

Kitsap Natural Resource Asset Management Program (KNRAMP)

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Kitsap County Department of Community Development**

February 2026



Supported by:



Thank you to:



WASHINGTON
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This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement PC-01J89501 through the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

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Purpose & Vision

Acknowledge natural resources as shared community assets in the public trust to be stewarded by the local government

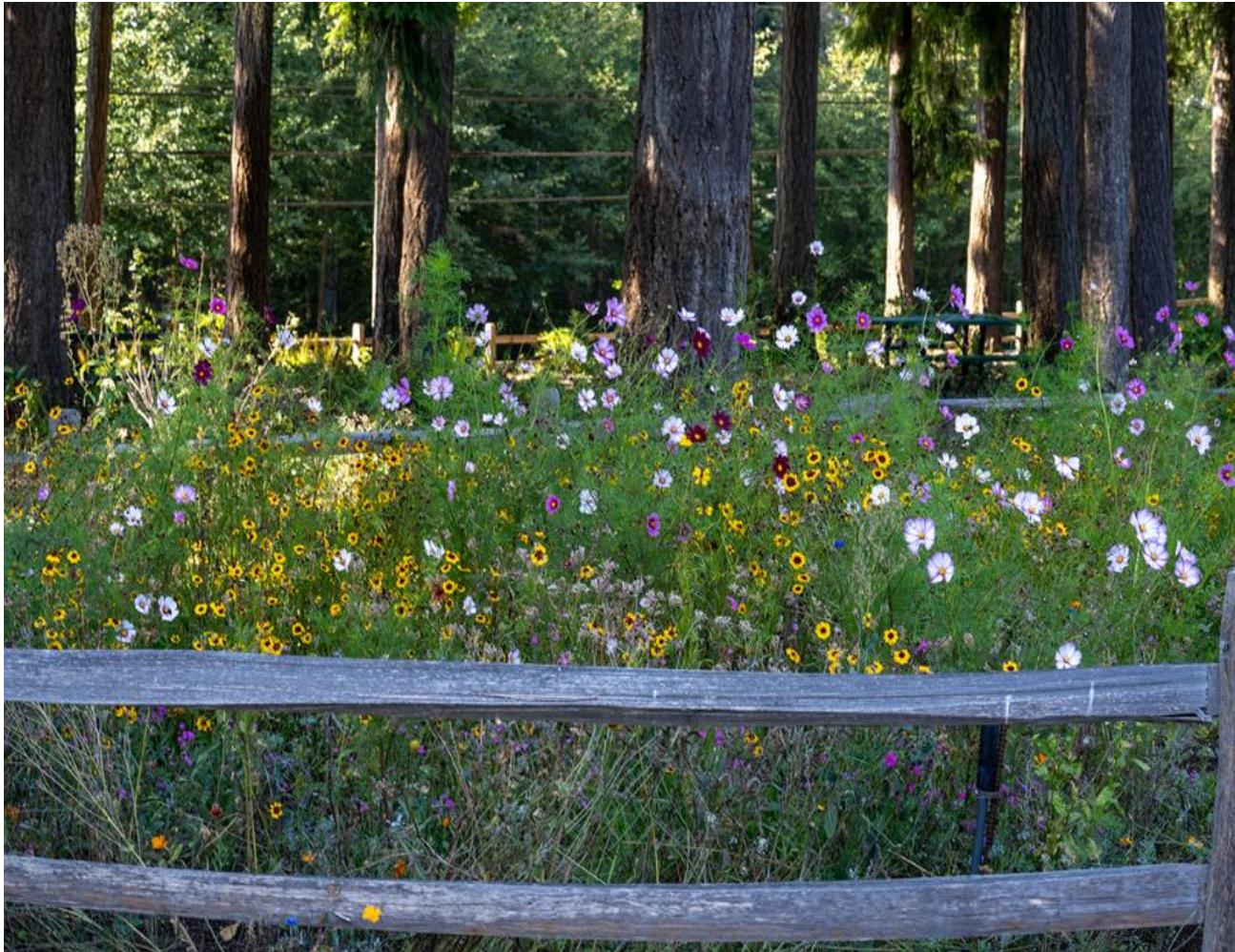
Proactively manage, inventory, assess, protect, and improve natural assets in Kitsap County

Inform County planning & decision-making frameworks across all departments that overlap with natural assets

Collaborate with partners (internal and external) to implement actions to protect and improve natural assets

Vision:

Treat natural resources as assets in the public trust, to be stewarded by the local government. We aim to bring natural resources to the forefront of asset management decision-making across the County.

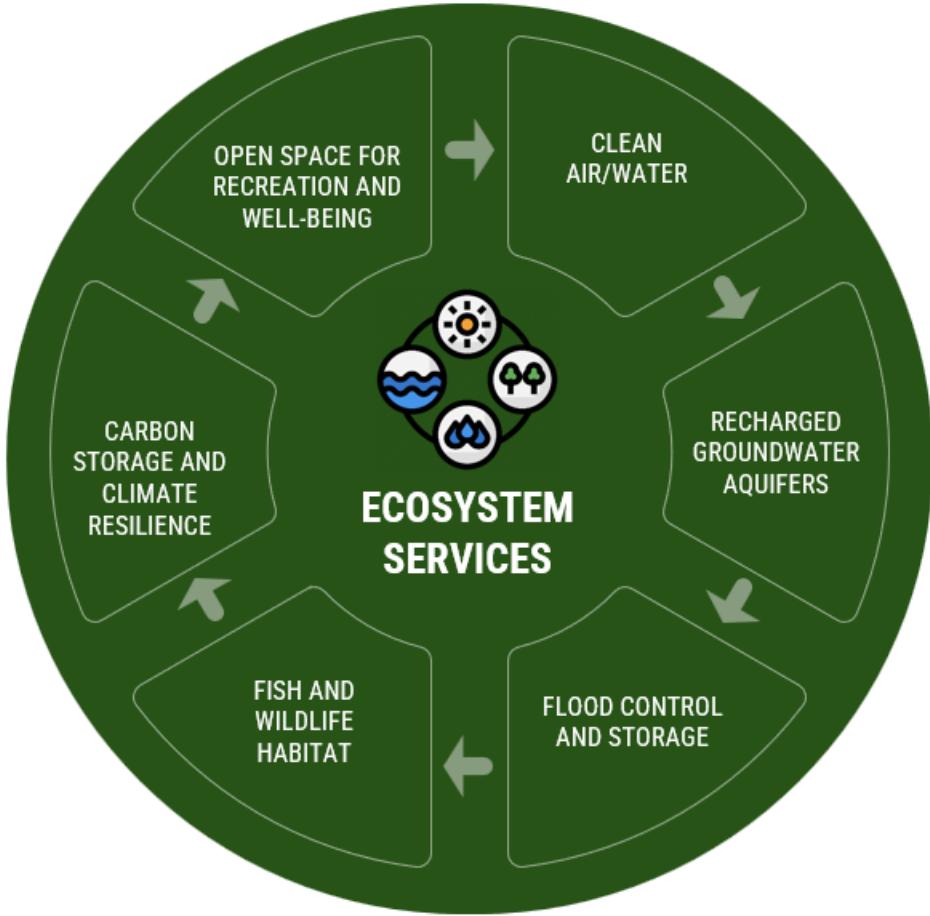


Natural resources provide community services

human health
slope stabilization
fish & wildlife habitat
economic
drought mitigation
erosion control
clean air
aquifer recharge
carbon storage
nutrient cycling
economic benefits
flood reduction
wildfire reduction



Natural Asset Management



Asset management - treating the components of the public infrastructure system as assets within the public trust to be stewarded by the local government.



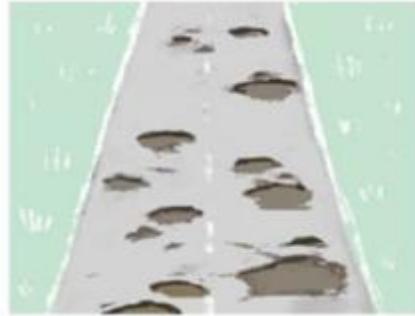
Natural resources asset management - treating natural resources as assets that should be managed with the same consideration to costs of services and investment priorities as built infrastructure.

Natural Asset Management

Road with
A rating



Road with
F rating



River with
A rating



River with
F rating



Level of Service (LOS) defines the condition of the asset and the types and amounts of service an asset is providing.

- Describes asset current condition
- Helps track changes in asset condition
- Helps set minimum standards/goals for asset conditions

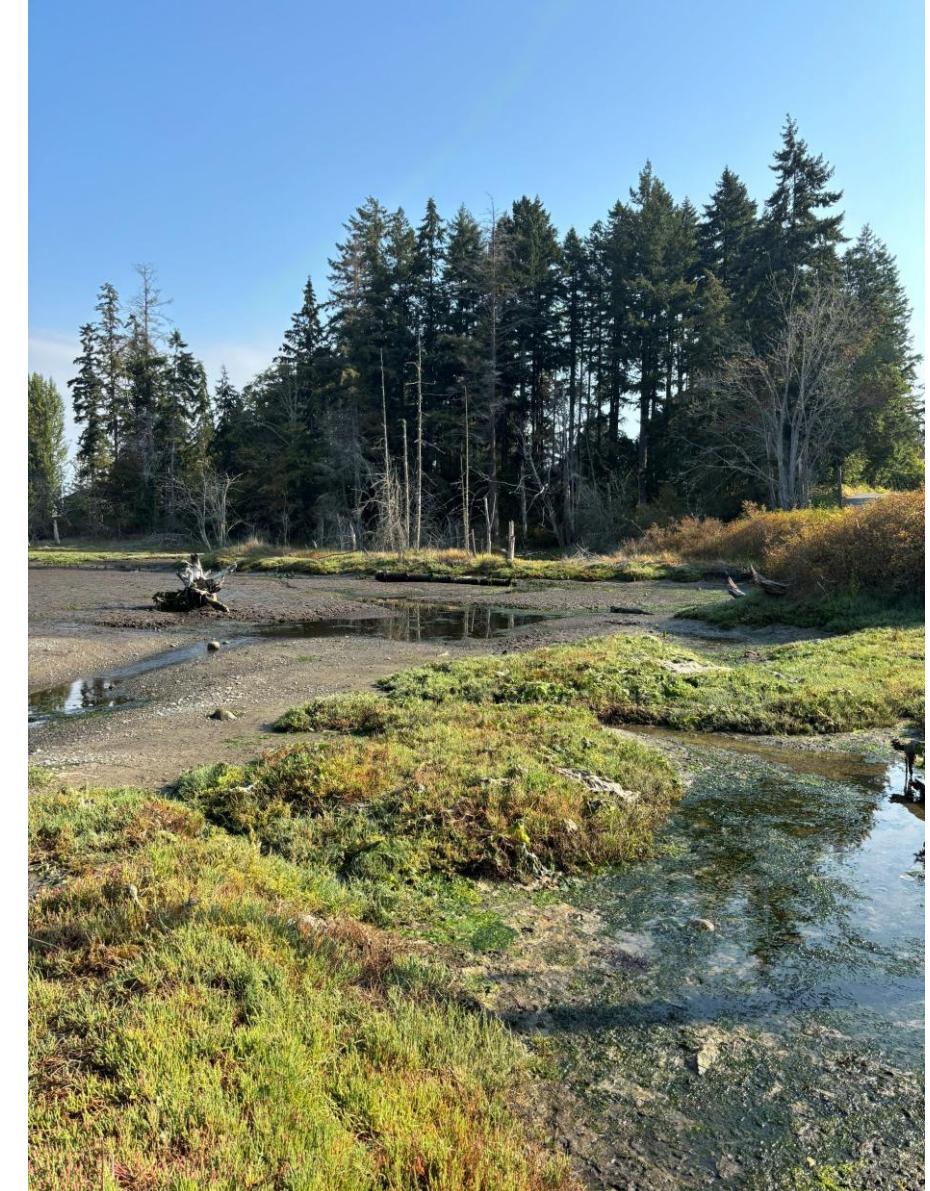
Desired Level of Service (DLOS) describes the long-term goal for the condition and function of natural assets.

- KNRAMP defines DLOS for natural assets based on existing County/state/federal policies and long-term goals related to natural resources management and climate adaptation.

Program Overview

The KNRAMP program is:

- Innovative tool for strategic planning
- Integrated into the Comprehensive Plan
- Implemented County-Wide
 - By the County and partners
- Map-Based
 - Uses publicly available data sources
 - Maintained in County databases
 - Cartograph & GIS



Program Overview

KNRAMP tracks 3 natural asset types.

