

SOUND WAVES

Gov. Gary Locke charts future course for Puget Sound

In February, Gov. Gary Locke presented an expanded agenda to restore the health of Puget Sound. The Governor's agenda maintains ongoing Puget Sound conservation programs while initiating new protection and restoration efforts.

"Our state and our nation are fortunate to share in the riches of the unique resource of Puget Sound," Locke said. "It is important that we continue our protection efforts for this vital region of our state and that we initiate new programs where needed to improve and preserve our Sound."

The agenda focuses on new initiatives for orcas, groundfish, salmon and marine birds. Some of the specifics include the following.

- Funding of \$90,000 from the Governor's emergency fund and \$10,000 from the Puget Sound Action Team to increase Washington's role in the international effort to protect the Sound's orca population. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will make a decision whether to list the Southern resident orca population as in danger of becoming



Center for Whale Research photo

Keeping an eye on the future. Gov. Locke's new initiative puts protection of orcas high on the state's agenda for restoring the health of Puget Sound.

extinct under the state Endangered Species Act, and will work with the federal government to develop an orca recovery plan. Then, the Fish and Wildlife agency will develop a recovery plan for the species whose population numbers have been declining in the past decade.

- Proposal for funding a rescue tug to protect Puget Sound from oil spills.
- Development of a conservation plan to help aid groundfish populations, with the Department of Fish and Wildlife providing an interim report this year and a final report by 2004.

- In coordination with the Shared Strategy, develop a coordinated vision for salmon recovery that involves the period of time salmon reside in marine waters. The marine component would be part of the Shared Strategy's salmon recovery plan expected in June 2005. In addition, efforts are to continue with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and others to restore and preserve habitat through the Puget Sound Nearshore Project.

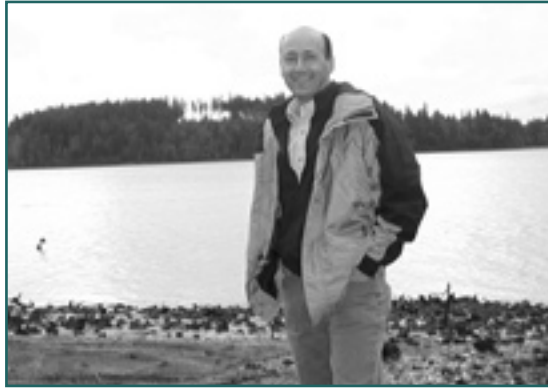
- Plan to increase funding to the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine why marine bird populations have been declining and what can be done to increase their populations.

"This direction and agenda will be a cooperative and collaborative effort, and will involve the Puget Sound Action Team, state agencies, tribes, local governments and citizens," Locke said. "A healthy Puget Sound for fish, birds, orcas, ports, industries and all of us requires a commitment and dedication by all of us to work together."

Meet Brad Ack, the Puget Sound Action Team's new chair

In February, Gov. Gary Locke appointed **Bradley L. Ack** as the chair of the Puget Sound Action Team. Ack brings 17 years of environmental policy, natural resource conservation and sustainable development experience in Washington, D.C., Latin America and the Western United States.

He has worked extensively in ecoregional conservation. For the past 10 years, Ack served as senior program director of Grand Canyon Trust, a regional organization focused on the Colorado Plateau. Ack has also served as the managing director of the Grand Canyon Forests Foundation



and senior program officer with World Wildlife Fund.

"I'm eager to add my energy to the great work of the Puget Sound Action

Team," Ack said. "Time is short and a sharpened focus is necessary to address the complex issues facing Puget Sound. I look forward to working with the many people and organizations involved with Puget Sound protection and recovery—from citizens in communities and tribes throughout the Sound, to local, state, and federal governments and the many businesses that contribute to the Sound's economy."

Ack replaces **Scott Redman**, who served as the acting chair since March 2002. Redman will continue his science and policy work with the Action Team.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT IN PUGET SOUND

Local governments, citizens work on growth plan updates

Cities and counties have been using the **Growth Management Act (GMA)** to guide land-use decisions in Puget Sound since its adoption in 1990. From 1960 to 2000 the population of Puget Sound doubled from 2 million to 4 million people, and is projected to grow by another 1 million by 2020. The state legislature passed the GMA to prevent this growth from causing unmanaged and unplanned sprawl with its damaging effects on the state's environment, economy and quality of life.

