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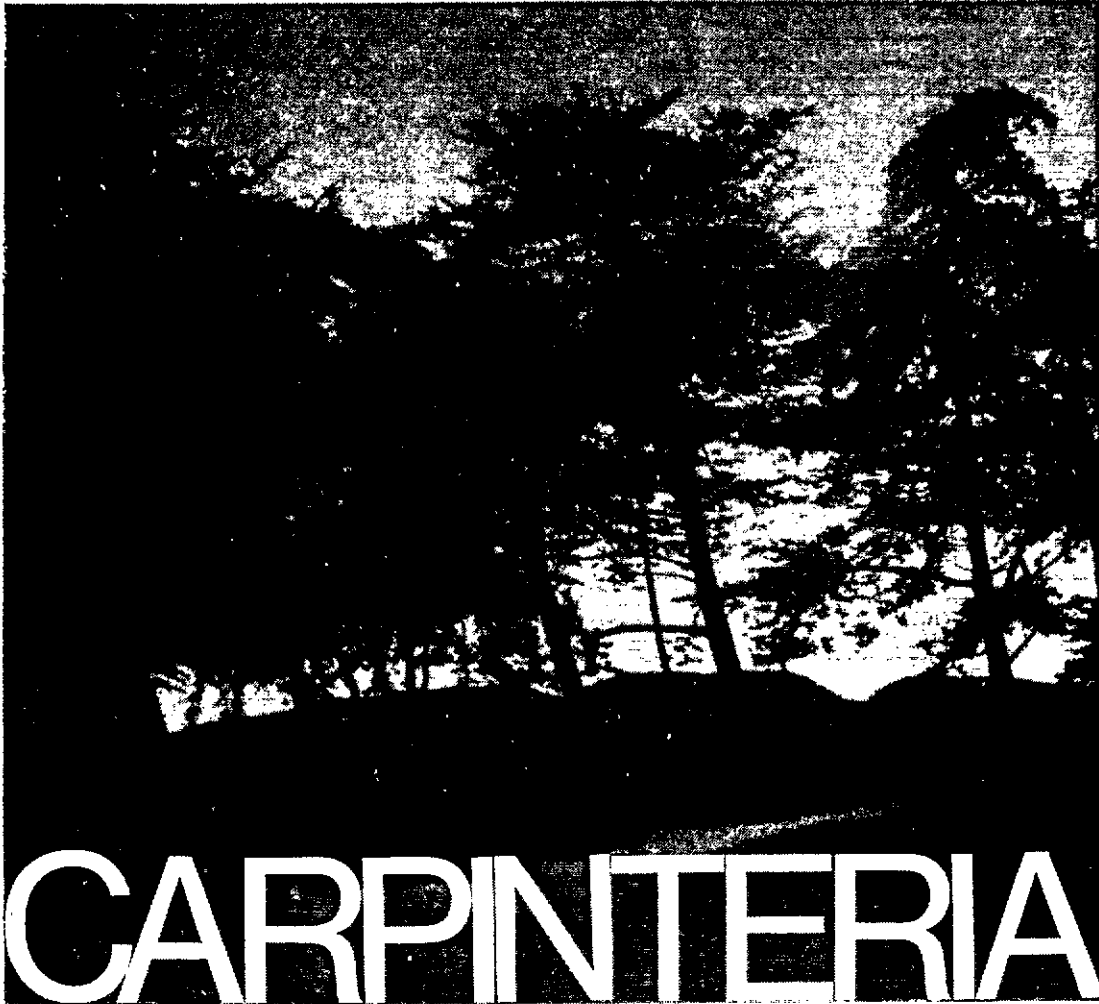
CARPENTERIA STATE BEACH

GENERAL PLAN

July 1979

WAYNE

 Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal
State Park System General Plan



department of parks & recreation

State of California—the Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390 • Sacramento, 95811

PRELIMINARY MAY 1979



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- o The many citizens who have helped shape this plan through participation in planning at workshops and meetings
- o Individuals with federal, state, county, and local public agencies who have cooperated in the development of this plan



Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System General Plan

VOLUME 6

preliminary

GENERAL PLAN

CARPINTERIA

STATE BEACH

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MAY 1979



This is the sixth in an eight-part document which is the General Plan for seven coastal State Park System units in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. To obtain complete information for any one of the units, two booklets are needed -- the Summary, Introduction, and General Information booklet and the booklet that pertains specifically to the unit. Below is a list of all the booklets that make up the General Plan.

<u>Volume Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Summary, Introduction, and General Information
2	Point Sal State Beach
3	Gaviota State Park
4	Refugio State Beach
5	El Capitan State Beach
6	Carpinteria State Beach
7	San Buenaventura State Beach
8	McGrath State Beach and Natural Preserve

Carpinteria State Beach -- Volume 6

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

Resolution 36 - 79
Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Santa Barbara
July 13, 1979

WHEREAS, The Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System; and

WHEREAS, This reflects the long-range development plan as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's General Plan for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System, preliminary dated May 1979, subject to the following amendments:

1. Delete from Carpinteria State Beach Preliminary General Plan the final sentence of Paragraph 2 at Page 23 which presently reads as follows: "Provide parking for concession patrons."
2. Insert at Page 35 in the Gaviota State Park Preliminary General Plan after the heading "Access Roads" the following footnote:
 - * "See correspondence dated May 31, 1979 between Director of Parks and Recreation and the Public Utilities Commission on the subject which is attached hereto as part of the Appendix."
(Attachment H).

.....
[Condition 3 by the Commission related solely to San Buenaventura State Beach. It is four paragraphs long, and was deleted from this copy to save space.]

And such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement carrying out the provisions and objectives of said plan.

[Note: See Volume 1 of the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal Preliminary General Plan. Attached to that volume is a 26-page Addendum dated Feb 1980 that designates the Preliminary as the Final. A few excerpts follow.]

General Data

ADDENDA: SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA COASTAL STATE PARK SYSTEM GENERAL PLAN

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH GENERAL PLAN

- page 3: Under "SIZE", replace ("84.55 acres)" with "(54.55 acres)".
- page 22: a) First paragraph, delete last sentence, "Some facilities.....overuse."
b) Third paragraph, fifth sentence, replace the word "control" with "monitor", and delete the last sentence in this paragraph.
- page 23: a) Under #2, delete last sentence.
b) Under #7, first line, delete the word "bike".
- page 24: Replace chart with attached chart.
- page 26: Under "Summary of Existing Structures and Recommendations":
CM-4: Delete "and properly clean".
C-4, 13: Delete "properly" and "replace missing wall mirrors and frames, repaint walls beige."
C-5, 9: Delete "repaint walls beige."
- Plan 6-5: General Plan:
a) Under "Legend", replace "BIKE TRAIL" with "MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL".
b) In box labeled "BICYCLE TRAIL", change title to "MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL".
c) In box labeled "POTENTIAL ACQUISITION", replace "BICYCLE TRAIL" with "MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL".
d) In box labeled "POTENTIAL ACQUISITION", add "Parcel A".

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE
SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA COASTAL AREA GENERAL PLAN
AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

- ⑥ An Inventory of Features will precede any acquisition of land as an addition to the State Park System. The compatibility of any recreational development and use of this area will be carefully evaluated prior to any specific use proposal. Should acquisition be proposed, the meadow area will be analyzed before any land use evaluation is determined.

Carpinteria State Beach (Volume 6)

The meadow proposed for acquisition next to Carpinteria Creek is a monarch butterfly roost. The compatibility of recreational uses and wildlife values should be examined carefully. ⑥

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH
GENERAL DATA

Location: In the City of Carpinteria, on the south-central coast of Santa Barbara County, 12 miles east of Santa Barbara.

Size: 21.8 hectares (84.55 acres) with about 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) of ocean frontage.

Facilities: 103 picnic tables, 250 day-use parking spaces, 101 developed campsites, each with table, stove, and cupboard; restrooms with hot showers and laundry facilities nearby. There are 160 recreation vehicle sites, of which 85 have water, sewer, and electrical hookups.

Vegetation: Primarily introduced species.

Wildlife: Wildlife diversity and numbers are very limited due to the small size of the unit and the highly modified nature of the environment. The lagoon provides habitat for waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds. The shoreline provides habitat for insects, crustaceans, worms, and mollusks. The brown pelican feeds in nearshore water.

Outstanding Natural Features: Carpinteria Reef is located offshore of the extreme southern edge of Carpinteria State Beach and extends one mile to the south. This reef is extremely diverse biologically. The reef is of high scientific and educational value.

Historic and Archeological Values: The state beach lies atop the major Chumash village of Mishopshnow, once one of the centers for construction of plank boats used by Native Americans to travel to the Channel Islands. Nearly all of the village site has been destroyed by subsequent land use which included the mining of natural tar deposits.

Interpretive: Interpretive programs are conducted on a year-round basis. Activities include guided walks, campfire programs, and outside speaking engagements. Themes for guided walks include beach development and the ecology of tidepools. Campfire programs concentrate on the life of the Chumash Indians, geology of the area, and environmental pollution. Considerable emphasis is given to leading elementary school classes on tidepool walks during the school year. Interpretive facilities consist of five display boards and an informal campfire area with a fire ring and a moveable movie screen.

Ownership:

Through the efforts of local citizens in the early part of this century, Santa Barbara County entered into an agreement with the state to purchase land for a state park at Carpinteria. Title to the entire original state park plot was finally passed to the state on February 1932 and the park was then opened to the public. The cost of this property was \$106,000 of which \$53,000 was paid by the state and \$53,000 by the county. The park in 1932 contained 70 hectares (17.50 acres), including 1,159 feet of ocean frontage.

From 1933 to 1939 development of the park progressed slowly. Public works crews made some repairs and improvements around the clubhouse/concession building, which was then known as the Cerca Del Mar Building. It was not until 1939, when a California Conservation Corps camp was established in the park, that major developments were undertaken. A water system originating from a newly developed well, a new picnic area with walks, a parking area, and curbing were completed in June 1939. The CCC then started development of the campgrounds, which were formally opened on July 4, 1941 by the State Park Commission.

There were very few developments during World War II, as the campground was occupied by the U.S. Coast Guard beach patrol and the clubhouse building was occupied by the U.S. Army Coast Artillery. With the end of the war, needed improvements and developments were then able to take place. The first facilities and installations were built by park forces. Other major developments occurred after additional acquisition for the park was completed. Another \$106,010 was spent to acquire an additional 7.03 hectares (17.57 acres).

During the 1950s and 1960s little development took place. However, the state acquired another 7.07 hectares (17.67 acres), bringing total unit size to 20.50 hectares (51.26 acres). A general plan was developed in the late 1960s which helped to dictate current design.

From 1972 to the present the state has acquired an additional .72 hectares (1.81 acres), making present size of the state beach 21.8 hectares (54.55 acres).

Resource Element

RESOURCE ELEMENT

This section has been prepared pursuant to Section 5002.2 (amended September, 1978) of the Public Resources Code, which requires that a Resource Element be prepared following classification or reclassification of a State Park System unit. In meeting this requirement, this element contains: the declared purpose of the unit in terms of its classification as a state beach; a summary and evaluation of natural and cultural resources; a statement of allowable use intensity; and resource management policies necessary to protect important resource values of the unit for present and future generations to enjoy.

Unit Identification and Classification

Carpinteria State Beach is located in the City of Carpinteria, about 19 kilometers (12 miles) east (downcoast) from the City of Santa Barbara. The unit consists of 21.8 hectares (54.5 acres) and includes 1,254 meters (4,115 feet) of ocean frontage. The terrain of the northern portion of the site is a flat, low-lying alluvial plain with a low dune ridge 1 to 4 meters (3 to 13 feet) high paralleling the coastline above mean high tide level. Most of the northern inland portion of the unit is less than 1.5 meters (5 feet) above mean sea level. Occasionally during the highest seasonal tides, waves spill through the low points in the dune ridge, inundating low inland sections. Carpinteria Creek flows to the sea through the central portion of the unit. A small lagoon, located at the mouth of the creek, is a remnant of a larger lagoon that existed before creek channelization. East (or downcoast) of the creek, the terrain in the state beach rises gently to form a low coastal terrace. As the terrace becomes more prominent, the sandy beach narrows and the dune ridge is replaced by the terrace bluff. At the southern end of the unit the coastal terrace is about 6 meters (20 feet) high. The intertidal zone in this area is mostly sand, but some rocky outcrops are present.

Recreation facilities at Carpinteria State Beach include 101 developed campsites, 160 recreation vehicle sites (of which 85 have water, sewer, and electric hookups), restrooms with hot showers, 250 day-use parking spaces, and a concession stand.

In June 1962 the unit was classified as a state beach by the then State Park Commission. A state beach is a category of state recreation unit. The Public Resources Code (Section 5019.56) defines these units as follows:

State recreation units consist of areas selected, developed, and operated to provide outdoor recreational opportunities. Such units shall be designated by the State Park and Recreation Commission by naming, in accordance with the provisions of Article I (commencing with Section 5001) and this article relating to classification.

In the planning of improvements to be undertaken within state recreation units, consideration shall be given to compatibility of design with the surrounding scenic and environmental characteristics.

State recreation units may be established in the terrestrial or underwater environments of the State and shall be further classified as one of the following types:...

- (d) State beaches, consisting of areas with frontage on the ocean or bays designed to provide swimming, boating, fishing, and other beach-oriented recreational activities. Coastal areas containing ecological, geological, or scenic resources of significant value shall be preserved within state wildernesses, state reserves, state parks, or natural or cultural preserves.

Resource Summary and Evaluation

Carpinteria State Beach is in the Coastal Strip Landscape Province. This province includes lands along the immediate coastline of California and the offshore islands, where flora and fauna are directly influenced by the maritime climate.

The following resource information is summarized from the Inventory of Features prepared for Carpinteria State Beach.

Scenic Values

Carpinteria State Beach contains no exceptional scenic values other than those typically associated with south coastal beach areas. Most of the interior portions of the unit exhibit an open, park-like atmosphere with views of turf, playfields, and tall trees along the border of the dune ridge. The landscaped campground areas are prominent features in the views of the southern portion of the site.

From vantages along the dunes and terrace bluff, the beach and surf zone can be viewed. Distant views of the Channel Islands are also afforded.

Climate

The climate of the region is a Mediterranean-type characterized by partly cloudy, cool summers with little precipitation and mostly fair, mild winters with precipitation occurring as rainshowers associated with passing storms.

The nearest meteorological station is located in the City of Santa Barbara. However, the wind and temperature ranges at Carpinteria State Beach are expected to be more like those recorded at the airport weather station at Goleta, just west of Santa Barbara. At the Goleta station, during the summer months, daytime breezes are generally from the southwest 70 percent of the time and average 11 to 16 kilometers per hour (kmph), 7 to 10 miles per hour (mph). During evening hours, the weather is generally calm.

Average daily high temperatures range from 21° C (70° F) to 24° C (75° F), from May through November, with low temperatures in the 10° to 13° C (50° to 56° F) range. Extreme highs of 35° C (95° F) to 38° C (101° F) have been recorded. During winter, high temperatures average 18° C (60° F), with nighttime lows averaging between 4° C (39° F) and 9° C (48° F).

Annual precipitation in the area is about 35 centimeters (14 inches), 90 percent of which falls between November and April. In about one year in ten, annual rainfall can be expected to be less than 23 centimeters (9 inches) or more than 71 centimeters (28 inches).

Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

The data so far compiled on this unit are adequate for general planning purposes but may not be sufficient for actual construction decisions.

Carpinteria State Beach is located on the low-lying alluvial plain developed along the southern flank of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Most of the low areas in the unit are composed of unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel washed down from the upper slopes during the Quaternary Period (the last two million years).

Large deposits of tarry asphaltum have been extruded from the underlying folded Miocene Monterey shales in the downcoast portion of the unit. Although much of these deposits were removed by wells and early pit excavation, some tar seeps are still active. Of particular note is a seep from two abandoned well casings near the coastal bluff at the downcoast border of the property. During warm days, asphalt from this site seeps down the coastal bluff and across the beach area. Other asphalt seeps occur along the bluff downcoast from the unit.

The south slope of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range is broken by a number of east-west trending faults. The Carpinteria fault crosses under the alluvial deposit in the northernmost corner of the unit. Whether this fault should be classified as active is questioned by geologists. Because of this uncertainty, we recommend that a staff geologist be contacted before construction of any structure for human occupancy in the unit so that any newer information may be used. Several other faults are located nearby; two are either already zoned or are in the process of being zoned as active faults by the state geologist.

Several soils and various land types are present at Carpinteria State Beach (see soil map).

Most of the land inland of the dune ridge and upcoast of Carpinteria Creek is covered with Camarillo fine sandy loam. This soil type occurs on nearly level, low alluvial plains and is poorly drained. The area has a high water table and subsoil salinity is slight to moderate.



Tarry asphaltum on bluff and near downcoast border of Carpinteria State Beach.

Baywood loamy sand occurs in and near the San Miguel (or downcoast) campground. This soil consists of somewhat excessively drained soils formed in wind-blown deposits on old sand dunes. On exposed soils, runoff is slow and the wind erosion hazard is moderate to high.

Much of the balance of the unit is either beach or sand dune, or covered with a mixture of soils from past land filling operations.

Paleontology

Fossils recovered from the Carpinteria asphalt deposits during the late 1920s are considered to be second in importance only to the remains from the well-known La Brea deposits of Los Angeles in deciphering the environmental conditions and the fauna and flora of southern California during the Pleistocene. The abundant fossil remains found in the Carpinteria deposits include terrestrial plants, mammals, birds, insects, and marine invertebrates. All specimens are regarded as of Pleistocene age. The Carpinteria site is considered of special significance because fossil plants are more common than at other Pleistocene vertebrate localities. In addition, the Carpinteria deposits are unique since they were formed near the coast and thus provide information on maritime effects on the ecology of Pleistocene terrestrial communities.

The fossils taken from the Carpinteria asphalt deposits have been described by researchers as follows:

The fossil flora comprises 25 species representing 18 families. One fern, 8 species of conifers, and 16 different dicotyledon species are included in the flora; the coniferous element makes up the most conspicuous part of the flora. Typical species include Sequoia sempervirens (coastal redwood), Pinus muricata (Bishop pine), Pinus radiata (Monterey pine), Quercus agrifolia (coastal live oak), and Arctostaphylos sp. (manzanita). Thus, during accumulation the region was characterized by a cooler and more humid climate than is now found at Carpinteria.

Bird remains are quite abundant in the deposits, as over 57 different species have been recovered. Important species include Gymnogyps californianus (California condor), Aquila chrysaetos (golden eagle), and Aphelocoma californica (California jay).

Typical mammal remains include Equus occidentalis (horse), Bison sp. (bison), Lepus sp. (jackrabbit), and Canis sp. (coyote). Most of the bird and mammal species are represented by incomplete skeletons and often only a few bones have been collected. (From Inventory of Significant Geological, Fossil, and Marine Sites and Features in South Pacific Border Region, University of California, Davis.)

Thus, the Carpinteria deposits contain remnants of a coastal forest community, and comprise the only place in coastal southern California that contains abundant terrestrial plant and animal remains.

Biotic Features

Terrestrial Plant Life. The flora of Carpinteria State Beach is composed primarily of species which have been introduced during the long use of the site as a popular recreation area.

Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

The data so far compiled on this unit are adequate for general planning purposes but may not be sufficient for actual construction decisions.

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Tarry asphaltum on bluff and near downcoast border of Carpinteria State Beach.

Vegetation on the dune area, which extends along the northern 460 meters (1,500 feet) of ocean frontage, is almost entirely the exotic hottentot fig (Carpobrotus edulis), which is commonly referred to as ice plant. Thick mats of this low-growing, salt-tolerant plant occur on the dune crest and the dune's inland face. The dunes directly seaward of the northern half of the day-use parking area are mostly bare of all vegetation because of high visitor use. Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.), Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), and Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) are established along the inland side of the sand dunes.

Turf grasses grow on the low, flat land around the day-use area, giving it an urban, park-like atmosphere. Campgrounds near the day-use area and along the downcoast portion of the unit have been planted with a variety of common horticultural species. Several large eucalyptus trees grow in the campground just below Carpinteria Creek.

A small kelp bed lies 90 to 300 meters (300 to 1,000 feet) off the mouth of Carpinteria Creek. This bed extends upcoast to just offshore of the southern end of the day-use parking lot. An extensive kelp bed is centered offshore of Sand Point, 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) west of the state beach. This bed extends downcoast to a point about 460 meters (1,500 feet) offshore of Linden Avenue.

No rare or endangered plant species have been identified in or near the unit by the California Native Plant Society.

Terrestrial Animal Life. Wildlife are few in numbers and types because the unit is small and its environment is highly modified.

The turf area around the day-use parking lot provides foraging territory for birds common to the urban environment, such as Brewer's blackbird, white-crowned sparrow, house sparrow, and starling. Few mammal species are represented in the turf area. Among the more common are the house mouse (Mus musculus), Botta pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae), and California (Beechey) ground squirrel (Otospermophilus beecheyi).

The lagoon at the mouth of Carpinteria Creek and the seaside shoreline provide the unit's most important wildlife habitat. The fresh-to-brackish water in the lagoon provides a resting and feeding area for waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds. However, this area's wildlife value has been substantially reduced as a result of past channelization, placement of riprap along the lagoon banks, and heavy use at nearby visitor facilities.

The shoreline is suitable for a variety of animals. The sandy beach supports various invertebrates which, in turn, provide food for birds like the western gull, sanderling, whimbrel, willet, and others. Rocky intertidal regions along the unit's downcoast portion support a slightly different group of invertebrates which are eaten by other shorebirds such as the black turnstone, spotted sandpiper, and black oystercatcher. Kelp fragments and other organic materials, which are deposited along the beach and rocky shoreline by wind and waves, also provide important feeding habitat for seashore life.

Carpinteria State Beach is not known to provide an important habitat for any of the rare or endangered species known to range along the southern coastal region. However, the endangered brown pelican feeds in nearshore waters off most of the southern California coast, including the Carpinteria area.

Marine Environment. The marine environment of Carpinteria State Beach is recognized for important qualities not found elsewhere on the local coastline. Three areas of particular significance have been identified outside the unit. These are the Carpinteria intertidal reef, Carpinteria subtidal reef, and a major site where harbor seals come ashore (haul out). Even though these areas are not in the unit, they are briefly discussed here since they represent significant natural resources in the area and can be reached from the unit.

The Carpinteria intertidal reef is off the downcoast portion of Carpinteria State Beach and is reported to be one of the most diverse intertidal areas of Santa Barbara County south of Point Arguello.

The Carpinteria subtidal reef is northwest of Carpinteria State Beach and directly offshore of Sand Point and the outlet of El Estero (or Carpinteria Marsh). This area is used by scuba divers on calm days. There are no comprehensive surveys of this area. However, available general information indicates the reef supports marine organisms similar to those found on the Carpinteria intertidal reef.

A small pocket beach is located about 600 meters (2,000 feet) southeast of the present downcoast boundary of Carpinteria State Beach, just below the Chevron USA, Inc. pier. This site is one of only four known areas south of Point Conception that are used by large numbers of harbor seals for hauling out. Up to 150 animals have been observed on the pocket beach at one time, which is second only to the Ellwood site 19 kilometers (12 miles) west of Santa Barbara. Although all young seals are probably born offshore, the beach is an important hauling out area for both pups and adults.

Cultural Resources

(Detailed regional information can be found in Volume 1 of this General Plan.)

Carpinteria State Beach lies atop the Chumash village of Mishopshnow. The name Carpinteria was reportedly assigned by the Spanish because the village was one of the centers for plank boat construction. The downcoast portion of the unit and adjacent land contains the largest and most well-known tar seep on the Santa Barbara Coast. The tar was used by the Chumash to caulk boats and waterproof baskets. About 90 percent of this site has been destroyed. The remaining portions occur around the gas storage tanks, the lemon grove, and on the bluff in the vicinity of the state beach.

A portion of the archeological site located near the tar seep was excavated by Don Wood in 1969 under contract with the Department of Parks and Recreation. During limited excavation near the tar seep, 6 burials, 232 flaked stone tools, and 59 ground stone tools were found. Mr. Wood concluded that the remains recovered represent an intermediate or late cemetery and that only a small portion of a much larger burial area was exposed.

The Spanish and Mexicans probably used tar from the Carpinteria seeps for roofing material and purposes similar to those of the Chumash. In later years, the seep supplied asphaltum for the first paved roads in Santa Barbara County. Commercial use of the seeps ended about 1920. Specific historic sites and features have not been identified.

Recreation Potential

The beach is extensive, gently sloping, and composed of fine-grained sand ideal for sunbathing, picnicking, beachcombing, fishing, and general beach activities. One disadvantage of the beach is the tar that washes up on the sand and gets onto visitors and

Vegetation on the dune area, which extends along the northern 460 meters (1,500 feet) of ocean frontage, is almost entirely the exotic hottentot fig (Carpobrotus edulis), which is commonly referred to as ice plant. Thick mats of this low-growing, salt-tolerant plant occur on the dune crest and the dune's inland face. The dunes directly seaward of the northern half of the day-use parking area are mostly bare of all vegetation because of high visitor use. Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.), Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), and Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) are established along the inland side of the sand dunes.

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The turf area around the day-use parking lot provides foraging territory for birds common to the urban environment, such as Brewer's blackbird, white-crowned sparrow, house sparrow, and starling. Few mammal species are represented in the turf area. Among the more common are the house mouse (Mus musculus), Botta pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae), and California (Beechey) ground squirrel (Otospermophilus beecheyi).

The lagoon at the mouth of Carpinteria Creek and the seaside shoreline provide the unit's most important wildlife habitat. The fresh-to-brackish water in the lagoon provides a resting and feeding area for waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds. However, this area's wildlife value has been substantially reduced as a result of past channelization, placement of riprap along the lagoon banks, and heavy use at nearby visitor facilities.

The shoreline is suitable for a variety of animals. The sandy beach supports various invertebrates which, in turn, provide food for birds like the western gull, sanderling, whimbrel, willet, and others. Rocky intertidal regions along the unit's downcoast portion support a slightly different group of invertebrates which are eaten by other shorebirds such as the black turnstone, spotted sandpiper, and black oystercatcher. Kelp fragments and other organic materials, which are deposited along the beach and rocky shoreline by wind and waves, also provide important feeding habitat for seashore life.

Carpinteria State Beach is not known to provide an important habitat for any of the rare or endangered species known to range along the southern coastal region. However, the endangered brown pelican feeds in nearshore waters off most of the southern California coast, including the Carpinteria area.

Marine Environment. The marine environment of Carpinteria State Beach is recognized for important qualities not found elsewhere on the local coastline. Three areas of particular significance have been identified outside the unit. These are the Carpinteria intertidal reef, Carpinteria subtidal reef, and a major site where harbor seals come ashore (haul out). Even though these areas are not in the unit, they are briefly discussed here since they represent significant natural resources in the area and can be reached from the unit.

The Carpinteria intertidal reef is off the downcoast portion of Carpinteria State Beach and is reported to be one of the most diverse intertidal areas of Santa Barbara County south of Point Arguello.

The Carpinteria subtidal reef is northwest of Carpinteria State Beach and directly offshore of Sand Point and the outlet of El Estero (or Carpinteria Marsh). This area is used by scuba divers on calm days. There are no comprehensive surveys of this area. However, available general information indicates the reef supports marine organisms similar to those found on the Carpinteria intertidal reef.

A small pocket beach is located about 600 meters (2,000 feet) southeast of the present downcoast boundary of Carpinteria State Beach, just below the Chevron USA, Inc. pier. This site is one of only four known areas south of Point Conception that are used by large numbers of harbor seals for hauling out. Up to 150 animals have been observed on the pocket beach at one time, which is second only to the Ellwood site 19 kilometers (12 miles) west of Santa Barbara. Although all young seals are probably born offshore, the beach is an important hauling out area for both pups and adults.

Cultural Resources

(Detailed regional information can be found in Volume 1 of this General Plan.)

Carpinteria State Beach lies atop the Chumash village of Mishopshnow. The name Carpinteria was reportedly assigned by the Spanish because the village was one of the centers for plank boat construction. The downcoast portion of the unit and adjacent land contains the largest and most well-known tar seep on the Santa Barbara Coast. The tar was used by the Chumash to caulk boats and waterproof baskets. About 90 percent of this site has been destroyed. The remaining portions occur around the gas storage tanks, the lemon grove, and on the bluff in the vicinity of the state beach.

A portion of the archeological site located near the tar seep was excavated by Don Wood in 1969 under contract with the Department of Parks and Recreation. During limited excavation near the tar seep, 6 burials, 232 flaked stone tools, and 59 ground stone tools were found. Mr. Wood concluded that the remains recovered represent an intermediate or late cemetery and that only a small portion of a much larger burial area was exposed.

The Spanish and Mexicans probably used tar from the Carpinteria seeps for roofing material and purposes similar to those of the Chumash. In later years, the seep supplied asphaltum for the first paved roads in Santa Barbara County. Commercial use of the seeps ended about 1920. Specific historic sites and features have not been identified.

Recreation Potential

The beach is extensive, gently sloping, and composed of fine-grained sand ideal for sunbathing, picnicking, beachcombing, fishing, and general beach activities. One disadvantage of the beach is the tar that washes up on the sand and gets onto visitors and

their clothing. The water is considered very safe for swimming. Waves are surfed mainly by local residents. Good surfing is reported near the Chevron USA, Inc. pier. The intertidal reef off the southern portion of the state beach is a popular scuba diving spot.

Camping at the unit is very popular. There are 101 developed family campsites, 160 recreation vehicle sites (of which 85 have water, sewers, and electricity), and restrooms with showers.

Interpretive Potential

Carpinteria State Beach has an array of resources with good interpretive potential. Foremost among these resources are the recreation potential and the geology - the formation and composition of asphalt and its historical use by the Chumash Indians; industry and tar mining activities; and the importance of the fossils preserved in the asphalt.

Declaration of Purpose

Carpinteria State Beach was established for the public enjoyment of the sandy ocean beach and its ocean-oriented recreational values. Archeological values in this unit will be preserved, studied, reported on, and interpreted for public use and enjoyment. Paleontological resources which may exist in the unit shall be preserved and interpreted as well.

Any appropriate outdoor recreational activities can be provided in the unit as long as they do not impair the ocean beach and the marine, archeological, and paleontological resources. The relationship of the state beach to the City of Carpinteria and to the city's environment will be recognized in all activities authorized, planned, developed, and operated in the unit.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

At Carpinteria State Beach, it shall be the resource management policy of the State Department of Parks and Recreation to:

1. Provide and perpetuate quality recreational opportunities consistent with the unit's beach and ocean orientation.
2. Protect the existing asphalt seeps at the downcoast boundary of the unit, and interpret their high paleontological and cultural significance. A buffer zone at least 30 meters (100 feet) wide shall be provided around the existing seep. No development, other than what may be necessary for interpretation or protection of the seep, shall be permitted inside the buffer zone.
3. Encourage recreational and interpretive uses of the area that do not detract from, diminish, or harm natural or cultural values. In planning facilities for visitor use, the department should consider the use that it will encourage and the potential impact on the unit's natural or cultural values. In this regard, the department shall strive to ensure that developments in the unit and public use do not exceed the resiliency of the environment.
4. Protect scenic values, including both interior views and views from nearby lands, by carefully siting and landscaping all developments.

5. Control animal populations, such as ground squirrels, when necessary to minimize potential public health hazards. The reduction or elimination of the preferred habitat of nuisance species shall be considered first when control becomes necessary.
6. Strictly enforce existing state laws which provide for protecting tidepool ecosystems like those found along the unit's downcoast portion. Although these tidepools are administered by the State Lands Commission and are not part of the State Park System, access is primarily across the state beach.
7. Survey and evaluate the reef areas offshore for possible acquisition by the State Park System.
8. Preserve what little remains of the Chumash village, including the cemetery near the tar seep, from further natural or manmade degradation. Recognize the village's significance by naming the downcoast campground "Mishopshnow."
9. Administer other values of the unit, not specifically mentioned in this section, under guidelines in the department's Policies, Rules, Regulations, and Orders, and Resource Management Directives.

Allowable Use Intensity

California state law (Section 5019.5, Public Resources Code) requires that the department cause to be prepared a land carrying-capacity survey before any recreation development plan is completed. As a step in determining carrying capacity, the department is using "allowable use intensity," which is a more recreation resource-oriented concept.

The determination of allowable use intensity has three basic interwoven components: (1) management objectives, (2) visitor perceptions and attitudes, and (3) impact of any development and use on natural and cultural resources (the determination of ecological and cultural resource sensitivity).

Management objectives for Carpinteria State Beach are generally set forth in the statutes defining a state beach in the unit identification and classification section of this Resource Element.

Visitor perceptions and attitudes are sometimes referred to in relation to "social carrying capacity" and involve assessing what recreationists perceive as an acceptable recreational environment; what degree of isolation or crowding is acceptable; what amount of site deterioration is acceptable; and other perceptions and attitudes pertaining to the quality of visitors' recreation experiences. Due to the unit's urban setting and the existence of both on-site and adjacent facilities, a level of use higher than what would be acceptable at more natural and remote beaches shall be allowed at Carpinteria State Beach.

The third component in determining allowable use intensity involves an analysis of the natural and cultural resources to determine the area's physical limitations for development of facilities, and the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact. This analysis is based on a number of considerations including archeological and historical sites and features; scenic values; soils, their erodability and compaction potential; geologic factors, such as slope stability and relief; hydrologic considerations, including

potential for pollution of surface waters, flooding, or for depleting surface and ground waters through water use; vegetation characteristics, such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; and wildlife considerations, such as tolerance to human activity, wildlife population levels, and stability. Additional considerations in determining ecological sensitivities are rare and/or endangered plants and animals, unique biotic features or ecosystems, or examples of ecosystems of regional or statewide significance (marshes, riparian areas, and vernal pools). (Cultural resource sensitivities are discussed below.

Based on the preceding factors, the allowable use intensity for Carpinteria State Beach was determined and delineated (see Allowable Use Intensity Map, appendix). Included in this figure is a general description of the types of activities which may be appropriate in the categories of high, moderate, and low uses. These activities are given for general planning purposes only. On-site field investigations by qualified resource specialists are recommended before selection of specific sites and design of new facilities.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity

Cultural resources of Carpinteria State Beach have been rated in terms of their sensitivity and shown on the Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map, appendix. Criteria used in the development of the sensitivity maps, and policies relating to each sensitivity category, are as follows:

Extreme Sensitivity

These sites meet criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Recommendations for management of these sites are:

All Native American and Euro-American sites in these zones will be preserved and protected in their present condition by any measures deemed necessary.



As one of the most popular beaches in California, Carpinteria State Beach is heavily used during the spring and summer months.

Future development will be planned to eliminate direct and indirect impact on these resources.

If stabilization of cultural remains is required to prevent loss or deterioration, it will be undertaken only in ways which will not threaten archeological, historic, or related environmental values.

These zones will be subjected to frequent periodic patrol by unit personnel.

Resources may be reclassified if justified by future studies.

Moderate Sensitivity

These sites contain limited information for interpreting past activities of Native American and Euro-American populations. These sites have been highly disturbed by erosion or human activities, and only limited archeological research is necessary to retrieve information present. The resource management recommendations for these sites are:

Future developments will be planned to minimize direct and indirect impacts on these resources.

Resources may be reclassified if justified by future studies.

Land Use and Facilities Element

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Potential Acquisition</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family Campsites	261	-4	0	257
Day-Use Parking	250	-20	0	230
Picnic Tables	103	0	45	148
Comfort Stations	2	0	0	2
Combination Buildings	7	0	0	7
Trailer Sanitation Station	1	0	0	1
Visitor Center	0	1	0	1
Bicycle Trail	0 (1 mile)	1.6 km (0.75 miles)	1.2 km (1.75 miles)	2.8 km
Bicycle Rest Stops	0	0	2	2
Amphitheater	1	0	0	1

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

Existing Conditions-Assumptions

Recreation Values

- Carpinteria State Beach offers excellent beach frontage for swimming, surfing, and fishing.
- There are very significant historical and archeological sites at the state beach, as well as an active tar seep which has significant paleontological, archeological, and historical deposits.
- Carpinteria State Beach is one of the most popular coastal units in the State Park System.
- The unit is urban-oriented; it is in the City of Carpinteria.
- Overnight camping facilities, particularly recreational vehicle accommodations, are the major development. The fully-contained RV campgrounds (Santa Rosa and San Miguel) are the only ones of this type in Santa Barbara County.
- A natural reef exists just offshore along much of the unit, creating ideal swimming conditions and opportunities for other water-oriented recreational activities. The reef attracts abundant marine life, making the area a popular fishing spot.

Recreation Use

Principal recreation activities include:

- Swimming
- Skin/scuba diving
- Camping (recreational vehicles, tent, walk-in)
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Walking for pleasure
- Jogging
- Nature and history study
- Picnicking
- Bicycling
- Beachcombing
- Sunbathing
- Surfing
- Participating in outdoor sports and games
- Viewing interpretive exhibit
- Attending interpretive program
- Photography
- Sightseeing

Physical Factors

- The primary recreation season is from April to September.
- With the majority of the unit developed, it is desirable not to further urbanize it or any potential acquisition.
- The potential acquisition called Parcel A (see General Plan Map, appended) is a relatively level marine terrace with a sandy beach about 30 feet below. Day-use facilities, interpretation, and a bicycle trail appear feasible at this time. Beach access will be difficult from the bluffs.
- The potential acquisition called Parcel B has relatively flat topography and is primarily a riparian meadow adjacent to Carpinteria Creek. Future plans call for day-use facilities, interpretation, and a bicycle trail. The southern end of the parcel ties directly into the existing unit. Southern Pacific railroad tracks separate Parcel B from the unit.
- The lagoon in Carpinteria State Beach divides the unit's campground units.
- An active tar seep at the downcoast end of the unit contains substantial paleontological findings.
- Southern Pacific railroad tracks form the unit's northern boundary.
- The urban setting around the unit includes industrial and residential areas.
- An oil company facility and pier are just downcoast from the state beach.
- The Channel Islands, 24 miles away, can be seen from Carpinteria State Beach.



The campgrounds at the state beach are filled to capacity during the spring and summer.

Planning Issues

From our communication with interested people, in letters, interviews, questionnaires, and public workshops, we were able to identify a number of planning issues concerning Carpinteria State Beach.

Identification of Issues

The following significant issues were identified:

- Improve the entrance road and interior circulation flow.
- Provide additional interpretation of the area, including expanded facilities.
- Provide more pedestrian and bicycle access points.
- Keep the unit from becoming more urbanized.
- Provide a fishing pier.
- Link the city bicycle trails to the unit.
- Use any acquisition for preservation purposes.
- What is the state doing regarding the 7-acre parcel on the inland side of the railroad?
- Carpinteria State Beach is an urban park with different problems.
- Provide more day-use facilities.

Facility Recommendations

Discussion

- Existing recreational facilities include a swimming beach, 261 campsites (101 of which can be used as either a tent or recreational vehicle (RV) site, while the balance (160) are used exclusively for RVs), 103 picnic tables, 250 day-use parking spaces, visitor center, amphitheater, and hiking trails. Some facilities are substandard because of age and overuse.
- The unit is heavily used in the summer months, operating at or near capacity. The percentage of days that the campground is full is 100 percent on weekends and 87 percent on weeknights. During July and August there was an average of 2,600 camper turnaways per month. Because of its urban nature, the unit needs more open space for day-use.
- The entrance road has had operation problems, including traffic back-ups across the Southern Pacific railroad tracks (primarily during the peak visitor season). The interior roads have no easily recognizable circulation patterns. An attempt has been made to solve this program by signs, but these cause visual clutter. There are currently two unattended exits in the unit. These have caused control problems because the staff cannot control those leaving the park. There is a need for additional staffing to watch both exits if the situation is not corrected.
- Fossils recovered from the Carpinteria asphalt deposits in the late 1920s are reportedly second in importance only to the remains from the La Brea deposits for deciphering the environmental condition, fauna, and flora of prehistoric southern California. An active tar seep is located in the southern end of the unit. This area needs to be preserved due to its paleontological significance.
- The City of Carpinteria has proposed a bike trail that will run to the park on Linden Avenue and K Street, and along Carpinteria Creek. Development of the trail adjacent to the creek depends on acquisition of additional land by either the city or state.



The proposed entrance/exit road realignment will improve the backup problem and the overall traffic flow.

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- Keep the unit from becoming more urbanized.
- Provide a fishing pier.
- Link the city bicycle trails to the unit.
- Use any acquisition for preservation purposes.
- What is the state doing regarding the 7-acre parcel on the inland side of the railroad?
- Carpinteria State Beach is an urban park with different problems.
- Provide more day-use facilities.



The existing visitor center will be expanded to hold additional displays and programs.

Recommendations

1. Redesign the entrance road to provide better circulation flow and control by allowing traffic to enter and exit through a single control point. Give additional backup capability for patrons waiting to enter. (Redesigning the entrance road requires the loss of four existing campsites in Anacapa Campground.)
2. Redesign the day-use parking lot to accommodate the new entrance circulation pattern and 230 parking spaces, including 3 for the handicapped. Provide parking for concession patrons.
3. Provide landscaping in the day-use parking lot area to visually break up the expansive parking lot and achieve a more attractive setting.
4. Expand the visitor center to accommodate increased displays and programs for local interpretation. Provide interpretive panels in the unit's downcoast portion because of the area's particular significance in paleontology and Chumash history.
5. The recommended use of Parcels A and B would be for day-use facilities and preservation and interpretation. Day-use areas will include picnic tables and barbecue facilities. Interpretation will be in the form of display panels illustrating the historical and archeological significance of the area. The panels will be placed at the general areas of importance.
6. Provide interior trails as they relate to Parcel B, tying into the city's proposed bicycle trail along Carpinteria Creek. If Parcel A is acquired, extend the trail from K Street through the Southern Pacific railroad undercrossing to the unit, with beach access (see General Plan Map, appendix). Existing city trails on Linden and Palm avenues are feeders that currently provide access to the beach.
7. Provide a rest stop on Parcel B (if acquired) on the proposed bike trail along Carpinteria Creek, and a rest stop on Parcel A (if acquired) that will offer prime ocean vistas. The rest stops will contain benches, drinking fountains, bike racks, and

portable toilets. Designated rest stops will not be needed within present unit boundaries because the bike trails will use existing interior roads and have access to all facilities.

8. According to the lease agreement between the City of Carpinteria and Chevron, which will expire October 31, 1995, the Chevron pier and related structures will become property of the city, unless the city elects to require their removal. When the Chevron lease is terminated, it is recommended that the pier be made available for recreational use.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Potential Acquisition</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family Campsites	261	-4	0	257
Day-Use Parking	250	-20	0	230
Picnic Tables	103	0	45	148
Comfort Stations	4	0	0	4
Group Camps	1	0	0	1
Trailer Sanitation Station	1	0	0	1
Visitor Center	0	1	0	1
Bicycle Trail	0 (2 miles)	1.6 km (1 mile)	1.2 km (3.75 miles)	2.8 km (1.75 miles)
Bicycle Rest Stops	0	0	2	2
Amphitheater	1	0	0	1

Capacity of Facilities

Facilities at Carpinteria State Beach now serve 445,000 visitors annually. Existing day-use and camping facilities are filled to capacity about 120 days a year. Recommendations include upgrading and enhancing existing facilities and the minor addition of 17 parking spaces over the next 20-year period. Since no new significant facilities will be added, it is expected that annual visitation will continue to be about the same.

Hostel Facilities

The California State Park System Coast Hostel Facilities Plan, dated January 1978, recommends Carpinteria State Beach as a potential hostel site.

Because the present unit and the potential acquisitions are limited in size and unsuited for a development of this type, this General Plan recommends that an alternative site be sought. It is recognized that the City of Carpinteria is a logical stop-off point along the potential California Coastal Trail. However, to use the extensively developed Carpinteria State Beach for further development of this type is considered undesirable. Another area in the city, with adequate city street access and an available existing structure, would be a more desirable alternative.

Transportation

Primary access to the state beach is via Highway 101 at the Casitas Pass Road exit to Carpinteria Avenue, then south down Palm Avenue. This designated route was present before the City of Carpinteria was incorporated.

Problems have arisen with the two existing unit exits through Linden and Palm avenues. Linden Avenue, a city street, handles heavy exiting traffic through the heart of the city, particularly during the summer months. It is recommended that this be corrected by allowing traffic to exit by way of Palm Avenue only. This will allow traffic to enter and exit by way of the designated state highway and not further congest city traffic flow.

Direct local public transportation to the state beach is not currently available on a regular basis. However, the Carpinteria Area Rapid Transit's "Dial a Ride" system, federally funded by Senate Bill 325 until 1981, has direct access to the unit on request. The regularly scheduled bus route's closest drop-off point, Linden Avenue and Third Street, is at the northeast corner of the unit.

Interpretation

The interpretive purpose will be to heighten the visitor's awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the recreational, natural, and cultural resources of the area.

The primary interpretive themes will be:

The Chumash Culture

Ocean-Beach Ecology, Geology, and the Formation of Pleistocene Fossils

Ocean-Oriented Recreation

The secondary themes will be:

Local Industrial Development

The Channel Islands



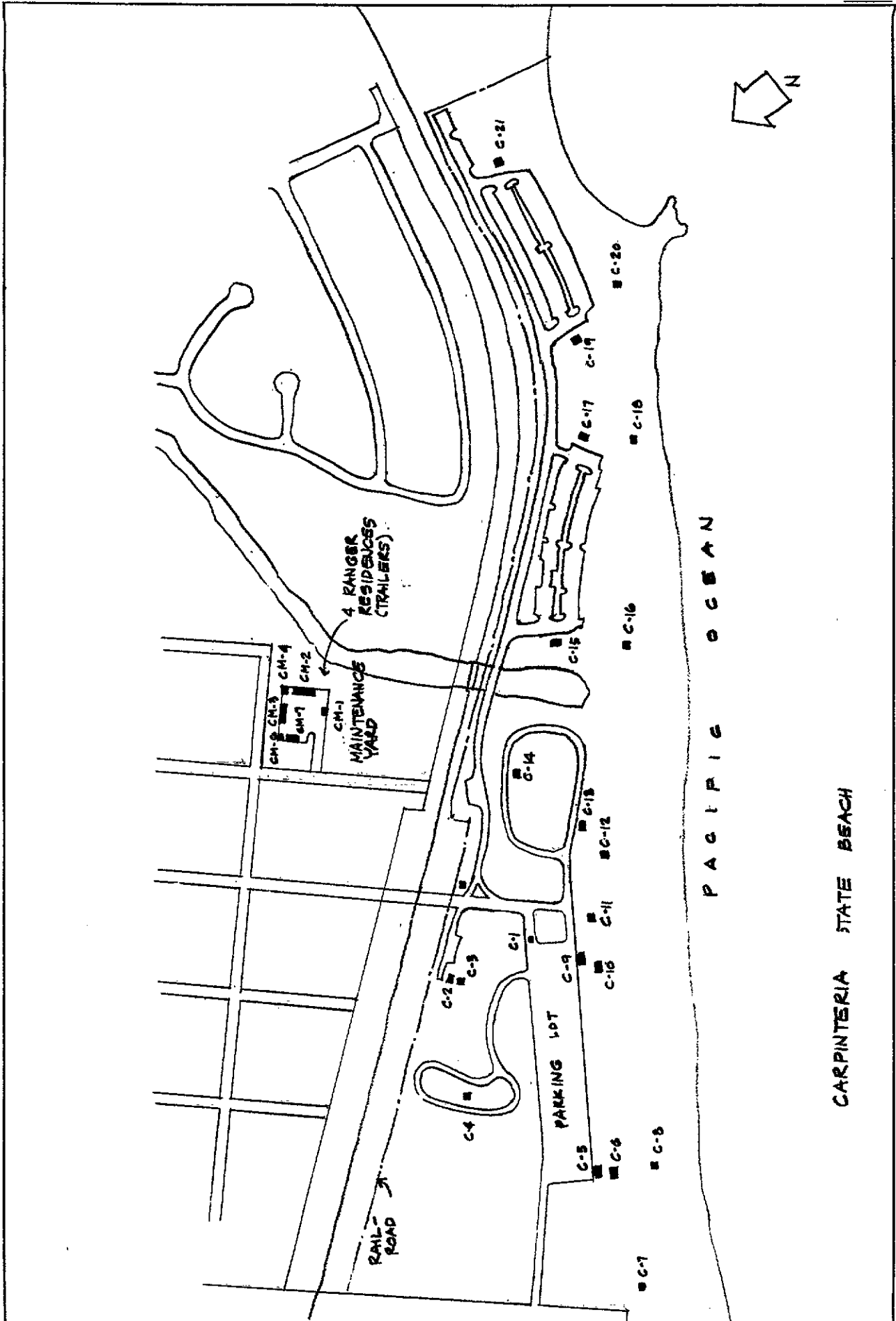
New interpretive display panels will be located in the area of significant archeological and historical sites.

Interpretive methods to include:

- Brochures on subjects of interest (e.g., geology, biota, wildlife, Indian culture) to be available at the entrance station and at the visitor center. These should be colorful brochures, focusing on natural and historic features
- Interpretive walks
- Campfire programs including audio-visual presentations
- Ranger-led "exploration" walks and demonstration workshops
- Outdoor interpretive panels, exhibits, and displays
- Additional exhibits and programs to be housed in the interpretive/visitor center
- The use of "whale flags" during whale migration season to let visitors know that whales have been sighted
- Junior Ranger program

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH
SUMMARY OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
CM-1	Flammable Storage/Lost and Found	Demolish and replace with a new facility
CM-2	12-Bay Garage	Maintain
CM-3	6-Bay Garage/Storage/ Workshop/Office	Repair and maintain
CM-4	Maintenance Office	Maintain and properly clean
CM-5	Trellis	Demolish (no work to adjoining dock)
C-1	Entrance Station	Demolish and replace
C-2	Visitor Center/Park Office	Maintain
C-3	Amphitheater	Maintain
C-4, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21	Combination Building	Properly maintain, replace missing wall mirrors and frames, repaint walls beige
C-5, 9	Comfort Station w/Outside Showers	Maintain, repaint walls beige
C-6, 10	Picnic Shade Ramadas	Maintain
C-7, 8, 16, 18, 20	Lifeguard Tower	Maintain
C-11	Concession	Demolish and replace
C-12	Central Lifeguard Station	Demolish and rebuild
C-22	Exit Kiosk	Demolish



CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

Local Coastal Plan Recommendations

The department believes the local coastal plan should reflect the following recommendations:

1. The area to the northwest of the unit (from the creek to Linden Avenue) is industrially zoned. Industry near the unit should be limited to this existing area.
2. The small amount of open space, namely the Salzgeber property and the area east of the unit, should be preserved with no urban development.
3. As much beach frontage as possible should be acquired to maximize public access to and along the coast.
4. Although not adjacent to the unit, El Estero, the wetland marsh and sensitive habitat area to the west of the unit, should be maintained and preserved.
5. Maintain the designated state access to the unit via Highway 101 - Casitas Pass - Carpinteria Creek - Palm Avenue. Use this route as the key exit.
6. Restrict building heights to preserve the visual quality of the surrounding hills when viewed from the unit.
7. Provide bank control measures on Carpinteria Creek necessary for the safety of proposed bicycle trails and bicycle camps that will parallel the creek on the Salzgeber property.

Potential Acquisition

Description

There are four possible additions being considered for Carpinteria State Beach. One parcel is inland of the railroad along Carpinteria Creek; another parcel is downcoast of the existing unit. Both of these properties are undeveloped, but offer resources for expanding the recreational opportunities of the unit and for improving management characteristics of the existing unit. The other two are small parcels owned by Southern Pacific Railroad in the vicinity of the Palm Avenue entrance.

It must be noted that acquisitions proposed in this General Plan as additions to existing units of the State Park System are not ensured. Desirable lands must be properly evaluated, selected, funded, negotiated, and transferred before their inclusion in the State Park System becomes a reality. If and when lands are acquired, no development can be permitted until an Inventory of Features and General Plan amendments have been prepared by staff and adopted by the Park and Recreation Commission.

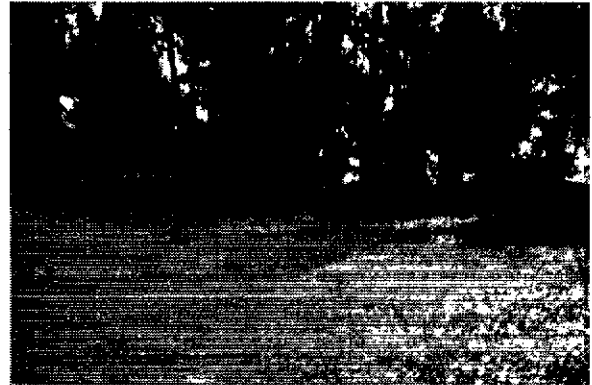
Size: The downcoast acquisition is about 7 acres; the inland property is 7 acres; and the combined railroad properties total slightly under 2 acres.

Location: The area is about 112 kilometers (70 miles) west of Los Angeles in the City of Carpinteria.

Access: The project can be reached from Highway 101 via city streets leading to the unit.



Parcel A offers scenic ocean vistas and relatively level topography that is ideal for day-use activities.



If Parcel B is acquired, it will be used for a bicycle trail and day-use facilities.

Topography and Vegetation: The property inland from the unit includes a riparian meadow adjacent to Carpinteria Creek. It is basically flat and somewhat subject to flooding during the rainy months of the year. The downcoast property is a relatively level marine terrace with a sandy beach about 30 feet below. Both terrace and beach are relatively wide. Upcoast and downcoast ends terminate in small, shallow canyons which provide a natural beach access at either end. The property adjacent to Carpinteria Creek contains riparian vegetation with an extensive grassy meadow. The downcoast property contains native and introduced grasses with tree cover characterized by Monterey cypress. The railroad properties are both flat and grassy.

Existing Land Use

The potential acquisition properties are primarily undeveloped sites and are used only through trespass as an accessway to the beach.

Recreation and Preservation Values

The two larger properties could expand the recreational opportunities of Carpinteria State Beach and enhance the management capability of the department to operate and protect the resources. The inland property (Parcel B) will tie into a bicycle trail being developed by the City of Carpinteria. Parcel B would also fill a gap between the beach and other state property also located in the city. The downcoast portion would expand interpretation opportunities at the tar seep and would also promote more beach access and picnicking. The possibility of bike-in campsites would be improved. The two railroad parcels could be used to create a buffer between the unit and the railroad.

Land Use Concepts

Open, preserved areas in their natural state would provide needed relief from congested development at the unit. Potential development calls for day-use facilities only. Landscape preservation and visual protection will be emphasized.

Transportation and Circulation

- Circulation to minimize automobile use
- Road construction to be limited to service roads and bicycle trails
- Non-automobile transportation to be encouraged
- Bicycle/hiking trails can provide access to the resources

Potential Facility Recommendations

With the exception of day-use facilities such as picnic tables, barbecues, benches, and bike trails, no permanent structures are anticipated. The downcoast parcel has been considered for an oil operation known as the Clean Seas operation. Use of the property for this purpose would damage existing natural and cultural resources and preclude public use of the recreational opportunities present there.

The historical, archeological, and paleontological significance of the acquired areas should be displayed and illustrated with interpretive panels located near the specific areas and in the proposed expanded visitor center.

Concessions

Providing adequate and desirable services and facilities for the use and convenience of the public at Carpinteria State Beach is an important departmental objective. Limited project funding will be primarily used for basic facilities such as utilities, campgrounds, picnic facilities, and buildings and equipment required for park operation and the protection and interpretation of natural resources. State and federal funds may be spent on ancillary services and facilities; however, wherever feasible, these services are expected to be provided primarily through the use of private capital investment.

Existing

A small general store housed in a portable trailer has been in operation for many years. During this time it has provided retail sundries, beach rentals, propane, and snacks. Also during summer months, a smaller portable trailer was set up on the beach for beach rentals. A new concession facility is contemplated as part of a new contract which will expire in March 1989.

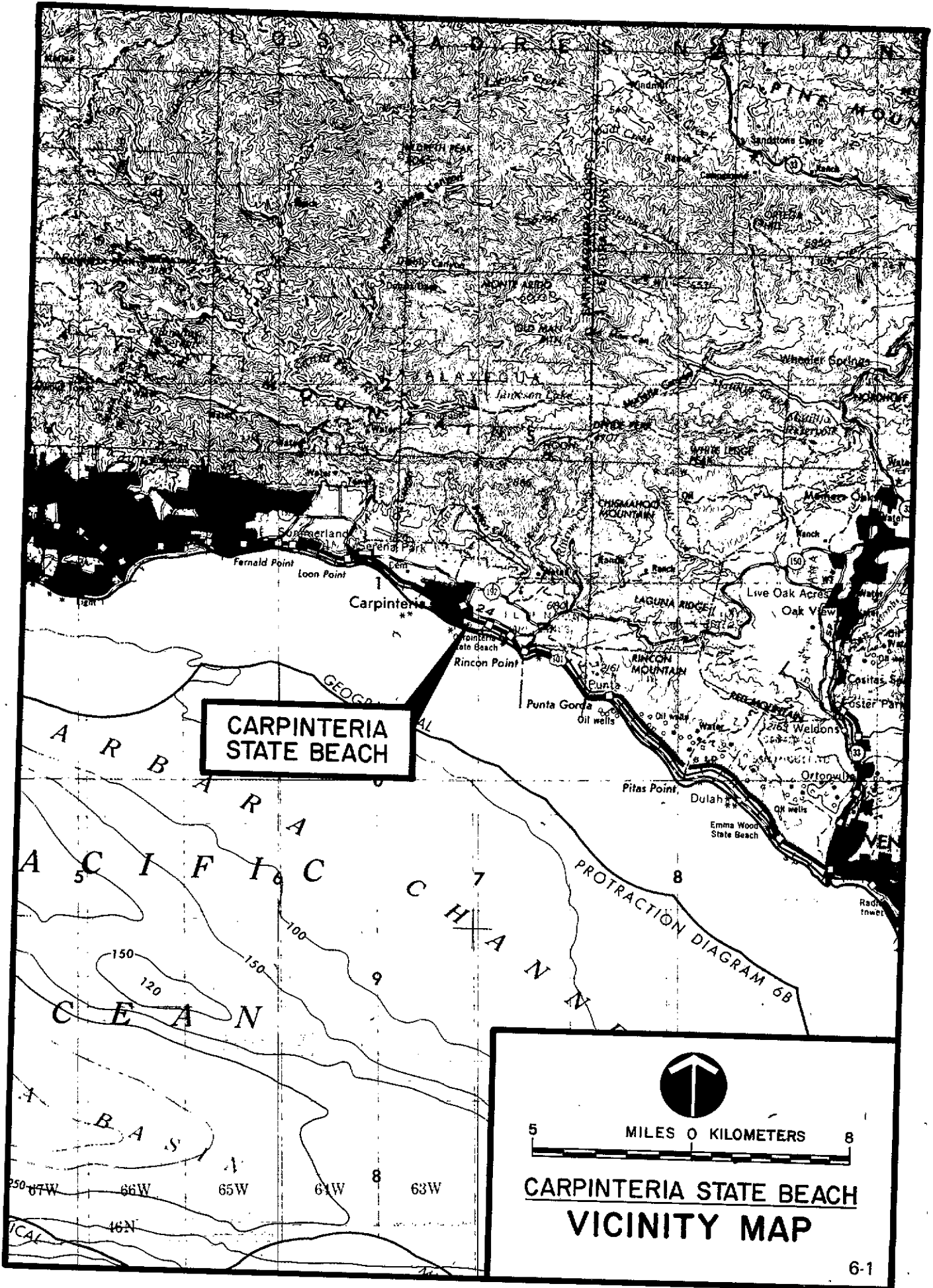
Assumptions

Carpinteria State Beach will continue to be extensively used throughout the year with a resulting high volume of business for the concession.


Recommendations

To provide increased service to the public, the concessionaire should be encouraged to expand his services as use of the unit increases. Since this is an urban unit, the concessionaire should be encouraged to rent bicycles to campers for local use. This will discourage the use of motor vehicles for this purpose.

Appendix



**CARPINTERIA
STATE BEACH**


5 MILES 0 KILOMETERS 8
**CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH
VICINITY MAP**
6-1

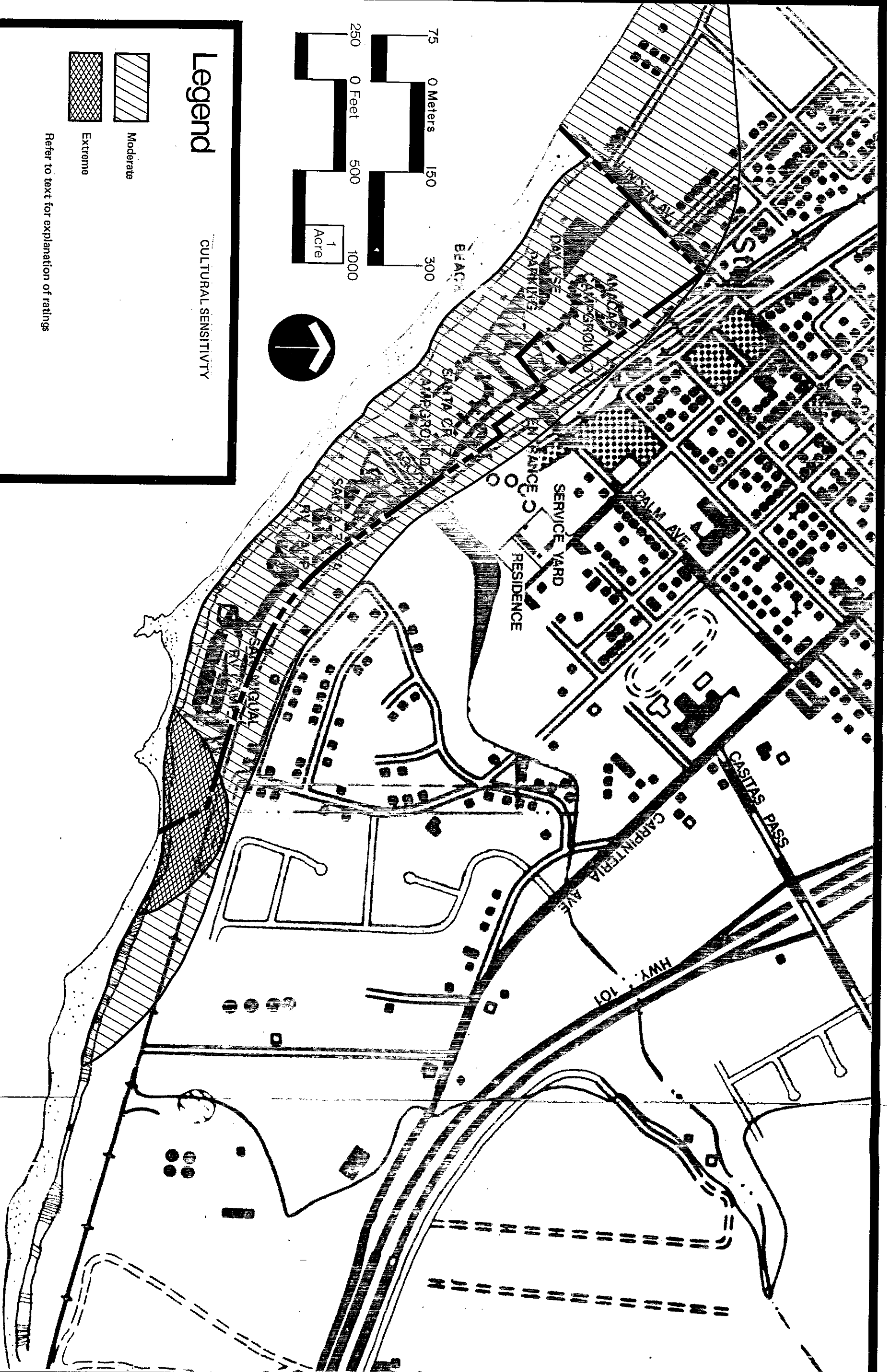
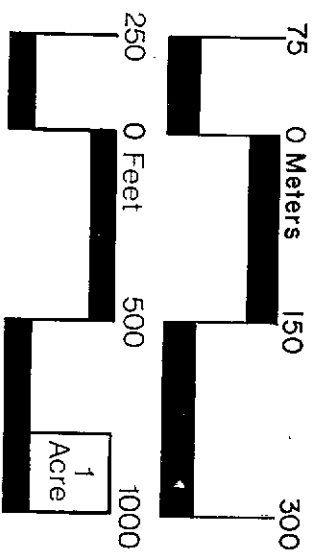
Legend

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Moderate

Extreme

Refer to text for explanation of ratings



REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED
		DRAWN
		CHECKED

DAY USE PARKING LOT

- Redesign Circulation Flow
- 90° Parking stalls
- Tree Planters

ENTRANCE/EXIT - CIRCULATION

- Loss of 4 Campsites
- Reroute Traffic Flow
- One Entrance/Exit
- Relocate Contact Station

POTENTIAL ACQUISITION

- Railroad properties

POTENTIAL ACQUISITION (Parcel B)

- 20 picnicking facilities
- Interpretation panels for Archeologic and natural Presentations
- Bicycle trail
- Bicycle reststop
- Bicycle camping

INTERPRETATION

- Expand visitor center
- Accommodating increased programming and displays

BICYCLE TRAIL

The into the city's proposal of a trail

- (1) Down Carpinteria Creek
- (2) Through K Street
- (3) Through Linden Avenue
- (4) Through Palm Avenue

POTENTIAL ACQUISITION (Parcel A)

- 25 Picnicking Sites
- Interpretation Panels for Archeologic and Natural Presentations
- Bicycle Trail
- Bicycle Reststop

BEACH AREA

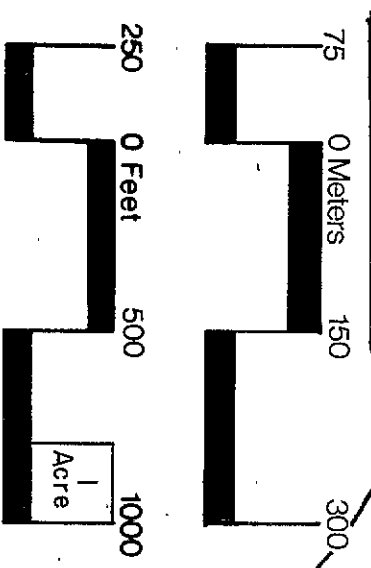
- Provide 3 outdoor shower units
- Recommend a study for the re-establishment of the fishing pier

INTERPRETATION

- Interpretive Display Panels
- Explaining Historic, Paleontologic, and Visual Significance

NOTES:

1. "Potential acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only and are not a commitment for acquisition."
2. "The provision of facilities indicated on lands not presently owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation is contingent on State acquisition of those lands. Land uses shown represent potential opportunities based on available data. Additional investigations will be initiated if and when acquisition is completed, and alternate land uses may be indicated or necessitated by further study."



Legend

- POTENTIAL BOUNDARY
- STATE BEACH BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL ACQUISITION
- POTENTIAL and PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL

Pacific Ocean

CHEVRON PIER



REVISIONS	DATE	DRAWN
		CHECKED