

Lake Sylvia and Schafer State Parks Management Plan



September 2010

Washington State Parks Centennial 2013 Vision

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

Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP

Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

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

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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 Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks.


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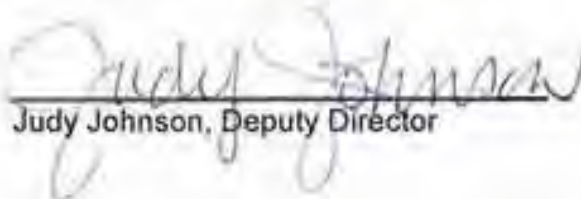

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PREFACE

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 to have a land-use plan for all 120 parks by Centennial 2013.

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

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

SUMMARY

The goal of the plan is to provide outdoor recreational opportunities, while preserving valued natural and cultural resources. This plan will describe the park land classification, long-term boundary, and prescribe management objectives.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to:

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

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

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

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

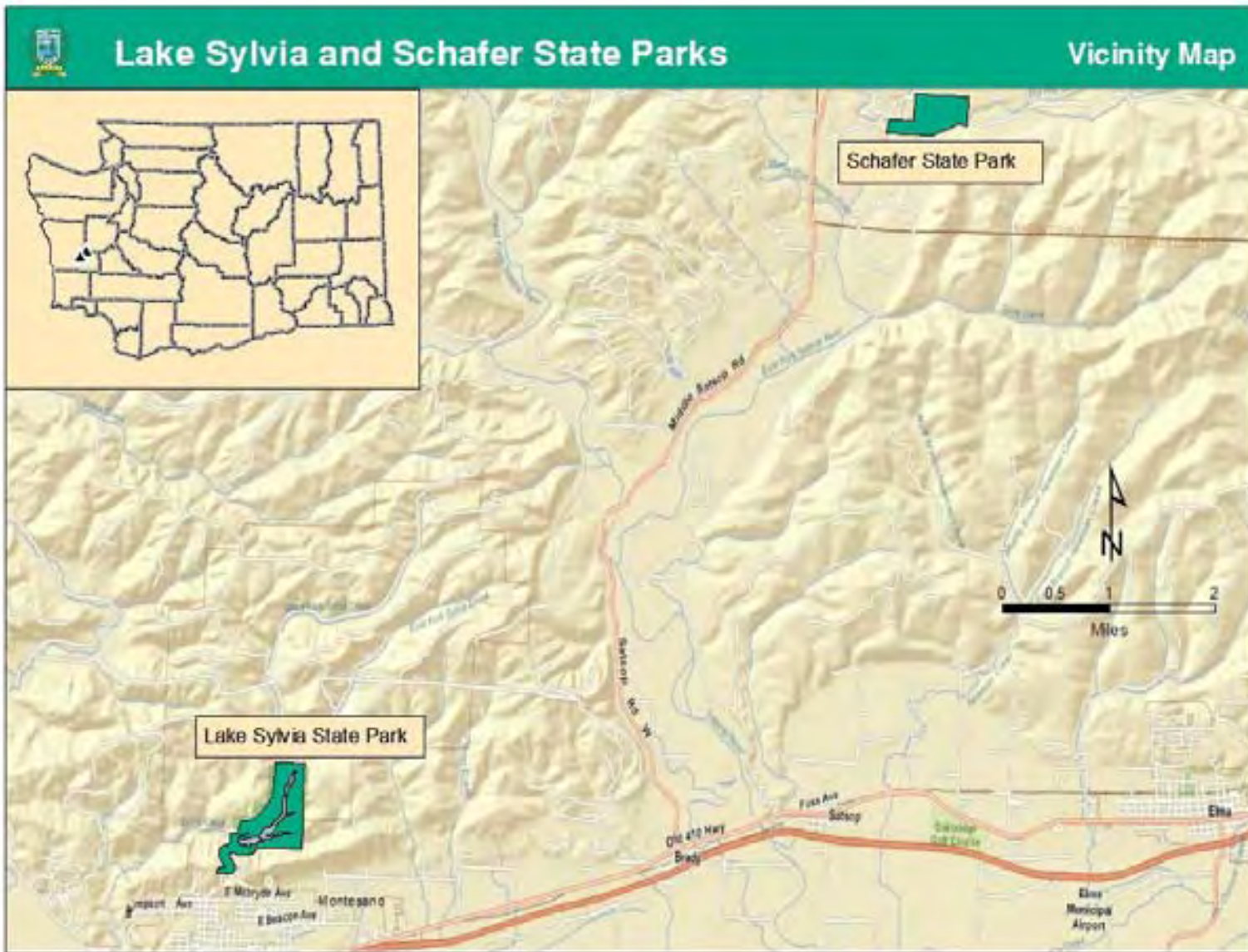


Figure 1

SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION

Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks

The state parks are located in southwest Washington. Lake Sylvia State Park is in Grays Harbor County. Schafer State Park is in Mason County. The topics below describe some of the factors that the parks have in common.

Physical Factors

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

Name	Acreage	Freshwater Shoreline Feet
Lake Sylvia State Park	237	15,000
Schafer State Park	119.57	4,200

Air quality: According to Olympic Region Clean Air Agency², the air quality is good in the around the state parks, except during inversions.

Community factors

Contribution to local economies: The total amount of taxes (sales tax, local tax, Hotel/Motel tax) contributed by the state parks to the Department of Revenue and local governments was \$24,142 during the period from July 2007 to June 2009.

Based on only overnight visitors³, the estimated contribution to the regional economy is \$4.2 million between 2002 and 2008. On average the state parks contribute \$570 thousand per year to the local economy.

¹ As of Lands Inventory Report, June 1, 2010.

² Robert Mooney, ORCAA, Personal communications on August 27, 2009.

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

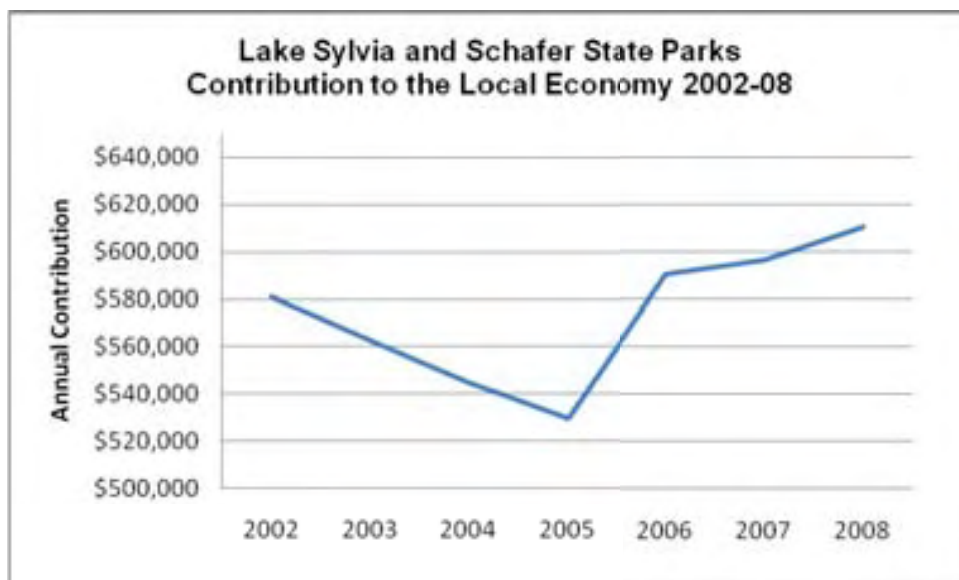


Figure 2

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

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

Based on 2006 reservation system data, most overnight visitors to Lake Sylvania State Park come from the Seattle-Tacoma-Everett metropolitan area, Grays Harbor County or from nearby counties.

