# Upper Cowlitz Area State Parks Management Plan

Adopted

April 29, 2010





#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

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

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# Upper Cowlitz Area State Parks Management Plan

# Certificate of Adoption

The signatures below certify the adoption of this plan by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the Upper Cowlitz Area State Parks.

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Date

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#### **PREFACE**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 119 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.

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 Planning. 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). 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 park users, nearby community, State Parks staff and others in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become. This plan is intended to focus efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to improve 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 OF PLANNING PROCESS**

The Upper Cowlitz Area state parks provide quality outdoor recreational and interpretive opportunities, while preserving significant resources located within the Cowlitz watershed in southwest Washington State. The development of the Upper Cowlitz Area Classification and Management Plan began in December of 2008 with assembly of an interagency planning team comprised on park, region and other specialized staff. Public outreach was extensive. The planning team sent correspondence to park neighbors, visitors, and other stakeholders. Letters were sent to local Native American Tribes, local governments, and elected officials. Six public workshops were conducted to solicit public input on the identification of management issues, to explore a range of management and land classification alternatives, and to present preliminary land classification and management recommendations that led to the contents of this plan.

#### **PROJECT PURPOSE**

This document describes how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources. The purpose of this park resource management document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system; 2) identify park-level natural, cultural, and recreation and facility management issues; and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues (see Tables 1-9).

This plan is divided into five sections, with several appendices, and is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Area Description: Provides a brief overview of the Upper Cowlitz Area state parks including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Park Planning Process: Describes the public process that led to this Classification and Management Plan (CAMP).
- Section 3: *Management Objectives*: Outlines management objectives established for the Upper Cowlitz Area.
- Section 4: Long-Term Boundaries, Land Classifications and Management Issue Approaches: Describes each park's land classification (management zoning) and long-term park boundary, as well as lists of natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines of general approaches toward addressing them.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this resource management planning process and the future management of the upper Cowlitz area state parks.

# Table 1 Summary of Lewis and Clark State Park Issues

Lewis and Clark State Park
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of natural plant and animal communities
Impacts of horse use
Wading pool maintenance and operation
Boone Creek salmon restoration
Cultural Resource Issues
Protection of archaeological sites/Cultural Resource Management
Preservation of the Cowlitz Trail Corridor
Preservation of CCC structures, feature, and landscapes
Former DNR bunk house
Interim (1981-85) Mt. St. Helens interpretive site and facilities
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues
ADA access
Development and renovation of day use facilities
Boundary management
Development and enhancement of overnight facilities
Trail Management
Renovation of administrative facilities
Interpretation

Table 2 Summary of Jackson House State Park Issues

Jackson House State Park
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of natural plant and animal communities
Natural gas lease
Cultural Resource Issues
Protection of archaeological sites
Maintenance of existing Jackson House structure
Historic landscape management
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues
Overnight facilities
Development of day use facilities
Administrative facilities
Interpretation

Table 3 Summary of Matilda Jackson State Park Issues

Matilda Jackson State Park
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of natural plant and animal communities
Natural gas lease
Cultural Resources Issues
Cowlitz Trail
Historic markers
Protection of archaeological sites
Recreation and Administrative Resources Issues
Covered shelter
Pit Toilet
Water utilities

Table 4 Summary of Ike Kinswa State Park Issues

Ike Kinswa State Park
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of natural plant and animal communities
Invasive species management
Sustainability-Waste Management
Shoreline management
Cultural Resource Issues
Protection of archaeological sites
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues
ADA access (including fishing access)
Development and renovation of day use facilities
Trail management (including equestrian)
Development and renovation of overnight facilities
Reservation system
Concessionaire
Boat speed regulation
Development and renovation of administrative facilities
Interpretation
Partnerships

Table 5 Summary of Packwood State Park Property Issues

Packwood Property
Centennial 2013 Vision
Finding of non consistency with Centennial 2013 Vision
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of plant and animal communities
Identification ad preservation of Critical Areas
Shoreline management
Cultural Resource Issues
Protection of archaeological and historic sites
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues
Boundary management
ADA access
Trail management
Overnight facilities  Day use facilities
Hunting
Interpretation
interpretation

# Table 6 Summary of Tilton River State Park Property Issues

Tilton River Property	
Centennial 2013 Vision	
Finding of non consistency with Centennial 2013 Vision	
Natural Resource Issues	
Protection of plant and animal communities	
Flooding	
Cultural Resource Issues	
Protection of archaeological sites	
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues	
Fishing access	
Parking	

# Table 7 Summary of Seaquest State Park Issues

Seaquest State Park
Natural Resource Issues
Protection of natural plant and animal communities
Protection of significant wetland communities and habitats
Forest health and vegetation management
Cultural Resource Issues
Protection of archaeological sites
Seaquest homestead
Silver Lake Logging Company railroad grade
Recreational Resource and Facility Issues
Development and renovation of day use facilities
Trail management
Water access
Boundary management
Development and renovation of overnight facilities
Development and renovation of administrative facilities
Partnerships
Interpretation

Table 8 Summary of Mount St. Helens Visitor Center Issues

Mount St. Helens Visitor Center
Visitor and Interpretive Services Issues
ADA access
Silver Lake Interpretive Trail
Public fishing access
Exhibit renovation
Day use facilities
Potentially historic structures and landscapes
Landscaping and grounds maintenance
Maintenance and preservation of existing interpretive facilities
Concessionaire

Table 9 Washington State Heritage Markers

Washington State Highway Heritage Markers
Monticello Convention Heritage Marker
Cowlitz Landing Heritage Marker
Cowlitz Mission Heritage Marker

#### **SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION**

The Upper Cowlitz Area is comprised of seven state park properties (see Figure 1):

- Lewis and Clark
- Jackson House
- Matilda Jackson
- Ike Kinswa
- Packwood (undeveloped)
- Tilton River (undeveloped)
- Seaquest (including the Mount St. Helens Visitor Center unit)

In addition, three heritage site markers are located in the Area:

- Monticello Convention
- Cowlitz Landing
- Cowlitz Mission

This section briefly describes in general terms the political, operational, and parkspecific factors within the upper Cowlitz area state parks.

## **Political Factors**

Legislative Districts (as of April 2010)

Two State Legislative Districts are located within the upper Cowlitz area state parks.

# Jackson House, Matilda Jackson, Lewis and Clark, Ike Kinswa, and the Packwood and Tilton River state properties

20 <sup>th</sup> Legislative District				
Senator	Representative	Representative		
Dan Swecker	Gary Alexander	Richard DeBolt		

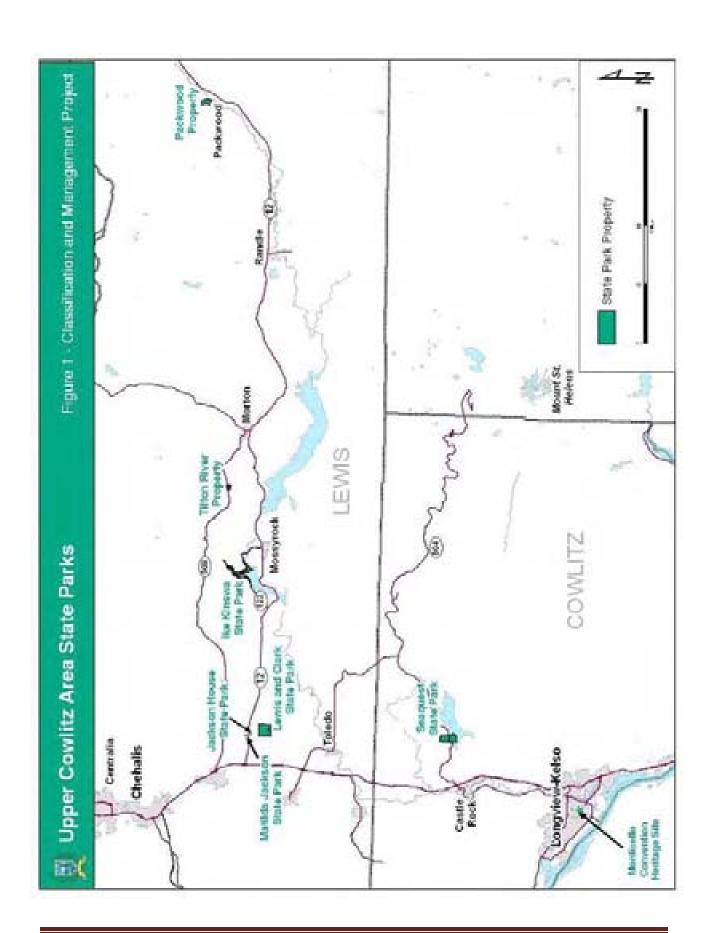
#### **Seaguest State Park**

18 <sup>th</sup> Legislative District			
Senator	Representative	Representative	
Joseph Zarelli	Jaime Herrera	Ed Orcutt	

## **Local Jurisdictions**

Lewis County		
Commissioner Lee Grose, Chairman	Commissioner Ron Averill	
Commissioner P.W. "Bill" Schulte		

Cowlitz County		
Commissioner George Raiter, Chairman	Commissioner Kathleen Johnson	
Commissioner Axel Swanson		



# **Operational Factors**

# **Staffing Levels**

Following are the current staffing levels for the upper Cowlitz area state parks:

#### **Lewis and Clark Unit**

This unit includes operation of Lewis and Clark, Jackson House and Matilda Jackson state parks, maintenance of the Cowlitz Landing and Mission heritage markers, as well as the hub of supervision for the upper Cowlitz area.

Position	Duty Station	Staff Months
Ranger 4 (Area Manager)	Area-wide	12.00
Ranger 3	Lewis and Clark	12.00
Construction and	Area-wide	12.00
Maintenance Lead		
Ranger 1	Lewis and Clark	12.00
Office Assistant	Lewis and Clark	12.00
Park Aide (3 positions)	Lewis and Clark	seasonal

#### Ike Kinswa Unit

This unit includes operation of Ike Kinswa State Park and the Packwood and Tilton River state properties.

Position	<b>Duty Station</b>	Staff Months
Ranger 3	Ike Kinswa	12.00
Ranger 2	Ike Kinswa	12.00
Park Aide (5 positions)	Ike Kinswa	seasonal

#### **Seaguest Unit**

This unit includes operation of Seaquest State Park, and maintenance of the Monticello Convention Heritage Marker.

Position	Duty Station	Staff Months	
Ranger 3	Seaquest	12.00	
Ranger 2	Seaquest	12.00	
Construction and	Seaquest	12.00	
Maintenance Lead			
(Apprentice)			
Park Aide (5 positions)	Seaquest	seasonal	

#### Mount St. Helens Unit

This unit includes operation of the Mount St. Helens-Silver Lake Visitor Center and outdoor interpretive trails.

Position	Duty Station	Staff Months
Parks Interpretive Specialist	MSHVC	12.00
Parks Interpretive Specialist	MSHVC	12.00
Park Aide (3 positions)	MSHVC	seasonal

# Park Specific Factors

Each state park property within the upper Cowlitz area has a unique set of natural, cultural and recreational resources. Following is a general description of each property.

#### **Lewis and Clark State Park**

Lewis and Clark is a 622-acre state park located on Jackson Highway approximately one mile south of its intersection with U.S. Route 12. The park is located in a well established traveling corridor. In the mid 1800s, the Cowlitz Trail, a northern spur of the Oregon Trail, passed through the park landscape. In later years, the Pacific Highway (Old Highway 99) automobile route was developed and included the portion of the Jackson Highway that runs through the park. By 1922, the rapid harvest of old-growth timber along the auto corridor led the State Lands Commissioner to set aside 520 acres of remaining lowland old-growth forest as a state park.

The park was developed originally as a modern auto camping park in the mid 1920s. However, during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the park was selected as a location for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). As a result, the National Park Service designed, and the CCC constructed, many of the rustic-style campground, day use and administrative facilities found in the park today. More changes came to the park in the wake of the Columbus Day Storm of 1962, which destroyed or damaged many park structures. It took several years to repair, replace and reopen the park to the public.

#### **Park Facilities**

Picnic Sites/Tables	Yes
Covered Picnic Shelter	Yes, (3)
Restrooms with Showers	1
Restrooms without	5
Showers	
Standard Campsites	25
Utility Campsites	9
Cabins or Yurts	No
Group Camp	Yes, (2)
Horse campsites	5
Group Retreat Center	Yes
Rental	
Community Center Rental	Yes

Park Office	Yes	
Park Shop	Yes	
Staff Residence	Yes, (2)	
Park Host Sites	Yes	
Sewage Dump Station	Yes	
Boat Launch	No	
Boat Moorage	No	
Miles of Hiking Trail	~ 8 miles	
Amphitheater	Yes	
Playfield	Yes	
Other—CCC Wading Pool		

#### **Day-Use Visitation**

Based on data collected from park day-use attendance records from 1987 through 2007, the estimated average day-use attendance at Lewis and Clark State Park was 134,502. It should be noted that from January 2003 through April 2006 an agency parking fee program was in effect.

