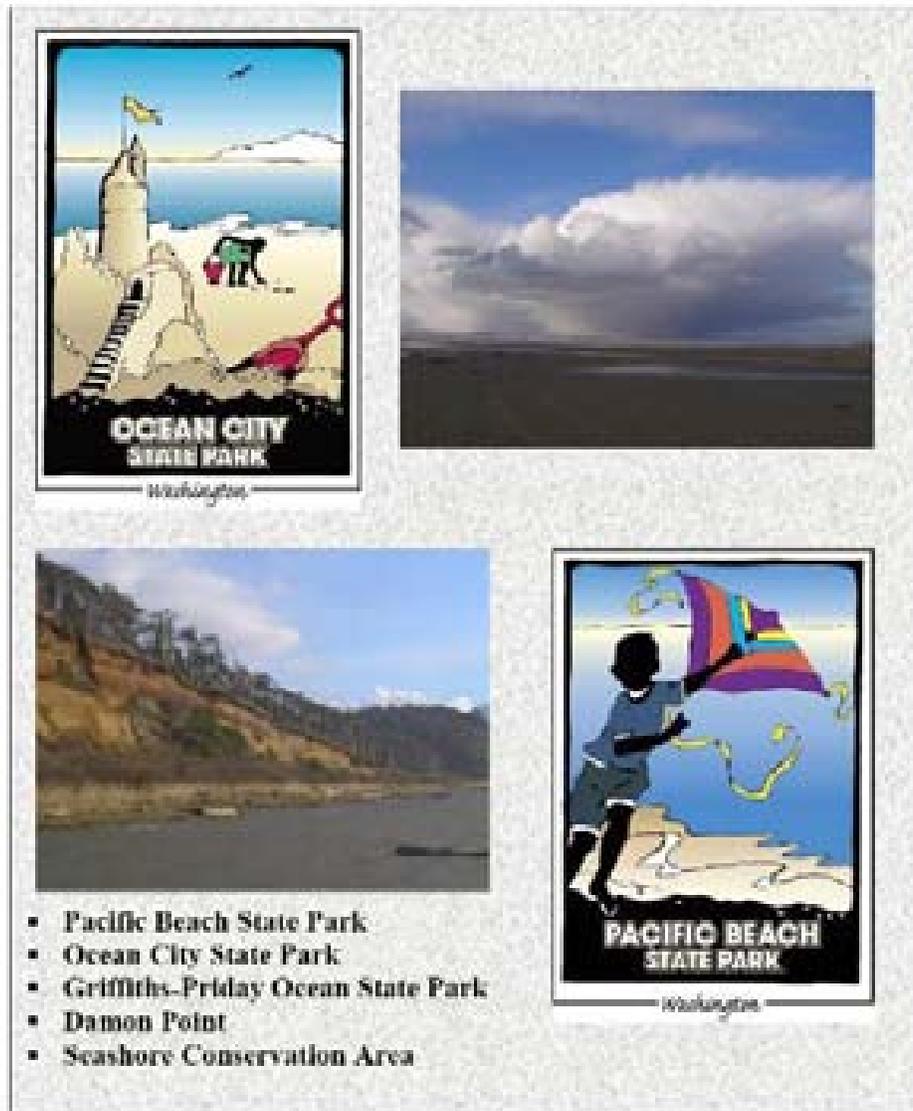


# North Beach area state parks CAMP



January 2010

## Washington State Parks Centennial 2013 Vision

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.

## Washington State Parks Mission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.



WASHINGTON STATE  
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



**CAMP**  
Washington State Parks  
Classification and Management Planning Project

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of the state parks who participated in public workshops, reviewed voluminous materials, and because of it, made this a better plan.

**Plan Author:** Brian Hovis, Parks Planner

### **North Beach Area Management Planning Team**

Don Hoch, Southwest Region Director

John Johns, Southwest Region Operations Manager

Steve Brand, Southwest Region Operations Manager

Terri Heikkila, Southwest Region Parks Development Service Center Manager

James E. Schmidt, North Beach Area Manager

Lisa Lantz, Southwest Region Steward

Michael Hankinson, Southwest Region Planner

Brian Hovis, Parks Planner

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

Southwest Region Headquarters

1111 Israel Road SW, P.O. Box 42650 Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Tel: (360) 725-9770 Fax: (360) 586-4272

### **Commissioners and Director (at time of land classification adoption):**

Eliot Scull, Chair

Cecilia Vogt

Joan Thomas

Roger Schmitt

Lucinda S. Whaley

Joe Taller

Fred Olson

Rex Derr, Director

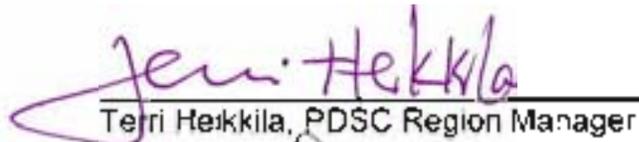
# NORTH BEACH AREA LAND CLASSIFICATIONS, LONGTERM BOUNDARY, ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

## CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the North Beach Area state parks.

  
James E. Schmidt Area Manager

3/12/10  
Date

  
Terri Heikkila, PDSC Region Manager

3/22/10  
Date

  
John Johns, Region Operations Manager

3/22/10  
Date

  
Don Hoch, Region Director

4-13-2010  
Date

  
Judy Johnson, Deputy Director

4-16-10  
Date

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PREFACE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
PURPOSE.....	6
<b>SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Park specific factors .....	13
Ocean City State Park.....	13
Pacific Beach.....	16
Griffiths-Priday State Park.....	18
Damon Point .....	20
Seashore Conservation Area .....	23
<b>SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Discussion of the long-term park boundary .....	31
Discussion of land classification.....	32
<b>SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES .....</b>	<b>38</b>
Damon Point .....	39
Ocean City State Park.....	42
Griffiths-Priday Ocean State Park .....	47
Pacific Beach State Park.....	50
Seashore Conservation Area .....	51
General issues relating to North Beach area state parks .....	57
SECTION 6: FACILITY CONCEPT PLANS .....	58
<b>APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: LISTING OF RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANS FOR THE NORTH BEACH AREA.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: AREAS OF LEADERSHIP .....</b>	<b>75</b>

## **PREFACE**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state. The parks protect the best of Washington's natural and human heritage; provide access to the great outdoors and offer learning and inspiration.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership and the public. Together we can work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and prepares for a second century of service.

Priority No. 1 in the Centennial 2013 Plan "Our Commitment" is fixing up the state parks and recreation services you enjoy today, while looking towards the future. We pursue a vision so that each park will be premier destinations of uncommon quality . . . outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people. Our goal is to have a land-use plan for all 120 parks by Centennial 2013.

Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called the CAMP Project. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan. One of the most important elements of CAMP is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park. Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

A CAMP brings together the customers, nearby community, stakeholders, and State Parks staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park area should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify resource management issues, look at alternative approaches for addressing them, and make final recommendations. The outcome is this plan that will help focus all our efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park area that meets the Centennial 2013 Vision.

## **SUMMARY**

The North Beach Area state parks provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving valued natural resources. This plan will describe the park land classification, long-term boundary, and prescribe management objectives.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this document is to:

1. Orient readers to the park area management plan.
2. Identify natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues.
3. Provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address park issues.

The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park area including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes the public process that led to the CAMP.
- Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.
- Section 4: Describes land classifications (management zoning) and long-term boundaries
- Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and the management approaches for resolving them.
- Section 6: Facility Concept Plans.



Figure 1

## SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION

North Beach area state parks are located in southwest Washington in Grays Harbor County. The topics below describe some of the factors that the parks have in common.

### Physical Factors

**Land area:** The following information comes from State Parks' land inventory<sup>1</sup>:

Name	Acreage	Shoreline
Ocean City State Park	170	2,900 feet (saltwater)
Pacific Beach State Park	10.6	2,420 feet (saltwater)
Griffiths-Priday Ocean State Park	366	9,950 feet (freshwater) 8,244 feet (saltwater)
Damon Point	68	6,400 feet (saltwater)
Seashore Conservation Area		22 miles

**Air quality:** According to Olympic Region Clean Air Agency<sup>2</sup>, the air quality is good in the area.

**Transportation:** Regional access to the North Beach Area is by U.S. Highway 101, and state routes 109 and 115.

Public transportation in the area is provided by the Grays Harbor Transit System. There are bus routes that connect Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Ocean Shores, Moclips, and Pacific Beach. There are no bus stops at the state parks.

The closest daily Amtrak passenger services are offered in Lacey, Washington.

There is a municipal airport within the City of Ocean Shores . Airplanes are allowed to land on the beach near Copalis.

---

<sup>1</sup> As of Lands Inventory Report, March 9, 2009. Please note: the Seashore Conservation Area is an approximation.

<sup>2</sup> Mike Schultz, ORCAA, Personal communications on March 9, 2009.

