



Progress Report on Implementation in 2004-2005 of the Near-Term Action Agenda for Salmon Habitat Conservation Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9)

March 9, 2006

The Near-Term Action Agenda (NTAA) was completed in May 2002 by the WRIA 9 Steering Committee. It provided interim guidance during 2002-2005 for local governments, volunteer groups, and other partners in the protection and restoration of salmon habitat in the watershed. It is available on-line at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/Wrias/9/NTAA/index.htm>.

The NTAA called for annual progress reports on implementation of its recommendations. This report is the third and final annual progress report. The first progress report was completed in April 2003 and chronicled the work done in 2002. It is available on-line at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/Wrias/9/NTAA-progress-report-2002.pdf> The second report was completed in March 2004 and chronicled the work done in 2003. It is available on line at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/Wrias/9/NTAA-progress-report-2003.pdf>

Work done in 2004 and 2005 is combined in this report. This is the final NTAA progress report. With the ratification of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan in December 2005, that document replaces the NTAA as the guidance document for watershed salmon habitat recovery efforts. A separate implementation monitoring effort will be carried out to track actions taken pursuant to the Salmon Habitat Plan.

In an effort to go beyond the call of the NTAA and accurately reflect the progress being made in the watershed, **this report includes salmon habitat-related actions whether directly inspired by the NTAA or not.** This means that this report includes actions of both watershed-level significance as well as more locally-focused efforts to improve aquatic ecosystems and salmon habitat.

The purpose of the progress report is to:

- Record progress toward a healthier watershed for fish and people.
- Be a resource for people looking for others who have done or are doing similar things. This should help in coordinating related actions and should encourage the spread of good ideas.

One significant accomplishment not listed below was **the creation in 2004-2005 of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan: Making Our Watershed Fit for a King.** This document is the second planning document produced by the WRIA 9 Steering Committee and replaces the Near-Term Action Agenda. Its creation was supported financially by all 17 local government partners and the King Conservation District. In addition, representatives of many of the partner groups listed on pages 2-3 contributed ideas to the draft and final plans, both as members of the Steering Committee and as members of individual organizations.

Criteria and Caveats:

- Activities are listed if they occurred in the Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) or would benefit WRIA 9 salmonid populations.
- Entries quantify accomplishments where possible.
- Activities listed focus primarily on habitat (hatchery and harvest management are not addressed in the NTAA).
- Partners were encouraged to report on implementation steps including:
 - planning,
 - seeking funding,
 - increasing staff time,
 - construction/purchase, and
 - any other activity that will result in changes benefiting salmon habitat.
- Each activity has been categorized under the NTAA recommended action most relevant to the activity.
- While this report focuses on actions carried out in 2004-2005, it also occasionally includes actions completed prior to 2004 where needed to accurately reflect significant accomplishments. Readers are encouraged to view the 2002 and 2003 progress reports to obtain a better view of the recent work by a particular organization or progress on a given topic/recommendation. In addition, Appendix A of the NTAA summarized the activities of local governments prior to 2002.
- The 2003 report asked respondents to indicate how the NTAA influenced the action: no effect, confirmed wisdom of choice, source of idea, used to support funding request, or other. This question has been dropped from the 2004-2005 report because the NTAA will no longer be the key guidance document for the watershed beginning in 2006.

Partners Asked for Information on 2004-2005 Activities:

Local Governments: Cities of Algona, Auburn, Black Diamond*, Burien, Covington, Des Moines, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Kent, Maple Valley, Normandy Park, Renton, SeaTac, Seattle, Tacoma, Tukwila, King County

Other Governments/Agencies: Army Corps of Engineers, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks, Port of Seattle, Green River Flood Control Zone District, Covington Water District, King Conservation District*

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Non-profit/Volunteer Groups: Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group, People For Puget Sound, Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, Trout Unlimited, Environmental Coalition of South Seattle, Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition, Cascade Land Conservancy, Trust for Public Lands, Friends of Soos Creek Park, Washington Trout, SHADOW, Middle Green River Coalition, South King County Chapter of Sierra Club, Black River Watershed Alliance, Normandy Park Community Club, Des Moines Creek Volunteers, Environmental Science Center of Seahurst Park, Fauntleroy Watershed Council, Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust, Washington Conservation Corps, EarthCorps, Vashon-Maury Island Audubon Society*, South King County Regional Water Association*, Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance*

Asterix (*) indicates organization that did not provide information for 2004-2005 report. Additional information, questions, and comments should be directed to Dennis Clark, Stewardship/Public Outreach Coordinator, 206-296-1909, dennis.clark@metrokc.gov.

Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
Watershed Wide Actions (WW)			
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	In 2005, City received a Department of Ecology grant and began the process of updating its Shoreline Master Program, to be completed in 2007. This work will include an inventory of Green River shorelines and a functional assessment of existing resources as well as a working restoration component.	Auburn
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	In 2005, City completed a study of the Little Soos Creek basin to determine location for a regional stormwater detention pond. Study found high levels of infiltration and resulted in the siting of the detention pond in an area that will recharge the aquifer. In future, City will work with developer to acquire the land needed for the detention pond. A similar basin study is planned for Jenkins Creek in 2006.	Covington

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	In 2005, City undertook a second spawning survey city-wide.	Kent
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	In 2004-2005, Seattle Public Utilities undertook a survey of fish species within the Seattle area creeks, conducted by the US Fish & Wildlife Service.	Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	<p>The Port contracted with University of Washington to evaluate intertidal fish and wildlife habitat and juvenile fish use at restoration sites in the upper Duwamish Waterway. Aquatic area habitat sampling and reporting was conducted in coordination with Duwamish Waterway field work and data analysis sponsored by the City of Seattle and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p> <p>In 2005, the Port prepared a draft fish and wildlife habitat plan. It will be used to match potential Port marine terminal development actions with effective intertidal habitat restoration/mitigation areas. The concept plan includes intertidal habitat and fish use data characterizing four potential development areas and five potential aquatic habitat restoration sites, and data representing field sampling in 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2003. The present inventory of potential restoration areas includes six potential actions at five locations, representing a total of approximately 19 acres of habitat restoration. Addition planning will occur in 2006 with participating local, state, and federal agencies.</p>	Port of Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 1	Develop an inventory of currently productive fish habitat based on the Reconnaissance Assessment and additional research, and identify the habitat-forming processes associated with that habitat.	<p>This was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3. Products produced in 2004-2005 included reports on the Lower Green River, the Duwamish Estuary, and the Marine Nearshore that identified and categorized shoreline habitats. A report identifying feeder bluffs and deposition in marine nearshore areas was completed in 2005. All reports are available at the WRIA 9 website: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/Wrias/9/StratAssess.htm.</p> <p>The final WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan identified priority areas to protect and restore based on habitat needs. This included currently productive fish habitat (e.g., the Middle Green) as well as habitats to be restored.</p>	<p>WRIA 9 Technical Committee</p> <p>King Conservation District (funding)</p>
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	<p>Habitat protection is considered in conditioning development permits.</p> <p>City received \$100,000 grant in 2004 and \$40,000 in 2005 from the Conservation Futures Program for acquisition of land in the Mill Creek Basin.</p>	Kent
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004-2005, City developed an integrated aquatic vegetation management plan for Wilderness, Lucerne, and Pipe Lakes. Implementation will begin in 2006.	Maple Valley
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	City maintains and controls invasive plants at a wetland at Bow Lake that was deeded to the City in 2003.	SeaTac

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	Seattle Parks continued to research habitat improvement possibilities at Waterfront Park and Piers 62/63.	Seattle
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	<p>On Vashon/Maury Island in 2004-2005, County acquired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 acres at Piner Point on Maury Island • 17 acres at Marjorie Stanley Wildlife Preserve on Vashon Island (through Washington State Department of Natural Resources [WADNR] trust land transfer) • 20 acres on Maury Island (through WADNR trust land transfer) • 40 acres of trust lands on 25 year lease on Maury Island (through WADNR trust land transfer) 	<p>King County</p> <p>Washington State Department of Natural Resources</p>
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004-2005, King County purchased most of a targeted 83 acres of headwaters, wetlands, and riparian forest of Judd Creek. Purchases by King County (to be completed in early 2006) will lead to permanent protection, with maintenance by the Land Trust. Adjacent to the 83 acres were 200 acres of trust lands conveyed in 2005 by Washington Department of Natural Resources to King County for permanent protection.	<p>King County</p> <p>Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust</p>

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WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	<p>In 2004-2005, County received \$345,000 in Conservation Futures grant funding to acquire property in fee simple or conservation easements along Newaukum Creek close to Mahler Park. Received \$225,000 in Conservation Futures grant funding to purchase open space properties in the Bass/Beaver Lake complex. In 2005, received \$450,000 in Conservation Futures grant funding for purchase of Kanaskat properties along the Green. The Middle Green River Coalition and Howard and Doreen Johnson helped secure this funding.</p> <p>Purchased approximately 17 acres (on 4 parcels) of conservation easements in the vicinity of Big Spring Creek. This acquisition was a portion of the implementation for the Big Spring Creek Acquisition Salmon Recovery Funding Board grant that was awarded at the end of year 2000. There is a proposed Green/Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration Project to relocate Big Spring Creek to its historic location following this acquisition.</p> <p>Purchased approximately 8.6 acres (two parcels) of aquatic habitat along Newaukum Creek across from the Magnuson Conservation Easement owned by the City of Enumclaw.</p> <p>County continued Kanaskat acquisitions (with funding from Salmon Recovery Funding Board), purchasing approximately 30 acres.</p> <p>Purchased 41 acre Dandy Lake property, which provides clean water to the Green River and groundwater recharge.</p>	King County