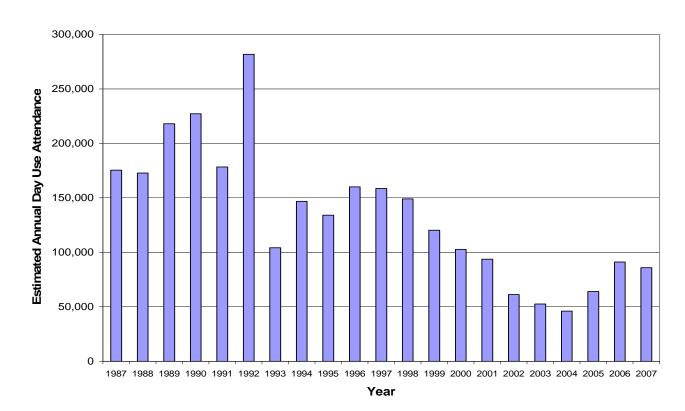


Figure 2 - Lewis and Clark State Park - Estimated Annual Day-Use Attendance (1987-2007)

#### **Jackson House State Park**

Jackson House is a 1.38-acre state park located approximately 500 feet south of the intersection of the Jackson Highway with U.S. 12 (Mary's Corner). The majority of the park was established from a land donation from A. Donahoe in 1915. Today, Jackson House is now one of the oldest state parks in the system.

The site was originally the home of John R. and Matilda Jackson who built the first American pioneer home north of the Columbia River here in 1845. The Jackson home served several vital functions during the early days of settlement in the region. The original log cabin home served as post office, grocery store, tavern, voting place, and in 1850 as a courtroom for the U.S. District Court. The park is operated as a heritage site with outdoor and indoor interpretive exhibits.

#### **Park Facilities**

Picnic Sites/Tables	3
Covered Picnic Shelter	No
Restrooms with Showers	No
Miles of Hiking Trail	< 1 mile
Amphitheater	No

Park Office	No	
Park Shop	No	
Staff Residence	No	
Park Host Sites	No	
Other—Home site on National		
Historic Register (1/1974)		

#### **Day-Use Attendance**

Based on data collected from park day-use attendance records from 1987 through 2007<sup>1</sup>, the estimated average day-use attendance at Jackson House State Park was 6,334. It should be noted that from January 2003 through April 2006 an agency parking fee program was in effect.

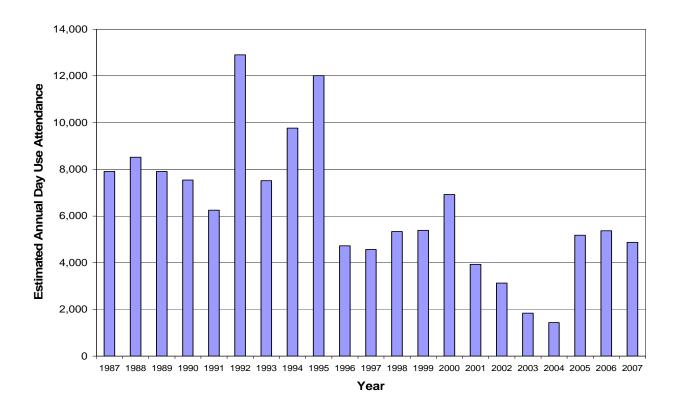


Figure 3 - Jackson House State Park - Estimated Annual Day-Use Attendance (1987-2007)

#### Matilda Jackson State Park

Matilda Jackson is a 5 acres day use park located on Jackson Highway less than one mile north of Jackson House State Park. The park land was donated by Matilda Jackson's daughter Audre Ware in 1917 as a comfort station along the "National Park Highway". During the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed a covered shelter and made other park improvements. The site was determined to be non-consistent with the 2013 Centennial Vision.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission attendance database.

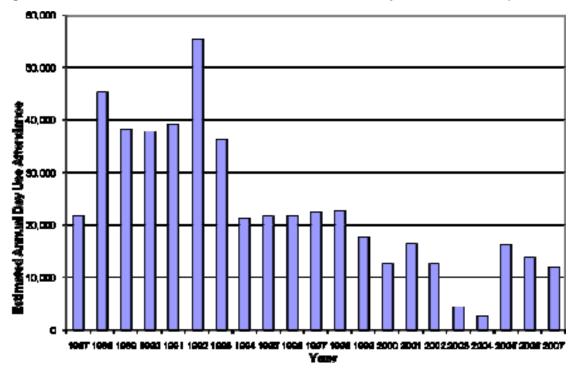
#### **Park Facilities**

Picnic Sites/Tables	3	Park Office	No
Covered Picnic Shelter	Yes	Park Shop	No
Restrooms with Showers	No	Staff Residence	No
Restrooms without	No	Park Host Sites	No
Showers			
Miles of Hiking Trail	< 1 mile	Other—Water utilities do exist	

#### **Day-Use Attendance**

Based on data collected from park day-use attendance records from 1987 through 2007<sup>2</sup>, the estimated average annual day-use attendance at Matilda Jackson State Park is 23,436. It should be noted that from January 2003 through April 2006 an agency parking fee program was in effect.

Figure 4 — Matilda Jackson State Park — Estimated Annual Day-Use Attendance (1987-2007)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission attendance database.

#### Ike Kinswa State Park

Ike Kinswa is a 457-acre state park located on State Route 122 approximately 4 miles from U.S. Route 12. The majority of the park, approximately 385 acres, is owned by the City of Tacoma – Power Utility and leased to Washington State Parks. The park offers 46,000 feet (8.7 miles) of shoreline access to Mayfield Lake, the central feature of the park. Mayfield Lake is a reservoir established by the construction of Mayfield Dam. Prior to the dam, the Tilton River joined forces with the Cowlitz River within this landscape. The dam designed to forge the energy of this river confluence into electricity was originally proposed in 1948. After 15 years of legal struggles, which ended in a U.S. Supreme Court decision, it was constructed and became operational in 1963. In this same year, Washington State Parks began to manage recreation along its shorelines.

The original name of the park was established as Mayfield Lake State Park. However, in 1971 the name was changed to Ike Kinswa State Park in honor of Ike Kinswa, a well respected Cowlitz Indian who lived along the shores of the rivers' confluence. Over the years the park has grown in popularity as a camping and water recreation destination in central Lewis County.

#### **Park Facilities**

Picnic Sites/Tables	Yes
Covered Picnic Shelter	No
Restrooms with Showers	Yes (4)
Restrooms without Showers	Yes (1)
Standard Campsites	27
Utility Campsites	73
Cabins	5
Group Camp	Under
	Construction
Amphitheater	No
Swim Beach	Yes

Park Office	Yes
Park Shop	Yes
Staff Residence	Yes (2)
Park Host Sites	Yes
Sewage Dump Station	Yes
Boat Launch	Yes
Boat Moorage	informal
Miles of Hiking Trail	~ 3 miles
Other Deals Others	
Other-Park Store	
Other-Children Playground	

#### **Day Use Visitation**

Based on data collected from park day-use attendance records from 1987 through 2007, the estimated average day-use attendance at Ike Kinswa State Park was 147,987.

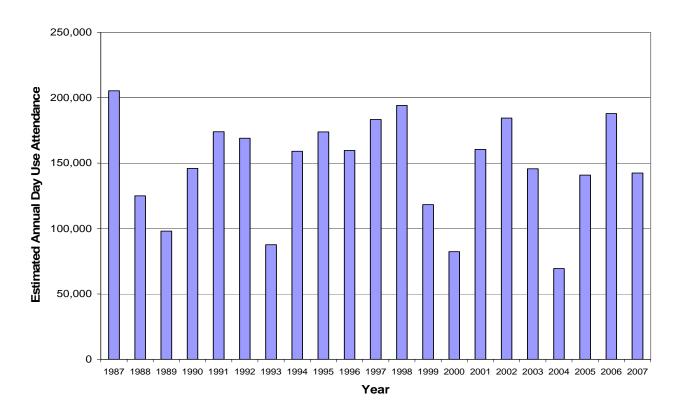


Figure 5 - Ike Kinswa State Park - Estimated Annual Day-Use Attendance (1987-2007)

# **Packwood Property**

The Packwood state park property is approximately 175 acres in size and is located near the confluence of Skate Creek with the Cowlitz River—less than one miles north of U.S. Route 12 in the town of Packwood. The property was acquired from the Washington Department of Natural Resources in 1990 as part of the Trust Transfer Program. Currently, the park property is undeveloped, with the exception of a small day use area located along the north park boundary. The closest state park duty station to the property is Ike Kinswa State Park near Mossyrock. The primary uses in the park include hiking, birding and fishing along the park's 1,000 feet of Cowlitz River shoreline. The elevation (approximately 2,000 feet) and proximity of the park property to regional and national recreation areas provide the potential for year round use patterns. At this time, more information is needed to access the suitability of this property for medium to high-intensity uses commonly found in a state park, such as utility systems, formal day use areas, campgrounds and winter recreation facilities.

#### **Park Facilities**

The park property is undeveloped. The park contains approximately three miles of hiking trails. Trailhead access exists along Skate Creek Road and Craig Road. A day use area with parking for less than 5 vehicles is also located along Craig Road.

#### **Tilton River Property**

The 116-acre Tilton River property is located along State Route 508 between the settlements of Cinebar and Morton. Otto Studhalter donated 110 acres of land along the Tilton River to State Parks in 1996. In 2000, an additional six acres was purchased to allow for additional river access. Since this time no forasml development has occurred. A plaque identifying the Studhalter donation is maintained along the river access trail to the site.

On March 3, 2005 the Commission found the Tilton River property to be non-consistent with the 2013 Centennial Vision. There are no deed restrictions associated with the Studhalter donation. In 2008, modifications by Lewis County Public Utilities to a portion of property located south of the river along Dodge Road occurred as a result of massive runoff from nearby mountains slopes.

#### **Park Facilities**

The park property is undeveloped. Very minimal parking is found along SR 508. No sanitary or waste management facilities are maintained. Pedestrian access to "the Studhalter Fishing Hole" is the main attraction of users to the property.

#### **Seaquest State Park**

Seaquest is a 475-acre state park located on the Spirit Lake Highway (State Route 504) approximately six miles east of Castle Rock. Approximately 40% of the existing state park lands in Washington have come from donations—the Seaquest family is an example of this legacy. The Seaquest's moved onto the land in the 1870s and were among the early settlers in the area. The initial 154 acres of the park was the core of the original Seaquest homestead. It was donated to state parks in 1948 by the Alfred Seaquest estate.

#### **Park Facilities**

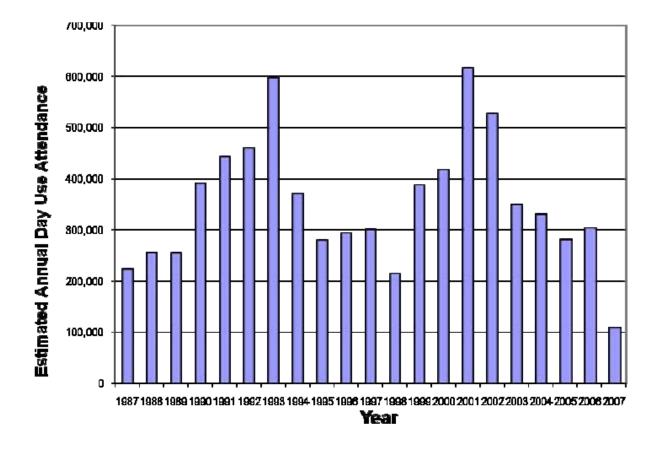
Picnic Sites/Tables	Yes
Covered Picnic Shelter	Yes (2)
Restrooms with Showers	Yes (3)
Restrooms without	Yes (2)
Showers	
Standard Campsites	59
Utility Campsites	33
Yurts	5
Group Camp	Yes
Amphitheater	No

Park Office	Yes
Park Shop	Yes
Staff Residence	Yes (1)
Park Host Sites	Yes
Sewage Dump Station	Yes
Boat Launch	No
Boat Moorage	No
Miles of Hiking Trail	~ 8 miles

# **Day Use Visitation**

Based on data collected from park day-use attendance records from 1987 through 2007, the estimated average day-use attendance at Seaquest State Park was 352,977.

Figure 6 - Seaquest State Park – Estimated Annual Day-Use Attendance (1987-2007)



#### Mount St. Helens - Silver Lake Visitor Center

The relationship of adjacent Silver Lake to Mount St. Helens became more apparent after the events of May 18, 1980. Visible from Seaquest State Park, the volcano and its history became an emerging visitor attraction and interpretive theme of the area.

Due to continued volcanic activity and the lack of a transportation corridor, the Mount St. Helens blast zone was a restricted and isolated area well into the late 1980s. However, public demand continued to grow for access and interpretation of one of the world's most active volcanoes. As a result, the U.S. Forest Service decided to build the first permanent interpretative center for Mount St. Helens at Seaquest State Park—where it could be viewed from a safe distance. The Silver Lake Visitor Center opened its doors as the northern gateway to the National Volcanic Monument in December of 1986.

Silver Lake itself was formed from long-reaching mudflows from Mount St. Helens thousands of years ago that dammed the natural outlets to the nearby creeks that feed the lake. In 1993, additional land, including wetlands and shorelands, were acquired to extend the biodiversity and park habitats. This acquisition also included a portion of the forested Pete Moore Island located along the southern state park boundary.

In September of 2000, the U.S. Forest Service transferred management of the Silver Lake facility to Washington State Parks to focus its resources on the Coldwater and Johnston Ridge facilities within the blast zone. Today, the entire Silver Lake facility is owned and operated by state parks. The center offers a spectrum of indoor and outdoor exhibits, live thematic programming, and environmental education outreach to local and regional groups.

