



Managing Our Shores

*Coastal Zone Management
Projects in Washington State
1995-2004*



March 2004
Ecology Publication #04-06-011

Note to the Reader

This publication summarizes the past nine years of activities undertaken by local governments with federal Coastal Zone Management funds. Ecology hopes it will serve as a reference for future grant applicants and also provide the general public a "snapshot" view of a program that has made a positive impact on local waterfront communities throughout Washington's Coastal Zone.

The CZM grant program has been helping local governments address their shoreline needs since 1976. The actual list of all funded activities is much longer and more diverse than what could be listed in this booklet.

This document features project highlights for each county. Projects were selected for being diverse and unique, not necessarily because they had the highest level of funding and effort. As a reference, a list of all funded CZM grants are included for each county. Dollar figures reflect the amount awarded, not necessarily the amount actually spent. The year of the grant reflects the end date (i.e., a grant for year 2001-2002, would be listed as 2002).

For information on Coastal Zone Management grants

For copies of Coastal Zone Management grant applications and schedules, visit www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/grants/czm, or email Bev Huether, at bhue461@ecy.wa.gov.

For more copies of this publication

For more copies of this publication, contact Washington State Department of Ecology Publications Office, PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, and ask for Publication #04-06-011 or visit www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0406011.html

Acknowledgements

This publication is funded in part by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of NOAA or any of its sub-agencies.



Thanks to all the local project officers who submitted photos and graphics for this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This publication provides a brief overview of successful activities undertaken by local governments with Coastal Zone Management grants administered by the Department of Ecology from 1995 to 2004.

What is Coastal Zone Management?

Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) in 1972 to foster active state involvement in preserving, protecting, and developing our nation's coastal zones. Washington state developed the first federally approved coastal zone management program in 1976.

The Coastal Zone Management program benefits the residents of fifteen counties bordering Washington's 2,400 miles of marine shoreline. The coastal zone is home to more than 3 million people, two-thirds of the state's population.

The Coastal Zone Act has been described as a model federal partnership. Critics of unfunded federal mandates might consider the program's merits as a guide to successful federal-state-local cooperation.

- ❖ It is optional, rather than mandatory.
- ❖ It is flexible, rather than narrowly prescriptive, allowing states to design their own programs within broad federal guidelines.
- ❖ It gives states legal muscle over federal projects. Federal projects (and federally licensed projects) in states with Coastal Zone programs must be certified by the state as consistent with state standards, providing the state some leverage over federal projects.
- ❖ It is funded. Since 1976, Washington State has received \$2 million annually in grants to implement the state role in the Shoreline Management Act, and to provide grants directly to local governments to support local shoreline protection and development goals. These local projects are the subject of this document.

Local Coastal Zone Management Projects

Approximately \$400,000 (25%) of Washington's annual federal grant is passed through directly to local governments every year. Individual grants range from \$4,000 to \$40,000. Integral to successful grants is technical assistance from state Coastal Zone staff at the Department of Ecology.

A local match of 50% is required (such as cash, local government staff time, or citizen volunteer time). Any non-federal grant sources not already being used as match can also be used.

The kinds of projects funded are as diverse as the communities that border Washington's shores. The City of Seattle has very different shoreline planning needs than does Pacific County. However, there are some general categories of projects funded under the broad rubric of coastal zone management:

Updating Shoreline Master Programs

Shoreline Master Programs are the policy and regulatory tools that protect Washington's shorelines. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development, provide public access and streamline regulations.

Waterfront Revitalization

Various cities have used Coastal Zone grants to turn deteriorating waterfronts into vital economic centers. Grants often pay for "vision" planning, motivating public involvement in setting priorities for their shoreline's future.

Public Access

Local governments use Coastal Zone funds to design shoreline boardwalks, trails, education centers, and other waterfront restoration projects that generate economic growth on urban shorelines. Site planning grants are often used as seed money to get projects off the ground.

Special Area Planning

Coastal Zone funds pay for local management plans to help resolve critical shoreline management issues such as dune management, estuarine water quality, urban runoff control, wetland protection and restoration plans, and watershed plans.

Shoreline Education

The coastal program funds innovative local education efforts. These projects have been successful in teaching citizens how to protect property from erosion, prevent pollution in shoreline areas, and raise awareness of shoreline biology and ecology.

Collecting Shoreline Data

Coastal funds are used to help communities identify and map shoreline and wetland critical areas, a necessary first step in sound resource management planning.

The Future of Local Coastal Zone Management

In years ahead, Washington's coastal zone faces ever increasing pressures from a growing population with demands for public access and expectations of a clean environment. The need for continued cooperation between the local, state, and federal agencies, and citizen and user groups will remain high. Coastal Zone Management grants to local governments should continue to serve as a catalyst in helping to solve our community's waterfront problems.