## **Political Factors**

**Legislative District:** The state parks are within the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative District. At the time this plan was adopted the district was represented presented by:

24 <sup>th</sup> Legislative District		
Senator James Hargrove	Representative Lynn Kessler	Representative Kevin Van De Wege

**Jurisdiction:** The parks are under county jurisdiction, primarily in district 3. At the time of plan adoption the county commissioners were:

Grays Harbor County Board of Commissioners		
Commissioner Terry Willis, District 1	Commissioner Mike Wilson, District 2	Commissioner Al Carter, District 3

## **Community factors**

**Seashore Conservation Area Operating Contracts:** State Parks pays for county enforcement and maintenance of the access roads. The contracts in the North Beach Area in 2010 are described below:

- Grays Harbor Contract (1A 911-014) for law enforcement - \$121,500
- Grays Harbor Contract (1A 911-164) for gap road maintenance - \$100,000

**Contribution to local economies:** Between July 2007 to December 2008, the total amount of taxes (sales tax, local tax, Hotel/Motel tax) contributed by Ocean City and Pacific Beach state parks to the Department of Revenue and local governments was \$95,300.

Based on only overnight visitors<sup>3</sup>, the estimated contribution to the local economy of Grays Harbor County is \$3.7 million between 2002 and 2008. On average the state parks contribute \$530,000 per year to the local economy.

---

<sup>3</sup> The estimated daily spending per person for overnight state park campers is \$29.80. Dean Runyan and Associates, "Economic Impacts of Visitors to Washington State Parks, 2002."

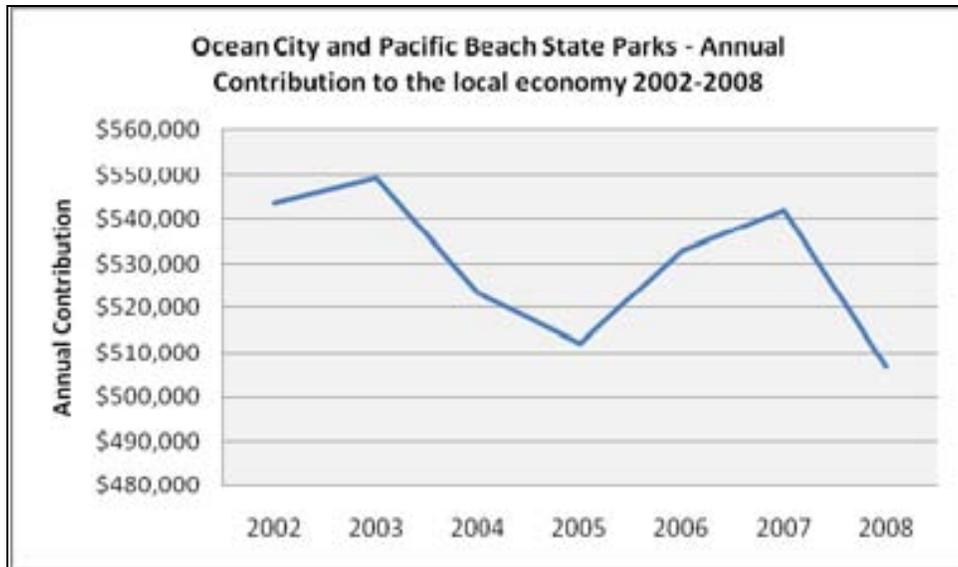


Figure 2

It is important to note that State Parks are important to local economies in other ways besides bringing overnight and day visitors to the area. Following are some examples:

- Employees usually live close to the parks and are part of local economies
- Materials for construction projects in the parks are often purchased locally
- Materials and supplies for normal operations are often purchased locally

Based on 2007 data, the majority of overnight visitors come from the Seattle-Tacoma- Everett metropolitan area.

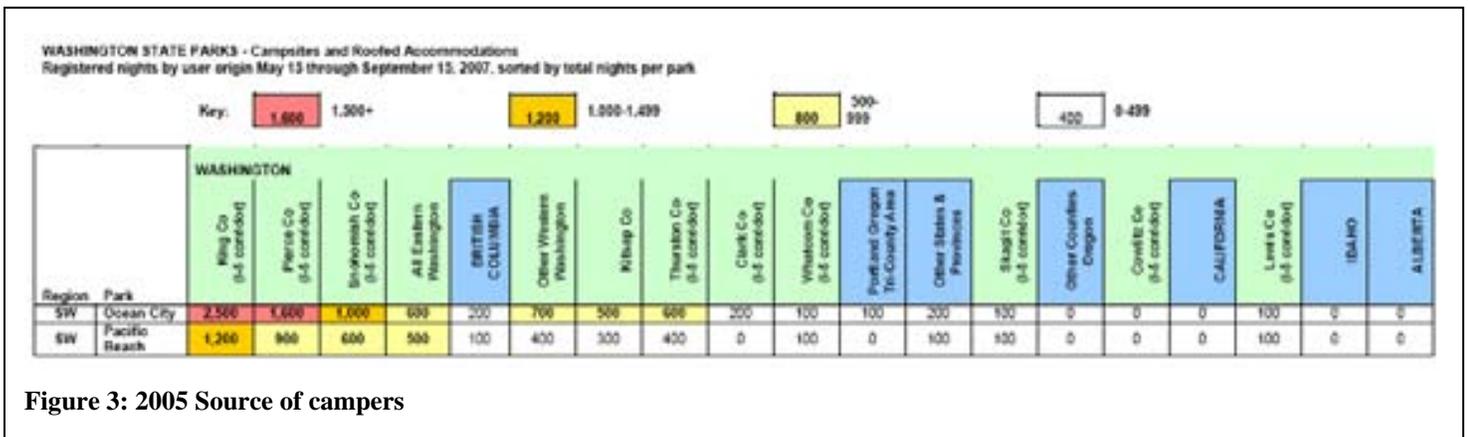


Figure 3: 2005 Source of campers

## Natural Factors

**Plants and Animals:** Endangered and threatened species, critical habitat, candidate species and species of concern known to occur in Grays Harbor County<sup>4</sup>, and may be present in the state parks and Seashore Conservation Area include:

### Listed

Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) [outer coast]  
Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)  
Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)  
Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)  
Oregon silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)  
Short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) [outer coast]  
Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*)

### Designated

Critical habitat for bull trout  
Critical habitat for the marbled murrelet  
Critical habitat for the northern spotted owl  
Critical habitat for the western snowy plover

### Candidate

Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*)  
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

### Species of concern

Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)  
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)  
Cascades frog (*Rana cascadae*)  
Coastal cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*) [southwest Washington DPS]  
Columbia torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*)  
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)  
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)  
Makahs copper (butterfly) (*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*)  
Newcombs littorine snail (*Algamorda newcombiana*)  
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)  
Northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyonii*)  
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)  
Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympicus*)  
Pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)  
Pacific Townsends big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)  
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)  
River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*)  
Tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*)

---

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Species by County (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap.html>) accessed on March 24, 2009.

Tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*)  
Van Dykes salamander (*Plethodon vandykei*)  
Western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus griseus*)  
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)  
White-top aster (*Aster curtus*)  
Tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*)  
Frigid shootingstar (*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*)  
Footsteps of spring; bear's-foot sanicle (*Sanicula arctopoides*)

Please note: If the scientific name is mentioned above, it is not repeated in the report.

## ***Park specific factors***

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the individual parks within the North Beach area. Park ranger James E. Schmidt is the area manager and his office is at Ocean City State Park.

Please note that the data source is usually described in the first foot note and not repeated each time.

### **Ocean City State Park**

#### **Soils<sup>5</sup>:**

<b>Soil Type #</b>	<b>Soil Type Name and slopes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
8	Beaches	26	12
35	Dune Land	76	35
21	Calawah silt loam, cool, 1 to 8 percent slopes	>1	1
108	Orcas peat	>1	1
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	71	33
169	Water	16	7
92	Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes	24	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>

**Water:** The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There is a pond on the east side of the property. There are 155 acres of potential wetlands on the property<sup>6</sup>.

The 100 year flood plain extends slightly into the park on its west side, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain maps.

**Water quality:** The Department of Ecology website<sup>7</sup> does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

**Plants:** A plant association survey has been completed<sup>8</sup>. Floating marsh pennyworth (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) is present in the park and was previously listed as sensitive in the Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program rare plant list.

---

<sup>5</sup> Soil data for all parks are based on a USDA, National Conservation Service search, March 10, 2009. Some park acreage was not included.

<sup>6</sup> Wetland data for all parks are based on photogrammetry, on-site observations, and best professional judgment. Sources: aerial photos and National Wetlands Inventory search, December 2007.

<sup>7</sup> Water quality data for the parks are based on the Department of Ecology database of Clean Water Act Section 303 (d) assessments for Washington state waters. As of March 12, 2009:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq\\_assessments.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html)

<sup>8</sup> Morrison, P.H. and H.M. Smith IV, 2007. Rare Plant and Vegetation Survey of Damon Point, Griffith-Priday, Ocean City, and Pacific Beach State Parks. Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 118 p.

The Natural Heritage Program<sup>9</sup> identifies a low-elevation freshwater wetland east of the park and Highway 115, although some part of the wetland may extend into the park.

**Animals:** The Priority and Habitat Species database<sup>10</sup> administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife includes records for Olympic mud minnows (*Novumbra hubbsi*), which is a state sensitive species. Trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinators*) wintering habitat encompasses most of the east side of the park on the Priority and Habitat Species database.

**Environmental health:** There are no outstanding records for the park<sup>11</sup>.

**Noise:** Parts of the park are affected by highway noise.

**Land and shoreline use:** The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences, undeveloped lands, and a casino.

