify long term funding source 	Kitsap Public Health District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culverts 	C1.5

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
for work on vessel waste issues.				
WC11 West Sound Steelhead Recovery Chapter. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By July 2015, local chapter developed. • By December 2015, budget and implementation strategy for local chapter. 	West Sound Watersheds Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and commercial development • Culverts • Freshwater shoreline infrastructure 	A6.4
WC12 West Sound Priority Watersheds for Protection. The Suquamish Tribe will develop a detailed protection and restoration plan for the upper Chico Creek watershed. The Tribe will seek funding to undertake similar work for the high priority, refugia Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By February 2015, protection and restoration plan for the Upper Chico Creek watershed. • By December 2015, funding in place for plans for Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds. 	Suquamish Tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and commercial development • Culverts • Freshwater shoreline • Infrastructure 	A2.2
WC13 West Sound shellfish gardening. Kitsap Public Health will continue to work with the Puget Sound Restoration Fund on the expansion of community shellfish gardens in Kitsap County. This dovetails with the Health District's plans to implement a permanent marine shoreline survey program throughout Kitsap County in 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By April 2015, shellfish gardening pilot program expanded to one additional site. • By December 2015, expand to two additional sites. 	Kitsap Public Health District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from built environment • Industrial, domestic and municipal • Onsite sewage systems 	C7.2
WC14 Kitsap Forest & Bay Divide Property acquisition. The West Central LIO, along with Great Peninsula Conservancy and other partners, will seek and secure funding to complete acquisition of the Kitsap Forest & Bay Divide Property, part of a larger effort to protect over 7,000 acres of forest and wetland habitat in north Kitsap County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2016, secure funding for acquisition. 	Great Peninsula Conservancy <i>LIO (reporter)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and commercial development 	A2.1 (A3.2, A6.1, C4.1, C4.2, C7.1, D6.4)
WC15 Springbrook Creek fish passage enhancement and water quality retrofit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 30, 2014, complete project study and design. 	City of Bainbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from built environment 	A2.2 (A6.4,

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
<p>The City of Bainbridge Island will seek funding to complete study and design for a watershed scale project that would ultimately replace two stream crossing culverts to improve fish passage; eliminate stream bank erosion through habitat enhancement; and reduce pollutants from road runoff by adding water quality retrofits, including addressing fecal coliform sources upstream of an important shellfish growing area and eliminating impound ponds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 30, 2015, secure funds and begin project construction. 	<p>Island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culverts 	<p>C2.3, C2.4, C7.1)</p>
<p>WC16 Duwe'iq stormwater treatment wetland and stream restoration. Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management will complete construction of the Duwe'iq Stormwater Treatment Wetland and Stream Restoration project, which will reduce fecal coliform and other stormwater pollutants from 30 acres of commercial runoff into Clear Creek, improve stream habitat, advance public education about stormwater via Clear Creek Trail access, and increase green space in the urban Silverdale corridor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By January 2016, complete Phase 2: 60/90/Final Design Plan, Specifications and Estimates. By June 2016, complete construction. Public education signage installed. Provide a higher level of water quality treatment of 30 acres of commercial runoff post-project. A statistically significant improving trend of fecal coliform during the wet season at the northern Dyes Inlet marine stations. Increased public green space along the Clear Creek Trail. 	<p>Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff from built environment 	<p>A2.2 (A2.3, A6.4, C2.1, C2.3, C7.1, D6.4)</p>
<p>WC17 Clear Creek floodplain restoration. With an ultimate goal of freshwater habitat restoration and enhancement, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management will complete a project to construct floodplain, restore stream habitat, remove road, enhance trails, reduce downstream flooding, and advance public education about floodplains/wetlands/stormwater in Clear</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By December 31, 2016, completion of project design and permitting. By December 31, 2017, completion of project construction. By December 31, 2017, 8.2 acres of floodplain constructed. By December 31, 2017, 2,120 feet of stream habitat improved. 	<p>Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff from built environment Residential and commercial development 	<p>A2.2 (A5.4, A6.1, A6.4, C2.1, D6.4)</p>