The law required that local governments planning under the act designate areas for urban growth where services already exist and direct growth to those areas. Local governments must ensure that public facilities such as schools, and services such as roads, sewer and water systems precede or accompany growth. The GMA also required that cities and counties map and adopt ordinances to protect and manage critical areas, including flood and geologic hazard areas, wetlands, "aquifer recharge areas" (sites where the rainwater infiltrates to replenish groundwater), and fish and wildlife habitat. In addition, counties designated and protected agricultural, forestry and mining lands as long-term commercial land uses preserved for resource industries.

Goals of the act include preventing sprawl, protecting property rights and

requiring citizen participation. The act also calls for affordable housing, economic development, coordinated and efficient transportation systems, open space and recreation, environmental protection and historic preservation.

Why are updates needed?

During the last 12 years, communities developed and adopted comprehensive plans and development regulations in line with the GMA. Because the state legislature passed amendments to the act during those years, some local governments are no longer up-to-date with the current law.

In 2002, legislators adopted a schedule that required local governments to update land-use plans and ordinances

to bring them into compliance with the changes in the law.

"Cities and counties that adopted their plans and ordinances early in the 1990s may need to consider more changes than will those that adopted plans later," said **Leonard Bauer**, director of Growth Management Services at the **Office of Community Development (OCD)**.

"Most local governments in Puget Sound are beginning to review their plans. They are working with their citizens to address changes in state requirements or to better carry out the community's vision for its future."

Key changes in GMA

The law requires all Puget Sound jurisdictions to review and possibly revise plans and ordinances by either December 2004 or December 2005.

Several key amendments to the GMA that relate to protecting Puget Sound include:

- **1995**—Local governments must include the **best available science** in designating and protecting critical areas, and must give special consideration to preserving or enhancing fish stocks that migrate to the ocean and return to their native streams to reproduce.

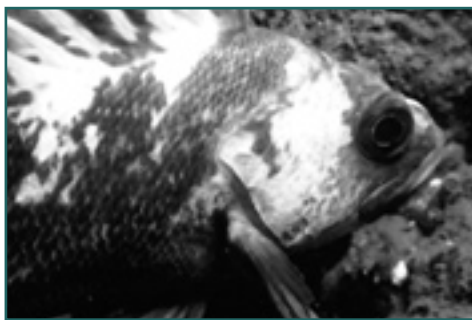
Deadline for GMA updates

Puget Sound counties and the cities within them will need to review and possibly revise their comprehensive plans by the following dates:

- | December 2004: | December 2005: |
|----------------|----------------|
| • Clallam | • Island |
| • Jefferson | • Mason |
| • King | • San Juan |
| • Kitsap | • Skagit |
| • Pierce | |
| • Snohomish | |
| • Thurston | |
| • Whatcom | |

▶ WHATCOM COUNTY

Residents of Whatcom County have a new appreciation for bottomfish, thanks to a series of workshops sponsored by the **Whatcom County Marine Resources Committee**. Eighty species of bottomfish reside in Puget Sound, from the better-known cod, flounder, lingcod and rockfish to the lesser known ratfish, skates and sculpins. Many populations of bottomfish are



Wayne Palsson photo

Whatcom County residents learned more about habitat favored by bottomfish, such as this quillback, at a recent workshop.

showing extreme declines throughout Puget Sound, and harvest is at its lowest level in 50 years. Sixty-five people participated in the workshops and heard presentations about the condition and location of bottomfish and their habitat. Members of the audience, including a number of local fishermen and divers, shared their insights and knowledge about bottomfish habitat and conditions throughout the county. The Marine Resources Committee plans to use the information gathered from workshop participants to make recommendations to the co-managers, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the tribes. The committee's ultimate goal is to ensure the longevity of bottomfish populations in Whatcom County. Contact **Erika Stroebel**, (360) 676-6876.