The Shoreline Management Act: *The Heart of Washington's Coastal Zone Management Program*

The core of Washington's Coastal Zone Management Program is the state Shoreline Management Act (SMA), adopted through a citizen referendum in 1971.

The Act applies throughout the state, to all marine waters, submerged tidelands, lakes over 20 acres, and all streams with a mean annual flow greater than 20 cubic feet per second. Wetlands (marshes, bogs, and swamps) associated with the lakes, streams and marine waters are also included, as is a 200-foot wide shoreline area landward from the water's edge.

The primary intent of the SMA is to ensure that "...development of these shorelines...will promote and enhance the public interest." The Act directs that this goal shall be attained through both preservation of the shoreline "*to the greatest extent feasible*" through the protection of natural shorelines, and through encouragement of water-related and water-dependent uses. The underlying goal is to find an equitable balance between uses that allow for reasonable development and economic activity while affording preference to preserving the public's access and enjoyment of state's shorelines.

Local Shoreline Master Programs

The Shoreline Management Act regulates activity through local shoreline master programs (SMPs). These programs are written by local governments with guidance from the Washington Department of Ecology. Master programs are not all alike - local communities tailor their programs to meet their specific physical characteristics and economic needs.

Miles of shoreline in the 15 coastal counties

Marine shores: . 2,421 miles
Lakes: 1,111 miles
Streams: 6,713 miles
Total: 10,245 miles

Each local SMP is a combined planning and regulatory document that includes goals, objectives, and policy statements, combined with specific land use regulations. Master programs have been characterized as zoning overlays because they classify land areas for intended uses.

Cities and counties update and refine these documents as necessary, with substantial public involvement. Once adopted by the local government, proposed amendments are submitted to Ecology for review and approval.

Master programs are implemented through locally administered permit systems, with review by Ecology. Ecology provides technical assistance to local governments on administering and enforcing shoreline programs.

CLALLAM COUNTY

Public Access

With the intention of linking the community to the Dungeness River, *the Jamestown S’Klallam tribe* used a 1997 grant of \$15,500 to build an outdoor amphitheater, picnic area, and access trails within the very successful conversion project of Railroad Bridge Park. Among other community activities, the site is used for summer camps, presentations, school visits, and environmental stewardship programs. The trails are wheelchair accessible, and the amphitheater has bench seating for 75 people. Landscaping with native vegetation was installed in disturbed areas and a self-guiding trail brochure was developed.

Shoreline Master Program Updates

Clallam County has used \$53,500 in CZM grants to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive

use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.



Amphitheater at Railroad Park - Clallam County

CZM Grant Overview:

- 1995 - \$21,150 - (Clallam County) Greenway Public Access Project (acquisition and conservation public access planning)
- 1995 - \$12,000 - (Clallam County) Phase II: Dungeness River Greenway Plan: Conservation/Public access
- 1995 - \$15,000 - (City of Sequim) Shoreline Master Program Development
- 1996- \$17,000 - (Jamestown S'klallam) Planning for amphitheater and other enhancements to Railroad Bridge Park
- 1997 - \$15,500 - (Jamestown S'klallam) Construction of Outdoor Amphitheater; Trail; Self-guiding Brochure

- 1998 - \$ 19,500 - (Clallam County) Shoreline Master Program Integration
- 1999 - \$4,700 - (Clallam County) Public Education on Coastal Processes and Development
- 1999 - \$ 12,400 - (Clallam County) Restoration planning for JimmyComeLately Creek
- 1999 - \$ 19,000 - (Clallam County) Shoreline Master Program Resource and Integration Analysis

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

Public Access

The Quinault Indian Nation used a total of \$45,750 in CZM funds over several years to develop a plan for restoring and revitalizing the Ocean Shores Marina. The project will improve boardwalks, add interpretive signage, create public saltwater moorage and a boat launch, add lighting, and other amenities. The project will also include development of an 8' wide barrier-free waterfront interpretive trail that will include information on the history, wildlife, plants, geology, and other ecological features of that area.

The City of Aberdeen used a total of \$ 144,622 in CZM grants to fund the East Aberdeen Waterfront Walkway. The Walkway is at the confluence of the Wishkah and Chehalis rivers and provides pedestrians and cyclists with shoreline access. It is also home to the Lady Washington Tall Ship. The Walkway is barrier-free and includes benches and trash cans.

