

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

Long Range Interpretive Plan for Visitor Centers, Exhibits and Signage

Introduction

This document provides an overview of interpretation, resource education and outreach program needs, opportunities and factors which affect short- and long-term program management at Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. It provides a snapshot of desired program outcomes and strategies, a status report on efforts carried out since 1994, when the sanctuary was designated, and an outline for revisions that will result from Navigating the Future, the sanctuary's management plan review process being carried out from 2008 through 2011. It synthesizes a wide range of information about the need for interpretation, the content of that interpretation, opportunities for program development with partners, existing and needed resources for program success and an inventory of existing and potential facilities and programs.

Background

Designated in 1994, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary consists of an area of approximately 2,408 square nautical miles along the coast of Washington state's rugged Olympic Peninsula. The sanctuary shoreline measures approximately 135 miles, and borders Olympic National Park, Washington Island National Marine Refuge Complex, reservations of the Makah, Quileute, Hoh Indian Tribes and the Quinault Indian Nation. In addition, the sanctuary bounds approximately seven miles of the Washington State Seashore Conservation Area, administered by the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission.

Foundational Information

- Prehistoric use dating to 6,000 BP with rich subsistence and trade;
- "Northwest Passage" associations with Spanish, British, Russian and American explorers and strategic positioning in 18th Century;
- Maritime commerce important in 19th Century; advances in ship technology, mapping and charting and aids to navigation, including lighthouses;
- Early conservation measures by Theodore Roosevelt to create refuges on Washington outer coast islands, rocks and islets;
- Conservation efforts led by Justice William O Douglas to preserve wilderness of coastline. Olympic National Park wilderness designation;
- Concerns in 1980s over potential mineral and petroleum exploration and development; State of Washington active in opposing; • *ARCO Anchorage*, *Nestucca* and *Tenyo Maru* spills affect shores of Olympic Peninsula and impact treaty resources. Tribes express support for sanctuary. ¹¹

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Statements of Significance

Designation Document Article III.

Characteristics of the Sanctuary Area That Give It Particular Value

The sanctuary is a highly productive, nearly pristine ocean and coastal environment that is important to the continued survival of several ecologically and commercially important species of fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Its rugged and undeveloped coastline makes the region one of the more dramatic natural wonders of the coastal United States, paralleling the majestic splendor of such terrestrial counterparts as Yosemite National Park and the Grand Tetons.

The region's high biological productivity is fueled by seasonal enhanced upwelling along the edge of the continental shelf, especially at submarine canyons, during periods of high solar radiation.

The diversity of habitats that make up the sanctuary support a great variety of biological communities. This unusually large range of habitat types include: Offshore islands and rocks; some of the most diverse kelp beds in the world; intertidal pools; erosional features such as rocky headlands, seastacks, and arches; interspersed exposed beaches and protected bays; submarine canyons and ridges; the continental shelf, including a broad shallow plateau extending from the mouth of the Juan de Fuca canyon; and continental slope environments. The numerous seastacks and rocky outcrops along the sanctuary shoreline, coupled with a large tidal range and wave splash zone, support some of the most diverse and complex intertidal zones in the United States.

The sanctuary provides an essential habitat for a wide variety of marine mammals and birds, and is of particular interest due to the presence of endangered and threatened species that live or migrate through the region. Twenty seven species of marine mammals are reported to breed, rest within, or migrate offshore of the Olympic Peninsula. Of particular interest is the migration route of the endangered California gray whale, the threatened northern sea lion, the occasional presence of the endangered right, fin, sei, blue, humpback, and sperm whales, and the reintroduced resident population of sea otters. In addition, the seabird colonies of Washington's outer coast are among the largest in the continental United States and include a number of species listed as endangered or threatened including the short-tailed albatross, peregrine falcon, brown pelican, Aleutian Canada goose, marbled murrelet, and one of the largest populations of bald eagles in the continental United States.

The high biological productivity of the coastal and offshore waters in the Sanctuary support valuable fisheries that contribute significantly to the State and tribal economies. The commercially important species of fish include five species of salmon, groundfish, and shellfish. In addition to the sanctuary's value with respect to its biological resources, the region

encompasses significant historical resources including Indian village sites, ancient canoe runs, petroglyphs, Indian artifacts, and numerous shipwrecks.

The diversity and richness of marine resources suggests that the marine sanctuary designations will provide exceptional opportunities for scientific research in the areas of species interactions, population dynamics, physiological ecology, linkages between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and marine anthropology. The scientific research encouraged by the Sanctuary management plan will, in turn, help support an intensive public education and awareness program that will address the diverse, complex, and sensitive ecosystems in Washington's coastal and oceanic environments.¹²

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Interpretive Themes

Primary interpretive themes are used to translate factual statements of significance into overarching stories to facilitate an exploration of the basic concepts intrinsic to sanctuary resources. Primary themes communicate the most important significances of sanctuary resources to the public. A subtheme is developed from a primary theme, is narrower in scope, and more specifically describes the particular aspects of the resources it addresses. Like primary interpretive themes, subthemes link tangible resources to sometimes intangible ideas and meanings, and include universal concepts to increase interpretive effectiveness.

Physical and Biological Themes:

Biodiversity, feeding and breeding

The Olympic Coast exemplifies the biological richness of a temperate coastal upwelling system, where ocean current and seasonal weather patterns form perfect conditions for plankton growth, which affects the entire marine food chain, including humans.

Subthemes

- Summer winds from the Northwest push coastal water offshore and draw cold, nutrient-rich water to the surface where photosynthesis takes place, producing blooms of phytoplankton, which feed zooplankton and other marine organisms.
- Abundant plankton attracts and feeds many species of marine wildlife including forage fish and invertebrates; these, in turn, feed predators including salmon, seabirds, and marine mammals.
- Highly migratory species, such as albatross and humpback whales, travel thousands of miles to feed in the waters of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.
- In addition to beneficial plankton, some species of phytoplankton produce toxins, which can harm organisms higher on the food chain, including humans.

- During certain periods of high productivity, decomposing plankton can deplete dissolved oxygen, creating conditions that can kill fish and invertebrates.

Habitat Diversity

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary is comprised of many distinctive and rare habitats, including many types of shorelines, nearshore reefs, submarine canyons and open water.

Subthemes

- Biodiversity is very high on high wave-energy points and headlands. These habitats serve as “nursery” areas, from which fish and invertebrate larvae are distributed to many other areas.
- Kelp forests furnish important shelter and feeding areas for invertebrates, fish and sea otters.
- The relatively-pristine character of the Olympic Coast shoreline supports intertidal communities not found in more developed coastal areas.
- Deep water habitats in the Juan de Fuca, Quinault and Nitinat canyons are important because they provide critical habitat for rare coral communities, marine invertebrates and economically-significant fish species.
- Isolated rocks, islets and islands form important feeding, breeding and haul-out habitat for marine mammals and seabirds.
- marine mammals and birds ¹³

Resource Themes

Valuable fisheries

Since time immemorial, the wealth of marine life on the Olympic Coast has sustained human communities for both subsistence and commercial exploitation.

Subthemes

- Salmon, using the sanctuary as both a nursery area while young and a homeward passage to their rivers of origin as adults, depend on ocean conditions, marine food sources and other marine food web interactions for their survival. Salmon abundance is strongly influenced by ocean conditions in the Sanctuary and beyond.
- Commercial fishermen, including tribal fishermen harvesting fisheries resources under treaty-protected rights, contributed to the regional economy.

- The largest source of Dungeness crab in Washington is the nearshore areas of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.
- Groundfish, including halibut and ling cod are abundant in the Sanctuary.
- Emerging fisheries, including hake and whiting are being developed in the sanctuary.
- The sanctuary contains “Essential Fish Habitat,” critical to the survival of many species of commercially-significant fisheries resources.

Sanctuary Programmatic Themes

Maritime Heritage

The human connection to the Olympic Coast region is documented from 6,000 years before present into the 21st Century. Each era reflects the strong ties between people, their environment and the larger forces of their cultures and societies.

Subthemes

- The archaeological record reveals a marine environment similar to our own but with important differences in sea level, shoreline location and localized habitat types. It also reveals a long-standing human connection to the ocean – sophisticated knowledge of ecological resources and the means to use them to sustain permanent communities. That connection persists today, protected by treaties and demonstrated through cultural connections and natural resource management expertise and stewardship of the Makah, Quileute, and Hoh tribes and the Quinault Indian Nation.
- The Olympic Coast was strategically important to the major world powers of the 18th and early 19th centuries. England, Spain, Russia and the United States all vied for a stake in controlling resources and access to this region.
- Settlement and development of the Pacific Northwest and Western Canada in the 19th Century depended on safe and reliable maritime trade through the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The progress of technological advances in navigation and shipbuilding is preserved in lighthouses, shipwrecks, lifesaving stations and the historical record.
- The Olympic Coast retains historical vestiges of 20th Century developments along the coast, including military facilities, commercial enterprises and tourism. In addition, the influence of the conservation movement, represented in Olympic National Park, national wildlife refuges, Washington State Parks and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary reflect the recognition of the ecological and aesthetic values of this wild place. ¹⁴

Opportunities for scientific research

The ocean is the least understood of all our planet's environments. Beneath its surface are many of its most important life forms. The ocean's interaction with the atmosphere makes life as we know it possible and poses questions for many generations who seek to understand the workings of Earth.

Subthemes

- Less than 30 percent of the sanctuary area has been inventoried and mapped to determine its habitats. This presents challenges and opportunities for scientists and managers who seek to understand the Olympic Coast in an ecosystem context.
- Ecosystem processes cannot be understood well unless studied at a large enough scale. Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary is both large enough and diverse enough to represent such processes and serve as a sentinel site for changes in ocean, atmospheric, and biological conditions.¹⁵

Target populations for the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

Interpretive Audiences For purposes of this section, the following audiences have been defined:

Sanctuary Visitors – Local residents or traveling visitors who can experience the sanctuary directly, by way of public access points to beaches, hiking routes, and boating destinations. These visitors typically interact with partner visitor service and interpretative organizations such as the Makah Museum, Olympic National Park, Washington State Parks, and local tourism information centers.

Local Communities – Regional residents whose communities depend on natural resources (including marine resources), tourism, and service economies. These include rural towns, diffuse rural areas, Indian reservations and cities such as Port Angeles, Aberdeen, Forks, Hoquiam and Westport.

Resource Management, Education and Interpretation Partners – Federal, Tribal, State and Local agencies, teachers and administrators in school districts, conservation NGOs, community leaders, opinion-makers and decision-makers.

Offsite Audiences – Digital and mass media audiences, national and international audiences, audiences that cannot visit the sanctuary for reasons of distance, accessibility, cultural or social barriers.

Visitor Characteristics Demographic data that characterize Olympic Peninsula are limited and dated. In April, 2001, an analysis for the National Marine Sanctuary Program was conducted by ConsultEcon, Inc. That analysis drew heavily from a 2000 study by Dean Runyan Associates, the

“North Olympic Peninsula Regional Marketing and tourism Infrastructure Study.” Some general conclusions include:

- Approximately 3 million visitors are attracted by Olympic National Park annually. These numbers are somewhat unclear because of methodology and the fact that regional residents who enter and leave the park in the course of ordinary transportation routes (as opposed to “visiting the park”), are counted;
- Approximately 2 million visitors are attracted to the “North Beach” area located between the entrance to Grays Harbor and the Quinault Indian Reservation. This area of the sanctuary includes state parks, beach resorts, private properties and areas of high intensity shoreline use.
- Visitors tend to be older, more affluent and interested in natural, cultural and educational amenities;
- Distances involved in traveling to and around the Olympic Peninsula influence visitation due to travel costs, and fuel prices;
- Visitation has a strong seasonal pulse. As a result, visitor services are heavily used during the peak season (May-September) and underutilized in shoulder- and off-seasons.¹⁶

Visitor Experience Goals

Through interpretation programs and facilities, visitors to the Olympic Coast will have opportunities for:

- “Navigating” their visits so they are oriented to the place and adequately prepared for weather, distances, appropriate behaviors, hazards – ultimately making their experiences safe and enjoyable;
- Experiencing the sanctuary as a rare and exceptional place – a wild coastal landscape with geological, biological, historical features both beneath and above the horizon;
- Developing their understanding of the ocean ecosystem, its diversity and importance;
- Creating experiences of adventure and learning as individuals, and with family and friends;
- Fostering awareness and attitudes about personal responsibility for the environment, both here and “at home;”
- Understanding the roles of sanctuaries, marine protected areas, state and national parks in conserving natural resources and preserving their natural and cultural values for future generations.
- Experiencing and learning about the sanctuary through various media, appropriate to their levels of knowledge, physical abilities and free choice.¹⁷

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Specific Planning Frameworks

Education and Outreach represent “core” missions at the sanctuary and throughout the National Marine Sanctuary System. These missions are mandated legislatively and are supported by a strong national education and outreach infrastructure, providing system-wide coordination and access to capital and operating funding. In addition, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary operates within a regional context of strong education and interpretation partnerships.

Ocean Literacy

Ocean Literacy is defined as: “an understanding of the ocean’s influence on you – and your influence on the ocean.” Adopted widely by NOAA and the larger community of science and ocean educators, Ocean Literacy consists of seven essential principles and supporting fundamental concepts. In addition to defining “what” an ocean literate person should know, Ocean Literacy assumes the ability to communicate those ideas and the ability to make informed and responsible decisions in one’s personal conduct toward the ocean and its resources. In practical terms, Ocean Literacy principles guide and organize educational messages and understanding across all education, interpretation and outreach activities as well as link that information to behavior change and action-taking by identified audiences of education, interpretation and outreach programs.

Sustainable use of specific resources

The National Marine Sanctuary concept incorporates the idea of active utilization of sanctuary resources, to the extent that those uses are compatible with the primary goal of marine resource conservation. Education, interpretation and outreach all provide ways to communicate the nature of sanctuary resources, threats to those resources and practices that eliminate or minimize irreversible damage to those resources. Sanctuary resource users and visitors are provided with information that encourages sustainable uses of sanctuary resources.

Compliance with sanctuary/other regulations

Interpretation is commonly defined as a means to inspire visitors to value and protect natural resources. It is important that sanctuary visitors and users understand those qualities that make the sanctuary unique, and regulatory measures necessary to protect those qualities. Interpretation of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary must include familiarizing visitors with regulations— created by the sanctuary or other resource managers—that promote the conservation missions of all of the resource management partners.

OCNMS Management Plans

Since designation in 1994, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary has operated under the guidance provided in its 1994 Management Plan, which was published as part of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. As a guiding document, the plan furnished little detail about potential education programs, but did underscore the central role of education in managing the sanctuary. As part of a periodic review process, the sanctuary is revising its management plan. This document, in draft form, will provide status of efforts to date and form the template for new programming. (Language being incorporated in the new management plan will include a directive to prepare a new Long Range Interpretive Plan intended to replace this current document). Weblink to critical documents: (http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/protection/pubdocs/pt_V_manageplan.pdf).¹⁸

2011 Draft OCNMS Management Plan

The 2011 Draft Management Plan organizes interpretation, education and outreach activities into four action plans, combined under the issue: Ocean Literacy. C1. K-12 Education Action Plan C2. Higher Education Action Plan C3. Visitor Services Action Plan C4. Community Outreach Action Plan Weblink to Draft Management

Plan: http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/protection/mpr/mpr_draftdoc.html

The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Condition Report, 2010

Condition Reports rate the health of ecosystems and marine life in the sanctuary as well as the most serious threats. The report details the health, pressures and trends of the area's biological and maritime resources by habitat. Web link to OCNMS Condition

Report: <http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/condition/ocnms/download.html 1>

Resources for Interpretation

Staffing

Staffing at the sanctuary has grown over the years. Starting with an federal civil service Education Coordinator in 1994, the Education and Outreach program now supports two fulltime federal civil service positions (Education and Outreach Coordinator and Education Specialist) as well as five additional contract part-time and seasonal positions. These include a graphic designer/web manager, visitor services specialists and an education assistant. Within the OCNMS organization, the Sanctuary Superintendent serves as the supervisor of record for all staff. The Education and Outreach Coordinator serves as the program lead and maintains day-to-day management responsibility for all aspects of the program.

Sanctuary Visitor Centers

Olympic Coast Discovery Center - Port Angeles, Washington Opened 2003

Description: Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary has one sanctuary visitor center, the Olympic Coast Discover Center (OCDC), located in “The Landing,” a commercial development which also houses sanctuary offices. The OCDC is an 800-square foot interior facility, staffed with sanctuary contract staff and volunteers. The facility was developed in 2004 to coincide with the 10-anniversary of the sanctuary. It features a mix of static and electronic media, interpreted by staff and docents who are able to personalize the information specifically for visitors.. Due to funding limitations, the facility is open each weekday between Memorial and Labor days and by appointment at other times of the year. Staff: The OCDC is staffed with seasonal sanctuary contract personnel and sanctuary volunteers. Objective: To serve as a “gateway” point of contact for visitors to Port Angeles, including international visitors using the ferry to Victoria, BC, Canada as well as motorists traveling on Highway 101.

Annual Visitation: Approximately 16,000 Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: Themes interpreted within the OCDC were developed prior to the themes identified specifically for this plan. OCDC themes include “Visitor Orientation,” “Marine Conservation,” “Research and Exploration,” and “Maritime Heritage.” Using a blend of “high touch” and “high tech” methods, visitors experience tactile displays including a sanctuary relief map, intertidal organisms, and marine animal bones and pelts. Three interactive kiosks allow visitors to delve deeper into marine wildlife species, habitats, research methods and questions and interviews with sanctuary staff. Deep sea corals are displayed in model form. Cultural artifacts, including a ship deadeye, Indian canoe prow and stone net weight are also displayed. A life-sized replica of the DeepWorker submersible hangs from the ceiling. Deep sea video is displayed in the Deep Worker Theater, a mockup interior of the DeepWorker submersible and wrap-around projection screen.²⁰

Partner Visitor Centers Olympic National Park - Ozette, Mora, Kalaloch and Forks

Information Station Description: Olympic National Park maintains four small visitor centers located at Ozette, Mora and Kalaloch ranger stations adjacent to the sanctuary and an information center located in Forks, Washington. Each of the spaces is small with exhibits that have been constructed in an ad hoc manner over the years as funding has allowed. Staff: Staffed seasonally with NPS employees and volunteers Objective: Provide orientation to visitors and serve as permit contact points. Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: N/A Annual Visitation: unknown

Arthur D Feiro Marine Life Center - Port Angeles, WA

Description: The Arthur D Feiro Marine Life Center is located on City Pier, adjacent to the OCDC and OCNMS offices. It is a small, non-profit organization that features live exhibits of fishes and invertebrates, a classroom and touch tanks. The marine life center serves an important function as a sanctuary partner – large groups, including school groups are able to break into subgroups and rotate between the marine life center, the adjacent beach and OCDC for coordinated Ocean Literacy programs. OCNMS and AFMLC staff collaborate on many projects. Staff: Staffed with two part-time employees and volunteers. Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: N/A Annual Visitation: 15,000

Ocean Shores Interpretive Center - Ocean Shores, WA

Description: Ocean Shores Interpretive Center is a community-based volunteer-operated facility serving visitors and residents (mostly retired). It has previously been funded by Washington State Parks and currently receives some funding from the City of Ocean Shores. Its exhibits reflect a broad range of historic and natural history themes from the Ocean Shores region, but are not thematically linked to OCNMS education and interpretive themes. Staff: Staffed with two part-time employees and volunteers. Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: N/A Annual Visitation: 15,000²¹

Makah Museum

Description: The Makah Museum is a world-class destination site located in Neah Bay, on the Makah Indian Reservation. Operated as a non-profit it houses, both in exhibits and in its storage facility, the material legacy of the Makah Tribe, including artifacts recovered from the Ozette Village and Hoko archaeological digs of the 1970s. Because of the integral relationship between the Makah people and the marine environment, the museum explores the interdependent nature of the Makah to the ocean environment. Exhibits include models and actual preserved artifacts from Ozette Village. Makah tribal staff based out of the museum work collaboratively with OCNMS for offsite interpretation at Cape Flattery, leading walks and providing education services to visitors of the northwesternmost point of the 48 states. Staff: Staffed with two part-time employees and volunteers. Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: N/A Annual Visitation: 40,000

Seattle Aquarium - Seattle, WA

Description: Although located in downtown Seattle on the shore of Puget Sound, the Seattle Aquarium bases many of its primary exhibits on habitats and organisms of the Olympic Coast. Collaboration between the sanctuary and the Seattle Aquarium dates to 1999, when the Aquarium hosted the National Geographic/NOAA partnership “Sustainable Seas Expedition” at the aquarium for submersible training, public events and expedition staging. Subsequently, OCNMS has provided funding for exhibit upgrades and support for

events. As a recipient of the NOAA Environmental Literacy Grants, the Aquarium has partnered with the sanctuary for Grades 4-5 education projects, including aquarium visits by Olympic Coast community schools. The Aquarium represents an opportunity to “bring the sanctuary to Seattle” and expose its 800,000 annual visitors to OCNMS and its resources. Staff: Staffed with two part-time employees and volunteers. Overarching Sanctuary Themes and Subthemes Interpreted: N/A Annual Visitation: 800,000²²

Sanctuary Coastal Interpretive Signs and Small Exhibits with Partners

Signs

Sanctuary signage has been problematic from the designation of the sanctuary. This is due largely to the fact that the sanctuary actually owns no dry land upon which to place signage. Other factors include: partner unwillingness, restrictive policies (wilderness designation), and out-of-phase funding, development and maintenance schedules. Signs have been successfully placed at trailhead locations on the Makah Reservation at Cape Flattery and the Shi Shi Beach trails.

Image/Video Collection

OCNMS supports a dedicated archive manager (graphics designer/web manager) who maintains a photo archive of over 8,000 key-worded images in Extensis Portfolio. In addition, the sanctuary maintains B-roll features and short edited segments drawn from thousands of hours of research expedition video.

Interpretive Props

The sanctuary education program maintains teaching collections including a library, marine wildlife skeletons (including replicas), sea otter pelts, posters and other teaching aids.

Existing Interpretive Facilities (* denotes future opportunities)

1. *Primary Visitor Ctr*

Olympic Coast Discovery Center OCNMS \$500k/\$30k yearly

***Kalaloch** NPS USFWS \$5 million/10 yrs

2. *Satellite Visitor Ctr*

Arthur Feiro Marine Lab City of Port Angeles Peninsula College, Friends of the Lab \$50,000/feasibility study

***Makah National Fish Hatchery** USFWS Makah Tribe, NPS \$5,000 /2 yrs

- ***Makah Marina** Makah Tribe USFWS, USCG \$2,000/2 yrs
- ***Forks Transit Center** Clallam Transit NPS, USFS \$2,000/2 yrs
- ***Hoh Road Visitor Information Center** WSDOT \$10,000/5 yrs
- ***Mora Ranger Station** NPS USFWS \$2,000/2 yrs
- ***Kalaloch Visitor Information Center** NPS USFWS \$10,000/4 yrs
- ***Pacific Beach State Park** Wash St Parks USFWS, Quinault \$10,000/4 yrs
- ***Ocean Shores Interpretive Center** Ocean Shores Chamber of Com Wa St. Parks, WDFW \$10,000/4 yrs
- ***Westport Maritime Museum** USCG, WDFW \$10,000/2 yrs ²³
- ***Chance de Mer, Ocean Shores** Washington State Parks City of Ocean Shores \$100,000/3 years

3. Wayside Interpretive Facilities

- ***Cape Flattery Trail** Makah Tribe DNR, WSDOT complete
- ***Shi Shi Beach Trail** Makah Tribe NPS, USFWS complete
- ***Ozette Ranger Station** NPS Makah Tribe, USFWS \$5,000/3 yrs
- ***Cowan Ranch** Wash. State Parks Makah Tribe, USFWS, NPS \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***Rialto Beach** NPS Quileute Tribe, USFWS \$5,000/3 yrs
- ***Oil City Trailhead** NPS Hoh Tribe \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***Ruby Beach** NPS Hoh Tribe, WSDOT \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***Beach Trail 6** NPS USFWS \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***Beach Trail 4** NPS USFWS \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***Kalaloch Campground** NPS USFWS \$5,000/5 yrs
- ***S. Beach Campground** NPS USFWS \$10,000/10 yrs
- ***Point Grenville** Quinault Nation USFWS \$50,000/5 yrs
- ***Moclips** Wash St. Parks Quinault \$5,000/5 yrs

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- ***Pacific Beach State Park** Wash St. Parks \$10,000/3 yrs
- ***SR 109 Scenic Vista, Pacific Beach** Wash St. Parks WSDOT \$25,000/5 yrs
- ***Griffiths Priday State Park** Wash St. Parks WDFW, USFWS \$5,000/3 yrs
- ****“Ghost Forest” Property** Wash. St. Parks \$50,000

4. Bulletin Boards

- ***Ocean Shores Beaches** Wash St. Parks \$100/1 yr
- ***Copalis Beach** Wash St. Parks \$100/1 yr
- ***Roosevelt Beach** Wash St. Parks \$100/1 yr
- ***Pacific Beach** Wash St. Parks \$100/1 yr
- ***Moclips** Wash St. Parks \$100/1 yr
- ***Point Grenville** Quinault Nation \$100/1 yr
- ***Kalaloch vicinity** NPS \$100/1 yr
- ***Old Hoh Village** Hoh Tribe \$100/1 yr
- ***Oil City** NPS \$100/1 yr
- ***La Push vicinity** NPS; Quileute Tr. \$100/1 yr
- ***Mora** NPS \$100/1 yr
- ***Lake Ozette** NPS \$100/1 yr
- ***Neah Bay vicinity** Makah Tribe \$100/1 yr²⁴

Partners

Others Who Interpret Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary:

US Department of Interior – Olympic National Park, USFWS/Washington Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex

Indian Tribes – Quinault Indian Nation, Hoh Indian Tribe, Quileute Indian Tribe, Makah Indian Tribe



State Agencies – Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington Department of Fisheries, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Sea Grant, Washington State Office of Tourism

Universities and Colleges – Grays Harbor College, Peninsula College, University of Washington, Lesley University

Nonprofits – NatureBridge/Olympic Park Institute, Grays Harbor Historic Seaport Authority, Makah Museum, North Beach Historical Museum, Westport Maritime Museum

Quasi-public and Local Agencies – North Olympic Tourism and Convention Board, Chambers of Commerce, Grays Harbor Regional Tourism Council

Businesses – Charter boat operators, Cruise ship lines, Aramark (ONP concession lodging)