▶ JEFFERSON COUNTY

Late last year, Jefferson County became the first county in the Puget Sound basin to adopt the new Department of Ecology *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*. In December 2002, the

Jefferson County Board of Commissioners amended their unified development code and established the new manual as the set of stormwater management standards for the county. The Department of Ecology's stormwater manual will apply to all new development and redevelopment. Implementation of these latest guidelines for stormwater management will help the county protect their lakes, streams and groundwater. The county will implement the new manual on July 1, 2003. Between now and then, county staff and residents will have time to prepare for the switch from the stormwater manual, (written in 1992) to the manual written in 2001. Adoption of the 2001 manual, or a technically equivalent manual, is one of many critical elements of a comprehensive program to manage stormwater, as described in the *Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan*. Contact: **Josh Peters**, (360) 379-4466, jpeters@co.jefferson.wa.us.

▶ THURSTON COUNTY

In a rapidly growing region such as South Puget Sound, realtors and developers have an important and far-reaching voice in the community. To help improve development practices and efforts to preserve and protect the natural environment, Washington State University Cooperative Extension offers courses on water resources tailored to the needs and interests of real estate, appraisal and building professionals. The courses provide continuing education credits and cover matters of science, policy and regulation on issues related to shoreline development; on-site sewage systems, wells and groundwater; landscaping; streams and salmon; forestry; wetlands; and low impact development. In 2002, approximately 400 real estate professionals attended 19 courses in Thurston, Jefferson and Island counties. Many of the participants from Thurston County workshops said they regularly share what they've learned with clients and colleagues. Contact **Karen Janowitz**, janowitz@wsu.edu, (360) 786-5445 ext. 7918 <http://wawater.wsu.edu/pages/Activities.htm>.

▶ PIERCE COUNTY

Pierce County is reviewing plans for a model low impact development (LID) project to be constructed near I-5, outside Fife. The project site is slightly more than eight acres and will provide 35 single-family lots with an average of about 4,100 square feet per lot. Development plans include the restoration of part of Hylebos Creek to recover salmon habitat. Plans also call for a trail system. About 50 percent of the site will be remain as open space. AHBL, the engineering design firm for this LID project, will ask Pierce County to approve the project. The process of gaining approval will include particular scrutiny of the portions that don't conform to current Pierce County regulations. However, Pierce County is updating regulations to make the review and approval process of future LID projects more streamlined and, county planners hope such projects and the approval process will then become more routine. Contact: **Debby Hyde**, Pierce County, (253) 798-7110 or **Len Zickler**, AHBL, (253) 383-2422.

▶ SAN JUAN COUNTY

Landowners, realtors, contractors, planners and other citizens will learn how to reduce the environmental effects of development at a low impact development (LID) workshop at **Friday Harbor High School on Saturday, May 17**. The workshop will provide an introduction to the principles and practices of LID and will translate these concepts into solutions for the unique environment of the San Juan Islands. Discussions will touch on the natural environment, the already-built-upon environment and the social environment. Participants will learn about site design, stormwater management techniques, landscaping, building materials and design, landowner decisions and practices that reduce the harm development can cause to water quality. The event is free; however, organizers strongly encourage reservations. Contact the **Friends of the San Juans** at (360) 378-2319 or **San Juan County Conservation District** at (360) 378-6621.

Puget Sound Action Team Local Liaisons:

Island County:
Harriet Beale
(360) 407-7307

Thurston and Mason counties:
Stuart Glasoe
(360) 407-7319

Snohomish, Skagit and Whatcom counties:
Hilary Culverwell
(206) 721-4377

San Juan County:
Ginny Broadhurst
(360) 738-6122

Clallam, Kitsap and Jefferson counties:
John Cambalik
(360) 582-9132

Pierce and King counties:
Kathy Taylor
(253) 333-4920

Local governments take action to protect watersheds

Throughout Puget Sound, cities and counties are taking action to protect watersheds and habitat through land-use measures. At the same time, watershed and salmon recovery planning groups are starting to incorporate many of these actions into watershed plans.

Local governments will adopt actions from watershed plans into land-use plans and ordinances during updates as directed by GMA. Depending on the scope of a watershed plan, it may call for measures to protect aquifers, water quality, salmon and other habitat or streams with low flows.

“Resource managers agree that thoughtful land-use planning is key to improving the health of our watersheds,” said **Harriet Beale**, outreach manager for the **Puget Sound Action Team**.

“Bringing together GMA and watershed planning means that local watershed plans will call for changes to land-use regulations as part of the solution to water resource problems,” Beale said.