- Each asset broken into smaller units.
- Each unit is scored based on contributing attributes.
- The condition score falls into the following Levels of Service:

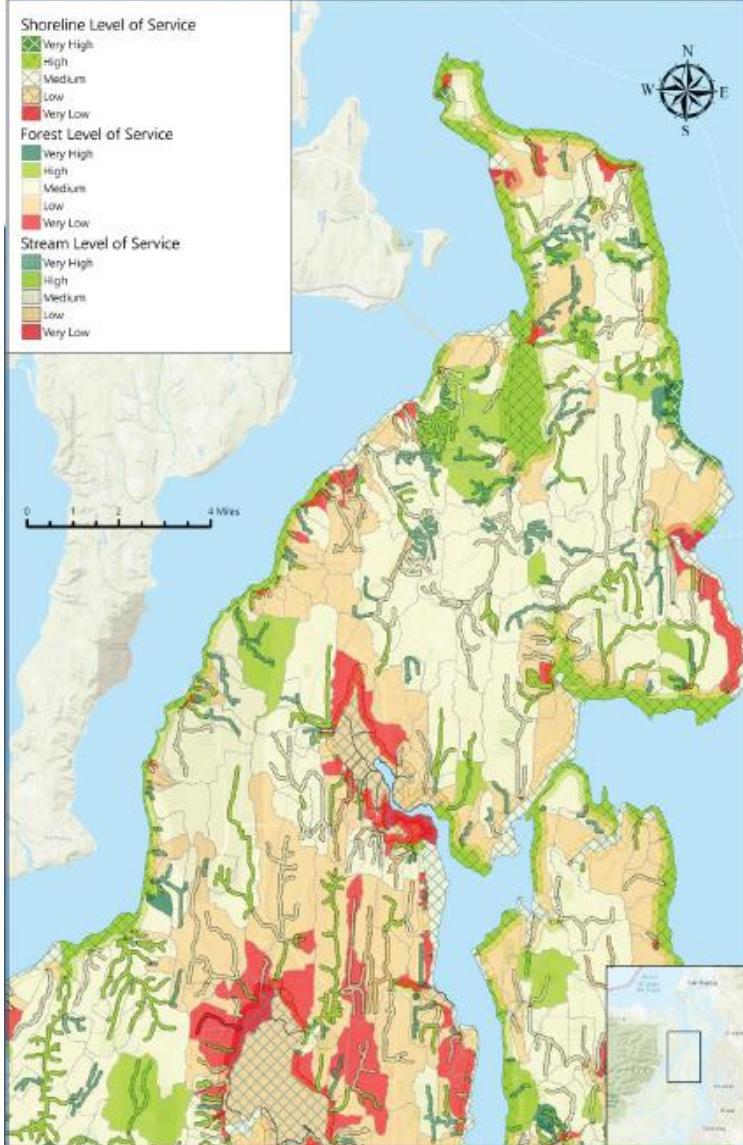
Assets are assessed based on levels of service as:

	Very High: Exceptional level of service
	High: Meets desired level of service
	Medium: Slightly degraded level of service
	Low: Degraded level of service
	Very Low: Highly degraded level of service

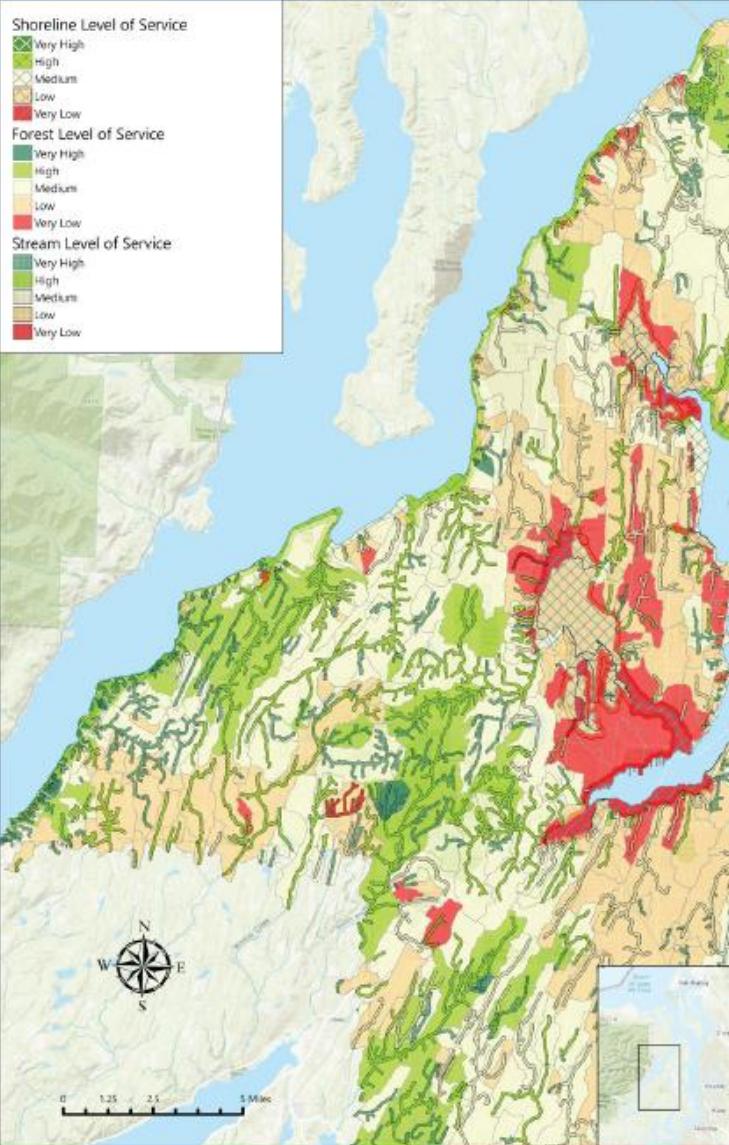
STREAMS	Riparian Vegetation (%)
	B-IBI Score
	Water Quality (tests)
	Fish Passage Barriers
FORESTS	Forest Cover (%)
	Mature Forests (%)
MARINE SHORELINES	Shoreline Armoring (%)
	Shoreline Vegetation (%)
	Shellfish Growing Areas (commercial classification)

Condition of Natural Assets Across County Regions

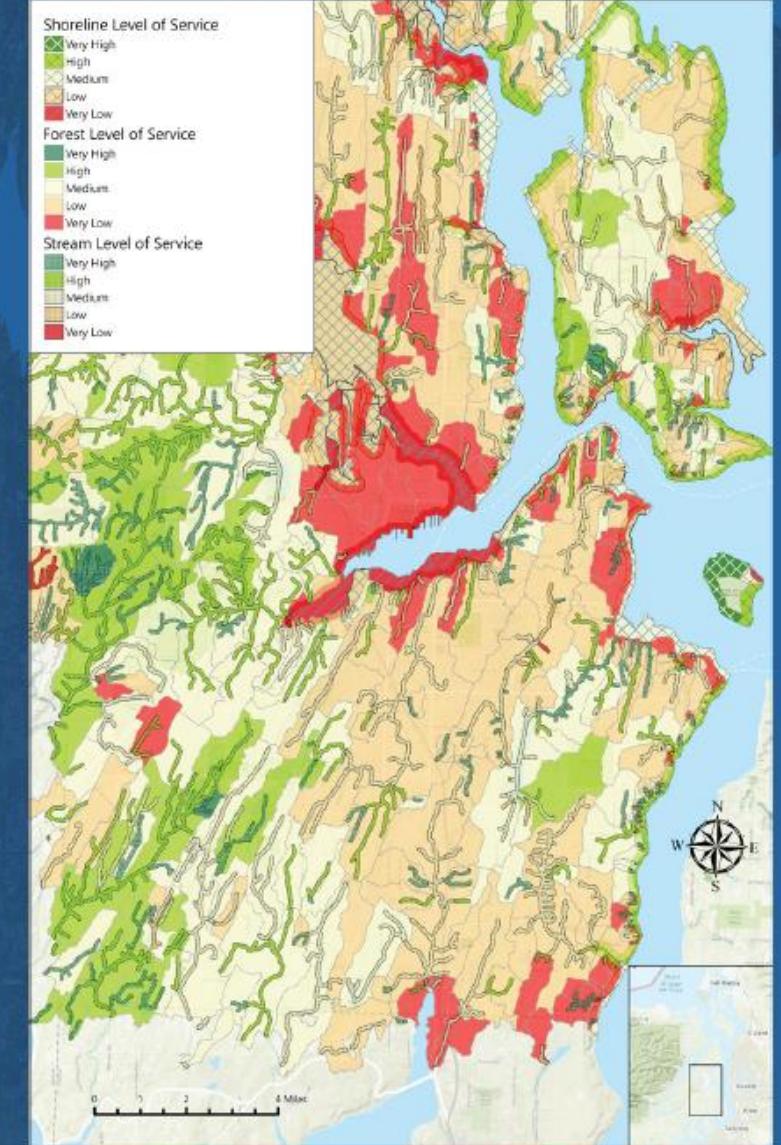
NORTH



CENTRAL



SOUTH

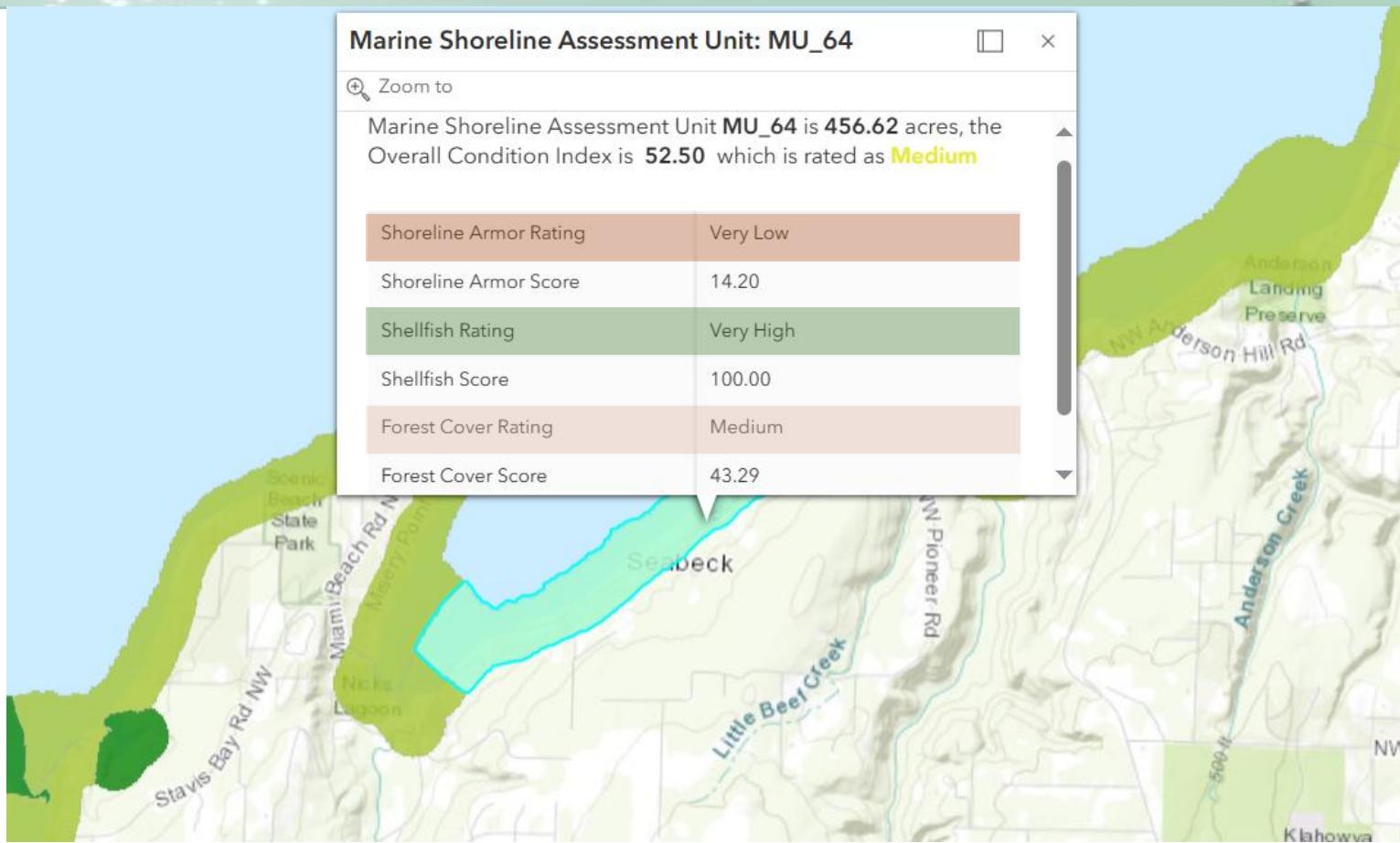


Asset Management Unit Scoring

Assets	Attributes	Condition Rating (Level of Service)				
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Forest	Forest Cover (%)	<40%	40%-55%	55%-70%	70%-85%	>85%
	Mature Forests (%)	<20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	>80%
Marine Shorelines	Shoreline Armoring (%)	>75%	50%-75%	25%-50%	1%-25%	<1%
	Shoreline Vegetation (%)	<40%	40%-55%	55%-70%	70%-85%	>85%
	Shellfish Growing Areas (SGA commercial classification)	Prohibited	Prohibited & Conditional/Approved	Conditional	Conditional & Approved	Approved
Streams	Riparian Vegetation (%)	<40%	40%-55%	55%-70%	70%-85%	>85%
	B-IBI Score	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
	Water Quality (Water Quality tests)	Fails both	n/a	Passes 1 st , fails 2 nd	n/a	Passes both
	Fish Passage Barriers	5+ (presence of 0% passable barrier)	3-4 (presence of 0% passable barrier)	1-2 (no 0% passable barrier)	0 (with presence of 100% passable barrier)	0 (no 0% passable barrier)
Cartegraph Level Of Service Score		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100