#### **Park Facilities**

Picnic Sites/Tables	Yes
Covered Picnic Shelter	Yes
Restrooms with Showers	No
Restrooms without Showers	Yes
Campsites	No
Interpretive Trails	Yes
Indoor Exhibits	Yes

Yes
Yes
(basement)
No
No
No
No
Yes

For detailed visitor information see the Upper Cowlitz area Interpretive Plan (currently in development).

# **State Heritage Markers**

#### **Monticello Convention Site**

The Heritage Site is located in the City of Longview and management through a cooperative agreement with the City. State Parks is responsible for the long-term care and quality of the outdoor exhibits located at the 0.10 acre site.

#### **Cowlitz Landing Heritage Marker**

The Cowlitz Landing Heritage Marker is located one-quarter mile north of the Cowlitz River Bridge on a frontage road adjacent to the northbound lanes of Interstate 5.

At this place the Hudson's Bay Company traders from Puget Sound loaded furs in canoes for transport to the Columbia River. In later years (by 1846 or so) a landing was built on the adjacent land claim of F.A. Clarke. In 1851 a convention was heldn at this site to petition for a new U.S. Territory north of the Columbia River. Eventually, the site became the host of steamboats who came up the river in 1858. The landing was used up until 1917.

#### **Cowlitz Mission Heritage Marker**

The Cowlitz Mission is located two and a half miles northeast of Toldeo on the Jackson Highway.

The site is the home of the oldest mission in the Northwest. (the mission structures are gone, but the landscape is largely undeveloped.

#### **SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS**

The planning process began with a series of public workshops in February of 2009. Due to the large geography of the upper Cowlitz area, two public workshops were held during each project stage, six overall. Public workshops were designed to be openended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for the upper Cowlitz area. The planning team took all concerns and ideas into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process.

Stage 1. Identify hopes and concerns of the community and park user
Two stage one public workshops were held, the first on February 10, 2009 at the Lewis
County Fire Station #8 in Salkum. The second was held on February 12, 2009 at the
Mount St. Helens Visitor Center near Castle Rock. The Chronicle and the Longview
Daily News published articles on the planning project. The team also sent more than
1,500 e-mails to users of the state parks. Responses from users and workshop
attendees were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

Stage 2. Explore alternative approaches to address community and user issues In response to the community and user comments in the first stage, the planning team developed alternative approaches for each park property. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team invited people to a second workshop series. The list grew as people expressed interest. Two stage two public workshops were held, the first on May 18, 2009 at the Mount St. Helens Visitor Center near Castle Rock. The second was held on May 20, 2009 at the Lewis County Fire Station #8 in Salkum. The planning team took comments at the workshop and provided an option for written comments. Responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

#### Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues

The planning team considered the comments received to date and developed preliminary staff recommendations based on the best available information. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at two stage three workshops, on September 21, 2009 at the Mount St. Helens Visitor Center, Castle Rock, and the second on September 22, 2009 at the Lewis County Fire Station #8, in Salkum. Responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

Stage 4. Propose final recommendations for formal agency and Commission adoption After hearing from the public, the planning team made its final recommendations to the Commission on December 3, 2009 in Centralia, WA. The Commission adopted the land classification scheme and park long-term boundary as recommended by staff.

#### **SECTION 3: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

Management objectives serve to define the vision and purpose of a state park. They must be consistent with laws, policy and the mission statement of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission):

THE WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION ACQUIRES, OPERATES, ENHANCES, AND PROTECTS A DIVERSE SYSTEM OF RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND NATURAL SITES.

THE COMMISSION FOSTERS OUTDOOR RECREATION AND EDUCATION STATEWIDE TO PROVIDE ENJOYMENT AND ENRICHMENT FOR ALL AND A VALUED LEGACY TOFUTURE GENERATIONS.

The following management objectives are presented below in Table 7 to provide management direction for the upper Cowlitz area

Table 10: Upper Cowlitz Area Management Objectives

#### Natural Resources

• In coordination with local, state, federal and tribal governments, and other interested groups, maintain and protect native plant and animal communities and natural features.

#### **Cultural Resources**

- Identify, monitor and protect Native American archeological sites and other cultural and historical resources associated with area land use.
- Research and identify opportunities to preserve and interpret features of the historic Cowlitz Trail.

#### Recreational Resources

- Provide an array of uncommon 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 for all users.
- Maintain and promote sustainable public water access.

#### Sustainability

 Identify and implement green practices and actions that protect the environment and meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

#### Interpretation and Outdoor Education

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

#### Community Partnerships

• Actively engage community participation and develop partnership opportunities to implement park management goals.

# SECTION 4: PARK LONG-TERM BOUNDARIES, LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES APPROACHES

This section identifies the Commission adopted long-term park boundary and land classification for each park property within the upper Cowlitz area. In addition, this section provides associated management approaches to issues identified within the CAMP process on a park by park basis. It is assumed that modifications and updates to management issues approaches will occur as conditions change over time.

The content of this section is organized by management units of the upper Cowlitz area (Lewis and Clark, Ike Kinswa, Seaquest and the Mount St. Helens Visitor Center).

#### **Long-Term Boundary**

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is an often misunderstood aspect of park planning. In short, the purpose of a long-term park boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of each 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 park 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 and/or 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 private property in fee.

Within each long-term park boundary map the darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership and lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

#### **Land Classification**

An important part of the planning for the upper Cowlitz area state 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 gains new tools to protect park resources and to provide an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities to park visitors.

The agency's land classification system includes: Natural Area Preserves, Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas.

Detailed definitions of each land classification and land use matrix are available in Appendix A.

#### **Management Issue Approaches**

This element of the document outlines the principle natural, cultural, and recreation/facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP process, and suggested management approaches to address them. 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 Operations, Regional Stewardship, Environmental, and Planning staff.

Additional stakeholder involvement is anticipated.

All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies<sup>3</sup> 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. This is a long-range planning document; therefore, the following issue responses should be seen as a "to do" list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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).

### **Lewis and Clark Management Unit**

### Lewis and Clark State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

Manage former home and RV trailer park, Retreat Center, Community Center, the playfield, group camps and campgrounds, including campground destroyed in the Columbia Day Storm of 1962, as Recreation Area (approximately 53 acres or 9% of existing park land).

Manage cultural landscape features and structures remaining from mainly Civilian Conservation Corps development of the park as Heritage Area (approximately 6 acres or 1% of park land).

- The day use Heritage Area is bordered on the east by Boone Creek, the north and west by the existing park road, and the south by the vehicle entrance to the campground.
- The administrative Heritage Area includes CCC developments and features, including the caretaker house, shop complex and pole barn.
- A 2,000-foot segment of the Cowlitz Trail (Spur of the Oregon Trail) identified in the 3/15/1985 Commission action is managed as a Heritage Area corridor (10-feet wide).
   Future research is needed to confirm the accuracy and extend of corridor.

Maintain 293-acre Natural Forest Area (NFA) designated by the Commission on 3/15/1985. The NFA is expanded by approximately 56 acres to the southwest (for a total of 349 acres or 56% of park lands). The new southwest boundary of the NFA is the existing west park boundary, the mutual parcel boundary between parcel #014596003003 and #014596003004 to the south where it intersects the existing north-south fire road north to the group camp road.

Retain existing 10-foot equestrian trail corridors and 150-foot road buffers as Resource Recreation Area as identified in 3/15/1985 designation of NFA. Include an additional 150-foot buffer along road to the group camp for the management of hazard trees and road clearance. All described corridors and buffer zones are managed as *de facto* extensions of the NFA.

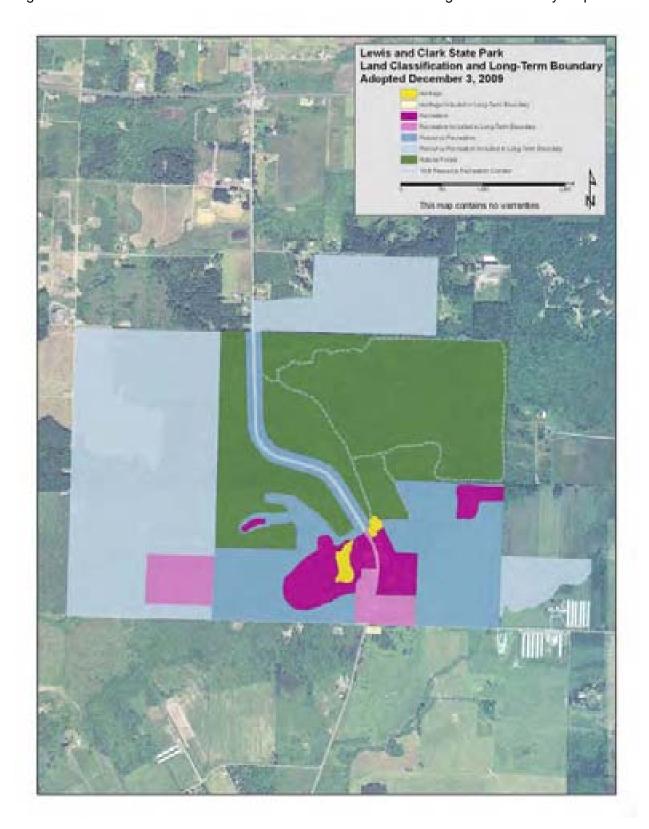
All remaining park lands, including riparian and prairie environments, (approximately 213 acres or 34% of park land) is designated as Resource Recreation Area.

Within the southwest corner of the park an undefined corridor for future road access to the long-term boundary should be examined within the Resource Recreation designation.

The long-term park boundary includes approximately 431 acres of undeveloped forest lands west and north of existing park boundary. These lands would be managed as Resource Recreation Areas to buffer existing old-growth forest habitat and to expand the trail system. Approximately 38 acres of wet prairie, including 2,000 feet of Lacamas Creek shoreline and associated Gary oak riparian habitat is designated long-term boundary Resource Recreation.

Approximately 25 acres of land located west of the park is included in the long-term boundary and managed as Recreation Area to provide for long-range recreational facilities, such as future day use area and campground expansions. Existing private lands within Section 16 are to be managed as Recreation Area, and approximately one acre--including a former early 20<sup>th</sup> century school house, located immediately south of the Section along the former Cowlitz Trail route, to be managed as Heritage Area within the long-term boundary.

Figure 7 – Lewis and Clark State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



# Lewis and Clark State Park Issues and Management Approaches

To view Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for Lewis and Clark State Park see Figure 7.

Lewis and Clark State Park	c Natural Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of natural plant and animal communities  Old-growth forest management Tall bugbane, sensitive species management Invasive species management Restoration of oak riparian zone Management of wetland prairie	The designation of Recreation and Heritage Areas is limited to currently and historically developed areas with sufficient space for reconfiguration and expansion of day use, overnight and administrative facilities.  Maintain 293-acre Natural Forest Area (NFA) designated by the Commission on 3/15/1985. The NFA is expanded by approximately 56 acres to the southwest (for a total of 349 acres).  Develop a park-level Forest Management Plan with objectives to: 1) enhance forest and animal community health, 2) address impacts of invasive species on biodiversity, 3) identify management strategies for sensitive and rare species, and 4) maintain and promote old-growth characteristics.  Work in cooperation with DNR Heritage Program to monitor and preserve sensitive species identified within or near the park, including (Tall bugbane [Actaea elata], Western wahoo [Euonymus occidentalis], and Bolander's pea [Lathyrus vestitus Nutt. ssp. Bolanderi]).  Maintain current hay lease program as an interim management strategy. Continue consultation with resource specialist, including the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, to develop sustainable strategies to preserve and restore native prairie vegetation communities. Consider the use of management tools such as controlled burning.  Maintain restoration efforts of oak riparian zones in the park. Work with interested land parties in management of oak riparian restoration within the long term boundary along Lacamas Creek.
Impacts of horse use     Forage management     Waste management	Establish monitoring process to better understand impacts of weed introduction through the importing of forage and on-site waste management practices. Consider alternative management options to reduce the dispersion of noxious weeds related to equestrian use.

	Park Natural Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Wading pool maintenance and operation	In the mid 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed a concrete barrier dam and pool structure within the channel of Boone Creek. The pool is a unique featurethe only known of its kind developed by the CCC in Washington Stateand is considered a significant feature of the Lewis and Clark cultural landscape.
	The dam structure is also a known barrier to fish passage. Wild coho salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> ) have been documented using this reach of Boone Creek for spawning since December 2001. In June of 2005, Lower Columbia River coho salmon were listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. In addition, adult Lower Columbia winter steelhead ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) are also listed as Threatened and have been predicted to use this reach of the Lower Columbia watershed.
	The pool level is controlled by a 4" diameter plug. Historically, during the summer use season the plug would be in place and provide a wading pool amenity to visitors. To clean the pool and protect the structure from high velocity flows during the winter season the plug was removed. The removal of the plug and subsequent cleaning procedures are subject to a standardized permitting process managed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
	To manage these significant cultural and natural resources located in this environment the following interim operation procedures are recommended:
	<ul> <li>Until a long-term solution to the fish passage issue can be resolved, maintain public access to the wading pool area; however, maintain the structure with the plug removed. Primary management objectives for removing the plug include: 1) reduce the potential for abnormal levels of sedimentation associated with flow surges caused by removal of the plug; 2) maintain a consistent water temperature throughout the reach; and 3) provide public access to flowing water for recreational purposes.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Consult with WA Fish and Wildlife on an approved methodology to be used to permit routine cleaning of the pond area.</li> <li>Using staff and volunteers, establish a monitoring program and related interpretive opportunities to develop baseline information regarding fish (at least Lower Columbia coho salmon) populations and</li> </ul>
	timing of spawning activities.  • Evaluate operation and maintenance of the site on an annual basis, or as necessary.

