

Beacon Rock State Park Management Plan

Approved January 31, 2001

Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP
Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

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

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**BEACON ROCK STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN
CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION**

The signatures below certify the adoption of this plan by Washington State Parks for the continued management of Beacon Rock State Park.

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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 125 parks located throughout the state. Growth in the state's population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation has dramatically increased pressure on the agency to provide for more recreational opportunities in parks under agency management. Simultaneously, the agency recognizes that as an ever greater number of parks become oases surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to conserve natural and cultural resources within limits of acceptable change will increase in importance.

The duality of the agency's role as both recreation provider and resource protector has led to differences among park stakeholders as to how these seemingly opposing imperatives can be achieved. Simply put, it is the agency's goal to identify appropriate recreational experiences that meet the needs of the public while protecting natural and cultural resources for future generations. Insightful planning that includes careful analysis of resource suitability and capability, and encourages participation by park stakeholders, provides the most effective means of determining which recreational experiences are appropriate in a given park (see Appendix A: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

In January of 1992 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission adopted a publicly developed Strategic and Action Plan. One question asked in the plan was "how do we provide for protection and wise use of park resources and assets?" In response to this question, the agency committed to a number of actions including the preparation of management plans for each park in the system.

In late 1995 the Commission adopted a revised land classification system (see Appendix B: Washington State Parks Land Classification System). Application of the revised system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park. Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

Following the adoption of the revised classification system, it became clear to agency staff that simply classifying park lands and delineating them on a map did little to effect "on the ground" results, nor did it adequately address the goal of preparing management plans for each park. As a result State Parks developed a combined planning effort and titled it the Classification and Management Planning Project or CAMP. This combined effort began in March 1996.

The CAMP Project classifies park lands and prepares park management plans through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and results of an issue based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify specific issues facing the park and develop management approaches designed to resolve these issues during a series of public planning workshops. In this initial stage of planning, classification of lands is employed as only one of several management activities that combined make up an overall approach to resolving particular issues.

SUMMARY

Beacon Rock State Park provides a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits while preserving vast and varied natural and cultural resources. Management planning at the Park began in March 1998 with an assembly of key agency staff to act as a planning team. This team consisted of the park manager and staff representatives from Southwest Region, Resources Development Planning Program, and Operations Natural Resource Stewardship Program. To help guide the planning process, an advisory group, including representatives from other government jurisdictions, Native American tribes, recreational user groups, preservation interests, park neighbors, and other interested individuals was assembled. In addition to input provided by the advisory group, public participation was also encouraged through two sets of public workshops held in May and August 1998, in Stevenson and in Vancouver. During advisory group meetings and public workshops, participants identified a number of management issues. Park staff then led participants through a process of developing alternative land classification schemes and management approaches designed to address these issues. Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. The Commission at its September 18, 1998 meeting in Vancouver approved the staff recommended land classifications for Beacon Rock State Park.

The purpose of this park management plan is to: 1) orient readers to Beacon Rock State Park and the agency's park management planning process, 2) identify the natural, cultural, and recreation management issues for Beacon Rock State Park, and 3) identify management approaches designed to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this plan is to describe how park management intends to balance recreational use with appropriate measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This plan has been divided into three sections, several appendices, and is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Description of Beacon Rock State Park provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Beacon Rock Park Management Planning Program describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to Beacon Rock State Park.
- Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches outlines natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues identified through the public planning process conducted for the park. Specific management approaches, designed to resolve these issues, are recommended. A brief outline of management issues facing Beacon Rock State Park is presented in Table 1.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

Table 1: Summary of Beacon Rock State Park Management Issues

<p>Natural Resource Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of natural plant and animal communities • Protection of wetlands and riparian areas - Columbia River shoreline, Doetsch Pond, moorage area, Woodward, Little, Hardy, and Hamilton Creeks • Control of noxious weeds/exotic plant species • Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive anadromous fish species • Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive wildlife - Peregrine Falcon • Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive wildlife - Bald Eagle • Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive wildlife - Larch Mountain Salamander • Protection of State Threatened Plant Species - Gorge Daisy, Oregon sullivantia, Tall bugbane and Persistentsepal yellowcress • Wildfire prevention/suppression • Park property acquisitions, trades, and surplus • Doetsch Property – grazing lease and pastoral setting
<p>Cultural Resource Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of historic properties • Protection of Native American archaeological and cultural sites • Native American ceremonial/cultural activities in park areas
<p>Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park trail use, development, and signing • Adequacy of trailhead parking facilities/seasonal closures • Natural/Cultural resource interpretation and environmental education • Campground development and renovation • Backcountry primitive camping • Doetsch Ranch Property day-use area development • Boat launching/mooring facilities renovation and development • Technical rock climbing on Beacon Rock • SR-14 traffic safety - entrances to park areas • Effects of large scale events on park operations • Park information dissemination • Compliance with National Scenic Area requirements • ADA compliance • Park concessions • Beacon Rock Resort water supply • Disposition of DNR weather station

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF BEACON ROCK STATE PARK

Location: Beacon Rock State Park is located 35 miles east of Vancouver on State Route 14 in Skamania County. See Figure 1: Beacon Rock State Park Vicinity Map.

Acreage: 4675 acres with 9,500 feet of freshwater shoreline on the Columbia River.

Acquired: Beacon Rock State Park was acquired in 21 parcels: the first in 1935 and the last in 1999 for a total of \$1,416,721.

Historical Background: Beacon Rock served as a landmark for river travelers for hundreds of years. Native Americans knew it marked the last of the rapids on the Columbia River and the beginning of tidal influence from the Pacific Ocean, 150 miles away. Lewis and Clark were the first white men to see the rock. They camped at its base in November 1805, noting the rock in their journal and giving it its present name. In 1811, Alexander Ross, of the John Jacob Aster expedition, called the rock Inshoack Castle, and it was known as "Castle Rock" until the United States Board of Geographic Names officially restored the name "Beacon Rock" in 1961.

Henry J. Biddle purchased the rock to build a trail to the top, with construction occurring between 1916 and 1918. In 1935, his heirs turned the rock over to the state for use as a park. The Civilian Conservation Corps developed addition park facilities.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared for the park. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory and State Parks' Historic Facilities Condition Assessment. Appendix C: Listing of Beacon Rock State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information, includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

Facilities: 33 campsites, 71 picnic sites, 5 comfort stations, 5 kitchen shelters, 2 Adirondack shelters in group camp, 2 primitive campsites, 2 boat launch ramps, dock, 2 residences, shop/service buildings, informal group camp area, 1-mile trail to the summit of Beacon Rock, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile loop trail to Hamilton Mountain. 13 miles of primitive roadways open to hiking, cycling, and equestrian use.

