WENATCHEE CONFLUENCE AREA STATE PARKS MANAGEMENT PLAN

May 22, 2007

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 Wenatchee Confluence area state parks who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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WENATCHEE CONFLUENCE AREA STATE PARKS 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 the Wenatchee Confluence area state parks (Peshastin Pinnacles, Squilchuck, and Wenatchee Confluence).

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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 prepares 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 (Classification and Management Plan) Project. Modifications made to CAMP in recent years have resulted in 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 have been retained, including the land classification system, adopted by the Commission in 1995. 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 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. The document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

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

Section 2: Describes 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 toward addressing them.

Section 6: Lists other plans pertinent to this park.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system, 2) identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues, 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 to protect natural and cultural resources.

SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTIONS

Peshastin Pinnacles State Park, a 34 acre desert park featuring a group of sandstone slabs and spires called "the pinnacles", is located on Highway 2, fourteen miles west of Wenatchee. See Figure 1: Vicinity Map- Wenatchee Area State Parks. The park's climbable spires reach 200 feet into the air. Rocks and trails provide views of surrounding orchards, the Enchantment Mountain Range, and the Wenatchee River valley.

The park is named for its "pinnacles," or unique sandstone formations, and for the town of Peshastin, located three miles away. The area has been popular for rock climbing since the 1960s. In 1986, land owners closed the pinnacles to climbers for liability reasons. Later, the Trust for Public Land, a non-profit group, purchased and developed the site, then sold it to Washington State Parks.

Peshastin Pinnacles, a day-use park, offers a mile and a half of steep hiking trails. For rock climbers, slabs and spires vary from easy to difficult and require rock-climbing equipment. The park provides five unsheltered picnic tables and two vault toilets.

Peshastin Pinnacles is the site of an annual U.S. Army Tenth Mountain Division climbing event. Commercial Use permits are also issued for guided rock climbing.

Attendance:

Year	Overnight	Day use	Total
2002	0	85,928	85,928
2003	0	70,446	70,446
2004	0	21,662	21,662 **
2005	0	46,823	46,823
2006	0	24,736	24,736

**Park closed August- December due to wildfire damage.

Staffing: for entire Wenatchee Confluence area (Peshastin Pinnacles, Squilchuck, and Wenatchee Confluence).

Position	Staff Months
Park Ranger 4	12
Park Ranger 3	12
Park Ranger 2	24
C&M 1	12 (position scheduled to be filled in 2008)
Park Aide	31.5

Squilchuck State Park, located nine miles southwest of Wenatchee on the Squilchuck Canyon Road, is a 288-acre camping park covered with forests of fir and ponderosa pine. The park sits at an elevation of 4,000 feet. See Figure 1: Vicinity Map- Wenatchee Area State Parks. The park land was sold to the state in 1952 and was operated for a number of years by Wenatchee Valley College as a ski area. The ski lodge was constructed in 1953 and is now a rentable day-use heritage place popular for weddings and other group gatherings.

The park has one group camp that accommodates up to 160 people. There are also 20 tent spaces, one restroom and two showers. Squilchuck is open by appointment for groups and is also open for the general public on some winter weekends as staffing and weather conditions allow. Snowshoeing, sledding, cross country skiing, mountain biking, and equestrian activities are popular activities at the park.

Squilchuck hosts the annual Spurs and Spokes equestrian/biking event and the Wenatchee High School Future Farmers of America Forestry Championships.

Attendance:

Year	Overnight	Day use	Total
2002	4,301	3,881	8,182
2003	2,680	3,969	6,649
2004	1,876	5,063	6,939
2005	1,803	1,235	3,038
2006	1,824	2,889	4,713

Wenatchee Confluence State Park is a 197-acre year-round camping park at the confluence of the Wenatchee and Columbia rivers. Situated at the north edge of town, the park has two personalities. The North Confluence is urban and recreational, while the South Confluence is a wetland natural area. The park is owned by Chelan County Public Utility District #1 and operated by Washington State Parks.

Wenatchee Confluence is a popular place for swimming, water skiing, and respite from the hot sun. In addition to providing access to a variety of water-based activities, the park has shaded, grassy areas, 59 campsites, two basketball courts, softball, soccer and volleyball fields, a roped-off river swimming beach, a boat launch, a kitchen shelter, and walking access to the Horan Natural Area.

The park also hosts numerous annual community events, including Ridge to River, Wenatchee Duathon, Wenatchee Marathon, Sunrise Rotary Bike Ride, Wenatchee Valley Apple Cup (street rods), and the Wenatchee Kennel Club dog agility trials. Park Rangers also do community outreach interpretive programs upon request.

Attendance:

Year	Overnight	Day use	Total
2002	40,267	480,868	521,135
2003	41,972	303,610	345,582
2004	39,125	209,914	249,039
2005	36,053	209,080	245,133
2006	36,786	285,614	322,400

Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared. Appendix C: Listing of Wenatchee Area State Parks Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

