

PROCESSING INFORMATION

Please mail the completed application to the address at bottom of page. Your application will be reviewed for approval and you will be notified of certification within 2 weeks.

I would like a Shore Stewards metal sign to display on my beach—FREE to the first 400 participants

I'd like to learn more about the following topic(s) in a future workshop:

I'd like to be contacted with more information about the following:

I heard about the Shore Stewards program from:

- newspaper
- friend / neighbor
- A Beach/Water Watcher
- workshop
- mailer
- other, please explain:

THANK YOU FROM THE SHORE STEWARDS!

Please send completed application to:

Shore Stewards

WSU Jefferson County Extension

Phone: 360-379-5610

201 West Patison

Email: cammymills@jefferson.wsu.edu

Port Hadlock, WA 98399

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WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY



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SHORE STEWARDS PROGRAM

Application for Certification

Thank you for your interest in the Shore Stewards Program. This program is open to shoreline and streamside residents of Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason Counties, and for those who have access to the shoreline through their community association. This application will take only a few minutes to fill out. As you read you'll learn about the 10 recommended guidelines for maintaining your shoreline property while promoting fish-friendly wildlife habitats.

When you have filled out and returned the application, you will receive invitations to workshops where you can get more in depth information about caring for your property and are eligible to receive your FREE Shore Stewards sign. Your answers to the questions will help us design future workshops. You do not have to be able to check every option in order to become a Shore Steward.

Shore Stewards is free to join. There are no annual dues, and no requirements to attend meetings or volunteer.

You will be invited to attend educational programs, taught by experts in their fields, and notified of other programs and events you may find of interest. Shore Stewards is strictly an educational program, and our goal is to help you to learn more about the subjects covered in the ten Shore Stewards guidelines.

Your privacy is important to us. This application, and any information you provide are only used for acceptance as a Shore Steward. Your email address will only be used to send you copies of our newsletter, and to inform you about new research on Hood Canal, future events and programs you may find of interest. If you have any questions, or would like further information on any subjects, all contact information is included on the last page.

CONTACT INFORMATION

(Please print legibly)

Name(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/County: _____ State/ZipCode: _____

Telephone: __ (____) _____ Email: _____

Shoreline/legal address
(if different from above): _____

I have ___ shoreline property, ___ streamside property,
 ___ shoreline access through my community association.

I live at my shoreline property ___ year round, or ___ months per year.

Is your property developed? ___ yes ___ no

SHORE STEWARDS USE

Application # _____

Certified: _____

Notified _____

SHORE STEWARDS APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

1. USE WATER WISELY

Water is a limited resource. Some of the biggest challenges we face are to keep our waters clean and conserve the water we have. Knowing where your water comes from and the amount of water you consume is an important step toward using water wisely. By conserving water you help ensure that our streams keep flowing during dry periods by leaving as much water as possible in the natural environment. You also help avoid problems with seawater intrusion (a problem in Jefferson County and some areas of Kitsap County).

My water comes from a: community water system 1 or 2 party well spring

I have a water meter and check it regularly.

2. MAINTAIN YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM

When not properly used or maintained, a septic system will fail to operate and may result in costly property damage, groundwater pollution, and pollution of our surface water and tidelands. A well-maintained system will provide years of reliable service.

I have a septic system. I do not have a septic system; my property is served by a sewer system.

I keep vehicles, livestock or other heavy items off the drainfield to avoid compacting the soil around the distributor pipes and drainfield

I have permeable materials and/or grass or non-woody native plants over my drainfield so roots won't damage it.

I put only human waste and toilet paper in my toilet.

I have my septic tank pumped on a regular basis, especially if I have a garbage disposal, which increases the volume of solids in the tank.

3. LIMIT USE OF PESTICIDES & FERTILIZERS

Many commonly used pesticides are powerful chemicals that may have a harmful impact on non-target plants and animals, including humans. Pesticides and fertilizers may contaminate surface water runoff or even groundwater. It is possible to eliminate or reduce the use of dangerous chemicals and still control unwanted plants or animals.

I limit the use of commercial pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

I mulch flower and vegetable beds and hand-pull, hoe or mow weeds before they set seed.

When I must use pesticides or fertilizers (even "safe" ones), I read the labels first and follow the directions.

4. MANAGE WATER RUNOFF

Water runoff is the discharge of surface water that is not absorbed into the ground. It can have a profound affect on bluff stability, the ecology of your beach, and the marine organisms that live along the shoreline. Excessive groundwater and surface runoff are the leading causes of landslides and bank erosion.