Activities: Picnicking, camping, hiking, playground activities, fishing, boating, rock climbing, horseback riding, and mountain biking.

Attendance: Derived from agency standardized attendance system.

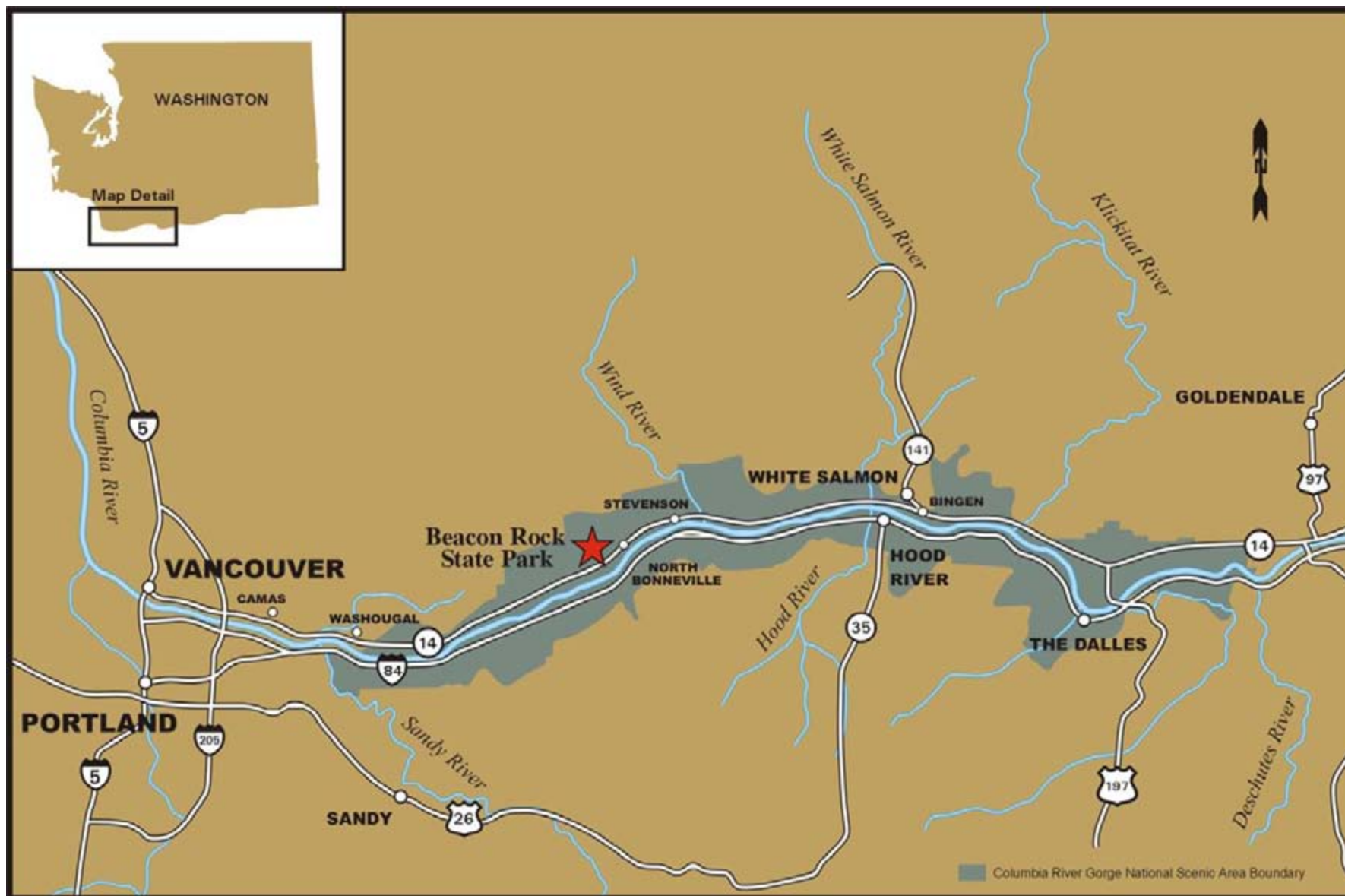
<u>Year</u>	<u>Camping</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Total</u>
1992	6,753	419,527	1,468	427,748
1993	7,994	415,548	1,317	424,859
1994	9,302	421,897	382	431,581
1995	8,320	426,653	827	435,800
1996	7,261	415,745	479	423,485

Interpretation: $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile nature trail around the small, unnamed lake west of Beacon Rock.

Staffing:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
Park Ranger 3	12.0
Park Ranger 2	12.0
Park Ranger 1	12.0
Park Aides (2)	6.5

Figure 1: Beacon Rock State Park Vicinity Map



SECTION 2: BEACON ROCK STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM

2.1 Legal and Policy Direction

Beacon Rock State Park operates within a framework of laws, rules, regulations, and policies that govern jurisdictional behavior. Agency staff make day-to-day management decisions consistent not only with laws and policies of the agency, but with all federal, state, and local regulations. Interpretation of, and compliance with, government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A comprehensive listing and description of all laws and policies under which the agency operates is not included in this document. However, management activities recommended in this plan have been reviewed to ensure a sound legal and policy footing. A detailed description of the of the agency's legal/policy framework can be referenced in Appendix D: Detailed Park Policy Direction and Legal Responsibilities.

2.1.1 Park Mission and Management Objectives

The mission of Beacon Rock State Park is *to nurture for the enjoyment of current and future generations the rich legacy of natural, cultural and scenic wonders provided by the Columbia River Gorge and the people who have traversed it and called it home.* A list of general park management objectives for Beacon Rock State Park is presented in Table 2.

2.1.2 Beacon Rock State Park's Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

Figure 2 shows land classifications and the long-term boundary adopted by the Commission for Beacon Rock State Park on September 18, 1998. The adopted land classifications provide policy guidance for appropriate use and development intensities in specific areas of the park. Adopted classifications also represent the park's desired long-term boundary, i.e., properties either desired for acquisition or surplus to park needs. Specific rationales and more detailed discussion of the park's classifications and long-term boundary are included in Section 4: Park Issues and Management Approaches. Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of Beacon Rock State Park can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item E-3 - Beacon Rock State Park - Land Classification and Management Plan - Skamania County - Requested Action and the official Commission minutes for this item.

2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for Beacon Rock State Park

Previously prepared plans provide additional policy guidance for the management of specific resources or activities within a particular park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans are generally oriented towards capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as "iterative". As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this park management plan is to serve as an umbrella document under which all other park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for Beacon Rock State Park is included in Appendix E: List of Plans for Beacon Rock State Park.