Vicinity Map
Wenatchee Area State Parks

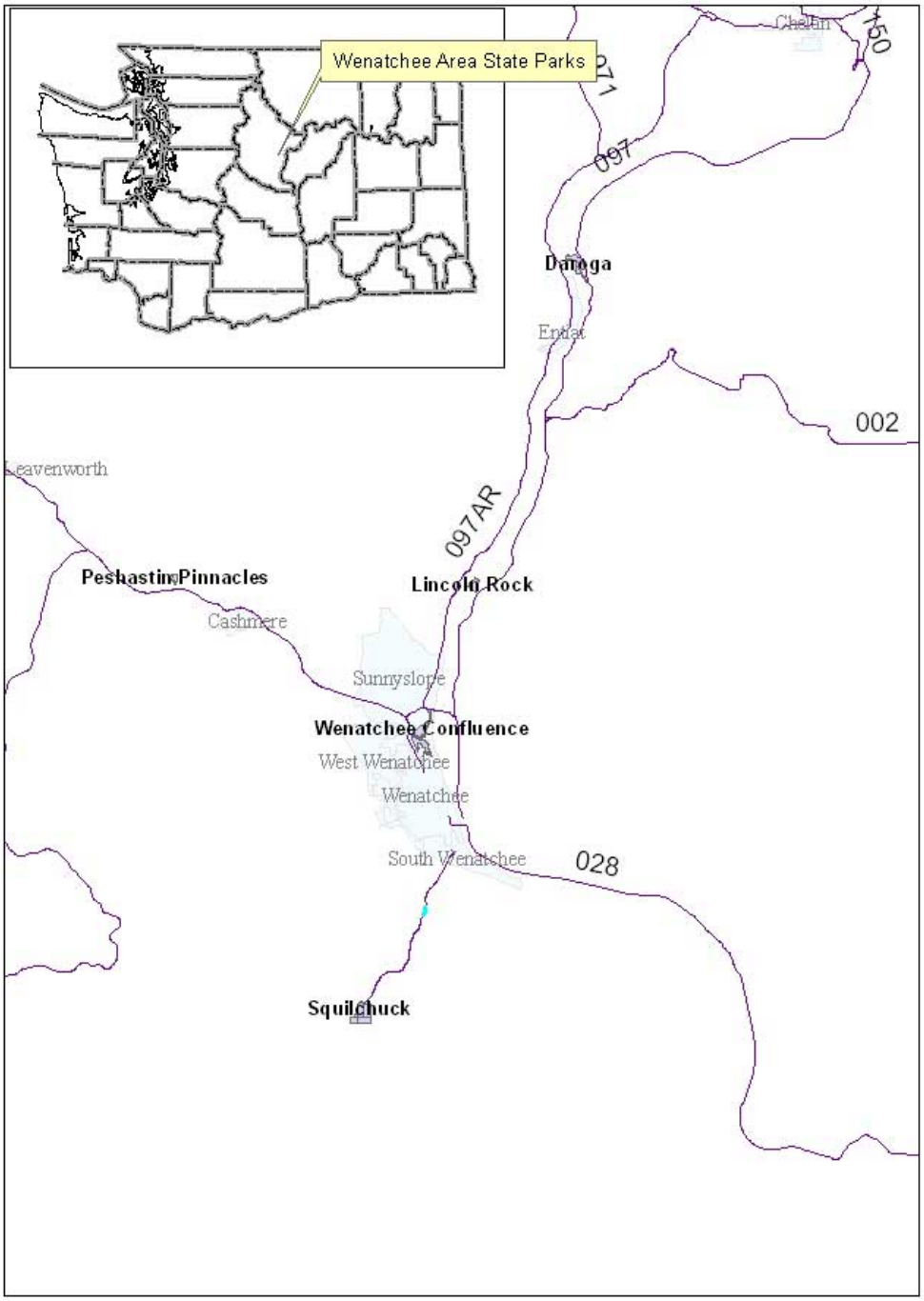


Table 1: Summary of Peshastin Pinnacles State Park Issues

Natural Resource Issues	♦ Protection of priority plant and animal species and habitat (page 22)
Recreation Resource Issues	♦ Expansion of visitor services and facilities and park interpretation (page 22) ♦ Maintenance of the permanent trail system (page 23)
Cultural Resource Issues	♦ Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites (page 23)
Administrative Issues	♦ Extension of the climbing season (page 23) ♦ Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives (page 23)

Table 2: Summary of Squilchuck State Park Issues

Natural Resource Issues	♦ Forest health and safety (page 23) ♦ Educational opportunities (page 23) ♦ Protection of wetlands (page 23) ♦ Protection of priority plant and animal species and habitat (page 23)
Recreation Resource Issues	♦ Expansion/improvement of visitor services and facilities (page 24) ♦ Trail maintenance (page 24)
Cultural Resource Issues	♦ Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites (page 25)
Administrative Issues	♦ Staffing (page 25) ♦ Administrative long-term boundary adjustment (page 25)

Table 3: Summary of Wenatchee Confluence State Park Issues

Natural Resource Issues	♦ Milfoil control (page 25) ♦ Goose control (page 25) ♦ Protection of wetlands (page 25) ♦ Protection of priority plant and animal species and habitat (page 25)
Recreation Resource Issues	♦ Expansion/improvement of visitor services and facilities (page 25) ♦ Recreation design- grounds improvements (page 26) ♦ Expansion of trail network (page 26)

	♦ Recreation design- campground improvements (page 26) ♦ Recreation design- boating improvements (page 26)
Cultural Resource Issues	♦ Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites (page 26)
Administrative Issues	♦ Long term facilities planning and maintenance (page 27) ♦ Management of Horan Natural Area (page 27) ♦ Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives (page 27)

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The CAMP planning process at the Wenatchee area state parks began in December 2005 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the Lincoln Rock area and Wenatchee Confluence area Park Managers, Region Manager, Eastern Region staff, Headquarters planning staff, and Chelan County Public Utility District #1 Recreation Coordinator. The planning team also consulted other agency technical specialists as needed.