Lewis and Clark State Park Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Boone Creek salmon restoration  CCC-era wading pool and dam structure impacts on Coho salmon passage and related stream processes	The barrier dam and two additional culverts impact fish passage along the reach of Boone Creek located on state park land. Additional limitations to fish passage also occur downstream and upstream of state park land. The scope of agency-led fish passage restoration includes only state park lands.  Future restoration planning will consider options to manage this issue comprehensively, including the potential for barrier dam removal. Public input will be solicited within future restoration planning processes and prior to any future decision to remove or significantly alter the existing dam. Future restoration planning efforts will include long-term management objectives to:  Improve fish passage on state park lands  Improve stream habitat health and function  Reduce impacts to the integrity of the existing Heritage Area (cultural landscape)  Explore options that retain historic wading/recreation access.  Furthermore, standard costs to conduct a park-wide cultural landscape inventory, formal documentation and interpretation of the dam and pool structure, and the application process for nominating the entire park for the National Register of Historic Places will be included as core project costs in any effort to remove the CCC-constructed dam feature.

Lewis and Clark State Park Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Wading pool	See recommendation above under "Wading pool maintenance and operation".

Lewis and Clark State Park	c Cultural Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological sites/Cultural Resource Management	There are archaeological sites within the park. State Parks will comply with direction from the Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1 and Executive Order 05-05 regarding any future non project or project actions.  Work with the Cowlitz Indian Tribe to ensure archaeological sites/resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. Develop a park-specific Cultural Resource Management Plan to address long-term protection of archaeological/cultural resources, including monitoring and inadvertent discovery reporting protocols. The scope of plan should also include a survey of historic resources, including those identified below.
Preservation of the Cowlitz Trail Corridor	As an element of any future cultural landscape inventory process, will include the historic Cowlitz Trail as part of the project scope, with the option of including the vicinity of Lewis and Clark and Jackson House state parks.  Specific research objectives should include: 1) survey and documentation of any remaining trail features; 2) identification of preservation strategies consistent with the Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1; 3) outreach to adjacent land owners, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe and other interested resource
	specialist 4) identification of interpretive opportunities to convey the state-wide significance of the Cowlitz Trail, and 5) assess the feasibility of a physical connection between Lewis and Clark and Jackson House state parks via a Heritage Trail corridor.
Preservation of CCC structures, feature, and landscapes	Manage cultural landscape features and structures remaining from Civilian Conservation Corps development of the park as Heritage Area. Prioritize the management of CCC-era resources.  Conduct a comprehensive cultural landscape assessment to inventory and assess historic structures, features, and landscapes. Develop recommendations for strategic management and treatment of existing CCC historic structures and features in accordance with the agency's Cultural; Resource Management Policy 12-98-1.

Lewis and Clark State Park Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Former DNR bunk house	The former DNR bunkhouse, now referred to as the Retreat Center, was examined by Historic Preservation staff and determined to be not eligible for Heritage Area classification. The site is classified as Recreation Area.
Interim (1981-85) Mt. St. Helens interpretive site and facilities	The former U.S. Forest Service interpretive facility, now referred to as the Community Center, was examined by Historic Preservation staff and determined to be not eligible for Heritage Area classification. The site is classified as Recreation Area.

Lewis and Clark State Park	Recreational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
ADA access  • bathroom access	Consider adaptive reuse of former CCC-era registration booth as an accessible restroom.
Development and renovation of day use facilities	Opportunities to enhance day use facilities offered to the public should be examined and developed within a Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:
<ul> <li>Lack of sewer for ELC and Community Center</li> <li>Relocate playground</li> </ul>	Develop or otherwise enhance sewer capacity on the east side of Jackson Highway to service the Retreat Center, Community Center, and other facilities uses.
	Relocate playground equipment outside core Heritage Area within a Recreation Area. The ball field should be considered as a site option.
	Explore options to provide expanded day use facilities within the long-term park boundary.
Boundary management	Develop a Boundary Management Plan to develop methods for boundary marking and maintenance, as well as options to address existing and emerging boundary management issues.

Lewis and Clark State Park	Recreational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Development and enhancement of overnight facilities  • Lack of sewer for	Opportunities to enhance overnight facilities offered to the public should be examined and developed within a Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations (for current list of park development projects see Appendix C):
<ul><li>campsites</li><li>Develop cabins or yurts</li></ul>	Campground: As part of a multi-phased campground renovation and expansion approach consider:
<ul><li>Expand number of campsites</li><li>Relocate lower group camp</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Renovation of existing campground restrooms outside of Heritage Area to modern waste management and water and energy efficiency standards. Expand capacity to match expansion of overnight facilities. Within the Heritage Area <i>Preserve</i> and <i>Restore</i> the CCC-built restroom (located in day area but used by overnight guests) in accordance with Cultural Resource Policy 12-98-1.</li> </ul>
	Develop utility capacity on the west side of highway to provide a blend of standard, partial utility (water and electricity), and full utility (sewer) within designated Recreation Areas.
	Explore options to re-establish campsites heavily damaged by the Columbus Day Storm of 1962, as well as the development of camp or cabin sites within recently acquired mobile home park.
	Consider later phase development of overnight facilities within the long-term park boundary.
	<ul> <li>Group Camp:</li> <li>Consider relocation of primitive group camp to a more secluded location within the Recreation Area.         Proximity to the Retreat Center and Community Center should be examined to support current group camp function.     </li> </ul>
	Maintain forest group camp.
	Equestrian Camping:  • Maintain equestrian campground.
	Examine feasibility of a group-oriented equestrian campground in Recreation Area located within a former home site east of current facilities.

Lewis and Clark State Park	Recreational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Trail Management	Maintain 10-foot Resource Recreation Area corridor within Natural Forest Areas to permit equestrian trail use on designated trails approved by the Commission in March of 1985 (see Appendix 3). Consider expansion of equestrian trail network within Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas located south of the Natural Forest Area within the eastern section of the park, as well as within the long-term park boundary.
	Consider conditional use of bicycles in designed Resource Recreation Areas.
	Consider the development of a fitness trail with Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas of the park.
	Bicycle, equestrian, and fitness trail use would remain non-permitted uses within designated Heritage and Natural Forest Areas.
Renovation of administrative facilities  Relocation of shop facilities  Staff housing Staffing levels	Maintain park shop complex with sufficient space for reconfiguration of increased storage.  Re-establish capacity of two staff housing units. Considered relocation of existing staff housing outside of Heritage Area and within Recreation Area, including the long-term boundary.  Align staffing levels with State Park Standards to maintain park facilities.
<ul> <li>Interpretation</li> <li>Improve Native         American interpretation</li> <li>Lack of logging         interpretation</li> <li>Interpretive wayside         improvements</li> </ul>	An area-wide interpretive plan is current being developed that includes Lewis and Clark State Park. Recommendations for the enhancement of the park interpretive network—including the diversification of interpretive topics will be addressed. Identified interpretive needs during the CAMP process include:  • Diversity natural history interpretative themes to include more comprehensive Native American land use, wetland prairie, and oak riparian elements.  • Replacement of existing interpretive wayside exhibits along Jackson Highway.  • Exploring options to utilize existing CCC-era residence and shop complex as interpretive facilities.  The proposed Cowlitz Trail Heritage Corridor Study should provide recommendations for interpretive opportunities related to this historic travel and trade route that transects the park (see above for details).

Upper Cowlitz Area Management Plan	

#### **Jackson House State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary**

The land classification of the original 1915 park donation is Heritage Area (approximately 0.7 acres). In order to provide future day use facility improvements, approximately 0.6 acres of land is designated as Recreation Area.

The long-term park boundary would incorporate approximately ten acres of the original Jackson Land Claim that remains in primarily agricultural land as Heritage Area. A modern residence within the long-term boundary is designated as Recreation Area.

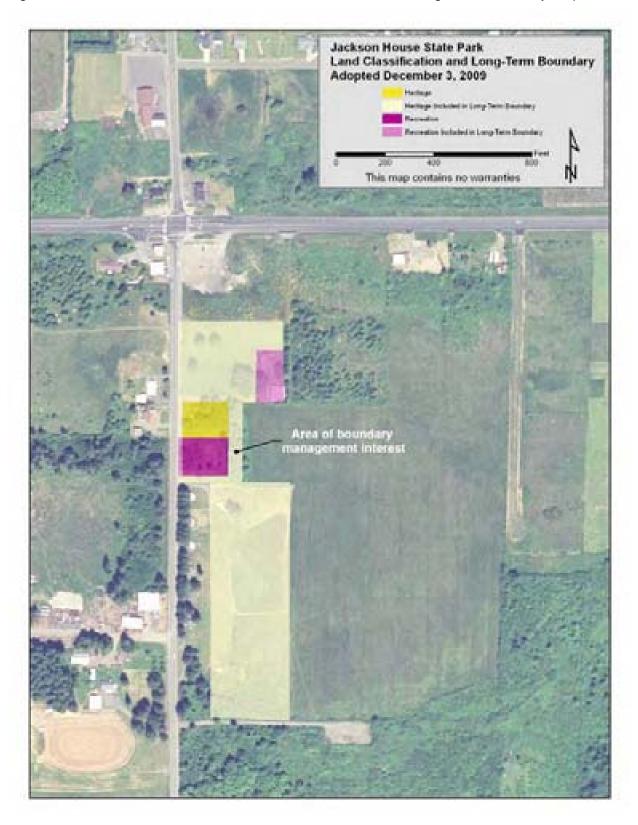
Cowlitz Trail Corridor Research Proposal

The Cowlitz Trail was originally established by the Cowlitz Indian Tribe as an overland trading route. Fur traders began to utilize the route in the 1830s. By the late 1840s it eventually became the northern spur of the Oregon Trail—providing a critical route for settlement and transport of goods overland between the Columbia River and Puget Sound. Scarce evidence of this historic route exists today.

During the alternative stage of this land use planning process a Cowlitz Trail Heritage Corridor study area was established. Currently, an undefined corridor containing a relatively undeveloped portion of the historic Cowlitz Trail landscape is in need of formal research and survey. Primary objectives of this research include:

- To identify remnants of the historic route to enhance management and preservation of the resource.
- Development of site-related or resource-based interpretive themes and messages regarding this early chapter of our state heritage, including its use and significance to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe and other Native America peoples.
- Exploration of options to physically connect Jackson House and Lewis and Clark state parks via a designated historic trail corridor.

Figure 8 – Jackson House State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



## Jackson House State Park Issues and Management Approaches

To view Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for Jackson House State Park see Figure 8.

Jackson House State Park Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of natural plant and animal communities  Consider management of remnant prairie resource.	Focus management of the park to maintain the existing cultural landscape, including cultivated species historically known to exist within the Jackson home site.  The long-term park boundary could provide opportunities to preserve or restore prairie plant species, especially those associated with Native American land use during the time of settlement by the Jackson family. Through coordination with the Cowlitz Indian Tribe and DNR Heritage Program, examine opportunities to strategically preserve or restore upland prairie vegetation communities and habitats within the long-term park boundary.
Natural gas lease  • Lease expires at end of 2014	Maintain lease agreement for the storage of natural gas within the Jackson Prairie Gas Storage Project, including Matilda Jackson and Lewis and Clark state parks. Update lease prior to expiration date in 2014.

Jackson House State Park Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological sites	State Parks will comply with the directives of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1. Develop monitoring and reporting protocols in the event archaeological or historic resources are inadvertently discovered.

Jackson House State Park C	Jackson House State Park Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation	
Maintenance of existing Jackson House structure	The existing Jackson House structure was placed on the National Register on January 11, 1974.  Manage future preservation treatments to the structure in accordance with Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.  Within the long-term park boundary, explore options for reconstruction of landscape structures and features originally present within the larger context of the Jackson homestead.	
Historic landscape management	Manage approximately 0.7 acres of the existing site (1.38 acres), including the original 1915 state park land donation as Heritage Area. The long-term park boundary could incorporate approximately 44 additional acres of the original Jackson Land Claim to be managed as Heritage Area.  Maintain stone wall and 1915 land donation boundary monument markers as historic features (monuments). In consultation with Historic Preservation staff, consider options for fencing and boundary marking within the designated Recreation Area and long-term park boundary.  Conduct a cultural landscape assessment to identify opportunities to preserve and enhance management of historic structures, features and landscape elements.	

Jackson House State Park – Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Overnight facilities	The development of overnight facilities is not recommended. Maintain park as day use state park.

Jackson House State Park - R	Recreational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Development of day use facilities  Upgrade restroom  Need a covered shelter  Access to more picnic space (tables)  Need benches  Improve park entrance	Opportunities to enhance day use facilities offered to the public should be examined and developed within a Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:  Install an accessible vault toilet or comfort station (flush toilet).  Install seating benches were not in conflict with historic landscape features.  Expand picnic space, including a covered kitchen shelter were not in conflict with historic landscape features.  Enhance existing park entrance to improve visibility, safety and parking logistics. Consider realignment of park entrance within the long-term park boundary
Administrative facilities  • Security, no staff on site	Consider staff housing in the long-term park boundary to improve site security.
<ul> <li>Interpretation</li> <li>Interpretive volunteers</li> <li>Lack of interpretive trails</li> <li>Facility closed most the time</li> <li>More programming, living history</li> </ul>	An area-wide interpretive plan is current being developed that includes Jackson House State Park. Recommendations for Jackson House, and its relationship to Lewis and Clark State Park, will be included in future interpretive recommendations. Identified interpretive needs during the CAMP process include:  • The development of a short interpretative trail to enhance self-guided orientation and interpretation of the existing Heritage Site.  • Options to provide interpretive hosting opportunities during the primary use season to provide more access to the house museum interior.  • Opportunities to expand interpretive programming, including living history and community events.