**Structures and facilities:**

Four restrooms (three with showers)	One residence with garage and another residence with detached garage	One mobile home residence
Welcome Center	Three bay shop	Day-use area with 10 picnic tables
Two log picnic shelters with two tables each	A group camp with accommodations for 40 tent campers (minimum 20)	A group camp with accommodations for 30 tent campers (minimum 20)
149 standard campsites (one ADA accessible)	Small storage building	One trailer dump station with winter water supply
29 full hook-up campsites	100 extra vehicle/day-use parking stalls	One interpretive presentation area
Storage building (old reservoir)		

**Zoning:** The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

**Comprehensive plan designation:** The park is within the Urban Growth Area of Ocean City and is designated as Recreational Residential.

**Shoreline master program designation:** Ocean Beach Environment.

<sup>9</sup> Natural Heritage Program database review on March 20, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> All park data on animal species of concern are based on a search of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority Habitats and Species database search, March 10, 2009.

<sup>11</sup> All park data on environmental health facilities are based on the Department of Ecology Facilities database search, March 19, 2009: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/fs/>. The database list locations or operations of interest to Ecology that has an active or potential impact on the environment.

**Housing:** There are three ranger residences within the park.

**Aesthetics:** Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood and cinder block.

Ocean views are available from the state park trails in the sand dunes.

**Light and glare:** Lights from cars and buildings occasionally illuminate the park at night.

**Recreation:** Camping, interpretation, picnicking, and hiking occur in the park.

**Historical and cultural preservation:** The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation database does not include any historical or known archaeological sites within this park.

**Public services:** Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

The City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support. A private company provides ambulance services

**Utilities:** Grays Harbor County Water District #1 provides water to the park. Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. The City of Ocean Shores provides sewer services.

**Business development:** There is a gift shop that sells clothing, calendars, and other souvenirs. There is a firewood contract with a private vendor.

**Nearby public state or federal land:** The Washington Department of Natural Resources has property near the park on North Bay. Grays Harbor County has land near the park.

## **Pacific Beach**

### **Soils:**

<b>Soil Type #</b>	<b>Soil Type Name and slopes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
44	Halbert Muck, 0 to 10 percent slopes	4	24
8	Beaches	9	52
35	Dune Land	4	24
	<b>Total</b>	17	100

**Water:** The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are 0.4 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

The entire park is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

**Water quality:** The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” on the park property. Joe Creek is not listed, but is considered a water body about which there are concerns with water quality.

**Plants:** A plant association survey has been completed. There are no state listed threatened species identified at the park.

The Natural Heritage Program lists Nootka Reedgrass - Blue Wildrye (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis* - *Elymus glaucus*) as present near the park along the shoreline.

**Animals:** The Priority and Habitat Species database does not list any species of concern nor any priority habitat associated with the park.

**Environmental health:** The Department of Ecology database does not list facilities of interest or spills in the park.

**Noise:** Minor noise problem from adjacent landowners.

**Land and shoreline use:** The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are mostly residences with some commercial properties.

### **Facilities in park:**

Contact station	2 restrooms with showers	41 electrical hook-up campsites
One full hook-up site for camp hosts	An ADA ramp and an observation area	23 standard campsites
Two ADA sites	Trailer dump station with winter water supply	10 day-use picnic tables
40 day-use/extra car parking stalls	Three bulletin boards	

**Zoning:** The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

**Comprehensive plan designation:** The park is within the Urban Growth Area of the City of Pacific Beach and is designated as Recreational Residential.

**Shoreline master program designation:** Urban and Ocean Beach Environment.

**Housing:** No residences within the park.

**Aesthetics:** No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

**Light and glare:** Minor amount from adjacent residences.

**Recreation:** Camping, picnicking, and interpretation.

**Historical and cultural preservation:** No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. No known archaeology sites are present.

**Public services:** Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Grays Harbor Fire District #8 provides fire suppression and emergency medical support.

**Utilities:** Grays Harbor County Water District #1 provides water to the park. Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. Grays Harbor County provides sewer services.

**Business development:** None.

**Nearby public land:** There is federal property near the park in Pacific Beach.

## **Griffiths-Priday State Park**

### **Soils:**

<b>Soil Type #</b>	<b>Soil Type Name and slopes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
108	Orcas Peat	4	1
126	Riverwash	29	8
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes	3	1
161	Wishkah silty clay loam	12	3
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	14	4
169	Water	10	3
35	Dune land	33	9
8	Beaches	163	47
83	Mopang silt loam, cool, 5 to 30 percent slopes	75	22
85	Mopang silt loam, cool, 65 to 90 percent slopes	8	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>

**Water:** The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and Copalis River. There are 90 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

Areas along the shoreline are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

**Water quality:** The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

**Plants:** A plant association survey has been completed and no rare or state threatened species were found.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any threatened or sensitive plant species within or nearby the park.

**Animals:** The Priority and Habitat Species database lists coastal salt marshes and meadows within and near the park. Peregrine Falcon, a federal species of concern was listed within the park boundary; a bald eagle management zone overlays much of the north part of the park.

**Environmental health:** The Department of Ecology database does not list facilities of interest or spills in the park.

**Noise:** No noise issues.

**Land and shoreline use:** The property is used as a park. Residences, commercial properties and forestry are uses near the park.

**Structures and facilities:**

One modular residence	Shop/garage	One restroom
One pump house	Reservable shelter with four picnic tables	Three tables
Eight pedestal grills	10 picnic sites	Play field
37 vehicle parking lot	Three RV parking stalls	Boardwalk through the dunes

**Zoning:** The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

**Comprehensive plan designation:** The park is within the Urban Growth Area of Ocean Shores and is designated as Recreational Residential.

**Shoreline master program designation:** Mostly Ocean Beach Environment with some areas designated Natural and Rural environments.

**Housing:** There is one ranger residence within the park.

**Aesthetics:** No known issues.

River and ocean views are available from the state park.

**Light and glare:** No known issues.

**Recreation:** Hiking, paddling, and wildlife viewing.

**Historical and cultural preservation:** No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. Archaeology sites are present.

**Public services:** Washington State Patrol, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Grays Harbor Fire District #7 provides fire suppression and emergency medical support.

**Utilities:** Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. Water and sewer are provided from on-site facilities.

**Business development:** None

**Nearby public land:** Washington Department of Natural Resources. Department of Transportation and Grays Harbor County own land nearby.

## **Damon Point**

### **Soils:**

<b>Soil Type #</b>	<b>Soil Type Name and slopes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
35	Dune land	3	4
8	Beaches	65	96
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>

**Water:** Park property is near, but not adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.

The entire park is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

**Water quality:** The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters”. Parts of Grays Harbor near the north end of Protection Island are not listed, but are considered a water body where there are concerns about water quality. The Spartina infestation identified in the Department of Ecology database probably does not exist any longer because of coastal erosion.

**Plants:** A plant association survey has been completed and no rare or state threatened species were found.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any threatened or sensitive plant species within or nearby the park.

**Animals:** The Priority and Habitat Species database lists nests for streaked horned larks, a candidate species for Endangered and Threatened Species listing<sup>12</sup>. Snowy plover nests were also listed on the database. Please note many of these nest sites may have been lost because of beach erosion.

The Priority and Habitat Species database lists the following priority habitats within the park, including:

- Coastal Salt Marshes Meadows and Brackish Marshes.
- Snowy Plover Breeding Area (an endangered species)
- Shorebird Concentrations

**Environmental health:** There are no known existing facilities of interest or spills in the park.

**Noise:** No known noise problem.

---

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Program (<http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/>), Listed and Proposed Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat, Candidate Species of Concern in Grays Harbor County, (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap/GRAY%20HARBOR.html>) accessed on March 23, 2009.

**Land and shoreline use:** The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences.

**Structures and facilities:**

One vault toilet (removed and set aside for future use)	10-car parking area (destroyed by beach erosion)	One RV parking stall (destroyed by beach erosion)
One interpretive station (removed due to beach erosion)	Remaining segments of the former 1.2 mile public roadway. (most removed)	

**Zoning:** The park is mostly zoned General Development.

**Comprehensive plan designation:** The park is outside of the Urban Growth Area of Ocean Shores and is designated as General Development.

**Shoreline master program designation:** Conservancy Environment.

**Housing:** No residences within the park.

**Aesthetics:** Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior of the vault toilet is concrete construction.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

**Light and glare:** Lights from cars, nearby houses and buildings may illuminate the park at night.

**Recreation:** Picnicking and beach access.

**Historical and cultural preservation:** There are no sites registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. There are archaeological sites present.

**Public services:** Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff’s Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

The City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support.

**Utilities:** None

**Business development:** None.

**Nearby public state or federal land:** Grays Harbor County owns a small parcel north of the park. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife operates a wildlife

refuge close to the park. State Parks operates Damon Point under and agreement with the Department of Natural Resources that owns the aquatic lands.

## **Seashore Conservation Area**

The Washington State Legislature established the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) in 1967. RCW 79A.05.600 declared guiding principles for the SCA and assigned jurisdiction to Washington State Park and Recreation Commission.

The North Beach part of the SCA includes the 22-mile long stretch between Damon Point and the south boundary of the Quinault Nation Indian Reservation. The state parks above are included as part of the SCA and provide public access.

Direct access to the SCA is provided by eleven ocean beach approaches, six of which are operated and maintained by State Parks (including Heath Road access).