Starting in February, 2006, the Wenatchee area staff planning team held public meetings and posted planning information on the project's website (Table 4), 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 3000 emails to park neighbors, local businesses, and people who had reserved campsites at the parks in the last two years. About 240 people responded to this initial contact. Next, the team crafted a set of park objectives and planning alternatives to help structure public input. Drawing on public input, the team then developed a set of preliminary (and final) recommendations that blended individual elements of the alternatives together. Most of the public input on this project has come via email- workshops have been sparsely attended.

This Management Plan is an effort to capture the principle resource issues, and suggested management approaches to address them, 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 4: Key Public Workshops and Information Release Dates

Title/Purpose	Date	Location
Public workshops and announcements (2)	2/06 and 12/06	Wenatchee
Public workshop comments and issue summary postings	Various postings	website
Wenatchee area Management Objectives	3/07	website
Planning process updates (4)	Various postings	website
Wenatchee area Planning Alternatives and Preliminary Recommendations	3/07	website
Final Recommendations	4/07	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 Wenatchee Confluence area state parks. Management objectives are outlined below.

Wenatchee Confluence Area Management Objectives

Peshastin Pinnacles State Park:

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:

- Promote the park's role as a vital resource for the local community and an active link between the community, climbing groups, and Washington State Parks. Peshastin Pinnacles staff will facilitate community events and activities in the park.
- Be aware of the potential positive and/or negative impacts of continued park development and management on adjacent property owners. All actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management and in cases of incompatible uses attempts should be made to resolve issues directly with neighbors as well as with close communication with local government officials.

Recreation:

- Provide access to the unique rock climbing opportunities offered on the sandstone slabs and spires called "the pinnacles." Also provide access to an inviting, well-maintained trail network and healthy trail-based recreation opportunities; and informative and educational orientation and interpretive information.
- Offer attractive, clean seasonal day-use accommodations that are compatible with the site resources, compliment the regional accommodation/hospitality market, and heighten the customers' recreation experience.

Financial Strategy:

- Develop high quality programs and facilities that encourage visitors to increase the time spent at the park.
- Provide services that meet public demands and enhance revenue production which are consistent with Washington State Parks' vision.
- Seek corporate and nonprofit partners that will help the park provide the kind of high quality facilities, services, and programs requested by the community and state park customers.

Natural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and interpret significant natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative and animal communities, associations and species; important wildlife corridors and habitat areas; and "the pinnacles."

- Apply best available management practices that provide for sustainability of natural resources.

Cultural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and appropriately interpret the key cultural resources of the park.

Park Boundary:

- Identify a long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors so that park visitors may have a quality experience.

Customer Service

- Strive for an excellent level of customer service as measured by customer feedback. Emphasize employee customer service and communication training, adequate staffing levels, and proper facilities and grounds maintenance and design.
- Provide outreach educational opportunities.
- Provide informative and educational orientation and interpretive information in a variety of locations: brochure racks, and bulletin boards.

Squilchuck State Park:

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:

- Work with adjacent property owners to formulate and implement solutions to common natural resource and recreation management problems.
- Promote the park's role as a vital resource for the local community and an active link between the community and Washington State Parks. Squilchuck staff will facilitate community events and activities in the park.
- Be aware of the potential positive and/or negative impacts of continued park development and management on adjacent property owners. All actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management and in cases of incompatible uses attempts should be made to resolve issues directly with neighbors as well as with close communication with local government officials.

Recreation:

- Develop Squilchuck into a major trail hub/base camp and access point for non-motorized trail users and work with local stakeholders to develop and preserve multi-use trail access and provide trail connections to the Colockum.
- Provide a variety of inviting, well-maintained year-round trails and healthy trail-based recreation opportunities, focusing on non-motorized activities such as hiking, biking, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing and ecological systems interpretation.

- Offer attractive, clean, affordable overnight accommodations (campsites and proposed convenience cabins) that are compatible with the site resources, compliment the regional accommodation/hospitality market, and support the non-motorized trail users' outdoor recreation experience.

Financial Strategy:

- Develop high quality programs and facilities that encourage visitors to increase the time spent at the park.
- Provide services that meet public demands and enhance revenue production which are consistent with Washington State Parks' vision.
- Seek corporate and nonprofit partners that will help the park provide the kind of high quality facilities, services, and programs requested by the community and state park customers.

Natural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and interpret natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative and animal communities, associations and species; important wildlife corridors and habitat areas.
- Implement a forest fuels reduction/vegetation management program to gradually return the forest environment to a safer, healthier pre-fire suppression condition.
- Apply best available management practices that provide for sustainability of natural resources.

Cultural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and appropriately interpret the key cultural resources of the park.

Facilities:

- The park will construct and maintain first-class facilities. To help attain this objective, an achievable plan for maintenance of the existing park facilities and development of the proposed facilities will be drafted.

Park Boundary:

- Identify a long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors so that park visitors may have a quality experience.

Customer Service

- Strive for an excellent level of customer service as measured by customer feedback. Emphasize employee customer service and communication training, adequate staffing levels, and proper facilities and grounds maintenance and design.

- Provide outreach educational opportunities.
- Provide informative and educational orientation and interpretive information in a variety of locations: brochure racks, and bulletin boards.

