

STEAMBOAT ROCK STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

November 2010



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 Steamboat Rock State Park who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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**STEAMBOAT ROCK STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE 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 Steamboat Rock State Park.

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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 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, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and to prepare for a second century of service. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships, and creates greater public ownership of the system. An important goal for the Centennial 2013 Plan reads, “All 120 parks have land-use plans supported by the public and Commission (which includes the direction of care of historic buildings and sites and natural resources).”

These 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. The modifications allow for a simplified and efficient process that can be used by a wider number of staff to complete all 120 plans by 2013.

The important elements of the CAMP project are retained. One of the most important elements is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see [Appendix A: Washington State Parks Land Classification System](#)). 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 project brings together the customers, nearby community, stakeholders and State Parks staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become (see [Appendix B: CAMP Project Planning Principles](#).) Through a public process that we believe to be as open as any, staff and public participants identify resource management issues and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is this plan that will help focus all our efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park. For State Parks’ staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the 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.

SUMMARY

This document is the result of a multi-staged planning process and is divided into six sections with several appendices:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to this park.
- Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.
- Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.
- Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches in addressing the areas of concern.
- Section 6: Lists other plans pertinent to this park.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation relevant to this plan.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning process; 2) identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues; and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures of protecting natural and cultural resources.

SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

Location: Steamboat Rock State Park Recreation Area is located twelve miles south of Grand Coulee on State Highway 155 in the northern corner of Grant County. Steamboat Rock State Park consists of several locations; over the years these areas have been known by a variety of names including: Steamboat Rock Rest Area Boat Launch (now Northrup Point), Northrup Canyon Natural Area, Castle Rock Natural Preserve, Crown Point Heritage Area and Banks Lake Agreement Area. Today the name Steamboat Rock State Park is used to describe all these properties - See Figure 1: Steamboat Rock State Park Vicinity Map.

Acreage: Steamboat Rock State Park consists of 3,863.5 acres, with 50,000 feet of waterfront on Banks Lake. In addition, the Crown Point State Park Heritage Area is located two miles North of Grand Coulee Dam just off State Route 174 in the Northeast corner of Douglas County. The physical facilities at Crown Point include an automobile parking area (150 spaces), a viewpoint vista dome, and a prefabricated concrete restroom. The site provides views of the Columbia River, Grand Coulee Dam, the town of Coulee Dam and its surrounding countryside.

Acquired: The main park and rest area acquisition are discussed in the Historical Background section below. Northrup Canyon Natural Area was acquired in two parcels. The first parcel of 760.8 acres was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management in June 1976 under a 25-year lease – extension of this lease is currently being discussed. The second parcel of 1,862 acres was a donation from the Bullitt Foundation in July 1976. Castle Rock Natural Preserve is a large flattop butte on the north side at the mouth of Northrup Canyon. It was officially designated as a Natural Area Preserve at the December 1984 Commission meeting. The Canyon is oriented in a northeasterly direction across from the turnoff to Steamboat Rock - Northrup Point Boat Launch

Historical Background: Steamboat Rock State Park and Steamboat Rock Rest Area (now Northrup Point Boat Launch) were acquired from the Bureau of Reclamation in May 1953 via a fifty-year memorandum of agreement. On July 9, 1956, the park was officially designated as Steamboat Rock State Park. The park lies on a rolling peninsula which extends southwestwardly toward the north end of Steamboat Rock and into Banks Lake. The Boat Launch is 0.53 miles north of the main park entrance on Highway 155.

The predominant feature in the area is Steamboat Rock, a butte rising 800 feet above Banks Lake on the northern tip of the peninsula. This columnar basalt rock, which dominates the main park, is a remnant of the great ice age floods. Steamboat Rock has long been used as a natural landmark, first by nomadic Indian tribes, later by pioneers and, most recently, by military aircraft training missions. The geologic feature of Steamboat Rock holds special meaning to Native Americans and feature in many of The Colville Tribes traditional stories.