Example: Big Beef Creek Shoreline

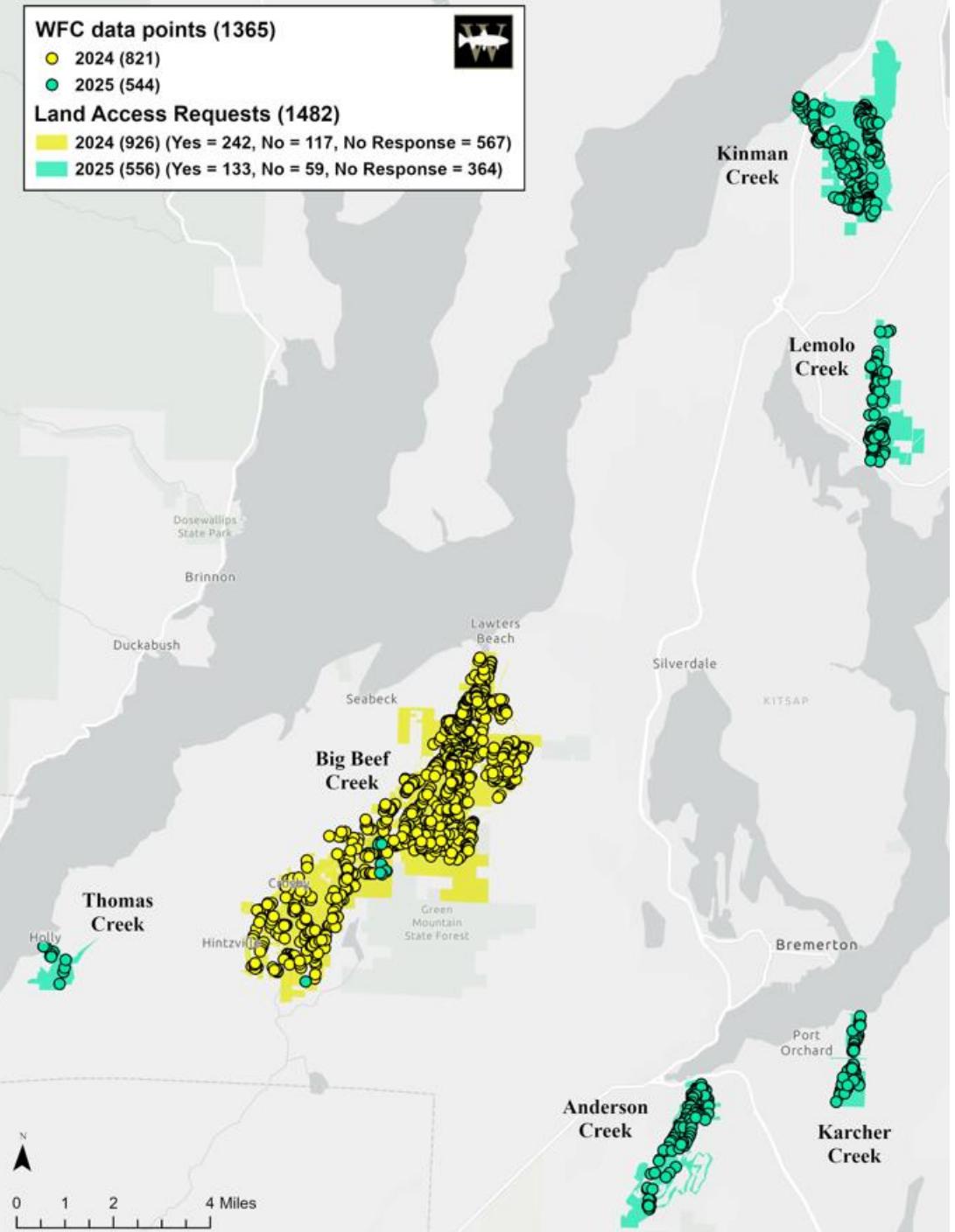




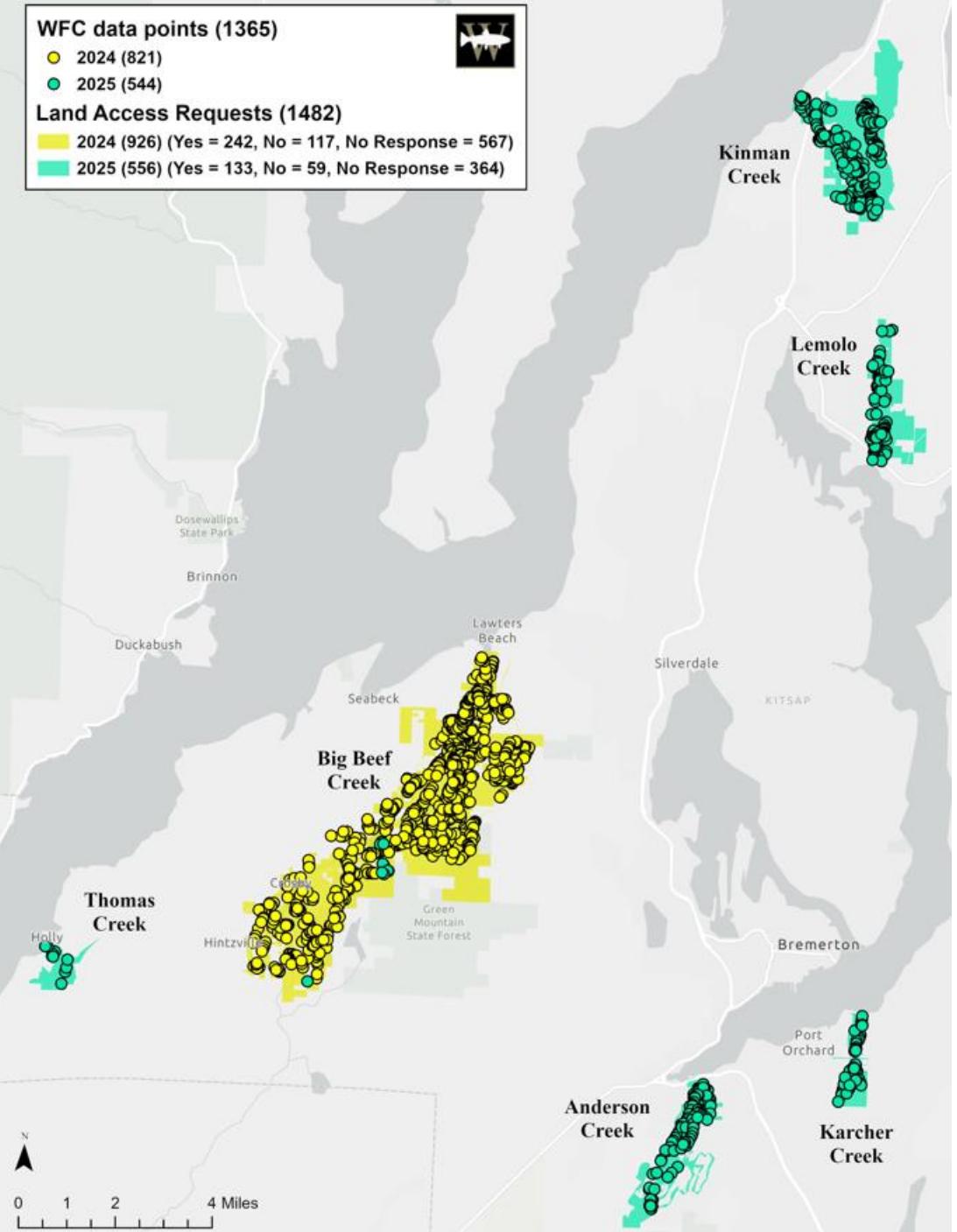
Example: Big Beef Creek Shoreline

Shoreline Armor Rating	Very Low	53	Level of Service for MU 64
Score	14.2		
Percentage	82.25%		
Action to Improve	Decrease shoreline armoring to 49%	60	Desired Level of Service
Shellfish Growing Areas	Very High		
Score	100		
Data	Approved	-7	Gap to reach Desired Level of Service
Action to Improve	No action		
Forest Cover	Medium		
Score	43.29		
Percentage	57.47%	63	Resulting LOS Score if we decrease shoreline armoring to 49%
Action to Improve	No action		

Stream Map Updates



Stream Map Updates



Program Implementation

Annual Process

1. LOS Status Assessment

Identify the current levels of service across the County and changes from the previous review period.

2. Advisory Group Discussion

Review the County-wide LOS status maps and identify areas and associated actions that KNRAMP will advance.

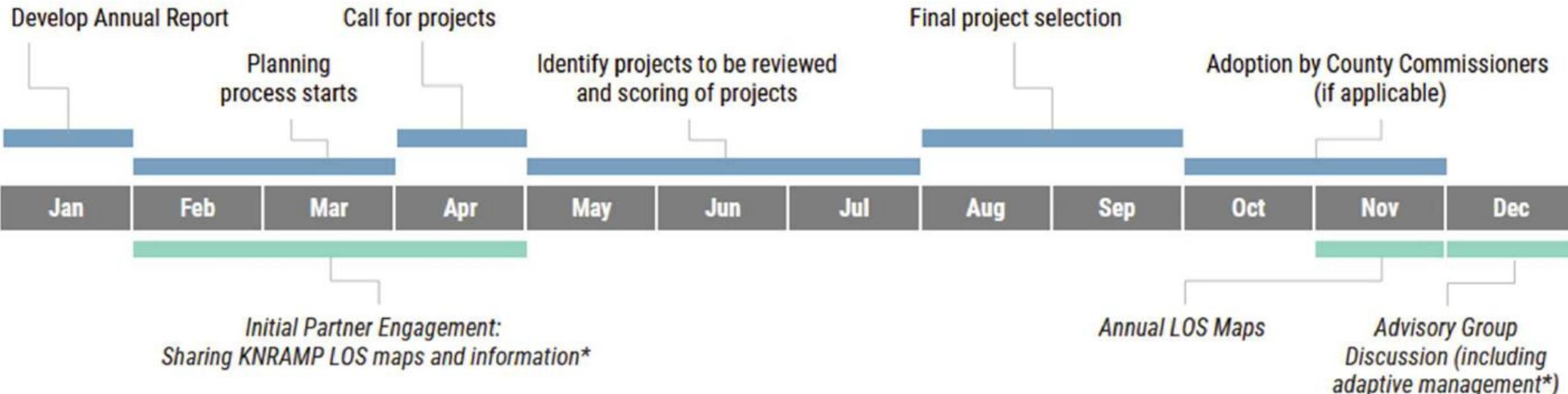
3. Partner Engagement

Share County-wide LOS data and actions for KNRAMP focus areas with County departments and other organizations to inform priorities.

4. Adaptive Management

Continue to monitor LOS status and data sources in selected and non-selected geographies.

2026 Comprehensive Planning



Kitsap County Divisions' Annual Planning

■ Kitsap County divisions' annual planning

■ KNRAMP Process

*Note: KNRAMP adaptive management and partner engagement will be ongoing throughout the year. The timeline reflects the start of these processes. The Advisory Group will have a dedicated discussion on adaptive management and partner engagement during their annual review of KNRAMP actions.

External Partners with Natural Asset Overlap - Examples

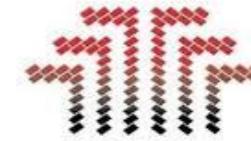


THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE



nəxʷqíyt nəxʷsḴáyámí

PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE



SKOKOMISH
INDIAN TRIBE
SqWuqWu'b3sh "People of the River"



KITSAP PUBLIC
HEALTH DISTRICT

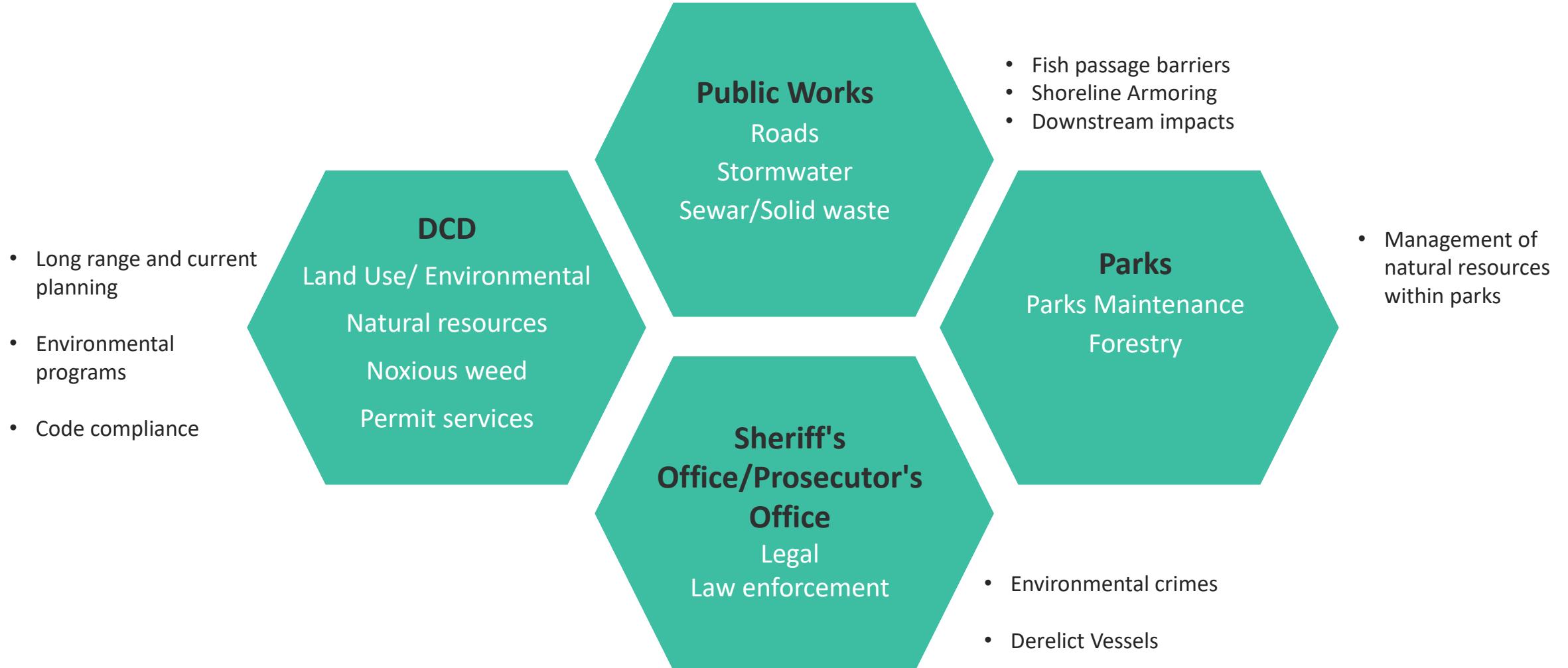


Great Peninsula
Conservancy



West Sound Partners
for Ecosystem Recovery

County Roles in Stewarding Natural Assets - Examples



What is the State of the Natural Assets Report?