CZM Grant Overview:

- 1995 - \$39,300 - (Grays Harbor County) Final Engineering and construction of sewer disposal system at Friends Landing
- 1996 - \$29,622 - (Grays Harbor County) Planning - East Aberdeen Waterfront Walkway
- 1996 - \$ 19,000 - (City of Ocean Shores) Wetland Inventory
- 1997 - \$ 18,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Design of Power, Water, and Restroom Facilities at Friends Landing
- 1997 - \$ 12,000 - (City of Ocean Shores) Update and Amend the Shoreline Master Program
- 1997 - \$8,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Reconvene Estuary Management Program Task Force for 5-year plan review
- 1997 - \$ 12,000 - (City of Westport) Shoreline Master Program Amendment

- 1997 - \$12,000 - (City of Hoquiam) Wetlands Inventory
- 1998 - \$2,500 - (City of Aberdeen) Wetlands Reconnaissance and GIS Mapping
- 1998 - \$50,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Estuary Management Program Update
- 1999 - \$20,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Design/Engineering of Aberdeen Landing Segment
- 1999 - \$20,000 - (Quinault Indian Nation) Phase I Planning for Ocean Shores Marina Public Access
- 1999 - \$10,000 - (City of Ocean Shores) Wetland Resource Analysis and Policy Development
- 1999 - \$20,000 - (City of Ocean Shores) Shoreline Master Program Amendments, phase 2
- 1999 - \$17,000 - (City of Westport) Inter-dunal Wetland Inventory
- 1999 - \$15,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Shoreline Management Plan Amendments
- 1997 - \$30,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Completion of the Wishkah Mall Shoreline Segment
- 2000 - \$30,000 - (Grays Harbor County) Completion of the East Aberdeen Waterfront Walkway
- 2001 - \$25,750 - (Quinault Indian Nation) Phase 2 Planning for Ocean Shores Marina Public Access
- 2003 - \$35,000 - (Grays Harbor County) South Aberdeen Waterfront Walkway

ISLAND COUNTY

Public Access

The City of Langley used a 1997 CZM grant of \$38,500 to construct a visitor information and restroom facility. The facility consists of a Chamber office, courtyard, restrooms, and a small storage building, enclosed by a natural wood fence. The restroom facilities, in particular, have been a much appreciated addition to downtown area. The information center is in close proximity to the City's Seawall Park and two public accesses to the shoreline.



Beach Watchers measure beach profile - Island County



Langley Information Center and Public Restrooms - Island County

Shoreline Education

Island County has received \$271,500 in CZM grants for its WSU Beach Watcher program since 1995. Beach Watchers is a community based volunteer program focused on the health and vitality of the Puget Sound.

It has grown to 200 active trained volunteers that provide in excess of 14,000 hours annually. The main focus of the program is stewardship education, but it also has a strong component of developing nearshore habitat data that is used by local and state planners. Some of the work done by Beach Watchers involves extensive work with youth in schools, conducting an ongoing speakers program on two Washington State Ferry routes, developing several annual workshops/field trips for the public on marine issues, engaging the community in beach walks and talks, giving presentations in state parks, and doing comprehensive biological assessments of 32 beaches in the county. Volunteers are recruited, screened, attend a 100 hour training program, and are then supported by WSU staff in their efforts to make a difference in the community.

CZM Grant Overview

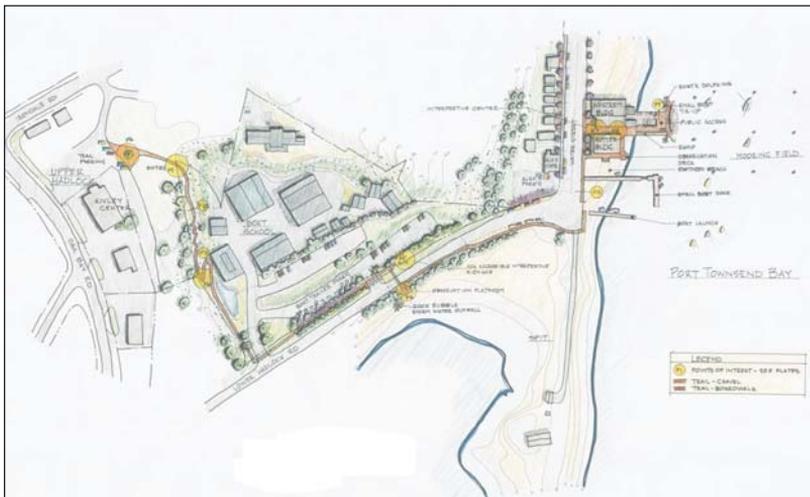
- 1995 - \$22,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher's Volunteer Training Program
- 1995 - \$5,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher's Shoreline Erosion Rates Guidebook for Monitoring
- 1996 - \$28,000 - (Island County) Beach Watchers Volunteer Training Program
- 1996 - \$29,000 - (City of Oak Harbor) Wetland Restoration Master Program for Freund Marsh
- 1997 - \$28,000 - (Island County) Beach Watchers Volunteer Training Program
- 1997 - \$38,500 - (City of Langley) Construction of a 500 sq. foot Visitor Center
- 1997 - \$11,000 - (City of Coupeville) Master Plan for Captain Coupe Park and Associated Shorelands
- 1998 - \$28,500 - (Island County) Beach Watchers Volunteer Training Program
- 1998 - \$29,800 - (Island County) Phase I: Shoreline Master Program/Growth Management Act Integration
- 1999 - \$25,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher's Volunteer Training Program

