NOAA Restoration Center

OMB Approval No. 0648-0472

Community-based Restoration Program (CRP)

Expires 05/31/2009

Progress Report Narrative Format

I. Project Title Northwest Straits Regional Creosote Inventory and Removal Project

II. Reporting Period (7/1/2006-6/30/2008)

Semi-annual performance reports are required no later than 30 days following each 6-month period from the start date of the award; comprehensive final reports are due 90 days after the expiration of the award. Reporting periods start on the first day of a given month, and end on the last day of a given month.

III. Project Narrative (this section is required for the final comprehensive report only)

The project narrative should identify the *problems* that the project has addressed, describe short- and long-term *objectives and goals* and how they were met, and *explain the relevance* of the project to enhancing habitat and/or to benefiting living marine resources, including a description of any threatened or endangered species the project will benefit.

Historic uses of the Washington State shorelines and waterfronts have left innumerable amounts of creosote-laden pilings, now derelict and exposed to the forces of nature. As these old piers, docks, bulkheads, and log-booming structures wear away, they often are broken off during storms and high tide events, eventually washing up onto the beaches.

Abandoned pilings that work their way out of the sediment, along with other creosote-treated materials, wash up on the beaches as rogue logs and continue to leach harmful contaminants. This pollution source has sub-lethal and lethal effects on Pacific Herring reproduction, a major food source for migrating salmonids, including Chinook, at concentrations as low as 50 parts per billion (ppb) in the water column (Vines et al 2000). Leached creosote compounds float on the surface of the water where many eggs and larvae float and juvenile salmon forage.

Marine pilings are treated within 2 inches of the surface with about 20 pounds of creosote per cubic foot. One 16-inch, 40-foot long marine piling contains about 61 gallons of creosote. The creosote contained in these pilings has about 276 chemicals, many of which cause cancer, abnormalities, deformities, and death. When exposed to ultra-violet light, or sunshine, the chemicals in creosote become much more toxic and are more likely to leach from pilings. The creosote in logs and timbers contaminates water and can kill marine animals. In the marine environment, as little as 50 ppb of creosote is lethal to herring eggs and larvae.

Several agencies have recognized creosote as a contaminant of concern in the marine environment. The Puget Sound Action Team's State of the Sound 2004 report identified creosote as a pollutant of concern for water and submerged lands because it contains numerous polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) known to be toxic.

A recent contaminant assessment (CAP) for the San Juan National Wildlife Refuge complex recommended monitoring and removal of creosoted debris:

> Similar to the other Refuges located in marine environments, incidental and occasional deposition of creosote-treated wood debris occurs and was observed on some of the Refuge lands during field reconnaissance. These potential sources of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) should be monitored for and removed if possible to prevent this type of contaminant from impacting Refuge resources."--Contaminant Assessment Process, Final CAP Report for San Juan Islands NWR.

Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Northwest Straits Commission are partners in a Regional Creosote Inventory and Removal Program, an on-going effort to identify and remove creosote-laden wood materials from beaches throughout the seven northern counties of Puget Sound. This regional program was developed in response to concerns about high accumulations of rogue creosote debris on beaches throughout the region and is modeled after highly successful pilot projects that occurred in Whatcom, Island, and Skagit counties. These pilot projects demonstrated several important lessons:

- large amounts of creosote debris laden with toxic chemicals occur in shoreline areas used extensively by humans and a variety of fish and wildlife species;
- removing rogue creosote materials can be done safely and in a cost effective manner using a combination of volunteers and professional crews;
- shoreline residents and land managers are concerned about long-term effects of creosote leaching and the impacts to fish and wildlife species in sensitive shoreline areas and are looking for assistance to remove it.

For this project, we proposed to remove creosote debris from marine shoreline habitats and marine protected areas throughout the northwest straits region. Five early action sites with known large accumulations of creosote debris were identified: Lake Hancock estuary, Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge, San Juan National Historic Park, Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve, and Spencer Spit State Park. Collectively these sites provide habitat for Caspian and arctic terns, forage fish (surf smelt and sand lance), juvenile Dungeness crab, black brant, salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, shorebirds and a variety of waterfowl. These early action sites are already protected sites that are recognized for their valuable marine habitats. We anticipated removing approximately 300 tons of contaminated debris from approximately 300 acres.

We also proposed to expand our volunteer network to locate and measure creosote debris at other shoreline sites. A centralized database, located at DNR was to store information regarding location and quantity of creosote and other treated wood debris. We proposed to inventory approximately 200 miles of shoreline and to monitor the re-occurrence of rogue creosote and treated wood debris at shorelines where removal operations occurred previously.

Goals: short term, long term, broad scope:

Our short term goals were 1) to identify and remove creosote debris on the shorelines of the Northwest Straits region starting in areas where we have organizational capacity and interest to recruit and train volunteers for inventory work; 2) to work with land managers to remove large accumulations of creosote debris in sensitive marine protected areas; 3) to provide information to interested citizens and shoreline landowners about the project and why it's significant and 4) to develop a database that shows accumulations of the debris before removal efforts and re-accumulations over time.

Our long term goals were: 1) to better educate shoreline landowners about the proper use of creosote and it's threats to the marine environment in order to minimize future accumulations of creosote debris on Northwest Straits shorelines; 2) to encourage public agencies to reduce their use of creosote in the marine environment and develop a system to regularly survey shorelines for re-accumulations; 3) to reduce the overall exposure of PAH's and other toxics to marine fish and wildlife and 4) to provide a model program that can be transferable to other areas.