2.2 Beacon Rock State Park's Management Planning Process

Management planning at Beacon Rock State Park began in March 1998 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, region manager, headquarters Planning Program representatives, and a Natural Resource Stewardship Program representative. The planning team also consulted with a number other agency technical specialists throughout the planning process.

The public participation process for Beacon Rock State Park began with the establishment of an advisory group consisting of representatives from other government jurisdictions, Native American tribes, Skamania County Chamber of Commerce, recreational user groups, preservation interests, and park neighbors, and other interested individuals. During the first meeting with the advisory group, the planning team solicited comments on a preliminary park mission statement and park management objectives and led attendees through a process of identifying management issues facing the park. Following this initial meeting, the planning team refined the park mission statement and management objectives, reviewed issues raised by the advisory group, identified other issues, and organized all of the issues into generalized issue categories.

At the second advisory group meeting, the planning team presented two alternative concept plans. Each concept plan included a schematic land classification and long-term park boundary (properties to acquire or surplus), and narrative management approaches in response to each categorized issue. The two alternatives emphasized either protection of natural and cultural resources or recreational use and development of the park. The advisory group was then asked to help fine tune the alternative concept plans to ensure that both were reasonable and realistic representations of how the park could be managed. The planning team subsequently refined the concept plans to reflect suggested changes.

For the next stage of public participation, the planning team conducted two sets of public planning workshops. The first set of workshops was held on June 20 and 21, 1998 at the Stevenson Community Library and at Vancouver City Hall. At these workshops the planning team gave an overview of the CAMP Project and presented the park mission statement and management objectives and the two alternative concept plans developed with the assistance of the advisory group. Participants were asked to provide their input regarding the presented materials during the workshops and otherwise through written correspondence at any time during the planning process.

At the second set of public workshops held August 20, 1998, again at the Stevenson Community Library and Vancouver City Hall, the planning team presented a preliminary recommended park mission and management objectives, schematic land classification and long-term boundary, and narrative management approaches that incorporated public input from previous workshops and written correspondence. Participants again provided input regarding the preliminary recommendation.

Following the August 20 public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended schematic land classification and long-term boundary and management approaches, drawing on all public/staff input and correspondence. The final staff recommendation was approved by the Director and presented to the Commission at its September 18, 1998 meeting in Vancouver. During this meeting the Commission heard public testimony and approved the staff recommendations for land classification and long-term boundary of Beacon Rock State Park.

Park staff intends to coordinate with regional staff and review the park's management plan with park stakeholders and encourage participation in identification of additional management issues and other plan revisions during future open houses and other public meetings.

Table 2: Beacon Rock State Park Management Objectives

The Mission of Beacon Rock State Park will be advanced by:

Natural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting key natural resources of the park, including rare and high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas; geologic formations related to ice age floods, volcanism, tectonic upthrust, and influences of the Columbia River and its tributaries; and by ensuring that park use does not adversely affect water quality and flow.

Cultural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting where appropriate the key cultural resources of the park, including Native American archaeological and cultural sites, and historic properties embracing Henry Biddle's and the Civilian Conservation Corps park developments; sites related to the original railroad corridor; and 19th and early 20th century agricultural properties.

Recreation: Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities including utility, standard, primitive, group and equestrian camping; trails for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians; orienteering; boating, including power boating, kayaking, canoeing, fishing; wildlife viewing; rock climbing; picnicking; interpretive activities; and a variety of group activities.

Interpretation and Environmental Education: Combining the resources and skills of State Parks with local and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education, interpretation and curatorial services, to expand programs and facilities that promote Beacon Rock State Park as a major destination for environmental education and interpretation.

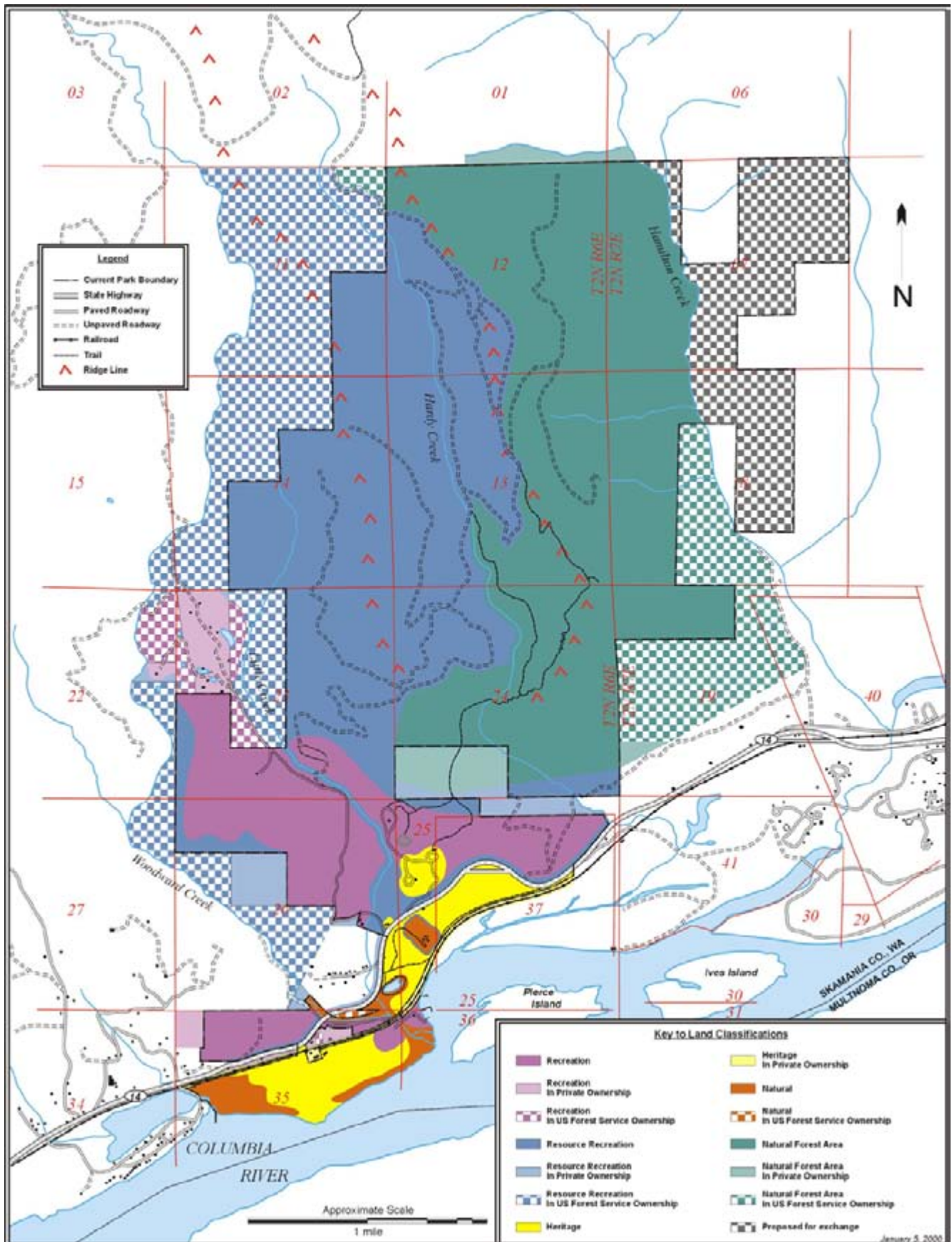
Volunteers: Recruiting and managing a volunteer corps of park neighbors, recreational users, resource stewards, and any other interested organizations or individuals, to assist park staff in park programs and activities.