**WASHINGTON STATE PARKS - RV and Tent Campers Using Standard and Utility Campsites
SOURCE OF RESERVED NIGHTS FROM MAY 15 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, 2006**

Region	Park	King Co	Pierce Co	Grays Harbor Co	Thurston Co	Kitsap Co	Snohomish Co	Clark Co	Mason Co	Lewis Co	Other Counties Washington	Oregon	British Columbia	Other States & Provinces
SW	Lake Sylvania	21%	12%	12%	17%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	9%	2%	1%	1%

Figure 3: 2006 Source of campers

Schafer State Park is not on the reservation system, data is not readily available⁴. Because all state parks on the reservation system have a large number of customers

⁴ Overnight visitors to Schafer State Park use a self-registration envelope. The envelopes lack information such as zip code or address, and are often incompletely filled-out.

coming from the metropolitan area, we could expect similar findings for Schafer State Park. We could also expect that customers come from Mason County and surrounding counties. In a very non-scientific way, staff and volunteers looked at self-registration envelopes and found some for customers with license plates for out-of-state visitors.

Park specific factors

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the state parks. Brian Hageman is the area manager and his office is at Lake Sylvia State Park.

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

Lake Sylvia State Park

Transportation: Regional road access to the state park is by U.S. Highways 12 and 101, and State Highway 8. The state park is accessed through local roads that pass through the City of Montesano.

Public transportation in the area is provided by the Grays Harbor Transit System. There are bus routes that connect Montesano with Olympia, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Elma, and McLeary. There are no bus stops at the state park.

The closest daily Amtrak passenger services are offered in Lacey, Washington. The closest Greyhound station is in Olympia.

There are municipal airports in Olympia, Shelton, and Hoquiam.

Legislative District: The state park is within the 24th Legislative District, which is represented by the following elected officials at the time this plan was written:

24 th Legislative District		
Senator James Hargrove	Representative Lynn Kessler	Representative Kevin Van De Wege

Jurisdiction: The park is in Grays Harbor County district 1.

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

The park is within the boundary of the City of Montesano

City of Montesano elected officials		
Mayor Ron Schillinger	Chris Hutchings, Position 1	Chris Thomas, Position 2
Pat Herrington, Position 3	Doug Streeter, Position 4	Lyle Powell, Position 5
Rich Klinger, Position 6 (Mayor Pro Tem)	Brian Schumacher, Position 7	

Soils⁵:

Soil

Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Percent
164	Zenker silt loam, 30-65 percent slopes Elochoman silt loam, mostly 8-30 percent slopes	89
37	(some 30-65 percent)	8
79	Montesa silt loam, one to eight percent slopes.	3
		100

Soils are mostly limited or somewhat limited for roads, camping, paths and trails, because of slope and drainage. There have been earth slumps along the entrance roads.

Water: The state park entirely contains Lake Sylvia. There are wetlands present in the developed area of the park and around the lake⁶.

Lake Sylvia is within the Lower Chehalis Water Resource Inventory Area number 22.

The park is outside the 100 year flood plan, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain maps.

The average annual precipitation is around 75 inches.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website⁷ does not list any "Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters" or other water quality alerts for the state park or nearby waters.

⁵ Soil data for all parks are based on a USDA, National Conservation Service search as of September 3, 2009: [Web Soil Survey - Home](#)

⁶ Wetland data based on National Wetlands Inventory search, September 2009.

⁷ 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 September 3, 2009: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wg/links/wg_assessments.html

Plants: The Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program does not have any records of rare plant occurrences within Lake Sylvia State Park. During the 2008⁸ vegetation surveys, no rare plant species were observed within the park. The vegetation survey report recommends that invasive species be controlled and that upland forest regeneration occur to limit further blow-down and erosion.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database⁹ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife lists no threatened or endangered species or priority habitat within or near the state park.

Plants and Animals: Endangered and threatened species, critical habitat, candidate species and species of concern known to occur in Grays Harbor County¹⁰ include:

Listed

Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
 Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)
 Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)
 Oregon silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)

Designated

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

Candidate

Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

Species of concern

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

⁸ URS, "Lake Sylvia State Park Vegetation Survey Report", February 2009.

⁹ 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, September 3, 2009.

¹⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Species by County (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap.html>) accessed on September 3, 2009.

Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
 River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresii*)
 Tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*)
 Van Dykes salamander (*Plethodon vandykei*)
 Western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus griseus*)
 Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)
 White-top aster (*Aster curtus*)
 Tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*)
 Frigid shootingstar (*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*)
 Footsteps of spring; bear's-foot sanicle (*Sanicula arctopoides*)

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

Environmental health: There are no outstanding records for the park¹¹.

Noise: No known noise problem.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences, undeveloped lands, and forests. The entire shoreline is within the state park.

Structures and facilities:

118 picnic sites	Beach kitchen	Five miles of trail
136 extra vehicle/day-use parking stalls	Two cooking shelters	270 feet of developed swimming beach
Shop building	A group camp with accommodations for 50 tent campers (minimum 20)	One bathroom building with bathhouse
35 non-hookup campsites	Two primitive campsites	Four walk-in campsites
Two other bathroom buildings	Ranger residence	

Zoning: The park is within the City of Montesano's jurisdiction and is zoned as a Major Public Use District.

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is within the Urban Growth Area of the City of Montesano and is in a Major Public Use District.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy

Housing: There is one ranger residence within the park.

¹¹ All park data on environmental health facilities are based on the Department of Ecology Facilities database search, September 3, 2009: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/fs/>. The database list locations or operations of interest to Ecology that has an active or potential impact on the environment.

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

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

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

Historical and cultural preservation: The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation database lists the Beach Kitchen Shelter, but no other historical or archaeological sites within the park.

Public services: City of Montesano Police Department has primary jurisdiction, and is assisted by: Washington State Patrol Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The City of Montesano Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support.

Utilities: The City of Montesano provides water and sewer to the state park. Grays Harbor Public Utilities District provides electricity.

Business development: There is a park store that sells firewood and rents boats among other services.

Nearby city, county, state, or federal land: The state park is completely surrounded by lands managed by the City of Montesano.

Schafer State Park

Transportation: Regional road access to the state park is by U.S. Highways 12 and 101. The state park is accessed through county roads through the villages of Brady or Satsop, or the City of Shelton.

Public transportation in the area is provided by transit systems in Grays Harbor and Mason counties. There are no bus stops at or near the state park.

The closest daily Amtrak passenger services are offered in Lacey, Washington. The closest Greyhound station is in Olympia.

There are municipal airports in Olympia, Shelton, and Hoquiam.

Legislative District: The state park is within the 35th Legislative District, which is represented by the following elected officials at the time this plan was written:

35 th Legislative District		
Senator Tim Sheldon	Representative Kathy Haigh	Representative Fred Finn

Jurisdiction: The park is under county jurisdiction in district 3.

Mason County Board of Commissioners		
Commissioner Lynda Ring Erickson, District 1	Commissioner Tim Sheldon, District 2	Commissioner Ross Gallagher, District 3

Soils¹²:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Percent
Ca	Carstairs gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slope	1
Gh	Grove gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slope	18
Gm	Grove gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 5 percent slope	4
Hs	Hoquiam and Astoria silt loams, 5 to 15 percent slope	2
Ja	Juno gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slope	23
Jb	Juno loam, 0 to 3 percent slope	6
Jd	Juno sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slope	2
Ra	Riverwash, 0 to 3 percent slope	5
Rb	Rough broken land	9
Ss	Solduc gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slope	4
Su	Solduc gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slope	26
Wd	Wapato silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slope	>1
		100

Soils are mostly limited or somewhat limited for camping, and are more suitable for paths and trails.

Water: The East Fork Satsop River and Decker Creek pass through the park.

Schafer State Park is within the Lower Chehalis Water Resource Inventory Area number 22.

Much of the park is inside the 100 year flood plan, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain maps.

The average annual precipitation is around 90 inches.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website¹³ does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for the state park or nearby waters.