Ocean City (State Parks)	Moclips (State Parks)
Oyehut (State Parks)	Chance a la Mer (City of Ocean Shores)
Roosevelt (State Parks)	Analyde Gap (State Parks)
Pacific (City of Ocean Shores)	North Jetty (City of Ocean Shores)
Taurus (City of Ocean Shores)	Ocean Lake Way (City of Ocean Shores)
Heath Road (pedestrian access) (State Parks)	

**Soils:** Mostly beaches and dune land.

**Water:** The property is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are numerous wetlands present.

Much of the property is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

**Water quality:** The Department of Ecology website does list "Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters", because of fecal coliform near the Moclips Ocean Beach Access. There are several other areas where a water body is not listed, but where water quality concerns exist.

**Plants:** No plant association survey has been completed.

The Natural Heritage Program lists Nootka Reedgrass - Blue Wildrye as present in the northern part of the SCA.

**Animals:** The Priority and Habitat and Species (PHS) database includes the following records for the Seashore Conservation Area:

- Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) – federally threatened species
- Peregrine falcon – A federal species of concern
- Bald eagle – A federal species of concern
- Sea otter – A federal species of concern

A record search for the ocean beach approaches (OBA) found:

Ocean City OBA – No records in the PHS database

Moclips OBA – Coho salmon are present in the Moclips River, according to the PHS database, but are not listed as a species of concern at this river. The PHS database includes a record of Marbled murrelet being seen approximately 1000 feet east of the property.

North Jetty OBA – None

Ohyut OBA – None.

Chance a la Mer OBA – The PHS database includes a record of Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), a federally threatened species, found on the beach.

**Environmental health:** The Department of Ecology database includes records of spills and facilities of interest near the Seashore Conservation Area. No specific facilities are present in the ocean beach approaches.

**Noise:** No known noise issues.

**Land and shoreline use:** The primary use of the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) is public recreation, in accordance with RCW 79A.05.600- 695. The SCA borders many types of shoreline uses, particularly residences.

**Structures and facilities:**

Anelyde Gap OBA in Pacific Beach has no sanitary facilities (possible future vault toilet)	Chance a la Mer OBA restroom in Ocean Shores has 10 unisex rooms with flush toilets and a 40-stall parking lot	Heath OBA has no informational signing. There is a pedestrian bridge providing access to the beach.
Moclips OBA restroom has two unisex rooms with flush toilets sinks with a 7-stall parking lot	North Jetty Pedestrian OBA	Ocean City OBA restroom in Ocean City has six unisex rooms with flush toilets, a 135-stall parking lot, and 10 picnic tables.
Oyhut OBA restroom has flush toilets, a 55-stall parking lot, and 10 picnic tables	Roosevelt OBA between Pacific Beach and Copalis Beach has a vault toilet and a 5-stall parking lot.	Taurus has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities
Pacific has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities	Ocean Lake Way has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities	

**Zoning:** The Seashore Conservation Area is not zoned.

**Comprehensive plan designation:** No designation.

**Shoreline master program designation:** Ocean Beach Environment.

**Housing:** No residences.

**Aesthetics:** No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

**Light and glare:** Lights from cars, buildings and campfires may illuminate the Seashore Conservation Area at night.

**Recreation:** Beach walking, kite flying, bird watching, clamming, natural area interpretation, horseback riding, driving, picnicking, swimming, fishing and boating.

**Historical and cultural preservation:** No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers.

**Public services:** Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff’s Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Within the Seashore Conservation Area, the City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support within its

jurisdiction and Grays Harbor County Fire District #7 provides emergency medical support and fire protection elsewhere.

The Surf Rescue Team from Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department will respond to surf rescues at any North Beach location.

**Utilities:** Various providers.

**Business development:** None

**Nearby public state or federal land:** County, State and federal lands adjacent at various locations.

## SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process began with a series of public workshops and ended when the Commission provided its policy direction. The workshops were designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for the state parks.

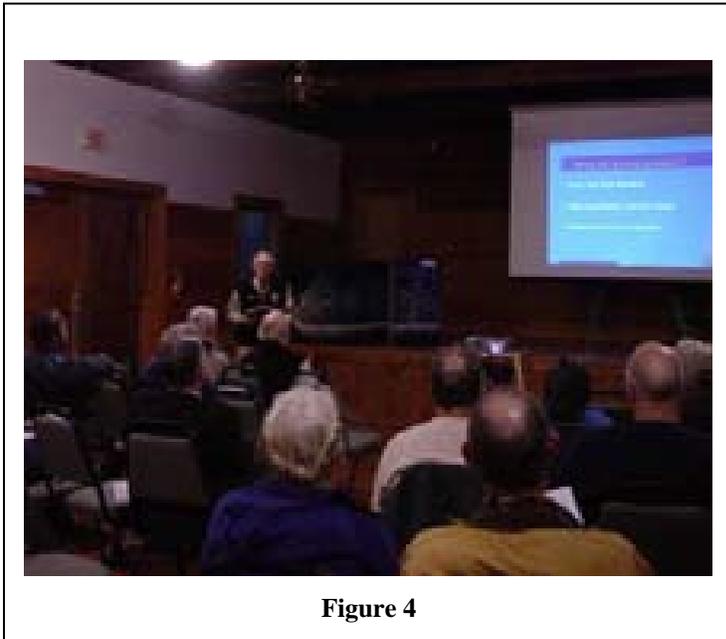


Figure 4

The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process.

*Stage 1. Identify hopes and concerns of the community and park customers*

To gather hopes and concerns, the planning team held a public workshop on March 18, 2009, at the Ocean Shores Convention Bureau.

The planning team sent invitations to local Native

American Tribes, local government staffs, and elected officials. The local newspaper published information about the workshop, as they did for the successive workshop. Anyone that responded to the outreach, either by sending correspondence or attending a workshop, was included on the contact list. The contact list numbered around 1200 by the time the project was completed.

*Stage 2. Explore alternative approaches to address community and customer issues*

In response to comments from the first stage, the planning team developed alternative approaches that might meet peoples' needs. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team sent another notice inviting people to a second workshop. The second workshop took place on May 27, 2009 at the Shilo Inn in Ocean Shores. Public responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

*Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues*

The planning team considered the comments received and developed preliminary staff recommendations. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at a third workshop on September 9, 2009 at the Shilo Inn.

*Stage 4. Propose final recommendations for formal agency and Commission adoption*

After hearing from the public, the planning team made its final recommendations to the Commission. The Commission meeting was open to the public and in Centralia, Washington on December 3, 2009. Public testimony was allowed, and those who could not be present for the meeting, were encouraged to provide written comments to the Commission.

In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will solicit stakeholder comments on the progress made towards addressing the issues presented herein and to assist staff in the identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

### **SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

During initial stages of planning, staff worked with stakeholders to craft a series of objectives to guide future management of the park.

Management objectives must be consistent with laws, policy and the mission statement of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission that reads:

*The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Acquires, Operates, Enhances, and Protects A Diverse System of Recreational, Cultural, Historical, and Natural Sites.*

*The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.*

Likewise, the Centennial 2013 Vision gives guidance to what state parks should be as the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission begins its second century of service.

*In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.*

## Management Objectives:

### **Recreational resources:**

- Provide and develop an array of compatible and quality overnight, day-use facilities and recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the parks' natural and cultural resources.
- Increase recreational trails within the state parks when environmentally appropriate.
- Help with the community effort to adopt and implement the "The Hidden Coast Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan."
- Provide a full range of accessible park experiences and opportunities.
- Provide public beach access to the Pacific Ocean and Seashore Conservation Area.

### **Natural resources:**

- In coordination with local, state, federal and tribal governments, maintain and enhance habitat for coastal flora and fauna.
- Interpret natural resources to the public to create and reinforce stewardship of those resources.

### **Partnership:**

- Enhance partnership with local governments to provide public access to the Pacific Ocean and Seashore Conservation Area.
- Provide park visitor services through public and private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are compatible with other park management objectives.
- Cooperate with local and state non-government organizations to accomplish park objectives in acquiring and stewarding high quality examples of ecosystems of statewide significance.

### **Cultural resources:**

- Preserve historical and archaeological resources when performing maintenance and development projects.
- Provide interpretation to historical and cultural resources when appropriate.

### **Park Enterprise:**

- Explore alternatives to increase overnight occupancy during non-peak use periods.
- Continue excellent customer service and programs or events that lead to a longer length of stay and repeat visits.
- Encourage donations to Washington State Parks to maintain and improve the park system.

## **SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS**

### ***Discussion of the long-term park boundary***

One of the products of the CAMP is a long-term boundary for each state park. Determining long-term park boundaries is an often misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. The planning team considers whether an adjoining property would make a good addition. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives State Parks' staff the authority to have discussions that might lead to several types of land transactions. If the landowner is not interested, then it is unlikely those land transactions will ever occur. Sometimes, when property changes hands, the new owner is more interested and transactions can take place. Being in a state park long-term boundary gives property owners one more option when planning for their property.

If the land owner is interested and the property is within a long-term boundary, there are actions available besides land purchase. Amongst those actions might be one or a combination of the following:

- Seek to formalize an agreement to advance a shared property management goal, such as screening of houses to protect privacy.
- Help establish a conservation easement to protect features that are important to the park visitor's experience and to the landowners' privacy. Conservation easements can decrease a property owner's taxes.
- Accept a donation of all or part of a landowner's property. About 40 percent of the current Washington State Park system is made up of donated properties. Sometimes, this can be of benefit to a person's estate and create a lasting legacy.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for private property, either in the area or somewhere else in the state.