Wenatchee Confluence State Park:

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:

- Promote the park's role as a vital resource for the local community and an active link between the community and Washington State Parks. Wenatchee Confluence staff will facilitate community events and activities in the park.
- Be aware of the potential positive and/or negative impacts of continued park development and management on adjacent property owners. All actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management and in cases of incompatible uses attempts should be made to resolve issues directly with neighbors as well as with close communication with local government officials.
- Continue to work cooperatively with the Chelan County Public Utility District #1 on planning, funding, operational, and other issues.

Recreation:

- Provide an attractive welcoming site to access a variety of water-based activities, including swimming and boating.
- Provide a variety of inviting, well-maintained year-round trails and trail-based recreation opportunities on the Horan Natural Area trail system, internal park trails, and a portion of the Apple Capital Loop Trail, focusing on non-motorized activities such as hiking, biking, wildlife viewing and ecological systems interpretation
- Offer attractive, clean, affordable year-round overnight accommodations (campsites and possibly convenience cabins) that are compatible with the site resources, compliment the regional accommodation/hospitality market, and enhance the customers' outdoor recreation experience.
- Offer a high quality venue for events in a natural setting (e.g. weddings, receptions, and community events).

Financial Strategy:

- Develop high quality programs and facilities that encourage visitors to increase the time spent at the park.
- Provide services that meet public demands and enhance revenue production which are consistent with Washington State Parks' vision.
- Seek corporate and nonprofit partners that will help the park provide the kind of high quality facilities, services, and programs requested by the community and state park customers.

Natural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and interpret significant natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative and animal communities, associations and

species; important wildlife corridors and habitat areas, and an unusual, relatively undisturbed natural area adjacent to an urban area.

- Apply best available management practices that provide for sustainability of natural resources.

Cultural Resources:

- Protect, preserve, and appropriately interpret the key cultural resources of the park.
- Promote the park as a popular venue for the presentation of a variety of diverse multi-cultural events.

Facilities:

- The park will construct and maintain first-class facilities. To help attain this objective, an achievable plan for maintenance of the existing park facilities and development of the proposed facilities will be drafted (working closely with the PUD)

Park Boundary:

- Work cooperatively with the Chelan County PUD to seek opportunities to advance the long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors. Keep lines of communication open with adjacent property owners and seek funding if properties identified for acquisition in the park long-term boundary become available for purchase.

Customer Service

- Strive for an excellent level of customer service as measured by customer feedback. Emphasize employee customer service and communication training, adequate staffing levels, and proper facilities and grounds maintenance and design.
- Provide outreach educational opportunities.
  Provide informative and educational orientation and interpretive information in a variety of locations: park contact station, brochure racks, and bulletin boards.

SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification

An important part of the planning for the Wenatchee area parks 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. 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, 3, and 4.

Long-Term Boundary

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new and often misunderstood 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 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 private property in fee.
- Figure 2, 3, and 4 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: Peshastin Pinnacles State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.