Plants: The Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program does not have any records of rare plant occurrences within Schafer State Park. No vegetative survey has been completed for the park. There are oak woodlands on the northern

¹² Soil data for all parks are based on a USDA, National Conservation Service search as of September 9, 2009: [Web Soil Survey - Home](#)

¹³ 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 September 11, 2009: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html

boundary of the state park, which is an imperiled native plant community in the Puget Sound lowlands¹⁴.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database¹⁵ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife listed the following threatened or endangered species and/or habitat near the state park.

Satsop Coho (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	Threatened
Satsop Summer Chinook (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	Depressed
Riffle sculpin (<i>Cottus gulosus</i>)	Monitored

There are no fish barriers within the state park.

Plants and Animals: Endangered and threatened species, critical habitat, candidate species and species of concern known to occur in Mason County¹⁶ include:

DESIGNATED

Critical habitat for bull trout
 Critical habitat for the marbled murrelet
 Critical habitat for the northern spotted owl

CANDIDATE

(Shelton) Mazama pocket gopher (*Thomomys mazama ssp. couchi*)

SPECIES OF CONCERN

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
 Cascades frog (*Rana cascadae*)
 Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
 Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)
 Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
 Northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*)
 Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
 Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympicus*)
 Pacific Townsends big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)
 Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
 River lamprey (*Lampetra ayres*)
 Tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*)
 Van Dyke's salamander (*Plethodon vandykei*)
 Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)

¹⁴ Washington Natural Heritage Program, "A Geographic Information System Map of Existing Grasslands and Oak Woodlands in the Puget Lowland and Willamette Valley Ecoregions, Washington, February 26, 2003.

¹⁵ 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, September 10, 2009.

¹⁶ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Species by County (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap.html>) accessed on September 3, 2009.

Triangular-lobed moonwort (*Botrychium ascendens*)

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

Environmental health: There are no outstanding records for the park¹⁷.

Noise: No known noise problem.

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

Structures and facilities:

75 picnic sites	Two kitchen shelters	Three miles of trail
103 extra vehicle/day-use parking spaces	Ranger residence	Building used for registration, interpretation, and for a store.
Shop building	Two group camps, one with a capacity for 50, and another with capacity for 100	Two bathroom buildings with bathhouses only one has shower
32 non-hookup campsites	Two primitive campsites	Ten hook-up campsites
Two walk-in campsites	One vault toilet in small group camp	Two vault toilets in large group camp.

Zoning: The park is within Mason County's jurisdiction and is zoned mostly Rural Residential 10 (RR10) for residential subdivisions or parcels of 10 acres or more. Some parts of the state park may also be zoned Long Term Commercial Forest (LTCF).

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is designated Recreation in the Mason County Comprehensive Plan.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy.

Housing: There is one ranger residence within the park.

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

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

Recreation: Camping, fishing, river boating, interpretation, picnicking, and hiking occur in the park.

¹⁷ All park data on environmental health facilities are based on the Department of Ecology Facilities database search, September 11, 2009: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/fs/>. The database list locations or operations of interest to Ecology that has an active or potential impact on the environment.

Historical and cultural preservation: The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation database lists no historical or archaeological sites within the park. An application for the National Register of Historic Places is pending.

Public services: The Mason County Sheriff has primary jurisdiction, and is assisted by Washington State Patrol, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Mason County Fire Distribution #13 provides fire protection and emergency medical support.

Utilities: Water is supplied by well and sewer by on-site septic. Mason County PUD provides electricity.

Business development: There is a park store that sells firewood, ice, and other camping supplies.

Nearby city, county, state, or federal land: None nearby.

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

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



Figure 4

The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process. Public comments from either the workshops or by correspondence were posted to the agency website.

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 Tuesday, September 15 at the Montesano City Hall, 112 N Main Street, Montesano, Washington.

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 over 700 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 public workshop was held on Thursday, November 19 at the Montesano City Hall.

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 January 28, again at the Montesano City Hall.

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 was also held at the Montezano City Hall May 6, 2010. Public testimony was allowed, and those who could not be present for the meeting, were encouraged to provide written comments to the Commission.

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

SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Objectives

Recreational resources:

- Provide and develop an array of compatible and quality overnight, day-use facilities and recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the parks' natural and cultural resources.
- Improve trails within the park and make connections to the larger trail system on lands surrounding the park.

Natural resources:

- Maintain and enhance habitat for plants and animals in cooperation with other government organizations and groups.
- Interpret natural resources to the public to create and reinforce stewardship of those resources.

Partnership:

- Enhance partnerships to provide programs and facilities that lead to increased public service and economically sustainable parks.

Cultural resources:

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

Park Enterprise:

- Explore alternatives to increase overnight occupancy during non-peak use periods.
- Coordinate with local businesses to provide information to park visitors about services and programs available nearby.
- Continue excellent customer service and programs or events that lead to a longer length of stay and repeat visits.
- Encourage donations to Washington State Parks to maintain and improve the park system

SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Discussion of the long-term park boundary

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

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

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

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

Discussion of land classification

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

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

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

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

Lake Sylvia State Park Land Classification and Long-term Boundary Adopted May 6, 2010

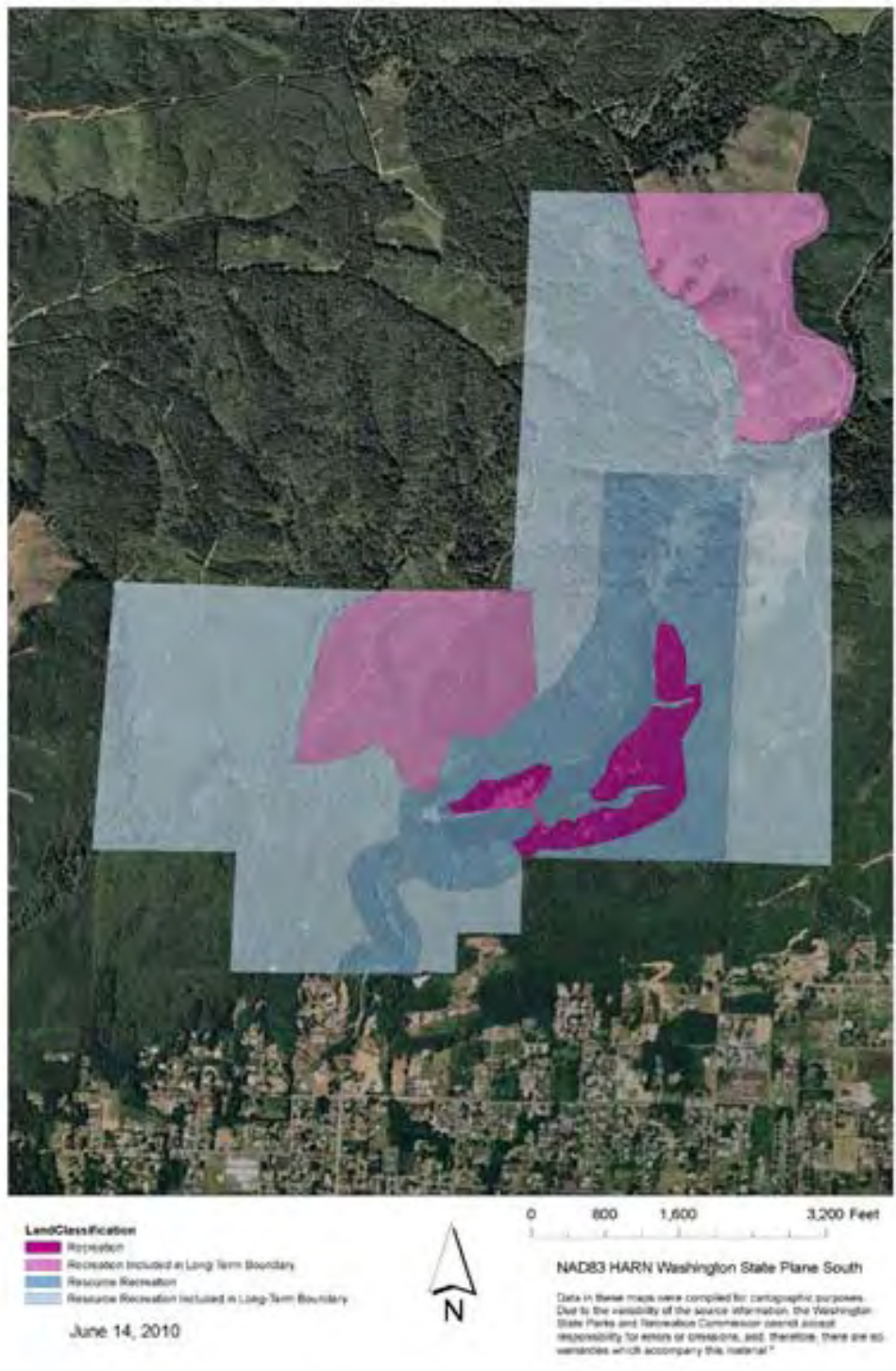


Figure 5

Schafer State Park Land Classification and Long-term Boundary Adopted May 6, 2010