Park Boundary: Identifying a long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors.

Park Enterprise: Enhancing public services via revenue generating programs and projects that heighten the park experience for visitors, minimally impact park natural and cultural landscapes, and serve to increase park-generated income and thereby upgrade park fiscal capacity. Such enterprise efforts may include commercial facilities and programs, and off-site advertising.

Relationship to Regional Community: Recognizing the park's importance in the economic and social life of the Columbia River Gorge, continue to work actively with local government and other community-based organizations and interested parties to meet the needs of the local community, as well as the citizens of the State of Washington and visitors from around the world.

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



SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

While individual parks may have significantly different resources and resource management issues, all park managers share the same essential dilemma – how to effectively manage increasing demand for recreational opportunities that may, in part, utilize sensitive natural and cultural resources. The challenge at the heart of this dilemma is to accommodate recreational use while also protecting resources from deterioration. How much recreational use can resources sustain without being degraded beyond acceptable limits? The answer to this question is usually as subjective as it is technical. For this reason the “best” resource management decisions incorporate public sentiment, sound scientific information, and professional judgement.

This plan outlines individual management approaches developed in response to issues identified by the public and park staff. Each management approach contains two interrelated components: **policy direction** and **programmatic activities**.

Policy direction responds to issues by setting new or emphasizing existing rules that regulate public use and/or guide future management activities. Policy direction can be conveyed through agency-wide or park level policy statements and/or through land classification decisions. Examples of policy direction include limiting rock climbing to a specific season in an attempt to protect birds during nesting periods and classifying an area of a park as a Natural Forest Area to preserve a rare forest community.

Programmatic activities detail projects or tasks designed to achieve the stated policy direction. Programmatic activities vary widely, ranging from cooperative efforts that engage outside experts to the development of capital projects and resource monitoring. Examples of programmatic activities include soliciting the advice of wildlife biologists in managing sensitive animal species, proposing building rehabilitation projects to protect historic structures, and monitoring visitor impacts and applying adaptive management techniques to protect against loss of vegetation. Programmatic activities frequently identify the need for coordination among agency staff and cooperation with other organizations to develop additional management policies and prescriptions in response to a particular issue. In these cases it is expected that identification of specific projects or development of site level plans will ultimately result.