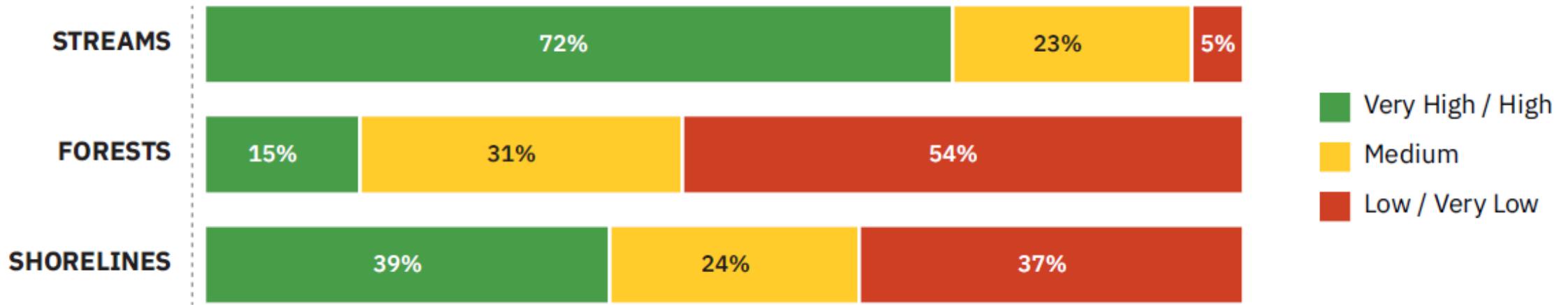
Annual report to communicate:

- Current conditions of natural assets
- Changes in asset level of service
- Priority geographic areas
- Priority actions & strategies



State of the Natural Assets- 2025

Condition of Natural Assets at a Glance



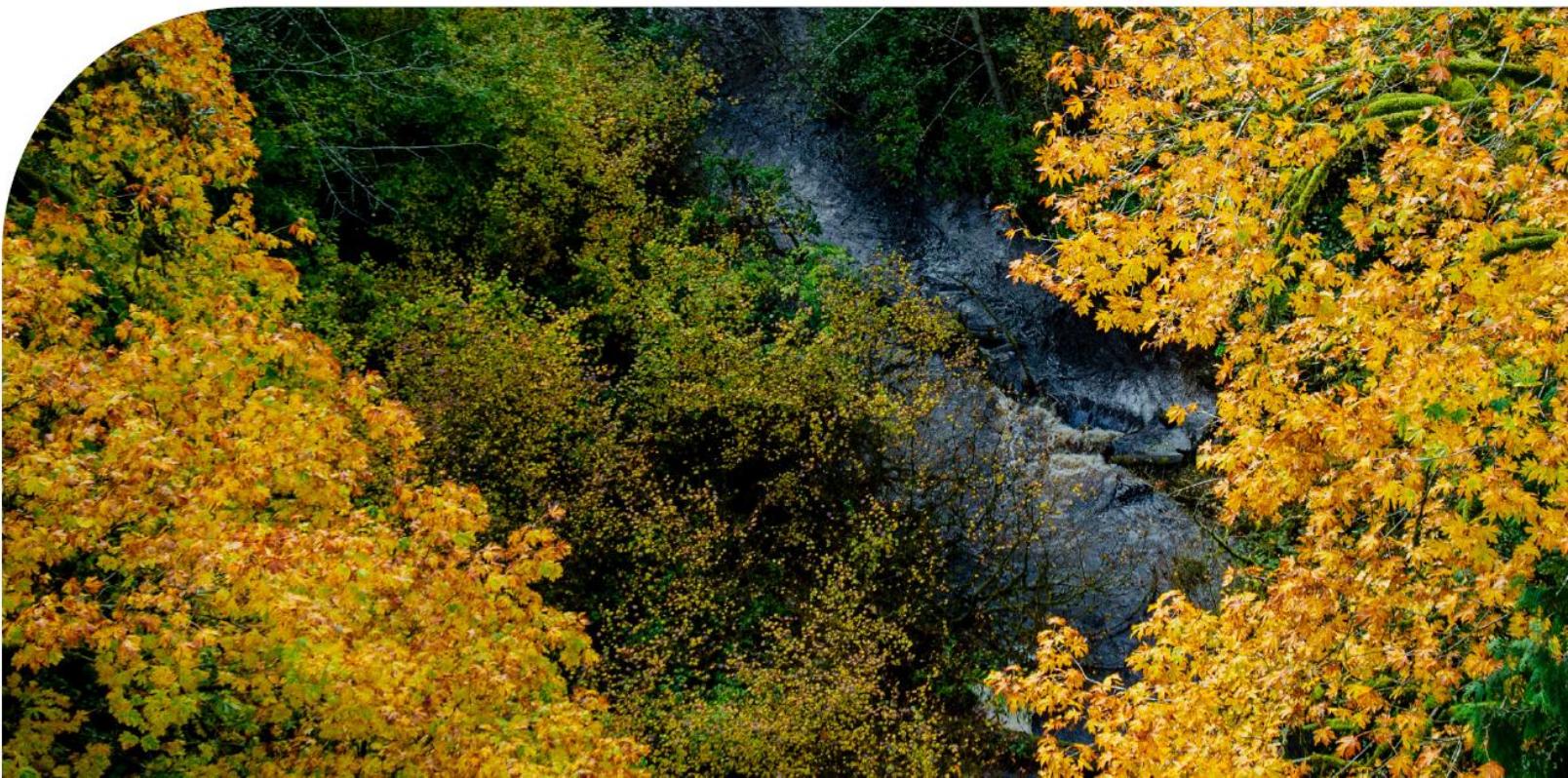
2026 Focus Areas

Chico Creek

Big Beef Creek

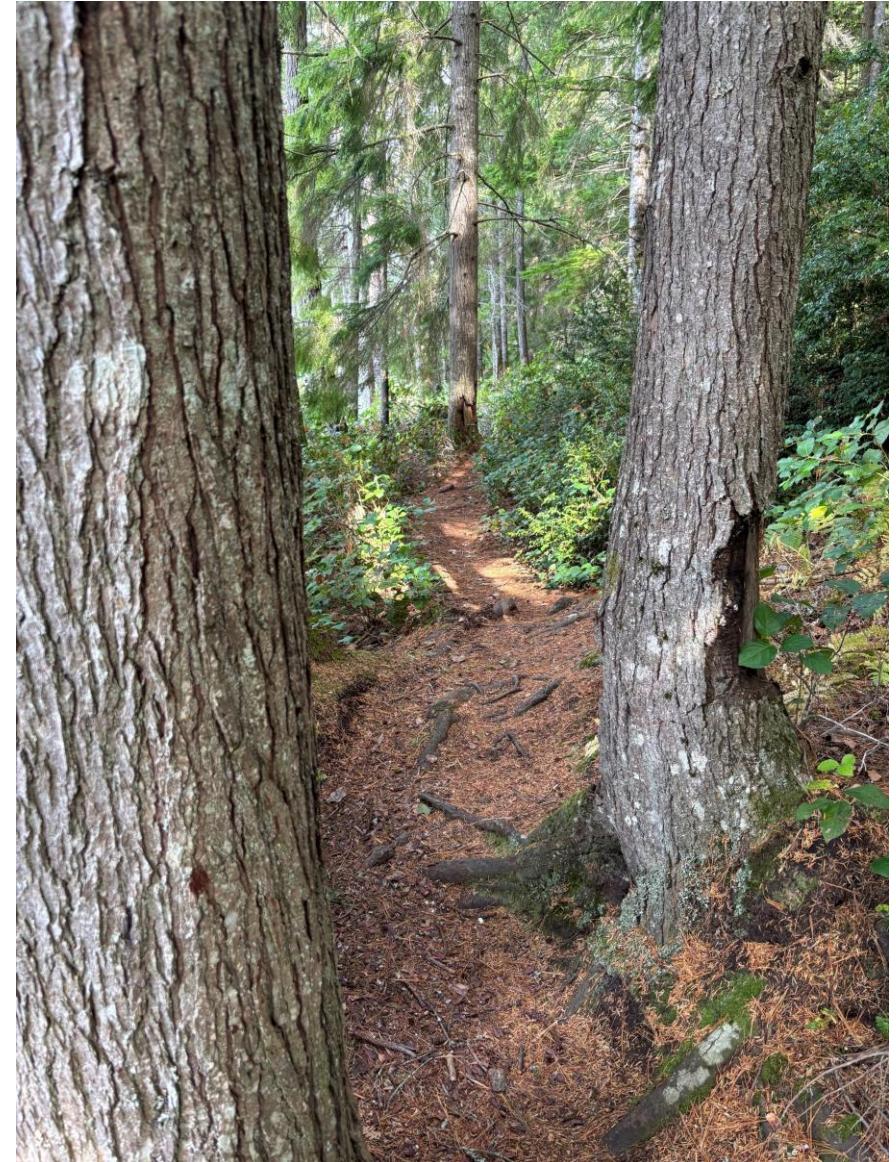
Curley Creek

Kinman Creek



What's next in 2026?

- GIS Storymap with interactive map
- Information sharing with County Commissioners
- Storymap and report will be published to webpage
- Sharing program at APWA WA conference in April
- Data updates to stream layer and others
- Integrating KNRAMP into Cartograph County-wide
- Grant funding ends in December 2026
- KNRAMP fully operational
- Ongoing partnerships for implementation



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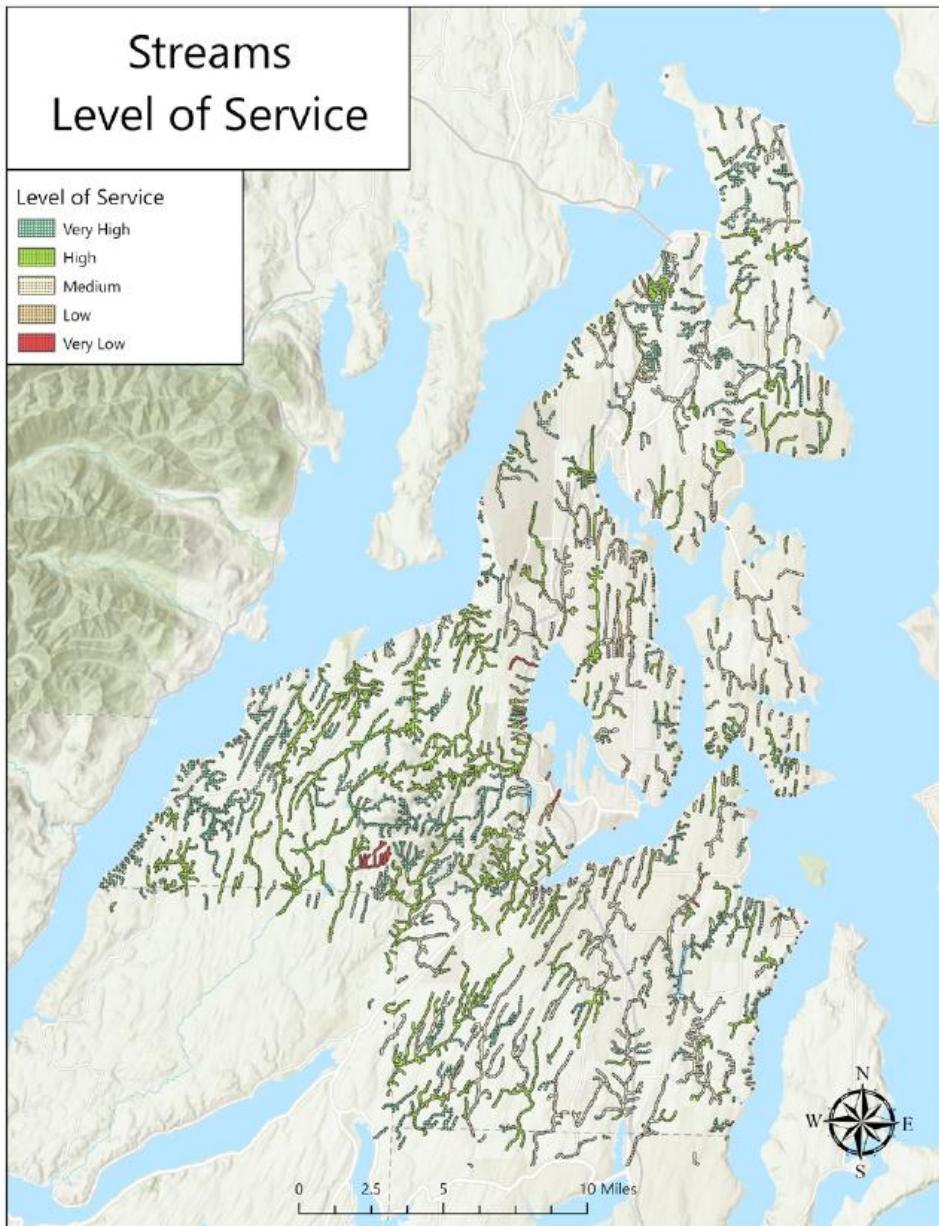
kyobech@kitsap.gov