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
<p>Creek. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of restoration design. • Completion of project permitting. • Completion of project construction. 				
<p>WC18 Chico/Keta Park culvert replacement and floodplain restoration. Kitsap County Roads and the Suquamish Tribe will replace a triple box culvert and reconnect/ restore upstream floodplain habitat at Keta Park, on the mainstem of Chico Creek. This includes completion of project design, for which funding has already been secured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2014, culvert design completed. • By June 2016, culvert replaced. 	<p>Kitsap County Roads</p> <p><i>Suquamish Tribe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culverts • Runoff from built environment 	<p>A6.1 (A5.4, A6.4, B5.1, D2.2)</p>
<p>WC19 Point No Point Marsh restoration. Pending the results of a feasibility study in progress, Kitsap Surface and Stormwater Management, WDFW, and the West Central LIO will design and construct a replacement tidegate at Point No Point State Park by December 31, 2014. The goal is restoration of tidal hydrology and fish passage at a regionally important location for salmon recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 31, 2014, complete design for a replacement tidegate at Point No Point State Park. • By June 30, 2015, begin construction. • By June 30, 2016, complete construction/restoration. 	<p>LIO (reporter)</p> <p><i>WDFW</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine water levees and tidegates • Residential and commercial development 	<p>B2.2 (A6.1)</p>
<p>WC20 Waterfront Park bulkhead removal and conveyance retrofit. With a goal of enhancing nearshore habitat through armoring removal and beach nourishment, the City of Bainbridge Island will complete a bulkhead removal, beach nourishment, and stormwater conveyance system retrofit. Funding has been secured for initial design work, community outreach, and armoring removal and beach nourishment, and funds necessary to complete stormwater</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2014, secure funds for stormwater conveyance system retrofits. • By June 2016, complete bulkhead removal, beach nourishment, and stormwater conveyance system retrofit. 	<p>City of Bainbridge Island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine shoreline infrastructure • Runoff from built environment 	<p>B2.2 (B3.2, C2.3, C9.3, D6.4)</p>

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
conveyance system retrofit work will be sought. All proposed project work must occur simultaneously in order to minimize project costs and maximize ecological outcomes.				
WC21 Ridgetop Boulevard Green Street. Kitsap Surface and Stormwater Management will install 10-14 median bioretention (rain gardens) facilities on Ridgetop Boulevard near Silverdale, treating 18 acres of road runoff and reducing fecal coliform and other contaminants flowing into Dyes Inlet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2015, install 10–14 median bioretention (rain gardens) facilities on Ridgetop Boulevard. • Statistically significant declining fecal coliform trend at the northern Dyes Inlet marine stations during the wet season. Volume of runoff reduced based upon modeling and amount of annual rainfall can be reported. • Protection of shellfish acres. 	Kitsap SSWM	• Runoff from built environment	C2.3 (C2.4, C7.1)
WC22 Poulsbo Low Impact Development retrofit study for Upper South Fork Dogfish Creek basin and downtown Poulsbo. City of Poulsbo will seek funding and complete stormwater retrofit plans for the Upper South Fork Dogfish Creek Basin and Downtown Poulsbo basins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 30, 2014, secure funding for plan development. • By June 30, 2016, complete stormwater retrofit plans. 	City of Poulsbo	• Runoff from built environment	C2.3 (C7.1, C9.3)
WC23 Gig Harbor stormwater retrofit study. City of Gig Harbor and Pierce County will complete a stormwater retrofit study for the City of Gig Harbor. The primary deliverable will be a comprehensive, prioritized list of beneficial stormwater projects within the City. Once completed, Gig Harbor and Pierce County can include identified projects on their Capital Facilities Plans and/or apply for relevant stormwater retrofit grants to fund construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2014, prioritize list of beneficial stormwater projects. 	City of Gig Harbor <i>Pierce County</i>	• Runoff from built environment	C2.3 (C2.1, C9.3, C9.3)

	Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
WC24	Low Impact Development peer leaders network. With funding provided through Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management, WSU Cooperative Extension will develop and implement a Low Impact Development professionals network program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2014, grant funds secured. • By June 30, 2016, Low Impact Development professionals network implemented. • Increased Low Impact Development in Kitsap (if resources exist to measure). 	WSU Extension Kitsap <i>Kitsap SSWM</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from built environment 	C2.5 (C1.4, D7.2)
WC25	Continued funding for shoreline monitoring programs in Kitsap and Pierce Counties. Help fund routine marine shoreline E. coli bacteria monitoring program in Kitsap and Pierce Counties to protect and restore commercial shellfish areas. Provide 100% funding for 2-year shoreline monitoring program on Bainbridge Island. Provide 50% match for shoreline monitoring program along unincorporated Kitsap and Pierce Counties, within all classified areas (including Port Orchard Passage).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain current level of monitors. • Acres of shellfish monitored. • Fecal coliform content of water reduced (or other contaminants). • Acres of shellfish re-opened or upgraded. • By December 31, 2014, deliver needs assessment report to Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management. • Report on number of stations sampled. • Report on number of stations identified as “hot spots.” • Investigate and close 90% of identified “hot spots.” • Report on number of failing onsite sewage systems identified/corrected. • Report on number of animal waste management violations identified/corrected. • Report on number of public/side sewer leaks identified/corrected. • Report on number of shoreline miles monitored. • Report on acres of classified commercial shellfish growing area protected or down grade prevented. • Report on acres of commercial shellfish growing area re-opened or receiving improved 	Kitsap Public Health District and Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite sewage systems 	D4.2

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
	classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on number and percentage of shoreline discharges with reduced bacterial concentrations. 			
WC26 South Dyes Inlet wastewater infrastructure. With an ultimate goal of making Oyster Bay viable for commercial shellfish harvest, the City of Bremerton will assess, improve, and expand sewer infrastructure in South Dyes Inlet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By August 31, 2014, completion of an Infrastructure Integrity Assessment. By July 31, 2014, completion of 100% sewer system designs for Phinney Bay, and by November 30, 2014, Ostrich Bay Creek. By August 31, 2015, construction of sewer system extensions for Phinney Bay and by June 30, 2016, Ostrich Bay Creek. Fecal coliform content of water reduced (or other contaminants). Shellfish acres re-opened or upgraded. 	City of Bremerton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite sewage systems Industrial, domestic, and municipal Wastewater 	C7.1 (C2.3, C5.1, C9.2, C9.3)
WC27 Marine Drive/Kitsap Way/Oyster Bay Avenue storm system filtration retrofit. With a goal of improving water quality impacting shellfish harvest in Oyster and Ostrich bays, the City of Bremerton will install a passive stormwater filtration system prior to the outfall into Oyster Bay and Low Impact Development components along approximately 1.5 miles and 65 acres on Marine Drive, approximately 31 acres along the north portion of Kitsap Way, and approximately 1.5 miles and 40 acres on Oyster Bay Avenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By March 2015, install passive stormwater filtration system and Low Impact Development components. Contaminants in road runoff reduced. Shellfish beds re-opened or upgraded. Determine baseline flow and water quality characteristics and compare with post-construction to determine effects of the project. 	City of Bremerton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff from built environment 	C2.3 (C2.1, C9.3)
WC28 Ostrich Bay Creek retrofit plan design. With a goal of improving water quality impacting shellfish harvest in Oyster and Ostrich bays, the City of Bremerton will complete a stormwater retrofit design study for Ostrich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By December 2014, complete stormwater retrofit design study for Ostrich Bay Creek. 	City of Bremerton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff from built environment 	C2.3 (C2.1, C9.3)

Near-Term Action	Performance Measures	Owner(s) ¹	Pressure(s)	Regional Sub-Strategy ²
<p>Bay Creek. The retrofit design plan will evaluate and determine the best locations and types of Low Impact Development components to use for this drainage basin. The basin is more than 230 acres of pervious and impervious surface used for light commercial facilities, residences and State Highway. The plan will address water quality and quantity issues that impact Ostrich Bay Creek by using various Low Impact Development components and treatment systems. The City will pursue funding through the LIO process, grants, and local partnerships to construct the designed components as funding is made available.</p>				

¹ Where secondary owners were identified, they are shown in italics after the primary owner.

² Where secondary regional sub-strategies were identified, they are shown in parentheses after the primary sub-strategy.

DNR = Washington State Department of Natural Resources; LIO = local integrating organization; WDFW = Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; WSDOT = Washington State Department of Transportation; WSU = Washington State University.