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WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004-2005, the cities and the County, in cooperation with the Port of Seattle and WSDOT, continued work on the Miller Creek Basin Plan. The plan addresses both stormwater control and fish habitat improvements. A third public meeting on the project occurred in 2004. During 2005, modeling of the basin was completed. Basin plan goals, objectives, and major recommendations were identified. Final language was still being working on at the conclusion of 2005 with a final draft expected in early 2006. Adoption was anticipated later in 2006.	Burien Normandy Park SeaTac King County Port of Seattle Washington State Dept. of Transportation
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	The Port's Elliott Bay/Duwamish Waterway restoration plan noted in WW1 has the goal of meeting Port facility needs coincident with the aquatic habitat restoration objectives of agencies and jurisdictions concerned with salmon in WRIA 9. The harbor-wide plan includes intertidal habitat restoration sites in the East Waterway and the Duwamish Waterway, with five sites identified, totaling up to 19 acres of fish and wildlife habitat restoration. Restoration actions consistent with migratory fish habitat improvement objectives identified by participating agencies would be linked with potential Port marine terminal infrastructure redevelopment projects. A draft plan was prepared in 2005. Additional restoration planning will take place in 2006.	Port of Seattle
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004-2005, Parks acquired easements over parcels totaling one acre to protect habitat adjacent to Deep Lake and Flaming Geyser State Parks.	Washington State Parks

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WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	<p>In November 2004, the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WADNR) established the Maury Island Aquatic Reserve, the first such reserve in the state. Reserve status will help protect nearshore rearing habitat of salmon and forage fish habitat on state-owned tidelands and bedlands.</p> <p>In 2005, WADNR designated the Charlie Creek Natural Area, protecting 1,800 acres of older forest in the Upper Green River Subwatershed.</p>	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004-2005, SHADOW purchased a 17 acre parcel to add to 27 acres already preserved. An additional 42 acres was purchased in cooperation with King Conservation District. Preservation effort focuses on Shadow Lake bog at the headwaters of Jenkins Creek. SHADOW educated 3,000 persons per year on water quality and role of wetlands in watershed health. Conducted on-going mycological surveys and cataloged species specific to the bog area working with Puget Sound Mycological Society and University of Washington.	<p><u>Save Habitat And Diversity Of Wetlands (SHADOW)</u></p> <p>King Conservation District</p>
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	Using nearly \$2 million raised during 2002-2003 by the Cascades Conservation Partnership, the Cascade Land Conservancy (CLC) in 2004 purchased a 300 acre parcel containing the Sawmill Creek basin in the Upper Green River Subwatershed. The property is owned and managed by Tacoma and CLC holds a conservation easement. Tacoma contributed \$350,000 to the purchase.	<p>Cascades Conservation Partnership</p> <p>Cascade Land Conservancy</p> <p>Tacoma</p>

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2004, the Land Trust received a donation of a five acre easement that includes a tributary of Christensen Creek. This easement is adjacent to previously acquired conservation easements.	Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust
WW 2	Protect habitat and habitat-forming processes identified in WW Action 1 or where other efforts have identified important habitat.	In 2005, the Land Trust and Park District purchased five acres of salmon spawning habitat in the middle section of Judd Creek known as Paradise Valley.	Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust Vashon Park District
WW 3	Determine fish use and habitat priorities within jurisdictions.	City had completed a fish distribution report for streams within City limits in 2002. As part of Critical Areas Ordinance update in 2004-2005, did additional field work to support stream classification.	Renton
WW 3	Determine fish use and habitat priorities within jurisdictions.	In 2004-2005, Seattle Public Utilities continued to survey salmon use of its five major creeks, including Longfellow and Fautleroy Creeks within WRIA 9. Seattle Public Utilities has undertaken a survey of fish species within Seattle area creeks, conducted by the US Fish & Wildlife Service.	Seattle
WW 3	Determine fish use and habitat priorities within jurisdictions.	In 2005, County completed the Middle Green River Restoration Blueprint. It identifies restoration opportunities between river miles 45 and 32 on the Green River mainstem based in part on priority fish habitat needs.	King County
WW 3	Determine fish use and habitat priorities within jurisdictions.	Port-sponsored fish and wildlife habitat restoration planning includes coordination and consultation with other local jurisdictions, including the City of Seattle and King County, and with state and federal agencies. In late 2005, the Port began working to compile and compare fish and wildlife	Port of Seattle

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		<p>habitat data and evaluations prepared by jurisdictions in WRIA 9 estuarine and near-shore locations. This collaborative work will continue in 2006, with the objective of determining the most important locations in the lower reaches of WRIA 9 for habitat restoration and taking steps to protect these fish and wildlife habitat restoration opportunities for implementation of future habitat improvements.</p>	
WW 4	<p>Apply existing incentives (and where necessary, develop new incentives) for protection of salmon habitat in WRIA 9.</p>	<p>As part of its Critical Areas Ordinance revision in 2005, City provided an incentive to landowners to daylight streams on their property. The CAO also includes an incentive to improve the quality of riparian vegetation in buffers.</p>	Renton
WW 4	<p>Apply existing incentives (and where necessary, develop new incentives) for protection of salmon habitat in WRIA 9.</p>	<p>As of the end of 2005 in WRIA 9, there were 204 landowners (340 parcels) protecting 2,362 acres under the Public Benefit Rating System. (Properties enter and leave the program throughout the year but there has been an upward trend in the number of property owners and acres enrolled in the program.)</p> <p>As of the end of 2005 in WRIA 9, there were 124 landowners (175 parcels) managing 1,400 acres under the Timber Land incentive program.</p> <p>As of the end of 2005 in WRIA 9, there were 1,937 acres managed through Forest Management Plans. This included the addition of 190 acres in 2005 and 305 acres in 2005.</p>	King County
WW 4	<p>Apply existing incentives (and where necessary, develop new incentives) for protection of salmon habitat in WRIA 9.</p>	<p>Ecology's Water Right Acquisition Strategy may be applied to obtain existing out of stream diversion water rights and transfer the water via the Trust Water Rights program to enhance instream flows. No such actions occurred in WRIA</p>	Washington State Department of Ecology

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		9 in 2005, however.	
WW 5	Identify existing educational and outreach materials for promoting salmon conservation messages and make them available for use by all on a website or on loan.	As of 2003, all WRIA 9 cities and King County have completed signage at major road and trail crossings of streams and rivers in the watershed.	All jurisdictions
WW 5	Identify existing educational and outreach materials for promoting salmon conservation messages and make them available for use by all on a website or on loan.	<p>Seattle continued to implement a variety of education and outreach programs relating to protecting and restoring salmon. On Longfellow Creek in particular, accomplishments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of Longfellow Creek brochure/map highlighting the Watershed Council work, restoration projects, and map of the Legacy Trail to match interpretive maps on trail. Distribution of 3,000 copies. • New interpretive sign “How Trees Help a Creekside Community Grow” to be installed at Longfellow Creek and Brandon St. • Seattle Times cover story in Northwest Weekend insert 8/18/06 on Longfellow Creek Legacy Trail; several stories in 2004 on the creek in the Post-Intelligencer, Times, and West Seattle Herald. • Display at History House on Longfellow Creek. • Monthly Longfellow watershed council meetings. 	Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 5	Identify existing educational and outreach materials for promoting salmon conservation messages and make them available for use by all on a website or on loan.	In both 2004 and 2005, Covington Water District organized an annual two-day water education festival focusing on elementary students. Approximately 1,600 – 1,800 students from across WRIA 9 were involved each year. Multiple partners provided staff support and funding support for the festival, held at Highline Community College.	Auburn Kent Covington Water District Highline Water District Soos Creek Water & Sewer District South King County Regional Water Association
WW 5	Identify existing educational and outreach materials for promoting salmon conservation messages and make them available for use by all on a website or on loan.	In late 2003 and early 2004, Flaming Geyser State Park completed a handicapped-accessible trail using pervious concrete. The trail takes visitors to a series of interpretive signs on how salmon use habitat in the park.	Washington State Parks

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WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	<p>In 2005, City conducted three Natural Lawn Care workshops for one neighborhood (43 residents). City will do the same the same in 2006 with a new neighborhood.</p> <p>City promoted King County Northwest Natural Yard Days event in Auburn through website, flyers, and committee staff involvement.</p> <p>Offered free one hour compost workshops to residents two times a year.</p> <p>Sent Natural Yard Care and compost brochure information to residences as requested.</p>	Auburn
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	<p>In 2004-2005, City initiated public education programs encouraging property stewardship by producing and distributing the “Lake Friendly Landscaping” brochure and “Taking Care of Streams” brochure. City also conducted public education programs encouraging good “housekeeping” practices for water quality including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Yard Care program, • Doo the Right Thing brochure (pet waste), • Car Wash Kit program, • Nutrient Loading flyer, and • Reasons Not to Feed the Ducks flyer. 	Federal Way
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	<p>Once its Shoreline Master Plan is approved by the State, City will begin a public outreach program to discourage use of pesticides and fertilizers.</p> <p>In all plats, City notes when properties are in a sensitive area and discourages use of pesticides and fertilizers.</p>	Maple Valley

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	City continues to promote natural yard care program. Aquifer protection education program targets entire city.	Renton
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	City continues classes – three per year – on salmon friendly gardening (integrated pest management, water conservation) and also offers a class on rain barrels/rainwater harvesting.	SeaTac

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WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	<p>In 2004-2005, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) sponsored a number of environmentally-focused lawn and garden care promotional and educational efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPU held a Naturescaping workshop with King County (120 attendees). • SPU conducted a Natural Yardcare Neighborhood workshop series in upper Longfellow Creek neighborhoods. • Each spring and fall, SPU and King County sponsor Northwest Natural Yard Days, providing discounts on environmentally-sound yard care products through over 50 regional retailers. • City rain barrel program resulted in sales of over 5,500 to in-city customers. The barrels help promote Natural Yard's smart watering practices. Since some rainbarrel installations result in year-round downspout disconnects, slightly less stormwater likely enters the combined sewers. • Seattle's Natural Lawn & Garden Hotline answers over 13,000 gardening questions annually. • Yard and food waste compost bins are distributed to Seattle residents each year. • Classes taught by garden writers are sponsored through local nurseries. • Education is provided for irrigation contractors and rebates are offered on water-conserving irrigation technologies. • Education is provided each year to a wide variety of professional audiences. 	Seattle