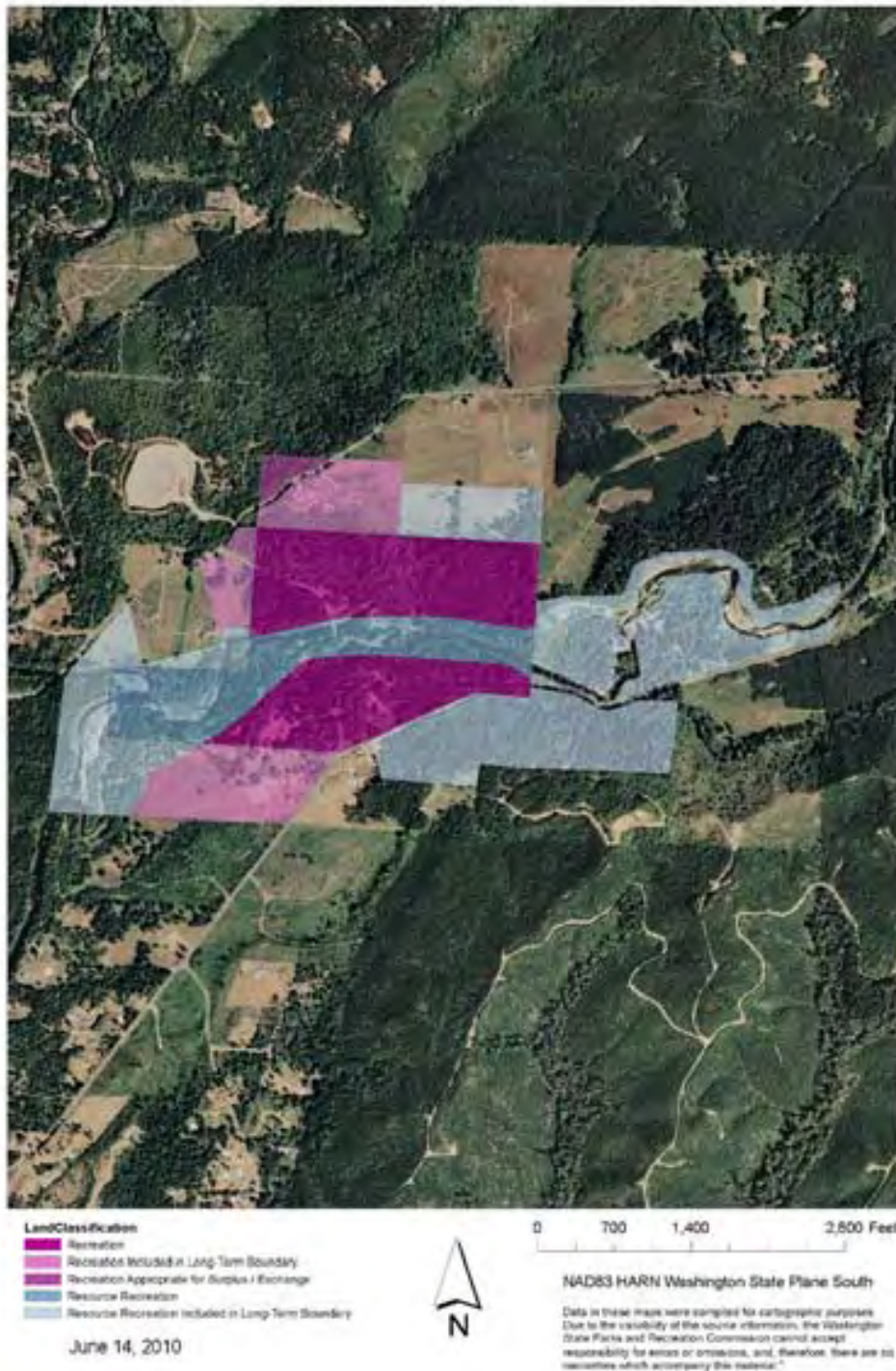


Figure 6

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.

Lake Sylvia State Park

Lake Sylvia State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Preserving historical landscapes and buildings</p> <p>Lake Sylvia State Park, originally the site of a lumber company operation, was acquired by the City of Montesano and the dam at the end of the lake provided power for the city. In October of 1936 the property was turned over to the State for use as a State Park. The State Park was initially developed as a cooperative effort between State Parks and the National Park Service as reflected in the 1940 Master Plan for the park. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was sought for the park, but this never materialized. State Park Commission minutes from the late-1930s and early-1940s indicate that a force of Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers were present in the park to implement the Master Plan.</p>	<p>Proper care of historic buildings will be stipulated in the management plan, but no heritage area will be included in the park land classification. The historic buildings and landscape will be preserved through the Commission's cultural resource policy.</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>Lake Sylvania State Park provides a forested green space next to the City of Montesano. Aside from its recreational uses, the park provides habitat for plants and animals, and quietude for human visitors. The park compliments the nearby working forests and more urban environments.</p> <p>Not in the short-term, but as the urban area grows and working forest converts to housing and other uses, the state park could expand or cooperative management agreements developed to preserve the natural plant and animal communities.</p>	<p>Expand the long-term boundary to include the trail system west of the park and a buffer around the park. Some land where the trees have been harvested and the topography is flat would be classified Recreation Area. The remaining land in the long-term boundary would be classified as Resource Recreation Area.</p> <p>Within the park, classify the current developed area, the current group camp, and a small area north of the campground as Recreation Area. The remainder of the long-term boundary would be classified as Resource Recreation Area.</p> <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary maps above)</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Natural and Cultural Issues

Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Lake health</p> <p>Lake Sylvania is the center piece of the park and an important natural feature. Like all lakes left to natural processes, it is transforming. Lake Sylvania is filling in with sediments, and without intervention (and over a considerable time) the lake will fill with sediment. As the lake fills, water recreation will be impacted. Some people have already felt impacted by the sediment and logs left in the lake. Finding the right balance is important.</p> <p>Some people would like State Parks to dredge Lake Sylvania. Dredging the lake would require environmental permits. In the application process, State Parks would be required to describe the environmental impacts, and propose appropriate mitigation. It would be a long and costly process.</p> <p>The <i>Lake health</i> issue is related to the <i>Future of the dam</i> below.</p>	<p>Invite appropriate local and state agencies to a meeting to investigate feasibility and desirability of dredging versus allowing natural processes to continue.</p>