Changes to critical areas ordinances

Changes to critical areas ordinances will include new information from watershed assessments. (Critical areas ordinances are described in the article on page 2.) New measures for protecting watersheds in critical areas ordinances may include:

- Measures to protect infiltration in “aquifer recharge areas” or areas where rainwater infiltrates to replenish groundwater. **Island County**’s watershed planning group will consider land-use recommendations for areas where the recharge of water to groundwater supplies is at risk.
- Measures to protect spawning areas for forage fish as well as kelp and eelgrass beds, such as requirements to retain trees, shrubs and natural habitat along the shoreline. As examples,



Action Team photo

Watershed plans can recommend regulations for future growth with the goal of protecting important watershed resources.

Clallam County adopted a critical areas ordinance that addressed shoreline modifications, and **San Juan County** is considering language to protect areas where forage fish spawn.

Changes in zoning will protect natural resources

A review of the jurisdiction’s zoning can take into account the following:

- In small basins with important natural resources, changes may include directing growth into other areas, lowering the density of homes and businesses, restricting some land uses or establishing stronger stormwater requirements. **Kitsap County** will use a new “Planning by Watershed” approach to develop detailed land-use plans for small watersheds where resources are at risk.
- In areas where polluted waters threaten shellfish harvesting activities, the upland area may require stronger regulations for on-site sewage systems. **Clallam County** adopted special on-site sewage regulations for their Carlsborg Urban Growth Area upstream of Dungeness Bay.
- Some counties may want to consider designating commercial shellfish beds as “agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance,” or lands zoned to preserve them for agricultural production. This would protect shellfish farms from nearby activities that are incompatible or could harm shellfish growing opera-

tions. **Jefferson County** did this in its 1998 comprehensive plan.

Stormwater is key in growth areas

In areas likely to experience growth, stormwater management can affect the recharge of groundwater supplies, the quality and quantity of water in streams and lakes, fish habitat, and hazards such as landslides and flooding. Good examples of local governments providing better stormwater management include:

- The city of **Oak Harbor** adopted policies to implement the Puget Sound stormwater program and to encourage low impact development.
- **Snohomish County** adopted an ordinance to promote projects that demonstrate low impact development techniques.
- **Kitsap County** put forward regulations limiting the amount of paved surfaces that block the infiltration of stormwater and encouraged developers to retain existing trees, shrubs and other vegetation on development sites.
- The city of **Bellingham** approved street widths of 18 feet (reduced from 28 feet) to protect the quality of water in the Lake Whatcom watershed.
- **Pierce County** is reviewing standards for low impact development that will become part of its stormwater regulations.

For more information contact **Harriet Beale** at (360) 407-7307 or hbeale@psat.wa.gov.

Under GMA shellfish beds can be protected as resource lands

Counties can use GMA to conserve commercial shellfish beds by designating them as **agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance**. The GMA defines agricultural lands to include areas devoted to the commercial production of animal products, which includes oysters, clams and other farmed shellfish.

The resource land designation works well for aquaculture operations because the commercial activity occurs directly on the land where the crops are grown and harvested. Like other natural resource operations, the designation allows shellfish farmers to carry out normal farming activities that others who later build in the area might find objectionable.

"The use of these resources has meant a lot to the people and economy of this region for generations, for commercial, recreational and tribal harvesting. As our population and communi-

ties grow, protecting these resources will become all the more important and challenging," said **Stuart Glasoe**, shellfish specialist with the **Action Team**.

The resource land designation can provide an added benefit by allowing accessory uses, such as shellfish processing plants, on or near the resource lands. This can help avoid broader zoning changes that could potentially bring in other industrial uses that could conflict with long-term commercial use of the tidelands.

Jefferson County has protected shellfish beds in this way at the urging of shellfish growers in north Hood Canal. The county adopted a resource land designation for commercial shellfish growing areas in its 1998 comprehensive plan. **Thurston County** commissioners are reviewing recom-



Photo courtesy of Taylor Shellfish Co., Inc.
Oyster beds at low tide in Totten Inlet, Thurston County.

mendations to adopt resource land designations for shellfish growing areas in south Puget Sound.

The intent of the GMA provision is to protect shellfish beds from pollution that can threaten the condition of the shellfish and their harvest classification. The resource land designation can assist jurisdictions to more effectively and permanently protect water quality in shellfish growing areas, while prohibiting incompatible, adjacent land uses and development.

