



Five Year Strategy (2008-2012)
for the
Washington CoastSavers Program

Sponsored by the
Washington Clean Coast Alliance

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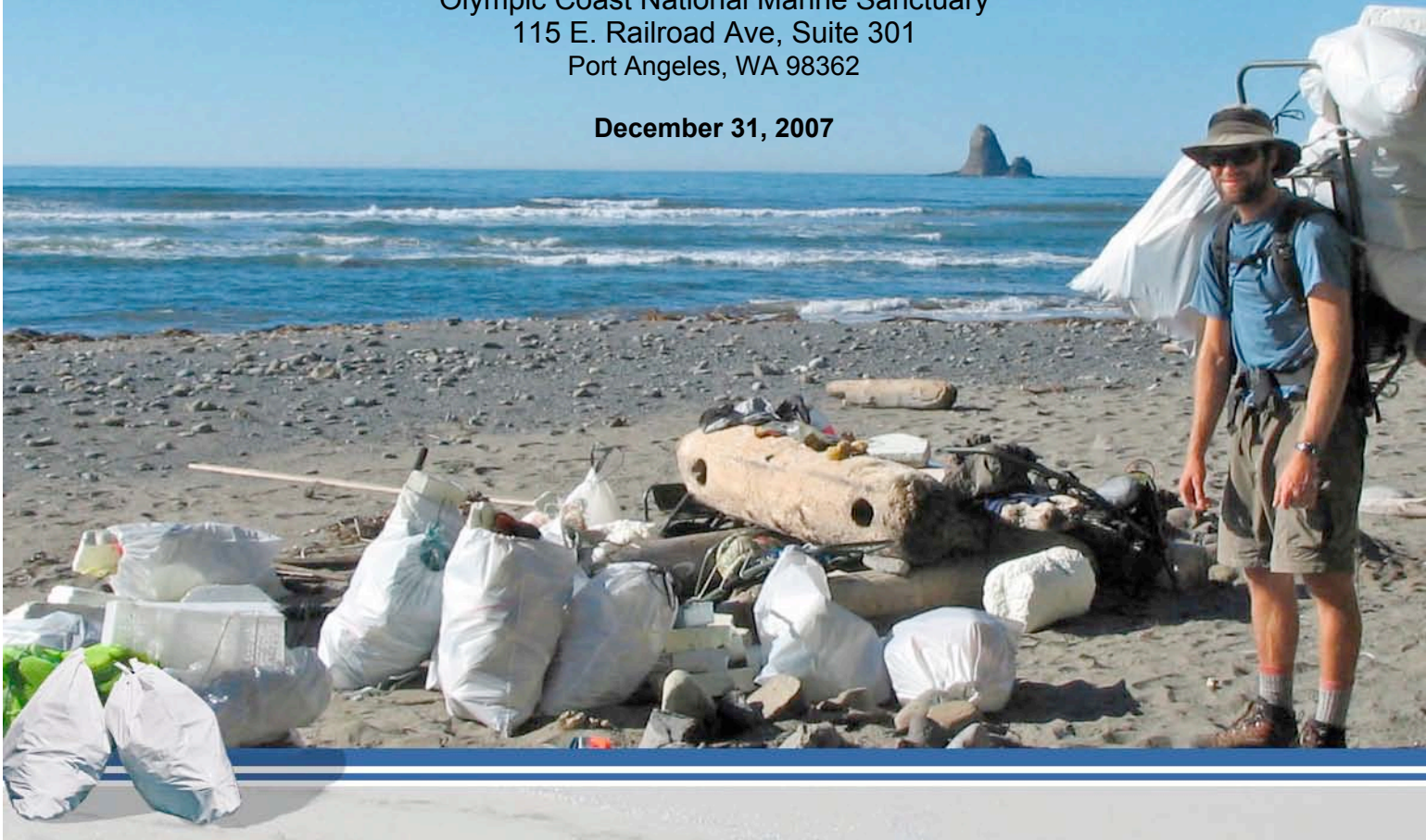
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I. INTRODUCTION

1.A HISTORY AND REVIEW OF PAST CLEANUP EFFORTS

It began in response to an unsightly problem at the beach. Marine debris accumulated on the beautiful sandy and rocky beaches of the Washington Coast. Sometimes debris was deposited by the tides from faraway places. Other times it was garbage left by careless beachgoers or discarded by thoughtless individuals hoping to avoid a fee at a landfill. However it got there, it was ugly and some dedicated people decided to do something about it.

Several groups sprang up independently and unbeknownst to each other, yet they had a common goal - to clean up the beaches on the outer coast of Washington State. Undoubtedly, civic and environmentally minded individuals have been cleaning trash from the beaches for years. But these new groups formed to organize wide spread cleanup events, to remove as much trash and debris as possible.

In 1999, Jan Klippert of Seattle, Washington, initiated cleanup efforts along the northern portion of the Washington coast and dubbed the spring event the Olympic Coast Cleanup. Initial efforts were focused within Olympic National Park (ONP) and along the shoreline of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) and were typically conducted around Earth Day in April.

The Grass Roots Garbage Gang (GRGG) is the group of volunteers that initiated volunteer cleanups along the Long Beach Peninsula. They began organizing cleanups in 2001 and have continued coordinating their efforts with Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks). The GRGG sponsors three annual cleanups in January, April and July. They have grown from 12 people in 2001 to more than 500 volunteers at the July 2007 cleanup.

In 1971, the Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association (PNW4WDA) began cleaning Washington Seashore Conservation Area beaches located south of the Quinault Reservation. The event is known as Operation Shore Patrol and is supported by Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Department of Ecology and The Ocean Conservancy.

Over the years, cleanup efforts also expanded, with tribal permission, onto tribal lands and along the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the Sekiu-Clallam Bay area. Surfrider Foundation also joined the efforts, providing volunteers and barbecues





for the April event. Agency staff (OCNMS, ONP and State Parks) provided organizational support, outreach programs and financial support.

The success of Washington coastal clean up efforts is demonstrated in the numbers – hundreds of volunteers participating and massive amounts of debris directed toward appropriate disposal, off the beaches.

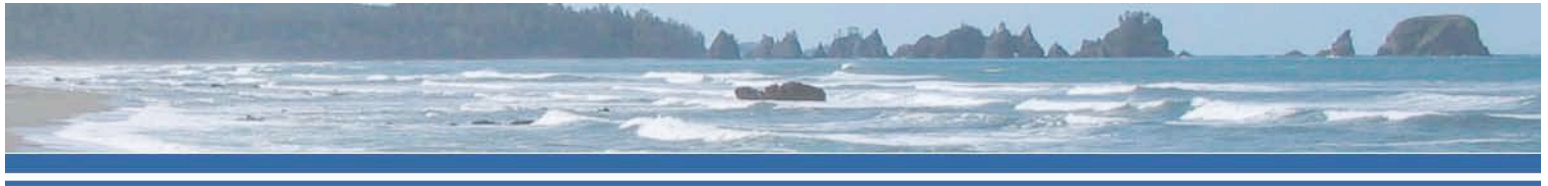
Year	Number of Volunteers	Estimated Tonnage of Debris Removed
2000	359	17
2001	200	19
2002	243	20
2003	350	27
2004	500	24
2005	647	37+
2006	751	20+
2007	806	23

But what began as a fun, if not dirty, day at the beach has evolved into a much greater mission. The initial organizers and participants soon learned that the issue was not one merely of aesthetics. Every year, marine debris injures and kills marine life, interferes with navigation safety, has adverse economic impacts to shipping and coastal industries, and poses a threat to human health. Our oceans and waterways are continually polluted with a wide variety of marine debris ranging from soda cans and plastic bags to derelict fishing gear and abandoned vessels. The volumes of debris afloat in our oceans will have untold ramifications for hundreds if not thousands of years.

The huge amount of debris currently afloat in our oceans will have untold ramifications for hundreds if not thousands of years to come.

The founding organizers of the cleanup events in both the northern and southern reaches of the Washington coast found kindred spirits among other volunteers and the professional staff of government agencies. Everyone was united by their shared mission to clean the beaches. The cleanup organizers have also realized that in order to truly be effective, they must educate people about the magnitude of the marine debris issue and work towards actual source reduction and debris prevention.





The founding organizers have also worried about the long term viability of the cleanup programs. They have dedicated a tremendous amount of time and energy to initiate and organize these events. While they have found willing and helpful partners in the government land and habitat management agencies, none of these agencies has a program or staff dedicated to organizing the coast cleanups. In turn, the agencies see the cleanup events as supportive of their respective missions and have a strong desire to keep the public engaged in stewardship of coastal marine environments.

As the Olympic Coast Cleanup grew in size, scope and popularity, logistical and operational challenges became apparent. In particular, the remote beaches located within Olympic National Park presented challenges of removing piles of debris that had been collected by volunteers. Large caches developed in remote locations within the Park and were sometimes left in place for months before the extreme logistical challenges of removing this garbage from a designated wilderness area could be addressed. As the number and size of cache sites grew, so, too did concerns about volunteer safety and adherence to policies meant to protect the wilderness qualities and habitat of the coast. In addition, a perceived lack of coordination became frustrating to many of the partnering organizations.

Both the founding organizers and the cooperating agency staff saw a need to develop a long term plan and strategy for cleanup efforts. All involved saw a need for better communication and coordination, as well as a need to establish a program that was less dependant on specific individuals. All involved also saw the opportunity to expand the cleanup efforts and to improve public outreach.

In 2007, the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary received funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Marine Debris Program to develop a five-year strategy to coordinate efforts for the coastal cleanup. This plan is a result of the collaborative planning process funded by the NOAA Marine Debris Program.

1.B PLANNING PROCESS AND PROJECT PARTNERS

Planning efforts began in July 2007, and OCNMS retained the services of Sam Gibboney Management Services and Shreffler Environmental to facilitate the process. The facilitators began their planning process by conducting individual interviews with various stakeholders and an assessment of the issues and the willingness of groups to participate in the process.





Groups and individuals were invited to attend a “Visioning Meeting” in October 2007. Participants were invited to attend based on the following:

- The group or individual is one of the founding organizers of cleanup events, such as the Grass Roots Garbage Gang and Olympic Coast Cleanup coordinator, Jan Klippert.
- Their agency or government owns property or otherwise has land and habitat management responsibilities, such as Olympic National Park, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, Washington State Parks and the coastal tribes (Makah, Quileute, Hoh and Quinault).
- The group has played a coordinating role and organized volunteers, such as the Surfrider Foundation and Clallam Bay-Sekiu Lions Club.
- The group seeks to play a coordinating role and can contribute to the capacity of the program, such as the Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA).

Most, but not all, of the groups and agencies invited chose to participate in the planning process. A complete list of the individuals who participated is included in Appendix A. The following agencies and groups attended the first meeting:

- Grass Roots Garbage Gang
- NOAA Marine Debris Program
- Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
- Olympic National Park
- Washington State Parks
- Surfrider Foundation
- Clallam Bay-Sekiu Lions Club
- Northwest Interpretive Association

All in attendance committed to the planning process and adopted a consensus-based decision making process. Consensus was defined by the group to mean that each member could “live with the decision”. That is, an individual member may not necessarily agree with or endorse a particular decision, but for the sake of meeting other members’ organizational needs he/she did not object to the decision. It was also decided that for each decision or recommendation a verbal poll would be taken of those present.

The group identified and reached consensus on four common goals. They are not prioritized or weighted. They are:





- Remove or identify things that cause harm.
- Protect wildlife and habitat.
- Protect and maintain aesthetics.
- Encourage stewardship and conduct outreach programs.

The group also agreed to work in smaller groups to address the following issues:

- Overall Organization and Coordination
- Volunteer Coordination
- Remote Site Debris Removal
- Outreach and Communications
- Funding

A series of conference calls was conducted to address these issues and to make recommendations for implementation. A second meeting of the entire group was held on November 27, 2007, to review the working group's recommendations and combine them into a coherent five year strategy. The outcome of these work groups and meetings is presented in the body of this plan.