### ***Discussion of land classification***

Within the *long-term* boundary, staff have developed recommendations for classifications. A land classification is like internal zoning for the park and is regulated by WAC 352-16-020, which reads:

*State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.*

The land classification for the management area is a combination of Recreational (red) Resource Recreation (blue) and Natural (orange) Areas. The lighter shades of blue, red and orange indicate that the property is not currently owned by State Parks, but is in the long-term boundary.

Maps for the long-term boundary and land classification are provided below and a written description included in the management tables. If the two conflict, the maps will have more weight in land use decisions.

# Ocean City State Park Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Staff Recommendation



**Legend**

- Recreation
- Recreation included in long-term boundary
- Reserve Recreation
- Reserve Recreation included in long-term boundary

September 18, 2009

0 360 720 1,080 Feet



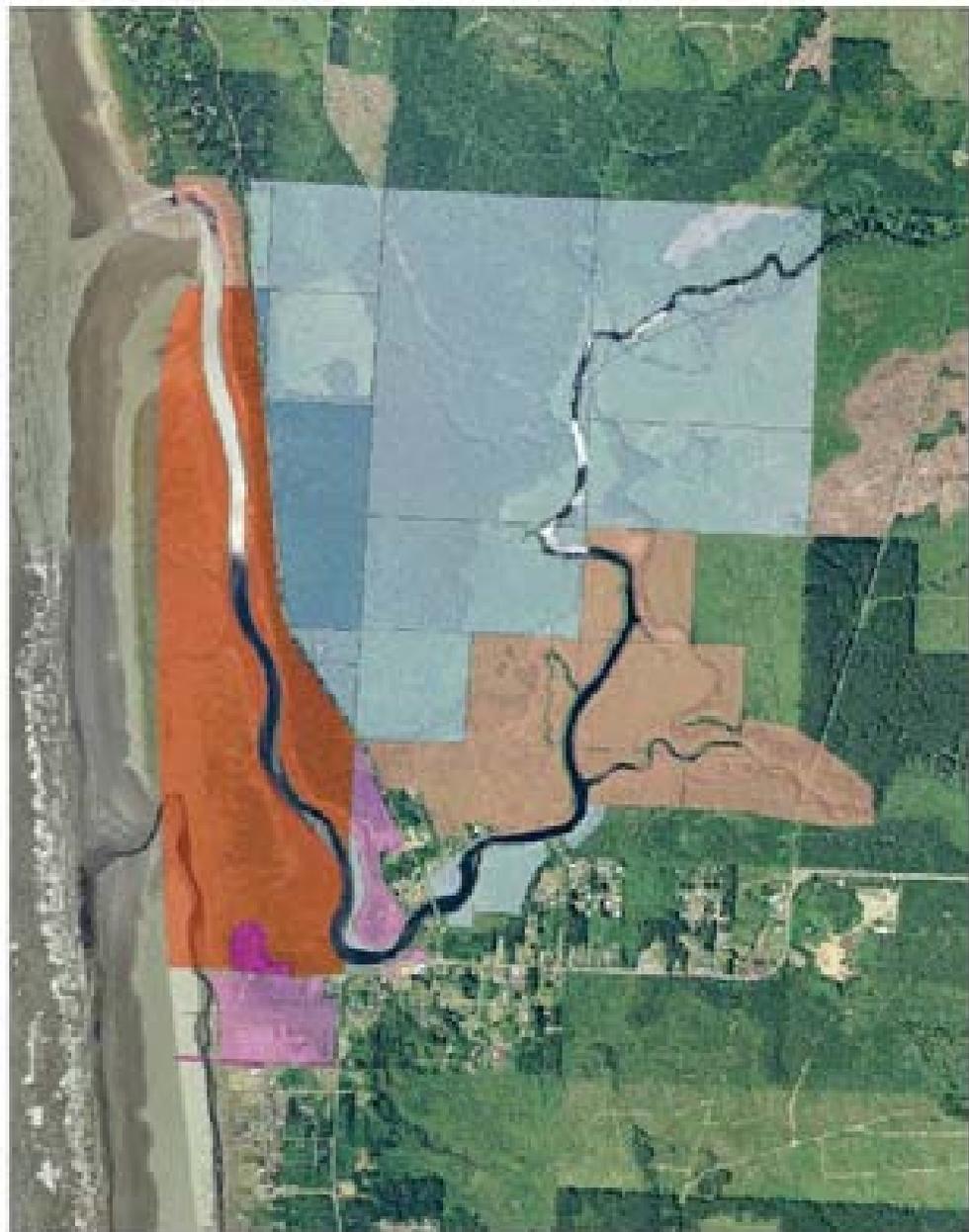
NAD83 NAD83 Washington State Plane South

Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this material.

©2009 created with TOPIC™ Technical Productions (www.topic.com)

Figure 5

# Griffiths-Priddy Ocean State Park Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Staff Recommendation



**Legend**

**Griffiths-Priddy Ocean SP**

- Recreation
- Recreation Inland to Long-Term Boundary
- Potential Recreation
- Potential Recreation Inland to Long-Term Boundary
- Inlets
- Inlets Inland to Long-Term Boundary

USGS created with TOPOC™ by Wetland Professionals (www.wtp.com)

September 18, 2009

0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet

NAD 83 UTM Zone 18N Washington State 1 Meter Contour



Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, there can be no warranty which accompanies this material.

Figure 6

# Pacific Beach State Park Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Staff Recommendation



## Legend

Recreation

September 18, 2009

0 100 200 300 Feet



MADES HARN Washington State Place South

Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this material.

MSGS created with ESRI's™ ArcView® Software (www.esri.com)

Figure 7

# Ocean City Ocean Beach Approach Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Staff Recommendation



**Legend**

- Recreation
- Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- Resource Recreation
- Resource Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary

September 18, 2009

0 88 176 352 703 Feet

NAD83 NAD83 Washington State Plane South

Data in this map were collected for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Plane and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, does not warrant which, nor any other, the natural.

ESRI is a registered trademark of Environmental Systems Research Institute (www.esri.com)

**Figure 8**

## Future Yellow Bluffs Ocean Beach Approach Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Staff Recommendation



**Legend**

**SCA Yellow Bluffs**

- Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- Resource Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary

USGS created with TOPO<sup>®</sup> Satellite Positioning ([www.topo.com](http://www.topo.com))



September 18, 2009

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

USGS/NOAA, Washington State Plane South

Maps in this report were created for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Plane and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, does not warrant either accuracy or integrity of the material.

Figure 9

## **SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

The tables below are a listing of park management issues identified through the public planning process. There is a table for each state park or property and the issues are divided into natural, cultural and recreational related issues when applicable. The left column describes the issue and the right describes the recommended management approach. These tables will be used to guide future management decisions for the area.

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

## Damon Point

<b>Damon Point Natural/Cultural Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Recovery of Western Snowy Plover</b></p> <p>Western snowy plover is on the state and federal threatened species list. Damon Point is a listed federal critical habitat. State Parks is required by law and by policy to do no harm to these bird populations and their habitats.</p>	<p>As long as State Park has a management presence at Damon Point, the agency will continue to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources to manage in a way that aids the recovery of threatened and endangered birds.</p>

<b>Damon Point Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Continuing public access to Damon Point</b></p> <p>Public access at Damon Point is managed by State Parks through an interagency agreement with the Washington state departments of Natural Resources (land owner), and Fish and Wildlife since 1988. Fish and Wildlife have a primary interest in protection of the Western Snowy Plover. State Parks has no land ownership.</p> <p>Through the years coastal erosion has reduced public access and almost all facilities have been removed. Public access as it has happened in the past with a paved roadway appears to be no longer viable.</p> <p>Both the Quinault Nation and the City of Ocean Shores have expressed an interest in maintaining public access to Damon Point.</p>	<p>Terminate the interagency agreement with the Washington State departments of Natural Resources (land owner), and Fish and Wildlife. Classify the property subject to the agreement as suitable for surplus.</p>

<b>Damon Point Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Public access west of Damon Point</b></p> <p>People use the road to Damon Point to access the beach to the west that extends to the Oyehut Wildlife Refuge Area. The beach is mostly public, but County records show some tidelands in private ownership. The beach is part of the Seashore Conservation Area and recreation is governed by RCW 79A.05.600 through 79A.05.695.</p> <p>Neighbors have concerns about trash and potential trespass on the beach west of Damon Point.</p>	<p>During the time State Parks continues to manage public access, staff will work with local governments, interested stakeholders, and the neighbors to maintain appropriate public access and trash collection as necessary.</p>