Restoration Measurements (acreage rehabilitated):

Five early action sites comprise over 300 acres of pocket estuaries and sensitive shorelines that will be cleared of creosote debris. We estimated that an additional 200 miles of shoreline would be inventoried for creosote debris and approximately 300 tons of creosote and other treated wood debris would be removed from the early action and priority sites along the shoreline. We intended to involve approximately 100 volunteers contributing an estimated 500 hours of volunteer labor and reach dozens of private shoreline landowners with education and outreach materials.

IV. Methodology

Describe the methodology used to undertake on-the-ground activities during this reporting period to achieve the project goals and objectives, including the specific techniques and materials used.

Volunteer training and survey methods:

DNR, Northwest Straits Initiative staff and WSU Beach Watcher coordinators provided training to a variety of volunteers. Volunteers were trained to survey for and tag creosote debris on publicly accessible shorelines. Most trained volunteers were participants in the WSU Beach Watcher Program. Participants in a United Way community Day of Caring event in Snohomish County were trained to survey creosote debris near Everett, Washington.

The training program included creosote and other pressure treated wood identification, safety issues and standardized data collection methods. The training sessions are conducted in classroom and field sessions.

Volunteers were trained to work in pairs, walk the shoreline to record the location of individual creosoted materials with a GPS unit, then measure and tag the debris. Observations of derelict creosote structures might also be included in this inventory for future reference.

Survey methods changed over the course of the project. Initially, surveys were conducted on beaches and the data was on hand for removal operations sometime in the future. We learned that materials move around from beach to beach during storm events. In response, now surveys are conducted during spring and summer months or when projects can be planned shortly after the survey.

Removal methods:

Removal methods included one or a combination of the following: hand hauling, tracked crawler crane, boat and barge, or helicopter. The following factors were weighed to determine the appropriate method: (1) proximity of the site to roads; (2) total site(s) acreage and continuity; (3) availability of a staging area; (4) energy of the system; (5) permitting requirements to protect species and habitats of concern; and (6) complexity of the site, i.e. safety considerations for crews.

Four of the six removal operations involved helicopters lifting debris from a beach collection point. Two operations involved flat-bottom boats towing logs to a collection point for helicopter removal. Two removal operation involved hand-hauling debris off the beach to a collection point where it was loaded by crane into a container for transport to disposal facilities.

Beach debris was surveyed and tagged prior to removal operations.

All debris collected off of the beach was transported, either by hand, barge, helicopter, or crane to designated staging areas. Generally, materials smaller than four feet in length were placed into cargo bags while longer materials were choked with a rope and lifted directly by hand, helicopter, or crane. Helicopters could carry loads up to 1,000 pounds at a time.

At Jakle's Lagoon, two flat bottom boats were equipped with electric motors to navigate through the lagoon to locate and collect the treated debris. Crews used the boats to tow debris to one side of the lagoon for the safest access point for subsequent helicopter removal.

Collected debris was consolidated at a pre-specified location and placed into containers for transport via railcar to a special waste disposal site located in Klickitat County in Eastern Washington.

A number of work windows were put in place during permitting to ensure the removal operations would not adversely affect protected species.

V. Results/Progress to Date

Describe in sufficient detail the status of the project (planning/design, implementation, monitoring, complete) in terms of progress and results achieved during the reporting period. This should include information such as the actual acreage that were restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative), and how this measurement was determined; projected acreage yet to be restored with CRP funds; miles of stream that were opened or will be opened for fish passage; lessons learned during this reporting

period; challenges or potential roadblocks to future progress; and an updated timeline of remaining tasks needed to complete project.

Short term goals:

1) *to identify and remove creosote debris on the shorelines of the Northwest Straits region starting in areas where we have organizational capacity and interest to recruit and train volunteers for inventory work* – Surveys were conducted using trained volunteers along 180 miles of Puget Sound shoreline. See attached map.

2) *to work with land managers to remove large accumulations of creosote debris in sensitive marine protected areas* – Large accumulations of debris were removed from lands managed by the U.S. Navy, Department of the Interior, State Parks, and Island County Parks Department in partnership with land managers at those sites.

3) *to provide information to interested citizens and shoreline landowners about the project and why it's significant* – Land managers were provided information about surveying for creosote debris and its potential dangers to marine life. Shoreline property owners were given information about creosote on the beach through the Shore Stewards Program newsletter. See attached newsletter article.

4) *to develop a database that shows accumulations of the debris before removal efforts and re-accumulations over time* – A GIS-based database is housed at DNR. The database contains all data on surveyed beaches, as well as removal results.

Long-term goals:

1) *to better educate shoreline landowners about the proper use of creosote and its threats to the marine environment in order to minimize future accumulations of creosote debris on Northwest Straits shorelines* – Shoreline property owners were given information about creosote on the beach through the Shore Stewards Program newsletter. See attached newsletter article.

2) *to encourage public agencies to reduce their use of creosote in the marine environment and develop a system to regularly survey shorelines for re-accumulations* – the following agencies and organizations have received information about creosote in the marine environment and alternatives to its use: Washington State Parks, City of Bainbridge Island, City of Seattle, Port of Seattle, Tulalip Tribe, Lummi Nation, Nooksack Tribe, The Nature Conservancy (a large shoreline land owner in parts of Puget Sound), WSU Beach Watchers, EarthCorps

3) *to reduce the overall exposure of PAH's and other toxics to marine fish and wildlife* – More than 700 tons of toxic beach debris have been removed, thus decreasing the exposure of PAH's and other toxic materials to marine life.