- 2000 - \$ 10,000 - (Island County) Shoreline Master Program Development and Adoption
- 2001 - \$38,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher Program + Monitoring/Data Compilation
- 2002 - \$35,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher Training/Monitoring Program
- 2003 - \$35,000 - (Island County) Beach Watcher Training/Monitoring Program
- 2004 - \$12,800 - (City of Coupeville) Phase I: Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2004 - \$32,000 - (Island County) Beach Watchers Volunteer Training Program

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Waterfront Revitalization

The Port of Port Townsend received a 2002 CZM grant of \$30,000 which they used to conduct preliminary engineering and design to enhance public access to Port Hadlock’s historic waterfront district. The design, which is part of the Heritage Campus Public Access Plan, consists of a path to the waterfront along the shore, engineering for renovation of the historic dock, restoration for the beach, and preliminary design of interpretive exhibits. The project is a partnership with the NW School of Wooden Boatbuilding and will be located on the school’s campus.



Heritage Campus Public Access Plan - Jefferson County

Site planning and design of the NW Maritime Center was the focus of two CZM grants valued at \$85,000. The goal of the project is to clean up a contaminated waterfront property and provide educational experiences to the public, in order to preserve the Pacific Northwest's maritime heritage. Supported by the Port of Port Townsend, this facility will house eight elements: a maritime resource and heritage center, maritime education programs, maritime commons, shoreline public access, a dock for historic vessels, conference floor, resource library, and maritime offices. Two-thirds of the site will be dedicated to open space. A major component of the project will be to involve citizens in the design project.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$6,500 - (City of Port Townsend) Shoreline Education Program through Marine Science Center
- 1996 - \$17,500 - (City of Port Townsend) Phase I: Larry Scott Memorial Park
- 1997 - \$50,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Phase II: Larry Scott Memorial Park
- 1998 - \$50,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Larry Scott Memorial Park - Trail Construction
- 1999 - \$19,000 - (Jefferson County) Shoreline Master Program Amendment
- 1999 - \$8,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Integrated Chimacum Creek Restoration Planning
- 2000 - \$20,000 - (Jefferson County) Shoreline Master Program Amendment
- 2001 - \$40,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Site Planning and Design for the NW Maritime Center
- 2002 - \$20,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Shoreline Inventory
- 2002 - \$30,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Heritage Campus Public Access Plan
- 2003 - \$20,000 - (Jefferson County) Floodplain and Channel Migration Zone Delineation
- 2003 - \$45,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Site Planning and Design for the NW Maritime Center
- 2003 - \$20,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Shoreline Master Program Update, Phase II
- 2004 - \$40,000 - (Jefferson County) Shoreline Inventory and Environment Designation Update
- 2004 - \$20,000 - (City of Port Townsend) Shoreline Master Program Update, Phase III

KING COUNTY

Shoreline Master Program Updates

Several cities in *King County* have been awarded a total of \$133,600 in CZM grants to update their Shoreline Master Programs (SMPs). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.

Performance Standards

King County used a \$20,000 1997 CZM grant to analyze data collected during the last 10 years by the University of Washington Wetland and Stormwater Research Unit. The analysis was used to develop performance standards for the county's wetland mitigation banks. The final report provided a scientific basis for specific performance standards and much needed information to calibrate function assessment methods.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$14,000 - (City of Lake Forest Park) Integrated Shoreline Master Program Development
- 1996 - \$12,000 - (King County) Wetland Community Link Volunteer Program
- 1996 - \$5,000 - (City of Skykomish) Environmental Issues Analysis
- 1996 - \$30,000 - (City of Redmond) Integrated Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1997 - \$20,000 - (King County) Establishing Performance Standards for Wetland Mitigation Banking
- 1997 - \$24,600 - (City of Skykomish) Integrated Shoreline Master Program Development
- 1998 - \$23,000 - (City of Kent) Shoreline Master Program: Integration and Expansion

1998 - \$15,000 - (City of Carnation) Shoreline Master Program Resource Analysis/Integration

1999 - \$20,000 - (City of Snoqualmie) Shoreline Master Program/Growth Management Update and Integration