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WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	King County managed the natural yard care program focused on training groups of neighbors in natural yard care techniques. County partnered with local cities to carry these out. Auburn, Burien, Covington, Federal Way, and Seattle participated in 2004 and/or 2005.	King County Auburn Burien Covington Federal Way Seattle
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	District includes regular articles on natural yard care, water conservation, and water quality protection in its customer newsletter. District maintains a “water wise” demonstration garden and runs seminars for customers to encourage gardens that conserve water and minimize use of pesticides and herbicides. Gave 20 classroom presentations each year.	Covington Water District
WW 6	Encourage people to contribute personally to salmon conservation through high-visibility, enticing outreach efforts focused on the theme of lawn and garden care.	In 2004-2005, messages on salmon friendly native landscaping, urban forestry, water conservation, auto care, and vehicle washing practices were presented to a variety of English-as-a-Second Language communities in the Duwamish area. Vehicle car wash kits, made available through a grant from King County, also are available for loan to support charitable activities in the South Seattle area.	Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS)
WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	Continued water quality inspection and enforcement program (400 total inspections through 2005).	Federal Way
WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	Full time staff person is devoted to insuring City is implementing provisions of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit.	Kent

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WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	In 2005, City began taking enforcement actions against parties who had filled wetlands.	Maple Valley
WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	Revision of Critical Areas Ordinance in 2005 gave City improved regulatory ability to protect riparian buffers.	Renton
WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	A wetland mapping project is being used to better protect wetlands from development related impacts.	Seattle King Conservation District (funding)
WW 7	Improve enforcement of existing regulations that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	Two code enforcement staff focused on critical areas were funded in 2004-2005.	King County
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	In 2005, city reviewed its Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO). (CAO completion is planned for 2006.)	Algona
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in 2005. In 2005, City received a Department of Ecology grant and began the process of updating its Shoreline Master Program, to be completed in 2007.	Auburn
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in November 2003.	Burien

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WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in 2005.	Covington
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	In 2005, City began updating its Shoreline Master Plan, with approval expected in 2006.	Des Moines
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in 2005.	Enumclaw
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in 2002.	Federal Way
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in 2005. CAO provisions for wetlands are under appeal as of early 2006.	Kent
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	City approved revised its Shoreline Master Plan in 2005. Approval not yet received from the state. Plan would expand buffers and setbacks. Permits would be required for more activities, such as dock replacement, than in the past.	Maple Valley

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WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	City began updating its Critical Areas Ordinance and expects to complete it in 2006.	Normandy Park
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in April 2005.	Renton
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in December 2003.	SeaTac
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Updates to the Environmentally Critical Area Ordinance were developed during 2004-2005, with completion expected in early 2006.	Seattle
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.	Critical Areas Ordinance revised in December 2004, increasing buffer widths on wetlands and streams. City has begun working on updating its Shoreline Master Plan. In 2005, City began developing an approach for off-site mitigation that could occur along the Green River. This would allow the consolidation of small mitigation efforts, improving their cumulative ecological benefit. Council review of approach will occur in 2006.	Tukwila
WW 8	Evaluate adequacy of existing	City revised its Critical Areas Ordinance in October 2004.	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
	regulations to protect riparian buffers and improve them where necessary to maintain functions that protect fish habitat.		
WW 9	Promote the use of alternative shoreline protection techniques.	The updated Shoreline Master Plan approved in 2005 will promote “softer” techniques and preservation/restoration of riparian vegetation if approved by the State.	Maple Valley
WW 9	Promote the use of alternative shoreline protection techniques.	<p>The Aquatic Habitat Guidelines collection was begun by a consortium of public agencies in 2002 to assist property owners, planners, designers and regulators protect and restore marine, freshwater and riparian fish and wildlife habitat. These guidelines provide “how to” guidance that, while scientific in approach, can be understood and used by volunteers, planners, designers and managers of aquatic restoration projects and facilities.</p> <p>In 2004, the consortium completed the Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines document in this series to provide a resource for property owners and planners to protect and restore streamside and nearshore habitats. Previously-completed guides address fishways, culverts, screens for water intakes, and streambank protection. Website: http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/ahg/</p>	<p>Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Transportation, and Ecology</p> <p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p>
WW 10	Evaluate and improve erosion and sediment control programs to reduce sediment entering salmon-bearing streams.	In 2004-2005, City strictly enforced temporary erosion and sediment control at construction sites.	Covington
WW 10	Evaluate and improve erosion and sediment control programs to reduce sediment entering salmon-bearing	In 2004-2005, City continued to allocate funds for implementation of the erosion and sediment control measures associated with National Pollutant Discharge	Kent

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
	streams.	Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit provisions.	
WW 10	Evaluate and improve erosion and sediment control programs to reduce sediment entering salmon-bearing streams.	In 2005, City began planning additional water quality enhancement to stormwater facilities.	Maple Valley
WW 10	Evaluate and improve erosion and sediment control programs to reduce sediment entering salmon-bearing streams.	<p>In 2002, City developed a handout for contractors who are constructing single family homes on existing platted lots to educate them about erosion control measures.</p> <p>City typically requires use Ecology sediment control practices as part of SEPA conditions.</p>	Renton
WW 10	Evaluate and improve erosion and sediment control programs to reduce sediment entering salmon-bearing streams.	<p>In 2004-2005, the City worked closely with the developer of the High Point residential development in West Seattle on Natural Drainage Systems. The program focuses on reducing pollution and sedimentation in streams by increasing groundwater infiltration. More information is at:</p> <p>http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/NaturalSystems/default.htm http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/util/SEASTreets/</p>	Seattle
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	In 2005, City began reviewing stormwater manual updates with the expectation that a new manual would be adopted in 2006.	Algona
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	In 2004, City revised stormwater design standards to include design criteria for “softer” stormwater detention/retention facilities and to promote enhanced water quality leaving these facilities.	Auburn

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>City largely adopted the King County 2005 stormwater manual.</p> <p>In 2004-2005, City approved stormwater management policies encouraging low impact development. In 2005, in cooperation with a developer, Burien introduced use of low impact development techniques in a development of 12 single-family homes.</p>	Burien
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>City adopted the 2005 King County stormwater manual.</p> <p>In 2005, a stormwater retrofit for Pacific Highway South was completed.</p>	Des Moines
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>In 2004-2005, City used SEPA process to require use of 1998 Ecology stormwater manual on new developments. City expects to adopt new stormwater standards in 2006.</p>	Enumclaw
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>City adopted new manual in 2002 (based on King County 1998 manual). City will evaluate manual again when NPDES Phase II permit is received.</p>	Kent
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>In 2006, City expects to update its stormwater manual.</p>	Maple Valley
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>In 2005, City began reviewing the 2005 King County stormwater manual.</p>	Normandy Park
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>In 2006, City will begin reviewing stormwater standards and updating them to be in compliance with Phase II NPDES regulations.</p>	Renton
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	<p>City adopted the 2005 King County stormwater manual.</p>	SeaTac

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	In 2004, the City published its Comprehensive Drainage Plan. The Stormwater, Grading and Drainage Code was under review as of 2005.	Seattle
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	Improved stormwater standards were included in the overall Critical Areas Ordinance completed in October 2004. The new stormwater design manual was completed in 2005. A number of WRIA 9 cities use the King County manual and adopt updates either automatically or following review.	King County
WW 11	Adopt stormwater standards that protect salmon.	In anticipation of adoption of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Phase II standards and the decision by the Department of Ecology to include certain ports, the Port has begun planning and has obtained funding for increased staffing to implement a new Phase II stormwater program.	Port of Seattle
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	Protocol for stormwater system maintenance was adopted in 2002 and it addresses sediment. In 2006, City will develop a revised program for stormwater facilities maintenance.	Covington
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	In 2003, City inventoried 80% of drainage facilities, locating and identifying all outfalls. Inventory was completed in 2005. In 2006, data will be converted to GIS.	Des Moines
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	Stormwater systems and facilities are addressed through roads maintenance Best Management Practices; see WW Action 13 below.	Kent

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	City continued maintenance program begun in 2002 to systematically maintain stormwater system. In 2004-2005, catch basins were cleaned regularly and broken catch basins were repaired by City staff. City regularly sweeps streets, reducing the input of sediment and debris to stormwater system.	Maple Valley
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	City, partnering with King County and Department of Ecology, conducted 160 business inspections in areas draining to the Duwamish. In addition, inspections were begun in the Longfellow Creek urban watershed. Several private drainage system inspections in the Duwamish area were also completed.	Seattle
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	Maintenance standards for stormwater systems are contained in the King County Surface Water Design Manual, which was updated in 2005. A number of WRIA 9 cities use the King County manual and adopt updates either automatically or following review.	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 12	Develop programs and protocols for the maintenance of stormwater systems and facilities to reduce entry of sediment and other pollutants to salmon streams.	<p>Ecology conducts inspections of industrial and construction permittees to ensure compliance with the stormwater program.</p> <p>In 2004-2005, Ecology prepared and expects to issue in 2006 the Phase I and Phase II municipal stormwater permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Seattle and King County will have Phase I permits. Phase II permits will apply to the 14 other cities in WRIA 9 and the Port of Seattle.</p> <p>Ecology created a special municipal stormwater permit for WSDOT.</p> <p>For more on water quality permits see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/wplcs/index.html#data</p>	Washington State Department of Ecology
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is using a maintenance manual developed prior to 2002.	Auburn
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is using the WSDOT road maintenance manual.	Des Moines
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential	City is informally implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program.	Federal Way