4) *to provide a model program that can be transferable to other areas* – The program is currently expanding throughout the Puget Sound area. Information on replicating the program outside of Washington State is available upon request.

Restoration measurements:

Five early action sites comprise over 300 acres of pocket estuaries and sensitive shorelines that will be cleared of creosote debris. We estimate that an additional 200 miles of shoreline will be inventoried for creosote debris and approximately 300 tons of creosote and other treated wood debris will be removed from the early action and priority sites along the shoreline. We will involve approximately 100 volunteers contributing an estimated 500 hours of volunteer labor and reach dozens of private shoreline landowners with education and outreach materials.

Surveys for creosote debris:

Surveys have been conducted along 180 miles of shoreline, including resurveying some areas after initial removal operations.

Creosote debris removals:

Removals have been accomplished at the following six sites:

Location	Date	Tons removed	Methods
Lake Hancock	August 2006	140	Helicopter
Dungeness Spit Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	Oct. 2006	268*	Helicopter
Fort Ebey State Park & Ebey's Landing	Sept. & Oct. 2008	38.47	Helicopter
American Camp Nat'l Historic Park	Oct. 2008	137.75	Helicopter, flat-bottom boats
Fort Flagler State Park & Fort Worden State Park	April 2008	117.14	Helicopter
Monroe's Landing County Park	May 2008	18.49	Hand hauling
Total		719.85	

*A more accurate report of tons removed at Dungeness Spit was received after the project progress report for that period. Tons removed were underreported initially.

Lake Hancock, and Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge – August and October, 2006

Lake Hancock estuary, located in Greenbank, Island County, comprises approximately 300 acres of highly protected emergent salt marsh, freshwater marsh, lagoon, mudflats, and forested bog and scrub-shrub wetland. Designated as a nature preserve, it is closed to the general public. Most of this area is under the jurisdiction of the US Navy. The Nature Conservancy and DNR also have jurisdiction over small portions of the estuary and tidelands. In August, 2006, **140 tons** of debris was removed at Lake Hancock estuary.

Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge, located west of Sequim in Clallam County, was set-aside in 1915 as a refuge, preserve, and breeding ground for native birds. The diversified ecosystem of Dungeness and Graveyard Spits consist of sandy beaches, protected bays, eelgrass and kelp beds, and mudflats and provides habitat for a range of species in addition to the 244 species of birds the refuge was set aside to protect. Chinook, chum, bull trout and other salmonids migrate along the shores and utilize the eelgrass beds of the protected bays. Other saltwater fish found in the refuge include starry flounder, English sole, sculpins, and surf smelt. A Caspian tern colony occurs here adjacent to the wood-filled lagoon targeted for creosote removal. **268 tons** of debris were removed from Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge in October, 2006.

These removals were paid for with matching funds from DNR and Washington Department of Ecology Coastal Protection Fund grants. Categorical exemptions from ESA permitting were received for these sites.

Fort Ebey State Park and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve – September and October 2008

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve encompasses a mixture of federal, state, county and private property, all managed in a way that preserves its historic essence. Within the 25 square mile historical reserve are 22 miles of shoreline bounded by high feeder bluffs and cobble beaches on one side and lowland lagoons on the other. The intertidal zone and shoreline kelp beds along Admiralty Inlet provide feeding habitat for gulls, ducks, shorebirds and raptors, orcas and sea lions, as well as calving areas for harbor seals. Penn Cove, located in the northeast zone of the Reserve, is home to commercial and recreational shellfish harvesting for mussels, clams and crabs.

Beach debris inventories were conducted at Fort Ebey State Park by State Parks staff in the spring of 2006, and debris accumulations were verified by DNR staff during the summer of 2007 prior to project planning. Removal operations occurred on Whidbey Island at Fort Ebey and Ebey's Landing State Parks from September 24 through October 3, 2007. **38.47 tons** were removed from 4.5 miles of shoreline. Staging and helicopter work began September 24, 2007, and was completed by September 26.

DNR Recreation and fire crews identified and staged materials along the beach in preparation for HiLine Helicopters to lift the debris. Frantz Construction, a local Whidbey Island contractor, was hired to cut materials and load containers for transportation and disposal, and all work was completed by October 3, 2007.

The project was initially planned to cover only Fort Ebey State Park, but was expanded to Ebey's Landing, the site of a 2005 project, when additional materials were discovered there. Morning fog delayed the first day of flying, but allowed for more debris to be identified and prepped.

American Camp National Historic Park – October 2008

San Juan National Historical Park, American Camp, consists of three saltwater lagoons and over one mile of shoreline. The lagoons are seasonally inundated by higher tides and winter storms. Jackle's Lagoon is regularly used as a study and monitoring site by Friday Harbor Labs of the University of Washington. Third Lagoon which is partially owned and managed by DNR has been set aside as a Natural Resource Conservation Area due to its rich ecological nature. There is an active bald eagle's nest at American Camp and the shoreline is an active feeding area. Southern resident orcas are frequently seen feeding in waters adjacent to American Camp and the area is known as a migratory corridor for Chinook salmon (which the orcas are feeding on).

Contaminated beach debris identification and staging occurred from October 22 through October 25; helicopter operations took place on October 29 and 30, 2007. The removal, which resulted in **137.75 tons** of debris, was conducted within Old Town and Jakle's lagoons along Fourth of July Beach on the Griffin Bay side; and also along South Beach from Alaska Packers Rock to Cattle Point.