For more information contact **Stuart Glasoe**, (360) 407-7319 or sglasoe@psat.wa.gov.

Counties face urban concerns in rural areas

A GMA amendment in 1997 allowed for counties to designate "limited areas of more intense rural development" (LAMIRDs), or areas with higher density development as they existed before the GMA was passed in July 1990. The amendment allows new high-density development in the undeveloped portions of those rural areas outside of areas designated for urban growth.

In Puget Sound, counties with commercial and residential development in unincorporated rural areas used the amendment to designate LAMIRDs.

When counties make updates to their land-use plans and ordinances, they can adopt policies aimed at managing the urban-type drainage problems of these special rural areas.

LAMIRDs can benefit from low impact development by managing stormwater with fewer disturbances to the environment.



Action Team photo
Freeland, in unincorporated Island County, has stormwater issues similar to those in urban areas.

Low impact development practices include retaining trees and existing vegetation, using new techniques to clean and infiltrate runoff, and reducing the amount of paved surfaces.

Counties can adopt regulations that would:

- Limit impervious surfaces (areas such as roads, parking lots and sidewalks that allow for little or no filtra-

tion of rainwater into groundwater) and retain existing trees and shrubs.

- Install bioretention facilities to clean and, where possible, infiltrate stormwater.
- Add components to soils to take up or slow the amount and timing of stormwater runoff.
- Encourage the installation of parking lots and driveways with pervious pavers or porous pavements, new methods that allow for the infiltration of stormwater through the pavement.

Rural counties face potentially higher costs for providing stormwater protection in areas of more intense development. As LAMIRDs continue to develop, low impact stormwater measures can help reduce the drainage and pollution problems that can occur in these specially designated areas.

For more information on low impact development, visit the Action Team's website at http://www.wa.gov/puget_sound/Programs/LID.htm.

PUGET SOUND'S HEALTH

The Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program (PSAMP) is a coordinated effort among state, federal and local agencies to measure the health of Puget Sound's waters and resources. The program complements monitoring by local governments and citizen volunteers.



Protecting critical areas in the nearshore

Since many local governments first adopted their critical areas ordinances (see Page 4) in the 1990s, scientists have learned a lot more about nearshore habitats. Several important species of forage fish such as surf smelt, sand lance and herring live and spawn on the shoreline or in the shallow marine waters of Puget Sound.

Development activities can harm these fragile areas. Designating the areas as critical habitat areas for fish and wildlife under GMA is one of the best ways local governments can protect the habitat. Landowners can use critical areas maps and regulations to design projects that avoid harming or altering habitat. This planning can prevent delays that might otherwise occur in the permitting process.

Puget Sound cities and counties will revise critical areas ordinances using the results of scientific studies and inventories conducted in the past decade. This information will help protect habitat for forage fish in updates required by GMA that are due in 2004 and 2005.

Why are these habitats critical?

Surf smelt and sand lance lay their eggs high up on beaches, usually above the ordinary high water mark. Herring rely on eelgrass beds for their spawning areas. Eelgrass beds grow in the clear, shallow waters just offshore. Kelp beds provide habitat for species that serve as food for other predatory fish, birds and mammals.

"These species are critical links in the marine food web of Puget Sound," said **Doug Myers, with the Action Team's habitat program.** "Salmon and many other species feed on them. Protecting their habitat is key to maintaining the health of the ecosystem."

The Department of Fish and Wildlife's management plan for forage fish calls for protecting spawning habitats for forage fish. The plan is available at www.wa.gov/wdfw/fish/forage/forage.htm.



Action Team photo

Surf smelt (circled) spawning on gravel beach.

Shade—when is it good and when is it bad?

Because they are underwater plants, eelgrass beds need light. When shaded by a structure such as a bridge or dock, the eelgrass bed will diminish in health and size.

Forage fish lay their eggs high on the beach with or without shade. However, research shows that when the eggs are exposed to high doses of sunlight, fewer fish survive because the eggs dry out.

Measures to protect habitats

Protection measures for surf smelt and sand lance habitats require that development projects maintain the shoreline trees, shrubs and other plants for shade. Activities must also avoid interrupting the sediment supply that moves along the shoreline and replenishes the sand and gravel of the beach. Bulkheads and other hard shoreline protection methods can block supplies of sediment and damage and scour the habitat areas.