## Ocean City State Park

Ocean City State Park Natural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendation
<p><b>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</b></p> <p>Ocean City State Park is important for its natural and environmental education values. There is little room to expand the recreational area because of wetlands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify the current developed area or areas with potential for development within the existing state park as Recreation Area. A re-designed campground would be within this area.</li> <li>• Classify apparent wetland areas as Resource Recreation Area.</li> <li>• Classify parcels to the south of the park and within the proposed long-term boundary as Resource Recreation Area to provide an additional buffer and protect wetlands.</li> <li>• Classify portions of a parcel northeast of the existing park as Recreation Area when there is a potential of development and Resource Recreation Area when wetlands are present. This parcel extends to the west side of the highway and abuts the existing park, which will eliminate a small in-holding. Much of this area would provide an area to move administration areas out of the park during a re-design.</li> </ul> <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary maps in Section 4 above.)</p>
<p><b>Flooding</b></p> <p>The state park is built amongst wetlands and when rain fall is heavy, parts of the campground flood.</p>	<p>Retain the campsites until the campground is re-designed and close them when flooding occurs, as is the curent practice. State Parks will apply for permits to continue current flooding controls.</p>

<p><b>Understanding the natural environment</b></p> <p>Birding and other wildlife viewing opportunities are important to park visitors.</p>	<p>Please see interpretive plan under General North Beach Area Issues (below).</p>
---	--

<b>Ocean City State Park Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Budget Reduction – Mothballing Ocean City State Park</b></p> <p>The first public workshop in the planning process was dominated by the anticipation that Ocean City State Park might be mothballed in order to make required budget reductions.</p>	<p>The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has approved a budget implementation plan that keeps all state parks open in 2009-11, provided that a new donation program tied to vehicle license tabs brings in adequate revenue to operate state parks. Budget reductions will still need to occur at region and headquarters offices.</p> <p>The donation program, created by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Chris Gregoire, began in the fall of 2009 when vehicle owners received annual vehicle license tab renewal notices. The renewal notices will include an automatic \$5 donation to keep state parks open, unless the vehicle owner chooses not to participate.</p> <p>“The Commission appreciates the thousands of people who took time to write us and let us know how much they value their parks and want them to remain open,” said Commission Chair Eliot Scull. “Many of those people expressed their concerns to the Legislature and the Governor, who responded with this new donation program to keep state parks open. We’re pleased and grateful for that.”</p>

<b>Ocean City State Park Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Future development</b></p> <p>Campers want full hook-ups, improved campsites and an expansion of camping, because it is difficult to get reservations during the summer. Unfortunately, there is little room for camping expansion at Ocean City State Park. Please see Griffiths-Friday Ocean State Park.</p> <p>Other customers noted that the roads need to be resurfaced and asked for playgrounds, enclosed kitchen shelters and other improvements.</p>	<p>Redesign the campground and day-use areas, as was done at Grayland Beach State Park. Yurts and full hook-ups would be the prevalent overnight accommodations. The layout of the campground might be significantly changed and some campsites might be abandoned.</p> <p>Such a major redesign process might take years and would need to compete against other development projects for grant funding. In the meantime, some projects such as adding utilities to standard campsites and improving road surfaces should proceed.</p>
<p><b>Trails</b></p> <p>Park visitors were interested in trails at the park. Trail development is constrained by the many wetlands in the area. There is a potential for trails to extend outside of the state park, especially a trail connection to the high school.</p> <p>Hiking trails are usually longer than interpretive trails.</p>	<p>Look for opportunities to increase hiking trails and connections inside and outside of the state park, provided partners actively participate.</p> <p>Support community trails that are adjacent to State Park property described in “The Hidden Coast Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan”.</p> <p>In relation to the area interpretive plan, develop interpretive facilities, including signs, trails, and wildlife viewing opportunities.</p>

**Ocean City State Park Recreational Issues**

Issue	Final Recommendation
<p><b>Integrated pest management</b></p> <p>Although mosquitoes are part of the natural environment, they can be annoying and can also carry diseases, such as the West Nile Virus.</p>	<p>Please see integrated pest management plan under General North Beach Area Issues (below).</p>

**Griffiths-Priddy Ocean State Park**

**Griffiths-Priddy Ocean State Park Natural Issues**

Issue	Final Recommendation
<p><b>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</b></p> <p>The Copalis River represents one of the best opportunities to safeguard freshwater biodiversity within the North Beach area. State Parks owns land along the river and has successfully applied for grant funds to acquire the “Ghost Forest” property, important for its wetland values and unique geographical formation.</p> <p>Unlike the other state parks in the North Beach Area, there is room to grow at this park. The long-term boundary includes private properties that could provide overnight accommodations and other recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>Expand the long-term park boundary to include much of the Copalis River watershed to protect the freshwater biodiversity. This will be an ambitious project that will depend upon an active partnership with government, profit, and non-profit partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify the developed area of the existing state park and the Heath Road easement as Recreation Area to recognize existing uses.</li> <li>• Classify the remainder of the existing state park as Natural Area to recognize the high quality natural park resources.</li> <li>• Classify shorelines and undeveloped wetlands in the long-term boundary and near the Town of Copalis Beach as Resource Recreation Area, except for a heavily impacted area as Recreation Area suitable for creating river access.</li> <li>• Classify the resort and mill properties between the river and highway in the long-term boundary as Recreation Area. These properties would provide a location where facilities, such as overnight accommodations, may occur.</li> <li>• Classify certain large wetlands north of the Copalis Beach town area and within the long-term boundary (sometimes referred to as the Ghost Forest) as Natural Area.</li> <li>• Classify forest lands in the upper watershed and within the long-term boundary as Resource Recreation Area for low-mid level recreational uses.</li> <li>• Classify parcels between Heath and Benner roads within the long-term boundary as Recreation Area. These properties would provide a location where facilities, such as overnight accommodations, may occur.</li> </ul> <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary maps in Section 4 above.)</p>

<b>Griffiths-Friday Ocean State Park Natural Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Research at Ghost Forest (new issue)</b></p> <p>Research of the Ghost Forest has been ongoing. When State Parks acquires the property, a review of current projects is needed to ensure that park resources are properly protected.</p>	<p>When State Parks acquires the Ghost Forest property, staff should review scientific research projects currently occurring at the Ghost Forest property, and make sure the research projects are consistent with the Commission's Natural Resource policy and <a href="#">Washington Administrative Code 352-28-040</a>.</p>

<b>Griffiths-Friday Ocean State Park Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Future recreational development</b></p> <p>In stage one of the process, many customers encouraged us to expand camping in the North Beach area. Unlike the other state parks in the area, there is room nearby to grow at this park, provided the long-term boundary is expanded as described above in the recreational approach.</p> <p>Resorts and other developed properties could be developed into a full-service state park.</p>	<p>Acquire properties suitable for camping and other recreation that are included in the park long-term boundary and provide overnight and other recreational facilities for the park.</p>

<b>Griffiths-Priday Ocean State Park Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendation</b>
<p><b>Pedestrian bridge at Benner Road</b></p> <p>Stage one comments included a request to provide better access between Benner and Heath roads. A walking path through some properties included in the long-term boundary recreational approach above could be used or another pedestrian bridge could be built at Benner Road.</p>	<p>At this time the area crossing at Benner Road does not seem feasible. A trails plan will be developed for the park and include access over Connor Creek and between Benner and Heath roads. This issue could be reconsidered during a design process if the situation changes.</p>
<p><b>Non-combustible powered boat launch</b></p> <p>A launch for kayaks and canoes to provide access to the Copalis River and the Ghost Forest was requested. Other type boats, such as those with electric motors, would also be included in a category of water craft using non-combustible engines.</p>	<p>Construct a launch on the Copalis River within the long-term boundary for water craft powered by non-combustible engines.</p>
<p><b>Highway pull-out</b></p> <p>There are places overlooking the Copalis River that would be attractive stopping points for scenic viewing. The Department of Transportation would need to approve a highway pull-out for safety reasons.</p>	<p>As described in the “The Hidden Coast Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan,” explore the feasibility of developing a highway pullout in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, Grays Harbor County, and community members.</p>

## Pacific Beach State Park

<b>Pacific Beach State Park Natural Issues</b>	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p><b>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</b></p> <p>Pacific Beach State Park is mostly a developed, suitable for high level recreation.</p>	<p>The entire park is classified as Recreation Area</p> <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary maps in Section 4 above.)</p>

<b>Pacific Beach State Park Recreational Issues</b>	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p><b>Future development</b></p> <p>Most comments about this park were complimentary. Some improvements were requested.</p>	<p>Seek funding for a project that complete the following improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Add utilities to the standard sites</li> <li>2. Repair drainage problems</li> <li>3. A welcome center is planned for the future</li> <li>4. Improve the bathroom</li> <li>5. Reinforce the sea wall</li> <li>6. Add a picnic shelter that can be rented to the public</li> </ol>

## Seashore Conservation Area

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) Natural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p><b>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</b></p> <p>The Seashore Conservation Area is a challenging area where protection of natural plant and animal communities must be balanced with the Declaration of Principles (RCW 79A.05.600) passed by the Washington State Legislature.</p>	<p>The default land classification for the Seashore Conservation Area is Recreation Area, except for the following change at Ocean City Ocean Beach Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify the existing beach access as Recreation Area.</li> <li>• Classify the wetland areas within the long-term boundary as Resource Recreation Area and the remainder of the property as Recreation Area for future development or for administrative uses. (Please see land classification and long-term boundary map in Appendix C) and <i>Improvements to existing Ocean Beach Access (OBA) sites</i> (below).</li> </ul> <p>For most of the North Beach Seashore Conservation Area, no particular long-term boundary is recommended. State Parks remains interested in talking with adjacent landowners about potential land transactions, including conservation easements, management agreement and land acquisitions. Of particular interest are the following type properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjacent to beach approaches</li> <li>• recovery areas for snowy plovers</li> <li>• lands near existing state parks</li> <li>• second class tidelands owned privately</li> </ul>