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

The following three tables (Tables 3, 4, and 5) summarize key issues and management approaches for the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of Beacon Rock State Park. As in any real world situation, some issues do not fit neatly into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. As a result, some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. It should also be noted that in Tables 3, 4, and 5, under the heading of policy direction, the policies listed include only those most applicable or specific to a particular issue. Other more general policy direction can be referenced in Appendix D: Detailed Park Policy Direction and Legal Responsibilities. The Glossary in Appendix F provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Preservation of natural plant and animal communities (415N1)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Beacon Rock State Park is classified as a combination of all the agency’s land classifications with the exception of the most restrictive Natural Area Preserve designation. The park’s land base is proportionately classified as approximately 40% Natural Forest Area, 40% Resource Recreation, 10% Recreation, 7% Heritage, and 3% Natural Area (see Figure 2: Beacon Rock State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map). The south and east slopes of Hamilton Mountain and the Hamilton Creek drainage are classified as Natural Forest Area. Recreational use and development in this area is limited to low-intensity pedestrian use and associated developments (e.g., foot trails, directional signing, and interpretive displays). An area extending from the Hamilton Mountain summit ridgeline north and west to the park boundary and south to developed areas of the park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. Recreational use and development of this area is limited to low and medium-intensity levels only (e.g., primitive camping, primitive sanitary facilities, and shared use hiking/biking/equestrian trails and primitive roadways). The Natural Forest Area and Resource Recreation classifications consequently afford high and moderate degrees of protection to natural plant and animal communities respectively. The majority of the park south of SR-14 is classified as a Heritage Area. The Heritage classification is generally intended to focus management on preservation and interpretation of cultural assets, but because natural features and systems form an integral part of the area’s cultural history, conservation and interpretation of natural elements should continue to be high management priorities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to the protection of natural plant and animal communities including <i>RCW 43.51.045: Additional powers and duties, directs management of timber and other ecological resources</i> and <i>Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal</i>.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Primary regulatory authority for vegetation resources of the State of Washington rests with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The DNR Natural Heritage Program is the state level entity responsible for maintaining a state listing of rare plants, rare plant associations, and providing technical expertise in protection of these resources. Primary regulatory authority for wildlife resources of the State of Washington rests with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Additionally, federally protected wildlife species listed under the Endangered Species Act, fall under the authority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and WDFW. Consequently, park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program staff and solicit technical expertise and cooperation from the above agencies, USDA Forest Service, regional tribal authorities, Skamania County Noxious Weed Board, The Nature Conservancy, local chapters of the Native Plant Society, and other land managers to enhance the park’s natural resource management program. The general purpose of this program should be to identify additional research needs and to develop and implement additional management policies and prescriptions for: 1) general protection of important plant and animal communities; 2) specific protection of identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species/associations/communities; 3) control of non-native vegetation/noxious weeds; 4) protection of wetlands and riparian areas; 5) prevention of wildfires; and 6) sustainable agricultural use (grazing) of park areas.</p> <p>Park staff should also continue to vigorously enforce no hunting laws on all park properties as a regular part of normal park patrols and in response to visitor/neighbor complaints or reports from local law enforcement. “No hunting” signs should be clearly posted at all designated public vehicle access points prior to and following annual hunting seasons.</p> <p>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management (see Appendix G): As part of the park’s natural resource management program, the number of visitor contacts by park staff concerning prohibited activities in Natural Areas and Natural Forest Areas should be monitored by park staff as a general indication of visitor impacts on natural plant and animal communities.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of wetlands and riparian areas - Columbia River shoreline, Doetsch Pond, moorage area, Woodward, Little, Hardy, and Hamilton Creeks (415N2)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With the exception of the culverted railroad and roadway crossings of Woodward, Little, and Hardy Creeks, and the existing moorage area, all wetlands, streams, and riparian areas within the park long-term boundary are classified as either Natural, Natural Forest, Heritage, or Resource Recreation Areas. Wetlands south of SR-14 and the lower portions of Woodward and Little Creeks, including outlets into the Columbia River, are classified as Natural Areas. The majority of Hardy Creek below Hardy Falls and all of Hamilton Creek (within the long-term boundary) are classified as part of a Natural Forest Area. The Natural and Natural Forest Area classifications limit recreational use and development to low-intensity only (e.g., bank fishing, pedestrian trails and interpretive displays) and therefore provide a high degree of protection to riparian areas and wetlands. Little Creek (above SR-14) and the majority of Hardy Creek (above Hardy Falls) are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner limits recreational use and development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., shared use hiking/biking/equestrian trails and primitive camping) and therefore provides a moderate degree of protection to wetlands and riparian areas. Portions of riparian areas along the Columbia River are classified as Heritage Areas and the existing moorage area is classified as a Recreation Area. The Heritage classification is generally intended to focus management on preservation and interpretation of cultural assets, but because natural features and systems associated with the Columbia River form an integral part of the area's cultural history, conservation and interpretation of natural elements should continue as management priorities. The classification of the moorage area as a Recreation Area permits high-intensity recreational use and development, but is intended to focus high-intensity use and development in a limited area and thereby afford greater protection to adjacent riparian areas and wetlands.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park master facilities planning process and other park development projects, all trails and roadways should be routed away from steep slopes and riparian areas, or be constructed in a manner that does not increase sedimentation in or otherwise cause a net detriment to fish habitat in streams running through the park (any lost habitat e.g., resting pools, should be mitigated through enhancements to other connected stream segments). No net loss to the functional value of park wetlands is tolerated as a result of facilities development or day-to-day park operations. Additionally, park staff should ensure that all facilities maintenance and day-to-day park operation complies with provisions of environmental permits issued for capital development projects.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Environmental and Resource Stewardship staff, and actively solicit technical expertise and cooperation of USFS, WDFW, DOE, and other interested organizations and individuals to formulate and implement management policies and prescriptions designed to restore and enhance ecological conditions of wetlands, streams, and riparian areas.</p> <p><u>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management:</u> As part of the park's natural resource management program, the number of non-designated trail spurs in wetland and riparian areas should be monitored as a general indication of visitor impacts on wetlands and riparian areas.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Control of noxious weeds/exotic plant species (415N3)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Measures to control noxious weeds and non-native plant species should utilize integrated pest management (IPM) practices that concentrate on the least toxic means of control and/or eradication practical. Chemical herbicides should only be used as a last resort where other non-chemical prescriptions have failed.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should actively solicit technical expertise and cooperation of the Skamania County Noxious Weed Board, DNR Natural Heritage Program, local chapters of the Native Plant Society, and other interested individuals/organizations to identify concentrations of non-native plants and noxious weeds in Beacon Rock State Park and to formulate and implement management policies and prescriptions to ensure long-term protection of native plant species.</p> <p><u>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management:</u> As part of the park's natural resource management program, the number and size of established concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plants should be monitored as a general indication of the impact of these plants on native plant species.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of Threatened/ Endangered/ Sensitive Anadromous Fish Species (415N4)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See "Protection of Wetlands and Riparian Areas" above.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The agency is charged in the State's action plan for implementing portions of the Salmon Recovery Strategy with two areas of contribution to the State's effort. Action "Lan-14" requires State Parks to "implement restoration, enhancement, and protection efforts in salmonid habitat of Parks and Recreation Commission properties." Action "Edu-9" charges State Parks with lead responsibility to "Develop and implement statewide interpretive plan for on-the-ground interpretive resources at State managed properties. Full text of State Agencies' Action Plan for the Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon 1999-2001 Biennium can be accessed via internet at: http://www.governor.wa.gov/esa/action/action.htm. See also "Protection of Wetlands and Riparian Areas", above.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Environmental and Resources Stewardship staff (especially the Salmon Recovery Coordinator), and actively solicit technical expertise and cooperation from WDFW, USFS, and USF&WS to: 1) enhance fish habitat in Woodward, Little, Hardy, and Hamilton Creeks, and 2) develop and implement adaptive management protocols (LAC) for continued protection of anadromous fish species in these creeks.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of threatened/ endangered/ sensitive wildlife - Peregrine Falcon (415N5)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Beacon Rock is classified as a Natural Area to generally recognize the importance of this natural feature as the primary attraction of the park. The Natural Area designation is also applied to limit future development on and immediately surrounding the rock and thereby provide increased protection to Peregrine Falcon nesting areas. Rock climbing is conditionally permitted in Natural Areas, however, should climbing have demonstrable impacts on falcon nesting as part of an on-going monitoring program, the activity may be further limited or prohibited.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> State Parks staff, in cooperation with WDFW staff, the Beacon Rock Technical Climbing Advisory Committee, and other interested individuals, has prepared a Peregrine Falcon Management Plan. Selected management policies and monitoring protocols from this plan include: 1) The south face of Beacon Rock will remain closed to rock climbing activities during critical nesting periods (February 1 - July 15) and 2) Climbing closures will be re-evaluated annually to determine if they remain necessary or if additional closures are appropriate. A complete listing of policies, monitoring protocols, and management responsibilities can be referenced in the Beacon Rock State Park Peregrine Falcon Management Plan (see Appendix E: List of Plans for Beacon Rock State Park).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and continue to consult and work cooperatively with WDFW, USF&WS, the Beacon Rock Technical Climbing Advisory Committee, and other interested agencies, organizations, and individuals to develop additional or amend existing management policies, monitoring protocols, and prescriptions to ensure the long-term protection of Peregrine Falcon nesting areas at Beacon Rock State Park.</p> <p><u>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management:</u> As part of the park's natural resource management program, the number of verifiable instances of rock climbing on closed routes either reported to or witnessed by park staff should be monitored by park staff as a general indication of visitor impacts on Peregrine Falcon nesting activity.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of threatened/ endangered/ sensitive wildlife - Bald Eagle (415N6)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Site-specific land classification of areas containing threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife species is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information. In general, areas where these species are known to inhabit are classified as either Natural Forest Areas or Resource Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner restricts recreational use and development in these areas to low and medium-intensity only. Classification as any designation however, does not preclude employing measures necessary to protect these species.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Bald Eagle nesting areas should continue to be managed consistent with management plans prepared in cooperation with WDFW. Newly observed nesting areas should be managed consistent with previously identified nesting areas until additional management plans can be prepared or revised to reflect changed nesting patterns.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and solicit cooperation from WDFW to: 1) evaluate adequacy of protection currently afforded to Bald Eagle nesting areas; 2) (if necessary) propose additional policies and prescriptions for their long-term protection; 3) re-inventory active Bald Eagle nests; and 4) update Bald Eagle management plans for all active nests.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of threatened/ endangered/ sensitive wildlife - Larch Mountain Salamander (415N7)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Site-specific land classification of areas containing threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife species is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information. Classification as any designation however, does not preclude employing measures necessary to protect these species.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park operation, maintenance, and development activities, as well as recreational activities in areas known to provide (or suspected of providing) habitat for Larch Mountain Salamanders should be carried out or otherwise configured in a manner that does not adversely impact populations of this species.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Environmental and Resource Stewardship staff and solicit cooperation from WDFW to: 1) undertake a more thorough inventory of Larch Mountain Salamander, 2) evaluate adequacy of protection currently afforded to Larch Mountain Salamanders, and 3) (if necessary) propose additional policies and prescriptions to ensure their long-term protection.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of State Threatened plant species - Gorge daisy, Oregon sullivanthia, Tall bugbane and Persistentsepal yellowcress (415N8)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Spot classification of areas containing threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information. Classification in any manner however, does not preclude employing measures necessary to protect these species.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park operation, maintenance, and development activities, as well as recreational activities in areas where threatened plant species are known to occur should be carried out or otherwise configured in a manner that does not adversely impact populations of these species. At Beacon Rock State Park state threatened status plant species include:</p> <p>Gorge daisy (<i>Erigeron oregonus</i>) State S1 Rank -Critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences Oregon sullivanthia (<i>Sullivanthia oregana</i>) State S1 Rank -Critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences Persistentsepal yellowcress (<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>) State S2 Rank - Vulnerable to extirpation with 6 to 20 occurrences Tall bugbane (<i>Cimicifuga elata</i>) State S2 Rank - Vulnerable to extirpation with 6 to 20 occurrences</p> <p>To ensure the long-term protection of these species, no new climbing routes or other facilities should be established in close proximity to known populations. Should any management policies or actions that affect technical rock climbing become necessary, consultation and cooperation of the Beacon Rock Technical Rock Climbing Advisory Committee should be solicited.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program and actively solicit technical expertise and cooperation of DNR Natural Heritage Program and other interested organizations and individuals to: 1) confirm precise locations and map populations of Gorge daisy, Oregon sullivanthia, tall bugbane, and clusters of persistent-sepal yellowcress; 2) evaluate adequacy of protection currently afforded these populations; 3) if necessary propose additional policies and prescriptions to ensure their long-term protection; and 4) conduct additional rare plant surveys/inventories.</p> <p>Park Capital Project (see Appendix H): As part of capital day-use area development of the Doetsch Ranch area, consider installation of designated hand carried vessel launch site to focus river access away from populations of threatened plant species.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Wildfire prevention/ suppression (415N9)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Wildfire prevention and suppression activities conducted by park staff should continue to be guided by the fire element of the park's Emergency Plan until a comprehensive wildfire prevention and suppression plan is prepared. Park staff should consult local fire districts/DNR and institute temporary burning bans as recommended. Park staff may also institute temporary burning bans based on localized fuel/climatic conditions.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and solicit cooperation from DNR SW Region Office and local fire district officials to develop and implement a comprehensive wildfire prevention/suppression plan. This plan should consolidate existing wildfire plans and be expanded to include: 1) specific fire hazard reduction policies and prescriptions consistent with park-wide natural resource management activities; 2) fire suppression policies; 3) fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment; 4) human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment; 5) communications and response plans; and 6) other elements as necessary.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Park property acquisitions, trades, and surplus (415N10)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange and preliminary classifications for specific properties are shown in Figure 2: Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director; 68-55-1: Land Acquisition; 74-55-1 Inholding Policy; 76-55-1: Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition; and 81-55-1: Appraisal Policy.</i></p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program</u>: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, Planning, and Lands Programs to prepare a Park Property Acquisition/Surplus Plan. This plan should detail: 1) properties desired for fee acquisition, 2) properties desired for acquisition through easements, management agreement, or other similar instruments, 3) properties appropriate to trade for other properties, and 4) properties appropriate to surplus for monetary consideration.</p> <p>As part of a park-wide acquisition/trade/surplus plan, acquisition through purchase, easement, or management agreement of all properties in <i>Figure 2: Beacon Rock State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</i> should be considered. Properties between Woodward Creek and the eastern ridge line of its watershed should be considered appropriate for either USFS or State Parks ownership/management depending on the following factors: 1) State Parks believes all or part of that property is useful for backcountry camping; 2) hunting is a desirable and compatible use in the area; 3) an integrated State Parks trail system would be appropriately sited in a portion of that area; and 4) watershed management would be most effectively by one or both agencies.</p> <p>Note: Prior to final agency action on any specific property acquisition or exchange, a full public hearing and review process by the Parks and Recreation Commission would need to occur. Listing of properties above, as well as classification of non-parks-owned sites, is for long-range planning purposes only.</p> <p>Park Capital Project: Boundary surveys between WSP&RC-owned and private properties should be included as part of park capital facilities planning and development projects and as part of property acquisition/trade/surplus transactions.</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Doetsch Property - grazing lease and pastoral setting (415N11)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Doetsch Ranch area, currently under agricultural grazing lease, is classified as part of a Heritage Area. Classification in this manner conditionally permits grazing.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Agricultural grazing activities should continue to be permitted in the Doetsch Ranch area for the primary purpose of maintaining the area's pastoral setting, maintaining habitat for migratory water fowl, and preventing infestation of noxious weeds. Noxious weed control measures carried out in grazing lease area should follow policy direction outlined in "Control of Noxious Weed/Non-native Vegetation", above.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and continue cooperation with current grazing lease holder to: 1) ensure that grazing activities remain consistent with purpose of lease, 2) ensure that grazing activities do not conflict with natural and cultural resource protection measures, and 3) minimize any potential conflicts with recreational activities and future recreational facilities development.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of Doetsch Ranch day-use area capital development project, re-locate/reconfigure livestock fencing to encourage recreational access to the area and allow for access to the Columbia River shoreline.</p>