The remains of a well-engineered road can still be found in Northrup Canyon. The road was constructed up the south side of the canyon in the late 1800s. Stage coach and freight wagons between Almira and Bridgeport used the road. The Canyon is rich in history and was named for one of the original homesteaders.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared. Examples include an environmental assessment for the campground addition, rare plant and vegetation survey of the campground expansion areas, and State Parks' Historic

Properties Condition Assessment - [Appendix C](#): Listing of Steamboat Rock State Park resource inventories and other descriptive information, includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

Facilities: Steamboat Rock State Park has a bathhouse and concession building, four comfort stations, 2 vault toilets, a contact station, 100 utility sites (1 ADA compliant), 26 standard sites (2 ADA compliant), and a group camp. There are 56 picnic sites, 264 parking spaces, a play structure, a swim beach, 4 boat ramps, handling docks, 6 mooring buoys, 4 fish cleaning stations, and trails for hiking, mountain biking and horses. Public phones are at each camp area in the main park. It also has 2 residences, a 3-bay shop, and 3 sewer lagoon systems. The park is on the campsite reservation system.

Activities: Steamboat State Park offers many recreational activities including: boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, camping, horseback riding, sightseeing, waterskiing, scuba diving, wind surfing, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, ice fishing, kite flying, metal detecting, and relaxing. Hunting is available on adjacent lands managed by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Overnight</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	50,057	609,210	659,267
2002	48771	534569	583,340
2003	48,961	330,107	379,068
2004	48,528	329,753	378,381
2005	51,192	361,570	412,762

Interpretation: Interpretive programs are offered Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend. Park Ranger lead Junior Ranger programs are also available on summer weekends.

Staffing:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
Ranger 4	12
Ranger 3	12
Ranger 2 (2)	24
Park Aide (5)	21.5
C&M Project Specialist 1	12