<b>Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) Natural Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<p><b>Beach mining</b></p> <p>During the 2008 legislative session a law (HB 6343<sup>13</sup>) was passed that requires State Parks, in consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), to establish a pilot program to allow small scale prospecting and mining on ocean beaches.</p> <p>The law requires that three demonstration areas be established through July 1, 2010 and a report to the Commission by October 1, 2010. By December 2010 a report to the appropriate committees of the Washington State Legislature is due before the law expires.</p>	<p>State Parks is working with WDFW and small-scale mineral prospectors to comply with the requirements of HB 6343. Two pilot program areas have been established. One is on the Copalis Beach, and the other on Roosevelt Beach. State Parks will work with others to minimize potential for damage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beach environment</li> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• Shellfish</li> <li>• Other beach marine life</li> <li>• Fish habitat</li> <li>• Other recreational uses</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2007-08/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/6343-S.PL.pdf>

<b>Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<p><b>Copalis Airport</b></p> <p>In 1951 Grays Harbor County commissioners passed a resolution to designate a landing area for light aircraft “between the Copalis River and north approximately one mile to the “rocks”. In 1989, the landing area was included in the North Beach Recreational Management Plan submitted by Grays Harbor County and approved by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Subsequently the airport was included in State Parks rules.</p> <p>Neighbors have expressed concerns about the airport moving north and other issues.</p>	<p>The <a href="#">airport</a> is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Aviation Division. State Parks will help facilitate and encourage a meeting between the public and WSDOT this summer to allow for public comment related to airport operations.</p> <p>WSDOT and State Parks are working together to ensure airport operation procedures and responsibilities are clearly defined through an interagency memorandum of understanding which will reflect standards of both agencies</p> <p>State Parks will work with WSDOT to clarify the location of the airport. The “rocks” described in <a href="#">WAC 352-37-170: Aircraft</a> are assumed to be the Copalis Rocks.</p>

<b>Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<p><b>Improvements to existing Ocean Beach Access (OBA) sites</b></p> <p>A comprehensive review of the recreational management plans, including improvements to the ocean beach accesses is recommended below. In the meantime, some improvements to existing facilities are recommended.</p>	<p>Ocean City OBA – Include properties to the east for future recreational development and administrative uses. The property to the south of the road is a private campground that might be suitable for an equestrian group camp or other recreational facility.</p> <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary map in Appendix C)</p> <p>Analyde Gap – Install a new vault toilet.</p>
<p><b>Future Ocean Beach Access (OBA) site</b></p> <p>Additional access to the ocean beaches especially in the North Beach area might provide better service during high-use periods.</p>	<p>State Parks will investigate an area near Yellow Bluff to see if it is suitable place to expand access to the Seashore Conservation Area, and if there are potential partners.</p>
<p><b>Fire Road at Moclips Property (new issue)</b></p> <p>Grays Harbor County is interested in developing a fire road on part of State Park’s Moclips Property.</p>	<p>No proposal from the county was received. When it is received, an application should be reviewed through the Lands section.</p>

<b>Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<p><b>Seashore conservation line</b></p> <p>Each decade since 1968, as required by court order and deeds of dedication, Parks re-establishes the Seashore Conservation Line (SCL) within the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA).</p> <p>The survey could be improved and resolve outstanding issues with adjacent landowners.</p>	<p>This project will begin in 2010..</p>
<p><b>Update of the North Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches</b></p> <p>Customers requested further restrictions on beach driving.</p> <p>Statutes (RCW 79A.05.600 through 79A.05-630) establish and regulate the Seashore Conservation Area. Local governments adopted recreation management plans in 1989 that met the requirements of the statutes.</p>	<p>In response to comments, staff reviewed the 1989 Recreation Management plans. Plan updates are recommended due to changing circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fires and garbage continue to be problems.</li> <li>▪ The need to plan for changing beach conditions and continued public access.</li> <li>▪ Many parking and beach access improvements have been made, but not all. Parties to the plan could re-evaluate old goals, add new ones and seek funding together.</li> <li>▪ Shorebird recovery plans need to be added to the plans.</li> <li>▪ Tsunami preparation.</li> <li>▪ Inter-governmental planning for enforcement, emergency services, and maintenance.</li> </ul>

<b>Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<p><b>Erosion control at Ocean Shores</b></p> <p>In response to an emergency situation, the City of Ocean Shores and the Commission entered into an agreement that allowed temporary installation of erosion-control devices near the North Jetty. In 1998 additional devices were added on a temporary basis. In 2003, the City requested an extension of the agreement until May 15, 2006.</p> <p>Sand accretion at the site has buried the erosion-control devices. The devices may become uncovered in the future if the pattern of erosion resumes.</p>	<p>Update the agreement with the City of Ocean Shores.</p>
<p><b>Moclips Property - Railroad Depot</b></p> <p>Congratulations to the Moclips-By – The- Sea historical society for seeking grant funding for the depot museum. This is a good time to reach a good understanding of the scope of the project and obtain necessary agency review.</p>	<p>Work with Moclips-By –The- Sea historical society to ensure review of the project in accordance with agency rules ( <a href="#">WAC 352-32-340: Approval of community-based park improvements — Policies.</a>)</p> <p>If possible facilitate an exchange of the proposed site of the railroad depot for land within the long-term boundary of a North Beach Area state park.</p>

**General issues relating to North Beach area state parks**

<b>General issues relating to North Beach area state parks</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Final Recommendations</b>
<b>Protection of archaeological resources</b>	<p>Conduct archaeological survey prior to disturbance of areas affected by development. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and traditional cultural properties in the state park.</p> <p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>
<b>Integrated pest management</b>	State Parks will develop integrated pest management plans for its properties.
<p><b>Interpretation</b></p> <p>Visitors are interested in birding, wildlife viewing opportunities and information about the natural world around them.</p>	Staff have created an interpretive plan for the North Beach area state parks, which shall be implemented as resources become available.

## **SECTION 6: FACILITY CONCEPT PLANS**

No concept plans were developed for this project.

## APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
  - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
  - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
  - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments. (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code, or by statute.

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Recreation Areas**

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human-made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.</p>

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Resource Recreation Areas**

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.</p>

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are to respond to the human need for readily available "conservatories" of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or paleontologic features.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its "uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are "found" and "held" against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and "lost" as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</p>

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Heritage Areas	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.</p>

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</p>

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not "made", but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.</p>

### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	P	C	C	N	N
Archery/Target Range	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	P	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	P	P	C	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	P	C	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	P	P	C	N	N
Children's Play Area	P	C	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	P	P	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	P	N	C	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	P	N	C	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	C	N	C	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	C	C	C	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	P	C	C	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	P	N	C	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	P	N	P	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	P	P	P	C	N
Interpretive Trail	P	P	P	P	C
Interpretive - Signs	P	P	P	P	C
Parking - Vehicles	P	P	C	N	N
Roads	P	P	C	N	N

### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	P	N	C	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	P	P	C	C	N
Sports Fields	C	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	C	C	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	P	N	C	N	N
Trails - Hiking	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Mountain Biking	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	C	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	P	P	C	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Snowmobile	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	P	C	C	C	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	P	N	C	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers < 10 boats	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Launch Ramps	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	C	C	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

\* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

\*\*Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Farming/Orchards	C	C	C	N	N
Filming/Special Events	P	P	P	C	N
Grazing	C	C	C	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Fish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	P	P	P	P	N
Haying	P	P	P	N	N
Metal Detecting	P	P	C	N	N
Orienteering	P	P	C	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	P	C	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	C	C	C	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	P	P	P	P	N
Off-trail biking	C	C	C	N	N
Paragliding	P	P	C	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	P	P	C	C	N

### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Water: Jet Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Power Boating	P	C	N	C	N
Water: White Water Boating	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Sailing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Swimming	P	P	P	P	N
Water: Wind Surfing	P	C	C	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	C	C	N	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	C	C	C	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	P	P	C	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	P	P	P	N	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

\* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

\*\*Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

## APPENDIX B: LISTING OF RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION



**Under Construction! Listing of resource inventories and other descriptive documents will be expanded as information is gathered.**

Title	Author	Date	Location
"Rare Plant Survey of Damon Point, Griffith-Priddy, Ocean City, and Pacific Beach State Parks"	Smith, H.M. IV, P.H. Morrison and D. Visalli Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington.	2007	The report can be found at park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="N:\Park Information\Biological Surveys\Damon Point\Grays Harbor North Report.pdf">N:\Park Information\Biological Surveys\Damon Point\Grays Harbor North Report.pdf</a>
North Beach CAMP SEPA Checklist	State Parks planning team	2009	Copies of the SEPA Checklist can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="N:\Park Information\CAMP">N:\Park Information\CAMP</a> in the North Beach area subfolder.
Various environmental maps produced for the CAMP	State Parks planning team	2009	The maps and documents may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.
"Snowy Plover Distribution, Abundance and Reproductive Success: 2006 Research Progress Report."	Pearson, S.F., C. Sundstrom, K. Brennan, and M. Fernandez  Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife Science Division, Olympia.	2007	This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.