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of historic properties (415C1)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park south of SR-14 including the Doetsch Ranch and areas surrounding Beacon Rock, as well as original CCC developments in the existing campground and day-use areas are classified as Heritage Areas. As such, primary management emphasis is placed on protecting and interpreting cultural features to enhance appreciation and enjoyment by park visitors. In addition to protecting features physically present on-site, application of the Heritage classification is also intended to recognize the area's historic significance as a travel route for both Native Americans, white explorers, and later as major railway and trucking corridor connecting western Washington and Oregon with the rest of the country (see also "Protection of Native American Archaeological and Cultural Sites" below).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Throughout the park, any treatments applied to historic properties including rehabilitation or enhancement of existing historic structures or new facility construction in historically significant areas must conform to <i>Commission Policy 12-98-01: Cultural Resource Management Policy</i> (see agency Policy and Procedure Handbook). Specifically, policy # 10 states that "New buildings, structures, landscape features, and utilities will be constructed in heritage areas (or potential heritage areas) only if existing structures and improvements do not meet essential management needs and construction is designated and sited to preserve the integrity and character of the area."</p> <p>No historic properties, either formally or informally identified through previous agency inventory efforts or local park knowledge, will be disturbed as the result of park operation, maintenance, or development prior to a determination of treatment as part of the park's cultural resource management plan. Previously identified historic properties include fish wheel remnants, original CCC campsite and recreational developments, Beacon Rock Biddle trail, Beacon Rock first ascent climbing route, Beacon Rock demolition excavations, and historic homesites.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Primary management responsibility for the protection of historic properties situated on State Parks owned lands rests with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSP&RC). The State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is the state level entity responsible, under the National Historic Preservation Act, for developing and maintaining a state listing of historic properties, recommending nominated properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and providing technical archaeological/historical consultation to public and private organizations. Park staff should coordinate with regional Resource Stewardship staff, Historic Preservation Section, Parks' Interpretive Supervisor, Parks' Archaeologist and solicit cooperation from OAHP, regional tribal authorities, CCC alumni organizations, local historical societies, and other interested individuals/organizations to establish an on-going process of formulating, implementing, and assessing policies and prescriptions for the protection and management of historic properties, archaeological sites, and Native American cultural sites. The principal purpose of this program is to involve a broad scope of park stakeholders in the development, implementation, and continuing work on a cultural resource management plan for the park.</p> <p><u>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As a focal point of the park's cultural resource management program, a cultural resource management plan will be prepared. This plan must be consistent with the agency's cultural resource management policy and at a minimum include: 1) a description of the park's cultural resources, 2) evaluates and draws conclusions about their significance, 3) outlines the park's goals and objectives in managing these resources, 4) describes and evaluates current cultural resource management activities, and 5) prescribes an action program for meeting the most urgent needs.</p>