Figure 1: Steamboat Rock State Park Vicinity Map

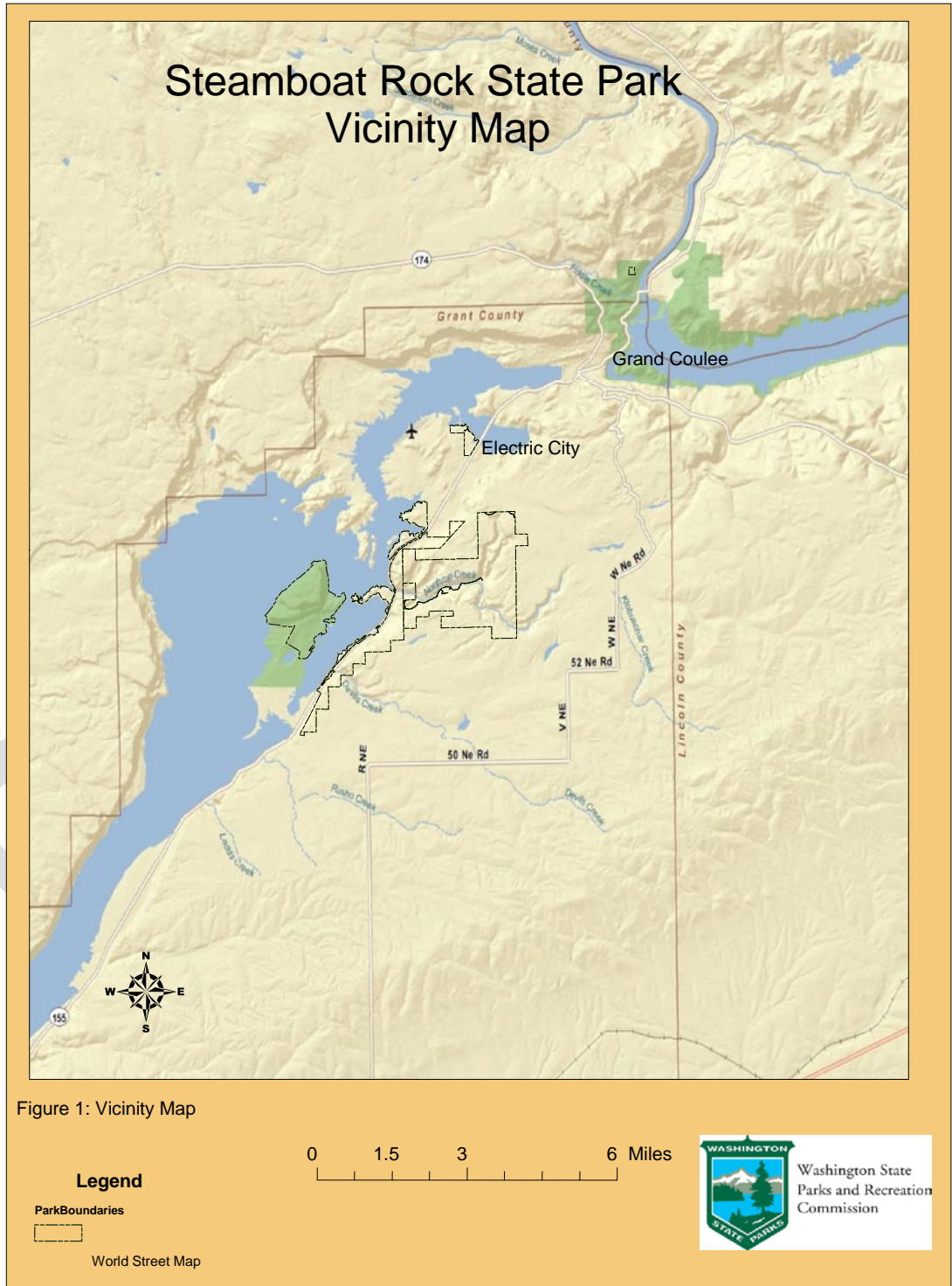


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Table 1. Summary of Steamboat Rock State Park Issues

<p>Recreational Resource Issues:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop a tree planting plan (page 17) ◆ Improve and evaluate formal trails (page 17) ◆ Expansion of trails on WDFW land (page 17) ◆ Evaluate Northrup Canyon trails, protect historic and natural areas (page 17) ◆ Develop trail plan for the park (page 17) ◆ Provide interpretive information on the park (page 18) ◆ Adding moorage with campground expansion (page 18) ◆ Boat use impact in lagoon (page 18) ◆ Define campsites to accommodate appropriate number of campers (page 18) ◆ Expand boat launch within capacity of lake (page 18) ◆ Utilize existing lawn for group activities (page 18) ◆ Create dog off-leash area (page 18) ◆ Contract with boat/canoe/kayak concessionaire (page 18) ◆ Expand parking and unloading area at equestrian area (page 18) ◆ Evaluate primitive, back-country camping at Northrup Canyon (page 18)
<p>Natural Resource Issues:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Determine milfoil quantities effecting facilities (page 18) ◆ Seed horse camp with native grasses (page 18) ◆ Evaluate wetland damage in Northrup Canyon (page 18) ◆ Address geese waste (page 18) ◆ Work to resolve mosquito issue (page 18)
<p>Cultural Resource Issues:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites (Page 19)
<p>Facilities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plan for additional camp sites (Page 19) ◆ Encourage use and improve access of current swimming facilities (Page 19) ◆ Expand moorage ◆ Improve group camp facilities ◆ Develop trail plan that improves campground layout and site privacy (Page 19) ◆ Include drought-tolerant plantings for new development (Page 19) ◆ Construct picnic shelter for community/large groups (Page 19) ◆ Evaluate ownership of Northrup Canyon Road (Page 19) ◆ Coordinate volunteer days for cleanup around lake (Page 19) ◆ Remove sand on boat launch during draw down (Page 19)