Washington Conservation Corp (WCC) and wild land firefighters from Washington Department of Natural Resource's (DNR) Northwest Region and Pacific Cascade Region's WCC crew identified and staged materials along the beach in preparation for HiLine Helicopters to lift the debris to two designated upland locations. In Jakle's Lagoon, two flat bottom boats were equipped with electric motors to navigate through the lagoon seeking the treated debris. Crews used the boats to tow debris to one side of the lagoon for the safest access point for the helicopter the following week. While collecting materials along South Beach, crews also found a large balled up fishing net which had become entrained in the logs and gravel on the beach. The net was removed and disposed of along with the creosote debris.

Fort Flagler State Park and Fort Worden State Park – April 21-25, 2008

65.23 tons of debris were removed from Fort Flagler State Park. 52.91 tons were removed from Fort Worden State Park. Both these parks are in Jefferson County.

Removals were conducted over three days using established contractors. Helicopters were employed to move large logs off of the beach. DNR staff coordinated the operations and oversaw all aspects of the removals. Volunteers donated 25 hours at $15.00/four for survey and tagging work. 64.23 tons or debris were removed from Fort Flagler and 52.91 tons were removed from Fort Worden. A total of **117.14 tons** were removed at a total cost of $325.00/ton.

Monroe's Landing County Park – May 19-22, 2008

18.49 tons of debris were removed from Monroe's Landing in Island County.
Removals were conducted over three days using established contractors. DNR staff coordinated the operations and oversaw all aspects of the removals. Volunteers donated 6 hours at $15.00/hour for survey and tagging work. 18.49 tons of debris were removed at a total cost of $676.00/ton removed.

A total of 719.85 tons of contaminated debris were removed from local beaches during this project, far exceeding the anticipated 300 tons of debris removed at the time this project was proposed for funding.

Due to site complexities and high visitor usage, DNR was unable to complete removals at Spencer Spit State Park during the grant period. This site is scheduled to be completed October 27-29, 2009 with state funds.

Community and volunteer involvement:

144 volunteers donated 384.5 hours either by surveying and tagging, assisting with removal operations, or training for future surveying activity.

Dissemination to public, shoreline landowners, and public agencies:

The City of Mukilteo responded to a Beach Watchers notification that a large creosote-laden log was on the beach of the city's only public beach access point. Working with DNR, the City and the volunteer successfully removed the log and it was appropriately disposed of.

VI. Monitoring and Maintenance Activities

Describe any monitoring and maintenance that has taken place during the reporting period and/or procedures that are being used to evaluate the relative success of the project in achieving its goals and objectives. When will monitoring results become available?

Inventory Training Evaluation:

Procedural methods for conducting inventories were evaluated with each training session and subsequent survey. Based on relevant feedback from participants, methods and tools were modified and adapted to produce the most streamlined and efficient inventory process.

Procedures have been adapted in recognition that beach debris moves around after storms. Therefore, rather than surveying large stretches of beach without removals planned, only beaches where removals are planned in the near future are surveyed. This avoids the need to resurvey beaches after storms.

Post-Removal Evaluation and Monitoring:

Repeat surveys were conducted on removal sites at Ebey's Landing and the west side of central Whidbey Island.

Surveys have covered 180 miles over the project period. Volunteer Beach Watchers from Island County covered the entire Camano Island shoreline, finding large concentrations so creosote debris. DNR has removed much of the debris found at Cama Beach State Park (not part of this project), but the rest of Camano Island has not benefited from removal activities.

VII. Community Involvement

Describe community support and any public involvement in the project that has occurred during the reporting period, including the specific roles of volunteers in project activities.

Date	Location	Activity	# Volunteers	Total hours
Summer 2006	Jetty Island, Snohomish	Surveys and tagging	70 – US Navy and WSU Beach Watchers (BW)	208
Spring 2007	Island	Training and surveys	20 BW	50
Spring 2007	Jefferson	Training and surveys	10 BW	20
Spring 2008	Whatcom	Survey/tagging training	12 BW	18
Spring 2008	Snohomish	Survey/tagging training	13 BW	19.5
Spring 2008	San Juan	Survey/tagging training	12 BW	18
Spring 2008	Skagit	Survey/tagging training	12 BW	18
Spring 2008	Fort Worden/Fort Flagler	Survey and tagging for removal	5 BW	25
Spring 2008	Monroe's Landing	Survey and tagging for removal	1 BW	6
Spring 2008	Mukilteo Lighthouse Park	Removal of large creosote log	1 BW	2
Total			144	384.5

In summer 2006, 110 volunteers from Skagit, Snohomish, Island, and Whatcom counties were trained to identify and survey creosote and treated wood in conjunction with a *spartina* survey program being conducted by People for Puget Sound. These volunteers contributed 934 hours of non-matching in-kind service for training and surveys. These hours are not included as part of the deliverables for this report.

In summer of 2006, approximately 70 volunteers from the US Navy and the WSU Skagit and Snohomish County Beach Watcher Programs were trained in creosote identification in Snohomish and Skagit counties by DNR and Northwest Straits Commission staff. Snohomish County volunteers conducted surveys identifying creosote debris on Jetty Island prior to removal operations there. This removal was not part of this grant project and the volunteer hours are not included as part of the deliverables for this report.

Beach Watcher volunteers assisted with surveys, tagging, and removals at Camano Island, Dungeness Spit, Fort Worden and Fort Flagler State Parks, Monroe's Landing County Park, and Mukilteo Lighthouse Park.