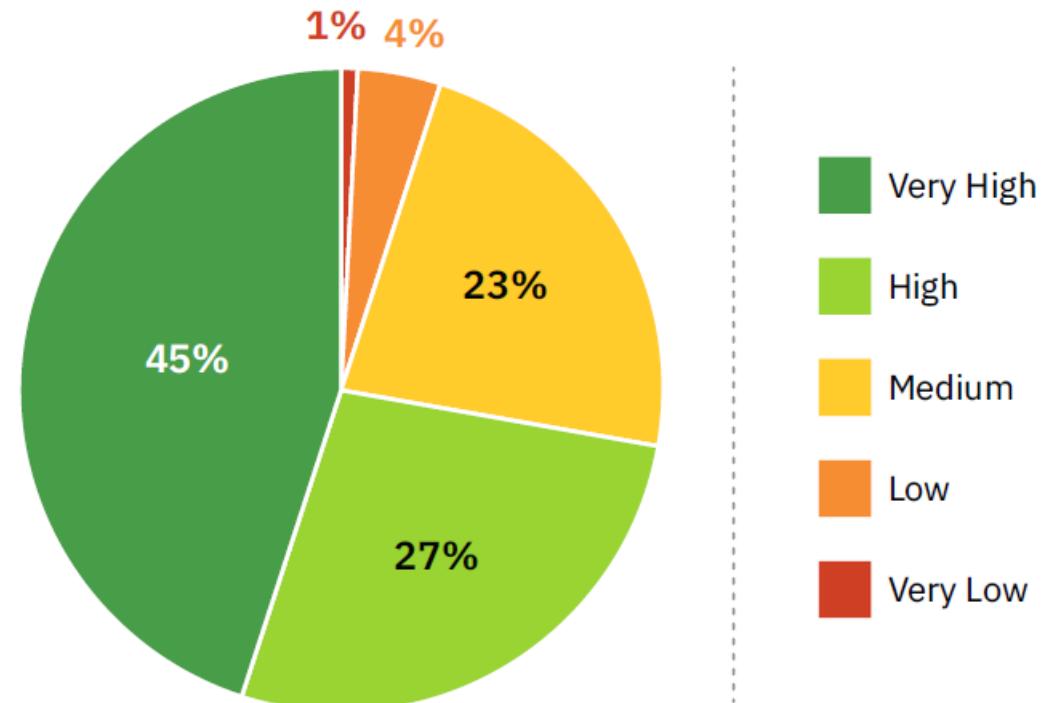
Additional Slides



State of Stream Assets



Level of Service for Streams



State of Stream Assets

- 55 percent of surveyed streams meet Department of Ecology water quality standards
- There are approximately 231 documented impassable (0% passable) fish passage barriers across the County
- 54% of stream management units have at least one fish passage barrier
- 58% of Kitsap streams have high or very high biological function

Change in 2025 vs 2024 Streams Level of Service

- Decrease of more than 10 points
- Decrease of 0 to 10 points
- No Change
- Increase of 0 to 10 points
- Increase of more than 10 points

0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Stream Management

Stream Management Approach:

- Protect high functioning stream units
- Target restoration on streams with medium to very low level of service
- Replace fish passage barriers
 - Consider quality of upstream habitat
- Protect and restore riparian vegetation
- Manage invasive riparian vegetation
- Reconnect floodplains, increase large wood and channel complexity

Streams

Example Areas for Protection and Restoration

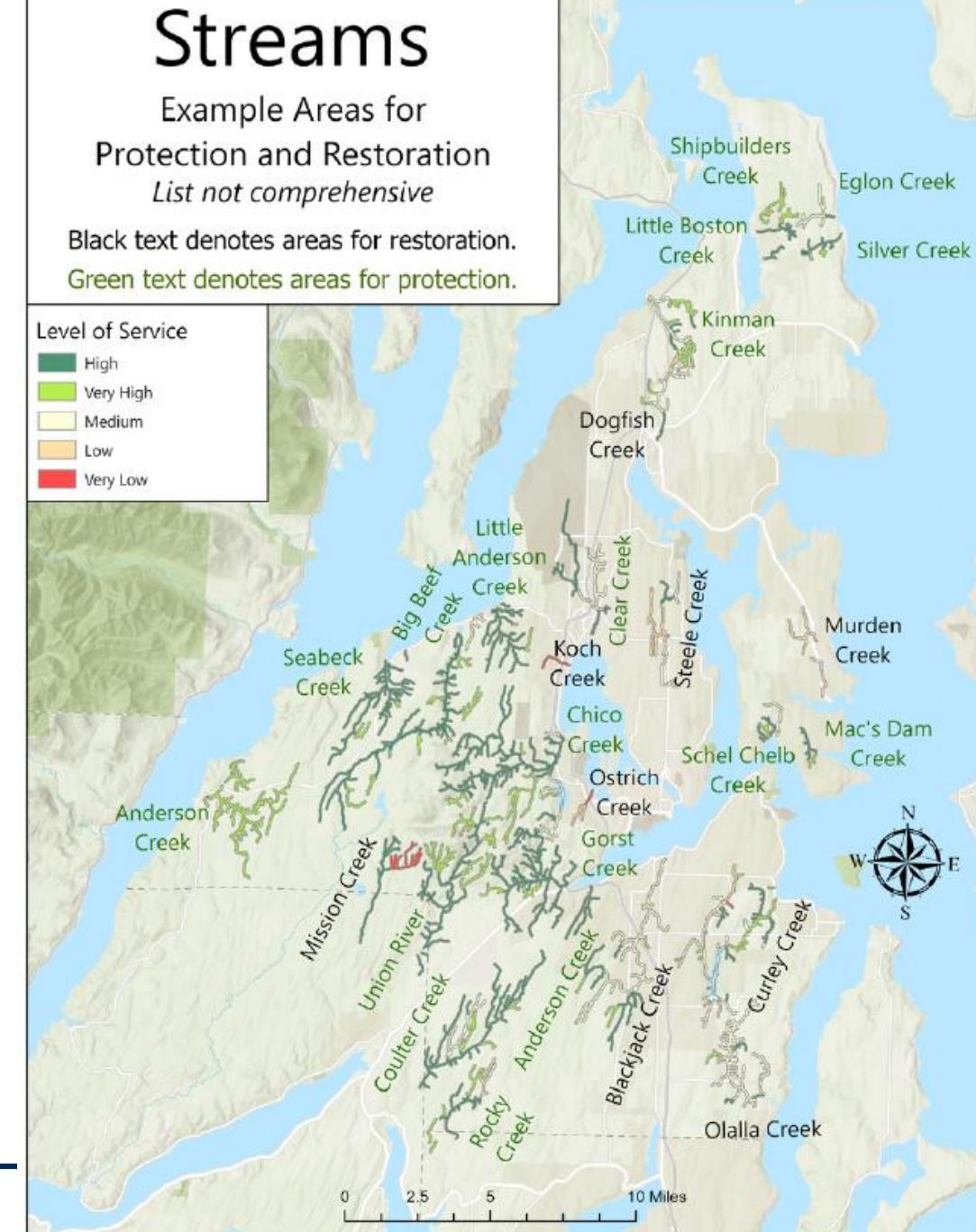
List not comprehensive

Black text denotes areas for restoration.

Green text denotes areas for protection.

Level of Service

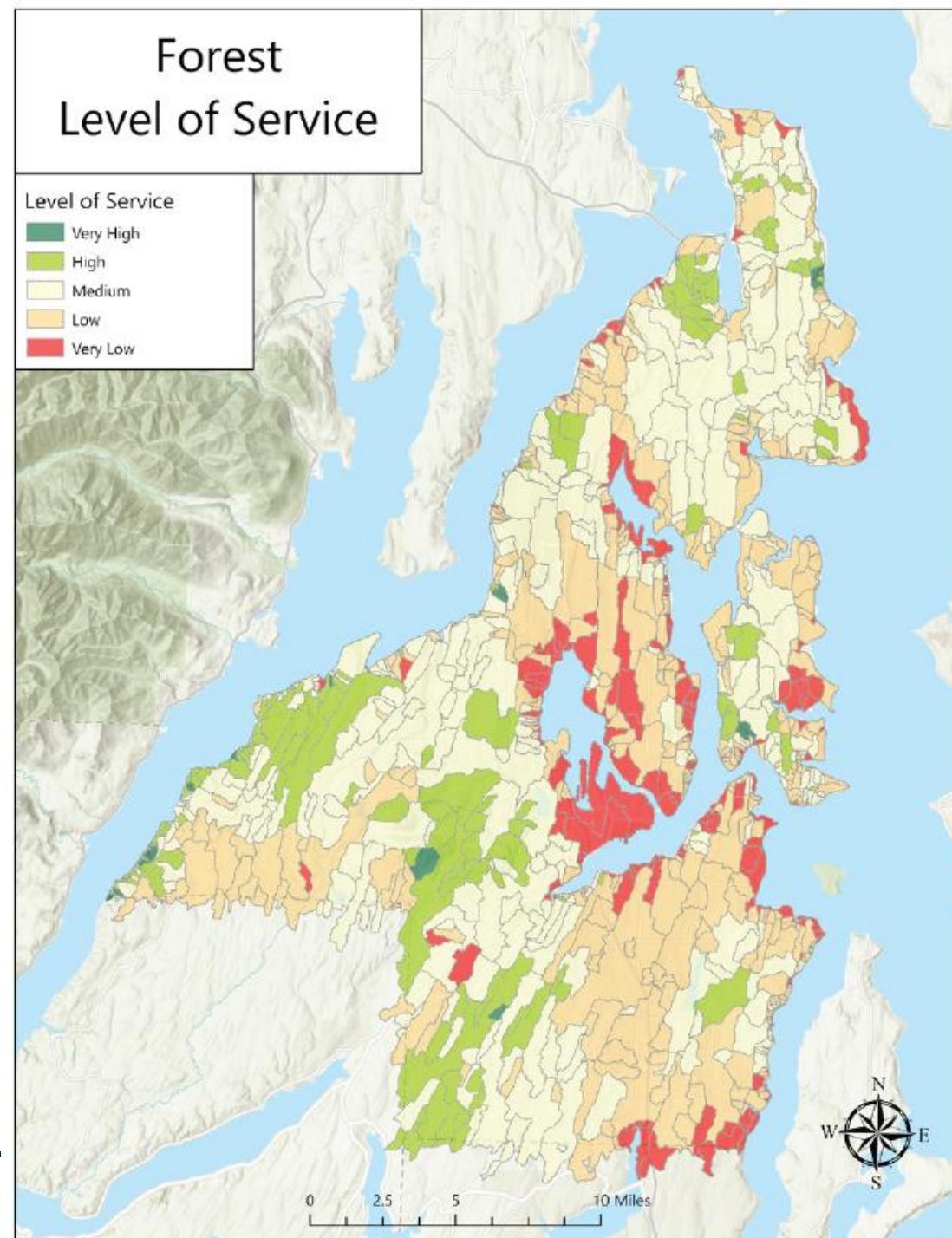
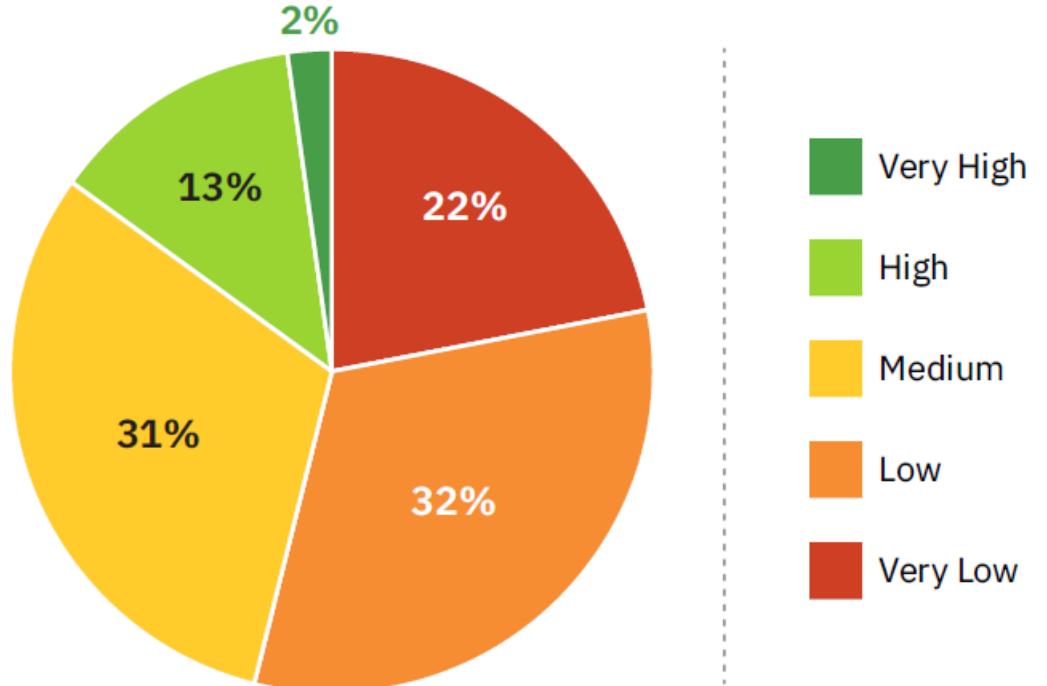
- High
- Very High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low