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of historic properties (continued)</p>	<p>Programmatic Activities (Continued)</p> <p>Park Capital Project: The following treatments for historic properties have been identified, pending completion of a cultural resource management plan, as desirable for management of the properties from a recreation and administrative perspective. The identified treatments should only be used to aid in cultural resource management planning and should not be considered as final treatment recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original CCC Camp (west side of Beacon Rock) – record/document site and remove as necessary to allow for proposed off-highway parking improvements • SR-14 CCC Restroom - rehabilitate to allow all-season use and improve ADA accessibility • Beacon Rock Biddle Trail - rehabilitate railings, make safety improvements to walking surface, and interpret on-site • First climbing ascent route of Beacon Rock - prohibit removal of historic bolts/pitons, prohibit placement of new bolts along original route, and interpret at bottom of route • CCC stone residence along SR-14 – rehabilitate to serve as the park’s interpretive/visitor center or rehabilitate to enhance function as a park residence • CCC restrooms, shelters, day-use, and camping areas - rehabilitate to maximize accessibility and recreational utility while preserving the CCC character defining features • Historic homesites in proposed campground area – survey and preserve (stabilize) as interim treatment prior to completion of cultural resource management plan • Eastern Fish Wheel – survey and preserve (stabilize) as interim treatment prior to completion of cultural resource management plan • Western Fish Wheel – survey and preserve (stabilize) as interim treatment prior to completion of cultural resource management plan <p>Agency Staff Project: As part of the park’s cultural resource management program, park staff should coordinate with region Resource Stewardship staff, headquarters Historic Preservation Section, and Parks’ Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit technical expertise, and cooperation from OAHP, to nominate Beacon Rock and other appropriate historic properties of Beacon Rock State Park for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Properties. Specific configuration of the nomination (individual features, district, and/or landscape) will need to be determined prior to formal nomination. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and Park’s Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit technical expertise and cooperation of the National Park Service, National Natural Landmark Program, to nominate Beacon Rock for designation as a National Natural Landmark.</p>

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of Native American archaeological and cultural sites (415C2)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park south of SR-14 including the Doetsch Ranch and areas surrounding Beacon Rock, as well as original CCC developments in the existing campground and day-use areas are classified as Heritage Areas. This classification emphasizes preservation of cultural features, and where appropriate, providing a high-quality interpretive/educational experience to park visitors. Classification in this manner provides a high-degree of protection to Native American archaeological/cultural sites.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> No Native American archaeological sites or artifacts, either formally or informally identified through previous agency inventory efforts or local park knowledge, will be disturbed as the result of park operation, maintenance, or development prior to a determination of treatment as part of the park's cultural resource management plan. The location of previously unrevealed Native American archaeological sites should be treated as confidential information pending approval for release by appropriate tribal authorities and State Parks' Archaeologist. In case of major disturbance to known Native American cultural sites, the State Parks Archaeologist will assume responsibility for notification of appropriate tribal authorities. Monitoring of unrevealed Native American cultural sites not located in developed park areas should remain the responsibility of regional Tribal authorities.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with regional Resource Stewardship staff, Historic Preservation Section, State Parks' Archaeologist, and Parks' Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit expertise and cooperation of regional tribal authorities and OAHF, to establish an on-going process of formulating, implementing, and assessing policies and prescriptions for the protection and management of Wahclallah Village site and other Native American archaeological/cultural sites in the park.</p> <p><u>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As a focal point of the park's cultural resource management program, a cultural resource management plan will be prepared (see "Protection of historic properties", above).</p> <p>The following treatment considerations for the Native American Wahclella Village site have been identified, pending completion of a cultural resource management plan, as desirable for management of the site from a recreation and administrative perspective. The identified treatments should only be used to aid in cultural resource management planning and should not be considered as final treatment recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1 - propose establishment of an interpretive area near the Wahclella Village that is configured to provide a very high degree of protection to the site while at the same time providing low to medium-intensity interpretive/educational opportunities to park visitors. • Option 2 - limit development of Wahclella Village site to stabilization measures only and conduct all interpretive programming off-site at adjacent day-use area and/or proposed park visitor center (stone house on SR-14).