Presentations to new Washington State University Beach Watcher classes serve to introduce the issues of creosote as well as recruit new volunteers for conducting inventories and assisting with beach removals. Presentations cover basic information about toxicity of creosote in our marine and estuarine waters, as well as introducing survey and removal procedures. During this project presentations were provided to Beach Watcher classes in Jefferson County, Skagit County, San Juan County, Whatcom county, Island County, and Snohomish County.

VIII. Outreach Activities

Describe any outreach or educational activities (e.g. training, brochures, videos, press releases or public events) related to the project that has occurred during the reporting period.

King County's KIRO TV covered the Jetty Island debris removal operation. Ginny Broadhurst, NWSC Marine Program Coordinator, and Stef Frenzl, Snohomish County Marine Steward, were interviewed on air. Coverage was played on the evening news throughout the Puget Sound region.

Presentations have been conducted for community volunteer groups to introduce the program as well as recruit volunteers for future surveys of beaches. These presentations have occurred for new training classes of the Skagit, Snohomish, and San Juan County WSU Beach Watchers and at the Island County WSU Beach Watchers annual conference, Sound Waters.

A poster highlighting the project was presented at the National Estuary Restoration Conference held in New Orleans in December 2006.

A presentation was given at the Georgia Basin/ Puget Sound Research Conference held in Vancouver, B.C. in March, 2007.

A press release was issued for a removal conducted at Jackson Beach in San Juan County. This removal was not paid for with federal funds or matching funds for this project, but its publicity served to strengthen this project by informing the public about the problem of contaminated wood debris and building support for removal operations. An article about the removal appeared in the San Juan Islander on February 20, 2007.

A press release was issued by the National Parks Service for the removal at American Camp.

A video of some removal operations was highlighted on the NOAA Marine Debris Program webpage.
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/projects_programs/crp/partners_funding/callforprojects2.html

A display board outlining the program background and outreach materials were available to the public at a public meeting in Everett that covered the issues of Puget Sound and the Puget Sound Partnership.

A presentation was given on Bainbridge Island in November, 2007. Tracy Collier from NOAA, Paul Dinnel from Shannon Point Marine Center, Doris Small from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Ken Brooks an independent consultant, discussed the ecological and toxicological impacts of creosote in marine and estuarine environments.

DNR hosts a webpage devoted to the issue of creosote contaminated debris in the aquatic environment. Summaries of removal operations are included, as are photo montages and statistics of various removal operations of this project.

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/AquaticClean-UpRestoration/Pages/aqr_aquatic_clean_restoration.aspx

A newsletter article about creosote-contaminated beach debris was distributed to 120 shoreline property owners in Whatcom County through the WSU Shore Stewards Program. This program is designed specifically for shoreline property owners and involves extensive education and participation in environmentally sensitive property management practices. The article is attached.

IX. Supporting Materials

Please include any supporting materials relating to the project, such as articles/news clippings, project photographs (before, during, and after--high resolution images on CD ROM are appreciated), project maps, related web sites, and evidence of NOAA Community-based Restoration Program support (e.g. photographs of signs at project sites, funding credit on outreach materials, press releases with complete program name, etc.)

Photo montages with removal statistics are provided on the DNR website. Attached is a pdf of those images.

All other supporting materials were sent with corresponding project progress reports.

X. Funding Information (Cash and In-kind)

1. Itemized Budget table (similar to example below) showing expenses incurred during the reporting period, for both NOAA funds and matching contributions, as follows. Budget categories should correspond to those described in the approved proposal.

Budget Category (e.g. personnel, supplies, contractual, etc.)	NOAA Funds	Matching Contributions	Total Expense	Nature (cash or in-kind) and Source of Match
Personnel - WSU	$8,955.40		$8955.40	
Personnel – DNR		$38,524.76	$38,524.76	Staff support – DNR in-kind
Personnel – Removal crews	$12,038.00	$20,447.82	$32,485.82	Removal crews – DNR cash
Personnel – Parks Dept.		$1,800.00	$1,800.00	Staff support - WA Parks Dept. in-kind
Volunteer hours		$4,785.00	$4,785.00	319 donated hours at $15.00/hr
Equipment	$5,461.43	$733.04	$6,194.47	Supplies purchase – DNR cash
Removal costs Surveying	$70,000.00	$127,317.00	$197,317.00	Contracted removal crews –DNR cash

Contracts*				
Indirect	$15,045.17		$15,045.17	
Total	$111,500.00	$193,607.62	$305,107.62	

2. Budget Narrative: Briefly describe expenditures by category and explain any differences between actual and scheduled expenditures. Include documentation of volunteer hours and in-kind donations.

Personnel:

A total of $20,993.40 was spent on personnel. $8,955.40 was paid to Washington State University for Beach Watcher coordinator staff time. $12,038 was paid to DNR to pay for conservation corps crews for removal operations.

A total of $66,003.58 worth of in-kind personnel costs were contributed to the project. DNR contributed $38,524.76 of in-kind staff work. DNR staff conducted six major removal operations, coordinating contracting and logistics as well as training Beach Watchers and other volunteers in surveying protocol. DNR also paid $20,447.82 in cash to the Washington Conservation Corps for crews to assist in removals. Washington State Parks staff contributed $1,800 worth of staff support for the removals at Fort Worden and Fort Flagler State Parks.

$4,785 worth of volunteer hours was donated at a rate of $15/hour. 70 volunteers donated 208 hours for training and inventorying activities at Jetty Island. 31 volunteer hours were donated for surveying activities for removals at Fort Worden and Fort Flagler and Monroe's Landing. 40 volunteers spent two hours each being trained for surveying techniques. Most of the volunteers were WSU Beach Watchers.