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
	impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.		
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program.	Kent
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program. Training of staff will occur in 2006.	Maple Valley
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program.	Renton
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	City is implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program. In 2005, it began formalizing and documenting its best management practices and developing a work order system to document response to incidents that could affect salmonids. Training of staff was to begin in early 2006.	SeaTac
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.	All Department of Transportation field employees were trained in temporary erosion and sedimentation control. Over 70 road maintenance employees received WSDOT-sponsored training in implementing and documenting best management practices for road maintenance activities.	Seattle
WW 13	Review road maintenance practices and adopt written operating	County is implementing the Tri-County Regional Road Maintenance Program.	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
	procedures to reduce potential impacts to salmon and salmon habitat.		
WW 14	Review parks and grounds maintenance procedures and adopt written best management practices that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	In 2004-2005, City continued work on developing an integrated pest management (IPM) program for parks with a draft plan to be finalized in 2006.	Renton
WW 14	Review parks and grounds maintenance procedures and adopt written best management practices that protect salmon and salmon habitat.	<p>City has a pesticide reduction program for all departments with property or road ROW responsibilities. http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/environment/pesticides.htm</p> <p>Seattle Parks previously developed a pesticide free parks program.</p> <p>Parks continued overall pesticide reduction activities begun in 2002. http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/parks/horticulture/pesticide.htm</p> <p>Parks has Environmental Stewardship Programs for golf courses, including a pesticide reduction goal and proposed water testing.</p> <p>Parks has landscape, horticulture and forestry Best Management Practices that protect salmon and salmon habitat.</p>	Seattle
WW 14	Review parks and grounds maintenance procedures and adopt written best management practices that protect salmon and salmon	Port has fully implemented work practices at all shoreline properties for “organic” landscape practices. In 2004-2005, on Port landscaped sites, there was no use of any pesticides or manufactured fertilizer, no use of herbicides, and re-use of	Port of Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
	habitat.	site-generated organic waste as mulch and compost. These practices apply to 17 sites, covering approximately 45 acres. The Port is continuing to emphasize use of native riparian trees and shrubs at all landscape sites, including replacing previously installed lawn and ornamental plantings with native trees and shrubs.	
WW 15	Develop a comprehensive, WRIA-wide process to identify, develop, and prioritize projects that benefit salmon and carry out the WRIA 9 strategy.	<p>This task was the central accomplishment of the WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan, completed in August 2005.</p> <p>In 2005, an on-line interactive database and map-set was updated. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents currently identified projects, • Allows periodic updates of project information, • Provides the management tool for identifying future habitat acquisition and restoration projects that address salmon conservation and recovery needs, and • Assists in coordination of project prioritization and sequencing. 	WRIA 9 Steering Committee and partners
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>City sponsored volunteer events in 2005. These involved native plant installation and restoration within the Auburn Environmental Park. In addition, Auburn city residents continued their stewardship activities by providing volunteer labor in native vegetation plantings and removal of invasive plant species at the Fenster Levee (City/Green River Flood Control Zone District) and Auburn Narrows (King County) habitat projects.</p> <p>In 2005, City began a car wash kit loan program for businesses and local charities as part of improving stormwater quality.</p>	Auburn

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2004-2005, City conducted public involvement programs focused on water quality education and monitoring including the Catch Basin Curb Marker Program and the Stream Team Program. In prior years, Stream Teams were developed for all Puget Sound creeks in the city. Teams monitor water quality and count adult returning fish.	Federal Way
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>In 2004-2005, City continued a tree planting program involving elementary and high school students (joint program with King County and others).</p> <p>City hired a Washington Conservation Corps crew for 2004-2005, which carried out weed control, erosion repair, and restoration of stream buffers. WCC also participated in restoration work on capital improvement projects.</p> <p>Conducted interpretive tours at the Green River Natural Resources Area.</p>	Kent

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>City began providing financial support in 2005 for citizen monitoring of water quality in Angle Lake.</p> <p>City distributes door hangers to educate people about how to protect water quality.</p> <p>City has program to encourage businesses to employ Best Management Practices and provide stormwater pollution technical and financial assistance (through the Local Hazardous Waste Program). City conducts 25-50 environmental audits of businesses per year.</p> <p>City provides “SudSafe Car Wash Kits” to organizations conducting charity car washes.</p>	SeaTac
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>The ProParks Levy includes funding environmental stewardship. Parks provided volunteer opportunities for creekside renovation and stewardship. Every year, Seattle Parks run Land and Water field trips in partnership with Seattle Public Utilities and Seattle Public Schools for two weeks in the spring.</p> <p>City conducted volunteer monitoring efforts through Salmonwatcher and macroinvertebrate (insect) monitoring programs. Seattle Public Utilities conducted regular Longfellow Creek tours for various community groups and the public.</p>	Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	King County provided three stewards to support education, volunteer stewardship, and private property stewardship efforts in 2004-2005 in three areas of WRIA 9: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vashon/Maury Island • Middle and Lower Green • Enumclaw Plateau (Newaukum Creek) 	King County
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	City was one of four partners to host a project through the Forum-sponsored stewardship+naturalist effort. City provided staff and equipment. The Environmental Science Academy at Mt. Rainier High School was the third partner. In 2004-2005, five stewardship events involving 90 students controlled invasives around trees planted in 2002.	Des Moines WRIA 9 staff King Conservation District (funding)
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	County was one of four partners to host a project through the Forum-sponsored stewardship+naturalist effort. County provided staff and plants. (See also WW 17 entry for King County.) In 2004, 74 volunteers planted trees in two events at Whitney Bridge Park, completing a planting effort begun in 2002. In 2005, 176 volunteers planted trees at Auburn Narrows.	King County WRIA 9 staff King Conservation District (funding)
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	Port was one of four partners to host a project through the Forum-sponsored stewardship+naturalist effort. Port and City provided staff and equipment. Port provided plants and fencing material. In 2004-2005, three projects involved 100 volunteers controlling invasive plants.	Port of Seattle WRIA 9 staff King Conservation District (funding)

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	City/Flood Control Zone District were two of four partners to host a project through the Forum-sponsored stewardship+naturalist effort. City and District provided staff, equipment, and plants. Auburn First United Methodist Church was the fourth partner. In 2004, 117 volunteers planted 740 trees and shrubs. In 2005, 25 volunteers participated in two projects to control invasives and mulch the plants.	City of Auburn King County Flood Control Zone District WRIA 9 staff King Conservation District (funding)
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	The Port sponsored multiple volunteer events in 2004-2005, including cooperative work with WRIA 9, People For Puget Sound, and other organizations. Twelve events included removal of invasive plants, installation of native riparian trees and shrubs, and other stewardship activities at Port fish and wildlife habitat restoration sites on the Duwamish.	Port of Seattle
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2004-2005, Friends organized cleanup days on roads whose ditches drain into Soos Creek. In cooperation with South King County Chapter of Sierra Club, Friends did two days of ivy removal and tree plantings each year. Conducted 15 interpretive nature walks – including some focused on salmon -- a year in cooperation with Kent Parks.	Friends of Soos Creek Park Sierra Club – South King County Chapter Kent
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2004-2005, Council conducted field trips along Fauntleroy Creek for 575 students, monitored coho salmon returns, organized salmon return ceremonies each fall, developed a map of the park and its creek system, and	Fauntleroy Watershed Council

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		supported student research projects focused on the creek. This work complemented volunteer invasive control and riparian habitat improvements (see also WW 17 entry for Fauntleroy Watershed Council).	
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>As part of an annual program, Saltwater State Park staff introduced thousands of local children to salmon habitat (freshwater and nearshore) provided at the park. AmeriCorps conducted education programs on riparian habitat and the marine ecosystem.</p> <p>At Dash Point State Park, Seabury School adopted the park and surveyed the stream, monitored water quality, and inventoried plant and animal species.</p>	Washington State Parks
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	<p>Mid-Sound and TU volunteers distributed salmon carcasses into the Green River and Newaukum Creek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004: 93 volunteers contributed 242 hours to distribute 8 tons of carcasses • 2005: 90 volunteers contributed 303 hours to distribute 17 tons of carcasses 	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Trout Unlimited
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	The second (2004) and third (2005) annual Enumclaw Salmon Festival were spearheaded by Mid-Sound with assistance from the City of Enumclaw and many others. In 2004, 36 volunteers contributed 310 hours of labor.	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Enumclaw

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In both 2004 and 2005, TU, Cities of Kent and Federal Way, and other local partners put on the Kent Fishing Derby and Steel Lake Fishing Derby in Kent and Federal Way, respectively. Three of the four derbies included presentations by WRIA 9 staff regarding salmon habitat conservation and stewardship, reaching over 1,100 children and adults.	Trout Unlimited Kent Federal Way WRIA 9 staff
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	The Normandy Park Community Club in conjunction with Trout Unlimited began restoring Miller/Walker Creeks at "The Cove." (See also WW 17 entry for Normandy Park Community Club.) As part of the project, volunteers monitor salmon returns to the restored area. The project also includes an interpretive trail and volunteers have conducted field trips for school classes and done insect sampling to monitor water quality. The Club entered into a formal agreement for environmental education with the Environmental Science Center of Seahurst Park.	Normandy Park Community Club Trout Unlimited
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2005, Center conducted classes and field trips on salmon habitat and stream/nearshore ecology to over 135 groups of school age children in the Highline area. Also conducted several classes for citizen volunteers on beach monitoring. In all, over 4,400 students/adults were reached.	Environmental Science Center of Seahurst Park

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In August 2005, three Renton-area citizens formed the Black River Watershed Alliance. The Alliance seeks to educate the community about the Black River and continue doing native plant restorations. Free field trips to the Black River have been offered to schools and community groups, as well as classroom presentations that cover the history, restoration work, and wildlife on the Black River. Field trips to the Black River focus on macroinvertebrate (insect) monitoring, water quality monitoring, and native plant and wildlife observation. There have been 14 school field trips since September 2005 and nine classroom presentations. Field trips and classroom presentations were funded by a grant from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. Learn more at: www.blackriverwatershedalliance.com	Black River Watershed Alliance
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2004-2005, DRCC continued carrying out comprehensive public education, outreach, and involvement programs in south Seattle regarding pollution issues and cleanup plans associated with the Lower Duwamish Superfund listing. Hosted several free boat tours of the Duwamish.	Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition
WW 16	Create combined naturalist and stewardship activities across WRIA 9.	In 2004-2005, ECOSS carried out a variety of education/awareness programs on stormwater pollution prevention within the Duwamish drainage basin. Program elements included multi-lingual training to ethnically-owned or operated businesses on stormwater pollution prevention, spill prevention, and spill response. With this training, each business received a free spill kit made available through a partnership with Seattle Public Utilities and the Resource Venture. More than 500 kits were distributed in 2005.	Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS)