State of Forest Assets

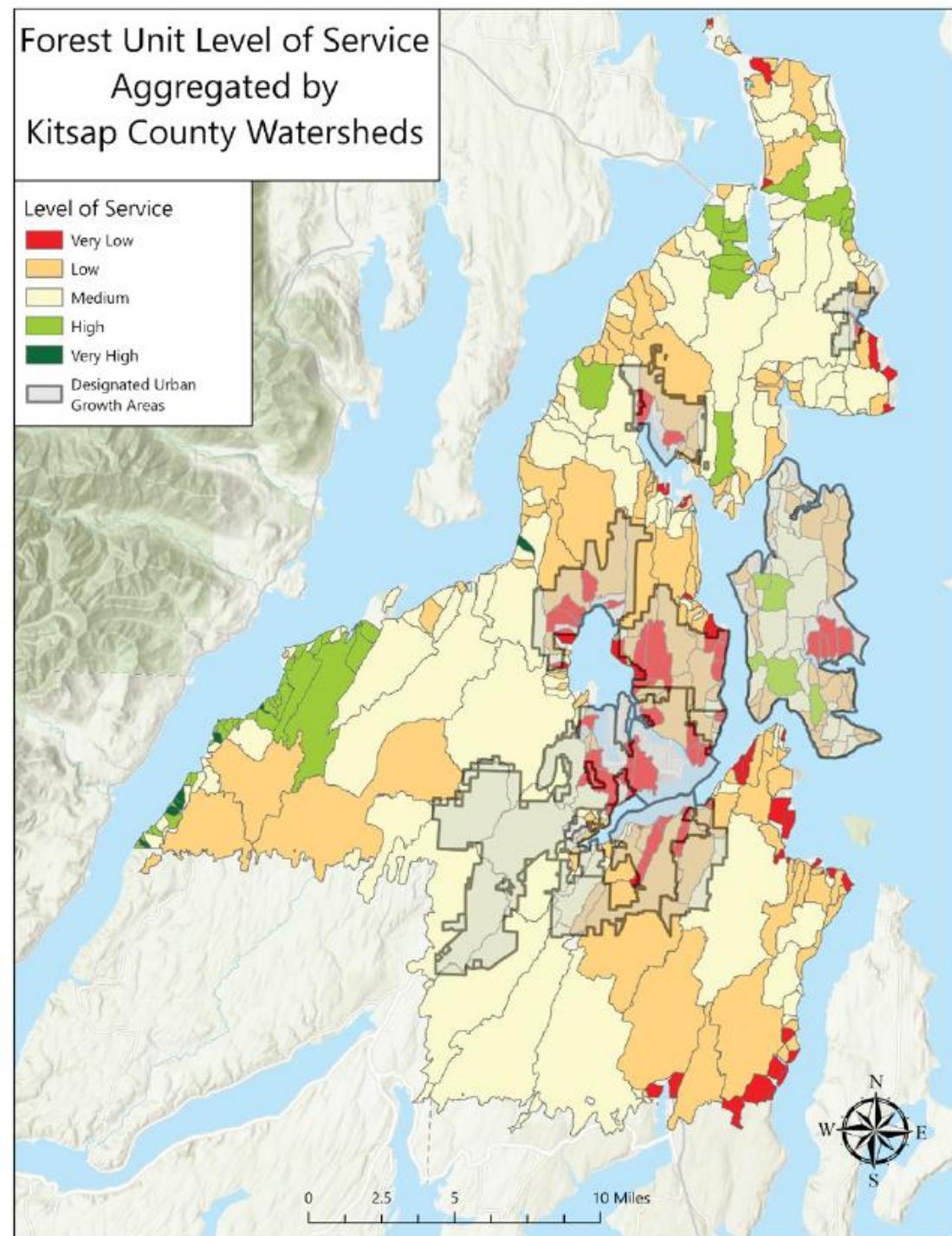
Level of Service for Forests



Forest Management

Forest Management Approach:

- Set forest LOS goals at watershed scale, not forest management unit scale
 - Decision by Core Team to accommodate GMA densities in urban growth areas
 - Forest scores outside UGAs must compensate for lower scores within UGAs



Forest Management

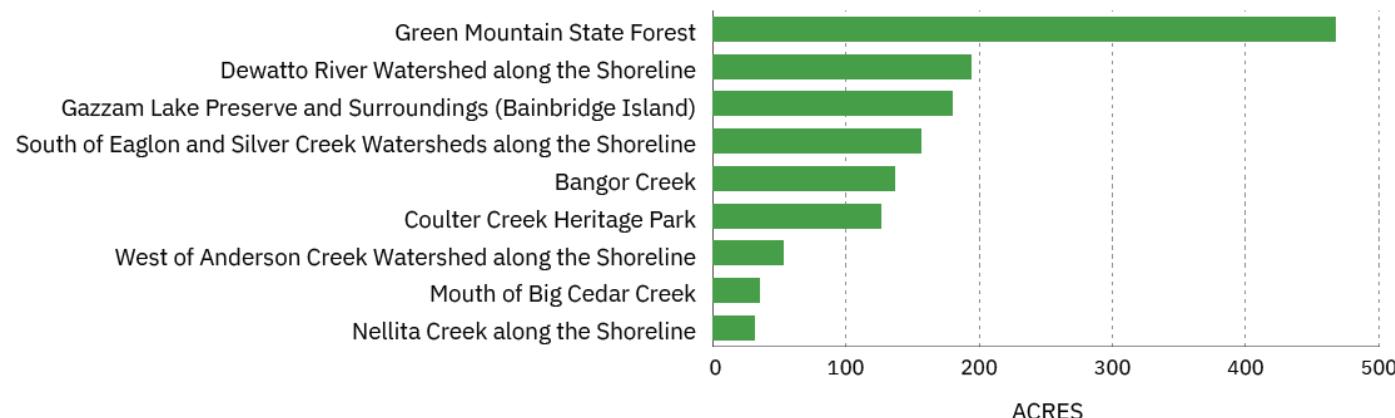
Restore forests by:

- Planting native trees to increase canopy cover and diversity
- Actively managing forests to improve tree age structure
- Actively controlling noxious weeds and invasive species

Protect forests by:

- Implementing and enforcing existing regulations
- Partnering to acquire and protect important forest units
- Partnering to protect forests on public lands
- Improving education and incentives for voluntary stewardship
- Partnering to find multi-benefit project opportunities

Forests in very high condition



Forests

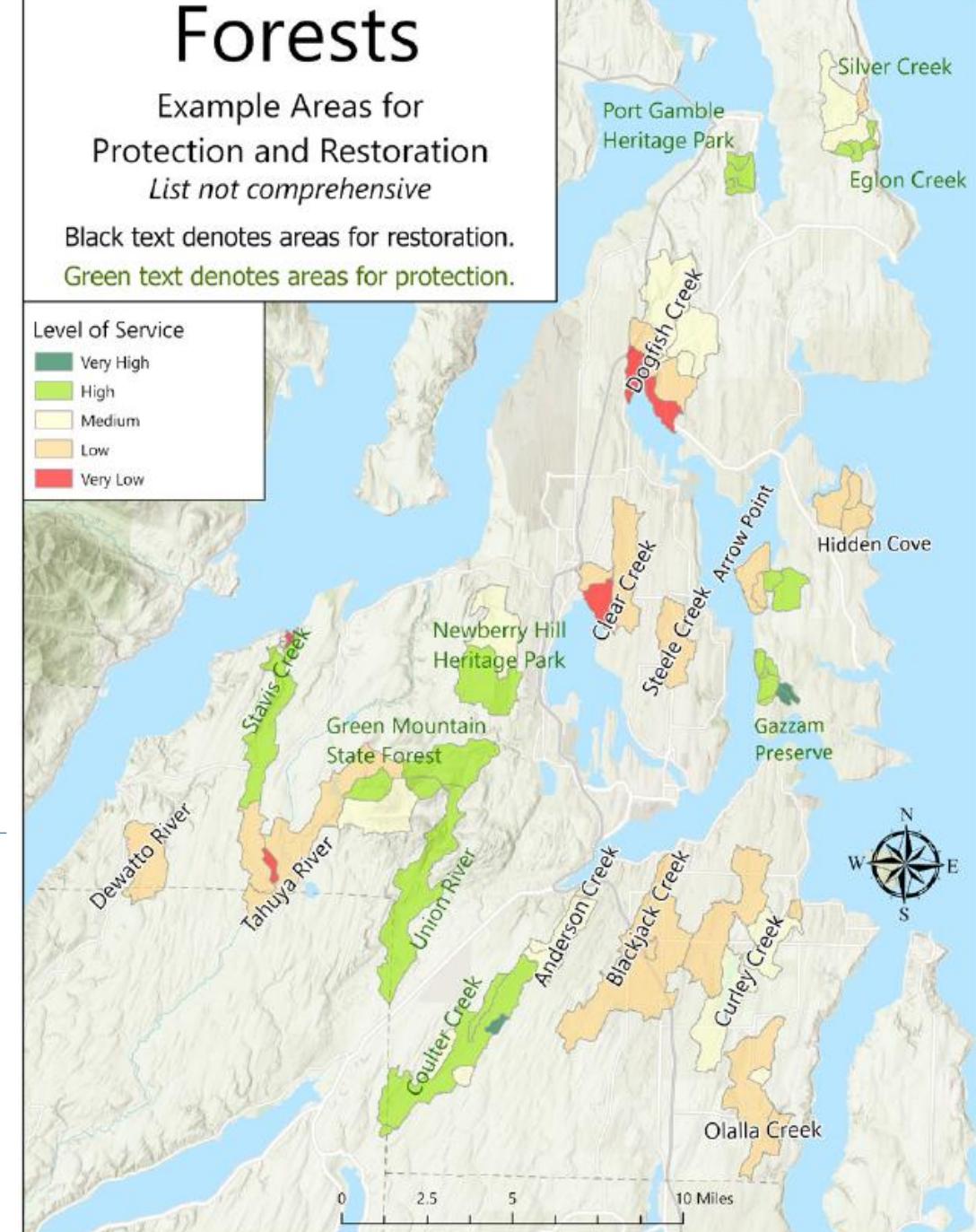
Example Areas for
Protection and Restoration
List not comprehensive

Black text denotes areas for restoration.

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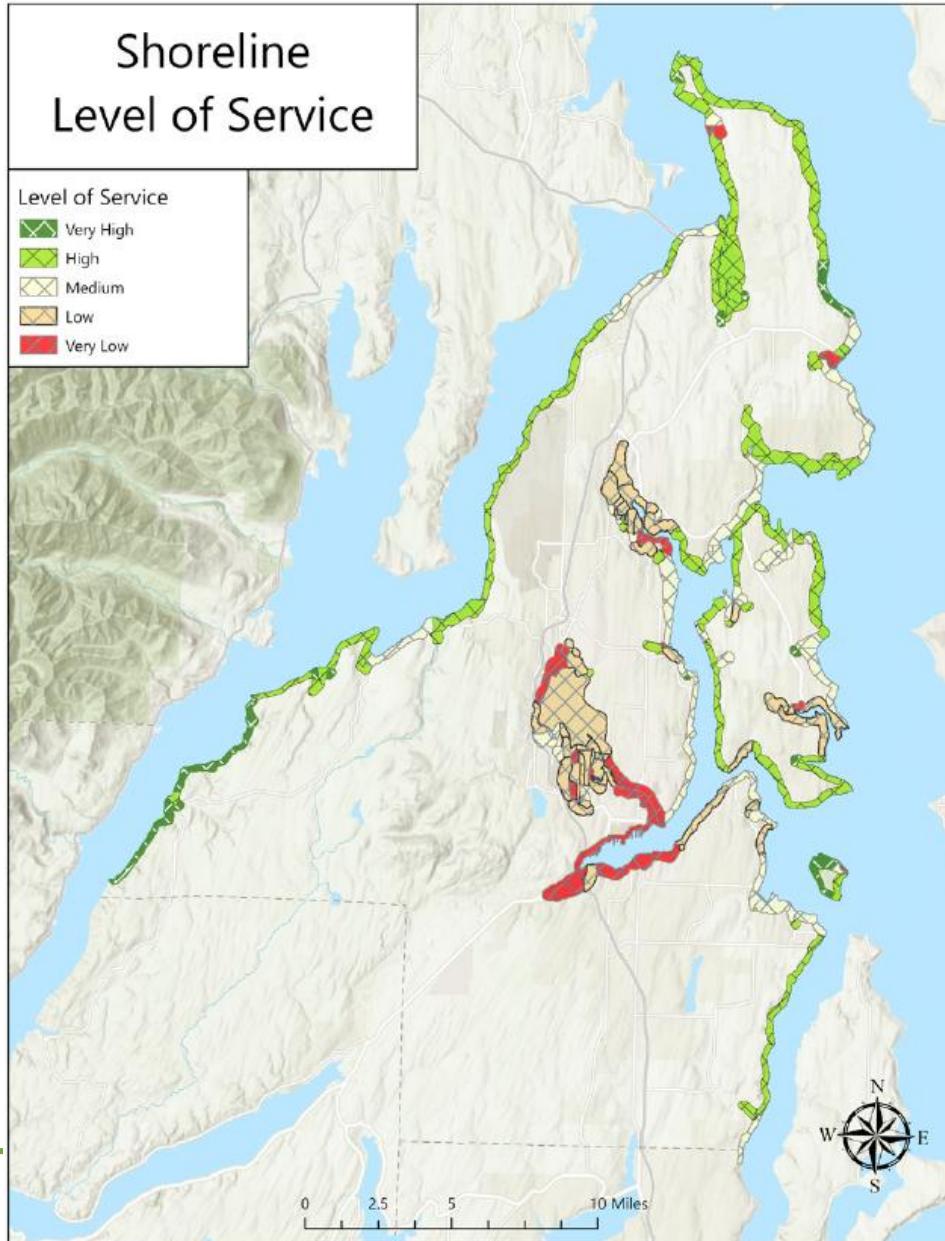
Level of Service