<p>“Streaked Horned Lark Monitoring, Habitat Manipulations, and a Conspecific Attraction Experiment”</p>	<p>Pearson, S.F., H.E. Anderson, and M. Hopey. 38 p.  Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, WA.</p>	<p>2005</p>	<p>This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.</p>
<p>“Recovery Plan for the Pacific Coast Population of the Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)”</p>	<p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	<p>2007</p>	<p>This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.</p>
<p>Contact list for the CAMP process</p>	<p>State Parks planning team</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The contact list may be found at: <a href="#">N:\Park Information\Park Distribution Lists</a> and will be supplied to the area manager.</p>
<p>“An Assessment of Freshwater Systems in Washington State”</p>	<p>The Nature Conservancy</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>The report can be found in the project files at the park or available online at:  <a href="http://www.waconservation.org/freshwaterAssesment.shtml">http://www.waconservation.org/freshwaterAssesment.shtml</a></p>
<p>Professional Paper 1707, “The Orphan Tsunami of 1700 Japanese Clues to a Parent Earthquake in North America” 2005. “</p>	<p>U.S. Geological Survey</p>	<p>2005</p>	<p>The report can be found in the project files at the park or available online at:  <a href="http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/pp1707/">http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/pp1707/</a></p>

<p>“Preliminary Engineering Report: Connor Creek Erosion Control Project“</p>	<p>Pacific International Engineering, PLLC</p>	<p>2001</p>	<p>The report can be found in the project files at the park.</p>
<p>“The Hidden Coast Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan”</p>	<p>Parametrix</p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>The report can be found in the project files at the park</p>
<p>“North Beach Recreational Management Plan”</p>	<p>City of Ocean Shores Grays Harbor County</p>	<p>1989</p>	<p>The plan may be found at park and region offices or in the following folder: <a href="N:\Research\SeashoreConservationAreaRecPlans">N:\Research\SeashoreConservationAreaRecPlans</a></p>

## **APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANS FOR THE NORTH BEACH AREA**

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans.

Park master plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances.

No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under which all park-related plans are referenced.



**Under Construction! List of all known plans to be inserted here..**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Location</b>
North Beach Area CAMP	2009	Deputy Director, Region Manager, PDSC Manager, and Area Manager	Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="#">N:/Park Information/CAMP</a> in the North Beach area subfolder.
Facilities Design Guidelines	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2010. Copies of the design guidelines will be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="#">N:/Park Information/CAMP</a> in the North Beach area subfolder.
“North Beach Recreational Management Plan”	1989	Commission	The plan may be found at park and region offices or in the following folder: <a href="#">N:\Research\SeashoreConservationAreaRecPlans</a>
“North Beach Business Analysis”	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="#">N:/Park Information/CAMP</a> in the North Beach area subfolder.
“North Beach Business Plan”	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: <a href="#">N:/Park Information/CAMP</a> in the North Beach area subfolder.

## APPENDIX D: AREAS OF LEADERSHIP

Considerable effort has gone into plan development. Between plan development and implementation is the step where most projects fail. In an effort to keep the plan from becoming “shelf-art”, the team is creating an additional step and assigning areas of leadership for plan implementation.

We must, however, add some caveats. Opportunities arise that were unexpected, such as grant funding. Projects become unnecessary because of unforeseen circumstances. The caveat mentioned in Section 5 is worth repeating here:

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

With the imperative of beginning implementation and the caveats expressed above, the planning team agrees to assign areas of leadership to implement the plan. The issues follow the same order as Section 5. Plan implementation may be updated during annual performance evaluations.

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Damon Point</b>		
<b>Recovery of Western Snowy Plover</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Continue to work with the appropriate agencies to aid recovery of snowy plover as long as there is a management presence at Damon Point.</li> </ul> <p><u>Region Steward</u></p>	One year from termination notice of the interagency agreement or approximately January 2011, unless sooner.
<b>Continuing public access to Damon Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Contact State Parks lands section and request that they terminate the inter-agency agreement with the departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife.</li> <li>❖ Lands section will send a termination notice as per paragraph 7.7 (and other appropriate sections) of the interagency agreement.</li> </ul> <p><u>Region Operations Manager will contact the lands section.</u></p> <p><u>Lands Manager will send a termination notice to agencies subject to the agreement</u></p>	<p>December 2009</p> <p>January 2010</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Public access west of Damon Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Maintain appropriate public access and trash collection as necessary until the interagency agreement is terminated (see above).</li> </ul> <u>Area Manager</u>	One year from termination notice of the interagency agreement or approximately January 2011, unless sooner.

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Ocean City State Park</b>		
<b>Long-term boundary and land classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	Ongoing  Winter 2010
<b>Flooding</b>	Close campsites when flooding occurs  <u>Area Manager</u>	Ongoing
<b>Understanding the natural environment</b>	(Please see interpretive plans under general North Beach Area below)	
<b>Budget Reduction – Mothballing Ocean City State Park</b>	(No specific action required at this time)	Never

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Future development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop a conceptual plan for future development at Ocean City State Park.</li> <li>❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget.</li> </ul> <p><u>Region Planner – conceptual plan</u>  <u>Parks Development Service Center</u>  <u>Manager and Area Manager – request funding</u></p>	<p>2010</p> <p>(No specific action required at this time)</p>
<b>Trails</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Look for partners to increase trails and connections within the state park and long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Support trails listed in the “Hidden Coast Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan”.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<b>Integrated pest management</b>	<p>(Please see integrated pest management plans under general North Beach Area below.)</p>	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Griffiths-Priday Ocean State Park</b>		
<b>Long-term boundary and land classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Winter 2010</p>
<b>Research at Ghost Forest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The lands section will ask the seller to disclose any ongoing scientific research happening on the property during the lands acquisition process and notify the area manager.</li> <li>❖ The area manager will notify the region steward and agency environmental coordinator when he knows scientific research is happening on the Ghost Forest property, so that the research project can be reviewed for consistency with agency policy and rules.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lands Manager – ask seller about research on property</u> <u>Area Manager – notify appropriate agency staff</u></p>	<p>2011</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Future recreational development</b>	(No specific action required at this time.)	
<b>Pedestrian bridge at Benner Road</b>	(No specific action required at this time.)	
<b>Non-combustible powered boat launch</b>	(No specific action required at this time.)	
<b>Highway pull-out</b>	(No specific action required at this time.)	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Pacific Beach State Park</b>		
<b>Long-term boundary and land classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Winter 2009</p>
<b>Future development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop a conceptual plan for future development at Pacific Beach State Park.</li> <li>❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget</li> </ul> <p><u>Region Planner – conceptual plan</u> <u>Parks Development Service Center</u> <u>Manager and Area Manager– request funding</u></p>	<p>2010</p> <p>(No specific action required at this time)</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Seashore Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Long-term boundary and land classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Winter 2009</p>
<b>Beach mining</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Monitor beach mining on the beaches and report any issues to the region steward.</li> <li>❖ Commission report</li> <li>❖ Legislative report on beach mining projects on the ocean beaches.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager monitoring</u> <u>Region Steward reporting</u></p>	<p>July 1, 2010</p> <p>October 1, 2010</p> <p>December 2010</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Copalis airport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Coordinate with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) about airport, but do not incur management responsibilities.</li> <li>❖ Report to the Commission in 18 months about the status of planning.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager – coordinate with WSDOT Region Director - report to the Commission</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June 2011</p>
<b>Improvements to existing Ocean Beach Access (OBA) sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Work with user groups to find partnerships that would support property acquisitions.</li> <li>❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary.</li> <li>❖ Install a new vault toilet at Analyde Gap ocean beach access.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<b>Future Ocean Beach Access (OBA) site</b>	<p>Work with landowners and let the Region Director know when land becomes available.</p> <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<b>Fire Road at Moclips Property</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Refer an easement application to State Parks lands section and provide comments during the review period.</li> <li>❖ Process the easement application.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager - Refer and review Process</u> <u>Lands Manager – process application</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<b>Seashore conservation line</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Continue to pursue a survey of the North Beach Area.</li> </ul> <p><u>Region Director and Region Manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<b>Update of the North Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches</b>	<p>(No specific action required at this time.)</p>	
<b>Erosion control at Ocean Shores</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Update agreement.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lands Manager</u></p>	<p>2010</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<p><b>Moclips Property - Railroad Depot</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In the case of no exchange of property, ensure that the project is consistent with the agency review under policy 32-1.</li> <li>❖ If an exchange of property is possible, coordinate with Lands Section and community groups.</li> <li>❖ If exchange is possible, complete the land process, and include in the Commission agenda item a staff recommendation that the remainder of the property is “Consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision”.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager – ensures consistency and coordinates.</u>  <u>Region Director approves.</u>  <u>Lands Manager – Completes exchange and include recommendation about consistency with vision.</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
<b>General issues relating to North Beach area state parks</b>		
<b>Protection of archaeological resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Conduct cultural resource assessments when capital projects occur.</li> <li>❖ Ensure that excavation follows agency policy.</li> </ul> <p><u>Parks Development Service Center Manager - Surveys Area Manager – ensures compliance with excavation procedures.</u></p>	Ongoing
<b>Integrated pest management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In cooperation with Region Steward, write integrated pest management plans for the area.</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	2011
<b>Interpretation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implement interpretive plan</li> </ul> <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
<b>Design Guidelines</b>	<u>Regional planner</u>	2010