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2005, City began invasive species removal and plant restoration work along Olson Creek. Volunteers played a significant role in this process.	Auburn
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2004-2005, City completed habitat improvements to the mainstem and East Branch of Lakota Creek in the form of channel stabilization, fish passage improvements, placement of large woody debris to create spawning and rearing areas, removal of invasives, and replanting with native species.	Federal Way
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Under the 2005 Shoreline Master Plan, new development and redevelopment would be required to reestablish riparian vegetation as a permit condition.	Maple Valley
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>In 2004-2005, Seattle’s Creek Steward Program in WRIA 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated activities of 540 creek steward volunteers, resulting in a contribution of 1654 hours, • Removed and hauled over 130 bags of invasive weeds from riparian areas, • Removed or composting in place of over 40 yards of invasive ivy and blackberry, • Enabled citizens to report violations of the Environmentally Critical Areas code and stopped actions harmful to creeks through reporting and technical assistance, and • Did Backyard Steward consultations with landowners. <p>On Longfellow Creek in particular, accomplishments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarding in 2004 of five grants totaling \$77,700 to create and install a Sensory Garden and install 1,810 plants at SW Thistle site and • Awarding a grant in 2005 for \$16,340 for restoration work at SW Brandon and interpretive signage. 	Seattle

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular stewardship activities were expanded to three sites per month: Roxhill Bog, Longfellow Greenspace at SW Thistle, and SW Brandon Street. • SW Brandon St: 11 work parties contributing 1,073 volunteer hours (value \$13,412); one acre of invasives removed, area boarded, and thickly mulched; 500 plants installed; Seattle Works partnership for five work parties; 35 Nordstrom volunteers for Day of Caring, • Roxhill Bog: 376 hours contributed by 1 site steward. 25,000 plants installed in 2005, bringing total to 350,000; 100 lbs. mixed native seed sowed; 30 cubic yds. non-native plants removed, and • SW Thistle: New site steward recruited. 	
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Codiga Farm restoration was largely completed in 2004. The four acre project area was excavated and contoured. 47 pieces of large woody debris were placed. The tidal marsh was opened to the river and riparian plants were planted.	Tukwila Army Corps of Engineers

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>County planted 7,500 trees and shrubs on approximately 22 acres along the Green River mainstem on county-managed land (Metzler Park, Whitney Bridge Park, Auburn Narrows, and Hatchery Park) in 2004-2005.</p> <p>Planted 3,400 trees and shrubs in test plots along Newaukum Creek near Mahler Park on property owned by the City of Enumclaw. Also placed 180 pieces of large woody debris in the creek in this same location.</p> <p>Planted 700 native trees and shrubs along Newaukum Creek on two private parcels.</p> <p>In 2005, County began planning the design of a project to restore channel, floodplain, and riparian conditions on the lower 1,800 feet of Newaukum Creek. Project will use a grant of \$788,000 from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board.</p>	King County
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Green River Flood Control Zone District planted 2,400 trees and shrubs in conjunction with levee and revetment repair projects in five locations on the Lower Green River.	Green River Flood Control Zone District (King County, Auburn, Kent, Renton, Tukwila, et al.)

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2003, the partners began exploring the creation of a community-based movement to protect Little Soos Creek through conservation easements and the Public Benefit Rating System. Proposed activities include restoration on Institute property with expansion of efforts to interested neighbors. In 2004, 500 native trees were planted along a small tributary stream on the Institute property. In 2005, a major work party weeded and controlled invasives around the previously planted trees. In 2004-2005, discussions about longer-term plans continued and a grant application to support proposed work was submitted in early 2006.	Middle Green River Coalition Institute for Community Leadership King County Covington
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2004, over 50 volunteers planted 400 native trees and removed invasives along Jenkins Creek in Jenkins Creek Park.	Middle Green River Coalition Covington Covington Chamber of Commerce
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	See WDFW et al. entry for WW Action 9 above	
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Ecology generally considers the restoration of riparian buffers to address water temperature and other parameters on 303(d) listed water bodies as beneficial. As of late 2005, Ecology was proposing a riparian zone restoration in the Mill Creek basin to be funded by a fine for a water quality violation.	Washington State Department of Ecology
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2004-2005, Parks continued riparian vegetation planting and large woody debris placement in the picnic areas and along Christy Creek in Flaming Geyser State Park.	Washington State Parks

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Port sponsored native emergent vegetation projects in the Duwamish Waterway in 2004-2005, including new marsh vegetation at two sites, totaling approximately 0.3 acres, and new riparian vegetation at three sites, approximately 0.6 acres. Additional native riparian vegetation is planned for a total of 0.6 acres in 2006 along the East Waterway and along the Duwamish.	Port of Seattle
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>In 2004-2005, Mid-Sound continued its long-term efforts in working with the greater Enumclaw community to restore Newaukum Creek, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling blackberry and planting native trees along a 1,000 foot stretch of the North Fork of Newaukum Creek in February and March 2004. 58 volunteers contributed 248 hours of labor. • Placement of three pieces of large woody debris to stabilize a streambank on the North Fork of Newaukum Creek in September 2004. • Controlling blackberry, planting native trees, and installing fencing to keep livestock from 900 feet of Newaukum Creek mainstem in April and May 2004. 78 volunteers contributed 454 hours of labor. 	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 400 foot long side channel to Newaukum Creek near Mahler Park on property owned by the City of Enumclaw in 2004. 46 pieces of large woody debris were installed. Financial support for this project came from NOAA Fisheries, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and King County Waterworks. Extensive invasive weed control and replanting occurred throughout the year in the 2-acre project area. 80 volunteers contributed 380 hours of labor. • Planting 600 trees along the Newaukum Creek mainstem in April and May 2005. (This continued work at the site in the bullet above.) During four events, 100 volunteers participated. • Planting on Newaukum Creek mainstem in October 2005. 27 volunteers contributed 112 hours. • Planting along Mill Creek in October 2005. 14 volunteers contributed 54 hours. 	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2005, Mid-Sound helped restore Kanaskat properties previously purchased using a grant from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. 30,000 square feet of blackberry were removed and weed barrier fabric staked down. With help from a Washington Conservation Corps crew, 1,500 trees were planted. Planting an additional 300 trees is scheduled for 2006.	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group King County (funding)

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2005, Mid-Sound held three summer meetings for landowners on Newaukum Creek to encourage stewardship and restoration on private property.	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2005, Council received a \$12,000 Community Salmon Fund grant and permits to have EarthCorps install large woody debris along 400 feet of lower Fauntleroy Creek. Secured more than \$93,000 in funding from the King Conservation District, State Department of Ecology, Seattle Public Utilities, and Community Salmon Fund to restore the "reach to the beach" in 2006, which would complete instream restoration of the creek. Reached the 30% design milestone by the end of 2005. Also organized two work parties involving 31 volunteers to weed and install 250 native trees and shrubs in weeded areas along the lower creek.	Fauntleroy Watershed Council
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>The Normandy Park Community Club in conjunction with TU and subject-matter-experts from King County, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other experts, laid out a plan in 2003-2004 to restore salmon habitat on the Community Club's 17-acre property "The Cove." The property includes the confluence of Miller and Walker Creeks and associated salt-marsh habitat where the creeks flow into Puget Sound. The project was implemented in 2004-2005 and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a 500 foot long salt-marsh habitat in the pocket estuary of Walker Creek by digging channels and backwaters. The area was planted with salt marsh plants, large woody debris was installed, interpretive signs 	<p>Normandy Park Community Club</p> <p>Trout Unlimited</p>

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		<p>installed, and a bridge and elevated walkway were built. Adult salmon have been seen using the area and 38 bird species have been seen during a four hour period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a juvenile salmonid overwintering pond by removing 1,200 cubic yards of silt that had accumulated over 40 years. Native plants were added to the pond and shorelines. In early 2005, the inlet stream to the pond was improved by adding a smaller silt settling pond. Juvenile salmon were seen feeding in the pond and stream all summer. • Large amounts of large woody debris were installed in Miller Creek to modify the riffle-to-pool ratios (now nearing 50/50 ratios) and to improve the pool-quality-index. Thousands of native plants have been planted and invasive plants have been removed. An interpretive trail and three foot bridges were installed, allowing school groups use the stream habitat for environmental studies. • In 2005, 87 persons volunteered at nine stewardship events (1,500 hours). 	
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	Organized by Doris Yopez in 2005, Renton-area volunteers began restoring riparian native vegetation on the left bank of the Black River just downstream from the Pump Station. Events in 2005 included a planting in January, a mulching party in March, and installation of the drip irrigation system in April. Over 100 volunteers, including the South King County Chapter of Sierra Club, participated. Funding was provided by King Conservation District (through a grant recommended by the City of Renton) and King County Waterworks.	Doris Yopez and Renton area volunteers King Conservation District (funding)

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	In 2005, Land Trust and Park District conducted riparian restoration along Shinglemill Creek on Vashon Island, planting 2,356 trees, clearing seven acres of weeds, and removing two derelict buildings. Work was performed by 21 work parties contributing 604 hours of labor. Work was funded with a grant from the Community Salmon Fund.	Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust Vashon Park District
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>In 2004, EarthCorps did 195 crew days of restoration work in Auburn, Black Diamond, Burien, Enumclaw, Kent, Normandy Park, Renton, and unincorporated King County (Vashon Island).</p> <p>In 2005, EarthCorps did 240 crew days of restoration work in Auburn, Black Diamond, Burien, Enumclaw, Normandy Park, Renton, and unincorporated King County (Vashon Island).</p> <p>For EarthCorps, a crew day is six persons working nine hours (54 person-hours per day). Work consisted of invasive weed control, planting of native plants, and other ecosystem restoration projects.</p>	EarthCorps
WW 17	Encourage the restoration of riparian buffers.	<p>In 2004, WCC did 100 crew days (5994 hours) of restoration work on 32 projects in WRIA 9.</p> <p>In 2005, WCC did 129 crew days (7718 hours) of restoration work on 27 projects in WRIA 9.</p> <p>For WCC, a crew day is six persons working ten hours (60 person-hours per day). Work consisted of invasive weed control, planting of native plants, and other ecosystem restoration projects.</p>	Washington Conservation Corps