For kelp and eelgrass beds, protection measures must prevent the blockage of light by docks and piers and disturbance from mooring buoys or marine-related activities. In addition, excessive nutrient concentrations in runoff from lawn and garden fertilizers, pet waste and leaking septic systems can cause phytoplankton blooms that reduce or keep light from

penetrating to the kelp and eelgrass beds.

Most local governments adopt critical areas ordinances separately from the maps that show where critical areas are located. This allows them to update the maps as new information becomes available.

"Since forage fish choose different beaches from year to year, all potential habitat should be protected," Myers said.

Where is the best available science located?

Various sources of remote sensing and on-the-ground beach surveys are available for inventories of forage fish spawning habitat. **Dan Penttila of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife** developed protocols for surf smelt and sand lance inventories.

The seven counties—**Clallam, Jefferson, Island, Snohomish, Skagit, San Juan, and Whatcom**—of the Northwest Straits Commission are conducting inventories to identify surf smelt and sand lance spawning areas and eelgrass beds.

For more information:

- **Washington Department of Natural Resources ShoreZone inventory.** Soundwide mapping and data of eelgrass and kelp distribution to help cities and counties develop habitat protection plans.
- **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife field offices.** Spawning area information.
- **Office of Community Development.** *Citations of Recommended Sources of Best Available Science* includes references for forage fish inventories. (See www.ocd.wa.gov/growth)
- **Washington Department of Ecology's website.** <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/SMA/lines/inventoryanalysis.html>.

Planning, *continued from Page 2*

- **1995**—The goals and policies of the **Shoreline Management Act** became a goal of the GMA, and goals and policies of local Shoreline Master Programs must become an element of the local jurisdiction's comprehensive plan.
- **1997**—**Higher density development** is allowed in areas designated as limited areas of more intensive rural development that existed prior to July 1990, outside of areas marked for urban expansion known as "urban growth areas." State law defines these limited areas of more intensive rural development as existing commercial, industrial or residential areas or areas of mixed land uses, whether they are along shorelines or in villages, hamlets, rural activity centers or crossroads communities.

State agencies provide local governments with technical assistance and guidance. OCD coordinates with agencies to avoid duplication of effort and to offer local governments assistance early in the update process. OCD also coordinates state agency review of GMA plan updates.

The Puget Sound Action Team provides a packet of updated GMA information with references to a number of online resources. Visit our website to see this material: http://www.wa.gov/puget_sound/Programs/GMA/GMA.htm.

Sound Waves is produced quarterly by the Puget Sound Action Team.

If you would like this document in an alternate format, call:

Olympia area: (360) 407-7300

Toll free: (800) 54_SOUND


TDD number: (800) 833-6388

Editor/Designer: **Toni Weyman Droscher**
(tdroscher@psat.wa.gov)

Editorial Assistant: **Stephanie Lidren**

Distribution/circulation: **Gigi Williams**
(gwilliams@psat.wa.gov)

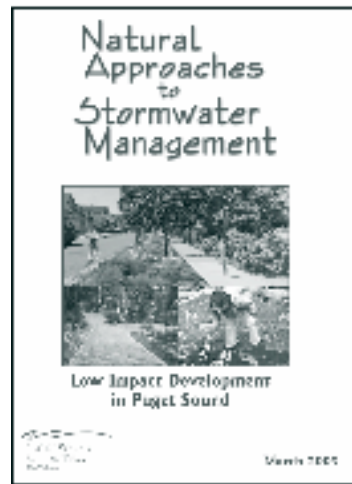
Sound Waves is run on an alcohol-free press using vegetable-based inks.


Puget Sound Action Team
P.O. Box 40900
Olympia, WA 98504-0900

Puget Sound Action Team publishes new stormwater book

The Action Team has completed work on a new educational tool, *Natural Approaches to Stormwater Management: Low Impact Development in Puget Sound*.

The book includes descriptions of 33 different projects, practices and ordinances that feature low impact development techniques. These techniques can help a community better protect its water resources as it grows. Visit the Action Team's website to download a copy: http://www.wa.gov/puget_sound/. Follow links to Low Impact Development.