Facilities continued:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate ADA access for fishing and beach (Page 19) ◆ Evaluate ranger office space (Page 19) ◆ Develop new trail to provide direct route from campground to concession (Page 19) ◆ Expand recycling program (Page 19) ◆ Bring approach roads under parks management or joint management agreement with WDFW (Page 19) ◆ Evaluate development of house in Northrup as vacation house (Page 19) ◆ Remove ornamental vegetation (juniper)
Administrative Issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Work with other agencies to improve visitor safety (Page 20) ◆ Boat used by park staff is often in required by many other parks (page 20)

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SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

Steamboat Rock State Park is a significant recreation destination and is one of the highest revenue parks within the system. The CAMP planning process at Steamboat Rock State Park began in July 2008 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the Park Manager, Region Director, headquarters planning program representatives, and resource stewardship representatives. The planning team also consulted other agency technical specialists as needed.

Starting in October, 2008, the Steamboat Rock staff planning team held a series of public meetings and posted planning information on the project's website ([Table 2](#)), starting with an initial public workshop to gain some insight as to what issues currently face the park, and, in very general terms, what features are important to park stakeholders. Public participation and input was also encouraged by sending approximately 4,500 emails to park neighbors, local businesses, and people who had reserved campsites at the park in the last two years. About 400 people responded to this initial contact. Next, the team crafted a set of park objectives and two planning alternatives to help structure public input drafted from a summary of issues generated by public and staff input. Drawing on public input, the team then developed a set of preliminary (and final) recommendations that blended individual elements of the alternatives of natural versus recreation based outcomes. Issues are evaluated for consistency with policy and jurisdiction. Most of the public input on this project has come via email - workshops have been sparsely attended.

This document is an effort to capture the principle resource issues and suggested management approaches that were identified during the public and staff input sessions. This document has undergone extensive staff review and sign-off process prior to being accepted by the agency Deputy Director. 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.

Table 2: Key Public Workshops and Information Release Dates

Title/Purpose	Date	Location
Public workshops and announcements (2)	10/2008 & 8/2010	Town of Coulee Dam
Email	Various	
Public workshop comments and issue summary postings	Various postings	website
Steamboat Rock Management Objectives	7/2010	website
Planning process updates (4)	Various postings	website
Steamboat Rock planning alternatives	05/2010	website
Preliminary recommendations	8/2010	website
Final recommendations	9/2010	website

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

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

Steamboat Rock State Park Management Objectives

Natural Resources

- Monitor, protect and restore native plant and animal communities and geological features in coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, Indian tribes and interested groups

Cultural Resources

- Identify, monitor and protect Native American archeological sites and other cultural and historical resources associated with area land use
- Model responsible stewardship in the management of day to day operations

Recreational Resources

- Provide an array of high quality day use and overnight facilities and services that are compatible with natural and cultural resource management objectives
- Provide a full range of accessible park experiences and opportunities

Sustainability

- Identify and implement economically sustainable practices and actions that protect the environment and meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations
- Promote and demonstrate the responsible and wise use of public resources

Trail Management

- Routinely coordinate with user groups and agency staff to address ongoing trail network maintenance and safety needs and concerns
- Identify and reduce natural and cultural resource impacts resulting from trail use
- Develop and maintain effective orientation to trail network routes, rules and conditions
- Identify and maintain safe trail standards and conditions for all users

Interpretation and Outdoor Education

- Utilize interpretation as a tool to enhance visitor experience, understanding and stewardship of natural, historical, and cultural resources
- Provide year round interpretive and outdoor learning programming and opportunities

Community Partnerships

- Actively engage community participation and partner with stakeholders, including biking, hiking, and equestrian groups, to implement park management objectives
- Work with local and state agencies, tribal groups and non-profit organizations to support regional open space, biodiversity and watershed conservation efforts
- Recruit and manage a volunteer corps of park neighbors, users, and resource stewards to assist park staff in service and maintenance needs

Visitor Safety

- Provide and support coordination of law enforcement services
- Support coordination of local and regional emergency response systems

Park Enterprise

- Explore alternatives to increase overnight occupancy during non-peak use periods. Increase appropriate revenue opportunities.