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 18	Implement Phase 1 of the Ecosystem Restoration Project.	<p>In 2004, plans and project construction agreements were completed for Meridian Valley Creek and North Wind's Weir.</p> <p>In 2005, Kent and the Corps completed construction of the Meridian Valley Creek project.</p> <p>In 2005, partners continued to prepare for construction of North Wind's Weir, Meridian Lake Outlet (Kent), Green River Park (Kent), and Olson Creek Park (Auburn).</p> <p>In 2005, approval was received from the federal Office of Management and Budget for the Green/Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration Project (ERP). This approval allows ERP projects to be included in the President's budget, making future federal appropriations somewhat easier to receive.</p>	<p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p> <p>Auburn</p> <p>Kent</p> <p>King County</p> <p>WRIA 9 staff</p>
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	In 2005, City identified a fish passage issue underneath 15 th Street NW and has begun the process of identifying resources to enhance fish passage and habitat forming processes along the upper stretches of Mill Creek.	Auburn
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	Miller Creek Basin Plan field work previously revealed no fish passage blockages in the cities other than possibly on Salmon Creek in Burien. The basin plan is examining whether to improve fish passage on Salmon Creek by daylighting portions of the creek and modifying stream crossings on Miller Creek as feasible.	Burien Normandy Park

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	Replacement of the culvert under Marine View Drive on Des Moines Creek began in 2005 with completion scheduled in 2006. This project was one of five key recommendations of the Des Moines Creek Basin Plan and removal will improve fish passage and stream ecology.	Des Moines Port of Seattle (funding) Washington State Department of Transportation (funding)
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	In 2004-2005, City completed habitat improvements to the lower half mile of Joes Creek, primarily in the form of fish passage improvements.	Federal Way
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	<p>In 2004, the City replaced a culvert at Springbrook Creek and restored Springbrook Creek between 180th and 188th Streets with plantings and large woody debris.</p> <p>In 2005, City did a restoration of the Garrison Creek wetland just upstream of SR 167. Project was paid for by Washington State Department of Transportation.</p> <p>In 2004, additional restoration occurred at Clark Lake outlet with plantings and installation of large woody debris.</p> <p>In 2004, City replaced three culverts on upper Meridian Valley Creek to improve flood flow and fish habitat and daylighted a portion of the creek.</p>	Kent

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	City identified six passage barriers on Jenkins Creek in 2002. In 2004-2005, City required a private party to replace a pipe culvert (one of the six identified passage barriers) with a box culvert on Jenkins as part of new development.	Maple Valley
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	When a City or private project involves a stream crossing, the existing or proposed new crossing is reviewed to make sure that it is fish passable. (Fish usage study [WW 3] included inventory of where possible fish passage blockages may exist.) In 2005, City began design of culvert replacement on Springbrook Creek at SW 34 th St.	Renton
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	Washington Trout completed a barrier analysis in Seattle in 2003. The information (location, type, status) is located on Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) GIS for the City's five fish-bearing creeks. SPU has prioritized removal of the barriers. The barriers in Longfellow Creek are high priority and development of a funding strategy to resolve the problems is required.	Seattle
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	County improved fish passage on Rabb's Creek at Dockton Road in 2004 and on Mileta Creek in 2005 on Maury Island.	King County
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	In 2005, Parks began the engineering work for culvert replacements on Christy Creek at Flaming Geyser State Park. The culverts are currently a barrier to fish passage. Replacement/removal is expected by 2007.	Washington State Parks

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW 19	Evaluate fish passage barriers at the local jurisdiction level.	In 2004, Tacoma and the Corps replaced a double culvert on Sweeny Creek with a bridge to improve fish passage. In 2005, they replaced three culverts with bridges at Gale Creek, East Maywood Creek, and McDonald Creek. A fifth culvert, also on McDonald Creek, was removed as part of a road decommissioning. These activities are performed pursuant to the terms of the Tacoma Habitat Conservation Plan and the Howard Hanson Dam Additional Water Storage Project.	Army Corps of Engineers Tacoma
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Monitoring is included in City habitat restoration projects.	Seattle
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	All County riparian restoration projects were actively monitored by the Resource Coordinator and Basin Steward in 2004-2005.	King County
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Green River Flood Control Zone District projects were monitored for fish utilization by the King County Green River Basin Program. Post-construction monitoring occurred at projects completed in previous years.	Green River Flood Control Zone District (King County, Auburn, Kent, Renton, Tukwila, et al.)
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Monitoring plans continued to be developed for the first projects proposed for the Green/Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration Project.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Pre- and post-construction monitoring and surveys were conducted as part of the Seahurst Seawall Removal Phase I project (see NS 1 entry for Burien and Army Corps of Engineers). This assessment included an eelgrass survey, surf smelt spawning survey, and a beach profile study.	Burien U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Port continued to monitor and evaluate the success of previous fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects in the Duwamish in 2004-2005, focusing on Turning Basin #3. These data, including aquatic habitat attribute and fish presence and use information, will be supplemented with information obtained in 2006. Information derived from habitat monitoring will aid in planning and design of future restoration projects and in the conduct of in-water construction activities such that potential adverse effects on fish and wildlife are minimized.	Port of Seattle
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	Aquatic restoration work at the Olympic Sculpture Park occurred in early 2006. The University of Washington Wetland Ecosystem Team is conducting monitoring at the site. Pre-project field surveys were conducted spring/summer 2005 and a report with recommendations for post-project monitoring will be available in May 2006. Post-project monitoring should start in spring/summer 2007, as funds are secured.	Seattle University of Washington
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	In 2004-2005, Mid-Sound with help from TU volunteers monitored a smolt trap on Big Spring Creek to obtain baseline information on fish use.	Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Trout Unlimited
WW Study 1	Monitor habitat restoration projects to determine fish response and apply the information to future projects.	In 2004-2005, People For Puget Sound staff and volunteers monitored the following Duwamish restoration projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning Basin #3 • Diagonal Marsh • Puget Creek estuary 	People For Puget Sound

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
WW Study 2	Identify which factors are limiting to salmon populations by subwatershed.	City is currently working on reports to document baseline conditions for major creeks and shorelines, including factors that limit habitat value for salmon and other biota.	Seattle
WW Study 2	Identify which factors are limiting to salmon populations by subwatershed.	This general need was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions), Task 5 (Fish Utilization and Habitat Limiting Factors), and Task 6 (Functional Linkages Evaluation). These tasks were completed 2003-2004. The resulting information was used to identify primary habitat limiting factors and top tier geographic areas (see Policy MS-1 in 2005 WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan).	WRIA 9 Technical Committee and multiple partners
WW Study 2	Identify which factors are limiting to salmon populations by subwatershed.	WRIA 9 juvenile salmonid survival studies in the Lower Green and Duwamish were carried out by King County/Seattle in 2004-2005 as part of the Strategic Assessment described above. Juvenile outmigrating salmon were captured to study migration and growth. The study targeted juvenile Chinook in the reach from Soos Creek and to Elliott Bay. Fish were measured and samples of stomach contents, scales, coded wire tags, and otoliths were collected.	Seattle King County King Conservation District (funding)
WW Study 2	Identify which factors are limiting to salmon populations by subwatershed.	In 2003, volunteers conducted stream typing in the smaller urban streams flowing into the lower Duwamish River and the western slopes of West Seattle, SeaTac, Burien, Normandy Park, and Des Moines. Included was evaluation of fish passage blockage. This work began in 2002 and was completed in 2004. The data are posted at http://www.washingtontrout.org/kcpuget/index.shtml .	Washington Trout
WW Study 2	Identify which factors are limiting to salmon populations by subwatershed.	Beginning in 2002 and continuing through 2005, TU gathered data on the macroinvertebrates (insects) in the Green River and its tributaries. This helped fill a data gap described in the WRIA 9 Reconnaissance Assessment Report.	Trout Unlimited King Conservation District

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
			(funding)
WW Study 3	Develop a research framework for assessing juvenile salmonid survival in WRIA 9.	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 5 (Fish Utilization and Habitat Limiting Factors). The WRIA 9 Chinook Salmon Research Framework was completed in July 2004. Research in 2005 was selected from the prioritized research needs identified in the framework.	Seattle WRIA 9 Technical Committee King Conservation District (funding)
WW Study 4	Support the Green/Duwamish Water Quality Assessment.	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions). The Water Quality Assessment produced the Green/Duwamish Water Quality Report for 2001-2002 (in 2004) and the Green/Duwamish Water Temperature Report (also in 2004).	King County with technical support from local cities
WW Study 5	Conduct an assessment of large woody debris in WRIA 9.	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions). This assessment was completed for the Middle Green in 2002. The assessment was completed for the Lower Green River and the nearshore in 2003 and for the Lower Duwamish in 2004.	WRIA 9 Technical Committee King Conservation District (funding)
WW Study 6	The WRIA 9 Planning Work Group, WRIA 9 Technical Committee, Central Puget Sound Water Suppliers Forum, and other appropriate agencies should work together to understand and evaluate the water	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions). The assessment of current water quantity conditions in WRIA 9 was completed in 2005.	WRIA 9 Technical Committee King Conservation