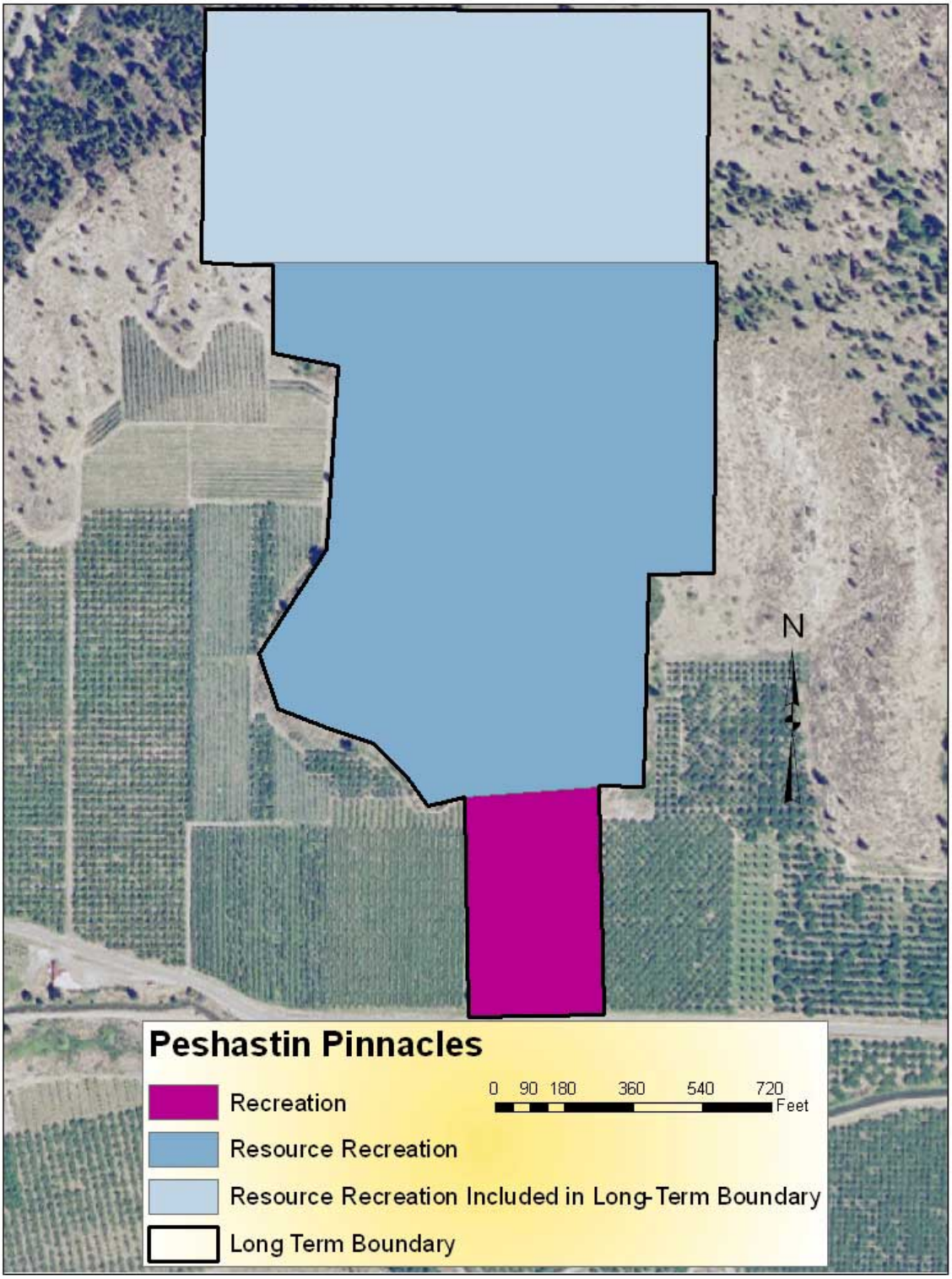


Figure 3: Squilchuck State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

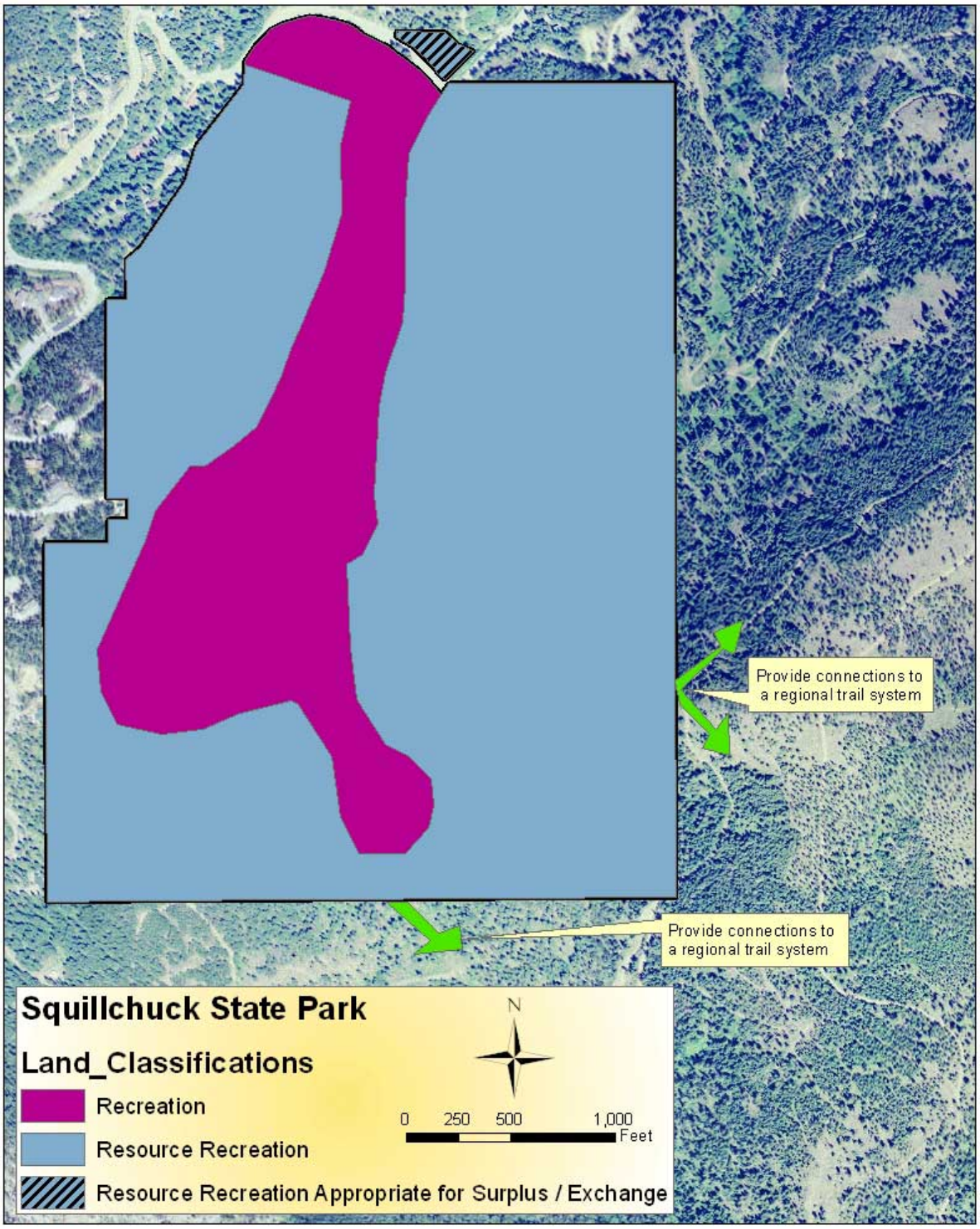
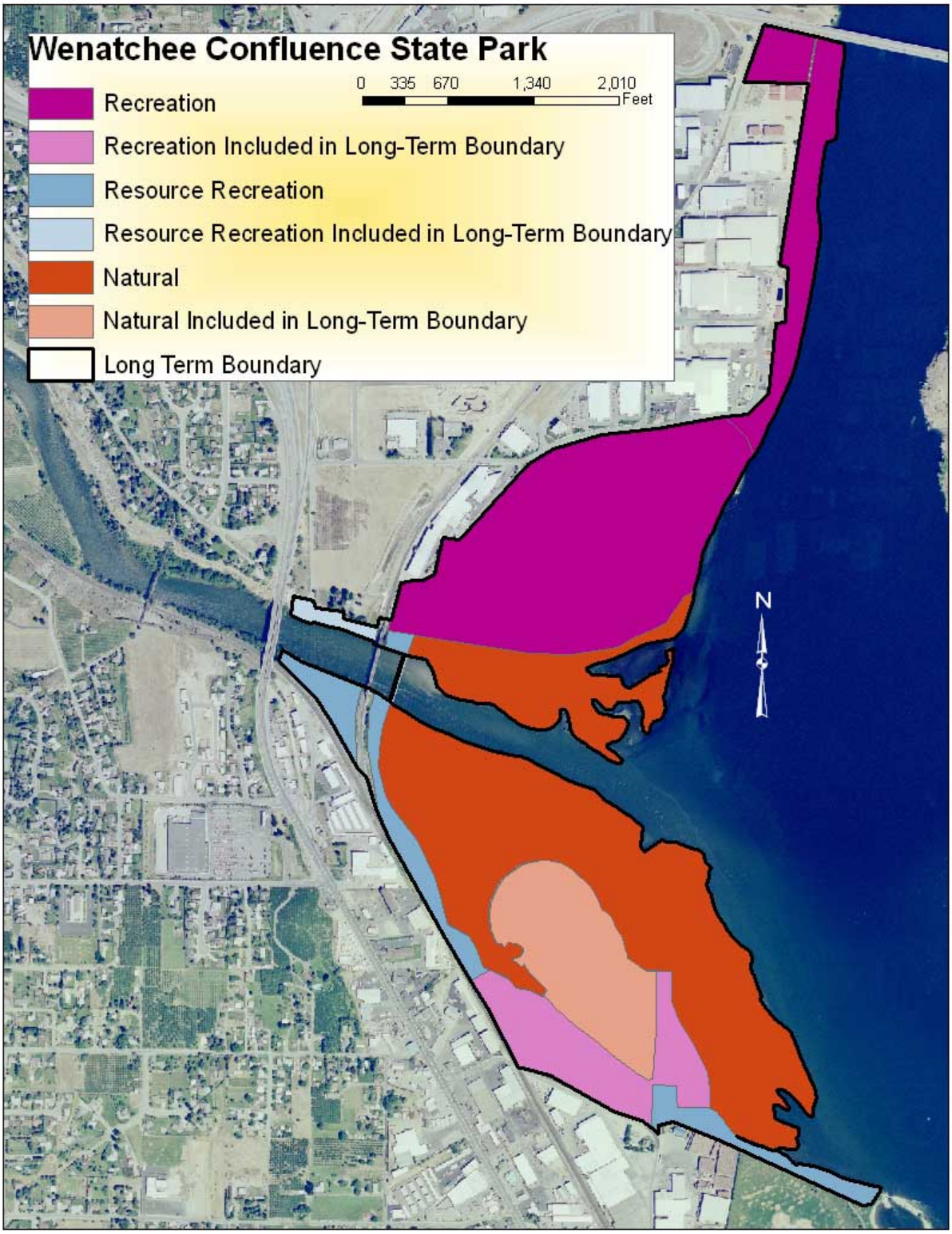


Figure 4: Wenatchee Confluence State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



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 suggested 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 four 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, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon), the tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens. All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies[1] 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 where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Table 5: Peshastin Pinnacles State Park Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Protection of priority plant and animal species and habitat	Minimize impacts on priority plant and animal species and habitat by giving consideration to locating trail systems and other recreation activities and facilities away from priority plants, animal species and habitat. Explore opportunities to mitigate unavoidable impacts and enhance habitat.

Recreation Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Expansion of visitor services and facilities and park interpretation	Construct a children's play area in picnic area, focusing on a bouldering/climbing wall. Install an interpretive display that educates the public on the significance of the Peshastin Pinnacles site. Examples of potential subject matter might include geology of the pinnacles,

[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).

	fire ecology (and/or the Fischer Fire that burned the area), and/or interpretation of the significance of the site to the local Native Peoples.
Maintenance of the permanent trail system	Park staff will explore options and partnerships to maintain the park trail system.

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

Administration	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Extension of the climbing season	Park staff will leave park open beyond the posted fall closing date and open the park before the posted opening date with available staff and volunteers as long as the weather and workload allows (possibly weekends and holidays only).
Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives	Acquire the 20 acre parcel adjacent to the north boundary of the park to act as a buffer between the park and potential residential development.

Table 6: Squilchuck State Park Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Forest health and safety	Work with Region Resource Stewardship Manager, Department of Natural Resources, Future Farmers of America, and Wenatchee Valley College to formulate and implement prescriptive management solutions to address forest fuel reduction/shaded fuel break, stand improvement, and pine bark beetle concerns.
Educational opportunities	Work with FFA and WVC to use Squilchuck as a "lab" for forest ecology classes.
Protection of wetlands	Any new trails or development will have as a priority the avoidance of wetlands. If unavoidable, design will minimize impacts on wetlands and then mitigate any unavoidable impacts.
Protection of priority plant and animal species and	Minimize impacts on priority plant and animal species and habitat by giving consideration to locating trail systems and other

habitat	recreation activities and facilities away from priority plants, animal species and habitat. Explore opportunities to mitigate unavoidable impacts and enhance habitat.

Recreation Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Expansion/improvement of visitor services and facilities	Develop Squilchuck into a major trail hub/connector and base camp for non-motorized trail users (e.g. mountain bikers, skiers, snowshoers, equestrians). Play an active role in the Stemilt Partnership Group and continue to work with adjacent property owners to preserve multi-use trail access and provide trail connections to the Colockum, to limit development that would degrade the recreational experience of park visitors, and to develop a comprehensive trail plan for the area. Develop a master facilities plan that will include new day use facilities, trailhead facilities, new non-motorized multi-use trails (especially at south and west ends of park), and improvement of existing trails. Consistent with any approved plan: 1. Seek funding for equipment and staffing to fund groomed cross-country ski trails. 2. Expand winter recreation visitor services, such as ranger and volunteer-lead snowshoe hikes. 3. Develop equestrian facilities (e.g. “highlines”, corrals, water troughs). 4. Construct up to five cabins. 5. Construct picnic shelter. 6. Convert standard campsites to utility sites (with water and electric). Short parking pads will result in setting recreational vehicle length restrictions. 7. Renovate lodge. 8. Upgrade comfort stations. While pursuing funding for development of a master facilities plan, complete and implement interim trails plan. Repair water lines leading from reservoir (which is fed by natural springs) and use water system for irrigation of the upper end of the park and fire protection. (PUD presently provides domestic water). Form partnerships with landowners and user groups to assist with master facilities plan development.
Trail maintenance	Form partnerships with landowners and user groups to accomplish needed trail maintenance.

Cultural Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendation**
Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites	Consult with tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park prior to any development activities. Assemble park oral history. State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.

Administration	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendations**
Staffing	Park staff will work with Region HQ to find a way to provide staffing levels sufficient to allow Squilchuck to be open and operate on a regular basis.
Administrative long-term boundary adjustment	Exchange or sell the small property across the county road from the park entrance. The property is unsuitable for development and surplus to the park's needs.

Table 7: Wenatchee Confluence State Park Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendation**
Milfoil control	Support PUD milfoil eradication efforts.
Goose control	Employ a range of goose control methods (e.g. spraying extract on lawn areas, dog harassment, and new methods as additional research information becomes available).
Protection of wetlands	Any new trails or development will have as its first priority the avoidance of wetlands. If unavoidable, design will minimize impacts on wetlands and then mitigate any unavoidable impacts.
Protection of priority plant and animal species and habitat	Minimize impacts on priority plant and animal species and habitat by giving consideration to locating trail systems and other recreation activities and facilities away from priority plants, animal species and habitat. Explore opportunities to mitigate unavoidable impacts and enhance habitat.

Recreation Resources	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendation**
Expansion/improvement of visitor services and facilities	Replace/add playground equipment (some playground equipment and a rock climbing wall are identified to be added as part of the Ice Age Floods project). Construct amphitheater for interpretive programs.

	Expand contact station hours.
Recreation design-grounds improvements	Develop an arbor plan for the park, identifying long-term plant objectives, including species types, densities, and age classes. Replace older specimens and plant new ones consistent with the arbor plan. As per the arbor plan, establish and/or retain as much vegetative screening between campsites as possible.
Expansion of trail network	Support efforts by Port of Chelan County and PUD to construct a multi-use trail link from Old Station businesses to Apple Capital Loop Trail. Relocate a short section of the Loop Trail east from Hawley Road (to behind the PUD shops).
Recreation design-campground improvements	Upgrade utility sites to 50 amp or current standards and work with PUD on funding options for associated electrical upgrades (service panels, transformers, etc). Install RV power hookups in group area. Add more overnight accommodations (possibly including up to 6 cabins- depending on demand). PUD plans also call for up to 20 additional campsites in field south of group area). Construct community building near park entrance to provide social gathering place and a laundromat for visitors. Construct kitchen shelter in group camp area. Renovate comfort stations (e.g. wing walls, showers, benches). Modify campsites to allow an adequate turning radius for large RV's. Provide ADA access to beach. Improve soccer field drainage.
Recreation design- boating improvements	Develop a non-motorized boat take-out area on Wenatchee River.

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

Administration	
Issue	**Preliminary Management Recommendation**
Long term facilities planning and maintenance	Develop a Facilities Master Plan. Work closely with PUD on funding options for maintenance, grounds, and facilities improvements listed above.
Management of Horan Natural Area	Draft a management plan that addresses issues unique to the natural area, such as beaver problems, tree management, viewing station locations, trails management, and a proposed interpretive/learning center.
Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives	Include the Hawley Street Chelan County PUD shops property into the park management area to develop a day-use picnic area. Include the “old orchard” property, north of the Chelan County PUD shops, into the park management area, to add to the Horan Natural Area. Include the private property, east of the old orchard property, into the park management area to build an environmental education/interpretive center, with support from Wenatchee Valley College, Chelan County PUD, and possibly other partners. Include the narrow strip of property on the north side of the Wenatchee River (just upstream from the railroad bridge) into the park management area to allow for the construction of a non-motorized boat take-out area.