I use permeable materials (such as gravel, wood chips or porous concrete) for paths and driveways instead of asphalt and concrete, which concentrate and accelerate runoff during a heavy rain.

I have a tightline, infiltration system, drainage swale or rain garden to manage my excess surface water.

I consistently check my shoreline and bluff for erosion, saturation, cracks and other signs at the edge of the bank.

I maintain a healthy buffer strip of native woody plants along the edge of my uplands or shoreline to serve as a filter, slowing runoff, adding to the strength of soils and capturing pollutants before they flow to the beach.

5. ENCOURAGE NATIVE PLANTS & TREES

A diversity of native shrubs, trees and other plants are vital to the health of the shoreline habitat. They require less water once established and attract wildlife by providing a source of food and shelter. They are critical to bluff stability and even provide beach shade for spawning surf smelt and sand lance.

I use native plants and trees adapted to our climate, such as those naturally occurring on nearby shores, in my landscaping.

I do not discard grass clippings or concentrations of leaves and yard trimmings onto my bluff or beach since it is illegal and can set the stage for future erosion and bluff failure.

SHORE STEWARDS APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

6. KNOW THE PERMIT PROCEDURES FOR SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT

Everyone wants to do the right thing for his or her shoreline property. However not everyone has the same idea of what the right actions should be. For this reason, federal, state and local guide-lines and laws establish rules for work performed on the shoreline. Before you start a project that has the potential to affect a bluff or beach, it's imperative that you familiarize yourself with the permitting system. Contact your local planning department before doing any shoreline work.

7. DEVELOP ON BLUFFS WITH CARE

The coastal bluffs of Puget Sound result from thousands of years of erosion. Bluff erosion is often characterized by decades of gradual change, punctuated by sudden landslides. Development on bluffs often results in major changes to the shoreline, causing the degradation of important coastal habitats through the loss of native vegetation, increased situation and modification of the natural slope.

I live on a bluff. If you live on a bluff, please answer the following questions:

I manage my drainage by collecting and sending it by tightline to the beach instead of infiltrating and saturating the bluff.

I understand that certain native plants can help stabilize my bluff's slope if erosion becomes a concern.

I leave stabilizing stumps, trees and shrubs near my bluff or beach.

I understand that bulkheading my bluff may lead to the loss of adjacent beaches and increased erosion of neighboring bluffs.

8. MINIMIZE BULKHEADS

Alterations to the shoreline affect the natural processes at work on a beach and often change the composition. Bulkheads "harden" the shoreline and accelerate erosion. They are expensive to build and maintain and, in many cases, may be unnecessary. They often result in the gradual loss of the very feature that attracted coastal property owners in the first place: the beach.

I live on a natural shoreline (a beach without a bulkhead, boat launch or other structures).

I have a bulkhead. It is made of wood concrete rock other: _____

I would consider a "soft-shore protection" design, one that uses gravel, sand, vegetation and anchored logs or root masses to absorb wave energy, to replace my failing bulkhead.

I'd like further information on how to minimize shoreline hardening.

9. RESPECT INTERTIDAL LIFE

Marine plants and animals are vital parts of the food web. Since all living things are interconnected, your actions affect the plants and animals that depend on the shoreline for their survival.

I avoid or walk gently on barnacle covered rocks and walk between tidepools.

I look carefully under rocks and seaweed, replacing them exactly the way I found them so the creatures living underneath aren't exposed to sun, air and predators.

I refill any holes that I dig in the sand (especially after clamming).

10. PRESERVE EELGRASS BEDS AND FORAGE FISH SPAWNING HABITATS

Eelgrass beds occur in calm, shallow water at and below the zero-foot tide and provide habitat for many small marine animals. Herring lay their eggs on eelgrass and seagrasses. Other forage fish (surf smelt and sand lance) spawn and lay their eggs high on the beach. Both eelgrass and forage fish play an essential role in the life cycle of salmon, providing shelter and food during migration from rivers to the sea and back again.

I have identified eelgrass beds in front of my beach.

Beaches with fine gravel, sand and overhanging shade trees in the upper intertidal zone support forage fish spawning.

I know that my beach supports forage fish spawning.

I would be interested in planting shade trees and other vegetation along my shoreline to promote cover and food sources for forage fish, salmon and other wildlife.