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	budget for people and fish in the WRIA.		District (funding)
WW Study 7	Develop mechanisms to increase collaboration and coordination in scientific work directed toward salmon recovery.	In 2004-2005, there was significant coordination and collaboration on scientific efforts related to the WRIA 9 Strategic Assessment. The WRIA 9 Technical Committee was involved in project scoping and review of technical products and task subgroups oversaw specific study efforts. A Chinook Salmonid Research Framework (WW Study 3), including the development and prioritization of research hypotheses, helped maximize coordination.	WRIA 9 Technical Committee
Upper Green River Subwatershed Actions (UG)			
UG 1	Endorse the re-establishment of fish passage to and from the Upper Green River subwatershed.	In 2004, Tacoma completed construction on the Green River Diversion Fish Ladder/Trap at the Tacoma Headworks for upstream passage of adults.	Tacoma
UG 1	Endorse the re-establishment of fish passage to and from the Upper Green River subwatershed.	In 2004, the Corps began construction of the downstream fish passage facility at Howard Hanson Dam. Construction is expected to be complete in 2006.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UG 1	Endorse the re-establishment of fish passage to and from the Upper Green River subwatershed.	In 2005, to improve habitat conditions in preparation for re-establishment of anadromous fish populations, the Corps and Tacoma constructed approximately 38 log jams, made up of 700 pieces of large woody debris, in the Green River mainstem between river miles (RM) 73 and 84. In the North Fork, seven log jams made up of 215 pieces of large woody debris were constructed. An additional 10 pieces of large woody debris were placed in the lower North Fork. In the tributaries, 89 pieces of large woody debris were placed in Gale Creek (15 pieces), Charley Creek (19), Cottonwood Creek (15), Piling Creek (6), and McDonald Creek (34). Other projects completed in 2005 included construction of a series of beaded ponds totaling 0.5 acres on the North Fork	Army Corps of Engineers Tacoma

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		Green River, excavation of a relic side channel near RM 74 to provide low-flow rearing habitat, and removal of an old road fill near RM 80 to allow greater channel migration. (Some of these projects were mitigation associated with upland inundation caused by the planned raise of the pool level under the Additional Water Storage Project.)	
Middle Green River Subwatershed Actions (MG)			
MG 1	Maximize retention of forest cover and minimize impervious surfaces in rural and forest production areas of the Middle Green River subwatershed.	See King County entry for WW Action 4.	King County
MG 1	Maximize retention of forest cover and minimize impervious surfaces in rural and forest production areas of the Middle Green River subwatershed.	As part of the Cedar-Green Forest Initiative, King County and the Cascade Land Conservancy received a \$1.6 million Forest Legacy grant in federal fiscal year 2005 to acquire conservation easements (purchase development rights) for up to 2,000 acres of commercial timber property east of Enumclaw. A second grant was received for fiscal year 2006.	King County Cascade Land Conservancy
MG 1	Maximize retention of forest cover and minimize impervious surfaces in rural and forest production areas of the Middle Green River subwatershed.	In 2005, City, County, and Cascade Land Conservancy partnered to conserve 1,600 acres of Plum Creek Timber forest lands. Under the agreement, the lands will remain in commercial forestry rather than being developed. The agreement also resulted in more open space preservation within Black Diamond.	Black Diamond King County Cascade Land Conservancy
MG 2	Identify and pursue opportunities on agricultural lands to enhance or restore high quality salmon habitats while maintaining viable agriculture.	County continued efforts to preserve agricultural land via the Farmland Preservation Program in the Middle Green River Valley and Enumclaw Plateau. County and King Conservation District researched, educated, and implemented best management practices that are protective of salmonids	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		<p>and water quality. County worked with farmers to continue implementing farm plans that provide protective buffer to salmon bearing streams.</p> <p>In 2004, County conducted Phase 1 of the Watercress Creek Drainage Improvement near Enumclaw. Project improved drainage on State Route 164 and agricultural land adjacent and upstream of the project site without harming fish habitat. 900 feet of ditch was maintained.</p> <p>In 2005, County conducted Phase 2 of the Watercress Creek Channel Cleaning Project near Enumclaw. Project included the maintenance of two agricultural watercourses and native plantings in the road right-of-way along SE 424th Street and 228th Avenue SE. Project will reduce flooding on County roadways and in agricultural fields (11 properties). The entire project is 3600 feet long.</p> <p>In 2004, County maintained 700 feet of ditch at Olson/Ewing near Enumclaw. Project will reduce flooding on State Route 164 and flooding on adjacent properties. The watercourse was planted with native vegetation.</p> <p>In 2004-2005, Washington State University (WSU) continued research on the effects of ditch maintenance on salmonid habitat, water quality, sedimentation, and reed canarygrass control. In WRIA 9, there were 15 sampling reaches where WSU sampled fish, water quality, macroinvertebrates (insects), and many other parameters.</p> <p>Nine of the 14 dairies in WRIA 9 came into compliance with</p>	

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		<p>the Dairy Nutrient Management Act with certified plans.</p> <p>Working in conjunction with the King Conservation District, County provided agricultural cost shares to 16 landowners in WRIA 9 (10 in the Green/Duwamish, 5 on Vashon) who collectively installed 39 best management practices for water quality, fish, and wildlife that helped landowners to come into compliance with the Livestock Management Ordinance. These practices included confinement areas, manure storage, roof runoff, pasture renovation, cross-fencing, riparian buffer fencing, and buffer planting.</p> <p>County began a partnership to determine how County resources can best be used to leverage and promote the resources of the King Conservation District, Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group, Horses for Clean Water, and the Salmon Safe Farm program to enhance riparian buffers on agricultural lands.</p> <p>The King County Agriculture Commission provided comments on the draft plan and wrote a formal letter of support for the final WRIA 9 Salmon Habitat Plan.</p>	
MG 3	Supplement mainstem gravel and large woody debris.	In 2004-2005, the Corps and Tacoma annually placed 7,000 cubic yards of gravel just below the Tacoma Headworks at river mile (RM) 60. In 2004, three pieces of large woody debris were placed at RM 60; in 2005, 33 pieces of large woody debris and five trash truck loads of small wood debris from the Howard Hanson reservoir were placed at RM 60.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tacoma
MG 4	Prevent degradation of important sources of cool, clean water in the Middle Green River subwatershed.	A large scale Total Maximum Daily Load assessment for temperature and dissolved oxygen in the Green/Duwamish basin was being planned in 2005 and may be implemented in	Washington State Department of

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		<p>2006. Implementation depends on available funding within Ecology. That program should improve water quality in the Middle Green.</p> <p>A water metering and compliance program will be implemented for surface and ground water permittees that withdraw more than one cubic foot per second of water in the Soos Creek basin.</p>	Ecology
MG Study 1	Assess flow management alternatives in the Middle Green River.	See WW Study 6 above.	
MG Study 2	Identify gravel source areas in the Middle Green River.	No known action to date.	
MG Study 3	Identify and characterize important surface and groundwater inputs to the Middle Green River.	See WW Study 6 above.	
MG Study 4	Ensure funding for the Green River fish trap for 2003-2005.	Funding was secured for 2003-2005.	
Lower Green River Subwatershed Actions (LG)			
LG 1	<p>Incorporate recommendations that support salmon habitat needs into Mill Creek Reconnaissance and Action Plans developed in WRIA 9, with an emphasis on proposals that support juvenile chinook salmon rearing (to the extent practical within budget constraints and consistent with the goal of protection agricultural lands).</p>	<p>In 2003, a decision was made to not complete the Mill Creek Action Plan. In lieu of that document, King County completed the Lower Mullen Slough Capital Improvement Program Action Study.</p> <p>In 2005, King County acquired 16 acres at the mouth of Lower Mullen Slough in support of a 30 acre Lower Mullen Slough habitat restoration project (the remaining 14 acres had been previously acquired).</p> <p>In 2005, County completed an agricultural waterways drainage project along Lower Mullen Slough. This project</p>	<p>King County</p> <p>Auburn</p> <p>Kent</p>

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
		involved the mechanical and hand removal of vegetation from 2.5 miles of channel for the purposes of improved drainage to 11 properties within the Lower Green Agriculture Production District. Approximately 27,000 native plants will be planted along the riparian corridor to improve habitat and shade out the invasive vegetation. This project will improve fish habitat as well as drainage on agricultural lands.	
LG 2	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	<p>In 2004-2005, City continued negotiating purchase of Rosso Nursery property that would be acquired with a grant received from Salmon Recovery Funding Board. King County and the Green River Flood Control Zone District are project partners.</p> <p>In 2005, City received grant of \$100,000 from Salmon Recovery Funding Board for a feasibility study and 30% design for restoration of Mill Creek mouth. Mid-Sound Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group is a project partner.</p>	Kent
LG 2	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	In 2004-2005, City continued working with private property owners on the Johnson (O'Connell) Creek basin plan to address stormwater management and restoration opportunities.	Kent Army Corps of Engineers

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
LG 2	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	<p>In 2004, the District constructed the Fenster Revetment Repair project, which structurally stabilized 280 linear feet of the 1,900 foot long revetment and removed a culvert that posed a fish passage barrier during low and moderate river stages and blocked juvenile salmonid access to Pautzke Slough. The restoration now provides abundant salmonid flood refuge and over-wintering habitat.</p> <p>In 2005, District constructed the Breda Levee Setback at Horseshoe Bend in Kent. The project involved the setback of the entire 1,700 foot length of the Breda Levee. Future project phases in 2006 will include excavation of the over-steepened riverbank to flatten and further stabilize the slopes below the crest of the newly setback levee and revegetation of the affected riverbank with native trees and vegetation.</p>	Green River Flood Control Zone District (King County, Auburn, Kent, Renton, Tukwila, et al.)
LG 2	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	A large scale Total Maximum Daily Load assessment for temperature and dissolved oxygen in the Green/Duwamish basin was being planned in 2005 and may be implemented in 2006. Implementation depends on available funding within Ecology. That program should improve water quality in the Lower Green.	Washington State Department of Ecology
LG 3	Identify and pursue opportunities on agricultural lands to enhance or restore high quality salmon habitats while maintaining viable agriculture.	County continued efforts to preserve agricultural land via the Farmland Preservation Program in the Lower Green River Valley. County and King Conservation District researched, educated, and implemented best management practices that are protective of salmonids and improve water quality. County worked with farmers to continue implementing farm plans that provide protective buffer to salmon bearing streams.	King County
LG Study	Conduct Lower Green River baseline	This was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
1	habitat mapping.	Habitat Conditions) and was completed in 2003.	King Conservation District (funding)
LG Study 2	Establish a water-quality sampling site at River Mile 21.	A sampling location was established downstream of Mullen Slough (site location G319). Samples were collected at this location in 2002 and 2003. Lack of funding led to the cessation of sampling at this site at the beginning of 2004.	King County
Elliott Bay/Duwamish Subwatershed Actions (EBD)			
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	<p>The draft Central Waterfront Concept Plan was released for public review and comment. Detailed design recommendations will follow and will be subject to public review.</p> <p>Planning has been undertaken for habitat enhancing seawall treatments as part of the work to replace the seawall on the Seattle waterfront. Public waterfront projects in Seattle are also coordinating their efforts.</p>	Seattle
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	The Olympic Sculpture Park, begun in 2005 by the Seattle Art Museum, includes a fish migration ‘bench’ along the Alaskan Way Seawall north of Broad Street (completed in early 2006). Just to the north of the seawall, a small embayment was constructed (also completed in early 2006). Washington State Department of Natural Resources donated a portion of the land used for the aquatic portion of this project.	Seattle Art Museum
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	City purchased Duwamish Riverbend Hill Park in March 2004. This acquisition will provide a stretch of shoreline on the Duwamish suitable for restoration as well as creating an	Tukwila Cascade Land

