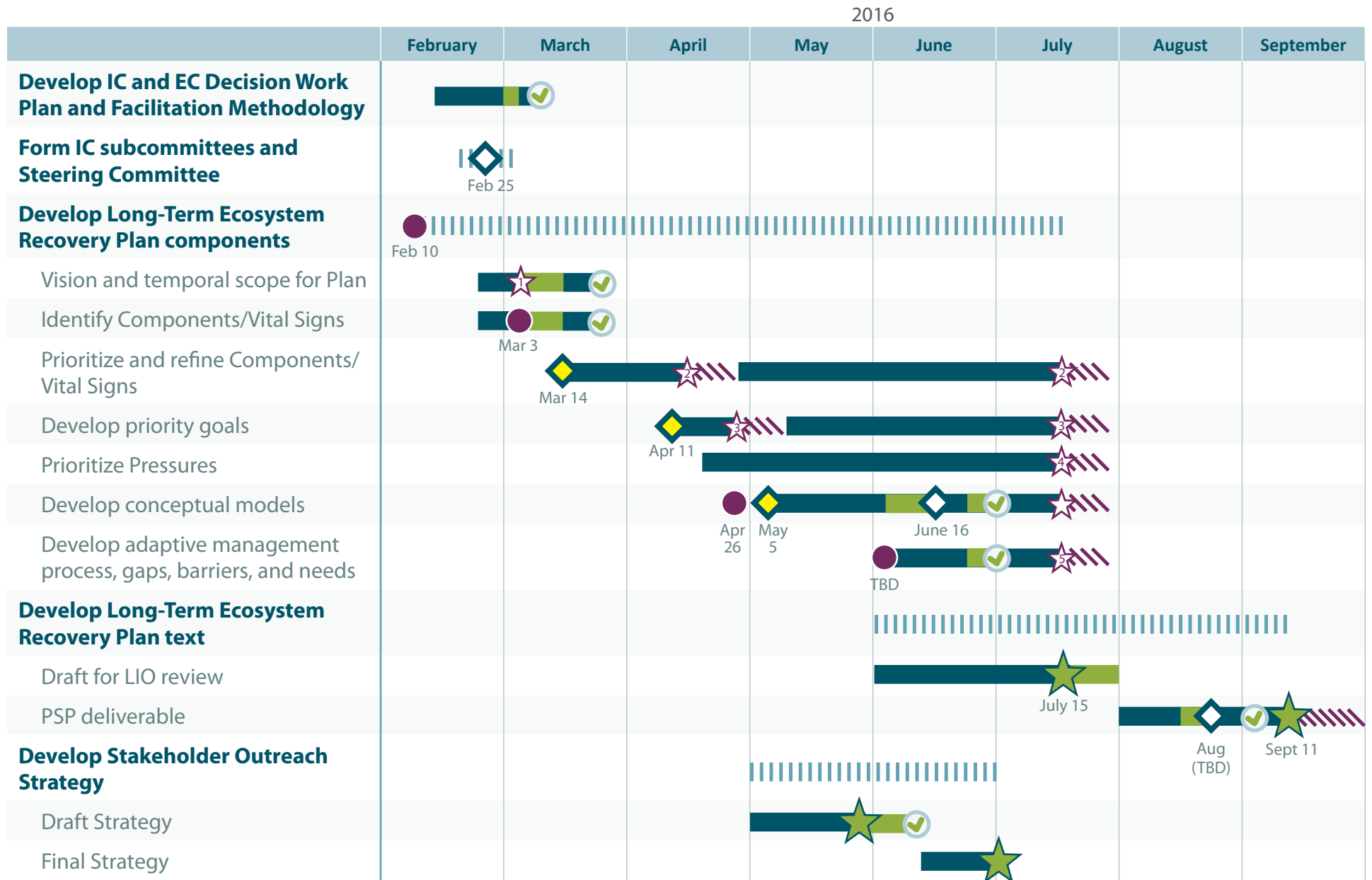


# Long-Term Ecosystem Recovery Plan Development Timeline



# LIO Coordination, Review, and Decision Points

February 25	<b>IC meeting</b>	Introduce/discuss Work Plan, form subcommittees, form Steering Committee
February 29 - March 4	<b>IC &amp; EC review</b>	Communication, Project Management, and Facilitation Plan
March 10 (via email)	<b>EC approval vote</b>	Communication, Project Management, and Facilitation Plan
March 3 - 14	<b>IC &amp; EC review</b>	Vision and temporal scope for Long-Term Plan (for PSP worksheet 1), and list of Components/Vital Signs (for PSP worksheet 2)
March 14	<b>IC meeting</b>	Full group decide on priorities for goal development Subcommittees work on prioritizing and refining Components/Vital Signs
March 24	<b>EC approval vote</b>	Vision and temporal scope for Plan, prioritized list of Components/Vital Signs
April 11	<b>IC meeting</b>	Subcommittees develop goals and work on prioritizing Pressures
May 5	<b>IC meeting</b>	Subcommittees work on developing conceptual models
June 6 - 13	<b>IC review</b>	Goals and conceptual models that were drafted by all the subcommittees
June 16	<b>IC meeting</b>	Full group discuss issues raised during review, adaptive management process, and data gaps/barriers
June 27 - 30	<b>EC review</b>	Conceptual models, adaptive management process, data gaps/barriers, and PSP worksheets 2, 3, 4, and 5
June 30	<b>EC approval vote</b>	Conceptual models, adaptive management process, data gaps/barriers, and PSP worksheets 2, 3, 4, and 5
July 15 - 29	<b>IC &amp; EC review</b>	Draft Long-Term Ecosystem Recovery Plan text
August 17 - 22	<b>IC &amp; EC review</b>	Comment/response document for draft Long-Term Ecosystem Recovery Plan text
August 22	<b>IC meeting</b>	Full group discuss lingering issues from comment/response review
September 1	<b>EC approval vote</b>	Long-Term Ecosystem Recovery Plan (before submittal to PSP)

 Coordination

 Reviews

 Decisions

## IC Subcommittees Vital Signs Grouping

Vital Sign	2020 Recovery Target
<b>Shellfish Beds</b>	A net increase from 2007 to 2020 of 10,800 harvestable shellfish acres, which includes 7,000 acres where harvest is currently prohibited.
<b>Orcas</b>	By 2020, achieve an end of year census of southern resident killer whales of 95 individuals, which would represent a 1 percent annual average growth rate from 2010 to 2020.
<b>Pacific Herring</b>	By 2020, achieve increased spawning biomass for each genetic grouping to a minimum of 5,000 tons for Cherry Point stock, 880 tons for Squaxin Pass stock, 13,500 tons for all other stocks combined.
<b>Eelgrass</b>	Eelgrass extent in 2020 is 120 percent of area measured in the 2000-2008 baseline period
<b>Birds</b>	Target not set.
<b>Shoreline Armoring</b>	From 2011 to 2020, the total amount of armoring removed is greater than the total amount of new armoring in Puget Sound (total miles removed > total miles added); feeder bluffs receive strategic attention for removal of existing armoring and avoidance of new armoring; and soft shore techniques are used for all new and replacement armoring unless it is demonstrably infeasible.

Vital Sign	2020 Recovery Target
<b>Marine Water Quality</b>	<u>Dissolved Oxygen in Marine Waters</u> By 2020, human-related contributions of nitrogen do not result in more than 0.2 mg/L reductions in dissolved oxygen levels anywhere in Puget Sound.
<b>Marine Sediment Quality</b>	By 2020, all Puget Sound regions and bays achieve the following: Chemistry measures reflect “minimum exposure” (i.e., mSQS is 93.3), SQTI scores reflect “unimpacted” conditions (i.e., SQTI values >83), and no measurements exceed the Sediment Quality Standards chemical criteria set in the Washington State sediment management standards.
<b>Swimming Beaches</b>	By 2020, all monitored Puget Sound beaches meet enterococcus standard.
<b>Onsite Sewage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, all on-site sewage systems in marine recovery areas and other areas with equivalent enhanced operation and maintenance programs are inventoried, 95 percent are current with inspections, and all failed systems are fixed</li> <li>Designations of marine recovery areas or designation of other areas with equivalent enhanced operation and maintenance are expanded to 90 percent of marine shorelines not primarily served by sewers.</li> </ul>
<b>Toxics in Fish</b>	By 2020, toxics in fish are below threshold levels. Target is achieved if specific conditions are observed in relationship to PCBs, PDBEs, PAHs and endocrine disrupting compounds.
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Target not set.

# IC Subcommittees Vital Signs Grouping

Priority Vital Signs	2020 Recovery Target
<b>Floodplains</b>	By 2020, 15% of degraded floodplain areas are restored or floodplain projects to achieve that outcome are underway across Puget Sound and there is no additional loss of floodplain function in any Puget Sound watershed relative to a 2011 baseline.
<b>Estuaries</b>	By 2020, all Chinook natal river deltas meet 10-year salmon recovery goals (or 10 percent of restoration need as proxy for river deltas lacking quantitative acreage goals in salmon recovery plans) and 7,380 quality acres are restored basin-wide, which is 20 percent of restoration need.
<b>Land Development and Cover</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, average annual loss of forested land cover to developed land-cover in non-federal lands does not exceed 1,000 acres per year and 268 miles of riparian vegetation are restored or restoration projects are underway.</li> <li>• By 2020, the proportion of basin-wide growth occurring within Urban Growth Areas is at least 86.5% (equivalent to all counties exceeding goal by 3%) and all counties show an increase over their 2000-2010 percentage.</li> </ul> <p>Basin-wide, by 2020, loss of vegetation cover on indicator land base over a 5-year period does not exceed 0.15% of the 2011 baseline land area.</p>
<b>Chinook Salmon</b>	By 2020, we stop the overall decline and start seeing improvements in wild Chinook abundance in two to four populations in each biogeographic region.
<b>Summer Stream Flow</b>	<p>By 2020, meet the following river-specific targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore low flows to bring the Snohomish River from a weakly decreasing trend to no trend.</li> <li>• Restore low flows to bring the Deschutes River, North Fork Stillaguamish River, and Issaquah Creek from a strongly decreasing trend to a weakly decreasing trend.</li> </ul>
<b>Freshwater Quality</b>	<p><u>Freshwater Water Quality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, at least 50 percent of all monitoring stations with suitable data have Freshwater Water Quality Index scores of 80 or higher.</li> <li>• By 2020, achieve a decrease in the number of impaired waters (303(d) list) in Puget Sound freshwaters.</li> </ul> <p><u>Insects in Small Streams</u></p> <p>By 2020, 100 percent of Puget Sound lowland stream drainage areas monitored with baseline B-IBI scores of 42-46 or better retain these “excellent” scores and mean B-IBI scores of 30 Puget Sound lowland drainage areas improve from “fair” to “good.”</p>