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SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification:

An important part of the planning for Steamboat Rock State Park involves the zoning or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications are aligned along a spectrum ranging from low to high-intensity recreational uses and developments. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities to park visitors.

The agency's land classification system includes six classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural/Natural forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. Detailed definitions of each land classification are available from the agency on request (also see [Appendix A](#): for more information). Through critical analysis of natural and cultural resource inventories and evaluation of future recreational facilities needs, staff recommends that park lands be classified as shown in [Figure 2](#).

Long-Term Boundary:

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new aspect of park planning. In short, 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. This process not only considers whether an adjoining property would make a suitable addition, but also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or might appropriately be considered surplus to park needs. Including a privately owned property in a long-term boundary does not necessarily mean the agency wants to purchase it. It simply means that it would be in the park's best interest if the property were managed / maintained in a condition that complements development and operation of the park. Any of the following possibilities could apply:

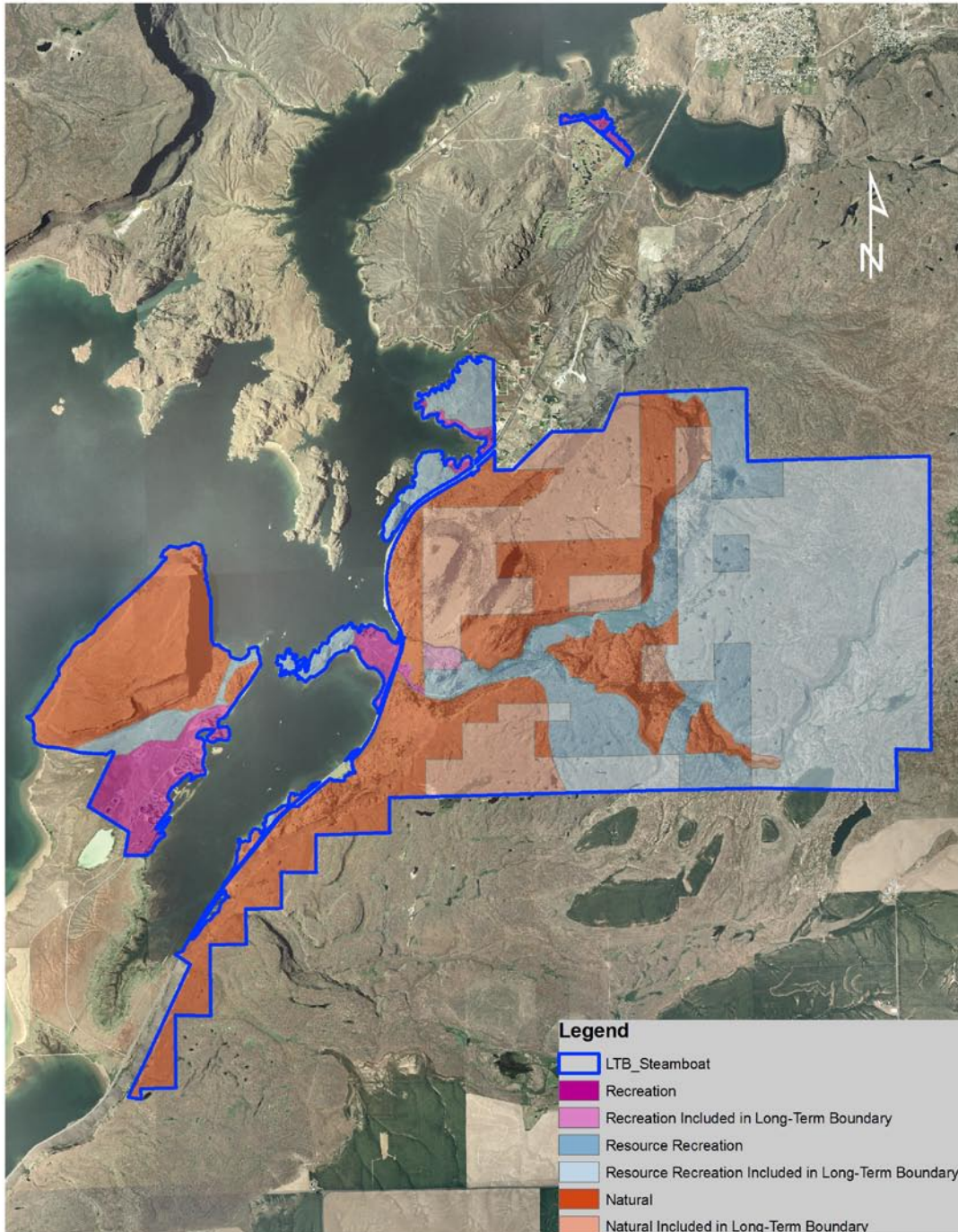
The agency might:

- seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal.
- solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features.
- readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property.
- consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- consider purchase of a property in fee.

[Figure 2](#) also delineates the parks' long-term boundary where darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership and lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership but desirable for long-term boundary inclusion. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

Figure 2: Steamboat Rock State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.

Steamboat CAMP - Land Class and Long Term Boundary



SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

This section of the document outlines the principle natural, cultural, and recreation / facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP planning process and suggests management approaches to address them (see tables below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve park staff working with regional stewardship, environmental, and planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the tribes, institutions of higher education, adjacent land-owners and interested citizens. All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies¹ governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

Readers should note that the issues presented below represent a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all the suggested management approaches in the short-term is not realistic. The issues should be seen as a "to do" list, but a list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Park Management Issues

Recreation Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Shade in the Campground:	Develop a tree planting plan that incorporates the new campground and has an emphasis on native trees.
Make more trails available and improve some of the existing ones:	<p>Improve and evaluate formal trails to avoid "social" trails being created. Expand trail system on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) land using a management agreement to utilize current roads that are being damaged by illegal use.</p> <p>More trail would encourage people to walk and bike and help with sustainability goals.</p> <p>Evaluate Northrup Canyon trails to continue with recreation and provide protection to important historic and natural areas.</p> <p>Develop a trail plan for the park.</p> <p>Include land in Long-term boundary where trail cuts across private property on South side of Northrup Canyon rim.</p>

¹ Specifically, for natural resources: Protecting Washington State Parks' Natural Resources – A Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item F-11, December 2004); and for cultural resources: Cultural Resources Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item E-1, October 1998 + three amendments).

More interpretive opportunities on trails:	Provide pamphlets and educational information on the park. Continue with interpretive signs for visitors. Tell the story of the Ice Age floods and the significance of Steamboat Rock.
Boats on beach: Boats on parts of the beach conflicted with some users	Phase 3 of the campground expansion will provide moorage to help lessen the severity of this issue.
Tent pad size:	Evaluate site restrictions and layout to provide reasonable sized tent pads or areas for campers.
Demand for boat launch exceeds capacity:	Work with other agencies to establish need for boat launches on Banks Lake.
Increase open lawn areas for group activities:	Utilize existing lawn areas rather than increase demands on water and resources. No net gain on lawn areas.
Create a dog off-leash area:	No off leash areas will be provided on parks land. WAC 352-32-060 requires dogs be on leash and under physical control at all times. At the time of this plan, State Parks has decided not to provide off leash areas.
Roads on west side of park are being used illegally:	Parks will retain public access to these roads. Work with WDFW to help protect area – incorporate as an issue into a comprehensive trail plan.
Boat/canoe/kayak concessionaire needed:	Parks will continue to evaluate opportunities for an on-site concession. Off-site concession currently rents boats and commercial use permits are available for these to operate in park.
Boat use will increase in lagoon adjacent to day use area when new campground is built:	Park manager to control access at certain times of the year to protect riparian area.
Improve horse trails in Northrup Canyon:	Continue to work with user groups and develop a comprehensive trail plan.
Primitive back country camping at Northrup Canyon:	Evaluate and possibly develop a plan to allow limited camping in designated areas. Limited permits i.e. 10 per year with guidelines for users April 15 th – June 1 st .

Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Aquatic weeds in lake:	Approximate quantities and locations of Milfoil in park facility areas needs to be evaluated – this could be done at next draw down.
Erosion of ground at horse camp:	Seed with native, drought-tolerant grasses. Look at other options for prevention of erosion.
Wetland damage in Northrup Canyon:	Evaluate if damage is ongoing or the result of historic use (i.e. grazing). Consider restoration options.
Noxious weeds in Northrup Canyon – (especially knapweed in previously cultivated areas):	Evaluate and map weed problem – find a way to access the area in front of homesteads. Apply treatments aerially or another way that allows access in hard to access areas. Plan for follow up and long term – identify options; burning, biological, aerial, goats or other.
Geese waste on lawn:	Addressed in the Parks integrated pest management plan.
Mosquitoes:	Continue to work with mosquito control board and other surrounding agencies to resolve this regional issue.

Impacts to area surrounding Northrup Canyon	Include in Long Term Boundary areas of rim to North (around Natural Area preserve), West to include Northrup Creek headwaters, and South (to complete an East / West boundary that will bring trails into parks management).
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Facilities	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Number of camp sites cannot meet demand:	Approximately 64-75 additional camp sites are in the construction stage.
Request for play structures and swimming pool:	Encourage use of current swimming facilities and make access to the play and swim areas easier with trails. Development of swimming pools is not consistent with the goals of parks.
Overnight moorage:	Moorage expansion is proposed in the future.
Improve group camp facilities:	Group camp location has changed- the new location needs some development and a water supply.
Campground layout and site privacy:	Any trail plan development should address the issue of encouraging people to not walk through camp sites – the proposed new moorage will also help with this issue. Water access locations will be defined.
Irrigation and grass:	Plans for new park include more sustainable drought tolerant plantings.
Picnic shelter:	Construct a picnic shelter for large groups and community use at the day use area.
Recycling program:	Look for grant money to expand recycling program.
Trash around Banks Lake:	Park staff have and will continue to coordinate with WDFW volunteer days to clean up around the lake (they mostly occur beyond the park boundaries).
Sand on boat launch :	Remove when possible
ADA access for fishing and beach:	Ongoing issue – the local rotary club has been working on this issue.
Park office capacity:	Evaluate option for ranger office space.
Concession location is too far from the campgrounds:	The proposed trail will provide a direct route from the campground to the concession. Another option would incorporate a concession or store with a new office at entrance.
Roads:	Roads will need some new paving in the near future. Work cooperatively with WDFW to manage road proactively.
Use of house in Northrup Canyon:	Explore possibility of use. Evaluate cost to develop as a vacation house – hike in only or other use such as volunteer steward location.
Ornamental vegetation:	Develop a vegetation plan. Remove juniper.

Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of Historic, Native American cultural and archaeological sites:	Secure archaeological clearance prior to any development activities. Continue to consult with tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park. State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.

Administrative	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Law Enforcement of water issues:	Work cooperatively with other agencies to improve visitor safety – provide education for water safety. Grant County Sherriff's office is the primary agency.
Park operations require staff to occasionally be on the water for maintenance and other aspects of operations – the current boat is old and limited in function – it is also shared by Eastern region parks:	Look at obtaining a park boat through grants or other funding.
Management of Crown Point Vista:	Dispose of the Crown Point Vista property by either transfer, sale or exchange.

SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans may include cultural resource management plans, integrated pest 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 ongoing process of creating new plans and revising exiting 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. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for Steamboat Rock State Park is included in [Appendix D](#): List of plans for Steamboat Rock State Park. The Glossary in [Appendix E](#): provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.