$2,400 worth of non-matching in-kind was donated by the Northwest Straits Commission in staff work provided to assist with permitting issues at the beginning of the project. US Navy contributed in-kind staff support for permit development and processing and on-site staff support during removal operations at Lake Hancock.

Removal costs:

$70,000 was paid to DNR for removal costs associated with removal operations at Fort Ebey's Landing (December 2007) and American Camp (March 2008).

$127,317 of cash in-kind was paid by DNR for removal costs, including removal contractors and debris disposal.

Equipment:

$5,461.43 was spent on equipment and supplies, including twelve handheld GPS units used for surveying creosote debris prior to removal operations.

DNR spent $733.04 of cash in-kind on supplies for removal operations.

Indirect costs:

$15,045.43 has been expended for indirect costs of the Northwest Straits Foundation.

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OMB Approval No. 0648-0472
Expires 05/31/2009

Project Data Form

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**
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Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006

Project Location

City: **Greenbank**
County: **Island** State: **WA** Zip Code: **98253**
Congressional District(s): **2**
Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach):
Land Ownership (check one): Public: Private: Both: **X**

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord): **122.591944°W**
Latitude (Y-coord): **48.113611° N**
Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin: **NA (Puget Sound basin)**
Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Lake Hancock**
Project Start Date: **August 14, 2006** Project End Date: **August 25, 2006**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: Volunteer Hours:

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:

140 tons of creosote contaminated wood debris were removed using a helicopter and cranes.
List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)

DNR contributed personnel and cash in-kind support. US Navy contributed in-kind for permit development and processing and on-site staff support during removal operations.
If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:

The US Navy completed a biological assessment and issued a NEPA categorical exclusion for the project. An Island County shoreline exemption permit was issued. This project was paid for using state funds. All federal funds for debris removal are on hold pending federal permits.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

List the habitat type(s) and acres restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative) and remainder to be restored/enhanced/protected or created (projected) with CRP funds by the end date of the award. If the project restores fish passage, list the stream miles opened upstream and downstream for fish access. Actual and Projected columns should add up to the total(s) for acreage to be restored with CRP funds indicated in the approved proposal.

Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Emergent salt marsh, freshwater marsh, lagoon, mudflats, forested bog and scrub-shrub wetland				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship):

Improved water quality and improved nearshore habitat.
List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus

and species):

1. **Chinook salmon**
2. **Coho salmon**
3. **Pink salmon**
4. **Chum salmon**
5. **Sockeye salmon**
6. **Bald eagle**
7. **Bull trout**
8. **Dungeness crab**
9.
10.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Report Prepared By: Joan Drinkwin_____ November 28, 2006
Signature Date

Please send semi-annual and final progress reports and supporting materials to:

NOAA Restoration Center F/HC3
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
ATTN: NOAA Community-based Restoration Program Progress Reports

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Questions? Please call 301-713-0174 and ask to speak with NOAA Community-based Restoration Program staff

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NOAA Restoration Center
Community-based Restoration Program (CRP)

OMB Approval No. 0648-0472
Expires 05/31/2009

Project Data Form

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**
Contact Title: **Marine Program Coordinator**
Organization (Grantee): **Northwest Straits Commission**
Street Address: **10441 Bayview Edison Rd**
City: **Mount Vernon** State: **WA** Zip: **98273**
Phone: **360-428-1064** Fax:
E-mail: **Broadhurst@nwstraits.org**
Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006

Project Location

City: **Sequim**
County: **Clallam** State: **WA** Zip Code: **98382**
Congressional District(s): **6**
Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach):
Land Ownership (check one): Public: **X** Private: Both:

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord): 123.146ºW
Latitude (Y-coord): 48.175ºN
Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin: **Dungeness**
Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge**
Project Start Date: **9/25/06** Project End Date: **11/17/06**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: Volunteer Hours:

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:

268 tons of creosote contaminated wood debris were removed from the salt-water lagoon. Removal was accomplished using a helicopter and cranes.

List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)

DNR provided coordination for the removal, contributing cash and personnel.

If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:

Permits were not required. This project was paid for using state funds. All federal funds for debris removal are on hold pending federal permits.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

List the habitat type(s) and acres restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative) and remainder to be restored/enhanced/protected or created (projected) with CRP funds by the end date of the award. If the project restores fish passage, list the stream miles opened upstream and downstream for fish access. Actual and Projected columns should add up to the total(s) for acreage to be restored with CRP funds indicated in the approved proposal.

Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Sandy beach, salt-water lagoon, mudflats				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship):

Improved water quality; improved nearshore habitat; increased awareness.

List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus and species):

1. **Seabirds (244 species)**
2. **Caspian tern colony**
3. **Chinook salmon**
4. **Chum salmon**
5. **Bull trout**
6. **Starry flounder**
7. **English sole**
8. **Sculpin**
9. **Surf smelt**
10.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Report Prepared By: **Joan Drinkwin** **November 28, 2006**
Signature Date

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**
Contact Title: **Director**
Organization (Grantee): **Northwest Straits Commission**
Street Address: **10441 Bayview Edison Rd**
City: **Mount Vernon** State: **WA** Zip: **98273**
Phone: **360-428-1064** Fax:
E-mail: **Broadhurst@nwstraits.org**
Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: Ocotber 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Project Location Ebey's Landing and Fort Ebey State Parks

City: **Coupeville**

County: **Island** State: **WA** Zip Code:

Congressional District(s): **2**

Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach):

Land Ownership (check one): Public: **X** Private: Both:

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord):

Latitude (Y-coord):

Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin:

Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet**

Project Start Date: **September 24, 2007** Project End Date: **October 3, 2007**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: Volunteer Hours:

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:
A total of 38.47 tons of treated debris were removed from approximately 4.5 miles of shoreline.
List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)
DNR staff planned and implemented the removal. Representatives from NOAA provided photographic support of the project.
If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:
ESA Consultation was completed in April 2007. State permits were acquired prior to that date. A number of work windows are in place to protect listed and vulnerable species and habitat.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

List the habitat type(s) and acres restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative) and remainder to be restored/enhanced/protected or created (projected) with CRP funds by the end date of the award. If the project restores fish passage, list the stream miles opened upstream and downstream for fish access. Actual and Projected columns should add up to the total(s) for acreage to be restored with CRP funds indicated in the approved proposal.

Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Sandy beach				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship): Improved water quality

Improved water quality; improved nearshore habitat; increased awareness.
List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus and species):

1. **Seabirds (244 species)**
2. **Caspian tern colony**
3. **Chinook salmon**
4. **Chum salmon**
6. **Starry flounder**
7. **English sole**
8. **Sculpin**
9. **Surf smelt**

5. **Bull trout** 10.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1. **Future ground inventories are planned for fall 2008**
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Report Prepared By: **Joan Drinkwin** **4/21/2008**
Signature Date

Please send semi-annual and final progress reports and supporting materials to:

NOAA Restoration Center F/HC3
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
ATTN: NOAA Community-based Restoration Program Progress Reports

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NOAA Restoration Center OMB Approval No. 0648-0472

Community-based Restoration Program (CRP)

Expires 05/31/2009

Project Data Form

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**

Contact Title: **Director**

Organization (Grantee): **Northwest Straits Commission**

Street Address: **10441 Bayview Edison Rd**

City: **Mount Vernon** State: **WA** Zip: **98273**

Phone: **360-428-1064** Fax:

E-mail: **Broadhurst@nwstraits.org**

Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: Ocotber 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Project Location American Camp National Historic Park

City: **Friday Harbor**

County: **San Juan** State: **WA** Zip Code:

Congressional District(s): **2**

Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach): bordered on one side by Griffin Bay and the other by South Beach and Cattle Point on San Juan Island

Land Ownership (check one): Public: **X** Private: Both:

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord):

Latitude (Y-coord):

Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin:

Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Puget Sound**

Project Start Date: **October 22, 2007** Project End Date: **October 30, 2008**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: Volunteer Hours:

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:
A total of 137.75 tons of treated debris were removed from approximately 3.9 miles of shoreline and the two lagoons.
List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)
DNR staff planned and implemented the removal while the Northwest Straits Foundation provided grant management and outreach support. Representatives from NOAA provided photographic support of the project.
If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:
ESA Consultation was completed in April 2007. State permits were acquired prior to that date. A number of work windows are in place to protect listed and vulnerable species and habitat.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

List the habitat type(s) and acres restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative) and remainder to be restored/enhanced/protected or created (projected) with CRP funds by the end date of the award. If the project restores fish passage, list the stream miles opened upstream and downstream for fish access. Actual and Projected columns should add up to the total(s) for acreage to be restored with CRP funds indicated in the approved proposal.

Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Salt water lagoon				
Sandy beach				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship): Improved water quality in the lagoons; more public awareness of creosote debris as a result of newspaper coverage

Improved water quality; improved nearshore habitat; increased awareness.
List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus and species):

1. **Seabirds (244 species)**
2. **Caspian tern colony**
3. **Chinook salmon**
4. **Chum salmon**
5. **Bull trout**
6. **Starry flounder**
7. **English sole**
8. **Sculpin**
9. **Surf smelt**
10.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1. **Visual monitoring determined that this area had high accumulation**
2. **inventory of debris accumulation is planned for fall, 2008**
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Report Prepared By: **Joan Drinkwin** **4/21/2008**
Signature Date

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Silver Spring, MD 20910
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NOAA Restoration Center OMB Approval No.

Community-based Restoration Program (CRP) Expires

Project Data Form

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**

Contact Title: **Director**

Organization (Grantee): **Northwest Straits Commission**

Street Address: **10441 Bayview Edison Rd**

City: **Mount Vernon** State: **WA** Zip: **98273**

Phone: **360-428-1064** Fax:

E-mail: **Broadhurst@nwstraits.org**

Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: April 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008

Project Location Fort Flagler and Fort Worden State Parks

City: **Port Townsend**

County: **Jefferson** State: **WA** Zip Code:

Congressional District(s): **6**

Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach): Fort Flagler is on Maristone Island; Fort Worden is near Port Townsend

Land Ownership (check one): Public: **X** Private: Both:

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord):

Latitude (Y-coord):

Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin:

Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Puget Sound**

Project Start Date: **April 21, 2008** Project End Date: **April 25, 2008**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: **5** Volunteer Hours: **25**

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:
A total of 117.14 tons of treated debris were removed from beaches at Fort Flagler and Fort Worden State Parks.

List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)
DNR staff planned and implemented the removal while the Northwest Straits Foundation provided grant management and outreach support. Staff of Washington Parks Department helped coordinate the removals, as well. Beach Watcher volunteers helped survey and tag debris.

If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:
ESA Consultation was completed in April 2007. State permits were acquired prior to that date. A number of work windows are in place to protect listed and vulnerable species and habitat.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

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Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Sandy beach				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship): Improved water quality in the lagoons; more public awareness of creosote debris as a result of newspaper coverage

Improved water quality; improved nearshore habitat; increased awareness.