2000 - \$15,000 - (King County) Lakewood Park Wetland Restoration Project

2000 - \$17,000 - (City of Tukwila) Shoreline Master Program Update

2002 - \$20,000 - (City of North Bend) Shoreline Master Program Update

KITSAP COUNTY

Waterfront Revitalization

The City of Poulsbo used \$37,000 in 2001 CZM funds to convert an asphalt parking lot into a waterfront park (Oyster Plant Park). This site was abandoned when an oyster packing plant went out of business in the early 1990's. The project created a passive park with native landscaping and areas to enjoy the scenic views of Liberty Bay. Improvements included a gravel path that was created for hand-carrying and launching kayaks; 5 parking stalls; curbs and gutters; repair to the existing bulkhead; and an earth berm with a spiral wall.

The City of Bainbridge Island is committed to expanding public access to marine areas. They used a 2001 CZM grant of \$17,000 to develop plans for beach access for Road End #23, Taylor Avenue, which has views of Eagle Harbor and the Olympic Mountains. This is a historic site because it is where residents of Japanese ancestry were forcibly uprooted from their communities at the beginning of WWII. The site is a candidate for a National Historic Landmark. The project will include public access by land and sea; development of a scenic viewpoint and interpretive space; stream restoration; development of a drainage plan; and preservation of the natural landscape.



Oyster Plant Park (looking Westward) - Kitsap County

CZM Grant Overview

- 1996 - \$13,000 - (Kitsap County) Master Program for the Hansville Inter-Shorelines Trail System
- 1996 - \$10,000 - (Kitsap County) Kitsap Count-Hansville Rural Design/Open Space Plan
- 1996 - \$20,000 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Phase I: Planning for Increased Public Access to Public Shorelines
- 1997 - \$20,000 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Research for Increased Public Access to Public Shorelines
- 1997 - \$11,700 - (Kitsap County) Hansville Wetland Restoration Plan
- 1997 - \$5,400 - (Kitsap County) Water Quality and Natural Resource Training for Realtors
- 1998 - \$20,000 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Completion of Road Ends Public Access Study
- 1998 - \$3,160 - (Kitsap County) Water Quality and Natural Resource Training for Realtors
- 1998 - \$14,250 - (Kitsap County) Bainbridge Island Watershed Action Plan Implementation
- 2001 - \$37,000 - (City of Poulsbo) Oyster Plant Park Development

- 2001 - \$17,000 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Planning for Taylor Ave Shoreline Access
- 2002 - \$14,000 - (Kitsap County) Resource Analysis and Inventory (Sinclair Inlet and Blackjack Creek)
- 2003 - \$15,000 - (Kitsap County) Wetland Planning of the Hansville Greenway to Sound Trail Link
- 2003 - \$15,000 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Eagle Harbor Anchoring and Mooring Plan
- 2003 - \$11,500 - (City of Bainbridge Island) Shoreline Master Plan Update -public involvement and education
- 2003 - \$17,000 - (City of Bremerton) Shoreline Master Program Update and Integration

MASON COUNTY

Shoreline Education

Mason Conservation District used a total of \$8,160 in CZM grants to offer four training classes to realtors on a variety of environmental issues. The trainings covered hazardous wastes, soil erosion, best management practices, environmental health, small farm forestry, small scale agriculture, and environmental regulations.

Shoreline Master Program Updates

Mason County used \$25,000 in CZM grants to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.



Environmental education class for realtors - Mason County

CZM Grant Overview

1995 - \$10,000 - (Mason County) Shoreline Inventory for Shoreline Master Program Update

1996 - \$15,000 - (Mason County) Shoreline Master Program Amendment for Growth Management Act

1998 - \$3,160 - (Mason County) Environmental Education for Realtors

2000 - \$5,000 - (Mason County) Environmental Education for Realtors

PACIFIC COUNTY

Shoreline Education

Pacific County has used a total of \$105,000 in CZM grants to explore an ecologically-based approach to controlling *Spartina alterniflora*, a non-native cordgrass that threatens the health of Willapa Bay. *Spartina* thrives in Willapa Bay because it has no natural predators there. Scientists have discovered that *Spartina* is very susceptible to insect damage by a leafhopper called *Prokelisia marginata*. This insect is being studied as a viable biological control. A major component of these efforts has included educating the public about the use of biological controls and also to involve



Willapa Seaport Museum - Pacific County

citizens in monitoring efforts to gather baseline information. Emphasis has also been placed on strategies to engage the 500 private landowners who have property in or adjacent to the Bay in the spartina control effort. The project has generated an up-to-date and corrected GIS layer displaying ownership information and produced the first complete GPS survey of the extent of the infestation. A main feature of the project has been the quarterly newsletter sent to professionals, agency staff and citizens reporting on progress.