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		interpretive site. The Cascade Land Conservancy was a partner.	Conservancy King Conservation District (funding)
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	Detailed design continued for North Winds Weir (Site 1) as part of the Green/Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration Project. Soil remediation occurred in 2004. Additional federal funding was secured in 2005 with more construction expected in 2006-2007.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers King County
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	<p>In 2004-2005, the Port conducted four marine terminal improvement projects that provided important aquatic habitat restoration actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of approximately 1200 creosote piling from aquatic area and shoreline locations. They were replaced with inert steel and concrete construction, with the corollary benefit of pier facilities with reduced over-water coverage and improved water column light penetration, • Removal of approximately 210,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments, in 19.5 acres of aquatic area, and • Installation of 950 linear feet of native riparian habitat. <p>Three restoration projects are planned for 2006, including removal of approximately 1.9 acres of existing creosote pier over-water coverage and replacement of rubble filled, eroding bank line with approximately 1150 linear feet of native riparian vegetation.</p>	Port of Seattle

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EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	<p>In 2004-2005, People For Puget Sound staff and volunteers restored or provided extensive maintenance (invasive weed control, new and replacement plantings, goose exclusion fence repair/removal) to the following projects in the Duwamish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Services Administration marsh (2004: 24 volunteers contributed 82 hours; 2005: 11 volunteers contributed 52 hours) • Diagonal Marsh (2004: 54 volunteers contributed 202 hrs; 2005: 6 volunteers contributed 27 hours) • Hamm Creek (2004: 115 volunteers contributed 502 hours; 2005: 25 volunteers contributed 52 hours) • Turning Basin (2004: 24 volunteers contributed 82 hours; 2005: 13 volunteers contributed 39 hours) • Terminal 105 (2004: 24 volunteers contributed 82 hours; 2005: 39 volunteers contributed 234 hours) • Herring’s House Park (2004: 24 volunteers contributed 82 hours; 2005: 290 volunteers contributed 1160 hours) • Terminal 107 (2004: 35 volunteers contributed 140 hours; 2005: 92 volunteers contributed 517 hours) • Puget Creek estuary (2004: 24 volunteers contributed 82 hours; 2005: 5 volunteers contributed 18 hours) <p>In addition, in 2005, 67 volunteers contributed 237 hours during their training.</p>	People For Puget Sound (with partner land managers City of Seattle and Port of Seattle)
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	In 2003, ECOSS completed about 80% of the design/development phase for Duwamish habitat project. In 2004-2005, ECOSS sought funding for implementation.	Environmental Coalition of South Seattle
EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	In 2005, DRCC successfully advocated for simultaneous cleanup and restoration of Slip 4.	Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition

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EBD 1	Restore Lower Green, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Nearshore habitats.	In 2004-2005, PSA conducted about 50 river patrols annually, an increase from previous years. Patrols looked for violations of best management practices (e.g., sandblasting grit entering the river) and fish kills. Sampled storm discharges at two locations for copper, PAHs, and other contaminants and elsewhere when suspicious conditions were observed. Monitored monthly National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System discharge reports from two past violators as part of a consent decree. PSA reported a discharge violation that led to a fine.	Puget Soundkeeper Alliance
EBD Study 1	Conduct baseline habitat mapping in the Elliott Bay/Duwamish subwatershed.	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions). Report was completed in May 2004. Assessment project was managed by Seattle and funded with grant from Salmon Recovery Funding Board.	Seattle WRIA 9 Technical Committee
Nearshore Subwatershed (NS)			
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	Phase I of the Seahurst Seawall removal project was begun in 2004. The Corps removed the southern 1,200 feet of a failing seawall and partially restored the beach. More grading of upper slope and plantings were planned for 2006.	Army Corps of Engineers Burien
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	Eagle Landing Park (formerly called the “Branson property”) was developed for low-intensity use and opened to the public in June 2005. Park status protects southern end of a less developed stretch of shoreline that stretches north to Seahurst Park (see also NS1 entry above). Native vegetation was planted and a long-term invasive plant control effort begun (this park is the focus of the City’s invasive control efforts).	Burien
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green	In 2005, City purchased 21 acres of headwaters of Walker Creek, which included 19 acres of wetlands. Funding	Burien

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	River habitats	consisted of a \$300,000 grant from Conservation Futures, \$60,000 grant from King Conservation District, and \$65,000 from the City.	King Conservation District (funding)
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	<p>Beach nourishment at Seacrest Park was completed in 2005 and monitoring is underway.</p> <p>Seattle Parks has committed to soft shore protection at Lincoln Park (in conjunction with Corps of Engineers), Lowman Beach, and Cormorant Cove.</p> <p>Over 1,600 hours of volunteer labor in 2005 improved habitat at shoreline public areas along the Duwamish, Longfellow Creek, and Alki.</p>	Seattle
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	In 2004, County finalized a rapid but comprehensive effort to inventory and prioritize surface water and habitat needs on Vashon/Maury Island. This effort was called the Rapid Rural Reconnaissance. The reconnaissance lists priority drainage and water quality projects, acquisitions, studies, and programs that will contribute to improving island-wide priorities for surface water and natural habitat. This inventory recommended the fish passage improvements and acquisition projects on Maury Island that were subsequently implemented (both described elsewhere in this progress report).	King County

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Action or Study Number	Action Description	Steps Taken to Implement in 2004-2005	Implementer
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	<p>An interlocal agreement for implementation of the Des Moines Creek Basin Plan was negotiated in 2003 and completed in early 2004. The plan had five elements (listed below), two of which were implemented in part in 2004-2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of fish passage barrier at Marine View Drive was begun in 2005 (also see WW 19 entry for Des Moines et al.), • Regional stormwater detention facility at Tyee Golf Course in SeaTac including construction of new stream channel, riparian plantings, and installation of large woody debris was begun in 2004, with construction continuing through 2007, • High flow bypass pipeline, which will be constructed in 2006, • Stream enhancement, which is not yet scheduled due to lack of funding, and • Low flow augmentation, which is not yet scheduled due to lack of funding/water rights. 	<p>Des Moines SeaTac King County Port of Seattle (funding) Washington State Department of Transportation (funding)</p>
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	<p>A large scale Total Maximum Daily Load assessment for temperature and dissolved oxygen in the Green/Duwamish basin was being planned in 2005 and may be implemented in 2006. Implementation depends on available funding within Ecology. That program should improve water quality in the Duwamish.</p> <p>A grant request is pending for Ecology funding of the Fauntleroy Reach to the Beach stream restoration project. If funded, the project will be done in 2006.</p>	<p>Washington State Department of Ecology</p>
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott	On-going beach restoration occurred at Pat Collier's beach	People For

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	Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	on Maury Island. In 2005, 64 creosote pilings from and old bulkhead were removed and upland plants were planted. In 2004-2005, 13 volunteers contributed 64 hours to a replanting.	Puget Sound King County
NS 1	Restore nearshore, Elliott Bay/Duwamish, and Lower Green River habitats	Volunteers stewarded 1,300 feet of Des Moines Creek in 2004-2005. Invasive plants were removed and about half the area was mulched.	Des Moines Creek volunteers Des Moines
NS 2	Support the Puget Sound Nearshore General Investigation	The King Conservation District provided grants in both 2004 and 2005 of \$30,000 each for the General Investigation, as recommended by the WRIA 9 Forum.	King Conservation District (funding) WRIA 9 Forum
NS Study 1	Conduct nearshore habitat baseline mapping.	This task was identified as Strategic Assessment Task 3 (Current Habitat Conditions). A report was completed in March 2004 (available at the WRIA 9 website http://dnr.metrokc.gov/Wrias/9/StratAssess.htm). Assessment project was managed by Seattle and partly funded with grant from Salmon Recovery Funding Board.	Seattle WRIA 9 Technical Committee

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Hatchery-Related Activities of Note (hatchery practices were not addressed by the Near-Term Action Agenda for Salmon Habitat Conservation but these activities were reported by partners and are included due to their possible interest; note that these entries do not include information for Muckleshoot Indian Tribe hatchery production):

- In both March of 2004 and 2005, Trout Unlimited captured wild steelhead for use as brood stock at the Soos Creek Hatchery as part of an experiment in integrated hatchery management practices. This was done in cooperation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, and the Green River Steelhead & Trout Club. The 2004 brood steelhead smolts were adipose and ventral fin marked and released at the Soos Creek hatchery. A few adults from the program were captured during the late winter steelhead fishery.
- In 2004-2005, Trout Unlimited continued the long-term steelhead imprint program in cooperation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and State Parks at Flaming Geyser State Park. Some 15,000 winter and summer steelhead smolts were fed for about five weeks in the Dick Brice Memorial Ponds and then released via the pond drain system into Christy Creek where they quickly moved downstream into the Green River.
- In 2004-2005, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife continued to implement the recommendations of the Hatchery Scientific Review Group (Hatchery Reform Project). Hatchery operations are moving closer toward the integration parameter for broodstock integration. The Soos Creek hatchery has begun to implement the volitional release of the juveniles (full volitional release is some years in the future).