List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus and species):

1. **Seabirds (244 species)**
2. **Caspian tern colony**
3. **Chinook salmon**
4. **Chum salmon**
5. **Bull trout**
6. **Starry flounder**
7. **English sole**
8. **Sculpin**
9. **Surf smelt**
10.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1. **Visual monitoring determined that this area had high accumulation**
2. **inventory of debris accumulation is planned for fall, 2008**
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Report Prepared By: **Joan Drinkwin** **8/7/2008**
Signature Date

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NOAA Restoration Center OMB Approval No.

Community-based Restoration Program (CRP) Expires

Project Data Form

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name: **Ginny Broadhurst**

Contact Title: **Director**

Organization (Grantee): **Northwest Straits Commission**

Street Address: **10441 Bayview Edison Rd**

City: **Mount Vernon** State: **WA** Zip: **98273**

Phone: **360-428-1064** Fax:

E-mail: **Broadhurst@nwstraits.org**

Organization website (if applicable)**:** **www.nwstraits.org**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Creosote Inventory and Removal

Project Award Number: NA06NF4630089 Project Reporting Period: April 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008

Project Location Monroe's Landing County Park

City: **Coupeville**

County: **Island** State: **WA** Zip Code:

Congressional District(s): **2**

Landmark (e.g. road intersection, beach):

Land Ownership (check one): Public: **X** Private: Both:

Geographic Coordinates (in decimal degrees, if readily available)

Longitude (X-coord):

Latitude (Y-coord):

Are there multiple project sites for this award?* **Yes**

River Basin:

Geographic Identifier (e.g. Chesapeake Bay): **Puget Sound**

Project Start Date: **May 19, 2008** Project End Date: **May 22, 2008**

Project Volunteers

Number of Volunteers: **1** Volunteer Hours: **6**

Brief Project Description (1-2 sentences) describing project and what it hopes to accomplish:
A total of 18.49 tons of treated debris were removed from the beach.

List of Project Partners and their contributions (e.g. cash, in-kind, goods and services, etc.)
DNR staff planned and implemented the removal while the Northwest Straits Foundation provided grant management and outreach support. Beach Watcher volunteer helped to survey and tag debris.

If permits are required, please list the permits pending and those acquired to date:
ESA Consultation was completed in April 2007. State permits were acquired prior to that date. A number of work windows are in place to protect listed and vulnerable species and habitat.

RESTORATION INFORMATION- Please complete this section to the best of your ability. Information below will be confirmed via site visit or phone call by NOAA staff before the close-out of an award.

List the habitat type(s) and acres restored/enhanced/protected or created to date (cumulative) and remainder to be restored/enhanced/protected or created (projected) with CRP funds by the end date of the award. If the project restores fish passage, list the stream miles opened upstream and downstream for fish access. Actual and Projected columns should add up to the total(s) for acreage to be restored with CRP funds indicated in the approved proposal.

Habitat Type (e.g. tidal wetland, oyster reef, mangrove)	**Actual Acres Restored** (To date-cumulative)	**Projected Acres** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)	**Actual Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access**	**Projected Stream Miles Opened for Fish Access** (i.e. Remainder to be restored with CRP funds by award end date)
Sandy beach				

What indirect benefits resulted from this project? (e.g. improved water quality, increased awareness/stewardship): Improved water quality in the lagoons; more public awareness of creosote debris as a result of newspaper coverage

Improved water quality; improved nearshore habitat; increased awareness.

List of species (fish, shellfish, invertebrates) benefiting from project (common name and/or genus and species):

1. **Seabirds (244 species)**
2. **Caspian tern colony**
3. **Chinook salmon**
6. **Starry flounder**
7. **English sole**
8. **Sculpin**

4.	**Chum salmon**	**9.**	**Surf smelt**
5.	**Bull trout**	**10.**	

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

List of monitoring techniques used (e.g. salinity, fish counts, vegetation presence/absence):

1.	**Visual monitoring determined that this area had high accumulation**	**6.**	
2.	**inventory of debris accumulation is planned for fall, 2008**	**7.**	
3.		**8.**	
4.		**9.**	
5.		**10.**	

Report Prepared By: **Joan Drinkwin** **8/7/2008**
Signature Date

Please send semi-annual and final progress reports and supporting materials to:

NOAA Restoration Center F/HC3
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
ATTN: NOAA Community-based Restoration Program Progress Reports

The Progress Report Narrative Format and Project Data Form are available on the NOAA Restoration Center website at:
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/projects_programs/crp/index.html. Electronic submissions are encouraged. Please submit electronic progress reports on PC compatible floppy disk or CD ROM in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect or PDF formats.

Be sure to save a copy of each report for your records; subsequent submissions of the Project Data Form need only add outstanding information, so that the form is completed in its entirety as part of the final comprehensive progress report.

Questions? Please call 301-713-0174 and ask to speak with NOAA Community-based Restoration Program staff

NOTICE

Responses to this collection are required of grant recipients to support the NOAA Community-based Restoration Program. The information provided will be used to evaluate the progress of the work proposed under the grant/cooperative agreement and determine whether the project conducted under the grant/cooperative agreement was successfully completed. Public reporting

burden for completing the progress report narrative and project data form is estimated to average fifteen hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the information needed and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Responses to this information collection are required to retain funding provided by the NOAA Community-based Restoration Program. Confidentiality will not be maintained – the information will be available to the public. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the NOAA Fisheries Office of Habitat Conservation, Restoration Division, F/HC3, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The information collected will be reviewed for compliance with the NOAA Section 515 Guidelines established in response to the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, and certified before dissemination.