The City of Raymond utilized \$60,000 in CZM grant funds in the renovation and construction of the Willapa Marine Interpretive Center (now known as the Willapa Seaport Museum). The structure was originally a lumber storage building. The museum provides children, adults, local residents, and visitors, a unique and vital learning experience about the Willapa Community, its maritime history and its unique and productive natural environment.

CZM Grant Overview

1997 - \$18,500 - (Pacific County) Phase I: Master Site Planning for the Coastal Resources Science Center

1998 - \$30,000 - Phase 3: (City of Raymond) Willapa Marine Interpretive Center Construction

- 1998 - \$40,000 - (Pacific County) Feasibility Study for the Biological Control of Spartina
- 1999 - \$8,800 - (City of Long Beach) Long Beach Peninsula Dune Trail System
- 1999 - \$30,000 - (Pacific County) Phase IV: Willapa Marine Interpretive Center Completion
- 2000 - \$30,000 - (Pacific County) Public Education and Involvement in Pre-Biological Control Monitoring
- 2002 - \$36,500 - (Pacific County) Involvement in Bio-Intensive Spartina Control (public education/networking)
- 2003 - \$15,000 - (City of Long Beach) Coastal Shoreline GIS Resource Inventory Data Base
- 2003 - \$40,000 - (Pacific County) Benson Beach (Fort Canby) Monitoring Program
- 2003 - \$11,000 - (Pacific County) Chinook Park Improvement Plan
- 2003 - \$35,000 - (Pacific County) Public Education and Involvement in Aquatic Pest Management

PIERCE COUNTY

Shoreline Education

The Town of Steilacoom used a 1997 \$9,000 CZM grant to encourage appropriate public use of Salter's Point Beach. There was a great deal of concern about visitor impact to the beach, as well as the harvesting of marine life. This project created a beach ranger program to help teach proper use of the shoreline, as well as to enforce shoreline regulations. The Beach Ranger volunteers conduct presentations to school groups and also lead community beach walks.

Public Access

As part of a project to place 35 acres of the Wollochet Estuary under a permanent conservation easement, *Pierce County* used a \$45,000 1999 CZM Grant to purchase three parcels of land. These parcels must be managed in a way that preserves the natural state of the wetlands and tidelands. Only passive activities - such as education walks and nature watching - will be allowed. The Wollochet Estuary is located between two salmon-bearing creeks and links four distinct habitat types: mud flats, saltmarsh, forested wetlands and forested uplands. These habitats are extremely important for juvenile salmon and other wildlife.



Wollochet Bay Property Acquisition - Pierce County

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$40,000 - (City of Steilacoom) Sunnyside Beach Restoration Project
- 1995 - \$12,500 - (City of Milton) Shoreline Master Program Amendment
- 1995 - \$3,350 - (City of Tacoma) Boat Launch Engineering Study for Titlow Park
- 1996 - \$10,000 - (City of South Prairie) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1996 - \$10,000 - (City of Steilacoom) Master Plan for Salter's Point Beach Park
- 1997 - \$9,000 - (City of Steilacoom) Phase II: Salter's Point Beach Planning
- 1998 - \$18,750 - (City of Buckley) Shoreline Master Program Development
- 1998 - \$9,000 - (City of Orting) Shoreline Management Program Integration
- 1998 - \$20,000 - (Pierce County) Wollochet Bay Property Acquisition
- 1999 - \$18,500 - (City of University Place) Shoreline Master Program Development
- 1999 - \$45,000 - (Pierce County) Wollochet Bay Property Acquisition
- 2000 - \$12,000 - (City of Buckley) White River Shoreline Wetland Inventory and Wetland Banking Program
- 2001 - \$5,000 - (Pierce County) Nisqually River Signage Project

- 2002 - \$41,500 - (City of Gig Harbor) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2002 - \$10,000 - (City of Milton) Shoreline Characterization
- 2002 - \$5,500 - (City of Steilacoom) Marine Outreach Project
- 2002 - \$12,500 - (City of Sumner) Phase 2: Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2004 - \$40,000 - (City of Fife) Phase I: Shoreline Master Program Update - Best Available Science
- 2004 - \$11,200 - (City of Milton) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2004 - \$15,000 - (City of Puyallup) Major Update and Integration of the Shoreline Management Master Program
- 2004 - \$40,000 - (City of Tacoma) Shoreline Master Program Update - Phase I: Inventory

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Shoreline Master Program Updates

San Juan County was awarded \$20,000 in CZM grants to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.

Special Area Planning

In 1998, *San Juan County* received a \$21,000 grant to develop a management plan to protect the critical habitat area of Westcott/Garrison Bay. GIS maps were created to include shoreline/aquatic habitats, shellfish areas (commercial and recreational), and freshwater inputs. These were added to GIS layers for geology, land cover, soils and drainages.