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

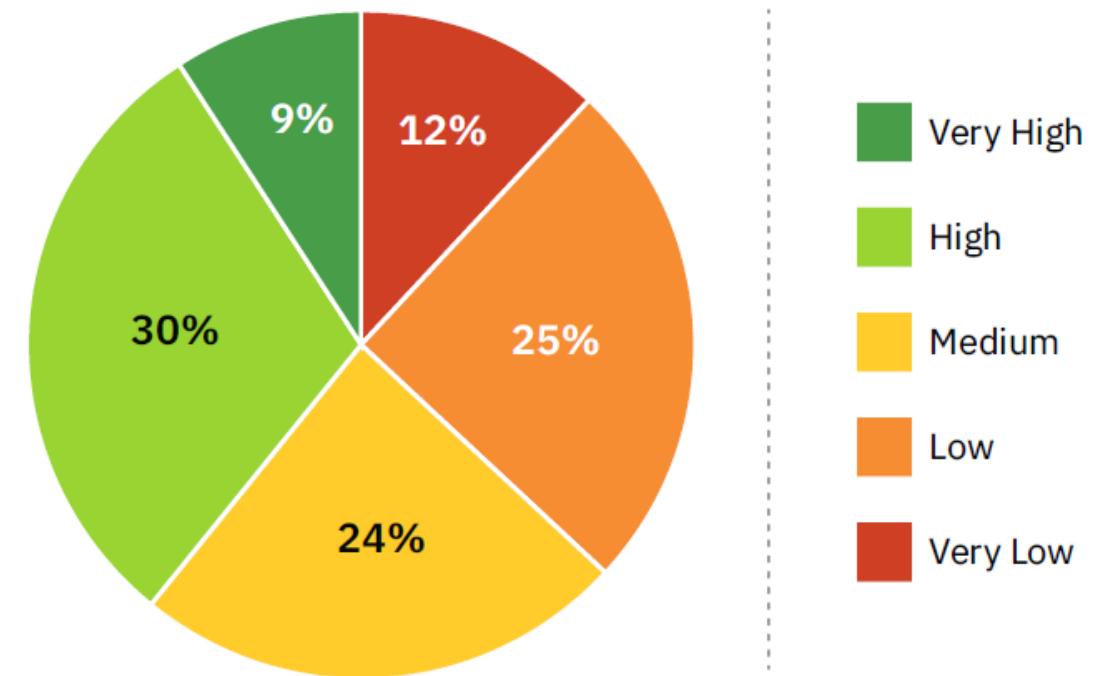




State of Shoreline Assets



Level of Service for Marine Shorelines



Shoreline Management

Restore medium to very low shoreline units by:

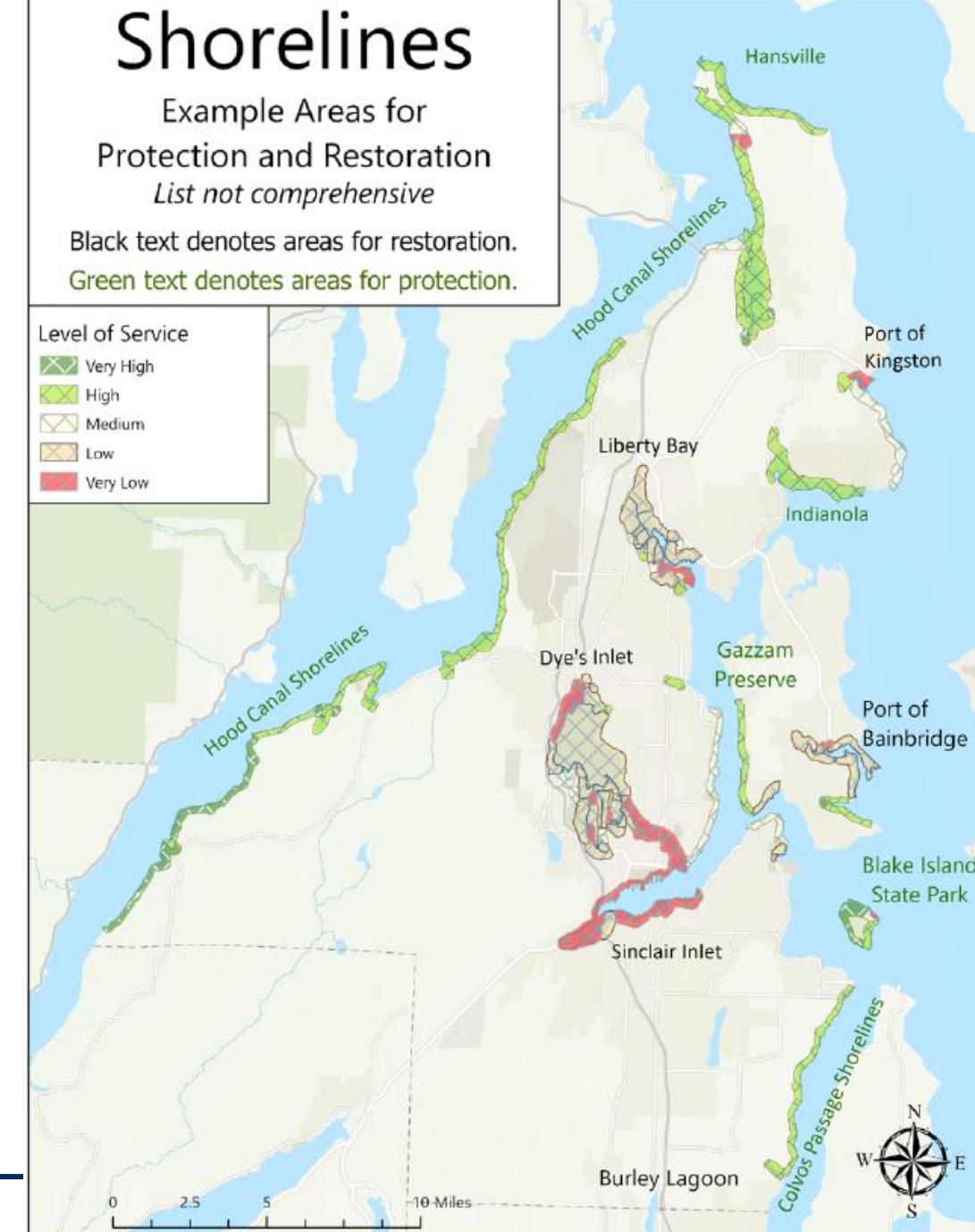
- Removing shoreline armoring
- Reducing & upgrading overwater structures
- Removing artificial fill
- Relocating structures, utilities, & roads away from shorelines
- Planting shoreline riparian vegetation
- Improving stormwater infrastructure
- Removing manmade debris & derelict vessels
- Removing undersized water crossings in intertidal areas
- Partnering for habitat restoration
- Improving education and incentives for voluntary stewardship



Shoreline Management

Protect high to very high shoreline units by:

- Implementing and enforcing shoreline regulations to prevent new shoreline armoring, removal of shoreline vegetation, and new development along shorelines
- Partnering acquire and protect high quality shoreline areas
- Improving education and incentives for voluntary stewardship

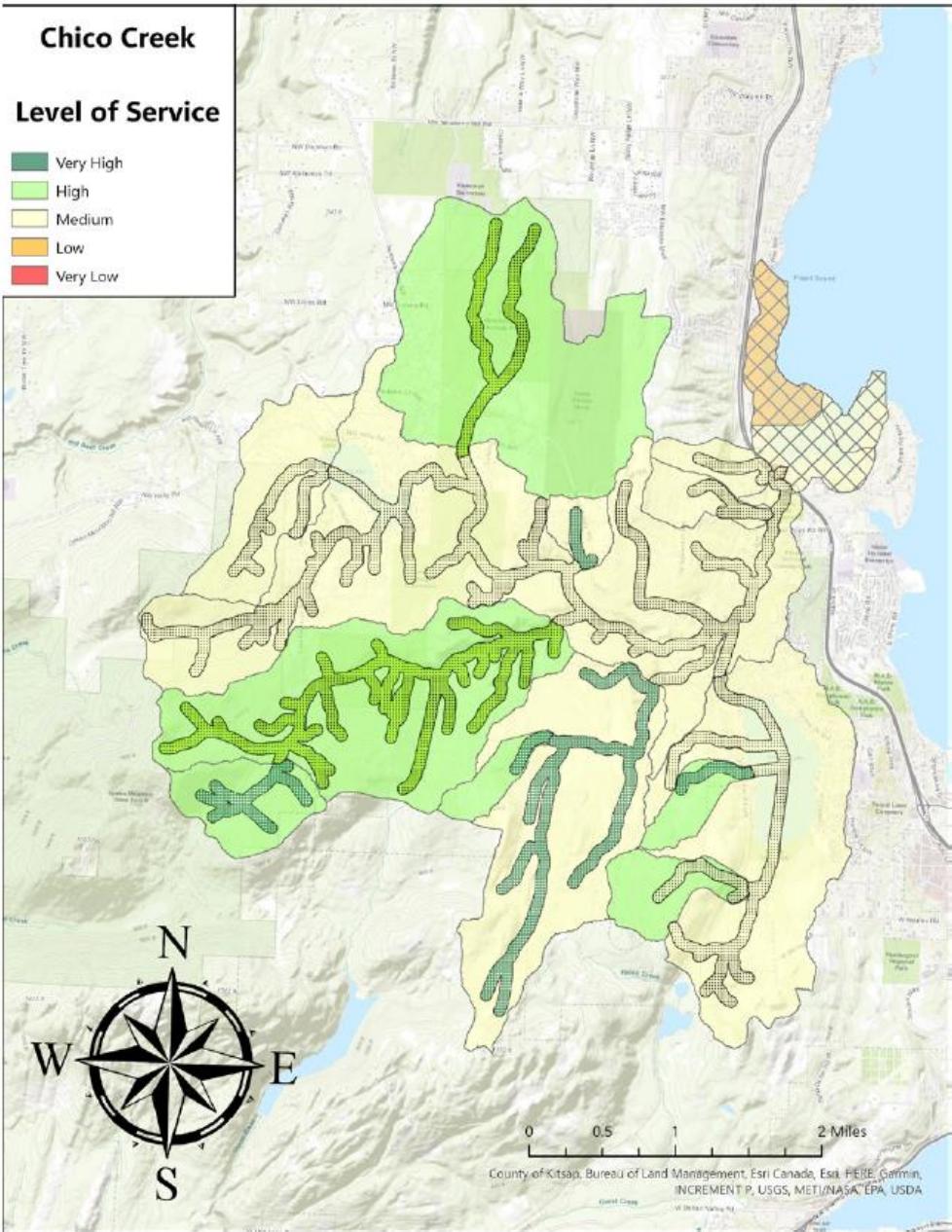


Chico Creek

Chico Creek

Level of Service

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low



Streams

Improve stream connectivity

- Remove 6 fish passage barriers on tributaries of Chico Creek and Wildcat Creek (three of which are County-owned).

Achievements: Four County-owned fish passage barriers are under consideration for correction in Dickerson Creek.

Increase riparian vegetation

- Restore 105.5 acres of riparian habitat along the main stem of Chico Creek and into Wildcat Lake.

Forests

Protect mature forests

- Protect 2,615 acres of mature forests (successional class).

Increase forest cover

- Expand forest cover restoration by restoring 494 acres of forest.

Marine Shorelines

Improve marine shoreline water quality

- Improve water quality in Chico Bay and improve the status of the shellfish harvest growing area from "prohibited" to "approved".

Achievements: The Kitsap Public Health District has been active in the Chico Bay area and recent water quality improvements may support reclassifying the shellfish growing area to "approved" in the near future.