### Matilda Jackson State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

On March 3, 2005 the Commission found Matilda Jackson State Park to be not consistent with the 2013 Centennial Vision. Following is the staff recommendation provided in the requested action agenda item:

"Not consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision; retain for park purposes, but not as a state park, managed by another entity or a not-for-profit group. This small property has very limited historical value, has limited recreational and natural resource value."

Therefore, the 5 acres property is classified as Recreation Area suitable for surplus or exchange.

Figure 9 – Matilda Jackson State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



## Matilda Jackson State Park Issues and Management Approaches

To view Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for Matilda Jackson State Park see Figure 9.

Matilda Jackson State Park – Consistency with the State Park 2013 Vision	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Finding of consistency with Centennial 2013 Vision	At the March 3, 2005 Commission meeting, this 5-acre land holding was designated as Recreation Area appropriate for Surplus/Exchange.  The management recommendation is to seek transfer or exchange of the property to another land management entity capable and willing to manage the property consistent with existing deed restrictions (as a "comfort station forever") and the proposed Recreation Area land classification, including the Lewis County Critical Areas Ordinance.

Matilda Jackson State Park Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	Maintain and enhance protection of vegetative communities and other sensitive environments. Within Recreation Areas monitor and restore vegetation and habitats impacted by high-intensity uses.
Natural gas lease • Lease expires at end of 2014	Maintain lease agreement for the storage of natural gas within the Jackson Prairie Gas Storage Project, including Matilda Jackson and Lewis and Clark state parks. Update lease prior to expiration date in 2014

Matilda Jackson State Park Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Cowlitz Trail	The park is located along the historic Cowlitz Landing to Puget Sound Road, also known as the Cowlitz Trail. Include the Matilda Jackson property in future studies and activities related to the Cowlitz Trail.
Historic markers	A historic marker in located in the park and should be maintained.
Protection of archaeological sites	State Parks will comply with the directives of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1. Develop monitoring and reporting protocols in the event archaeological or historic resources are inadvertently discovered.

Matilda Jackson State Park Recreation and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Covered shelter	The existing covered shelter is aging and in need of future stabilization. Maintain and replace covered shelter as resources permit.
Pit Toilet	The existing pit toilet is aging and in need of replacement. Maintain and replace pit toilet with a vault toilet as resources permit.
Water utilities	It is understood by park management that water facilities to the site once existed. Continue to seek opportunities to provide water access as resources permit.

### **Ike Kinswa Management Unit**

#### Ike Kinswa State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

Recreation Areas are limited to currently developed areas with sufficient space for reconfiguration and expansion of campgrounds, the group camp area, day use parking, trailheads, and administrative facilities (approximately 104 acres or 23% of park lands).

The Recreation Area classification does extended into the shoreline zone to provide the following water-dependant uses:

- Public boat launch access,
- Universal fishing access, and
- Sustainable access to shoreline-based floats providing temporary mooring facilities to registered campers.

Remaining park lands are classified Resource Recreation Areas (approximately 353 acres or 77% of park lands). Conditional bicycle use is permitted within a future trail management and multi-use zone identification process. Equestrian and motorized trail use remain prohibited within existing park lands.

Properties identified within the long-term park boundary provide a variety of park benefits, including:

- Increased shoreline access along the Tilton arm of Mayfield Lake
- Critical areas (shoreline and riparian habitat) and open space preservation through conservation easements or other management tools.

Ike Kinswa State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Adopted December 3, 2009 Medication included in Long-Term (boundary) Resource Recreation Included in Long Term Boundary 1,000 2,000 4,000 This map contains no warranties Mayfield Lake

Figure 10 – Ike Kinswa State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

# Ike Kinswa State Park Issues and Management Approaches

To view Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for Ike Kinswa State Park see Figure 10.

Ike Kinswa State Park Natur	al Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	The primary land classification is Resource Recreation. Limit classification of high-intensity Recreation Areas to currently developed areas with sufficient space for reconfiguration and expansion of campgrounds, the group camp area, day use parking, and trailheads.  Maintain and enhance protection of shoreline habitats and vegetative communities and other sensitive environments. Within Recreation Areas monitor and restore vegetation and habitats impacted by high-intensity uses.
Invasive species management  • Aquatic  • Terrestrial  • Wash stations	In accordance with the agency's Natural Resource Policy 73-04-1 (Section A: Biodiversity Protection) develop an Integrated Vegetation Management plan to address invasive species.  As a Permittee of all shoreline lands within the aquatic environment, work in cooperation with City of Tacoma-Tacoma Power (land owner) and Lewis County to prioritize invasive species removal efforts.  Within the terrestrial (land-based) environment work in cooperation with Lewis County and Washington Department of Transportation (State Highway rights-of-way) and interested volunteer and youth employment organizations to prioritize removal efforts.  Maintain existing wash station at boat launch to provide boaters with opportunities to reduce noxious aquatic weed distribution. Update interpretive and management messages related to the transport of noxious species.
Sustainability • Provide recycling in campground	Maintain and update the park's Integrated Sustainability Plan in accordance with the agency's Sustainability Policy 73-08-1. Maintain and enhance existing recycling and garbage collection systems.

universal e park future n the g efforts
ini e p fut n t

Ike Kinswa State Park Cultur	ral Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological sites	Work with appropriate Native American Tribes and primary landowner City of Tacoma-Tacoma Power to ensure any archaeological sites and resources are accurately identified and recorded, and adequately protected.  Develop a park-specific Cultural Resource Management Plan in coordination with City of Tacoma-Tacoma Power to address long-term protection of archaeological/cultural resources, including monitoring and inadvertent discovery reporting protocols.

Ike Kinswa State Park Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
ADA access  • Fishing  • Trail access	Develop universal fishing access within the day use area. Scope of access will include an accessible route of travel from the parking area into the shoreline zone.  Enhance and maintain existing accessible routes of travel within day use and campground.
Development and renovation of day use facilities  • Develop covered picnic space • Restroom needs help	Day use facility recommendations should be examined and developed within a proposed Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:  • Outside the shoreline zone, develop one (1) group kitchen shelter with the capacity for additional restrooms.
<ul> <li>Restroom needs help</li> <li>Formalize water access</li> <li>Limited parking</li> <li>Lack of outdoor amphitheater space</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Expand existing day use parking capacity by approximately 50 %.</li> <li>Develop a formal launch site for hand-powered craft within the day use area.</li> <li>Renovate existing day use restroom and adjoining concession facility.</li> <li>Develop a formal amphitheater space to serve visitors and community events. Site would be located within the campground vicinity and provide parking and seating for up to 100 visitors.</li> </ul>

	ational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Trail management  • Equestrian trail use on state park land needs conditional use approval  • Bicycle trail use on state park land needs conditional use approval	No operation of equestrian trails within the current park boundary is recommended.     The long-term boundary is focused on reducing possible impacts of future development of residential land adjacent to the park. Therefore, private forestland adjacent to the northeast park boundary with the potential for residential land use is included with specific management objectives to enhance boundary management and long-range protection of forest and shoreline habitat.  Trail Management:      Focus on the improvement of trail management within the existing park boundaries.      Work with Tacoma Power and TerraPointe LCC (land owners) to conduct a boundary survey and clearly identify park boundaries along trail access corridors.      Update trail sign plan to post designated and non-designated trail uses.      Prohibit motorized and equestrian trail use within the park (agency use only).  Work cooperatively with the Mossyrock Horse and Riders Club to maintain boundary signing.  Conduct outreach to inform local residents of Equestrian Trail use policy.

Ike Kinswa State Park Recre	eational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
	<ul> <li>Campground:         <ul> <li>Maintain current mix of full utility (40), partial utility (32) and standard (28) camp sites. Upgrade electrical facilities to utility sites. Identify options to reconfigure select sites to improve RV access and privacy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Group Camp:         <ul> <li>Continue planned construction of group camp with a kitchen shelter and restrooms along the eastern boundary of the park. Consider future expansion of group camp within the long-term boundary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Develop a reservation-only, boat-in camp site along shoreline southwest of the existing boat launch to serve small groups. Land access to the site would be developed along SR 122 to maintain security and sanitary facilities.</li> </ul>

Ike Kinswa State Park Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Reservation system • Seasonal closures • Length of stay	Maintain operation of cabins and select campsites year round.  Regulations regarding length of stay are established by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, not on a park by park basis.
Concessionaire  • Paddle boats	Explores options to re-establish seasonal concessionaire opportunities.  A business planning process is recommended to address scope of concession services such as boat rentals and prepared food.
Boat speed regulation	The operation of watercraft on the surface of the reservoir is not within the law enforcement jurisdiction of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Maintain management messages related to boating regulations.
Development and renovation of administrative facilities  Improve communication systems (WiFi, cell phone)  Staff housing Boating safety Staffing levels	Administrative facility recommendations should be developed within a park Facility Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:  Explore options to improve communication (WiFi and phone) access within select areas of the park.  Maintain current levels and locations of staff housing (2 units). Scheduled renovations as needed.  Maintain current shop complex footprint with scheduled renovations to structures and storage facilities.  Work with agency Boating Program and local water safety entities to maintain safe water access.  Work to align staffing levels with State Park standards to maintain park facilities.

Ike Kinswa State Park Recre	eational and Administrative Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Interpretation  • Develop invasive species management messages	An area-wide interpretive plan is current being developed that includes Ike Kinswa State Park. Recommendations for Ike Kinswa and its relationship to other state parks within the overall area interpretive network will also be included in further planning team discussions.  With the development of an outdoor amphitheater, work to develop capacity for evening campfire programming, scheduled guided hikes and related outdoor learning activities.  Work with Lewis County Weed Board to develop interpretive messages aimed to inform visitors of invasive species management issues and simple prevention opportunities.
Partnerships	State Route 122, which passes through the park, is identified as part of the state-wide Scenic and Recreation Highway system. Participate in long-range planning with the Washington Department of Transportation and interested local governments and organized groups to improve visitor services and regional marketing opportunities thorough the State Scenic and Recreation Highway and Scenic Byways programs.

#### Packwood Property Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

On December 3, 2009 the Commission determined the undeveloped Packwood property to be non consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision.

The 175-acre land holding is designated as Resource Recreation Area appropriate for Surplus/Exchange. The staff recommendation is to seek transfer or exchange of the property to a willing and qualified public or private entity with a land management mission to preserve the property as open space. It is further recommended that any transfer, exchange or surplus of land contain adequate deed restrictions to preserve the integrity of existing natural and cultural resources and recreational opportunities. Any future transfer of land will comply with the Commission's Criteria for Transfer of Properties Not Consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision.

The southeastern portion of land located within Section 21 of Township 13 North and Range 9 East remains subject to a perpetual lease with the Washington Department of Transportation for the removal of gravel.

Packwood Property Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Adopted December 3, 2009 Resource Recreation Appropriate for Surplus / Exch

Figure 11 - Packwood Property Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

# Packwood Property Issues and Management Approaches

To view the Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for the Packwood Property see Figure 11.

Packwood State Park P	roperty – Consistency with the State Park 2013 Vision
Issue	Management Recommendation
Finding of consistency with Centennial 2013 Vision	The 175-acre land holding is designated as Resource Recreation Area appropriate for Surplus/Exchange.  The planning team's preliminary recommendation is to seek transfer or exchange of the property to another land management entity capable and willing to manage the property consistent with the proposed Resource Recreation Area land classification (restricted to low to medium use intensities), and the Lewis County Critical Areas Ordinance.  With the recent exchange of 675 acres of state public (DNR) lands adjacent to the Packwood property into private ownership, the state park land holding is now entirely surrounded by private land zoned for residential land use. No expansion of a park long-term boundary is recommended.  It is recommended that any future proposal for transfer, exchange or surplus of land include deed restrictions designed to preserve the site as open space, including the multiple beneficial functions, structures and values of Critical Areas located on the property. Deed restrictions should be consistent with the intent to preserve the integrity of existing vegetation communities, wildlife habitats, and cultural resources. Any proposed future transfer of land will comply with the Commission's Criteria for Transfer of Properties Not Consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision.  The southeastern portion of land located within Section 21 of Township 13 North and Range 9 East would remain subject to a perpetual lease to the Washington Department of Transportation for the removal of gravel.

Packwood State Park Pr	Packwood State Park Property Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation	
Protection of plant and animal communities  • Forest communities  • Elk management  • Wildlife habitat	The 175-acre state park land holding currently serves as valuable open space and habitat for a variety of water and land based wildlife. The Resource Recreation Area appropriate for Exchange/Surplus designation should prohibit high-intensity land uses to reduce impacts to wildlife and plant communities.	
Identification ad preservation of Critical Areas	<ul> <li>Environmental analysis of the Packwood property has identified significant constraints related to the permitted development of high-intensity facilities typical to a state park, including comfort stations, campgrounds and other utility-oriented structures and services. Based on an internal review of the Lewis County Critical Areas Regulations (Chapter 17.35, Article IV of the County Land Use Code) the following Critical Areas elements are known or likely to be present on the site: <ul> <li>Wetlands (palustrine and riverine wetland systems)</li> <li>Fisheries Habitat (known trout, spring salmon, and coho salmon present, spring chinook spawning habitat)</li> <li>Wildlife Habitat (known elk forage zone, including use by a variety of other species)</li> <li>Frequently Flooded Areas (about 34% of land located in FEMA 100-year flood zone or channel migration zone)</li> <li>Aquifer Recharge Areas (soils severely sensitive to aquifer recharge present throughout the site—Netric sand)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Further consultation with County planning staff and other resource specialist is recommended to quantify the presence and identify best land management practices specific to each element.</li> </ul>	
Shoreline management	Shoreline zones of Skate Creek and the Cowlitz River are located on the Packwood property. Participate in the scheduled Lewis County Shoreline Master Program update process. Identify opportunities for sustainable public access within the shoreline zone.	