Westcott/Garrison Bay - Island County

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$20,000 - (San Juan County) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1996 - \$20,000 - (San Juan County) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1997 - \$11,000 - (San Juan County) Marine Resource Management Strategy (GIS)
- 1998 - \$21,000 - (San Juan County) Planning for Westcott/Garrison Bay Resource Management
- 1999 - \$5,000 - (San Juan County) Model Monitoring Protocol and Stewardship Program for Critical Marine Embayments

Skagit County

Public Access

The City of La Conner used \$23,000 in 1996 CZM funds to construct a public restroom facility in the downtown area. The project also included placing three waterproof historical displays on the street ends overlooking the Swinomish Channel.

Shoreline Master Program Updates

\$50,000 in CZM grants has been used by *Skagit County* to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated



La Conner Public Restroom - Skagit County

minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1996 - \$23,000 - (City of La Conner) Construction of Public Restrooms and Historical Kiosk Displays
- 1998 - \$20,000 - (City of Burlington) Gages Slough Wetland Management Plan
- 2000 - \$10,000 - (City of Mt. Vernon) - Shoreline Management Program Update and Integration
- 2003 - \$40,000 - (Skagit County) Shoreline Management Program Update and Resource Integration

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Public Access

In the fall of 1995, floodwaters led to the collapse of a section of the Snohomish River, directly adjacent to the Central Business District of the City of Snohomish. Emergency repairs were made, but these were considered temporary. *The City of Snohomish* used \$50,000 in CZM funds to create restoration plans for this area. Plans include bioengineering techniques for erosion control and bank stabilization, an ADA accessible trail system, and water access.

Shoreline Education

The City of Sultan used a 2002 CZM grant of \$13,500 to install a pedestrian bridge (Osprey Park Foot Bridge) over the Sultan Slough. The bridge provides public access to the Sultan River and reduces human impact to the channel. Salmon and amphibian habitat is showcased through interpretive signage and visitors have firsthand viewing of rearing and spawning areas, as well as birds, plants and amphibians that benefit from a wetland.



Temporary repairs on the Snohomish River - Snohomish County

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$ 15,000 - (Snohomish County) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1995 - \$ 15,000 - (City of Sultan) Osprey Park Bridge/River Access Trails
- 1995 - \$ 15,000 - (City of Edmonds) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1995 - \$ 12,500 - (City of Everett) Dredged Materials Beneficial Use Plan
- 1995 - \$ 12,500 - (City of Marysville) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1995 - \$8,000 - (City of Woodway) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 1996 - \$20,925 - (Snohomish County) Planning for a Public Wetlands Education Park at Paine Field Airport
- 1996 - \$5,000 - (Snohomish County) Shoreline Master Program Integration Analysis
- 1997 - \$21,000 - (Snohomish County) Final Design for Construction of the Narbeck Wetlands Education Park
- 1997 - \$8,000 - (Snohomish County) Enhanced Shoreline Jurisdiction Mapping
- 1998 - \$ 10,000 - (City of Everett) Completion of Land Use and Shoreline Inventories
- 1998 - \$ 15,000 - (City of Carnation) Shoreline Master Program Resource Analysis and Integration
- 1999 - \$4,000 - (City of Gold Bar) Shoreline Master Program Update and Amendment
- 2000 - \$ 12,500 - (City of Everett) Enhancement of the Snohomish Estuary Wetland Integration Plan
- 2000 - \$24,000 - (Snohomish County) Snohomish River Bank Restoration Plan and Shoreline Permit
- 2000 - \$25,000 - (City of Sultan) Osprey Park Foot Bridge and Trails, Phase II
- 2000 - \$ 10,000 - (City of Mukilteo) Shoreline Master Program Integration with the 2000 Comprehensive Plan
- 2001 - \$26,000 - Snohomish River Bank Restoration - Project Management
- 2001 - \$26,000 - (City of Marysville) Critical Areas Study for the N. Marysville Sub-area Plan
- 2002 - \$20,000 - (City of Monroe) Inventory in Preparation of Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2002 - \$42,000 - (City of Mukilteo) Shoreline Master Program Update - Final phase
- 2002 - \$ 13,500 - (City of Sultan) Osprey Park Pedestrian Bridge Placement

- 2003 - \$18,000 - (City of Monroe) Shoreline Master Program Update and Integration
- 2003 - \$20,000 - (City Sultan) Shoreline Master Program Development and GMA Integration
- 2004 - \$22,000 - (City of Everett) Maulsby Mudflat Subarea Plan
- 2004 - \$20,000 - (Town of Darrington) Shoreline Master Program Inventory and Development
- 2004 - \$20,000 - (City of Sultan) Shoreline Master Program Inventory and Development

THURSTON COUNTY

Collecting Shoreline Data

Thurston County used a 1997 CZM grant of \$12,866 to create a shoreline and bulkhead information system. Maps were generated which show concrete, rock, and wood shoreline armoring, as well as dikes and beach feeder zones. The goal of the project was to provide faster, more consistent and more environmentally complete responses to inquiries about proposed shoreline armoring. This information is used by the Permit Assistance Center and other staff in the County Administration Building.