Lake Sylvia State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Integrated pest management</p> <p>There is an infestation of knotweed in the park and along Sylvia Creek. Knotweeds are natives of Asia and were brought here as ornamentals for gardens. Knotweed is an invasive species targeted by Washington's Statewide Knotweed Control Program. The plant can be difficult to eradicate and application of pesticides requires special licenses.</p>	<p>Develop an integrated pest management plan that includes a prescription to manage knotweed, and in cooperation with other landowners, apply for grants from Washington's Statewide Knotweed Control Program and others.</p>
<p>Forest protection</p> <p>Protection and restoration of the forest is important to the community and park visitors. Some people would like the state park to expand and include more of the forest.</p> <p>The issue of <i>Forest protection</i> is related to <i>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</i> above.</p>	<p>Protect more forest area by expanding the long-term boundary and applying appropriate land classification. Work to maintain forest health in cooperation with the City of Montesano.</p>
<p>Tree maintenance</p> <p>Some people commented on the trees growing over power lines on the road leading to the park.</p>	<p>Coordinate with Grays Harbor PUD to keep the power lines clear. Continue to observe hazard trees along the road and request help from State Parks' arbor crew or from the City of Montesano.</p>

Lake Sylvia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Overnight accommodations</p> <p>Washington State Parks are part of the travel industry that is one of the largest sectors in state revenue. This industry is particularly important to Grays Harbor County where more than 10 percent of the work force are from travel generated jobs.</p> <p>The state parks have a niche in a community's overnight lodging market. In most cases, the state parks offer a unique lodging type, which complements rather than competes with the other providers.</p> <p>In response to customer demand, State Parks has been offering convenience camping structures (<i>i.e.</i>, cabins) at state parks over the last several years. Some people asked us to consider those kinds of accommodations at Lake Sylvia State Park.</p> <p>The <i>Overnight accommodations</i> issue is related to <i>Economically sustainable park and Group camp</i> below.</p>	<p>State Parks has developed a facilities concept cabins that includes cabins and electrified campsites, which should have a positive effect on the local economy.</p> <p>The cabins would be located near the ranger station and in place of the current group camp.</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Trail development and operations</p> <p>The City of Montezano operates a large trail system on its property with connections to the state park. This is an incredible recreational resource that has the potential to attract visitors to the park and city. During the early spring and fall, the trails are relatively snow-free, so hikers can get a jump on the season. Trails are also expensive to maintain and develop.</p> <p>People have asked State Parks to expand and improve trail systems. Most of those trails are outside of the park boundaries on city property. State Parks would like to consider different ways to work with the city and community to improve and connect the trail system to the park, so that park visitors and the community can have more recreational access.</p> <p>The <i>Trail development and operations</i> issue is related to <i>Economically sustainable park</i> below.</p>	<p>Improve the recreational trails within the park's long-term boundary in cooperation with the City of Montezano and trail supporters. The group will focus on the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a complete map of the trail system. • Produce a brochure of the trail system with the help of local businesses and Grays Harbor 2020. • Develop a sign plan and design guidelines with an emphasis on affordable and replaceable signing. • Install trail signs showing property boundaries and key intersections. • Review the park boundary signs so that it is clear that visitors are leaving the park. • Support the community's efforts to create partnerships with groups interested in trail development and maintenance.

Lake Sylvia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Future of the dam</p> <p>The dam is old and is showing its age. Upgrades will be costly and time consuming. The dam does not generate power nor have an important part in the city water system as it did once. The dam does provide some flood protection, and of course, there would not be a lake without the dam.</p> <p>Realistically this issue will probably not be decided conclusively during this planning process. Please share your thoughts as the planning team develops its recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore ways to make the dam more functional and improve maintenance. • Review operations on an annual basis. • Work with other agencies to ensure the dam is safe.

Lake Sylvia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Enclosed kitchen shelters</p> <p>People requested these types of facilities at the park, and sometimes call them meeting halls. In a park setting, these facilities are for small to medium sized group and are mostly heated open space. The shelters are rustic, but sometimes include small kitchen areas, and even bathrooms in some cases. Enclosed kitchen shelters have been around the state parks for a long time, but over the years they have not been rebuilt as they become unusable. Because they are a building and often include utilities, they can be expensive to build.</p> <p>Enclosed kitchen shelters can make a park more sustainable. Groups may decide to stay at a state park because there is a place for them to meet. When park visitors do not rent the facility in the winter or less busy times, the community sometimes rents the facilities to have gatherings in a natural setting. Oregon State Parks have had some success with these type facilities.</p>	<p>Use the building near the swim beach as a rentable enclosed kitchen shelter. Investigate the possibility of replacing the open kitchen shelter near the ranger station and rebuilding an enclosed kitchen shelter on the foot print of a building that used to exist there.</p> <p>In order to ensure adequate use of the enclosed kitchen shelters, overnight accommodations and an all-year camping season would also be needed.</p>
<p>Park roads</p> <p>Roads within the state parks are state roads, and although transportation funds are sometimes available for repairs, most costs are borne by the agency budget.</p>	<p>Park road conditions will be evaluated and a budget request made to complete necessary road repairs. State Parks will also discuss road repair partnership with the city and county, which could make the project more affordable.</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Park entrance improvements</p> <p>The entrance to the park is a lovely drive down a small road as it leaves the town. State Parks owns much of this small road. The park entrance sign is close to the developed area of the park. Some people have suggested that the park entrance sign be closer to the beginning of the road so people understand that they are inside a state park.</p>	<p>State Parks will evaluate the location of the sign. Moving the sign further out on the road where it is less visible could result in increased vandalism.</p>
<p>Day-use area</p> <p>People wanted to upgrade the playground.</p>	<p>As money and community support allows, State Parks will install new playground equipment and make the area accessible.</p>
<p>Group camp</p> <p>Installing cabins at the park could help it become more economically sustainable and extend the camping season. The group camp area may be a good location for cabins.</p>	<p>Investigate adding cabins to the current group camp area and either moving the group camp or eliminating that use.</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Campground improvements</p> <p>Some people requested campground changes, somewhat to make the park more economically sustainable. The developed park area, including the campground is very restricted by the steep topography around the lake. There are some flat areas nearby that could be developed and incorporate camping facilities, but these changes would be costly and encroach on the nearby forested areas.</p> <p>New bathroom buildings with showers were requested and may need to be added to accommodate an expanded campground. These types of buildings can be expensive to build and maintain.</p> <p>The <i>Campground changes</i> issue is related to <i>Overnight accommodations</i> above.</p>	<p>Keep the campground about the same size in about the same place. Upgrade the campsites by providing electricity and water. A new bathroom might be needed.</p>

Lake Sylvia State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Program development</p> <p>Park programs add to the visitor experience and the park staff tries to find help so that they can provide ranger walks, campfire programs, and other park programs. Park programs are valued by overnight visitors</p> <p>Some state parks have also been participating in community festivals and attracting overnight visitors to the parks. Attracting overnight visitors has the dual benefit of enhancing the economical sustainability of the park.</p> <p>At other parks the general principles that seem to work are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner with festivals that are not just local attractions and that occur when the park has unfilled campsites. 2. Include the park in festival advertisement as an overnight destination. 3. Advertise with regular park customers through the year so they will come back to for the festival. 	<p>Look to the community for knowledgeable volunteers who will help with park programs. In addition, seek opportunities to partner with community festivals.</p>

Lake Sylvania State Park Recreational Issues	
Issues	Final Recommendations
<p>Water recreation</p> <p>The lake is a central feature of the park and fishers, boaters, would like more fish stocking, kayak rentals, a better boat launch, and keep out motorized boats.</p>	<p>Park staff should enhance water recreation by doing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the current policy of non-motorized boats. • Support a community effort to increase the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's fish stocking efforts. • Improve the boat launch. • Rent kayaks to park visitors.
<p>Signage improvements</p> <p>Directional signs to the park are under the jurisdiction of Washington Department of Transportation, Grays Harbor County, and City of Montesano. People asked us to review the signs from the freeway to make it easier to find the park.</p>	<p>Review the directional signs from the freeway to Lake Sylvania State Park to determine whether changes need to be made. If changes are necessary, coordinate with the agency with jurisdiction and make changes.</p>
<p>Pay phone</p> <p>Like many pay phones in these days of cell phones, about two years ago the phone company removed the equipment. Cell phone connections are good from the park.</p>	<p>State Parks will investigate the cost of a calling card phone at the park.</p>

Schafer State Park

Schafer State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>The 120 acre park provides access to the east fork of the Satsop River, an important fishing area.</p> <p>The developed park south of the river would be Resource Recreation Area within the 100-year flood zone and Recreation Area elsewhere. Park land north of the river would be Resource Recreation Area within the 100-year flood zone and Recreation Area elsewhere. The Recreation Area is suitable for future expansion.</p> <p>The long-term boundary outside the existing park would expand by around 170 acres and lead to protection of threatened or distressed salmon rearing areas and possible restoration of an Oregon White Oak grove. The recommended long-term boundary and land classification would also provide access to the area north of the river suitable for future development.</p>	<p><u>North of the River</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing park land would be Resource Recreation Area within the 100-year flood zone and Recreation Area elsewhere. • Land to the north and west of the park would be included in the long-term boundary would expand and be classified Recreation Area for access and long-term development opportunity. Some of this land north of West Beerbower Road may be suitable for surplus. • On the northeast border of the park the long-term boundary would expand to allow for Oregon White Oak (Garry Oak) enhancement opportunities through acquisition or management agreements. • East of the park along the river the long-term boundary would expand to protect salmon rearing areas. • A small parcel would be added to provide a future boat launch area. <p><u>South of the River</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing park land within the 100-year flood zone would be Resource Recreation Area and Recreation Area elsewhere. • West of the park along the river land would be included in the long-term boundary and classified as Resource Recreation Area for protection of the salmon rearing area. • Land north of the group camp on the west side of the road would be included in the long-term boundary and classified as Recreation Area for future development opportunities. • Property south of West Satsop Road would be added to provide a buffer for a new campground and for habitat value. <p>(Please see land classification and long-term boundary maps above)</p>

Schafer State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Flood control</p> <p>Floods are frequent at the park and almost every spring there are repairs for major damage. In 2009, the park was included in a disaster declaration, which allowed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to help repair the damage. A dedicated volunteer community group helped State Parks reopen the park.</p> <p>Many different approaches have been taken to protect the park from flooding over the years with limited success.</p> <p>The <i>flood control</i> issue is related to land classification alternatives offered above and to <i>Salmon restoration</i> and <i>Preserving historical landscapes and buildings</i> below.</p>	<p>Over time and when opportunities present themselves, move facilities and buildings out of the 100 year flood zone.</p> <p>Buildings that are part of the historic landscape and eligible for the National Register would not be included, provided that the buildings can be protected by flood preparation and maintenance.</p> <p>In cooperation with partners, develop a plan that will reduce flooding in the park and lead to better habitat for salmon.</p>
<p>Applying to National Register</p> <p>The historic buildings and landscape at Schafer State Park may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	<p>A community group submitted a nomination to the National Parks Service through the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for Schafer State Park to be listed on the Nation Register of Historic Places as a historic district.</p>

Schafer State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Preserving historical buildings</p> <p>Schafer State Park includes significant historic resources. The park, donated to the State by the Schafer family, also contains work of the Works Progress (or Projects) Administration.</p> <p>Stylistically the buildings at Schafer are similar to the work accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps State parks through the use of the National Park Service PS Rustic Style, in which local and native materials are used in the construction. The use of this material does represent a local adaptation of the standardized plans, executed well by the local craftsmen employed by the WPA.</p>	<p>Proper care of historic buildings, including a flood preparation plan, would be stipulated in the management plan. Because the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is likely to result in historic district of “local significance,” and not statewide or national significance, no Heritage Area will be included in the park land classification.</p>

Schafer State Park Natural and Cultural Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Salmon restoration</p> <p>The East Fork Satsop River and Decker Creek flow through the state park. In this area, the Satsop Coho and Satsop Summer Chinook are either threatened or depressed. The Water Resource Inventory Area report found that blockage problems exist in the Satsop sub-basin and other limiting factors.</p> <p>The Chehalis Basin Task Force shared some ideas for improvements along the park shoreline that would help with salmon restoration. In <i>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</i> above, properties good salmon habitat have been included in the natural alternative.</p>	<p>Work with the Chehalis Basin Task Force and others to restore salmon habitat within the park long-term boundary, as funding becomes available.</p>
<p>Forest health</p> <p>Root rot disease that affects conifer trees has infested the forest on both sides of the river.</p>	<p>With community help, develop a phased forest health plan and seek funding or other resources to remove infected trees and replant with disease resistant trees. Planting Oregon white oak (Garry oak) should be considered in the plan.</p>

Schafer State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Campground improvements</p> <p>There were lots of ideas on campground improvements, including more group camps, cabins, yurts, and electricity at the campsites.</p> <p>The issue is complicated by the flooding that occurs in state park and the environmental designations along the shoreline.</p> <p>New bathroom buildings with showers were requested and may need to be added to accommodate an expanded campground. These types of buildings can be expensive to build and maintain.</p>	<p>Over time and when opportunities present themselves, move the campground out of the 100 year flood zone.</p> <p>In the Recreational Area described in the natural alternative land classification above, that is outside the 100 year flood zone and relatively safe from catastrophic flood damage, configure a campground that primarily includes campsites. The campsites may be electrified and be intermixed with cabins.</p>
<p>Day-use area</p> <p>Playgrounds, climbing walls, and kitchen shelters were requested. One person suggested a historic logging theme for the day-use area.</p>	<p>The location and configuration of the campground relies largely on what we recommend for moving facilities out of the flood areas.</p>

Schafer State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
Trail development and operations Nature trails and an expanded trail system were requested.	To provide a better camping experience, expand the trail system into undeveloped parts of the park property and into areas within the long-term boundary.

Schafer State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Program development</p> <p>Park programs add to the visitor experience and the park's staff tries to find help so that they can provide ranger walks, campfire programs, and other park programs. Park programs are valued by overnight visitors</p> <p>Some state parks have also been participating in community festivals and attracting overnight visitors to the parks. Attracting overnight visitors has the dual benefit of enhancing the economical sustainability of the park.</p> <p>At other parks the general principles that seem to work are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner with festivals that are not just local attractions and that occur when the park has unfilled campsites. 2. Include the park in festival advertisement as an overnight destination. 3. Advertise with regular park customers through the year so they will come back to for the festival. 	<p>Look to the community for knowledgeable volunteers who will help with park programs. In addition, seek opportunities to partner with community festivals.</p>

Schafer State Park Recreational Issues	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Boat launch</p> <p>The current boat launch location is pretty basic and in a section of the river bank that may make it difficult for flood control. At the same time, this is one of the only places to access the river.</p>	<p>State Parks will consider different options for the boat launch in the facility concept plan.</p>

General issues relating to the state parks

General issues relating to Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Potentially consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision</p> <p>The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission evaluated Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks to determine if they were consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision¹⁸. At its October 2004 meeting the Commission determined that parks were “potentially consistent” with the Centennial 2013 Vision.</p>	<p>The Commission designated both state parks as consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision at its May 2010 meeting.</p>
<p>Protection of archaeological 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>Integrated pest management</p>	<p>State Parks will develop integrated pest management plans for its properties.</p>

¹⁸ <http://www.parks.wa.gov/Centennial2013/>

General issues relating to Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Interpretation</p> <p>Visitors are interested in birding, local history, wildlife viewing opportunities and information about the natural world around them.</p>	<p>Staff will create an interpretive concept plan for the state parks.</p>
<p>Economically sustainable parks</p> <p>There may be some efficiencies and partnerships that will make the parks more economically sustainable. It was suggested that the county, city, and state find ways to share operations and maintenance costs. Funding for some of the improvements suggested by people could be paid for through the increase in sales or hotel-motel tax.</p>	<p>State Park is very interested in developing partnerships with local governments, community groups, and others to make park improvements and decrease operational costs. Although tax sharing is not something usually done, it could help fund some projects that might result in even a larger contribution to local economies.</p>
<p>Local economic development</p> <p>People were concerned about the impacts of park closures to the local economy.</p>	<p>We hope to find ways in this planning process to make park improvements and otherwise make the parks more economically sustainable.</p>

General issues relating to Lake Sylvania and Schafer state parks	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Integrating with region recreational providers</p> <p>Working with other recreation providers to enhance services is good for the community and park visitors.</p> <p>An example is the issue of <i>Trail development and operations</i> at Lake Sylvania above.</p>	<p>State Parks will look for ways to coordinate with nearby recreation providers.</p>
<p>Community partnerships</p> <p>Park supporters rallied when the parks were on the list for potential transfer. Both the Lake Sylvania and Schafer state parks supporters are still actively engaged and continue to organize into agency recognized friends groups.</p>	<p>Continue to work with the community to make improvements and pursue objectives identified in the park management plan.</p>

General issues relating to Lake Sylvania and Schafer state parks	
Issue	Final Recommendations
<p>Alternative energy</p> <p>State Parks are ideal locations to model sustainability, including alternative energy. The parks are close to urban areas and have high visitation. Park's staff enjoys and is skilled at interpretation, which helps visitors understand the issues related to sustainability.</p> <p>The Commission has adopted a sustainability policy and an agency work plan is being developed.</p>	<p>Conserve energy at the park by using equipment and fixtures with the latest efficiency technology. Identify ways to decrease energy consumption in park operations.</p>

SECTION 6: FACILITY CONCEPT PLANS

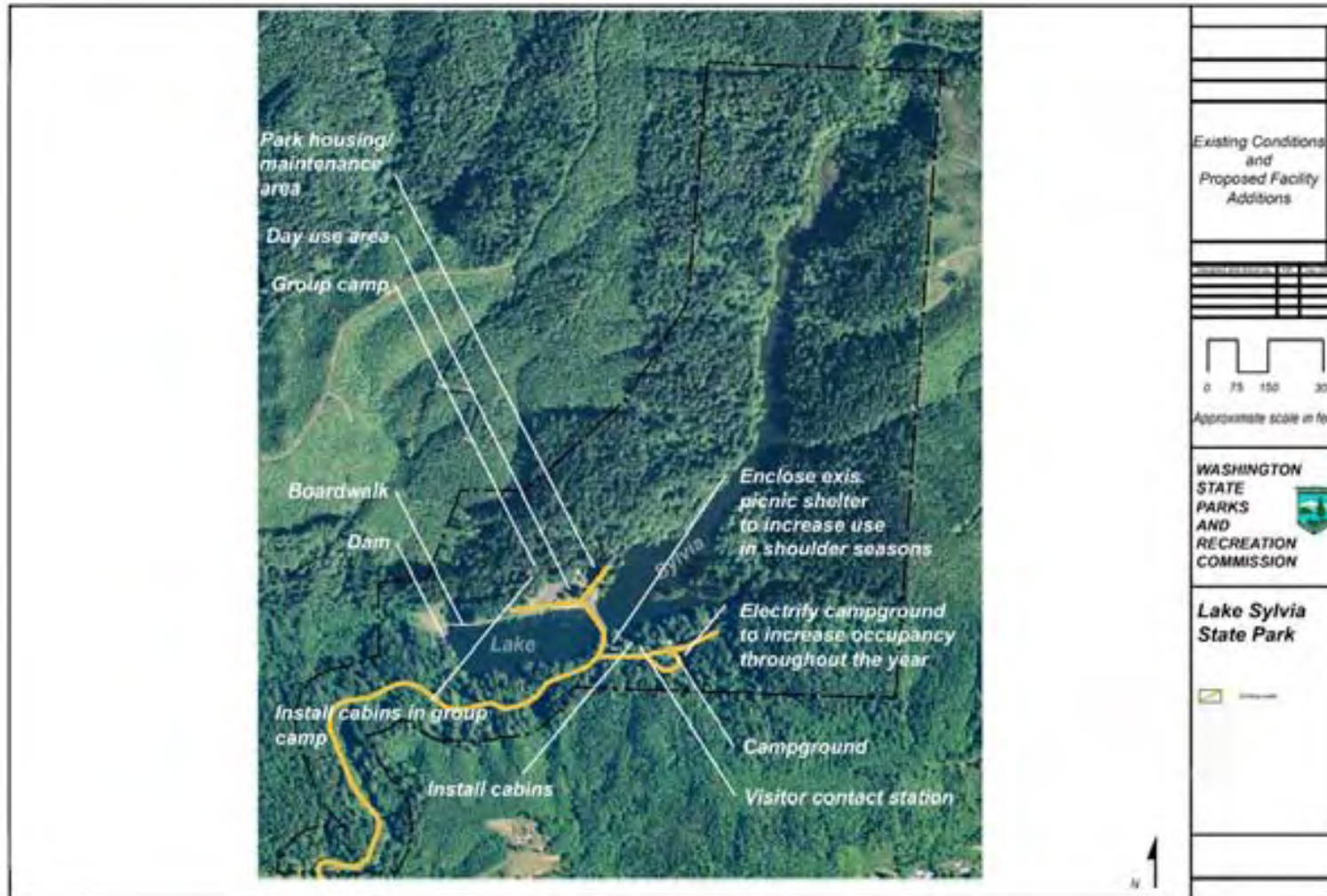


Figure 7

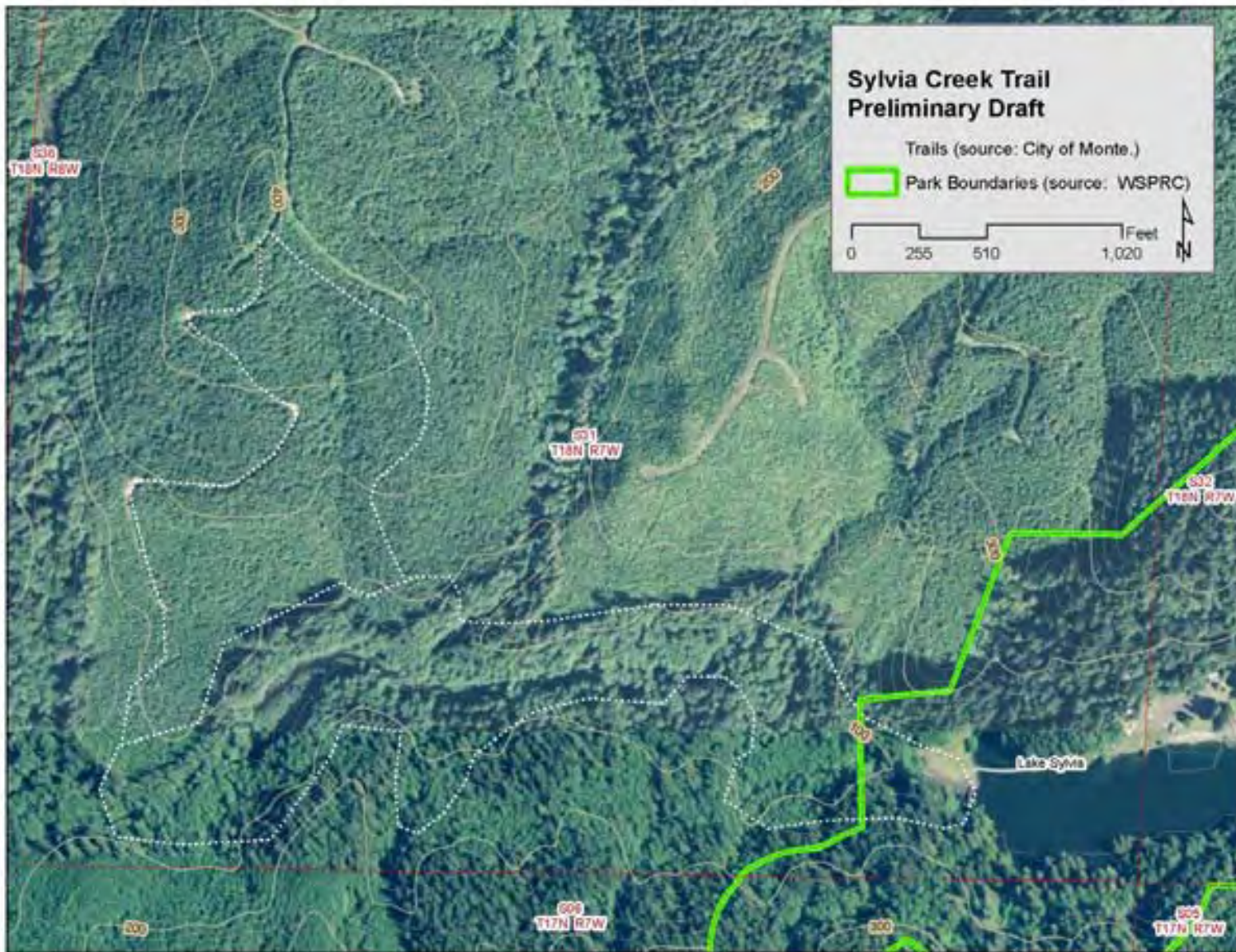


Figure 8

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
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	State Parks <u>Resource Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.	State Parks <u>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.	State Parks <u>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.	State Parks <u>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.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks <u>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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	State Parks 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Area 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.

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
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	<p>State Parks 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:</p> <p>(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>State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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>State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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>State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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>State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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>State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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
"Lake Sylvania State Park Vegetation Survey Report"	URS	2009	The report can be found at park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\Biological Surveys\Lake Sylvania
CAMP SEPA Checklist	State Parks planning team	2009	Copies of the SEPA Checklist can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\CAMP in the Lake Sylvania-Schafer subfolder.
Various environmental maps produced for the CAMP	State Parks planning team	2009	The maps and documents may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.
Contact list for the CAMP process	State Parks planning team	2010	The contact list may be found at: N:\Park Information\Park Distribution Lists and will be supplied to the area manager.
Historic Properties Report	Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)	2010	The DAHP web site or copies may be found at the region and park offices in the project files.

APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANS FOR THE STATE PARKS

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
Lake Sylvania and Schafer State Parks Management Plan	2010	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 Lake Sylvania_Schafer subfolder
Facilities Design Guidelines	2010	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2010. Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\CAMP in the Lake Sylvania_Schafer subfolder
“Lake Sylvania-Schafer Business Analysis”	2010	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2010. Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\CAMP in the Lake Sylvania_Schafer subfolder
“Lake Sylvania – Schafer Interpretive Concepts Plan ”	2010	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	This plan will be completed in 2010. Copies of the plan can be found at the park and region offices, and is available at: N:\Park Information\CAMP in the Lake Sylvania_Schafer subfolder

APPENDIX D: AREAS OF LEADERSHIP

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

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

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

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

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Lake Sylvia State Park		
Preserving historical landscapes and buildings	No specific action required at this time	Not applicable
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary. ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <u>Area Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u>	Ongoing Spring 2010
Lake health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Request an unofficial feasibility study from the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife habitat biologist. <u>Area Manager and Stewardship Manager</u>	Completed
Integrated pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop an integrated pest management plan and request funding for plan implementation <u>Area Manager and Stewardship Manager</u>	Summer 2011

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Forest protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Arrange a meeting with the planning program manager to meet with the City of Montesano Mayor concerning the park long-term boundary and forest protection. <u>Area Manager and Region Operations Manager</u>	Fall 2010
Tree maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Coordinate with Grays Harbor PUD and State Parks arbor crew to complete necessary tree maintenance. <u>Area Manager</u>	Ongoing
Overnight accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. <u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director</u>	Ongoing
Trail development and operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with City staff and local trail supporters to improve the trails and implement the management plan. <u>Area Manager</u>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Future of the dam	Review operations and work with other agencies ways to make the dam for functional and ensure safety. <u>Area Manager and Region Construction and Maintenance Manager</u>	Ongoing
Enclosed kitchen shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. ❖ Facilitate a community-based project through policy/procedure 32-1. <u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director – request funding.</u> <u>Area Manager – community-based project.</u>	Ongoing