Packwood State Park Property Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological and historic sites	The site is associated with pre-historic and historic period Native American land use. In particular, use of the vicinity by members of Cowlitz Indian Tribe as a seasonal camp, including Sluiskin an alpine guide to early Euro-Americans attempting to summit nearby Mount Rainer.
	Work with interested Native American Tribes to ensure any archaeological sites/resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. Develop monitoring and reporting protocols in the event archaeological or historic resources are inadvertently discovered.

Packwood State Park Property Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Boundary management Informal camping occurring on adjacent lands Timber theft ATV use Fencing Vandalism	Work with adjacent land owners to develop communication networks to report potential theft and other unauthorized park land uses.  Work with adjacent land owners to identify and mark mutual property boundaries.
ADA access  No ADA access	The site does provide for the development of low-intensity accessible facilities such as trails. The development of formal accessible facilities should be considered in future land development processes.
Overnight facilities	Within the recommended Resource Recreation Area classification the development of many state park overnight facilities are not permitted.

Packwood State Park Property Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
<ul> <li>Trail management</li> <li>Expand trail system</li> <li>Clean and maintain existing trails</li> <li>Need orientation</li> <li>Post no motor vehicle signs</li> </ul>	Maintain existing trail system, including signing of non-permitted trail uses (e.g. equestrian and motorized trail use).  It is recommended that any proposed future land transaction include provisions to support public trail access and the potential for accessible trail expansion.
<ul> <li>Day use facilities</li> <li>No restrooms</li> <li>Provide more picnic access (Craig Rd Bridge)</li> <li>Provide covered shelter access</li> <li>Fishing access is a main use</li> <li>Consider winter recreation activities</li> </ul>	Maintain pedestrian access to Skate Creek and Cowlitz River shorelines and riparian forests.  Consider the development of a low-cost vault toilet to serve existing users.  It is recommended that any proposed future land transaction include provisions to support recreational opportunities permitted within the proposed Resource Recreation Area designation. Within the proposed Resource Recreation Area designation some typical state park day use facilities, such as comfort station (flush toilets) and group shelters would not be permitted.
<ul><li>Hunting</li><li>Lack of security</li><li>No staff housing</li><li>No hunting need to be enforced</li></ul>	While in state park ownership the site will remain closed to hunting.  Any future land owner would become subject to hunting regulations by appropriate authorities.
<ul><li>Interpretation</li><li>Wildlife viewing</li><li>Lack of interpretive exhibits or trails</li></ul>	Future land use should include interpretation of the sites natural and cultural heritage. Opportunities exist to provide self-guided forms of interpretation.  Include provisions within future land transaction to maintain access to significant interpretive opportunities, such as wildlife viewing and outdoor photography.

#### Tilton River Property Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

On March 3, 2005 the Commission found the Tilton River Propoerty to be not consistent with the 2013 Centennial Vision. Following is the staff recommendation provided in the requested action agenda item:

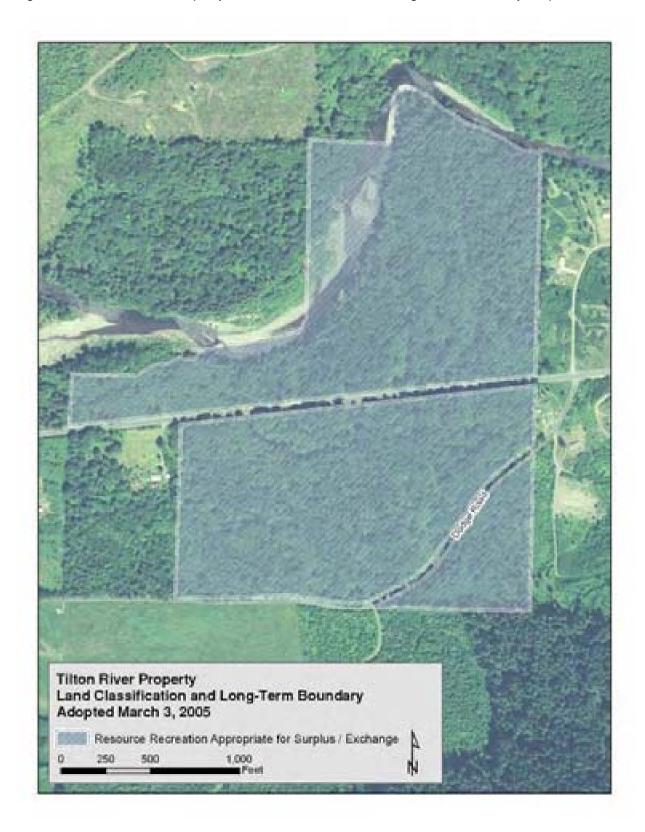
Otto Studhalter donated these 110 acres in 1996, without deed restrictions. Parks committed to enhance the property with a fence and a plaque, reserving the right to add camping, parking, and fishing access to the river. Later an additional six acres were purchased to allow additional parking.

The property contains access to the Tilton River, excellent fishing and a mixed species mature (possibly old growth) forest of red cedar, maple, cottonwood and Oregon ash. A small parking area is provided.

<u>Staff recommendation</u>: Not consistent with the Centennial 2013 Vision; seek to transfer to another government agency with habitat management or fishing access as its mission, or, with concurrence of the family of the original donor, sell or exchange for more suitable property. The property serves a small constituency of recreational users, primarily anglers. Other similar experiences are available on the Tilton River; the resources on the site, while in good condition, are also available elsewhere."

Therefore, the 110-acre property is classified as Resource Recreation Area suitable for surplus or exchange.

Figure 12 – Tilton River Property Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



# Tilton River Property

To view the Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for the Tilton River Property see Figure 12.

Tilton River State Park Property – Consistency with the State Park 2013 Vision	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Finding of consistency with Centennial 2013 Vision	At the March 3, 2005 Commission meeting, this undeveloped property was designated as non consistent with the 2013 Centennial Vision. Therefore, the entire 115-acre property is designated as Resource Recreation Area appropriate for Surplus/Exchange.  The majority of the land holding was donated to state parks by the Studhalter family. The property does not contain any deed restrictions. The management recommendation is to seek transfer or exchange of the property to another land management entity capable and willing to manage the property consistent with Resource Recreation Area land classification, including the Lewis County Critical Areas Ordinance.

Tilton River State Park Property Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of plant and animal communities  Invasive species	Monitoring and management of invasive species is an ongoing challenge at this remote land holding.
Flooding	Due to the topography of adjoining lands, the property is subject to seasonal flooding and occasional high flow flood events.  Work with interested parties to improve site drainage and impacts to fish and wildlife habitats.

Tilton River State Park Property Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological sites	State Parks will comply with the directives of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1. Develop monitoring and reporting protocols in the event archaeological or historic resources are inadvertently discovered.

Tilton River State Park Property – Recreation and Administrative Resources		
Issue	Management Recommendation	
Fishing access	Continue to provide public access to fishing along the Tilton River.	
Parking	Currently no safe parking access to the park property exists. Based on future resources, work with the Washington Department of Transportation to provide safe parking and pedestrian access.	

# **Seaquest Management Unit**

#### Seaguest State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

#### North of SR 504

An area sufficient to expand the capacity of existing day use, overnight, and administrative facilities is classified Recreation Area (approximately 68 acres or 14% of existing park land). This includes areas suitable for expansion of overnight facilities north of the existing yurt complex, relocation of the group to an area northwest of the Paine Road access gate, and development of an outdoor amphitheater in the day use area.

A 33-acre Natural Area (NA) comprised on mature forest habitat remaining from the Seaquest homestead is established. The NA extends east of the formal day use area to within 30 feet of the east park boundary, south to SR 504 and north to the east-west fire road. Bicycle and equestrian trail use would be prohibited uses within the NA. A 30-foot Resource Recreation Area buffer is established along the east boundary of the NA (between the NA and the park boundary).

The remaining 158 acres located north of SR 504 is designated Resource Recreation Area. The conditional use of bicycles is permitted within designated multi-use trail zones. Multi-use zones are to be established and evaluated within a trail management planning process. Equestrian and motorized trail use remain prohibited within existing park lands.

Within the long-term park boundary, approximately 136 acres of forest land located west of the park is included to enhance forest health and for future multi-use trail development. Approximately 20 acres is designed as Recreation Area to provide future park facilities, such as a trail-oriented day use and overnight facilities. One additional staff housing unit can be considered within Recreation Areas of the long-term park boundary.

Seaquest State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Adopted December 3, 2009 4,000 2,000 Peta Moore Island

Figure 13 - Seaquest State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

# Seaquest State Park Issues and Management Approaches

To view the Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary map for Seaquest State Park see Figure 8.

Seaquest State Park Natural	Resources
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of natural plant and animal communities  • Protect mature forest stands  • Monitor visitor impacts to native vegetation  • Moles in the lawn areas of park	Limit classification of Recreation Areas to currently developed areas with sufficient space for reconfiguration and expansion of day use, overnight and administrative facilities.  A 33-acre Natural Area (NA) comprised on mature forest habitat remaining from the Seaquest homestead is established. The NA extends east of the formal day use area to the park boundary, south to SR 504 and north to the east-west fire road. Bicycle and equestrian trail use would be non-permitted uses within the NA (see Appendix 1). Remaining forest lands are primarily Resource Recreation Area.  Work with interested parties to identify, monitor, and assess wildlife populations using the park, and develop appropriate best management practices to manage target populations/species over time.
Protection of significant wetland communities and habitats  • Protect globally imperiled wetland communities	Approximately 155 acres of wetland and island habitat located in the southern portion of the park is designated as Natural Area. Approximately 209 acres of established wetland habitat located west and south of Pete Moore Island is designated long-term boundary Natural Area.  Work with DNR Heritage Program to develop best practices and management strategies related to globally-ranked imperiled wetland plant communities present, specifically Cusick's sedge / sphagnum sp. community type. Controlled access through an extension of the existing Wetland Trail could provide low-intensity access to Pete Moore Island.

Seaquest State Park Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Forest health and vegetation management  Timber blow down needs to be managed Invasive species need attention	A forest health management plan has recently been developed for the park. Management recommendations from this focused resource planning effort should be implemented to promote forest stand development, wildlife habitat creation, and the reduction of non-native species.  Follow recommendations to develop an invasive species management plan to arrest and reverse impacts of identified species on park biodiversity.

Seaquest State Park – Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of archaeological sites	State Parks will comply with the directives of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.  Develop monitoring and reporting protocols in the event archaeological or historic resources are inadvertently discovered. Work with Cowlitz Indian Tribe to ensure the discovery of all archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected.
Seaquest homestead	Manage day use area and campgrounds located within the former homestead landscape as Recreation Area. Maintain ongoing efforts to enhance the preservation and interpretation of cultural features remaining from Seaquest family land use of the area (1870s-1940s), including the monitoring of routine maintenance duties.

Seaquest State Park – Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Silver Lake Logging Company railroad grade	In 1984, the Silver Lake Logging Company railway grade was evaluated and determined to be not eligible for the National Register (McClure, 1984). The 80+ year old railway grade is managed within a Resource Recreation Area designation as part of the Silver Lake Interpretive Trail. Use of the grade will remain limited to pedestrian trail use and low-intensity activities. Maintenance of the trail network may require the use of motorized vehicles for short duration periods of time.  Portions of the grade within the long-term park boundary would be managed as Resource Recreation Area through recreational easements or other suitable management tools.

Seaquest State Park – Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Development and renovation of day use facilities  Consider more covered shelters Replace main day use restroom	<ul> <li>Management Recommendation</li> <li>Day use facility recommendations should be examined and developed within a proposed Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:</li> <li>Renovate day use restroom with modern design and energy efficiency standards.</li> <li>Schedule planned maintenance of existing kitchen shelter.</li> <li>Convert covered shelter currently used a part of group camp to a day use facility (see group camp discussion below). Convert current group campsites into day use picnic areas.</li> <li>Relocate and update playground area within existing day use area.</li> <li>Develop an outdoor amphitheater within the day use area. Site selection should consider parking, accessibility routes, and utilities needed to facilitate special events and evening campfire</li> </ul>
	programming.