Alliance – n. a close association of groups, formed to advance common interests or causes.

1.C FORMATION OF THE WASHINGTON CLEAN COAST ALLIANCE

The principal decision and recommendation to come out of this planning process is the formation of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance (the Alliance). The purpose of the Alliance is to plan and coordinate efforts regarding coastal cleanup events and to address issues regarding marine debris. The intent of the Alliance is to develop a year-round program that includes beach cleanup and outreach events. The Alliance also seeks to use this year-round program to teach the public about ocean ecology and how marine debris dramatically affects ocean health. The Alliance seeks to engage the public in stewardship efforts that result in a healthier environment and a sense of civic commitment.

The geographic scope of the Alliance is the western coast of Washington from the Columbia River extending north and into the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Clallam Bay (see Figure 1). For organizational purposes, the Alliance has demarcated the coast into two major categories:





1. the northern area of the Olympic Coast and western Strait of Juan de Fuca (extending from the Clallam Bay-Sekiou area west and south to the southern coastal boundary of Olympic National Park), and
2. the southern beaches (ranging from the southern coastal boundary of Olympic National Park south to the Columbia River.)

The Alliance recognizes that operational and organizational needs vary geographically. Thus, a regionalized approach is vital to the success of the Alliance. For instance, there is no need to encumber the organization of cleanups primarily organized by the GRGG and State Parks with the much more complicated logistics needed along the northern coastline. However, the Alliance seeks to capitalize on the opportunities available to them by aligning their efforts with regards to volunteer recruitment, data collection, fundraising, communication, marketing, and outreach efforts.





Figure 1 The geographic scope of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance efforts for beach clean up in western Washington





The Alliance adopted the four goals identified in the Visioning meeting. While the development of a mission statement was beyond the scope of this planning effort, Alliance members agreed to use the goals to guide their efforts.

Four fundamental goals of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance:

- Remove or identify things that cause harm.
- Protect wildlife and habitat.
- Protect and maintain aesthetics.
- Encourage stewardship and conduct outreach programs.

There was unanimous agreement from Alliance partners that future coastal cleanup events need to retain their current grassroots feel, while benefiting from the organizational structure, fundraising capabilities, and outreach and communication resources that the Alliance can provide.

The Alliance partners also recognize that the formation of their group is truly an instance in which the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. By forming the Alliance and coordinating their efforts, they can accomplish more together than they could accomplish individually. The Alliance represents a program that grew from grassroots efforts, a program that has successfully created a partnership with local, state and federal government.

The Alliance hopes to provide the organizational structure that will allow the program to grow. This organizational structure seeks to increase the numbers: number of volunteers participating and amount of debris removed. It also seeks to more fully develop the volunteer experience. The Alliance members hope that volunteers will remove debris, learn about ocean and nearshore ecology, and leave with a deep sense of connection to their public lands and a feeling of empowerment to act as stewards.

The structure of the Alliance, the year-round program and sponsored events are presented in the five year strategy (Section 3).





2 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

2.A MARINE DEBRIS ACT

The Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act, enacted December 2006, established the NOAA Marine Debris Program, which includes major priorities of mapping, identification, and impact assessments, removal and prevention activities, research and development of alternatives to gear posing threats to the marine environment, and outreach activities.

NOAA's Marine Debris Program is directed to:

- Establish a process for cataloguing and maintaining an inventory of marine debris and its impacts found in the navigable waters of the United States and the United States exclusive economic zone, including location, material, size, age, and origin, and impacts on habitat, living marine resources, human health, and navigation safety;
- Develop measures to identify the origin, location, and projected movement of marine debris within United States navigable waters;
- Develop and implement strategies, methods, priorities, and a plan for preventing and removing marine debris; and
- Undertake outreach and education of the public and other stakeholders, such as the fishing industry, fishing gear manufacturers, other marine-dependent industries, and the plastic and waste management industries on:
 - sources of marine debris,
 - threats associated with marine debris, and
 - approaches to identify, determine sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigational safety.

2.B OLYMPIC COAST NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY REGULATIONS

OCNMS regulations define prohibited activities that are subject to permitting requirements and enforcement action. Prohibited activities in the sanctuary include discharges, seabed alteration, and disturbance of historical resources. For example, it is unlawful to attempt or to in effect move, remove, or injure, a historical resource, such as an iron chain from a shipwreck.





For coastal cleanup activities, the prohibited activity most likely to require a sanctuary permit is flying motorized aircraft at less than 2,000 feet above the sanctuary within one nautical mile seaward from the shore. For retrieval of collected marine debris from the outer coast beaches, OCNMS can issue a permit to allow helicopter flights below 2,000 feet under limited circumstances.

The primary concern is wildlife disturbance to seabirds and marine mammals from noise and propeller downwash. The most sensitive period is during the breeding season for seabird colonies, which typically begins in March on nearshore islands and sea stacks. Most seabirds are off their nests, and young have fledged by mid-August. Thus, it is unlikely that OCNMS would issue a permit for debris removal flights between March and mid-August. For marine mammals, impacts can be minimized by avoiding operations near commonly used haul out sites and during low tide periods when haul out sites are typically occupied.

A Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard allows them to conduct non-urgent flights if planned in advance or scheduled in annual operations plans. This agreement, however, requires that the Coast Guard minimize such flights and avoid sensitive nesting and breeding times and locations. Consequently, this agreement can not be used to avoid OCNMS permitting for debris removal operations.

2.C U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REGULATIONS

The islands, rocks, and reefs within the National Wildlife Refuges off the outer Washington coast are closed to public access due to the sensitivity to disturbance of breeding seabirds and marine mammals. Also, the Refuge islands are dominated by dynamic, steep, rocky shores that are dangerous when approached closely. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is concerned about the impacts from entanglement and ingestion of marine debris to marine wildlife and supports public cleanup efforts that focus on nearby shorelines off the Refuges. Observations of hazardous marine debris on Refuge shorelines should be reported to the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex.





2.D OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK REGULATIONS

The National Park Service (NPS) was created through the 1916 Organic Act, which provides the fundamental management direction for all units of the national park system:

Promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations...by such means and measures conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. (16 USC ss 1)

The marine coast of Olympic National Park between Shi Shi Beach and the Hoh River is designated wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964 directs that:

...each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character." (16 USC §1133(4)(b))

Under the Wilderness Act, the following activities are explicitly prohibited within ONP:

Except as specifically provided for in this chapter, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

Further direction for management of designated wilderness areas in national parks is found in Director's Order #41:

The National Park Service will manage wilderness areas for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. (RM-41, Chap. 6.1)





The above documents have been interpreted by ONP to indicate that removal of cached marine debris and garbage from marine shores in the Park is necessary to meet wilderness management objectives and regulations.

NPS policies state that all proposed management activities with the potential to affect wilderness or potential wilderness additions must be analyzed through the minimum requirement process. The two-step process guides the selection of the most appropriate action (which may be no action) and the minimum tools or techniques to successfully resolve an issue.

The Minimum Requirement Worksheet (MRW) provides a method for consistently and thoughtfully applying the minimum requirement process in a manner that considers the intent of the Wilderness Act. The MRW analysis may lead to restrictions on the use of motorized boats, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, wheeled devices, or other mechanized aids. The MRW helps evaluate alternatives to accomplish an action as well as to determine best practices for the wilderness setting.

Coastal wilderness remote site cache debris removal operations in Olympic National Park are governed by the current MRW (Minimum Requirement Worksheet, Olympic National Park Wilderness, for coastal wilderness marine debris removal, 10 January 2006). This MRW is in effect until December 31, 2010 and addresses four alternatives for cache removal from remote wilderness locations:

- Alternative 1: remove trash by boat
- Alternative 2: remove trash by foot
- Alternative 3: remove trash by helicopter
- Alternative 4: no action.

Any different alternatives proposed for the Washington Coast Cleanup would require a new MRW process.

2.E TRIBAL RESERVATION LANDS

The Makah, Quileute, and Hoh Indian tribes and Quinault Indian Nation own reservation lands on the outer coast of Washington with land ownership that includes the intertidal area where beach cleanup efforts take place. Each has a sovereign government with unique regulations that apply to tribal members and non-tribal visitors to their lands. Representatives from each of these four tribes have been involved in previous beach cleanup efforts and have expressed





support for future efforts on tribal lands. The Alliance hopes to facilitate future cleanup efforts on tribal lands and will work directly with the tribes to coordinate and direct volunteers to these areas in a manner that is fully respectful of the wishes and regulations of the tribes.

2.F WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION REGULATIONS

Since 1969, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) has overseen the management of all State-owned beaches, known as the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA), as described in RCW 79A.05.605:

There is established for the recreational use and enjoyment of the public the Washington State Seashore Conservation Area. It shall include all lands now or hereafter under state ownership or control lying between Cape Disappointment and Leadbetter Point; between Toke Point and the South jetty on Point Chehalis; and between Damon Point and the Makah Indian Reservation and occupying the area between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide, as these lines now are or may hereafter be located, and, where applicable, between the Seashore Conservation Line, as established by survey of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the line of extreme low tide, as these lines now are or may hereafter be located; and shall also include all state-owned nontrust accreted lands along the ocean: provided, that no such conservation area shall include any lands within the established boundaries of any Indian reservation.

Three Washington State Parks manage these geographically-separate areas: Cape Disappointment State Park manages the Long Beach Area – between the Columbia River and Willapa Bay; Twin Harbors State Park manages the South Beach Area – between Willapa Bay and Gray’s Harbor; and Ocean City State Parks manages the North Beach Area – between Gray’s Harbor and the Quinault Indian Reservation.

In 1901, the Legislature of the State of Washington declared:

That the shore and beach of the Pacific Ocean, including the area or space lying, abutting or fronting on said ocean and between ordinary high tide and extreme low tide (as such shore and beach now are or hereafter may be) from the Columbia River or Cape Disappointment on the south to a point three hundred feet southerly from the south line of the government





jetty on Peterson's Point, State of Washington on the north, be and the same are hereby declared a public highway forever, and as such highway shall remain forever open to the use of the public.

This ruling was amended to take into consideration the needs of the non-motorized beach visitor as well as areas of critical wildlife habitat. Year-round closures now exist on the sections of beach fronting Cape Disappointment State Park, Leadbetter State Park, Willapa National Wildlife Refuge – Leadbetter Unit, Westhaven State Park, and the area between Benner Gap Road to the Copalis River. There are additional seasonal closures between April 15 and the day after Labor Day on all three sections of the SCA.

Additional restrictions are in effect during the nesting season of the endangered Western snowy plover, *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*, between March 15 and September 15.





3 FIVE YEAR STRATEGY

The following five sections present the strategy for implementation of cleanup efforts on the outer coast of Washington State. Planning participants worked together in five working groups:

- Overall Organization and Coordination
- Volunteer Coordination
- Remote Site Debris Removal
- Outreach and Communications
- Funding

Each section lists the participants and then presents a brief history of prior planning and events. Then a short description of the opportunity for improvement and expansion as identified by the group is presented. Some of the sections present an additional synopsis of a group's planning efforts or a more detailed description of the problem statement. All sections then present the recommendations for the five-year strategy. The recommendations are divided into two main categories:

1. Priority Action Items for 2008, and
2. Recommendations for Future Implementation 2009-2012.

As clearly implied, each action item and recommendation received a verbal vote by all in attendance at the November 27th meeting. The Priority Action Items for 2008 are those tasks that the group identified as necessary for completion in order to have a successful event in April 2008. These tasks are typically well defined and more concrete. The Recommendations for Future Implementation 2009 – 2012 are typically broader in scope and less well defined. These recommendations represent the group's identification of the direction in which they hope to expand or modify the program but require more research and input before they become detailed implementation tasks.

The five sections taken together represent the five-year strategy as recommended by the member organizations.





3.A OVERALL ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION (STEERING COMMITTEE)

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

David Lindau	Northwest Interpretive Association
Jess Tweedy	Surfrider Foundation
Maggie Tyler	Olympic National Park
Liam Antrim	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Kathy Hale	Washington State Parks
Jan Klippert	Olympic Coast Cleanup, Founder
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants (formerly SG Management Services)

In 2008, the identified lead facilitator for this working group is David Lindau, Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA).

HISTORY

The history of the cleanup events varies geographically, as do most components of this plan. A common factor is that grass roots efforts organized by individuals with a passion to contribute to the health and cleanliness of Washington's coast have been joined by the dedicated staff of the areas' land and natural habitat managers.

Jan Klippert initiated cleanup efforts along the northern portion of the coast in 1999. Initial efforts were focused along the coastal strip within Olympic National Park (ONP) and were supported both by Olympic National Park and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS). The Grass Roots Garbage Gang (GRGG) initiated volunteer cleanups along the Long Beach Peninsula and has continued coordinating their efforts with Washington State Parks (State Parks). The Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association (PNW4WDA) began cleaning beaches south of Olympic National Park in 1971 and continues to coordinate their efforts with Washington State Parks.

As the spring Olympic Coast Cleanup grew in popularity, Olympic Coast Cleanup coordinator, Jan Klippert, began to coordinate with the GRGG. However, the moniker of Olympic Coast Cleanup is only appropriate for the northern coast, and there has been little effort to promote the event as a coast-wide event. Cleanup efforts also expanded, with permission, onto tribal areas and also along the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the Sekiu-Clallam Bay area. Surfrider Foundation also joined





the efforts by providing volunteers and barbecues for the day of the Olympic Coast Cleanup event.

OPPORTUNITY

The success of the cleanup events brings with it the necessity of evaluating past efforts and calls for better coordination among the participating groups and agencies. In addition, Jan Klippert, the founder of the Olympic Coast Cleanup, has decided to limit his role in planning efforts and hopes that the cleanup would continue without his initiating efforts. The three founding members of the Grass Roots Garbage Gang have also expressed their desire to have the southern coast cleanup events continue after they are no longer able to devote the number of hours that they have in the past. Thus, this planning effort being undertaken by the newly formed Washington Clean Coast Alliance seeks to continue to address the issue of marine debris, while simultaneously forming long lasting working relationships.

OVERALL STRUCTURE

The Organization and Coordination Working Group recommends creating an Alliance that works to implement a year-round program that sponsors multiple events including a spring cleanup. Under the auspices of the Alliance, the year-round program called Washington CoastSavers would sponsor the annual Washington Coast Cleanup, including cleanup events on or near Earth Day along the Olympic National Park Coast and the southern beaches. The Alliance would also sponsor other smaller, regional cleanup events, as well as various information and outreach efforts.

Figure 2 depicts the organizational structure of the Alliance, the Washington CoastSavers program, relationships among Alliance partners, and proposed events:

The working group agreed that it is important for volunteers to recognize one program—Washington CoastSavers—and that the coordination amongst the agencies and groups be kept minimally noticeable to the volunteer. The hope is that a volunteer can simply registers to participate in any cleanup event while the ‘bureaucratic’ needs of each of the sponsoring agencies or partners are also being met.



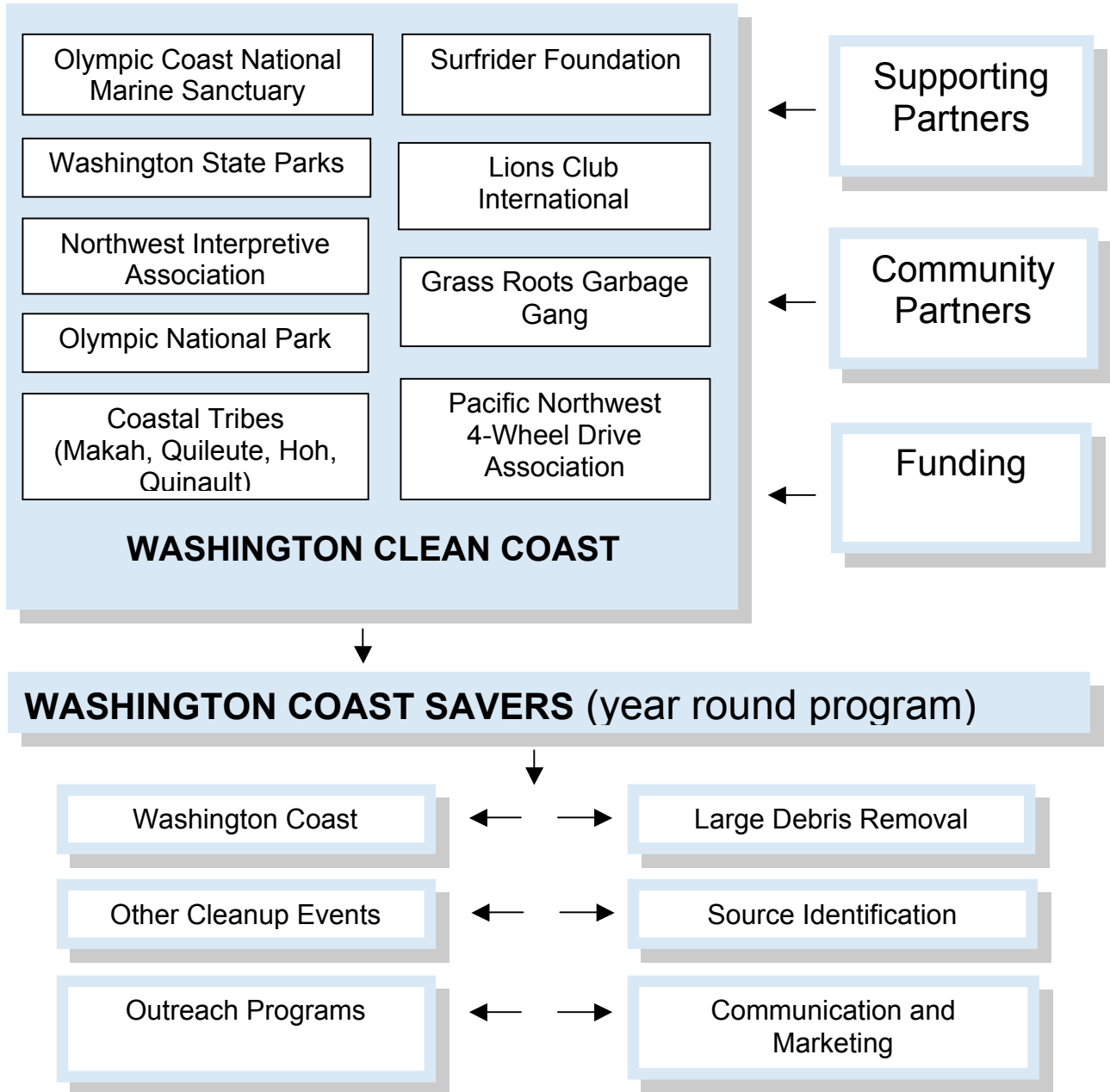


Figure 2 Organizational Structure of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance





This organizational structure also provides great flexibility for each of the regions to continue their operations in a manner that works for them, while possibly benefiting from volunteer recruitment and other marketing that is led by the Alliance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 5 YEAR PLAN

PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS FOR 2008

- Adopt a year-round program with the sponsoring coalition model. The recommendation is for the coalition to be named the Washington Clean Coast Alliance. The recommendation is for the year-round program to be called Washington CoastSavers. The recommendation is for the spring coast cleanup event to be called the Washington Coast Cleanup, which will include cleanup of the Olympic Coast as well as the southern beaches.
- Appoint Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA) to the role of central volunteer registration for the northern beaches. David Lindau will continue to work with State Parks on volunteer recruitment and registration for the southern beaches but State Parks will retain the central registration and coordination role there.
- Support the Volunteer Coordination Working Group in order to send “the right amount of volunteers to the right places.”
- Develop a system for inbound information from volunteers on the day of cleanup events, such as the location of dangerous or large items that remain on the beaches.
- Train volunteers at check-in locations regarding contacting appropriate agency personnel for emergencies and safety-related responses.
- Develop a mechanism for disbursement of unrestricted funds. Develop a list of authorized expenses and authorize NWIA to disburse funds up to an agreed upon limit.
- Track volunteer hours. There seems to be compatibility with NWIA’s suggested volunteer registration and WSP volunteer registration to jointly report volunteer effort.





- Form and staff an additional Marine Debris Monitoring Working Group. (Recommended group members are listed in Appendix B.)
- Host an annual strategic planning and evaluation meeting for the Alliance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION 2009 THROUGH 2012

- Work to have NWIA take on responsibility for marketing and communication for the Alliance.
- Develop recommendations for measurable outcomes and methods for conducting and reporting said measurements. (See draft list in Appendix C.)
- Continue to evaluate the cost of agency and group support for the year-round program. Evaluate the need for a full-time program coordinator and seek funding for such a position.





3.B REMOTE SITE CACHE REMOVAL (FOR THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK COAST ONLY)

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Liam Antrim	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)
Nancy Hendricks	Olympic National Park (ONP)
Roger Hoffman	Olympic National Park
Greg McCormack	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Roy Morris	Clallam Bay-Sekiu Lions Club
Ruth Scott	Olympic National Park
Maggie Tyler	Olympic National Park
Dave Shreffler	Shreffler Environmental
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants (formerly SG Management Services)

This working group decided to disband after completion of this strategic plan. If the goal of no remote site caches in 2008 is met, then the need for this working group no longer exists. If the goal is not met, then the overall steering committee will pursue future solutions to removal of materials from remote site caches.

HISTORY

HISTORIC CACHE SITES

Between 2000 and 2007, volunteers collected an estimated 60 tons of marine debris from the Olympic coast during the annual Olympic Coast Cleanup. During that time period, bags of debris and large items that could not be carried to a roadside collection site were piled at a total of 22 remote “cache” sites. An annual summary of the cache site locations, pounds of debris removed from cache sites, loads of debris removed, method of removal, and removal costs is provided in Table 1.

The most frequently used cache sites have been: Toleak (all 8 years); Shi Shi North, Cape Alava, and Sand Point (7 of 8 years); and Norwegian Memorial (6 of 8 years). As the number of volunteers participating in the annual Olympic Coast Cleanup grew, so did the number and size of the remote site caches, as well as the post-cleanup expenses incurred by Olympic National Park (ONP) in dealing with these sites. From 2003 to 2007, ONP’s stated goal of no remote site caches does not appear to have adequately reached the volunteers participating in the cleanup. Thus, ONP’s effort to halt creation of remote site caches has been unsuccessful.



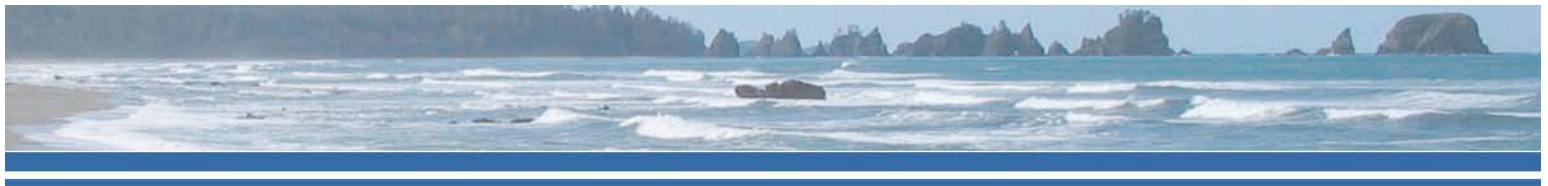


Table 1 Summary of historic cache site information for the Olympic Coast

Site	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Shi Shi North	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Shi Shi South						x		
Cape Alava	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Sand Point	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Yellow Banks	x	x			x	x		
Norwegian Memorial	x		x	x	x	x		x
Cedar Creek	x		x	x				
Starbuck Creek						x		
Coastie Head	x							
Saddle Rock	x							
Cape Johnson			x	x				
Chilean Memorial	x		x	x				
Second Beach					x			
Third Beach	x	x	x	x				
Taylor Point					x			
Scott's Creek					x			
Strawberry Point		x	x	x	x	x		
Toleak North	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Toleak South						x		
Goodman Creek	x				x			
Mosquito Creek	x		x	x	x	x		
Jefferson Cove	x				x			
Lbs of Debris Removed ¹	27,110	19,944	14,190	no data	32,000	2,350 by foot	4,280 by foot	4,000
No. of Loads Removed	38	26	21	29	39	5 helicopter	no data	16
Method of Removal	zodiac	zodiac	zodiac	zodiac	zodiac	foot & helicopter	foot & helicopter	helicopter
SCA Crew ²	n/a ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$16,053	\$21,425	n/a
ONP Staff Cost	\$8,122	\$4,672	\$5,107	\$6,303	\$9,835	no data	\$4,000	no data
Boat Operations	\$648	\$576	\$588	\$634	\$1,323	na	na	na
Helicopter Operations	na	na	na	na	na	no data	\$4,254	\$3,560
Total Removal Cost ⁴	\$8,770	\$5,248	\$5,695	\$6,937	\$11,159	\$16,053	\$29,679	\$3,560

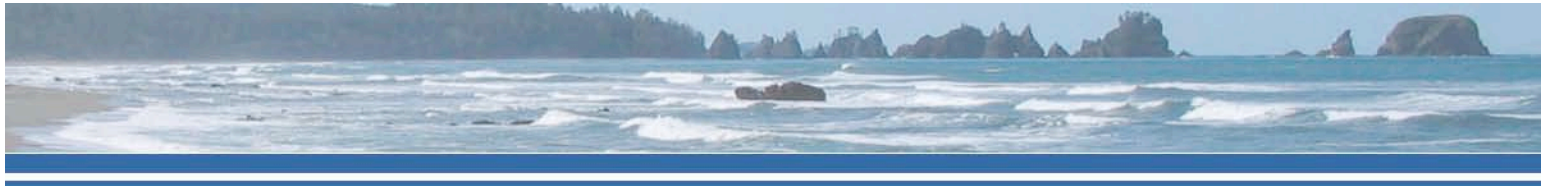
¹ This weight estimate is only for debris removed from remote caches and does not include debris hiked out to roadside collection areas.

² SCA = Student Conservation Association; a debris removal crew of 5 people paid for by NOAA grants.

³ n/a = not applicable.

⁴ This cost estimate doesn't include dumping cost at Port Angeles landfill or OCNMS staff costs.





Some volunteers are understandably motivated to collect every piece of debris along the Olympic coast, but do not fully appreciate the implications of creating remote site caches from the collected debris they are unable to carry out to a road-side collection site. As explained below, remote site caches have become a significant management issue for ONP.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In order for the Olympic Coast Cleanup event (hereafter to be referred to as the Washington Coast Cleanup) to continue with support and sponsorship from ONP, the issue of remote site caches must be resolved. ONP management does not support creation of remote site caches for many reasons:

- Cache piles can be large, aesthetically displeasing, and inconsistent with visitors' expectations of a wilderness coast.
- Persistent cache piles are not consistent with wilderness management practices, as outlined in the ONP General Management Plan (Olympic National Park Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement) and ONP's mandate under the Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133(4)(b) to preserve "the wilderness character of the area."
- Cache piles are difficult to remove, with significant effort required to carry debris to an access road, significant risk associated with removal via boat through the typically hazardous nearshore surf zone, and significant expense and potential wildlife disturbance impacts associated with helicopter operations.
- All methods used for cache removal require staff support from ONP, but ONP does not have adequate staff resources available or allocated for this support and does not have dedicated funds budgeted for cache removal operations.
- This difficulty has led to cache piles remaining for months after the April cleanup, and in some cases (e.g. between 2002 and 2003 cleanup events) piles remained at remote site caches for over a year.
- Visitors take advantage of marine debris piles and add personal, non-marine garbage, a practice that contradicts backcountry permit guidelines under which hikers are required to carry out all garbage (i.e., "pack it in, pack it out").
- Cache piles get formed year-round by hikers trying to "do the right thing" by throwing buoys, fish nets, Styrofoam blocks, and other marine debris up into the trees and bushes above the high tide line.
- Cache piles—especially those containing hiker garbage with food smell and content—attract scavenging wildlife, including vermin and birds that can learn to identify such sites as food sources. Such learned behavior is





- antithetical to best wildlife management practices and has public repercussions. For example, to mitigate and eliminate such problems, ONP requires use of hard-sided containers for all coastal wilderness backcountry permittees.
- Debris left in cache piles at remote sites has to be handled a minimum of three times to get it from the cache sites to a transfer station.

As of October 2007, all known remote site caches have been removed from the Olympic coast. A summary of the methods of debris removal and pros/cons of each method is provided in Appendix D.

OPPORTUNITY

With the goal of no future remote site caches in mind, the remote site cache removal working group saw an opportunity to implement the following new practices for the Washington Coast Cleanup:

- Educate volunteers about the problems created by remote site caches.
- Create easy to understand, color-coded maps to direct volunteers to appropriate coast segments for cleanup.
- Match volunteer's hiking abilities and expectations with appropriate coast segments.
- Coordinate how many volunteers go to each coast segment.
- Avoid the cleanup of coast segments where the potential to create unwanted remote site caches is unacceptably high.
- Give each volunteer two garbage bags; if they fill and return these to a designated roadside collection area, then they can receive additional bags. (Note: There was not consensus from all the other working groups on limiting the number of bags given to volunteers. The steering committee will revisit the 2 bag limit recommendation prior to the April 2008 cleanup events).

COAST SEGMENT MAPS

The working group broke the Olympic coast into 33 logical segments, as defined by geologic landmarks (e.g. points, headlands, creeks, rivers) and obvious beach access points (Table 2 and Figures 3 - 5). For each coast segment, the group then analyzed key parameters of interest in focusing future cleanup efforts: closest road access, portage distances, cache removal options, estimated number of volunteers needed to cleanup each segment, and safety issues or concerns.





The 33 coast segments are grouped below and color coded on the maps (Figures 3 - 5) according to ease of access:

Green = Easy Access

These coast segments (listed from North to South) are readily accessible, require a minimal total portage distance (0.3 to 3.3 miles), and have few safety concerns:

Duk North, Duk South, Rialto North, Rialto South, First Beach, Second Beach, Third Beach, Oil City, Hoh Reservation, Ruby Beach, Beach 6, Beach 4, Kalaloch Campground, Kalaloch Lodge, Beach 2, Beach 1, and South Beach.

These coast segments are the easiest ones to access and are the most appropriate for families with children or volunteers who wish to limit their walking distance and difficulty. These segments all are readily accessible from roads.

In addition, permission has been granted for the following easy access segments to be cleaned up on Tribal lands:

- Hobuck Beach on the Makah Reservation.
- Grenville Beach on the Quinault Reservation.

Yellow = Moderately Difficult Access

These coast segments (listed from North to South) are more difficult to reach, may require an overnight stay or a long day of hiking, and have a total portage distance in the range of 1.8 to 5.6 miles:

Shi Shi Beach, Point of the Arches, Ozette South, Cape Alava, Sand Point North, Sand Point South, Hole-in-the-Wall, and Mosquito South.

These coast segments are more difficult to clean because of the length of hiking involved to remove debris out to a roadside collection area. These segments are most appropriate for fit volunteers able to hike several miles, while carrying garbage bags full of debris that weigh 20-30 pounds each.

In the past, 5-person crews from the Student Conservation Association (SCA) have been hired to remove cached debris from many of these sites. Boat and helicopter removal have also been used.



Table 2. Summary of Coast Segments Analysis for the Olympic Coast.

Segment Code	Segment Name	Segment Start Point	Segment End Point	Segment Length	Closest Road Access	Beach Portage ¹ Distance (miles)	Trail Portage ² Distance (miles)	Total Portage Distance (miles)	Cache Removal Options	Number of Collectors Needed ³	Number of Porters Needed ⁴	Safety Issues/Concerns
Makah Reservation												
M4	Hobuck Beach	Waatch River	Bahobohosh Point	1.5	Sooes Rd - campground or south end of beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	beach driving or hike out to Sooes Rd	15	0	tides, beach logs
M5	Sooes Beach	Bahobohosh Point	Anderson Point	2.6	Sooes Rd	0.0	0.0	0.0	beach driving or hike out to Sooes Rd	26	0	tides, beach logs
Olympic National Park												
P1	Shi Shi Beach	N. Shi Shi Beach	Point of the Arches	2.3	Trailhead parking	2.3	2.0	4.3	hike out to trailhead parking	23	10	low tide required for headland passage; difficult access to pocket beaches at Pt. of Arches
P2	Point of the Arches	Point of the Arches	Father and Son	2.4	via Shi Shi Rd; Duk Point Rd	4.6	0.4	4.9	hike out to Duk Pt Rd	24	2	low tide required for headland passage; difficult access to pocket beaches at Pt. of Arches
P3	Duk North	Father and Son	Duk Point	2.2	Duk Pt Rd	2.2	0.4	2.5	hike out to Duk Pt Rd	22	2	low tide required for headland passage
P4	Duk South	Duk Point	Ozette River	1.5	Duk Pt Rd	1.5	0.4	1.8	hike out to Duk Pt Rd	15	2	low tide required for headland passage
P5	Ozette South	Ozette River	Cape Alava	2.6	Ozette Rd	3.2	3.0	6.2	hike out Cape Alava Trail to Ozette Ranger station	26	15	slippery boardwalk
P6	Cape Alava	Cape Alava	Wedding Rocks	2.2	Ozette Rd	1.6	3.0	4.6	hike out Cape Alava Trail to Ozette Ranger station	22	15	slippery boardwalk
P7	Sand Point North	Wedding Rocks	Sand Point	1.9	Ozette Rd	1.9	3.0	4.9	hike out Sand Point Trail to Ozette Ranger station	19	15	slippery boardwalk
P8	Sand Point South	Sand Point	Yellow Banks headland	2.3	Ozette Rd	1.9	3.0	5.0	hike out Sand Point Trail to Ozette Ranger station	23	15	slippery boardwalk
P9	Yellow Banks	Yellow Banks headland	Norwegian Point	5.1	Ozette Rd	5.1	3.0	8.1	helicopter or boat; hike out Sand Point Trail to Ozette Ranger Station	n/a	n/a	Allens Bay trail virtually impassable
P10	Memorial x2	Norwegian Point	Cape Johnson/Chilean Memorial	6.3	Rialto Rd	10.1	0.1	10.2	helicopter or boat; hike out to Rialto Rd	n/a	n/a	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P11	Hole-in-the-Wall	Cape Johnson	Hole-in-the-Wall	2.1	Rialto Rd	3.9	0.1	4.0	hike out to Rialto Rd	21	1	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P12	Rialto North	Hole-in-the-Wall	Rialto Beach	1.7	Rialto Rd	1.7	0.1	1.8	hike out to Rialto Rd	17	1	tides, beach logs
P13	Rialto South	Rialto Beach	Quillayute River	0.8	Rialto Rd	0.8	0.1	0.9	hike out to Rialto Rd	8	1	tides, beach logs
P14	First Beach	Quillayute River	Quateata	1.0	La Push Rd	1.0	0.0	1.0	hike out to La Push Rd	10	0	tides, beach logs
P15	Second Beach	Quateata	Teahwhit Head	1.5	La Push Rd	1.4	0.8	2.2	hike out to La Push Rd	15	4	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P16	Third Beach	Teahwhit Head	Taylor Point	1.1	La Push Rd	1.1	1.5	2.6	hike out to La Push Rd	11	7	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs

Table 2. Summary of Coast Segments Analysis for the Olympic Coast (continued).

Segment Code	Segment Name	Segment Start Point	Segment End Point	Segment Length	Closest Road Access	Beach Portage ¹ Distance (miles)	Trail Portage ² Distance (miles)	Total Portage Distance (miles)	Cache Removal Options	Number of Collectors Needed ³	Number of Porters Needed ⁴	Safety Issues/Concerns
Olympic National Park												
P17	Taylor Point South	Taylor Point	Scott's Bluff	0.6	La Push Rd	2.1	1.5	3.6	hike out to La Push Rd	n/a	n/a	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P18	Scott's Bluff South	Scott's Bluff	Strawberry Point	1.3	La Push Rd	3.4	1.5	4.8	hike out to La Push Rd	n/a	n/a	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P19	Toleak North	Strawberry Point	Toleak Point	1.2	La Push Rd	4.5	1.5	6.0	hike out to La Push Rd	n/a	n/a	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P20	Toleak South	Toleak Point	Goodman Creek	0.9	La Push Rd	5.5	1.5	6.9	hike out to La Push Rd	n/a	n/a	inaccessible coast
P21	Mosquito North	Goodman Creek	Mosquito Creek	2.2	Oil City Rd	4.0	3.6	7.6	hike out to Oil City Rd	n/a	n/a	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P22	Mosquito South	Mosquito Creek	Hoh Head	1.8	Oil City Rd	3.6	2.0	5.6	hike out to Oil City Rd	18	10	rope ladders, headlands, tides, beach logs
P23	Boulder Beach	Hoh Head	Jefferson Cove	n/a	Oil City Rd	n/a	n/a	n/a	hike out to Oil City Rd	n/a	n/a	inaccessible coast
P24	Oil City	Jefferson Cove	Hoh River	1.8	Oil City Rd	1.8	0.7	2.5	hike out to Oil City Rd	18	4	tides, beach logs
P25	Hoh Reservation	Hoh River	Ruby Beach	3.1	Lower Hoh Rd or Hwy 101	3.1	0.2	3.3	hike out to 101 or Lower Hoh Rd	31	1	tides, beach logs
P26	Ruby Beach	Ruby Beach	Beach 6	1.0	Hwy 101	1.0	0.1	1.1	hike out to 101	9	1	tides, beach logs
P27	Beach 6	Beach 6	Beach 4	3.3	Hwy 101	1.5	0.2	1.7	hike out to 101	36	1	tides, beach logs
P28	Beach 4	Beach 4	Brown's Point	0.6	Hwy 101	0.6	0.2	0.8	hike out to 101	6	1	tides, beach logs
P29	Kalaloch Campground	Brown's Point	Kalaloch River	2.7	101/Kalaloch Campground	2.5	0.2	2.7	hike out to 101	27	1	tides, beach logs
P30	Kalaloch Lodge	Kalaloch River	Beach 2	1.3	101/Kalaloch Lodge	1.3	0.2	1.5	hike out to 101	13	1	tides, beach logs
P31	Beach 2	Beach 2	Beach 1	1.0	Hwy 101	1.0	0.1	1.1	hike out to 101	10	1	tides, beach logs
P32	Beach 1	Beach 1	South Beach Campground	0.8	Hwy 101	0.8	0.1	0.9	hike out to 101	8	1	tides, beach logs
P33	South Beach	South Beach Campground	ONP boundary	0.2	Hwy 101	0.2	0.1	0.3	hike out to 101	2	1	tides, beach logs
Quinault Reservation												
Q7	Grenville Beach	Point Grenville	Moclips River	5.8	Hwy 109	0.0	0.0	0.0	beach driving or hike out to HWY 109	58	0	tides, beach logs
Totals										434	113	
Footnotes/Comments:												
1. Beach portage distance is from beach to trail.												
2. Trail portage distance is from trail to road access point.												
3. Based on 10 collectors/mile of beach.												
4. Based on 5 porters/mile of trail portage distance.												



Figure 3 Beach cleanup information for the northern section of Olympic National Park coastal area





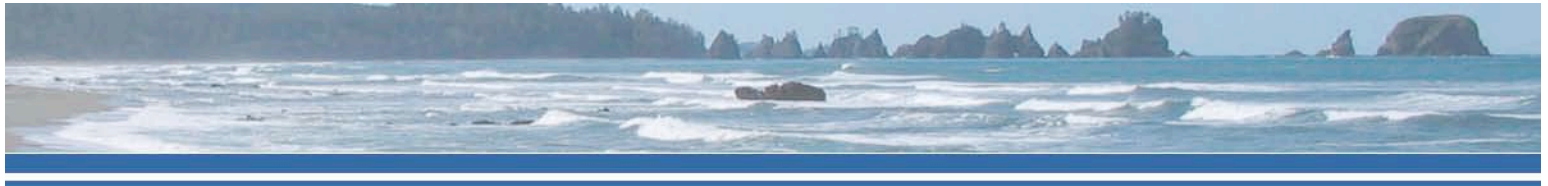
Figure 4 Beach cleanup information for the central section of Olympic National Park coastal area





Figure 5 Beach cleanup information for the southern section of Olympic National Park coastal area





It is imperative for the 2008 cleanup event that volunteers sent to these sites clearly understand that they are only to collect what they can carry out, so that remote site caches are not formed. The simplest method of ensuring that volunteers observe this goal is to only give each volunteer two garbage bags.

Red = Off limits; no volunteer cleanup in 2008

ONP has requested that no volunteers be sent in 2008 to the following coast segments highlighted red on the maps:

Yellow Banks, Memorial x2, Taylor Point South, Scott's Bluff South, Toleak North, Toleak South, Mosquito North, and Boulder Beach.

ONP has determined 2 days minimum would be required to safely remove debris from these locations because of long hiking distances, as well as difficult headlands and tide conditions. Thus, beach cleanup at these locations could not reasonably be expected to occur as part of the annual Washington Coast Cleanup event. The working group recommended investigation of a cleanup event to target these areas in the fall when helicopter removal of debris from remote sites has fewer wildlife impacts.

Estimates of Volunteers Needed

Based on the working group's estimates for each coast segment (see Table 2), the following approximate numbers of volunteers are needed:

- Olympic Coast: 547 volunteers (434 collectors, 113 porters)
- Makah Reservation: 41 volunteers (41 collectors, 0 porters)
- Quinault Reservation: 58 volunteers (58 collectors, 0 porters)

These estimates may need to be further refined prior to the 2008 Washington Coast Cleanup. In addition, these estimates do not include volunteers needed for other roles (e.g. check-in points, beach captains, loading garbage trucks, etc.).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS FOR 2008

The 2008 goal of the remote site cache working group is to ensure that no remote site caches are created.

To achieve this goal, the remote site cache removal working group developed the following list of 2008 Action Items:





- Establish Alliance messaging and volunteer coordination efforts to ensure that no remote site caches are created.
- Implement the color-coding system (green = easy access; yellow = moderately difficult access; red = no cleanup) for the Washington Coast Cleanup.
- Provide the color-coded coast segment maps to Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA) to be posted on the Washington Clean Coast Alliance website.
- Make all Washington Clean Coast Alliance partners aware that ONP does not condone use of unsanctioned way trails in ONP for cleanup efforts.
- Ask the ONP Superintendent for a larger ONP staff presence at the beach access points for the April 2008 cleanup.
- Ask the ONP Superintendent for a larger ONP staff presence the week following the April 2008 cleanup to ensure that debris piled at roadside collection areas is promptly removed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION 2009-2012

As in 2008, the 2009-2012 goal of the Alliance is to ensure that no remote site caches are created on ONP lands.

- Plan for two annual events within ONP, depending on funding availability:
 1. Washington Coast Cleanup in April (traditionally around Earth Day): a cleanup effort in which volunteers only pick up what they can hike out.
 2. September (around the National Public Lands Day): a cleanup effort in which a combination of volunteers, paid crews, and boats or helicopter support is used to remove the large or hazardous items identified during the April cleanup. This effort could also target beach segments not reached during the April cleanup.
- Consider scheduling a second volunteer event--within a few weeks of the April cleanup--to go back and get any cached debris or large items.





- Contact the Coast Guard annually to confirm what support they may be able to provide if remote site cache removal by boat or helicopter is deemed necessary. Based on initial contact by OCNMS staff in November 2007, the Coast Guard is willing to provide helicopter assistance in 2008 for debris removal.
- Identify potential funding sources for a cleanup effort in September, perhaps around the time of National Public Lands Day. This cleanup effort could use paid crews to remove the large or hazardous items identified during the April cleanup. This effort might require funding to pay for boats, helicopters, additional staff costs, and/or work crews to hike the debris out. This event should occur within the mid-August to end of February “window” when wildlife disturbance impacts of helicopter operations are less significant. This event could occur on an opportunistic basis (i.e., whenever requisite funding is available), and might not be expected to occur annually.





3.C VOLUNTEER COORDINATION

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

David Lindau	North West Interpretive Association
Jess Tweedy	Surfrider Foundation
Maggie Tyler	Olympic National Park
Greg McCormack	Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary
Bryan Alexander	Washington State Parks
Ellen Anderson	Grass Roots Garbage Gang
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants (formerly SG Management Services)

In 2008, the identified lead facilitator for this working group is Maggie Tyler, volunteer coordinator for Olympic National Park.

HISTORY

This working group addressed the very essence of the cleanup efforts: how to effectively organize a large number of volunteers to remove marine debris from Washington coastal beaches in a safe and effective manner, all the while keeping these events fun and meaningful.

Olympic Coast

Jan Klippert's efforts to recruit and coordinate volunteers have been supported and the cleanup made possible by Olympic National Park and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. Jan also coordinated with many other partnering groups and agencies notably the Makah Tribe and the Clallam Bay – Sekiu Lions Club.

Jan has donated a tremendous amount of time and effort to recruit and direct volunteers, and in 2007 the total number of volunteers for the Olympic Coast topped 500.

However, record keeping for the number of volunteers participating each year and other necessary registration paperwork has become problematic. This situation is expected to improve as the Washington Coast Cleanup (formerly the Olympic Coast Cleanup) transitions from one individual (Jan Klippert) trying to do everything to the many partners of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance sharing the load.





Southern Beaches

The Grassroots Garbage Gang has had tremendous success recruiting residents and visitors alike to each of their three annual cleanups. GRGG has created partnerships with Washington State Parks, local schools, businesses, and civic organizations to create an “Adopt a Beach” program.

Effort and results have been increasing annually, with the 2007 numbers for the three annual cleanups topping 800 volunteers and 15 tons of trash. However, the organizers of GRGG have expressed concern over the longevity of the beach cleanup.

Operation Shore Patrol, hosted by the Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association, has been experiencing a small decline in the number of volunteers for their September event. Still, in 2006, they turned out over 700 volunteers and collected 21 tons of debris off beaches in southern Washington.

OPPORTUNITY

The Volunteer Coordination Working Group recognized that merely maximizing the number of the volunteers that attend a cleanup event is not a viable measurement of success. Rather, success is also a function of volunteer satisfaction, efficiency and safety of operations, compliance with the needs and regulations of land owners and managers, and a number of other measures.

This working group has also embraced the evolution to a year-round program (Washington CoastSavers) with emphasis on addressing the marine debris issue in a more comprehensive manner. To reach this goal, the group is working to establish improved coordination and planning necessary to accomplish multiple grassroots coast cleanup events, while also providing the volunteers the tools needed to be safe and effective.

The challenge for the Alliance is to balance volunteer satisfaction with safety, efficiency and respect for and compliance with land owners’ and managers’ requirements.





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS FOR 2008

The working group recognized the need to address two broad categories of volunteer coordination planning and tasks:

1. Pre-event planning/recruitment/registration, and
2. Day of event site management.

The following action items were agreed to by consensus:

Pre-event planning

- Define all volunteer roles (i.e., debris collectors, porters, beach captains, check-in point attendants, garbage truck loaders, BBQ helpers, drivers, database support, etc.), duties associated with each role, and the number of volunteers needed for each role.
- Work with the Remote Site Cache Removal Working Group to finalize the number of volunteers needed at each Olympic Coast segment.
- Implement a volunteer training program with Surfrider, ONP, and State Parks cooperating. The training program should cover each of the defined volunteer roles, as well as a strong education component developed in conjunction with the Outreach & Communications Working Group.
- Ensure that all volunteers and group leaders receive, well in advance of any cleanup event, all pertinent regulations and guidelines as outlined in Appendix E. (Volunteer Management: Relevant Regulations and Guidelines).
- Educate volunteers about the many problems with remote site caches.
- Phase out the use of the “remote site cache” terminology.
- Continue to instill the philosophy among volunteers for the annual Washington Coast Cleanup: *only pick up what you can carry out*. This could be taught as a corollary to the *pack it in, pack it out and leave no trace* wilderness ethic that is currently familiar to most Park visitors.





- Recognize that the southern beaches have a simple and successful cleanup operation in place, and assist them by offering additional Alliance marketing and outreach efforts.
- Work with the Outreach & Communications Group to finalize a safety plan.
- Do away with door prizes in 2008.
- Work with the Marine Debris Monitoring Group to develop an easy system for mapping and reporting the locations of large debris or hazardous items that cannot be hiked out to the closest roadside collection area.
- Develop a start to finish disposal plan for all collected debris.
- Procure trash bags from State Department of Transportation offices and/or investigate potential donated sources.
- Investigate the cost and feasibility of renting construction dumpsters for coast cleanup events. This would allow volunteers to throw their bags directly into the dumpsters without the health, safety, work, and cost issues associated with double and triple handling of bags.

Pre-event recruitment

- Work with the Outreach & Communications Working Group to determine where/when to hold public outreach events; develop the goals and the messages for these events.
- Look over the *2008 Washington Festivals & Events Calendar* for recruitment possibilities for volunteers. For example, the Beachcombers Fun Fair is in March and is a good opportunity to do recruitment for the April Washington Coast Cleanup events.
- Ask ONP to send out recruitment announcements to the North Coast-Cascade network of parks.
- Work with Jan Klippert to transition his contacts and database to NWIA for recruitment of volunteers. NWIA will also work with Jan and the Outreach and Communications Working Group to create a message for transitioning.





- Match volunteers' hiking abilities and expectations with appropriate coast segments.
- Identify a group of fit volunteers that would be willing to remove cached debris by foot on the weekend following the Washington Coast Cleanup event.

Pre-event registration

- Implement the Washington Clean Coast Alliance website and sunset the Olympic Coast Cleanup website.
- Ensure that the Alliance website is customized for each region, because the southern beaches will be using a different registration process than the Olympic coast.
- Design the Olympic coast tab so that once a location has enough volunteers registered, additional people will be directed (by a friendly suggestion screen) to sign up for a different location.
- Adopt a requirement of one registration form for each volunteer within ONP. Registration requirements for ONP will not be applied to other coast cleanup areas.

Day of event site management

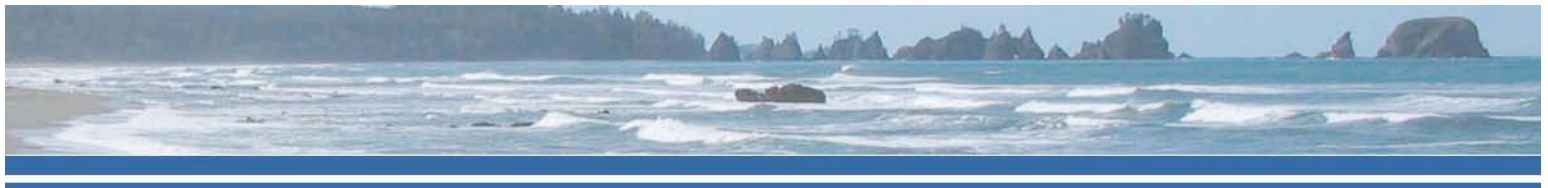
- Ensure agency or trained representatives (e.g., ONP and OCNMS) will be present at each check-in point within ONP. The working group identified the following locations as check-in points:

Olympic National Park

(number of needed check-in volunteers in parentheses)

- Wilderness Information Center (WIC) – Port Angeles Visitors Center (staffed by ONP – additional volunteers welcome)
- Ozette Ranger Station (2 volunteers)
- Forks Transportation Center (staffed by ONP – additional volunteers welcome)
- Three Rivers Restaurant (2 volunteers)
- Kalaloch Lodge (3 volunteers)
- Makah Reservation – a Recreation Permit is needed for Shi Shi, and can be obtained at Washburns General Store in Neah Bay.





Beaches South of Olympic National Park

- Pacific Beach (Pacific Beach Resort)
- Ocean City (Sunrise Market)
- Westport (Twin Harbors State Park)
- Long Beach Peninsula
 - GRGG
 - Seaview Beach Approach
 - Sid Snyder Beach Approach
 - Bolstad Beach Approach
 - Ocean Park Beach Approach
 - Operation Shore Patrol
 - Cape Disappointment State Park
 - Bolstad Beach Approach
 - Ocean Park Beach Approach

Beaches North of Olympic National Park

- Neah Bay (Washburns General Store)
- Sekiu – Clallam Bay to-be-determined
- Provide logistical support for check-in points (e.g., opening buildings, providing tents, tables, supplies, etc).
- Coordinate staff and volunteers to arrange access to gated/restricted areas.
- For remote locations, give debris collectors only the number of trash bags they can hike out to the closest roadside collection area; for most volunteers this means 2 bags.
- Track volunteer hours.
- Compile volunteer reports/maps of large debris and hazardous items.
- Provide post-cleanup volunteer BBQs to be sponsored by Surfrider in 2008. For past events, the North Beach Chamber of Commerce and the Makah Tribe have also hosted volunteer BBQs. Investigate whether these and other groups may be willing to sponsor future BBQs.





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION 2009-2012

- Develop a Beach Captain Program to include pre-event scouting of beaches to identify areas where debris is aggregated, day of event coordination and supervision, and post-event follow up.
- Have beach captains stationed at each beach access point. The captains should have first-hand familiarity with the section of coast to which they are assigned, aerial photos for their coast segment, any site-specific instructions, safety recommendations, garbage bags, data forms and maps for logging location of large or hazardous items, etc.
- Develop some type of volunteer recognition in addition to or instead of door prizes.
- Develop other ways to participate in year-round events for those not able to attend or participate in actual beach cleanups.
- Work with the Outreach and Communications Working Group to develop on-the-beach interpretive programs for Kalaloch (OCNMS), Mora (ONP), and Long Beach, Ocean City, and Twin Harbors (State Parks). Also, investigate whether the coastal tribes might want to collaborate on developing on-the beach interpretive programs for cleanup locations on tribal lands.





3.D OUTREACH & COMMUNICATION

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

David Lindau	North West Interpretive Association
Greg McCormack	Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary
Julie Tennis	Washington State Parks
Roy Morris	Clallam Bay-Seki Lions Club
Nancy Mesmer	Sanctuary Cleanup Project
Barb Maynes	Olympic National Park
Barbara Hoppe	Olympic National Park
Kathy Steiner	Olympic National Park
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants (formerly SG Management Services)

In 2008, Barb Maynes will serve as the continuing facilitator for this group.

HISTORY

The past cleanup efforts have typically incorporated some type of public outreach. As with the other aspects of this planning effort, those outreach efforts have varied geographically.

In the Long Beach area, the Grass Roots Garbage Gang (GRGG) has hosted potlucks the night before each of their three events with a featured speaker on marine debris, marine ecology or other pertinent topics. The GRGG also hosts a website that contains information regarding their cleanup efforts as well as links to general educational material regarding marine debris.

Washington State Parks have supported the cleanup outreach in a variety of ways, including having ranger programs the day of the event at the registration points.

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) and Olympic National Park (ONP) have typically cooperated on outreach efforts. Most notably, OCNMS has hosted an interpretive program the weekend of the event at Kalaloch. OCNMS and ONP staff have also participated in the volunteer orientation meetings that have been held in Seattle and Port Angeles.

Communications with media and marketing efforts have been difficult to coordinate in the past. ONP staff has issued some press releases and Jan Klippert has made press contacts independently. Jan Klippert provided most of





the marketing and recruitment activities for the northern beaches. State Parks has traditionally coordinated press releases for the GRGG and OSP cleanup events, and GRGG organizes a series of letters to the editor and written articles for the Chinook Observer in the weeks leading up to each cleanup event. In addition, State Parks' April Community Partnership Month includes coastal cleanup events, with outreach through press releases, website postings, and direct mailings to community groups and schools.

OPPORTUNITY

The working group quickly embraced the concept of evolving the cleanup efforts from being focused on a one-day to a year-round program with a broader educational scope. The group sought to incorporate more emphasis on general oceanographic processes, the magnitude of the marine debris problem, the impact of marine debris on marine wildlife, and the importance of source identification. The group also seeks to coordinate communication and marketing efforts.

Ocean Literacy principles

1. There is one big ocean with several principal geographic and functional areas.
2. Ocean life shapes the features of the earth.
3. The ocean is a major influence on climate and weather.
4. The ocean makes the earth habitable.
5. The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems.
6. Ocean life and human life are inextricably connected.
7. The ocean is largely unexplored.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Priority Action Items for 2008

- Develop a press release to invite supporting individuals and organizations to assist with the 2008 Washington Coast Cleanup, and to announce formation of the Alliance. ONP will draft and circulate to Alliance partners for review.





- Incorporate Ocean Literacy Principles into outreach materials. Develop further the messages to be associated with outreach materials. (Ocean literacy principles and draft messages are included in Appendix F).
- Develop further the on-beach interpretive program.
 - OCNMS will continue their program at Kalaloch.
 - ONP personnel will develop and support a program at Mora.
 - State Parks personnel will support programs in the Long Beach area, Ocean City and possibly Twin Harbors.
- Develop a strong educational component for the volunteer orientation meetings.
 - OCNMS and ONP staff will work together to develop this content.
- Set a deadline for when the Washington Clean Coast Alliance website is to go live. David Lindau and NWIA are committed to sponsoring the web site for 2008.
- Develop content for Washington Clean Coast Alliance webpage.
 - Provide some general information regarding marine debris and its effect on ocean and nearshore life. Provide links to other articles, video or other websites on the webpage. NWIA will add content as provided by Alliance partners.
- Add a marine debris program to the Spring 2008 speakers series sponsored by ONP.
 - ONP staff will investigate this possibility and will coordinate with OCNMS staff.
- ONP staff will continue to contribute to the Alliance and will work with members to develop a communication plan. At least for 2008, ONP will take responsibility for implementing the plan for the Alliance. The Alliance will need to set goals and milestones for transitioning to implementing the communication plan on its own. (A Draft Communications Plan is included in Appendix G.)
- Finalize safety messages for inclusion on the web site, on registration forms, at check in locations etc.





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION 2009 - 2012

- Develop an outreach and stewardship program for training of future Beach Captains.
 - The group recognizes that the future Beach Captains will have many responsibilities and would like to ensure that the training provided includes an outreach and stewardship component. They seek to educate not only the Beach Captains but to train them to disseminate accurate information as well.
- Develop a school visit program.
 - The group recognized that developing accepted curriculum for classroom use was beyond the scope of this project. However, they do recommend developing materials to aid visits to local classrooms.
- Develop “Awareness Party” materials.
 - The group would like to develop materials that someone could use to take the messages regarding marine debris to their own group. The materials would likely be provided on the web page.
- Investigate developing a marine debris component to the Junior Rangers program with ONP and State Parks.
- Work to have NWIA assume responsibility for marketing and communication for the Alliance.
- Develop a unique logo for the Alliance through a public logo contest.





3.E FUNDING

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

David Lindau	Northwest Interpretive Association
Jess Tweedy	Surfrider Foundation
Maggie Tyler	Olympic National Park
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants (Formerly SG Management Services)

In 2008, David Lindau will serve as the facilitator of this group.

HISTORY

Fundraising for the cleanup events has been limited to date, yet each of the groups have contributed financially to the event. For example, ONP has purchased trash bags, paid for tipping fees for trash disposal, covered the cost of a Student Conservation Association (SCA) crew to remove cached debris, etc. OCNMS has contributed funding for cache removal, fliers and other outreach materials, and monies for this five year planning effort. Surfrider Foundation has typically paid for the barbecues. In the Long Beach area, the Grass Roots Garbage Gang has typically looked for individual contributions to pay for printing and signage and other incidental expenses. The Department of Ecology provides litter bags for Operation Shore Patrol, coordinated by PNW4WDA and State Parks.

All participating groups and agencies have dedicated untold hours and in-kind contributions to make the cleanups successful. While some records have been kept for specific actions (e.g. cache removal), most costs have simply been absorbed by the group or agency.

OPPORTUNITY

The group recognized that there are three broad categories of fundraising needs:

1. A source of unrestricted or generic operating monies,
2. Specific funds for specific activities, and
3. Donations of materials or services.





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS FOR 2008

- Confirm that contributions of staff time and incidental expenses will continue to be borne by each group or agency. *Note: Group members generally felt that this would be supported by their management. However, it was noted that NWIA in particular may need financial support if their role increased significantly.*
- Install NWIA as a central coordination point for fundraising activities. NWIA could work with Alliance members to address specific needs as well as to develop a source of unrestricted funds.
- Develop a budget for the Washington Coast Cleanup in 2008.
- Establish a fundraising effort for unrestricted funds. Currently there is a contribution portal on the draft website. Keep this in place and allow NWIA to proceed with other fundraising efforts.
- Establish a method for distribution of unrestricted funds. *Note: Immediate needs for unrestricted and/or operational funds for NWIA to accept the role of central coordinating point include web site maintenance, mailings, overhead costs of accounting, etc.*
- Investigate corporate sponsorship.
- Establish a 'wish list' whereby Alliance partners can identify specific needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION 2009 - 2012

- Establish an ongoing fundraising effort. Continue to coordinate among the Alliance partners to identify financial needs and to give direction to seek restricted or unrestricted funds.
- Investigate feasibility and appropriateness of distributing unrestricted funds to cover staff and incidental costs of Alliance partners. This would be addressed once a threshold for basic needs was surpassed.





APPENDIX A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Ellen Anderson	Grass Roots Garbage Gang
Jan Klippert	Olympic Coast Cleanup, Founder
David Lindau	Northwest Interpretive Association
Jess Tweedy	Surfrider Foundation
Jody Kennedy	Surfrider Foundation
Roy Morris	Clallam Bay-Sekiou Lions Club
Maggie Tyler	Olympic National Park
Barb Maynes	Olympic National Park
Kathy Steiken	Olympic National Park
Ruth Scott	Olympic National Park
Nancy Hendricks	Olympic National Park
Roger Hoffman	Olympic National Park
Barbara Hoppe	Olympic National Park
Kathy Hale	Washington State Parks
Bryan Alexander	Washington State Parks
Julie Tennis	Washington State Parks
Carol Bernthal	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Liam Antrim	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Greg McCormack	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Dave Shreffler	Shreffler Environmental
Sam Gibboney	ISE Consultants

It should be noted that coordinators with the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association (PNW4WDA) have expressed an interest in combining their efforts with a state-wide alliance. While the PNW4WDA did not participate in these planning efforts, the Alliance members welcome the joining of efforts. State Parks personnel have been in contact with them and hope to coordinate efforts in 2008.

It is also recognized that the current slate of partners may not be as comprehensive as is most beneficial. The Alliance will continue to review its membership and will seek to partner with new or other organizations as is appropriate.





APPENDIX B
RECOMMENDED PARTICIPANTS IN MARINE DEBRIS MONITORING GROUP

Roy Morris	Clallam Bay-Sekiou Lions Club (CBSLC)
Jacqueline Laverdure	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Liam Antrim	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Julie Tennis	Washington State Parks
to be determined	ONP representative

Liam Antrim has agreed to facilitate this group for 2008.





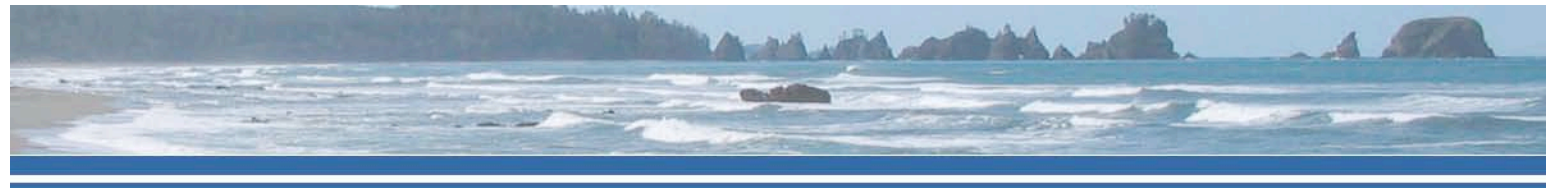
APPENDIX C

LIST OF MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

The group discussed how to measure the success of the event. Several suggestions were made:

1. # of volunteers
2. # of pounds of debris removed
3. # of times a volunteer returns (per year or # of years returning)
4. # of people on mailing list
5. # of people and organizations supporting the event
6. # of outreach event
7. # of attendees at outreach events
8. # of local people involved
9. # of kids involved in Junior rangers
10. Amount of donations
11. Economic impact of visitors and volunteers.





APPENDIX D METHODS OF DEBRIS REMOVAL FROM REMOTE SITE CACHES

Three different methods of remote site cache removal have been attempted along the ONP coast: removal by foot; removal by boat; and removal by helicopter. From 2000 to 2004, debris was removed by boat (zodiac) by ONP staff with some assistance from OCNMS. In 2005 and 2006, most debris was removed by foot using a paid 5-person crew from the Student Conservation Association; some debris was also removed by helicopter. The most recent removal of remote site caches, in 2007, was done by helicopter.

A summary of the safety considerations, types of impacts, and duration of impacts of these different methods of remote site cache removal is provided in Table D.1. This table is based on the Park's Minimum Requirement Worksheet (MRW) for removal from 4 historic cache sites at Strawberry Point, North Toleak Point, South Toleak Point, and Mosquito Creek.

The preferred alternative under the Park's MRW for coastal wilderness marine debris removal (dated 10 January 2006) is Alternative 1-by boat. Alternative 1 was selected as the preferred alternative because it balances the severity of the impact with the duration of the impact (i.e., more noise impact from boat than by foot but over a shorter overall duration than by foot). Alternative 2-by foot is the second alternative (i.e., less severity of impact but over a longer duration than by boat). Alternative 3-by helicopter is the last resort in wilderness, because of the intensity of the noise and visual impacts. Helicopter use would only occur if efforts by boat and by foot were unsuccessful.

For Alternative 1, removal by boat, the park's preference is that hazardous boat and surf-zone operations would be performed by a contractor, not ONP staff. The Coast Guard has been willing to provide some boat and staff support for past cleanup events. It is unclear what role they may be able to commit to over the next 5 years.





Table D.1 Comparison of methods of debris removal from four historic remote site caches at Strawberry Point, North Toleak Point, South Toleak Point, and Mosquito Creek, and ranking of methods in terms of duration of impacts (# of days), safety considerations, and severity of impacts (1 = least to 3 = most)

Removal method	# of days	Safety Considerations	Severity of Impacts
Alternative 1 - boat	4-6	Hazardous boat & surf-zone operations. These operations would be conducted by a private contractor.	Visual and sound impacts from motorized boat (80 – 100 dB) & work crew (minor noise from hand tools)
Rank	2	2	2
Alternative 2 - foot	21-28	Carrying heavy loads by pack over sometimes rough, uneven, and slippery surfaces. Crews would be briefed on hazards and trained in safety techniques.	Visual and sound impacts from crews working at each site, hiking trails, and at the crew's base camp. Visual impacts include the crew's base camp area at or near a freshwater source.
Rank	3	1	1
Alternative 3 - helicopter	2	2 round-trips to each of the four sites; a total of 8 separate flights within wilderness. Customary flight hazards plus short-term hazards for individuals working beneath helicopters. Only properly trained employees would be used for helicopter operations.	Visual and sound impacts from the helicopter and shore crews. Noise from helicopters presents a significant sound impact.
Rank	1	3	3





APPENDIX E

VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT: RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Each spring, hundreds of volunteers participate in coast cleanup events. The following regulations and guidelines for Olympic National Park, Makah Indian Reservation, Quinault Indian Reservation, and Washington State Parks are the most relevant to volunteer management during organized coast cleanup events.

Olympic National Park

Volunteer Registration

The Park has a standard volunteer registration form that must be completed by all individuals conducting activities on Park lands. The Individual Agreement Volunteer Form 10-85 and the Sponsored Group Volunteer Agreement Form 10-86 are only valid for the event and need to be completed online at the Alliance website or at one of the check-in areas. This form allows ONP to track the number of volunteers participating in the cleanup, estimate the number of hours each volunteer is donating to the cleanup, and most importantly, provides for coverage under the Federal Worker's Compensation program in the case of injury while participating in the cleanup. If a volunteer does not fully complete an official volunteer form, then they are not registered as an event volunteer.

Campgrounds

During organized beach cleanup events, camping fees will be waived at these coastal campgrounds: Kalaloch, Mora, and Ozette. Entrance fees are also waived at Ozette.

Wilderness Permits

Wilderness permits and bear canisters are required for all individuals or groups planning to camp overnight on Park lands. These permits must be acquired in advance at the Wilderness Information Center (WIC) located in Port Angeles or the Forks Transit Center during normal business hours. The registration fee required for a wilderness permit and the nightly camping fee are waived for organized beach cleanup events.

Reservations

In addition to a wilderness permit for an overnight stay in ONP, reservations are required for the Ozette Coast between May 1- Sept. 30. Reservations must be made through the WIC.





Group Size

The maximum group size for overnight use is 12. Affiliated groups with a combined total of more than 12 people must camp at least one mile apart. Groups must camp in designated group sites or on the beach. Designated sites can be found at Sand Point and Norwegian Memorial.

Food Storage

Bear canisters are required for all camping along the entire wilderness coast.

Human Waste Disposal

In non-developed areas, human body waste must be disposed of in provided privies and nowhere else within 1/4 mile of such privies. In areas beyond 1/4 mile of a privy, human body waste must be buried in organic soil in an area not frequented by the public and not visible from trails, campsites or developed areas. Completely bury human waste, then fill and disguise the hole. Always pack out toilet paper. Diapers and feminine hygiene products should also be packed out.

Campfires

Campfires are prohibited in the Sand Point area from the headland north of Yellow Banks to the headland at Wedding Rocks. In other areas along the coast, build your fire below high tide line and 10 feet away from drift logs. Only burn items that can burn completely; all trash should be packed out. Fires may not exceed 3 feet in diameter.

Pets

Dogs (except certified service animals), cats, and other pets are prohibited in park non-developed areas including trails or beaches. The only exceptions are those locations identified below, and pets must be leashed at these locations at all times:

- Rialto Beach from the parking lot 1/2 mile north to Ellen Creek
- All beaches from the Hoh Indian Reservation south to the Quinault Indian Reservation.