New web address for Action Team

Beginning May 1, the Puget Sound Action Team's website address will be www.psat.wa.gov. We are making this change to coincide with nearly all other Washington state agency and program website addresses, as well as to have a more meaningful and succinct address. Until April 30, 2004, our website address of www.wa.gov/puget_sound will continue to route you to our site.

If your organization's website links to the Puget Sound Action Team's website, after May 1, 2003, please change our address to www.psat.wa.gov. If you have questions regarding this change, please contact **Jill Williams, (360) 407-7313**, jwilliams@psat.wa.gov.

www.psat.wa.gov

Get the latest on the Puget Sound nearshore project

The **Puget Sound Nearshore Restoration Project** is now offering you two additional communication channels to get the latest information about this significant environmental restoration and preservation project.

- Visit the Puget Sound Nearshore Project's recently created website at <http://www.pugetsoundnearshore.org/>. On the website you will find information about the progress of the project including key documents, the many participants involved with the project, budget numbers and more.
- Sign up to get the latest information on the project sent directly to you, by joining the newly established Puget Sound Nearshore Project listserv, by visiting [http://listserv.wa.gov/](http://listserv.wa.gov/archives/psnerp.html)

[archives/psnerp.html](http://listserv.wa.gov/archives/psnerp.html). As a subscriber to the listserv you should receive periodic updates on the project, information about new postings to the website and quarterly update bulletins.

The Puget Sound Nearshore Project is a cooperative effort among government organizations, tribes, industries and environmental organizations. The purpose of these groups coming together is to restore and preserve the health of Puget Sound's critical nearshore.

The project is one of the largest habitat restoration and preservation endeavors ever undertaken in the United States. Similar projects are underway in the Florida Everglades and Chesapeake Bay. The project will include many small, incremental pieces.



Puget Sound Action Team
P.O. Box 40900
Olympia, WA 98504-0900

Return Service Requested

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
WASHINGTON STATE
DEPT OF PRINTING

Get current with water quality issues—electronically!

► Join the **Puget Sound Water Quality INFORMATION Listserv** to get and keep current on events, updates, timely information and Sound Waves.

► Join the **Puget Sound Water Quality NEWS Listserv** for news releases issued Soundwide.

Sign up for either or both of these listservs on the Puget Sound Action Team's website.

The **Puget Sound Action Team** works with organizations to protect and restore Puget Sound. The Action Team includes representatives from the state's natural resource agencies and some tribal, federal and local governments. A council of business, environmental organization, and local and tribal government representatives and the legislature advises the Action Team.

ACTION TEAM MEMBERS

Chair: Brad Ack, *Puget Sound Action Team*

Cities

Joan McGilton, *Burien*

Conservation Commission

Mark Clark, *Executive Director*

Counties

Dan McShane, *Whatcom County*

Department of Agriculture

Valoria Loveland, *Director*

Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development

Martha Choe, *Director*

Department of Ecology

Tom Fitzsimmons, *Director*

Department of Fish & Wildlife

Jeffrey Koenings, *Director*

Department of Health

Mary Selecky, *Secretary*

Department of Natural Resources

Francea McNair, *Aquatics Steward*

Department of Transportation

Doug MacDonald, *Secretary*

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation

Laura Johnson, *Director*



National Marine Fisheries Service

Bob Lohn, *Regional Administrator*

State Parks & Recreation Commission

Rex Derr, *Director*

Tribes

Daryl Williams, *Director*

Dept. of the Environment, Tulalip Tribes

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Ron Kreizenbeck, *Deputy Regional Administrator*

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Ken Berg, *Manager*

PUGET SOUND COUNCIL MEMBERS

Chair: Brad Ack, *Puget Sound Action Team*

Agriculture

Jerry Van der Veen, *Van der Veen Dairy*

Business

vacant

Cities

Jackie Aitchison, *Poulsbo*

Counties

Rhea Miller, *San Juan County*

Environmental Community

Tom Putnam, *Puget Soundkeeper Alliance*

Shellfish Industry

Bill Dewey, *Taylor Shellfish Co., Inc.*

State Senate

Tracey Eide (*D-Federal Way*)

Pam Roach (*R-Auburn*)

State House of Representatives

Phil Rockefeller (*D-Kitsap*)

Mark Schoesler (*R-Ritzville*)

Tribes

Fran Wilshusen, *Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission*