

Long Beach Area Parks Management Plan



- Fort Columbia State Park
- Leadbetter Point State Park
- Skating Lake State Park
- Pacific Pines State Park
- Loomis Lake State Park
- Seashore Conservation Area
- Colbert House

November 2009

Washington State Parks Centennial 2013 Vision

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

Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP
Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

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

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LONG BEACH AREA LAND CLASSIFICATIONS, LONGTERM BOUNDARY, ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

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



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to:

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

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

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

Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.

Section 2: Describes the public process that led to the CAMP.

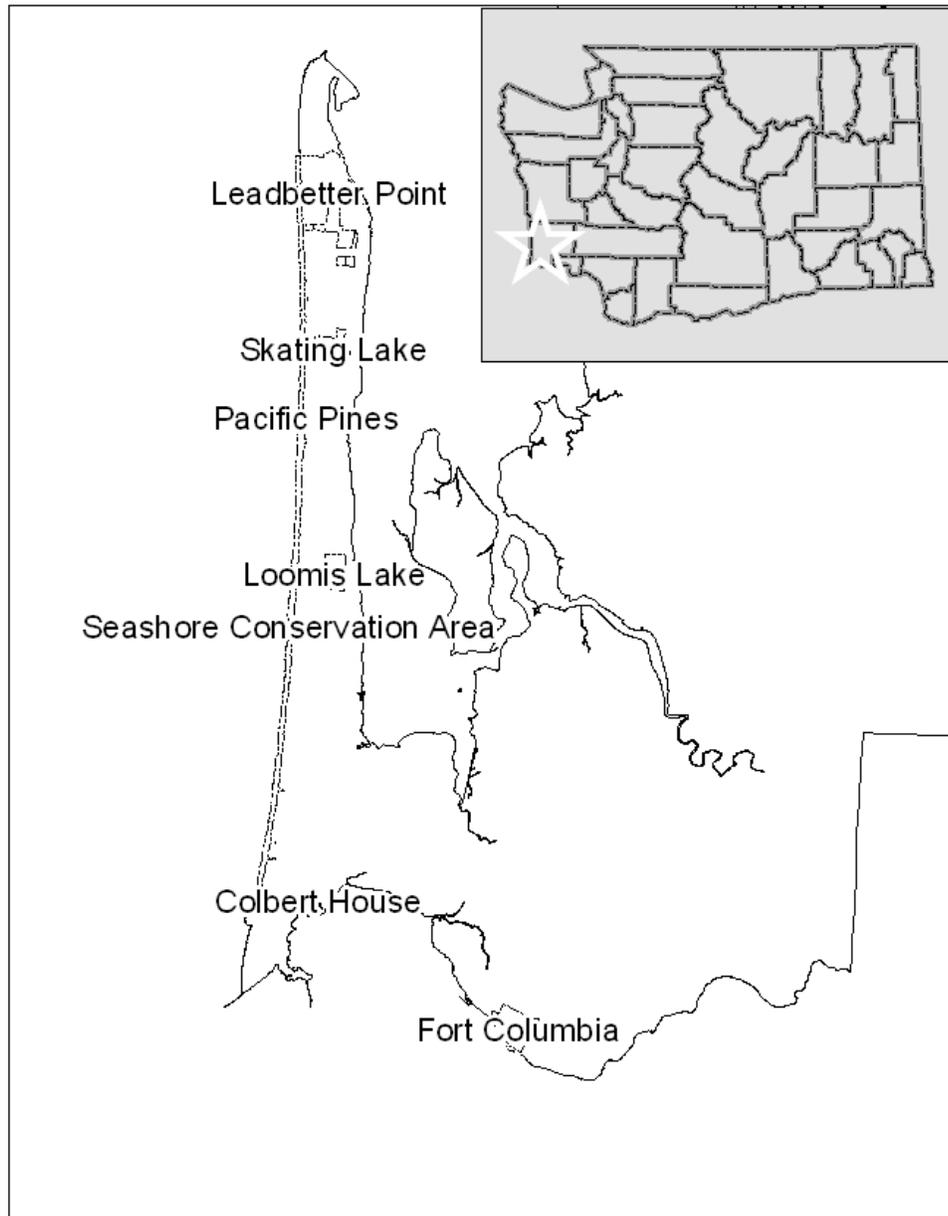
Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.

Section 4: Describes land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary

Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and the management approaches for resolving them.

Section 6: Facility Concept Plans.

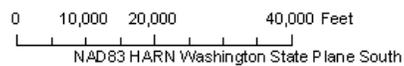
Long Beach Area State Park Properties *



February 15, 2008

* Cape Disappointment State Park was completed separately.

USGS created with TOPO!™ Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)



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

Figure 1

SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION

The Long Beach area state parks are located on or near the Long Beach Peninsula in southwest Washington in Pacific County. The topics below describe some of the factors that affect the parks.

Physical Factors

Land area: The following information comes from State Parks' land inventory¹:

Name	Acreage	Shoreline
Fort Columbia State Park	607	5,200 freshwater feet
Leadbetter Point State Park	1698	16,804 saltwater feet
Skating Lake State Park	333	0
Pacific Pines State Park	10	590 saltwater feet
Loomis Lake State Park	358	425 freshwater feet
Seashore Conservation Area		28 miles saltwater feet
Colbert House	>1	0

Air quality: According to Olympic Region Clean Air Agency², the air quality is good in the area.

Transportation: Regional access to the Long Beach area is by U.S. Highway 101 and State Highway 4.

Public transportation in the area is provided by the Pacific Transit System. There are bus routes that connect Astoria, Ilwaco, and Oysterville. There are no bus stops at the state parks.

The closest daily Amtrak passenger services are offered in Longview, Washington, Vancouver, Washington, and Portland, Oregon.

Ports of Ilwaco, Washington and Astoria, Oregon have airports.

¹ As of Lands Inventory Report, March 6, 2008. Please note that the Seashore Conservation Area is an approximation.

² Mike Schultz, ORCAA, personal communications on March 6, 2008

Political Factors

Legislative District: The state parks are within the 19th Legislative District, which is represented by:

12th Legislative District		
Senator Brian Hatfield	Representative Brian Blake	Representative Dean Takko

Jurisdiction: The parks are under county jurisdiction in districts one and two.

Pacific County Board of Commissioners		
Commissioner Jon Kaino, District 1	Commissioner Norman "Bud" Cuffel, District 2	Commissioner Clay Harwood, District 3

Park specific factors

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the individual parks within the area.

Fort Columbia State Park

Soils³:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
104	Ocosta silty clay loam	66	11
150	Vesta silt loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes	53	9
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	1	>1
59	Knappton silt loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes	49	8
60	Knappton silt loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes	354	58
61	Knappton silt loam, 65 to 90 percent slopes	32	5
79	Montesa silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	52	9
Total		607	100

Water: The park is adjacent to the Columbia River. Mc Gowan Pond is on the southwest corner of the property. There are 120 acres of potential wetlands on the property⁴.

Areas south of the highway are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain maps.

³ Soil data for all parks are based on a USDA, National Conservation Service search, March 10, 2008. Some park acreage was not included.

⁴ Wetland data for all parks are based on photogrammetric, on-site observations, and best professional judgment. Sources: aerial photos and National Wetlands Inventory search, December 2007.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website⁵ does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed. No rare or watch status plants were found, but alien plants were noted. An independent plant list was compiled.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any species of concern nearby.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database⁶ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife includes records for bald eagles and marbled murrelet in the park. Most of the park is listed as Roosevelt elk priority habitat.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology facilities database⁷ includes a record of a sewer outfall.

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

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

Structures and facilities: The park is divided into historic structures and park facilities.

Historic structures		
Twelve historic wood-frame buildings making up the fort garrison.	Four extant battery fortifications and one buried battery.	
Park facilities		
2 comfort stations (bathrooms)	26 picnic sites	parking for 100 cars

Zoning: The park is zoned Conservation District (CD).

Comprehensive plan designation: Public Preserve.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy Environment⁸

Housing: Several of the fort’s garrison buildings are used as ranger residences.

⁵ Water quality data for the parks are based on the Department of Ecology database of Clean Water Act Section 303 (d) assessments for Washington state waters. As of March 12, 2008:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html

⁶ All park data on animal species of concern are based on a search of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority Habitats and Species database search, March 10, 2008.

⁷ All park data on environmental health facilities are based on the Department of Ecology Facilities database search, March 12, 2008: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/fs/>

⁸ All park data on the Pacific County Shoreline Management Program designations came from a personal conversation with Mike Stevens, Senior Planner, Pacific County.

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

Columbia River views are available from the state park.

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

Recreation: Historic interpretation, picnicking, and hiking.

Historical and cultural preservation: Fort Columbia was one of three fortifications built by the United States to guard the entrance of the Columbia River.

No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers.

Archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Chinook Fire Department provide emergency medical support and transport. Chinook Fire Department provides emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: The Chinook Water District provides water. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District #2. On-site sewer provides sanitary disposal.

Business development: Two buildings are available for vacation housing⁹ and the theater may be rented.

Nearby public state or federal land: The Washington Department of Natural Resources has property nearby and adjacent to the park.

⁹ <http://www.parks.wa.gov/vacationhouses/ftcolo.asp>

Leadbetter Point State Park

Soils:

Soil			
Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
132	Seastrand Mucky Peat	193	12
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent	543	33
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	270	16
35	Dune land ¹⁰	80	1
92	Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes	618	38
	Total	1637	100

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and Willapa Bay. There are 1,077 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

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

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” on the park property. Invasive exotic species was the reason for a 4C category water quality alert for nearby waters.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed^{11 12}. Floating Water Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L. f. is a state listed threatened species identified at the park.

The Natural Heritage Program lists both *Boschniakia hookeri* and *Cladina portentosa* nearby¹³.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database includes records of snowy plover and marbled murrelet in the park. Shorebird priority habitat is listed nearby. Hines Marsh is a known trumpeter swan habitat.

Environmental health: No known environmental health issues.

Noise: No known noise problems.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are used as wildlife refuge, residences, and shellfish farming.

Facilities in park:

¹⁰ Does not include Seashore Conservation Area.

¹¹“State Parks Vegetation Surveys, April, May, June 2001 by State parks and DNR, Heritage Program.

¹² Smith, H.M. IV, P.H. Morrison and D. Visalli. 2005. Rare Plant Survey of Washington State Park’s Parcels on the Long Beach Peninsula: Leadbetter Point, Skating Lake and Loomis Lake. Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 37 p.

¹³ Plant species of concern data is based on Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program database searches, March 10 and 11.

2 vault toilets (1 ADA accessible)	parking area	2.9-mile trail
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Zoning: The park is mostly zoned Conservation District (CD) with parts Rural Residential (RR).

Comprehensive plan designation: A mixture of General Rural and Public Preserve.

Shoreline master program designation: Natural.

Housing: No residences within the park.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

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

Recreation: Wildlife viewing and some hiking.

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

A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff’s Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Pacific County Fire District #1 provide emergency medical support and transport. The Pacific County Fire District provides emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: No water, power or sewer.

Business development: None

Nearby public land: Federal properties to the north.

Skating Lake State Park

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
132	Seastrand mucky peat	71	22
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes	2	>1
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	108	33
92	Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes	143	44
	Total	324	100

Water: The park includes the southeast part of Skating Lake. There are 140 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

Areas closely associated with the wetlands are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

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

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed¹⁴.

The Natural Heritage Program lists *Lycopodiella inundata*, a state sensitive species, but none was found during the survey.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists Trumpeter Swan over wintering priority habitat listed nearby.

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

Noise: No noise issues.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a golf course and park. Adjacent properties are residences.

Structures and facilities: The park includes the Surfside Golf Course, which is a 9-hole regulation length golf course which is operated under lease agreement. There are no structures or facilities on the non-leased property and no general public access.

Zoning: The park is zoned Resort, Rural Residential, and Agricultural.

¹⁴ Smith, H.M. IV, P.H. Morrison and D. Visalli. 2005. Rare Plant Survey of Washington State Park’s Parcels on the Long Beach Peninsula: Leadbetter Point, Skating Lake and Loomis Lake. Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 37 p.

Comprehensive plan designation: A mixture of General Rural and Agricultural.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy.

Housing: No residences within the park.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

Lake views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: No known issues.

Recreation: Golfing on the leased property. No public access to the remaining property.

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

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Pacific County Fire District #1 provide emergency medical support and transport. Pacific County Fire District #1 provides emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: North Beach Water provides water. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District #2. On-site sewer provides sanitary disposal.

Business development: The golf course is operated by a concession agreement to provide services to the community.

Nearby public state or federal land: Washington Department of Natural Resources land may be nearby.

Pacific Pine State Park

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes	10	100

Water: Park property is near, but not adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are no potential wetlands identified.

No areas are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

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

Plants: No plant association surveys have been completed.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any species of concern nearby.

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

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database does not list potential hazardous facilities in the park.

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

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

Structures and facilities:

15 picnic sites	1 Comfort station	0.1-mile trail to ocean beach
Parking lot for 45 vehicles		

Zoning: The park is zoned as Conservation District (CD).

Comprehensive plan designation: Rural Shoreline Development and General Rural. [Need county confirmation.]

Shoreline master program designation: Rural.

Housing: No residences within the park.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood or cement-board (e.g. Hardiplank) construction.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars and a building may illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Picnicking and beach access.

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

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Pacific County Fire District #1 provide emergency medical support and transport. Pacific County Fire District #1 provides emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: North Beach Water provides water. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District #2. On-site sewer provides sanitary disposal.

Business development: None.

Nearby public state or federal land: None.

Loomis Lake State Park

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
132	Seastrand mucky peat	23	7
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes	11	3
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	100	31
35	Dune land	3	>1
92	Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes	189	58
	Total	326	100

Water: The park is adjacent to Loomis Lake. There are 155 acres of potential wetlands present. Areas closely associated with the wetlands are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

Water quality: Loomis Lake is potentially impaired by invasive exotic species and is classified as 4C waters. Brazilian elodea and Eurasian water milfoil have been found in the area.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed. Floating Water Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L. f. is a state listed threatened species identified at the park.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any threatened or endangered plant species on the park property.

Animals: According to the Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) database, the federally threatened Oregon silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*) was observed in the park and habitat for the butterfly exists between the park and the ocean. The PHS database includes records of snowy plover, peregrine falcon, and brown pelican sightings near the park.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database does not list potential hazardous facilities in the park.

Noise: No known noise issues.

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

Structures and facilities:

24 picnic sites	10 windscreens	One comfort station
A parking lot for 67 cars	A trail to the beach.	One ranger residence

Zoning: The park is zoned Conservation District.

Comprehensive plan designation: Public Preserve

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy and Rural.

Housing: One residence is within the park.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood or cement-board (e.g. Hardiplank) construction.

Lake views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars and building may illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Picnicking, wildlife viewing and beach access.

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

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Pacific County Fire District #1 provide emergency medical support and transport. Pacific County Fire District #1 provides emergency fire protection.

Utilities: North Beach Water provides water. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District #2. On-site sewer provides sanitary disposal.

Business development: None.

Nearby public state or federal land: Washington Department of Natural Resource property may be nearby.

Seashore Conservation Area

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

The Long Beach part of the SCA includes the 28-mile long area between Leadbetter Point and the north jetty of Cape Disappointment State Park. The state parks discussed above, with the exception of the Fort Columbia State Park, are included and provide public access. The following five ocean beach approaches (OBA) provide public access. The beach approaches have vault toilets.

Cranberry OBA	Klipsan OBA
Oysterville OBA	Ocean Park OBA
Seaview OBA	

Soils: Mostly beaches and dune land.

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

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

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

Plants: No plant association surveys have been completed.

Animals: The Priority and Habitats database includes several recorded sightings of snowy plover, brown pelican, and peregrine falcon.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database includes records of spills and facilities of interest near the Seashore Conservation Area.

Noise: No known noise issues.

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

Zoning: The Seashore Conservation Area is not zoned.

Comprehensive plan designation: No designation.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy and Natural.

Housing: No residences.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

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

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

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

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: City of Long Beach, Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and The City of Long Beach Fire Department and Pacific County Fire District #1 provide emergency medical support and transport. The City of Long Beach Fire Department and Pacific County Fire District provide emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: Various providers.

Business development: None

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

Colbert House

The Colbert House is located within the City of Ilwaco. There are no known natural resource issues.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database does not list potential hazardous facilities near the property.

Noise: No known noise issues.

Land and shoreline use: The house is used for interpretation of local history. Adjacent properties are residences.

Structures and facilities:

Colbert House	Ranger Residence	
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Zoning and Comprehensive Plan designations: The Colbert House is zoned Single Residential (R-1).

Shoreline master program designation: None

Housing: One residence is within the park.

Aesthetics: No issues.

Light and glare: No issues.

Recreation: Historic preservation.

Historical and cultural preservation: The Colbert House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register.

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Public services: City of Long Beach, Washington State Patrol, Pacific County Sheriff’s Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support. Private ambulance services and Ilwaco Fire Department provide emergency medical support and transport. The City of Ilwaco Fire Department provides emergency fire protection service.

Utilities: City of Ilwaco Water District provides water. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District #2. The City of Ilwaco provides sewer service.

Business development: None

Nearby public state or federal land: None

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

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



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

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

To gather hopes and concerns, the planning team held a public workshop on March 27, 2008 in the theater at Fort Columbia State Park.

The planning team sent invitations to local Native

American Tribes, local government staffs, and elected officials. The local newspaper published information about the workshop, as they did for the successive workshop. Anyone that responded to the outreach, either by sending correspondence or attending a workshop, was included on the contact list. The contact list numbered near 1300 by the time the project was completed.

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

In response to comments from the first stage, the planning team developed alternative approaches that might meet peoples' needs. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team sent another notice inviting people to a second workshop. The second workshop took place on June 5 at the same location. Responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues

The planning team considered the comments received and developed preliminary staff recommendations. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at a third workshop on April 30.

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

After hearing from the public, the planning team made its final recommendations to the Commission. The Commission meeting was open to the public and in Vancouver, Washington on November 13, 2008. Public testimony was allowed, and those who could not be present for the meeting, were encouraged to provide written comments to the Commission.

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

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Objectives

Recreational resources: Provide and develop an array of compatible and quality overnight, day-use facilities and recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the parks' natural and cultural resources.

Natural resources: Maintain and enhance habitat for coastal flora and fauna. Interpret these natural resources to the public to create and reinforce stewardship of them.

Partnership: Provide park visitor services through public and private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are compatible with other park management objectives.

Cultural resources: Preserve and interpret historical and archaeological resources

SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Discussion of the long-term park boundary

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

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

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

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

Discussion of land classification

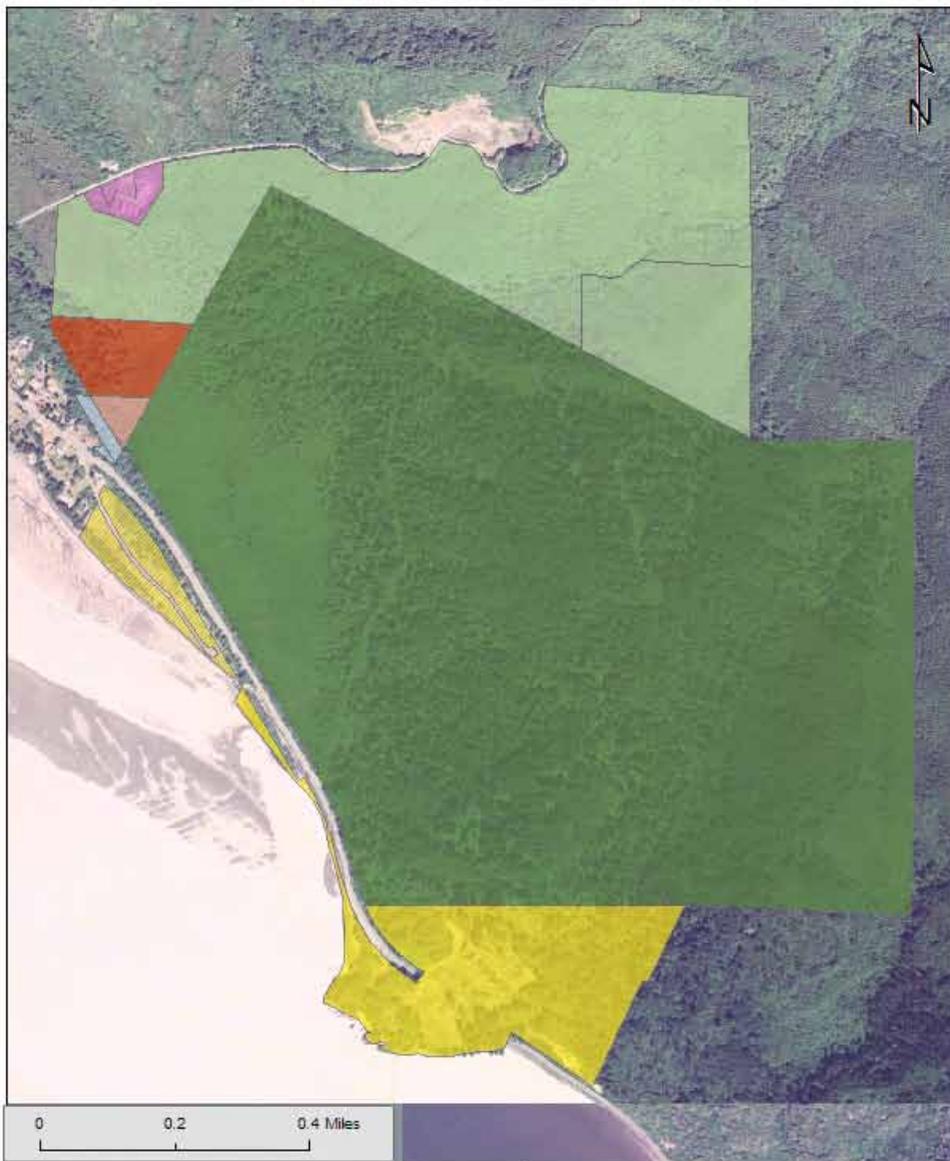
Within the *long-term* boundary, staff developed recommendation for classifications. Land classification is like internal zoning for the park (see Appendix A) and is regulated by WAC 352-16-020, which reads:

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

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

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

Staff Recommendation Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Fort Columbia State Park



Legend	
Fort_Columbia_LandClassification	
	Heritage
	Heritage Appropriate for Surplus / Exchange
	Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
	Resource Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
	Natural Forest
	Natural Forest Included in Long-Term Boundary
	Natural
	Natural Included in Long-Term Boundary

USGS created with TOPO!™ Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)
NAD83 HARN Washington State Plane South
Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this material.

September 18, 2008

Figure 3

Staff Recommendation Long-term Boundary and Land Classification Leadbetter Point State Park

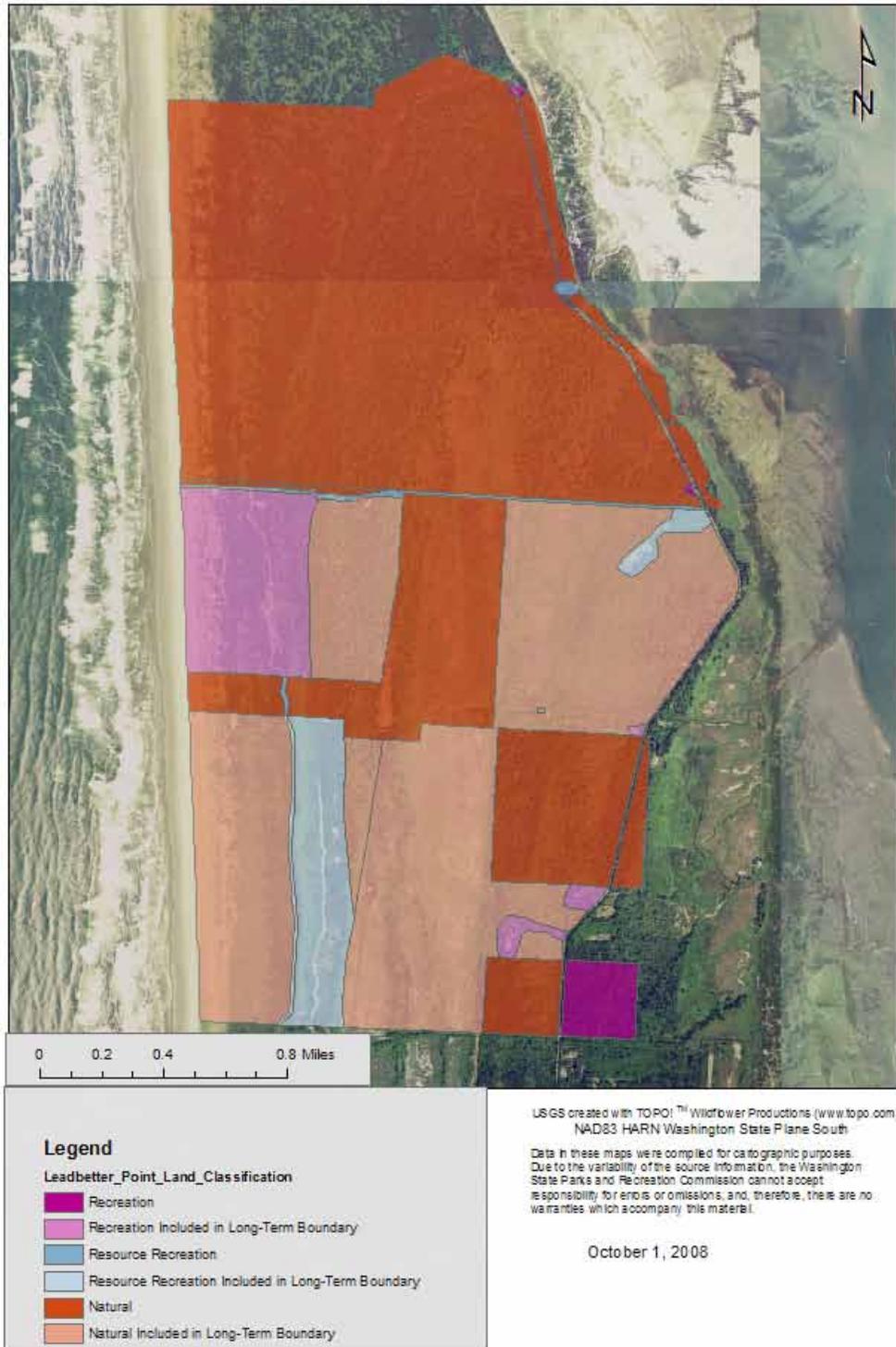


Figure 4

**Staff Recommendation
Long-term Boundary and Land Classification
Skating Lake State Park**



Legend

Skating Lake State Park

- Recreation
- Recreation Appropriate for Surplus / Exchange
- Resource Recreation

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Figure 5

**Staff Recommendation
Long-term Boundary and Land Classification
Pacific Pines State Park**

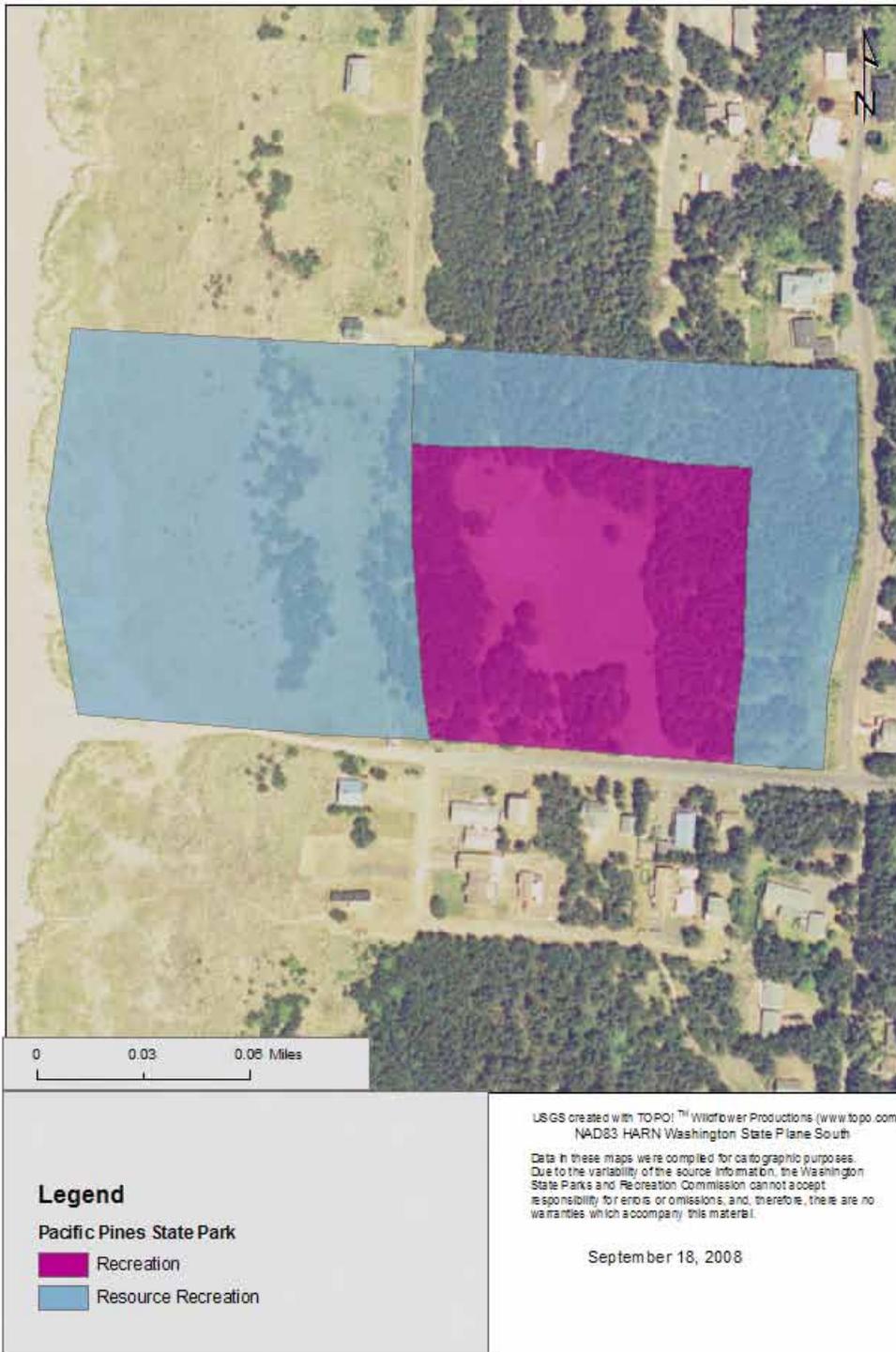


Figure 6

**Staff Recommendation
Long-term Boundary and Land Classification
Loomis Lake State Park**



Figure 7

**Staff Recommendation
Long-term Boundary and Land Classification
Colbert House**



0.002807 Miles



Legend

ColbertHouseRecommendation

- Heritage Appropriate for Surplus / Exchange
- Recreation

USGS created with TOPO!™ Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)
NAD83 HARN Washington State Plane South

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

September 18, 2008

Figure 8

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

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

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

Fort Columbia State Park

Fort Columbia State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities and cultural resources (see Appendix A1)</p> <p>Fort Columbia State Park is an important cultural resources site as well as a forest of significant ecological value.</p> <p>Cultural resources (structures) are in the Natural Forest Area. In this classification, management of the forest will take precedence over the cultural resources. If tree cutting was needed to preserve cultural resources, then that could be acceptable, subject to internal review.</p> <p>Pacific County has long operated Chinook Park. This land classification allows State Parks to transfer the property to Pacific County subject to the condition that the property be used as a park.</p>	<p>The existing state park retains the current balance of Heritage vs. Natural Forest areas.</p> <p>The park property currently used as Chinook Park is classified Heritage Area suitable for surplus or exchange. There may be an archaeological site and other cultural resources on the property</p> <p>The long-term boundary east of the park will be expanded to include wetlands, which are classified Natural Area. Some small parcels near the State Route 101 are included in the long-term boundary and classified Resource Recreation Area for possible future trail connections.</p> <p>The long-term boundary north of the state park expands to Houchen Road and is mostly classified Natural Forest Area. The property around Sea Resources would be included in the long-term boundary and classified Recreation Area.</p> <p>.</p>

Fort Columbia State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Archaeological sites</p> <p>The park has identified archaeological and historical resources.</p>	<p>Conduct archaeological survey prior to disturbance of areas affected by development. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and traditional cultural properties in the state park.</p> <p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>
<p>Interpretation</p> <p>Staff has worked hard to increase interpretation of the fort. Visitors asked for additional interpretive opportunities.</p>	<p>State Parks will revise the existing interpretive plan for the Long Beach area state parks, including Fort Columbia State Park that will describe additional interpretive opportunities.</p>
<p>Future uses of the buildings</p> <p>Some people wanted the buildings used for different purposes, including additional vacation housing, storage of historical and cultural resources, and interpretation.</p> <p>A comment suggested that State Parks have a “sharp pencil” when evaluating the business feasibility of the fort.</p> <p>Reconstruction of buildings was also proposed.</p>	<p>State Parks will complete a cultural resources management plan for the park. The plan will address possible uses of the buildings and provide additional management guidelines.</p> <p>Business data will be evaluated as part of the determination of future uses of the buildings. Included in a business analysis will be options regarding buildings for ranger residences.</p> <p>Reconstruction of buildings is problematic under State Parks Cultural Resource Management Policy, but could be allowed under certain circumstances.</p>

Fort Columbia State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Historical landscape</p> <p>The historical landscape is an important part of the integrity of the fort. Lighting, parking, interpretive trails, and other facilities were requested.</p>	<p>Complete the cultural resources management plan that provides information about the historical landscape.</p>
<p>Preservation of historic structures</p> <p>Maintenance of battery fortifications is a constant effort. Resources are limited and staff is looking at ways to preserve the historic structures.</p> <p>Other comments suggested that the facility could be used for facilities for teaching historical preservation.</p>	<p>State Parks will host the field preservation school at Fort Columbia State Park to study and assist in needed maintenance for the historic structures. A maintenance plan for the historic structures will be developed.</p> <p>State Parks will complete a maintenance plan for preservation of the structures at Fort Columbia State Park.</p> <p>State Parks will remain open to additional partnerships to further historic preservation.</p>
<p>Fish passage</p> <p>There is a fish passage problem under the highway and one near Sea Resources.</p>	<p>State Parks will work with community members, conservation groups, and other agencies to restore fish passage, if possible.</p>
<p>Integrated pest management</p> <p>English ivy was identified as an issue that needs resolution.</p>	<p>State Parks will develop an integrated pest management plan for control of English ivy (see “General issues related to Long Beach area state parks” below).</p>

Fort Columbia State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Regional watershed management</p> <p>Community members wanted State parks to be more proactive in the Chinook River and Bear River watershed management, particularly for the wetlands east and north of Fort Columbia State Park.</p>	<p>The long-term boundary of Fort Columbia State Park will be expanded to include properties north of Fort Columbia State Park to Houchen Road.</p>

Fort Columbia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendations
<p>Trails within the park</p> <p>Trails are an important part of the state park for many people and the public wanted additional trail maintenance.</p>	<p>State Parks will gather data on the location and condition of trails within the state park using Geological Positioning System technology.</p> <p>State Parks will try to recruit additional volunteers to improve trail maintenance.</p>
<p>Trail connections outside the park</p> <p>A pedestrian trail connection between Station Camp and Fort Columbia State Park was requested</p>	<p>State Parks will work with the Washington State Historical Society, Pacific County, and others to make a trail connection between Station Camp, Fort Columbia State Park, and Sea Resources. Within the Natural Forest Area, the priority will be to use existing trails and roads to make connections, and avoidance of wetland areas.</p>

Fort Columbia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendations
<p>Highway access</p> <p>Improvement to the park entrance and pedestrian access through the tunnel was identified as an issue.</p> <p>Another issue is the thematic highway signing for the fort and other historical and cultural properties that are part of the Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Park.</p>	<p>In accordance with the US 101 Corridor Master Plan, staff will work with the Washington Department of Transportation and the Regional Transportation Office to evaluate the park entrance and tunnel pedestrian access.</p> <p>Work with the National Park Service, Washington State Historical Society, Pacific County, and others to design and install thematic highway signing, subject to State Parks signing policy.</p>
<p>Utilities</p> <p>Utilities in the park, including sewage treatment should be evaluated and replaced if needed.</p>	<p>Staff will evaluate the current park utilities as part of future capital projects.</p>
<p>Public access to the shore</p> <p>Additional access to the river is an issue. One idea is that a new dock could be built over the historic dock.</p>	<p>Encourage public access to the shore, but not lead a project to restore historical dock facilities.</p>
<p>Rentals and enterprise</p> <p>An issue arose about rental of the buildings for community events and for business purposes.</p>	<p>Continue to make several of the buildings available for rental and community events, subject to disposition of the issue “future building uses” above</p>

Leadbetter Point State Park

Leadetter Point State Park Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>Leadbetter Point State Park is property that is important for its natural and environmental education values.</p>	<p>The existing park is classified Natural Area, except for certain areas that would be classified as Resource Recreation Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main trailhead and parking area near the northeast corner of the park. • The site of a former residence • A small parking area about one mile south of the main trailhead. • Existing roads. <p>Existing park property at the southeast corner of the property is classified as Recreation Area to allow an interpretive center in the future.</p> <p>Within the long-term boundary on property not managed by State Parks, most areas would be classified as Natural Area. Several areas on either side of Hines Marsh have been previously disturbed and would be classified for higher level intensity uses.</p> <p>Existing roads would be classified as Resource Recreation Area to maintain access to the property.</p> <p>Within the long-term boundary, areas previously disturbed would be classified as either Resource Recreation or Recreation Area for higher level intensity uses.</p>
<p>Hines Marsh Clearing</p>	<p>Continue brush clearing on Hines Marsh to provide additional open-water habitat.</p>

Leadbetter Point State Park Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Recovery of Western Snowy Plover</p> <p>Western snowy plover is a federally threatened and state endangered species. State Parks is required by law and by policy to do no harm to these bird populations and their habitats.</p> <p>The agency has been actively involved in protection efforts. Issues arose at the first workshop, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach driving. • Dogs in the park. • Horse use • Elk population management to protect trampling of eggs. 	<p>State Park will continue to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to manage in a way that aids the recovery of threatened and endangered birds.</p> <p>During the nesting period of the Western snowy plover, from April 1 through Labor Day, dogs are not allowed on the beach adjacent to Leadbetter Point State Park. Park signage will be developed and installed at appropriate places in the park.</p>

Leadbetter Point State Park Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Archaeological sites</p>	<p>Conduct archaeological survey prior to disturbance of areas affected by development. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and traditional cultural properties in the state park.</p> <p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>

Leadbetter Point State Park Recreational Issues		
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation	
<p>Recreational facilities development</p> <p>Facilities at Leadbetter Point are limited. People asked about the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails within the park and improved signing. • South parking area in need of new vault toilet and expanded parking. • Parking area at the Becker property trailhead. • Kayak and canoe launch site on Hines Marsh. 	<p>Develop a recreational facilities concept plan for park development to provide additional public access.</p> <p>Please note that State Parks is in the process of improving trail access to Hines Marsh.</p>	
<p>Terra Mar</p> <p>South of Leadbetter Point State Park and north of the City of Oysterville, land was subdivided into small parcels and development occurred for housing. Few houses were built and now much of the land is reverting to nature. Many of the parcels are now owned by Pacific County.</p> <p>Some people want State Parks to enter into the planning process for the properties.</p>	<p>The Terra Mar property is not included in the park long-term boundary. A Terra Mar acquisition would be complicated and would distract from a consolidation of land around the existing Leadbetter Point State Park, which is a more important goal.</p>	

Leadbetter Point State Park Recreational Issues		
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation	
<p>Interpretive programs</p> <p>An issue was an increase in interpretive programs for the park.</p>	<p>As part of the planning process, State Parks will develop an interpretive plan for the Long Beach area state parks that will discuss additional interpretive programs for the park.</p> <p>To support interpretation at Leadbetter Point State Park a facility could be developed under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear business case for need. • Partner organizations are willing to commit to long-term funding for operation of the facility. 	
<p>Launch site for human powered boats</p> <p>A boat launch for people with human powered boats was identified as an issue in the planning process. There are some areas around Leadbetter Point State Park already used for that purpose.</p>	<p>The parking area one mile south of the main area will be classified as Resource Recreation Area and be a potential launch site for human powered boats. With the help of the Washington Water Trails Association and others, State Parks will construct a launch site for people with human powered boats at that site.</p>	

Skating Lake State Park

Skating Lake State Park Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>Some of the property is used as a golf course and the rest of the property is open-space with very little public access.</p>	<p>Skating Lake and adjacent wetlands are classified as Resource Recreation Area, which will allow low to medium level intensity use, such as trails. The golf course would be classified as Recreation Area in recognition of its current use. Most other land on the west side of Skating Lake would be classified as Resource Recreation Area, except for a lot with access to 320th Place, which was specifically acquired to use as a trailhead.</p> <p>On the east side of the park, including land that connects the park to the highway is classified as Recreation Area. Wetlands are classified as Resource Recreation Area.</p> <p>Two small parcels that are across the road from the golf course would be classified as suitable for surplus or exchange.</p>

Skating Lake State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Developing public access</p> <p>The 1991 Land Use Feasibility Study property studied the property, but no development followed. The general public does not have access to the property.</p>	<p>No immediate plans to develop the property are proposed. The property will be held for potential future development. Prior to development of the property additional public workshops will be held in the area.</p> <p>The golf course will remain in its current configuration.</p>
<p>Skating Lake State Park naming</p> <p>The park was not officially named.</p>	<p>The Commission officially named the park, Skating Lake State Park.</p>

Pacific Pines State Park

Pacific Pines State Park Natural Issues		
Issue	Natural Approach	Recreational Approach
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p>	<p>The developed part of the park is classified Recreation Area. The undeveloped area is classified Resource Recreation Area.</p>	
<p>Shore pine tree demonstration project</p> <p>(see vegetative management under the Seashore Conservation Area below.)</p>	<p>Pacific Pines State Park will be considered as a site to demonstrate shore pine management.</p>	

Pacific Pines State Park Recreational Issues		
Issue	Natural Approach	Recreational Approach
<p>Recreational facilities development</p> <p>Construction of a structure, possibly a large yurt that could be used for environmental learning was proposed.</p>	<p>A small environmental learning center could be added to the facilities at Pacific Pines State Park.</p>	

Loomis Lake State Park

Loomis Lake State Park Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>The long-term boundary and land classification is a balance between holding a large expanse of land in a conservation status, while accommodating low to mid level recreational uses.</p> <p>This recommendation significantly increases the park’s long-term boundary, depending upon active support from conservation partners.</p>	<p>The area around Island Lake is classified as a combination of Natural Forest Area and Natural Area. Between the east bank of Loomis Lake and the Natural Area around Island Lake, would be classified as Resource Recreation. South of Loomis Lake would be Natural Area and south of Island Lake would be Natural Forest Area.</p> <p>The ocean side of the park is would be classified as Recreation Area.</p>
<p>Shore pine tree demonstration project</p> <p>(See vegetative management under the Seashore Conservation Area below.)</p>	<p>The ocean beach access for Loomis Lake State Park will be considered as a site to demonstrate shore pine management.</p>

Loomis Lake State Park Natural Issues

Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Aquatic weed management</p> <p>Loomis Lake is infested with two species of noxious weeds and other exotic species. Loomis Lake is very close to Island Lake and is apparently not infested at this time.</p>	<p>State Parks will work with Pacific County and other landowners on Loomis Lake to control noxious weeds on Loomis Lake.</p> <p>Kayak and canoe access to Island Lake will include a plan to protect those waters from becoming infected from kayaks and canoes that have been in Loomis Lake.</p>

Loomis Lake State Park Recreational Issues

Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Recreational facilities development</p> <p>Approaches for development of facilities range have mostly to do with public access.</p>	<p>The property would be mostly undeveloped, except for pedestrian hiking and interpretive trails.</p> <p>Limited camping could occur in an area between Loomis and Island Lake in the area classified as Resource Recreation Area. There could be one or two access points for kayaks and canoes on each lake.</p>

Loomis Lake State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Loomis Lake State Park naming</p> <p>During the planning process a change of name was considered for Loomis Lake State Park, because the beach and lake properties were not adjacent to each other. With additions to the long-term boundaries around Loomis and Island lakes, it was thought by some that it would be more appropriate to call the properties by different names. For two reasons a name change was not proposed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A change of name for the properties would result in another small state park, because according to WAC 352-16-010 and Commission policy, a state park area name shall generally include "state park". 2. Lewis A. Loomis who is an important historical person to the Long Beach Peninsula lived near the beach side of the park. The current name of the park and lake reflect that importance. 	<p>A signing plan will be completed as part of a development plan for the lake area of Loomis Lake State Park.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>The long-term boundary and land classification for the SCA that is part of Cape Disappointment State Park (to approximately 38th Place, Seaview, Washington) was previously adopted as Resource Recreation Area.</p>	<p>Because of the Declaration of Principles (RCW 79A.05.600) passed by the Washington State Legislature, the default land classification for the Seashore Conservation Area is Recreation Area. The exception is the western shore of Leadbetter Point State Park where the land classification is Resource Recreation Area. That classification seems more appropriate because of the emphasis on snowy plover recovery.</p> <p>No particular long-term boundary for the seashore is recommended. State Parks remains interested in talking with adjacent landowners about potential land transactions, including conservation easements, management agreement and land acquisitions. Of particular interest are lands adjacent to beach approaches, recovery areas for snowy plovers or lands near existing state parks.</p>
<p>Vegetative management</p> <p>The subject of shore pine trees arose during the earlier public workshop. On one hand the shore pine provide habitat and beach protection from catastrophic storms. On the other hand, the trees may contribute to a higher risk of wildfire, impact the views of neighboring properties and the success of the shore pine is assisted by invasive beach grass types that have dominated and changed the beach ecology.</p>	<p>State Parks will develop a task force to make recommendations to the Commission in the future on a Shore Pines Management Plan for Parks managed lands on the Long Beach Peninsula. The task force will include in its consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat values the forests currently serve. • Places where experiments with the shore pine forests will not de-stabilize the dunes. • The potential benefits to snowy plover restoration of a project at Leadbetter Point State Park to return the beach to a more natural state. <p>Other demonstration sites will be considered at Loomis Lake and Pacific Pines state parks.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) Natural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Sand removal for cranberry bogs</p> <p>This practice is allowed on the beaches, in accordance with RCW 79A.05.630 and it was an issue during the planning process. Staff and cranberry growers agreed to excavate from specific areas where sand is being deposited at a higher rate, according to studies conducted by the Department of Ecology.</p>	<p>Staff will update the permit applications.</p>
<p>Beach mining</p> <p>During the 2008 legislative session a law (HB 6343¹⁵) was passed that requires State Parks, in consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), to establish a pilot program to allow small scale prospecting and mining on ocean beaches.</p> <p>The law requires that three demonstration areas be established. The law expires December 1, 2010. A report to the appropriate committees of the Washington State Legislature is due before the law expires.</p>	<p>State Parks will work with WDFW and small-scale mineral prospectors to comply with the requirements of HB 6343. Parks will work with others to minimize potential for damage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach environment • Birds • Shellfish • Other beach marine life • Fish habitat • Other recreational uses

¹⁵ <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2007-08/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/6343-S.PL.pdf>

Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues		
Issue	Natural Approach	Recreational Approach
<p>Seashore conservation line</p> <p>Each decade since 1968, as required by court order and deeds of dedication, Parks re-establishes the Seashore Conservation Line within the Seashore Conservation Area. State Parks is next mandated to survey the line in 2010.</p> <p>In addition to meeting legal requirements, these beach land surveys also provide important tools for State Parks & local governments to identify and manage the State's extensive beach area properties for recreation and resource protection. With certainty of all public lands ownership and interests, State Parks & local governments are much better equipped to address the public's concerns quickly, judiciously, and diplomatically.</p>	<p>In 2008, State Parks will submit a budget request to the Office of Financial Management for additional resources to conduct the 2010 Seashore Conservation Line survey along the entire Seashore Conservation Area. If funded, the project will provide up-to-date geographic information system based data that both State Parks & local governments can quickly and confidently rely on.</p>	

Seashore Conservation Area Recreational Issues		
Issue	Natural Approach	Recreational Approach
<p>Seaview Dunes</p> <p>In 2004, the Commission identified the Seaview Dunes within the long-term boundary for Cape Disappointment State Park; therefore, they are not included in this planning process. The park long-term boundary extends a little north of 38th Place (Seaview Beach Approach).</p>	<p>Seaview Dunes property acquisitions will be completed on a willing-seller basis within the park long-term boundary as funds and Commission priorities allow. During the 2009 Legislative Session, State Parks will request funding for additional acquisition of the Seaview Dunes.</p>	
<p>Update of the Long Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches</p> <p>Statutes (RCW 79A.05.600 through 79A.05-630) establish and regulate the Seashore Conservation Area. Local governments adopted recreation management plans in 1989 that met the requirements of the statutes. No plan updates are required by statute.</p>	<p>In response to comments, staff reviewed the 1989 Recreation Management plans. Plan updates are recommended due to changing circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landowner and park customer requests. ▪ Fires and garbage continue to be problems. ▪ The need to plan for changing beach conditions and continued public access. ▪ Many parking and beach access improvements have been made, but not all. Parties to the plan could re-evaluate old goals, add new ones and seek funding together. ▪ Shorebird recovery plans need to be added to the plans. ▪ Tsunami preparation. ▪ Inter-governmental planning for enforcement, emergency services, and maintenance. <p>Park staff will contact local governments about updates to the 1989 plans.</p>	

Colbert House

Colbert House Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Protection of cultural resources communities (see Appendix A3)</p> <p>The Colbert House and the artifacts obtained in the acquisition are important for interpreting the story of the salmon fishery and relationship with the Native Americans in the early history of Ilwaco, Washington.</p>	<p>The Colbert House and adjacent lot are classified Heritage Area suitable for surplus or exchange (see future uses below). The ranger residence is classified Recreation Area.</p>

Colbert House Cultural Issues	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Future uses</p> <p>The building has been used as storage for artifacts and as a house museum that is open by appointment. Visitation has been low</p> <p>During the planning process the planning team considered other uses and explored local partnerships with the goal of finding a sustainable use for the Colbert House.</p>	<p>The planning team explored local partnerships and considered different uses for the building, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House museum/interpretive center/exhibit space • Office for interpretive specialist • Storage for non-significant Colbert House items • Meeting or classroom space • Information center • Staffed research archive • Vacation rental, residence, or park housing. <p>A house museum would have the least impact to the historic property. That use, however, is not feasible at this time. State Parks will preserve the building until such time as a feasible and sustainable use becomes apparent.</p> <p>If a partner can be found to operate the Colbert House in way that is sustainable and with acceptable impacts to the historic property, then the property could be leased or transferred out of the state park system.</p>
<p>Proper storage of Colbert House artifacts</p> <p>State Parks acquired the Colbert House and artifacts. There are approximately 35,000 artifacts. Proper care and storage of the artifacts was recognized as a potential issue.</p>	<p>State Parks will inventory and properly store artifacts from the Colbert House.</p>

General issues relating to Long Beach area state parks

General issues relating to Long Beach area state parks	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Deep River boat launch</p> <p>Some folks wanted State Parks to acquire the Deep River boat launch in Wahkiakum County. Although the property was outside the scope of the planning project for the Long Beach area state parks, the planning team reviewed the issue with agency staff.</p>	<p>This property was previously evaluated by park staff who decided that it would not be suitable as a state park.</p>
<p>Aquatic park way</p> <p>An issue is State Parks' role in the development of an aquatic park up the spine of Long Beach Peninsula. People would like to see a corridor including lakes and wetlands that is managed for water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreational use.</p>	<p>Work with community members, conservation groups, the county, and other agencies to develop additional recreational facilities along the spine of the Long Beach Peninsula, within the long-term boundaries of a state park.</p>
<p>Fees</p> <p>An issue arose about retaining day-use fees and reasonable charges for overnight camping.</p>	<p>The day-use fee has been eliminated. Camping fees are determined by the Commission on an annual basis.</p>
<p>Integrated pest management</p>	<p>State Parks will develop integrated pest management plans for its properties.</p>

General issues relating to Long Beach area state parks	
Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Trails</p> <p>There are several trail systems being considered on the Long Beach Peninsula. People wanted State Parks to be involved.</p>	<p>State Parks will work with others to connect state park properties with a trail system.</p>

SECTION 6: FACILITY CONCEPT PLANS

Other than a plan for Fort Columbia State Park that includes facility concepts, the only facility concept plan developed during the Long Beach area state parks CAMP, was for Loomis Lake State Park. The concept plan below was reviewed by the public at the third public workshop and public comments are available¹⁶ .

It is important to understand that, although schematic drawings (showing approximate locations of roads, trails, campgrounds, etc.) are provided, the drawings are for discussion purposes only. The exact size, location and configuration of facilities depend upon studies that will be completed later.

¹⁶ N:\Park Information\CAMP\Long Beach

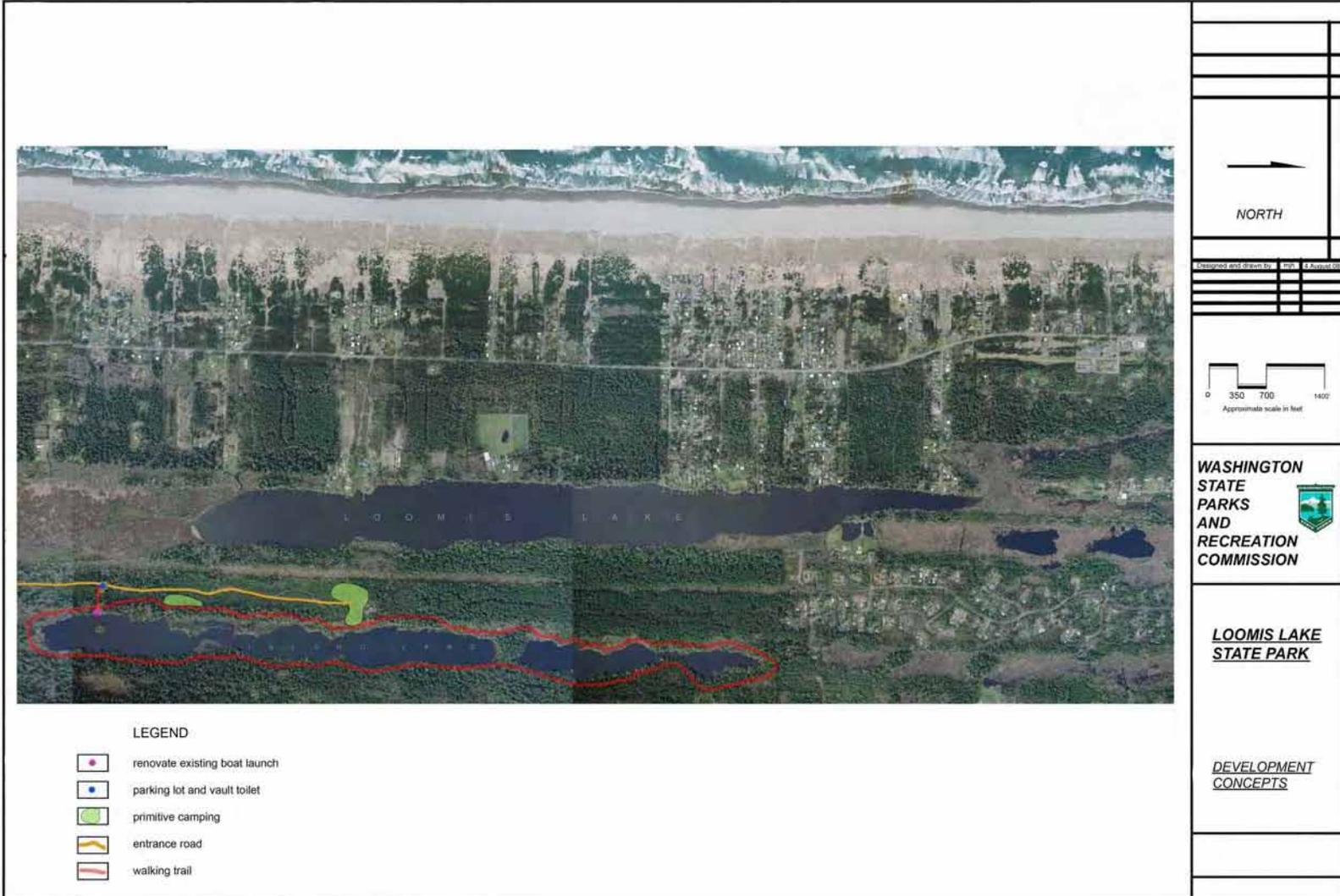


Figure 9

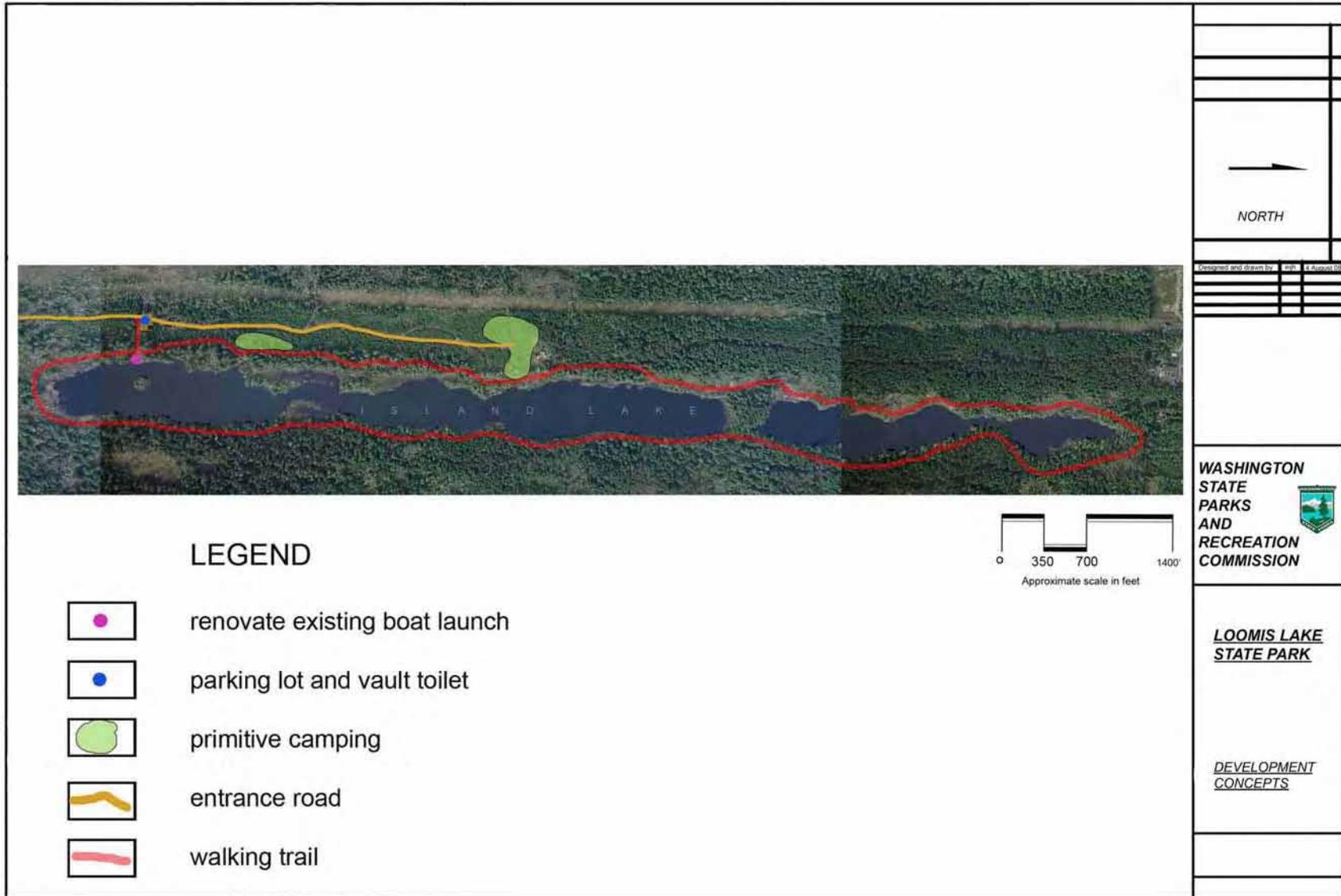


Figure 10

APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Resource Recreation Areas**

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Area Preserves**

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

APPENDIX B: LISTING OF RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION



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

Title	Author	Date	Location
"Rare Plant Survey of Washington State Park's Parcels on the Long Beach Peninsula: Leadbetter Point, Skating Lake and Loomis Lake"	Smith, H.M. IV, P.H. Morrison and D. Visalli Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 37 p.	2005	The report can be found at park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\Biological Surveys\Long Beach - Leadbetter, Skating Lake, Loomis Lake
" State Parks Vegetation Surveys, April, May, and June 21 [includes Fort Columbia and Leadbetter Point State Park]"	Beck, Kathryn and Joseph Arnett Washington State Parks and Recreation Department and Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program. 23 p.	2001	The report can be found at park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\Biological Surveys\Long Beach - Leadbetter, Skating Lake, Loomis Lake
"Plant list for Fort Columbia and Leadbetter Point state parks"	Sayce, Kathryn, Eid, N, and Tennis J	2003	This report can be found at park and region offices or in the project file in central files.

Long Beach CAMP SEPA Checklist	State Parks planning team	2008	Copies of the SEPA Checklist can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:/Park Information/CAMP in the Long Beach area subfolder.
Various environmental maps produced for the CAMP	State Parks planning team	2008	The maps and documents may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.
“Snowy Plover Distribution, Abundance and Reproductive Success: 2006 Research Progress Report.”	Pearson, S.F., C. Sundstrom, K. Brennan, and M. Fernandez Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife Science Division, Olympia.	2007	This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.
“Streaked Horned Lark Monitoring, Habitat Manipulations, and a Conspecific Attraction Experiment”	Pearson, S.F., H.E. Anderson, and M. Hopey. 38 p. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, WA.	2005	This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.
“Recovery Plan for the Pacific Coast Population of the Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)”	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2007	This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.

<p>“Marbled Murrelet Habitat Assessment for Selected Lands at Fort Canby and Leadbetter Point State Parks”</p>	<p>Ritchie, W. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, WA. 11 p.</p>	<p>2003</p>	<p>This report can be found at the region office in the stewardship files.</p>
<p>Contact list for the CAMP process</p>	<p>State Parks planning team</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The contact list may be found at: N:\Park Information\Park Distribution Lists and will be supplied to the area manager.</p>

APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANS FOR THE LONG BEACH AREA

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

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

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



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

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
Long Beach Area CAMP	2008	Deputy Director, Region Manager, PDSC Manager, and Area Manager	Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:/Park Information/CAMP in the Long Beach area subfolder.
Facilities Design Guidelines	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2009. Copies of the design guidelines will be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:/Park Information/CAMP in the Long Beach area subfolder.
Integrated Pest Management Plan	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2009. Copies of the design guidelines will be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:/Park Information/CAMP in the Long Beach area subfolder.
Interpretive plan	2009	Region Manager, Area Manager, Region PDSC Manager, and Interpretive Program Manager	This plan will be completed in 2009. Copies of the design guidelines will be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:/Park Information/CAMP in the Long Beach area subfolder.

APPENDIX D: AREAS OF LEADERSHIP

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

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

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

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

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Fort Columbia State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advise region manager when property is available in the long-term boundary. ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. ❖ Transfer property to Pacific County. <p><u>Area manager- long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u> <u>Lands program manager - Pacific County transfer</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Winter 2008</p> <p>2009</p>
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Revise the existing interpretive plan for the Long Beach Area. ❖ Approve the interpretive plan. <p><u>Long Beach area state parks interpretive specialist</u></p>	<p>2009</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Future uses of the building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Complete the cultural resources management plan. ❖ Compile and analyze business data <p><u>Brian Hovis (Outworks contract coordination) with help from: region planner, historic preservation manager, area manager, with review of planning team</u></p>	Spring 2009
Historical landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Complete the cultural resources management plan. <p><u>Brian Hovis (Outworks contract coordination), with help from: region planner, historic preservation manager, area manager, with review of planning team</u></p>	Spring 2009
Preservation of historic structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Complete a maintenance plan for structures. <p><u>Historic preservation manager</u></p>	Spring 2009

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Fish passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with environmental group to improve fish passage under highway and fish ladder diversion structure near Sea Resource. <u>Region steward</u>	Ongoing
Integrated pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State Parks will develop an integrated pest management plan for control of English Ivy. <u>Area manager</u>	2009
Regional watershed management	(See long-term boundary and land classification above.)	
Trails within the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compile GPS data and provide to Pacific County, Washington State Historical Society, and Sea Resources. <u>Brian Hovis</u>	Spring 2009
Trail connections outside the park	(See trails with the park above.)	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Highway access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with Washington Department of Transportation and Regional Transportation Office to evaluate the park entrance and tunnel pedestrian access. <u>Region planner</u>	Ongoing
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Evaluate park utilities as part of future capital projects, including sewage disposal into the Columbia River. <u>Region PDSC manager</u>	Ongoing
Public access to the shore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Encourage access to the shore when appropriate. <u>Area manager</u>	Ongoing
Rentals and enterprise	(See future uses of the buildings above.)	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Leadbetter Point State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advise region manager when property is available in the long-term boundary. ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <p><u>Area manager - long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	Ongoing Winter 2008
Hines Marsh clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continue clearing on Hines Marsh <p><u>Region steward</u></p>	Ongoing
Recovery of Western Snowy Plover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to manage for recovery of threatened and endangered birds. ❖ Help the area manager post signs restricting dogs during certain times of year. <p><u>Region steward</u></p>	Ongoing 2009

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Archaeology sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conduct archaeological surveys prior to disturbance of areas affected by development. <u>Region preservation and maintenance manager and PDSC region manager</u>	Ongoing
Recreational facilities development	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Terra Mar	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Interpretive programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Revise the existing Long Beach area interpretive plan. ❖ Explore opportunities for interpretive facilities. <u>Long Beach interpretive plan – Long Beach area state parks interpretive specialist</u> <u>Explore opportunities – area manager</u>	Spring 2009 Ongoing
Launch site for human powered boat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with Washington Water Trails Association and others to develop a launch site. <u>Region planner</u>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Skating Lake State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. ❖ Surplus two small parcels <p><u>Area manager - long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u> <u>Lands Program manager - surplus</u></p>	<p>Winter 2008</p> <p>2009</p>
Developing public access	(No specific actions required at this time.)	
Skating Lake State Park naming	<p>Include official name in database and appropriate records.</p> <p><u>Brian Hovis</u></p>	<p>Winter 2008</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Pacific Pines State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification	❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <u>Area manager - long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u>	Winter 2008
Shore pine tree demonstration	(See vegetative management under Seashore Conservation Area.)	
Recreational facilities development	❖ Explore opportunities for interpretive facilities. <u>Area manager</u>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Loomis Lake State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advise region manager when property is available in the long-term boundary. ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <p><u>Area manager - long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	Ongoing Winter 2008
Shore pine tree demonstration project	(See vegetative management under Seashore Conservation Area.)	
Aquatic weed management	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Recreational facilities development	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Loomis Lake State Park Naming	(No specific action required at this time.)	

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
Seashore Conservation Area		
Long-term boundary and land classification	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Vegetative management	Develop a task force to make recommendations to the Commission. <u>Stewardship manager</u>	2009
Sand removal for cranberry bogs	Update permits application. <u>Region stewardship manager</u>	2009
Beach mining	Meet requirements of HB 6343. <u>Environmental programs manager</u>	2010
Seashore conservation line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Submit a budget request to Washington State Legislature. ❖ Complete the project, subject to funding. <u>Lands program manager</u>	2011

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
Seaview Dunes	❖ Request funding for Seaview Dunes property acquisitions. <u>Lands program manager</u>	2009
Update of the Long Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches	(No specific action required at this time.)	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Colbert House		
Long-term boundary and land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <u>Area manager - long-term boundary</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u>	Winter 2008
Future uses	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Proper storage of Colbert House artifacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State Parks will inventory and properly store artifacts from the Colbert House. <u>Area manager</u>	

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
General Long Beach Area		
Deep River boat launch	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Aquatic park way	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Fees	(No specific action required at this time.)	
Integrated pest management	Develop integrated pest management plans for the following parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotch Broom at Pacific Pines State Park. • Blackberry at Fort Columbia State Park. • Gorse at Leadbetter Point State Park. 	2009
Trails	(No specific action required at this time.)	