Seaquest State Park – Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Trail management	Maintain existing trail system within current park boundary. Improve trail orientation sign plan as resources permit. Provide for trail network expansion within the long-term park boundary.  The conditional use of bicycles can be provided within designated Resource Recreation Areas. Bicycle trail use is not be permitted within designated Natural Areas and interpretive trails.  Equestrian trail use remains a non-permitted use within existing park lands. An Equestrian Program Study is needed to address the potential for future equestrian trail use and related facilities within the existing and long-term park boundary.  Motorized trail use remains a non-permitted use within the existing and long-term park boundary.  Linkages with the Regional Cowlitz County Trail Plan should be explored, including connections to the City of Castle Rock and surrounding communities.  For information related to the Silver Lake Interpretive Trail see Visitor Center section below.
<ul><li>Water access</li><li>Provide fishing access</li><li>Provide boat access</li></ul>	Within the long-term park boundary, two existing water access locations are potential satellite Recreation Areas to provide public boat and water access.
Boundary management	Developed a cooperative boundary management process with adjacent land owners to monitor and control access to park properties and impacts of park uses on private lands. Establish options to mark and maintain property boundaries.

Issue

#### Management Recommendation

# Development and renovation of overnight facilities

- Upgrade restrooms
- Provide 50 AMP access
- Reconfigure utility sites
- Install hard-walled tents
- Expand yurts
- Campground expansion
- Replace group camp

Opportunities to enhance overnight facilities offered to the public should be examined and developed within a Facilities Development Plan, which should examine the following recommendations. For a current listing of park development needs see Appendix C.

#### Campground:

- Renovate existing campground restrooms to modern waste management and water and energy efficiency standards. Expand capacity to match expansion of overnight facilities.
- Maintain current capacity of campground (approximately 90 sites). Upgrade utilities (electrical and water systems) and examine options for conversion of select standard sites to partial utility (electric and water) and full utility (partial + sewer). Reconfigure existing full utility sites to improve RV access and privacy.
- Pave or harden graveled roads within the existing campground.
- Within the Phase 2 design of the Yurt Complex, consider the addition of standard and utility campsites within proposed circulation routes of the Recreation Area (north of the east-west fire road)

#### Yurts and Cabins:

- Complete Phase 2 design, including additional yurts (north of the east-west fore road).
- Consider select conversion of current campsites into hard-walled tents or cabin sites.
- Expand park road system to link existing and future yurt and campsites into a loop circulation system.

#### Group Camp:

Relocate the group camp area from the existing day use site to an area located north of the east-west fire road. The new facility should consider a capacity of at least 40 guests and include support facilities such as access to electrical and water systems and suitable restroom facilities. A covered shelter should also be considered as a phased group camp amenity.

Seaquest State Park – Recreational and Administrative Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Development and renovation of administrative facilities  Replace contact station	Administrative facility recommendations should be developed within a Concept Facility Development Plan, which should include the following recommendations:  • Replacement of visitor contact station.
<ul> <li>Staff housing</li> <li>Reconfigure shop entrance</li> <li>Consider more shop space</li> <li>Staffing levels</li> </ul>	Reconfigure north entrance circulation patterns to enhance safety. Specifically address safe egress into and from the shop complex.
Staining levels	Expand existing shop complex to provide for increased covered work space, equipment storage, and motor pool security.
	Explore options for additional staff housing within existing and long-term park boundary.
	Align staffing levels with State Park Standards to maintain park facilities.
Partnerships Work in partnership with Federal agencies and local communities in future developments Recreation and Scenic Highways Program	Maintain and foster the development of federal, state and local partnerships related to current and future Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument planning and development programs.  Explore cooperative Monument Gateway development options to enhance the Interpretive Program.
	Participate in long-range planning with the Washington Department of Transportation and interested local governments and organized groups to improve visitor services thorough the State Scenic and Recreation Highway and Scenic Byways programs.
<ul><li>Interpretation</li><li>Interpretive plan</li><li>Amphitheater space is needed</li></ul>	An area-wide interpretive plan is current being developed that includes Seaquest State Park. Recommendations for the enhancement of the park interpretive network—including interpretive trails will be addressed.
Improve interpretive trail signage	See day use facilities for recommendations regarding proposed development of an outdoor amphitheater. Information regarding the Silver Lake Visitor Center can be found below.

# **Mount St. Helens Visitor Center Management Unit**

# **Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary South of SR 504**

The interpretive facility complex, including the visitor center, covered shelters, outbuildings, and the parking area landscape (approximately 20 acres) remain Recreation Area.

The Wetland Trail network, including the park-owned segment of the former Silver Lake Logging Company railway grade, as well as the wetlands located between the modern shoreline and the grade, are designated as Resource Recreation Area. In addition, approximately 44 acres of Pete Moore Island are designated Resource Recreation.

Approximately 155 acres of wetland and island habitat is designated as Natural Area.

In the long-term boundary, two existing water access locations should be considered as satellite Recreation Areas to provide public boat and water access.

Approximately 15 acres of Pete Moore Island, and access corridors necessary to expand the wetland trail system to the island via the railway grade and adjacent berm road are designated long-term boundary Resource Recreation Area.

Approximately 209 acres of established wetland habitat located west and south of Pete Moore Island are designated long-term boundary Natural Area.

See Figure 8 for details regarding park long-term boundary and land classifications.

# Mount St. Helens -- Silver Lake Visitor Center Issues and Management Approaches

Silver Lake Visitor Center – Vis	Silver Lake Visitor Center – Visitor and Interpretive Services						
Issue	Management Recommendation						
<ul><li>ADA access</li><li>Consider steep grades near interpretive center</li></ul>	Maintain existing interpretive trail route and consider options to reduce slope angles to better meet the needs of all visitors.						
Silver Lake Interpretive Trail  Opportunities and	The existing Silver Lake Wetland Trail is to be managed as a combination of Recreation and Resource Recreation Area.						
constraints involved in trail expansion  Trail access to Pete Moore Island	An expansion of the interpretive trail network is possible within the long-term park boundary. The scope of expansion could include: 1) a spur trail to the west along park property terminating near junction with berm road, and 2) a spur trail to the east terminating at the end of the railway grade, 3) a connection of the railway grade to an existing berm road providing pedestrian access to Pete Moore Island, and 4) an island loop trail.						
	Further consultation with appropriate wildlife and wetland resource specialists and regulatory agencies is needed to accurate identify best management practices and constraints to be considered in the phased concept development of trail options.						
Public fishing access	Access to the existing railroad grade located south of the Visitor Center was acquired for the purpose of an Interpretive Trail and wetland habitat conservation. Since trail development in the mid 1990s, it has been managed as an Interpretive Trail providing access to unique wildlife and landscape viewing opportunities. In order to maintain this interpretive opportunity and to maintain a safe trail use standards, fishing access is not permitted.						
	Access to the railroad grade for the purpose of fishing within the long-term boundary, within an area that does not impact existing interpretive opportunities and safety standards, should be evaluated using management tools such as WAC 352-32-150.						

Silver Lake Visitor Center – Vis	sitor and Interpretive Services
Issue	Management Recommendation
<ul> <li>Exhibit renovation</li> <li>Need more current topics</li> <li>Make exhibits more age diverse and interactive</li> <li>Expand the scope of interpretation to Cascade Range</li> <li>Consider interactive rangers for 24/7 information and access</li> </ul>	A major renovation of the interior exhibits within the visitor center is recommended.  Work in partnership with interested local, state, and federal agencies and organized groups to explore opportunities to update and diversify interpretive services offered to the public. A range of interpretive topics should be considered within future concept development efforts, including: 1) the retention of exhibit content related to the early 1980s eruption period, 2) contemporary topics related to the Mount St. Helens landscape, and 3) the broader natural history of the Cascade Volcano Range.  Within future concepts consider options to incorporate emerging digital interpretive media and interactive technologies.
Day use facilities  Consider more picnic space	Maintain current levels of day use picnic space within the developed visitor center landscape.  Consider opportunities to expand day use picnic space within the long-term park boundary.
Potentially historic structures and landscapes	Manage the Silver Lake Visitor Center structure and designed landscape features as a potentially historic structure within a Recreation Area designation. Pursue evaluation of structure and landscape features for future eligibility to the State and National Historic Register of Places (eligible in 2036).

Silver Lake Visitor Center - Vis	sitor and Interpretive Services
Issue	Management Recommendation
Landscaping and grounds maintenance  • Some non native species are an issue  • View shed management	Develop a landscape management plan specific to developed interpretive day use facilities (including designed features such as parking and trail areas). Maintain existing planting schemes and densities as outlined in original U.S. Forest Service site design for the interpretive complex. Scope of plan should include management of viewpoints, designed vistas, native, non-native (planned), and invasive species.
	Consult original U.S. Forest Service interpretive complex design and identify all designed interpretive view sheds, specifically views of the Mount St. Helens and Silver Lake landscape. Remove vegetation to maintain all designed view sheds to convey the intended interpretive story of Mount St Helens and relations of Silver Lake. Consider options to reduce view shed maintenance needs when in conflict with biodiversity enhancement and other natural resource management needs.
Maintenance and preservation of existing interpretive facilities	<ul> <li>Future maintenance and preservation recommendations should be developed within a Visitor Center Building Maintenance and Preservation Plan, which should examine the following recommendations:</li> <li>Replacement of visitor center roof. The selection and installation of roofing materials should be done in consultation with Historic Preservation staff to minimize impacts to this potentially historic structure.</li> <li>Improve interior and outdoor lighting and safety without significantly altering existing lighting fixture design features.</li> <li>Restore or replace deteriorated stone work (welded-tuff material) within the plaza. Consult Historic Preservation staff regarding appropriate material alternatives.</li> <li>Update audio visual equipment.</li> </ul>

Silver Lake Visitor Center - Vi	sitor and Interpretive Services
Issue	Management Recommendation
Concessionaire  Consider corporate sponsorship opportunities  Consider a book store/apparel expansion (outbuilding)  Consider boat rentals	A new concession agreement has been recently established (February 2010). The term of the agreement spans 5 years. Update visitor center operation plan to reflect implementation of changes to operation procedures produced by the new agreement, including procedures for fee collection.  Corporate concession opportunities are not recommended.  Within future exhibit renovation planning concepts, consider updates to scope of concession operations and circulation patterns (i.e. fee collection and bookstore location).  Maintain use of authorized temporary structures to provide seasonal concession functions. Management of the building plaza and entrance as a potential historic landscape is recommended. No permanent modifications or additional outbuildings are recommended for concession purposes.  A boat rental concession is not recommended within the current park boundary. In the event suitable water access is developed within the long-term park boundary, boat rental concession options should be considered.

# Washington State Heritage Markers

Monticello Convention S	tate Heritage Marker
Issue	Management Recommendation
Terms of exhibit management agreement	Seek to update management agreement between State Parks and the City of Longview for the operation and maintenance responsibility of the Heritage Site.  Evaluation of the outdoor exhibits and related interpretive opportunities should be addressed within the Area Interpretive Plan. The Plan should address the planned maintenance and restoration of exhibits.

Cowlitz Landing Sta	ate Heritage Marker
Issue	Management Recommendation
Maintenance	The need to identify the responsible party for the maintenance of this marker was identified in the CAMP process. This issue should be brought to the attention of the Highway Heritage Marker Committee (State Parks, WSDOT and WA Historical Society). The agency contact for this committee is the Interpretive Program Manager.
	Evaluation of the marker and related interpretive opportunities should be addressed within the Area Interpretive Plan. The Plan should address long-term restoration needs of the interpretive exhibit.

Cowlitz Mission State He	eritage Marker					
Issue	Management Recommendation					
Land ownership	process. It is likely that this marker is located	the maintenance of this marker was identified in the CAMP on private land. These issues should be brought to the mmittee (State Parks, WSDOT and WA Historical Society). Interpretive Program Manager.				
Maintenance	Evaluation of the marker and related interpretive opportunities should be addressed within the Area Interpretive Plan. The Plan should address long-term restoration needs of the interpretive exhibit.					

#### **APPENDIX A:**

#### WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

# Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	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 neede 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	Р	С	С	N	N
Archery/Target Range	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	Р	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	Р	Р	С	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	Р	С	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	Р	Р	С	N	N
Children's Play Area	Р	С	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	Р	Р	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	Р	N	С	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	Р	N	С	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	С	N	С	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	С	С	С	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	Р	С	С	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	Р	N	С	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	Р	N	Р	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	Р	P	Р	С	N
Interpretive Trail	Р	P	Р	Р	С
Interpretive - Signs	Р	P	Р	Р	С
Parking - Vehicles	Р	P	С	N	N
Roads	Р	Р	С	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	Р	N	С	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	Р	Р	С	С	N
Sports Fields	С	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	С	С	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	Р	N	С	N	N
Trails - Hiking	Р	Р	Р	P	С
Trails - Mountain Biking	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	С	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	Р	Р	С	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Trails - Snowmobile	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	Р	С	С	С	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	Р	N	С	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Launch Ramps	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	Р	Р	С	С	N

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

NA - Not Applicable

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.