Wheeled Devices

Vehicles, bicycles, and other wheeled devices are not permitted on any Park trails, boardwalks, beaches, or backcountry areas of the Park. Use of wheeled devices, such as wheel barrels or garden carts, is discouraged even for a single event such as the Washington Coast Cleanup because observation puts the idea in the public's mind that wheeled devices are acceptable.





Administrative use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport will be authorized only if determined by the superintendent to be the minimum requirement needed by management to achieve the purposes of the area as wilderness, including the preservation of wilderness character and values. (RM-41, Chap 6.3.5)

Safety on the ONP Coast

Hiking along the wilderness coast requires special precautions:

- Always have a tide table and wristwatch. Carry a detailed topographic map that shows areas that are impossible or hazardous to hike at high tide.
- Never attempt to “beat the tide” around a cliff or rock outcrop. People have died trying to do this.
- Allow extra time for the tides and for slippery conditions on wet rocks, trails, and boardwalks.
- Beach Logs Kill: Be aware that tides, storms, small amounts of water, and river crossings can make large logs float with ease. Do not be caught off guard when moving in and around large logs that may seem stable.

A draft safety plan for the April 2008 Washington Coast Cleanup has been developed by the Outreach and Communications Working Group and is attached to this report in a separate appendix.

Makah Indian Reservation

A Recreation Permit is required for volunteers doing beach cleanup activities on the Makah Reservation. This same permit is also required for volunteers parking at the Shi Shi trailhead, which is on tribal land, even though Shi Shi Beach is within ONP. A Recreation Permit can be purchased at Washburn’s Store in Neah Bay.

Quinault Indian Reservation

As of December 2007, no permit is required for volunteers doing beach cleanup activities on the Quinault Reservation. However, the Quinault Nation is working on implementing a recreation permit that may be required in the future.

Washington State Parks

Volunteers for State Parks must complete a volunteer timesheet: either the “Volunteer Timesheet for Individuals” Form P&R A-168 or the “Group Volunteer Timesheet,” Form P&R P-67A. These are available online at the State Parks





website (<http://www.parks.wa.gov/volunteer.asp>) or at one of the volunteer check-in areas. This form allows State Parks to track the number of volunteers participating in the cleanup, calculate the number of hours each volunteer is donating to the cleanup, and most importantly, provides for coverage under the Federal Worker's Compensation program in the case of injury while participating in the cleanup.

Following are a list of laws related to using the beaches in Washington State Parks (Chapter 352-37 WAC Ocean beaches Last Update: 1/22/07; see <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=352-37>):

WAC Sections

352-37-010 Purpose.

352-37-020 Definitions.

352-37-030 Vehicular traffic -- Where permitted -- Generally.

352-37-040 Long Beach Peninsula.

352-37-050 South Beach.

352-37-060 North Beach.

352-37-090 Pedestrians to be granted right of way.

352-37-095 Disturbances.

352-37-100 Parking.

352-37-105 Fires and campfires.

352-37-110 Overnight parking or camping prohibited.

352-37-120 Operator's license required.

352-37-130 Speed limits.

352-37-140 Certain practices prohibited.

352-37-150 Rules of the road incorporated.

352-37-160 Certain vehicle lighting and equipment standards incorporated.

352-37-190 Excluded/limited recreation activities.

352-37-200 Special group recreation event permit.

352-37-220 Disrobing.

352-37-240 Fireworks.

352-37-260 Intoxication in the seashore conservation area.

352-37-280 Pets.

352-37-290 Rubbish.

352-37-300 Sanitation.





APPENDIX F
OCEAN LITERACY PRINCIPLES
AND
OUTREACH MESSAGES

Principles of ocean literacy:

1. There is one big ocean with several primary geographic and functional areas.
2. Ocean life shapes the features of the earth.
3. The ocean is a major influence on climate and weather.
4. The ocean makes the earth habitable.
5. The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems.
6. Ocean life and human life are inextricably connected.
7. The ocean is largely unexplored.

The group notes several potential forums including:

1. Bringing ocean literacy messages into the schools.
2. David suggested developing a curriculum that could be posted on the website for in school use.
3. Grass Roots Garbage Gang (Long Beach) has a potluck the night before with a featured speaker.
4. Educational articles in local papers.
5. Web site educational content.

Some initial, potential messages were developed:

1. Marine debris' impact to wildlife.
2. Beach Cleanup starts before debris gets to the beach.
3. Identifying where debris comes from.
4. Olympic Coast is unique.
5. Educate about ocean currents and the North Pacific Gyre.
6. Plastics accumulate toxins and then marine life ingests them.





APPENDIX G DRAFT COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Washington Clean Coast Alliance & Washington CoastSavers DRAFT Outreach & Communications Plan December 14, 2007

Goals (and tools for evaluation):

- The CoastSavers program will become known throughout western Washington.
- The CoastSavers identity will be linked to the variety of ongoing Washington coastal clean up events.
- Participation in coast clean up events will continue to grow and become better organized.
- CoastSavers volunteers will be well-informed about general and site-specific issues and topics, including safety, beach and cleanup rules, marine debris impacts, the ocean environment and enjoying the coast.
- The CoastSavers website will be recognized as an educational resource for marine debris information, ocean science and ocean literacy topics.
- The CoastSavers program and events and WCCA and will be presented by a unified voice and messages.

Messages:

- Every year, tons of marine debris washes onto Washington's beaches, impacting wildlife, birds and fish and marring the area's scenic beauty.
- A new multi-partner alliance – the Washington Clean Coast Alliance – has formed to combat the threats of marine debris and promote the health of Washington's coast.
- Through its CoastSavers program, the WCCA will unite and expand upon the many citizen-led cleanup efforts along the Washington coast and to give all Washingtonians a way to help protect their coast.
- The WCCA brings together many diverse partners, including Lions Club International, the Grass Roots Garbage Gang, the Northwest Interpretive Association, the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, Olympic National Park, Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, Surfrider Foundation and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.





- The WCCA CoastSavers program will continue and expand upon the great volunteer clean up traditions already in place along the Washington Coast, including:
 - the annual Olympic Coast Cleanup, founded eight years ago by volunteer Jan Klippert;
 - the Grass Roots Garbage Gang cleanups held every January, April and July cleanups since 2001;
 - the annual Operation Shore Patrol cleanup organized by the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association thirty-six years ago; and
 - others?
- This year's clean-up events – from Cape Disappointment to Neah Bay and including the Long Beach and Olympic Peninsulas – will be bigger and better organized than ever under the CoastSavers program.
- The year's signature CoastSavers event, the Washington Coast Cleanup, is set for Saturday, April 26.
- For more information and to sign up for this year's clean up event, visit the Washington Clean Coast Alliance website at <http://www.CoastSavers.org>.

Action Items for 2008

1. Work with Jan Klippert to develop his email message informing his contacts about the new WCCA and his transition in role
 - December 19, 2007
 - David**
2. Develop all-inclusive mailing list for news releases to include media, outdoors stores, interest groups, etc. (ONP **can compile, but will need contributions from everyone else, especially for south coast**)
 - January 14, 2008
 - Barb M.** (will compile, but will need contributions from everyone else, especially for south coast)





3. Launch CoastSavers/WCCA website

→ January 14; timed with Jan's message and news release

David

4. Develop protocols for development, review and distribution of news releases. The protocols should answer the following questions.

- When is WCCA letterhead used?
- When is group/site/agency-specific letterhead used?
- If group-specific news releases are sent, will each release to include standard WCCA language?
- Who writes WCCA releases? [Suggestion: WCCA news releases will be written by a variety of authors, depending on event and location.]
- How are WCCA releases distributed? [Suggestion: all WCCA releases to be sent from CoastSavers.org email address]
- Share mailing lists and develop WCCA mailing list

Note: The News & Press link at www.firstflightcentennial.org shows an example of how a multi-partner alliance can handle media releases generated by various individual members while still maintaining a unified voice and message.

→ January

all

5. Develop and distribute **first** WCCA news release , which will:

- announce formation of new alliance and its purpose;
- present overview of event opportunities during 2008;
- direct people to www.CoastSavers.org website for more info

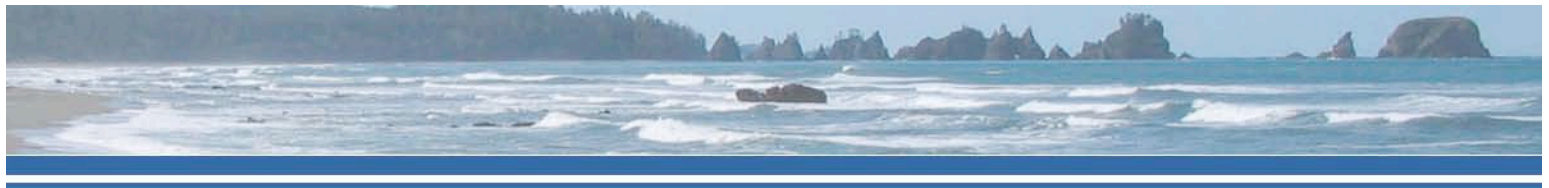
→ Release date: January 14; timed with Jan's message and website launch. (Note: coordinate with launch of new State Parks website)

Barb with others

6. Develop **follow-up series** of WCCA news releases, which will:

- More fully introduce CoastSavers as a program of the WCCA
- Provide details on how, when and where to participate as a CoastSaver





→ Release date: January through July; dependent on final event schedule January;

Barb with others

7. Work with Maggie and Volunteer Coordination Workgroup to develop information/safety packet for event volunteers (should include general and site-specific info)

→ Timeline: January – April

Barb (ONP), Kathy Hale, others from South Coast?

8. Present on-beach interpretive programs at Kalaloch (OCNMS), Mora/Rialto Beach (ONP), Long Beach, Ocean City and Twin Harbors (Wash. State Parks)

9. Locate a speaker and schedule a marine debris/coastal protection talk for spring as part of Olympic National Park *Perspectives* series.

→ Timeline: TBD – sometime February – April

Olympic Coast NMS (locate speaker)

Barb (coordinate date with Olympic NP Visitor Center)

Future Action Items (2009 and beyond):

- Develop WCCA logo (to be useful for anything from letterhead to t-shirts and caps) [2009]
- Develop curriculum materials for classroom use
- Incorporate ocean literacy and ocean health messages onto website and CoastSavers information
- Obtain designation of April as Washington Clean Coast Month
- Develop schedule for representatives of WCCA/CoastSavers to speak at civic group meetings, appropriate conferences

Considerations for Planning

Audiences:

- Volunteers – individuals and groups, alumni and future (Jan's database/email list is key to reaching the alumni)
- Northwest regional media (Washington, western Oregon and western British Columbia)
- Local Media (coastal – from Astoria through Victoria, BC)





- Outdoor recreationists (through sporting goods and outdoors stores)
- Local, state and federal elected officials
- Interest groups (fishing, environmental, education ...?)
- Schools
- Youth organizations (Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts)
- Local chambers of commerce and other civic or service groups
- General public

Tools:

- Multiple press releases to announce Alliance formation, new website, CoastSavers program upcoming spring event (include quote from Jan K. if possible)
- Informational flyers for volunteers (is there a mailing/emailing list for past volunteers?)
- Posters?
- New website
- Public meetings and appearances (both specific to WCCA and general in focus – anything from “beach clean up” presentations to talks at local service clubs)
- Educational events and presentation (e.g. Perspectives program, beach programs during events)
- Olympic National Park visitor newspaper
- Television spots, radio interviews
- Magazine stories
- Chamber/local civic group newsletters
- Letters to editor (as used)

Roles:

- Primary spokesperson/s:
- News releases: Olympic National Park will take lead for 2008, with participation from partner groups.
- Website:
- Posters:
- Flyers/Mailings to Volunteers:
- Public meetings:
- Service group visits:

