

MOTION NO. 9007

A MOTION authorizing the County Executive to apply for grant monies from the Puget Sound Estuary Program to develop educational programs in the Green/Duwamish Watershed on forestry and clearing issue

WHEREAS, King County through the resource planning section (now of the environmental division) was the lead agency in the development of the Green/Duwamish Watershed Non-Point Action Plan, and

WHEREAS, the environmental division is responsible for forestry-related planning in King County, and

WHEREAS, Congress requires states to develop and implement nonpoint management plans under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987, and

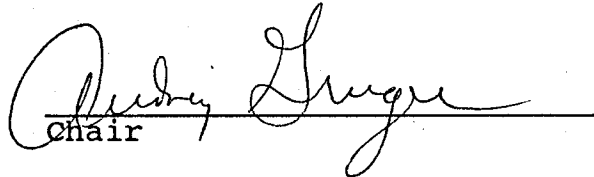
WHEREAS, education of forestry and clearing issues in the Green/Duwamish basin will help implement the action plan;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

The King County executive is hereby authorized to apply for Section 319 grant funds through the Puget Sound Estuary Program to implement the Green/Duwamish Watershed Non-point Action Plan to develop an education program focused on forestry-related issues in the Green/Duwamish Watershed.

PASSED this 24th day of May, 1993.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON


chair

ATTEST:


Clerk of the Council

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Grant Proposal Submitted For 319 Grants

Project: Forestry Stewardship for Green/Duwamish Watershed Action Plan

DESCRIPTION

This is a pilot education program for control of nonpoint sources from forestry as part of the implementation of the Green/Duwamish Watershed Action Plan. The program would educate appropriate people involved with forestry in the basin on four issues:

o The Relationship of the Sensitive Areas Ordinance (SAO) to Forestry and Clearing

Contract loggers, forest landowners, and activists in the basin need to understand the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) the county is signing with DNR which will affect forest practices in areas where conversion to other uses is likely. The MOA is part of the Watershed Plan (Actions 59, 63 and 64). Forest landowners, both large and small, need to understand the SAO and how it relates to forest practices and clearing activities.

Educational Method: consultations; print materials; meetings with invited participants.

o Small Landowner Responsibilities with Contract Logging

People in the basin report that small landowners who are approached by contract loggers need to understand the regulations and the laws related to timber harvesting on their property. After harvests they are often unknowingly left to deal with the slash, erosion control, replanting, and violations of sensitive areas ordinance. A "Leaser Beware" program is needed as well as an educational effort to introduce landowners to a variety land management options (such as DNR's Forest Stewardship program).

Educational Method: flier to landowners, including Absentees; Presentations at local community groups, service clubs, PTA meetings; newspaper articles.

o Mutual Role/Issues of Foresters and Farmers

Foresters and farmers need a dialogue on their mutual roles in protecting the basin. We have heard frustrations from the progressive foresters and farmers that the other party is not doing its share in controlling nonpoint sources. The basin includes large dairies in the Newaukum subbasin and numerous small hobby farms.

Educational Method: meetings, lunches, coffee by invitation; a few forums on how regulations are affecting both farmers and foresters in the basin, with related agency staff, political leaders, and the (reconvened) watershed management committee.

o Mutual Roles/Issues of Foresters and Rural-Residential Residents

Education is needed for those living, working or developing regulations in the forest/rural-residential interface to discuss the continued prospects for forestry in the basin, and the relative nonpoint problems and solutions contributed by competing land-uses.

Educational Method: community education through existing groups; small public meetings including elected officials; field trips; school programs; forums; newspaper articles.

o Best Forestry Methods for the Basin

Education is needed to share progressive forest practices among major forest managers in the basin, and to minimize erosion problems from their collective activities in the basin. Where appropriate, this information needs to be disseminated to woodlot owners.

Educational Method: facilitated meetings and presentations among Plum Creek, Palmer Coking and Coal, Weyerhaeuser, DNR, and representatives from the community, Muckleshoot tribe, and citizens.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is four-fold:

- 1) to complete the existing forestry portions of the Watershed Action Plan:
 - a) Recommendations 63 and 64 which led to the MOA with DNR which augments local authority in controlling the conversion process;
 - b) Recommendation 61 which requests that DNR develop silvicultural techniques appropriate to the unique conditions of the urban/forest interface.

The rather technical MOA needs to be understood by the contract loggers and landowners who will be affected by it, and by citizens who monitor forest practices and conversions in the basin. The information and resources of DNR's urban and community forestry program and the forest stewardship program need to be brought to this basin.

- 2) to increase forest stewardship in the basin by updating individual's understanding of the relationship of the forest controls part of the Watershed Action Plan with new county regulations and programs: the Sensitive Areas Ordinance, the clearing and grading ordinance (required by the plan), the MOA, and implemented downstream actions.

- 3) to respond to the requests of people in the basin: citizens, individuals associated with WEC, the Dairy Federation, the tribes, and downstream participants to augment the education on control of nonpoint sources from forestry. This would help balance the work done on downstream controls, i.e., agricultural and urban education programs.

- 4) to provide a pilot project on how to improve control of nonpoint sources from forestry and conversion to other uses in the rest of the county,

particularly for the adjacent Cedar River Basin currently undergoing a watershed planning process.

The upper Green/Duwamish and Cedar Basins are similar in that they each include a major urban watershed area (Cities of Seattle and Tacoma) which provides unusual opportunities for forest management. The downstream portions have similar problems with the rural-residential/forest interface and urban source controls have been implemented in both basins. The lessons and techniques learned from this project will apply significantly to the Cedar.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The Environmental Education Section is implementing a community-based education program for environmental stewardship in the rural part of King County. We are coordinating our efforts with the King County Basin Stewards and with Cooperative Extension's Stewardship education series. We have asked citizens what they need to know and what others need to know to better protect water, soil, fish, wildlife, farms and forests.

We often hear that the urban people who regulate forestry-related activities and those who live near commercial forestlands, need to understand forest practices if it is to continue in rural areas. We also hear that forestry must be done in an environmentally sensitive way; nonpoint pollution is a concern to all involved. Stewardship will only occur if foresters and landowners know how to implement practices from a basin perspective, understand the perspectives of each other and the regulators, and are motivated by their concerns for economics and ecology.

During implementation of the agricultural source control recommendations by WSU Co-op Extension and the Conservation District, the farmers consistently asked what forestry was doing to protect the basin. More recently, Plum Creek has asked whether their progressive forestry makes sense if the farmers are not doing their part. We think stewardship by both these groups will increase if they understand what each other is doing, and take ownership of the practices and regulations by discussing and critiquing them with each other and with regulators.

MONITORING SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

Monitoring the success of education is difficult. Stewardship is a long term endeavor, promoted by many activities, not just one program. However, to measure the success of this effort, we propose the following subjective measures which we would assess through meetings and phone interviews one year after the program:

Is there increased enrollment in DNR's Forest Stewardship program and/or management plans being filed with DNR from the Green/Duwamish Basin?

Do the county's clearing and grading inspectors and code enforcement inspectors note a reduction in SAO violations in the upper and middle basins from now and/or compared to other similar areas of the county?

Are there fewer citizen complaints about forest practices in the basin?

Have a number of farmers and foresters identified mutual issues/roles in nonpoint pollution controls?

Do water quality monitoring efforts in the upper basin indicate good practices related to forestry and conversions?

Are forest practices decisions still occurring only on a site by site basis or has a basin perspective been taken into account at any point?

We would ask these questions of the Muckleshoot tribe, the Washington Environmental Council field permit review person in the basin, county grading and code enforcement staff, farmers, foresters, and local citizens. We would write a summary report.

THE EDUCATION TEAM

The educational program would be conducted by the Environmental Education (EE) Section of the King County Environmental Division. The Environmental Division is the lead on the Green/Duwamish Watershed Action Plan. The EE Section is in the process of developing a community-based environmental education program. One of the staff members implemented the farm education part of the plan in the basin, another has implemented a forestry program on Vashon, and all three of the staff have been educated on nonpoint pollution and conducted community involvement.

CHARACTERISTICS

NPS Theme: Public Awareness, Successful Solution (Financial Forces and Incentives)

NPS Category: Silviculture

Sub categories: harvesting, reforestation, residue management, forest management

Secondary: Agriculture

Functional: Watershed projects, informational/educational programs, implementation

Pollutant Type: Sediments, nutrients, pesticides, herbicides

Waterbody Type: River/Estuary

CONTACTS

Local Contact: Claire Dyckman, Chief, Environmental Education Section, King County

Duties: Project Supervisor

Agency/Entity: Department of Development and Environmental Services, Environmental Division

**Address: 3600 136th Place SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-1400**

Phone: (206) 296-7279

**BUDGET: Forestry Stewardship for Green\Duwamish Watershed
Action Plan**

Total Requested \$20,795

Summary of Budget Items

A. Staff Time	
-Environmental Educator 1/2 Time for 1 Year (Salary + Benefits)	\$18,000
B. Educational Materials	\$2,045
-Flyer production -Slide Show	
C. Mileage	\$500
(20-90 mile Round trips X .27\mile)	
D. Facilities	\$250

Summary by Task

Task 1:	
Educational Materials Production	\$7,295
Staff Time (7 weeks)	\$5,250
5000 Fliers (Paper and Printing)	\$250
Mailings of 500 copies x3 mailings	\$435
*Slide Show (80 Slides) (optional, can be taken out at grantors discretion)	
Film (10 rolls of 36 exp film @ \$8.00)	\$80
Film Development (10 rolls @8.00)	\$80
Photographer (3 Days)	\$1,200
Task 2:	
Educational Design	\$3,900
Staff Time (5 Weeks)	\$3,750
-Needs Assessment, Consultations	
Mileage	\$150
Task 3:	
Implementation of Education	\$8,100
Staff Time (10 Weeks)	\$7,500

-Conducting Meetings,
Workshops, Field Trips

Mileage \$350
Facilities Rental \$250

Task 4:
Evaluation \$1,600

Staff Time (2 Weeks) \$1,500
Mileage \$100

In Kind: \$6,000

- 1 Week Resource Planning Forestry Staff
- 4 Weeks Administrative/Supervision
- 4 Weeks Community Education Staff
- 2 Days GIS Map

Existing Educational Materials: Tree Poster, SAO materials,
GIS Map

Starting Time: One month following the awarding of grant
Ending Time: Twelve months after contract is signed