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

<sup>\*\*</sup>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	С	С	С	N	N
Filming/Special Events	Р	P	Р	С	N
Grazing	С	С	С	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	Р	P	Р	P	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	Р	P	Р	P	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	Р	P	Р	P	N
Harvesting - Fish	Р	P	Р	P	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	Р	P	Р	P	N
Haying	Р	P	Р	N	N
Metal Detecting	Р	P	С	N	N
Orienteering	Р	P	С	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	Р	С	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	С	С	С	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Off-trail biking	С	С	С	N	N
Paragliding	Р	Р	С	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	Р	Р	С	С	N

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

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

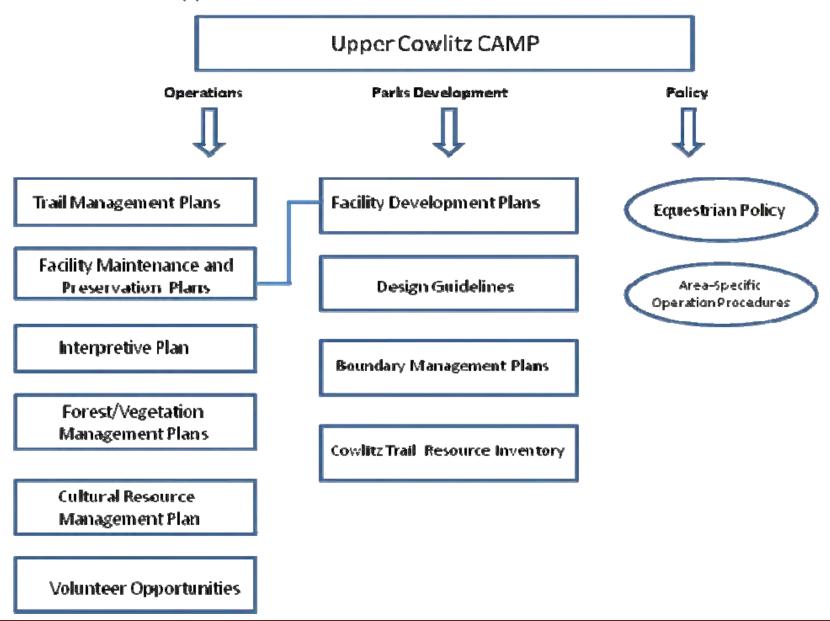
N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NÀ - Not Applicable

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

<sup>\*\*</sup>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 RECOMMENDATIONS FRAMEWORK



### Appendix C

# UPPER COWLITZ AREA FACILITY CONCEPTS April 2010

#### **Top Projects**

- 1. Seaquest contact station
- 2. Seaquest group camp
- 3. Lewis and Clark sewer
- 4. Mount St Helens VC interpretive exhibits
- 5. Seaquest paving
- 6. Seaquest day use comfort station development
- 7. Shop compound expansion at Lewis and Clark
- 8. Utilities upgrade at Seaquest with water (water shut-offs) & electric

#### **Seaquest State Park**

- 1. Replace welcome center. Install a narrow 12' x 30' building that allows for convenient visitor contact, while also providing space for rangers to conduct administrative activities. This building is required because rangers spend 50 to 80% of their time at their desk. As a result, it is important that they work from a centralized location to do both jobs. Consideration should be given to the purchase of a pre-fabricated building that could be trucked to the park. This option should be weighed against the construction of a new building on-site. Ultimately, the budget should guide the decision regarding the best option between a portable or stick-built structure (Capital funded project).
- 2. <u>Install Yurt Village Phase 2</u>: Add 10 more units and construct 1 ADA compatible comfort station in the existing yurt village. Relocate group camp (Capital funded).
- 3. <u>Expand Shop Compound</u>: Remove earth embankment on the north side of the shop area to allow for the installation of a vehicle turnaround (Capital or SW Region Ops funded).
- 4. <u>Upgrade Utilities at Campground</u>: Water (individual shut-offs) & electrical upgrades in the mid and T-loops (Capital funded).
- 5. <u>Pave Campground Roads</u>: Specific segments of road are in poor condition and require an overlay (Capital or SW Region Ops funded). Consider removing some trees to improve maneuverability of trucks with trailers and RVs.

6. <u>Construct Comfort Stations</u>: Install new buildings in the T-Loop, north & south loops, and day use area; or consideration should be given to rehabilitating the existing to make it ADA compliant. The building end would be extended in order to accomplish this upgrade. No net loss of toilets is important. Install conventional toilets, but consider duel flush options. Evaluate drain field capacity (Capital funded).

existing comfort station	ADA shower	ADA toilet
	proposed	
in T Loop	ADA shower	ADA toilet

# Conceptual diagram

- 7. <u>Install playground equipment</u>: Site in day use area. Scale of project is not determined (Capital funded).
- 8. <u>Install amphitheater</u>: An in-house project led by ranger with possible support from SW Region.

#### **Mount Saint Helens Visitor Center**

- 1. Replace roof: The original roof is in poor condition. The existing roof is comprised of asbestos and will require specialist to safely remove, adding more cost to this already expensive project. The re-roof component of the project would be contracted out. Costs could be minimized if a corrections crew is used for some of this work (Capital funded).
- 2. Replace interpretive display: The existing display is dated having been conceived and installed in the early 1980s. The imagery, themes, and purpose of the interpretive display will be reevaluated. A project of this scale could cost as much as \$100,000. There are other more modern interpretive displays that could be used as models such as the Cape D. LCIC, Dry Falls, Ginkgo, or the South Cle Elum train station (Capital funded).
- 3. <u>Install viewing platforms</u>: The interpretive trails could also include fishing and viewing platforms. The platforms would likely be built of wood and would allow visitors to step off of the trail itself to pause and take pictures of Mount St. Helens or to stop and fish. Consideration should be given to re-evaluation of the no fishing policy. It appears that this activity is allowable with Fish and Wildlife; however, there remains a potential conflict between pedestrians on the trail and those who might be casting their lines, etc (Combination of Capital, SW Region Ops, park personnel, and possibly RCO grant funding).

- 4. <u>Trail extension to and on the island</u>: The existing interpretive trail could be extended to reach the island. The island, as a destination, offers more views of water and the Cascade mountain range. The trail would be a pedestrian pathway and could range in width from five to three feet. Install loop trail on island; create location for picnicking and install a vault toilet in a location that can be serviced (Capital and SW Region Ops funded with support from park personnel).
- 5. <u>Install human powered boat launch</u>: The site should be chosen to meet the following criteria: 1) close in proximity to ADA parking and water; 2) room for an ADA toilet; 3) ADA accessible water entry (Capital funded project).

#### **Ike Kinswa State Park**

- 1. <u>Complete group camp phases</u>: The project is designed, but the picnic shelter concept requires refinement; what is the scale of this building? What are the options regarding the flush toilet/shower system? Funding from Tacoma Power remains, but without the infusion of Capital dollars, when will the project be finished? (Funded by a combination of Capital and Tacoma Power dollars).
- 2. <u>Install ADA dock</u>: The project was recently awarded with \$167,000 to develop an access trail from the existing parking lot to provide access to a new fishing dock. The actual square footage of the dock, alignment, materials, and width of the trail, will be determined by this budget. Consideration should be given to alternative dock options that float and that are anchored to the uplands, allowing State Parks to not drive piles (Grant from Tacoma Power).
- 3. <u>Comfort station utility and ADA upgrades</u>: All comfort stations throughout the park should receive utility upgrades including electrical, water, sewer, and associated stall amenities. Gut the stalls. New sinks and toilets. The septic tanks are located next to the buildings, which may complicate matters if the building footprint is expanded; in this case, the septic tanks would most certainly be moved (Combination Capital & SW Region Ops supported).
- 4. Replace vault toilet in cabin area: The cabin area should be upgraded with a flush toilet and shower comfort station. There are questions, however, about drain field capacity and this matter would be considered more in depth as development plans evolve (Capital funded).
- 5. <u>Upgrade campground infrastructure</u>: Upgrade electrical service to 50 amps. Realign and resurface roads where necessary. Water system requires individual shut-offs at each camp site. Individual camp sites are vulnerable to flooding and therefore, consideration should be given to adding fill to build up the parking stalls and use areas. In addition, engineers should consider designing a grading and drainage plan that includes new ditches and with catch basins to convey water away from the campground (Combination of Capital and SW Region Ops funding).

- 6. <u>Install amphitheater</u>: The new structure would be located adjacent to the park entrance near the existing camp host site. An access trail and electrical service would also be new elements associated with this project. The access trail would lead to an ADA compliant parking stall. The trail itself would be ADA accessible, five feet wide, and likely include a hardened gravel surface. The amphitheater would accommodate fifty people or so (Combination SW Region Ops and park personnel project).
- 7. <u>Replace residence</u>: The building at the group camp would be replaced at a cost of approximately \$250,000. The cost would vary depending on available budget. A portable building is a possible option for this location (Capital funded).
- 9. <u>Install day use area playground equipment</u>: Scale of project is not determined (Capital funded).
- 8. Expand day use area kitchen shelter: This structure located in the day use area should be expanded to accommodate more visitors. The question of square footage has not been settled, but it is likely that the space should be large enough to house fifty additional people at a minimum. The day use area has a large parking lot, popular swim beach, and is located on the other side of the Tilton River from the boat launch. As a destination, this park is very popular and could become more so with improved amenities (Capital funded project).
- 9. Replace bulkhead in day use area: The existing bulkhead is failing, despite its recent rehabilitation in 2006. The structure is comprised of 15" diameter logs, stepped in three tiers and backfilled with 5/8 minus gravel. This design solution is not effective for two reasons: 1) the wave action in this zone undermines the gravel backfill; 2) the lake level fluctuates—when the water level is high this also undermines the gravel backfill. Money for this project would include a better system that is structurally sound and environmentally sensitive (Capital funded project).
- 10. <u>Install irrigation system day use area</u>: The open lawn is an important component of the day use area. To make its maintenance easier for rangers to manage, consideration should be given to the installation of an irrigation system here (SW Region Ops or park funded project).
- 11. <u>Install buoys in day use swim area</u>: The buoys could be installed by the marine crew (SW Region Ops or park funded project).
- 12. <u>Install finger floats near campground</u>: Boat moorage at the day use area and campground is an annual problem for park managers. Visitors launch on the south side of the Tilton River and then tie up along shore. At times this activity is destructive—some visitors will move picnic tables and other objects close to shore and tie their boats. Park staff recognizes this need and want to accommodate boaters with conventional moorage options.

- 13. <u>Develop primitive camp site at old cement plant</u>: This option was explored during the group camp planning phase in 2008. There is enough flat, open space to allow for the following features: four individual campsites with picnic tables and fire rings; a vault toilet; a small dock/launch area for human powered boats.
- 14. <u>Conduct boundary line surveys</u>: The park may have property line disputes that could be settled with this information.

#### Lewis and Clark State Park (Maltilda Jackson and Jackson Houses)

- 1. <u>Matilda Jackson comfort station installation</u>: The site is more than two miles away from Lewis and Clark State Park, therefore, John R. Jackson House should have this kind of amenity available for larger school groups for visitors who may not necessarily be camping or visiting Lewis and Clark (Capital funded).
- 2. <u>Matilda Jackson Re-grade parking lot</u>: The parking lot is in poor condition with many pot holes, suggesting that the subsurface material is failing. The parking lot would require compacted gravel or an asphalt surface (SW Region Ops).
- 3. <u>Matilda Jackson Repair fencing</u>: Keep existing fence where in good condition. Install barbed wire where appropriate. Maintain and repair the field fence to clearly define property boundaries (park).
- 4. <u>Matilda Jackson kitchen shelter Re-roof the shelter with a metal roof (Capital or SW Region Ops)</u>.
- 5. <u>Jackson House parking lot development</u>: Develop a twenty stall parking lot and include ample space for school buses (Capital).
- 6. <u>Jackson House water system upgrade</u>: Current system is appropriate for residential use. The upgrade would make the water system compatible for public use (Capital).
- 7. <u>Jackson House Develop kitchen/picnic shelter/comfort station</u>: A Capital project.
- 8. <u>Jackson House stabilization</u>: Repair rot, replace non-historic brick fireplace with a more historic stone type feature (Capital).
- 9. <u>Jackson House cultural landscape report</u>: Determine where historic out buildings were located and possibly determine historic alignment of the wagon trail (Capital).

#### **Lewis and Clark State Park**

1. <u>Sewer system development</u>: 1) Consultant plans exist—but in what state of development? The plans are incomplete and at 15%. 2) Consideration should be given to replacing existing micro-form toilets with conventional models when the mound system is upgraded; 3) Install drip system and integrate with the upgraded mound system (the soils,

mostly clay, in this area are known to be problematic for drain fields and further research is required to find the right treatment technology for the park; 4) Install free-standing comfort station in the vicinity of the existing community building; 5) Renovate campground toilets and make them ADA compliant; 6) Convert storage building to ADA restroom (Capital, SW Region Ops, and park).

- 2. <u>Install new playground equipment</u>: Update the equipment in the existing play area. Digging in this zone will require coordination with Archeology (Capital).
- 3. <u>Convert mobile home park to RV camping</u>: The well may need to be decommissioned in an effort to put the entire park on one well (Capital).
- 4. <u>Develop equestrian site on east side of property</u>: There is room for camping, high lines or corrals, and possibly flush toilet facilities. Essential infrastructure: a new entrance road, drain field, and possibly electric & potable water service (Capital). Consider modeling this development after the Beacon Rock equestrian development. Develop a rain water catchment system for horse water.
- 5. <u>Develop second residence at the old tavern site</u>: Ranger housing (Capital).
- 6. Expand shop compound. Replace shop building (Capital).
- 7. <u>Camp ground development</u>: 1) Add hiker/biker sites; 2) Re-establish the 1960s camp ground from site 6 to 25.
- 8. <u>Pave</u>: Pave the access route to group camp one and also pave the parking lot at the group camp.
- 9. <u>Campground expansion</u>: With the long-term boundary expansion on the Long View Fiber property, consider development of 50 sites with a new access route. New infrastructure would be required and another access off of the main campground (located by the sewer mound).
- 10. <u>Adaptive re-use of residence</u>: Consider using the ranger residence as an interpretive center.
- 11. <u>Cowlitz Trail</u>: Consider developing as a two-track wagon road if the historic alignment can be confirmed.