Park roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. <u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director</u>	Ongoing
Park entrance improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Evaluate the location of the park sign. <u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u>	January 2011

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Day-use area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. ❖ Facilitate a community-based project through policy/procedure 32-1. <p><u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director – request funding.</u> <u>Area Manager – community-based project.</u></p>	Ongoing
Group camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Investigate adding cabins to the existing group camp. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u></p>	Spring 2011
Campground improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. <p><u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director</u></p>	Ongoing
Program development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with community groups to develop programs in the parks. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Operations Manager</u></p>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Water recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife and ask to increase fish stocking in the lake. ❖ Improve the boat launch ❖ Rent kayaks to park visitors <p><u>Area Manager</u> <u>Region Planner – plan for boat launch</u></p>	Summer 2011
Signage improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review directional signs from freeway to park to see if they are appropriate. ❖ Contact the appropriate agency if changes are needed. <p><u>Area Manager</u> <u>Region Planner- Review directional signs</u></p>	Summer 2011
Pay phone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contact the phone company and explore the feasibility of a calling card phone at the park. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Operations Manager</u></p>	Summer 2011

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Schafer State Park		
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advise region director when property is available in the long-term boundary. ❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager - property notification</u> <u>Brian Hovis- GIS files</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Spring 2010</p>
Flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In cooperation with partners, develop a plan that will reduce flooding in the park and improve salmon habitat. ❖ Develop a conceptual plan to move facilities and buildings out of the 100-year flood zone. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Flooding and habitat plan – Stewardship Manager</u> <u>Facilities plan – Region Planner</u></p>	<p>Spring 2012</p> <p>Completed</p>
Applying to National Register	No specific action required at this time	Not applicable

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Preserving historical buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a plan to protect the historic buildings in floods. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>State Parks Historic Preservation Officer</u></p>	Summer 2010
Salmon restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with partners to restore salmon habitat within the long-term boundaries. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Flooding and habitat plan – Stewardship Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Forest health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a phased forest health plan that can be implemented. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Forest health plan – Stewardship Manager</u></p>	Spring 2011

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Campground improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a conceptual plan to move facilities and buildings out of the 100-year flood zone. ❖ According to region priorities request funding through grants or the capital budget. <p><u>Parks Development Service Center Manager and Region Director</u></p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Day-use area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a plan for a day-use area <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Region Planner – Plan development</u></p>	Spring 2012
Trail development and operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Expand the trail system <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Region Planner – Plan development</u></p>	Spring 2012
Program development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with community groups to develop programs in the parks. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Boat launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a conceptual plan to move the boat launch. 	Completed

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
General issues relating to Lake Sylvia and Schafer state parks		
Potentially consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision	No specific action required at this time	Not applicable
Protection of archaeological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Read and understand the Commission's Cultural Resources Policy. <u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u>	Fall 2010
Integrated pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In cooperation with Region Steward, write integrated pest management plans for the area. <u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u>	Spring 2011
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop an interpretive concept plan ❖ Implement the plan when resources are available. <u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Interpretive chief – plan development</u>	Summer 2010 Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
Design Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop design guidelines for the parks. ❖ Implement the plan when changes are made to the building. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u> <u>Interpretive chief – plan development</u> <u>Regional planner</u></p>	<p>Summer 2010</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Economically sustainable parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop partnerships with local governments and community groups that will decrease operational costs. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work with the community to entice park visitors from other regions, states, and nations to increase park occupancy and assist local economic development. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Integrating with region recreational providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Explore opportunities to coordinate with nearby recreational providers. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u></p>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/leader	Anticipated completion date
Community partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continue to work with the community to make improvements and pursue objectives identified in the park management plan. <p><u>Area Manager and Park Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Alternative energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conserve energy at the park by using equipment and fixtures with the latest efficiency technology. Identify ways to decrease energy consumption in park operations. <p><u>Area Manager, Park Manager, and Region Operations Manager</u></p>	Ongoing