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 with all park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for the Lincoln Rock area state parks is included in Appendix D: List of plans for Lincoln Rock Area State Parks. The Glossary in Appendix E provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Washington Administrative Code Establishing 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	State Parks Recreation 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.	State Parks Recreation Areas are to respond to the human need~~s~~ 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.	State Parks Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Recreation Areas 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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines
Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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 Resource Recreation Areas 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 Resource Recreation Areas 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 Resource Recreation Areas 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	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Area 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.	State Parks Heritage Area 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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	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: (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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves	State Parks 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.

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: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

The seven basic principles used in the CAMP Project to ensure the long-term value of the end product to both the agency and the public stakeholders:

1) **Park management plans use a statewide format:** For efficiency and consistency among park management plans, State Parks has standardized management plans to include information that is applicable throughout the agency and a standard format for presenting park-specific information.

2) **Members of the public participate in development of park management plans.** Directly involving park stakeholders in producing and revising plans fosters better understanding of how their particular interests fit into the larger resource management context, while also giving them a stake in the plan's success. Public constituencies should be encouraged to participate in management planning both during the initial CAMP planning process and thereafter during annual open house meetings at the park.

3) **Park managers and park staff play an integral role in producing and revising park management plans.** Participation by park staff in planning is an essential part of ensuring that staff responsible for implementing this plan has a vested interest in making it succeed.

4) **Park management plans are the primary documents for communicating park resource management information.** Plans should be written to communicate clearly and concisely stewardship-related issues -- and the steps the agency should take to resolve them -- to the rest of the agency and to the public.

5) **Key administrative functions are incorporated into the park management planning process.** To ensure that park management plans are kept up to date, a process for proposing and justifying park capital and operating program requests has been incorporated into the management planning process.

6) **The Director approves park management plans.** Park management planning is an on-going process and plans should never be considered finished. Plans should however be considered "mature", ready to be published, and acted upon when they have been reviewed by the agency and approved by the Director or his/her designee.

7) **The review and approval process for future plan revisions will remain flexible.** After initial park management plans have been approved subsequent environmental, social, and political changes will necessitate that plans be revised. To ensure that revisions don't become mired in lengthy full agency review, a variable level approval process should be used. Staff at each level of the agency – park, region, division, and directorate -- must make a critical judgement as to whether a proposed plan revision requires review and approval at the next higher level.

APPENDIX C: LISTING OF WENATCHEE CONFLUENCE AREA STATE PARKS RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

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

Title	Author	Date	Location
Rare Plant and Vegetation Survey of Wenatchee Area Parks. Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington	Smith, H.M. IV, P.H. Morrison and D. Visalli	2005	
Priority Habitats and Species Program http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.	2006	
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Cultural Resources Management Policy	Cultural Resources Working Group	1998	

APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR WENATCHEE CONFLUENCE AREA STATE PARKS

List of all known plans for the Wenatchee Confluence area state parks. This table will be updated as plans required by CAMP are written.

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
Interpretive Plan	12/2005	Region	Park Eastern Region Resource
Integrated Pest Management Plan	2003-2007	Region	M Drive

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Agency Policy/Procedure - One-time statement of administrative rules or procedures that apply to more than one park, e.g., Commission Policy, Administrative Policy/Procedure, Directive, Memorandum of Understanding, etc. (adopted by various levels of the agency).

Agency Program - Response to an issue identified in all or most parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the headquarters level. Examples include the following agency-level programs: Resource Stewardship, Lands, Environmental, Planning, Engineering, Contracts/Concessions, Interpretation, Law Enforcement, ELC, WCC, Volunteer, Boating, Winter Recreation, Central Reservations, Park Fees, Public Affairs, etc..

Capital Agency Staff Project - Proposal for a large-scale capital project (more than approximately $20,000) in response to an issue. Examples include, request for preparation of a park master plan, major facility renovation, and acquisition of in-holdings/additional property (may include additional staff as an "operating impact").

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - Response to an issue that requires on-going monitoring and adaptive management of a specific natural, cultural, or recreational resource. The LAC system monitors specific resource attributes that are indicative of the overall condition of a resource at issue and sets standards beyond which the condition of a resource is no longer acceptable. Should the condition of a resource exceed a pre-determined standard, specific management actions are prescribed in an effort to improve the condition to within the acceptable range.

Other Park Plans - Subordinate plans developed to express, in greater detail, management of specific park resources, administration, or facility development (e.g., Bald Eagle management plans, business plans, and site plans).

Park Land Classification - Zoning that sets the desired intensity and extent of recreational uses and facilities for specific areas within a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Master Plan - Plan that sets policy base and guides long-term capital development of a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Policy - One-time statement of a rule in response to an issue that either regulates public activities or guides future management activities.

Park Program - Response to an issue that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the park level. Examples include wildfire prevention/suppression, watershed management, marine resource management, cultural resource management, visitor safety/law enforcement, volunteers, court probation workers, etc.

Park Staffing Plan - Response to an issue that requires changes to the allocation of staff time or areas of staff responsibility. Additional staff allocation is *usually* requested as part of "operating impacts" associated with capital projects, property acquisition, or in response to legal mandates.

Planned Maintenance Project - Proposal for a maintenance project (less than approximately $20,000) or an agency staff project in response to an issue. Examples include small renovation projects, regularly scheduled facilities maintenance, requests for hazard tree removal, and requests for assistance in preparation of park-level plans.

Regional Program - Response to an issue identified in several parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the region level (e.g., Eastern Region Noxious Weed Control Program).

WAC (Washington Administrative Code) - Rules and regulations developed by state agencies at the direction of the legislature, governing administration of programs for which the legislature has appropriated funds. Most WACs approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission are codified in Title 352 WAC.