Increase shoreline vegetation

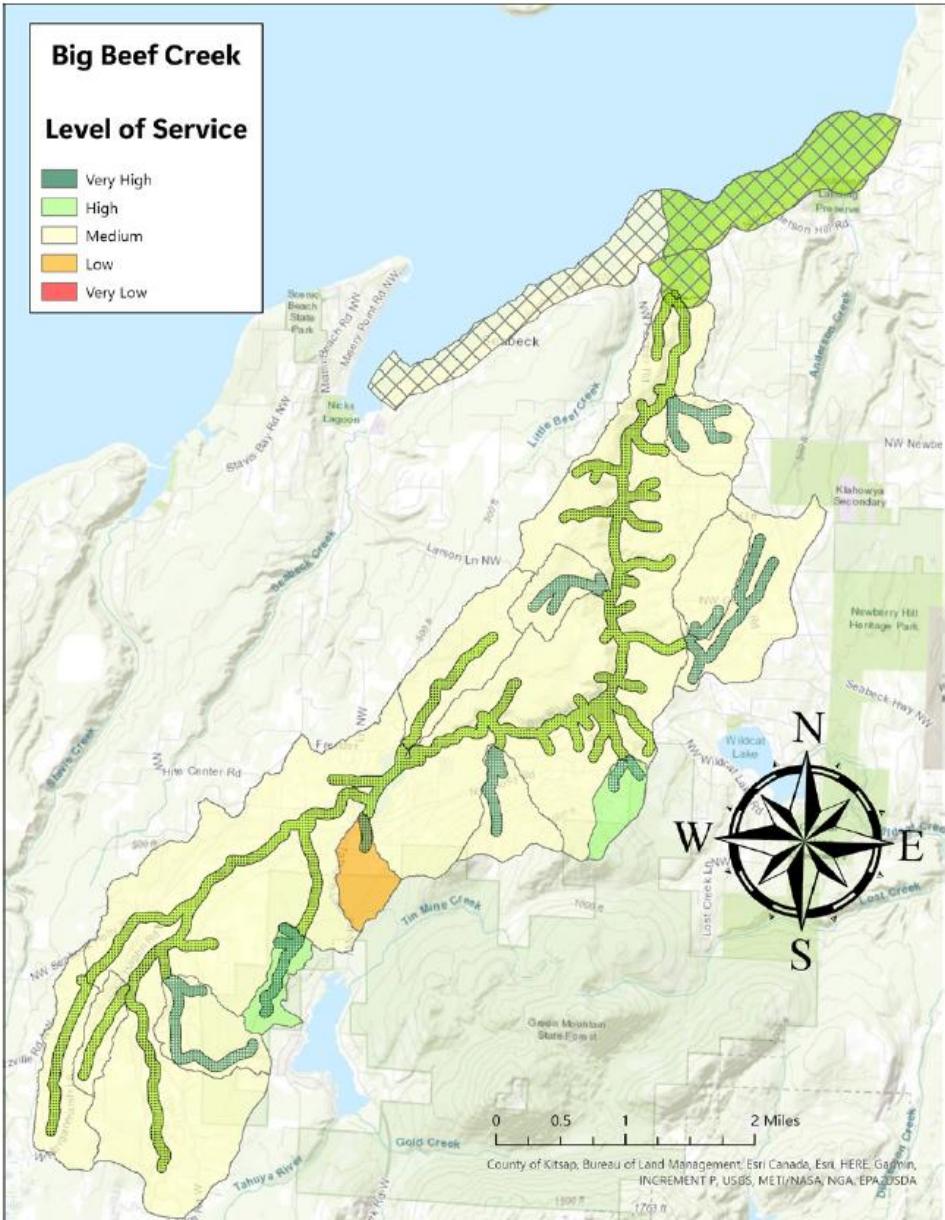
- Utilize the Pollution Identification Program (PIC) to identify and correct sources of pollution.
- Plant 2,937 feet of shoreline vegetation.

Decrease shoreline armoring

- Focus outreach to remove 2,886 feet of shoreline armoring to improve shoreline ecological function, improve forage fish habitat, and the ability to harvest shellfish.

Achievements: In partnership with the Suquamish Tribe, the County removed a wharf along the shoreline north of the Chico Creek outlet into Dyes Inlet.

Big Beef Creek



Streams

Improve stream connectivity

- Remove 2 full blockage fish passage barriers on tributaries to Big Beef Creek (none are County-owned). These barriers do not include the WDFW fish weir.

Increase riparian vegetation

- Plant 70.3 acres of riparian habitat in a tributary off Lake Symington.

Forests

Protect mature forests

- Protect 1,491 acres of existing forest stands by acquiring land and working with partners.

Achievements: WDFW added 451 acres transferred from DNR to the South Puget Sound Wildlife Area to protect forest cover as well as in-stream, floodplain, wetland, and riparian habitats.

Marine Shorelines

Remove shoreline armoring

- Remove half of the shoreline armoring (4,021ft) by working with other Kitsap County departments and partners and conducting outreach to private landowners (partially owned by Kitsap County along Seabeck Highway).

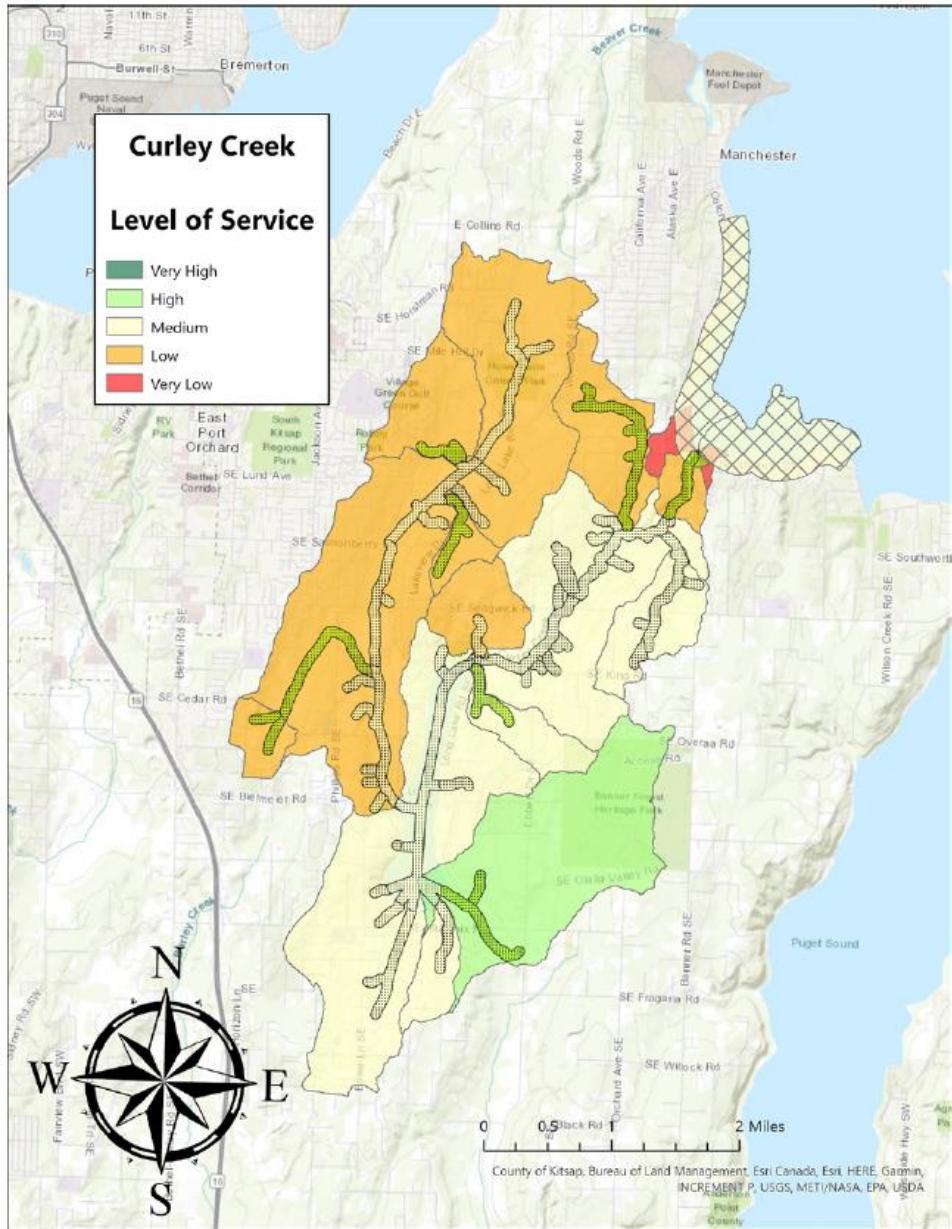
Achievements: KNRAMP has worked with Shore Friendly to conduct targeted outreach to shoreline homeowners with armoring along this stretch of Hood Canal.

Improve shoreline water quality status

- Plant shoreline vegetation in areas where shoreline armor is removed.
- Work with partners to ensure water quality standards reflect current data and determine if shellfish harvesting classification can be improved from "prohibited" to "conditional."
- If needed, utilize the Pollution Identification Program (PIC) to identify and remove pollution sources.

Achievements: Engagement with the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) confirmed that Big Beef Bay is not monitored for shellfish harvest as there has not been a desire to harvest shellfish commercially in this bay. Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group (HCSEG) has a vested interest in updating Seabeck Highway to improve water access and cycling from hood canal into Big Beef Bay, which could open the bay for shellfish harvesting.

Curley Creek



Streams

Improve stream connectivity

- Remove 3 fish passage barriers in Salmonberry Creek (all three County-owned).

Increase riparian vegetation

- Plant 6,400 feet of riparian vegetation over four management units in Salmonberry Creek.

Forests

Protect mature forests

- Protect 757 acres of mature forests around Salmonberry Creek.

Increase forest cover

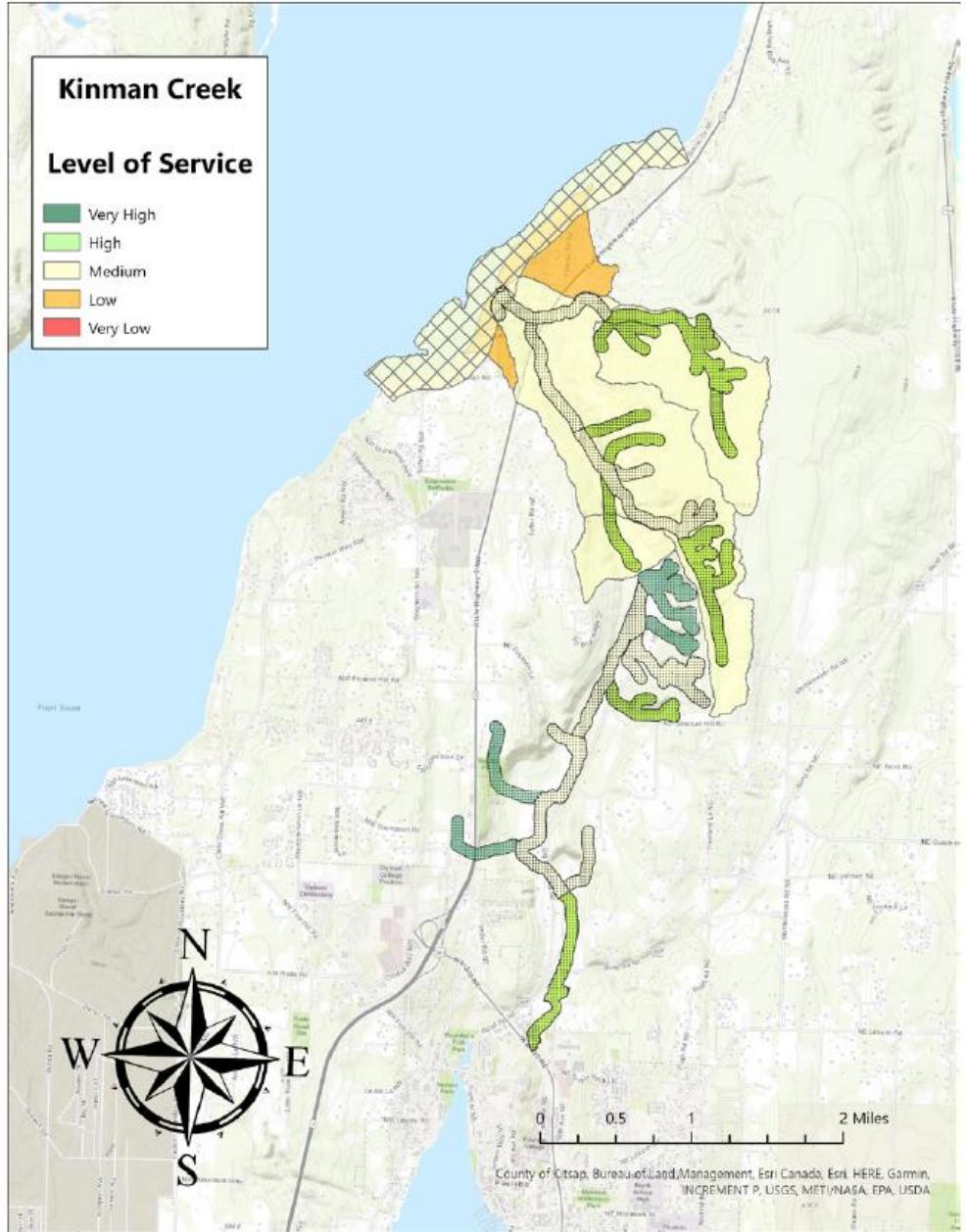
- Expand forest cover by 216 acres to increase habitat connectivity around Salmonberry Creek.

Marine Shorelines

Remove shoreline armoring

- Focus outreach to remove 10,200 feet of shoreline armoring across two management units by working with partners and incentivizing and educating landowners.

Kinman Creek



Streams

Improve stream connectivity

- Remove 11 full blockage fish passage barriers across six management units in Kinman Creek and the headwaters of Dogfish Creek (three of which are County-owned).

Forests

Protect mature forests

- Protect and/or acquire 215 acres of forest land to improve mature forest cover.

Increase forest cover

- Plant and/or protect 171 acres of forest land to increase overall forest cover and habitat connectivity.

Marine Shorelines

Remove shoreline armoring

- Focus outreach to remove 3,200 feet of shoreline armoring in one management unit by working with partners and incentivizing and educating landowners.