In 1998, *Thurston County* used \$3,150 in CZM funds to improve the accuracy and functionality of its wetland indicator maps. A new legend was created and the countywide map was also updated. These maps, which cover 375 square miles, are available electronically and in paper format.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1996 - \$15,000 - (City of Olympia) Planning for Budd Inlet Historic Shoreline Trail/East Bay Revegetation
- 1997 - \$12,866 - (Thurston County) Shoreline and Bulkhead Information System
- 1998 - \$3,150 - (Thurston County) Print and Distribute Thurston Regional Wetland Maps
- 1998 - \$19,200 - (Thurston County) Thurston Regional Environmental Performance Review - Phase I
- 2003 - \$10,000 - (Thurston County) Thurston Regional Shoreline Inventory

WAHAKIAKUM COUNTY

Public Access

Wahkiakum County used \$19,000 from a 1996 CZM grant to construct a public access trail with interpretive stations along the shoreline of the Columbia River. The self-guided interpretive stations focus on the value of natural resource protection, historical effects on the site, and wildlife.

Shoreline Master Program Updates

A total of \$21,000 in CZM grants have been used by Wahkiakum County to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1996 - \$19,000 - (Wahkiakum County) Vista Park Barrier-Free Shoreline Trail
- 1996 - \$11,000 - (Wahkiakum County) Shoreline Management Program Revision and Shoreline Mapping
- 1999 - \$5,000 - (Wahkiakum County) Education for Shoreline Activities
- 2002 - \$14,500 - (Wahkiakum County) Columbia River Estuary Dredged Material Management Plan
- 2002 - \$10,000 - (Wahkiakum County) Shoreline Master Program Update

WHATCOM COUNTY

Public Access

The City of Blaine used a \$10,000 2002 CZM grant to complete a Wildlife Protection Plan for Marine Park. The final report included a wildlife inventory and protection plan for wildlife in the park and its adjacent mudflats. This is part of a larger project to develop a community based action plan that will increase public access while maintaining waterfowl habitat in the intertidal mudflats. The plan will include two or three small pocket beaches for public use, as well as a promenade along Marine Drive between the park and fishing pier.

Shoreline Management Program Updates

Whatcom County used \$47,600 in CZM grants to update its Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Washington State recently updated minimum requirements for these local plans, so SMP updates rank as a high priority for use of CZM funds. Shoreline Master Programs are the comprehensive use plans for a local jurisdiction's shoreline areas. They include use regulations, shoreline maps with designations indicating uses and protection levels, and other descriptive material and text. They contain the regulatory tools to protect Washington's shorelines and plan for development in shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments use Coastal Zone grants to conduct comprehensive shoreline master program updates, shoreline inventories and to update shoreline policies that protect critical shoreline resources, promote water-dependent development and streamline regulations.

CZM Grant Overview

- 1995 - \$12,500 - (City of Bellingham) Bellingham-Squalicum Creek Greenway Master Plan
- 1996 - \$23,000 - (Whatcom County) GIS Mapping and GMA Integration
- 1996 - \$9,100 - (City of Lynden) Shoreline Master Program - Comprehensive Re-Write
- 1997 - \$20,500 - (Whatcom County) Drayton Harbor Water Quality Improvement
- 1998 - \$15,500 - (City of Bellingham) Shoreline Master Program Update
- 2000 - \$20,000 - (Whatcom County) Birch Bay Shoreline Improvement Plan
- 2002 - \$10,000 - (City of Blaine) Water Access/Habitat Preservation: N. Shoreline of Marine Dr. Extension

2002 - \$6,000 - (City of Everson) Supplemental Shoreline Inventory - Path B

2002 - \$17,000 - (Whatcom County) Phase 2: Birch Bay Shoreline Improvement Plan

2002 - \$24,000 - (Whatcom County) Whatcom County Beachwatch

2002 - \$17,000 - (Whatcom County) Marine Shoreline Land Use Inventory

2004 - \$22,000 - (Whatcom County) Shoreline Land Use/Resource Inventory and Policy Integration

2004 - \$8,000 - (City of Bellingham) Whatcom Creek Estuary & Habitat - Inventory, Education, Enhancement