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Native American ceremonial/cultural activities in park areas (415C3)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Requests for Native American ceremonial or other cultural uses of Beacon Rock State Park that are not consistent with adopted land classifications and associated management guidelines <u>and</u> that are not specifically prohibited by law (e.g., <i>WAC Chapter 352-32 Public Use of State Park Areas; WAC Chapter 352-12 Moorage and Use of Marine Facilities</i>) must be pre-approved by the Beacon Rock State Park Manager.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should to coordinate with region Resource Stewardship staff, State Parks' Archaeologist, and Historic Preservation Section to continue cooperation with regional tribal authorities concerning ceremonial or other cultural activities in Beacon Rock State Park.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Park trail use, development, and signing (415R1)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Beacon Rock State Park is classified as a combination of all the agency's land classifications with the exception of the most restrictive Natural Area Preserve designation (see Figure 2). Hiking is permitted in all classifications except Natural Area Preserves, where it is conditionally permitted. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas, conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation and Heritage Areas, and not permitted in Natural and Natural Forest Areas. Equestrian use is conditionally permitted in Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Heritage Areas and not permitted in Natural and Natural Forest Areas. All areas with existing trails, with the exception of the Beacon Rock (Biddle) trail, trail around Doetsch pond, single-track Hamilton Mountain trail, single-track trail parallel to Hardy Creek, and the final stretches of primitive roadway from the top of Hamilton Mountain into the Hamilton Creek drainage, are classified as either Recreation, Resource Recreation, or Heritage Areas, and therefore either permit or conditionally permit cycling and equestrian use. Uses permitted by classification may however be further limited as part of park-wide trail use and development planning or by park policy (see below).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Because park areas south of SR-14 are intended primarily for interpretation of natural and cultural features, picnicking, and other day-use activities that may cause significant trail congestion, cycling and equestrian use of trails in this area should not be permitted. Cyclists should however be permitted to access the area via park roadways. Cycling and equestrian use of park areas north of SR-14 should generally be limited to the primitive roadway system beginning at the equestrian trailhead/camp area in Section 23, extending north into the Little and Hardy Creek drainages, and as far as the saddle area of Hamilton Mountain. Cycling should also be permitted on single-track trails and roadways constructed to connect the developed day-use/campground areas with the equestrian/bicycle trailhead.</p> <p>Park staff and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff have prepared a Trail Signing Plan for Beacon Rock State Park. All trail signing activities should be guided by this plan and, if necessary, the plan should be revised to reflect new trail construction or any changes to existing trail configuration.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with trail user groups to organize and supervise volunteer trail projects, propose trail-related planned maintenance and capital projects, and otherwise improve trails as necessary to protect against damage to natural and cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park's recreational resource/facilities management program, a park-wide trail use and development plan should be prepared cooperatively with the Southwest Regional Planner. A trail use and development plan should be consistent with adopted land classifications and agency trails policy and include at least the following elements: 1) additional trail opportunities, 2) maintenance needs for existing trails, 3) existing trails that should be abandoned, 4) allowed conveyances and uses on each trail, 5) degrees of difficulty/accessibility of each trail, 6) trail signing plan, 7) trail brochure, and 8) volunteer participation opportunities.</p> <p><u>Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park's recreational resource/facilities management program, park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Program and headquarters Lands and Planning Program Staff to: 1) secure an easement, management agreement, or similar instrument from Burlington Northern (BN) that would allow a trail corridor between the BN right of way and the southeast face of Beacon Rock; 2) secure an easement, management agreement, or similar instrument from owners of Section 24 inholding to ensure trail access to Hamilton Mountain; 3) explore potential hiking/biking/equestrian trail connection between park and the Pacific Crest Trail; and 4) construct trails and ancillary facilities (e.g., fencing and sanitary facilities) for #1 and #3.</p> <p><u>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management:</u> As part of the park's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be monitored: 1) the number of visitor accidents attributable to shared trail use (hiking, cycling, and equestrian use); and 2) the number of visitor complaints regarding shared use trail conflicts.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Adequacy of trailhead parking facilities/seasonal closures (415R2)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The upper and lower picnic area parking lots and restroom facilities are classified as part of a Heritage Area. The intent of this classification is to ensure long-term protection of historic CCC recreational facility developments and the character defining features of the area's landscape. Rehabilitation of the restroom facilities and expansion of the parking area would be conditionally permitted by classification.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Any treatments to historically significant properties must comply with <i>Commission Policy 12-98-01: Cultural Resource Management Policy</i> and should ideally be determined through development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the park (see Table 4).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region Maintenance and Preservation Program and region Programs & Services Program to explore potential for an agreement with Skamania County Public Works to provide snow removal services for the park. Snow removal should be adequate to allow parking and pedestrian access to the upper parking area.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of cultural resource management planning and capital facilities development projects, consider expansion of lower picnic area parking lot and rehabilitation of restroom facilities to allow for year-round operation of facility.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Natural/Cultural resource interpretation and environmental education (415R3)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Consistent with interpretive master planning, interpretive programming for Beacon Rock State Park should include a range of topics generally oriented towards the natural and cultural history of the Columbia River Gorge. Potential interpretive topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geology – volcanic plugs/ice age floods • Native American culture and habitation • Lewis and Clark expedition • Post European contact culture and habitation • CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) • Contemporary culture and habitation • Protection of sensitive wildlife and vegetation <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and Parks’ Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit cooperation of local interpretive, educational, and civic organizations, to plan, develop materials, and operate significantly expanded interpretive, educational, and contemporary performance arts opportunities provided by the park. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Human and Financial Resources Program staff to determine operational impacts (staffing requirements) for capital facilities development projects and additional interpretive and educational programming.</p> <p><u>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/facilities management program, cultural resource management planning, and capital project proposals for development of natural/cultural interpretive facilities, an Interpretive Master Plan should be prepared. This plan should include at least the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of park management goals related to interpretation • Identification of target audience • Identification of parameters/limiting factors under which the interpretive program must operate • Inventory and identification of natural/cultural resources appropriate for interpretation • Development of interpretive themes and sub-themes • Development of a network of interpretive opportunities, i.e., enticement, orientation, interpretive hubs, and location/design of specific opportunities <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/facilities management program and interpretive master planning, consider the following capital development projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert interior of CCC stone residence to serve as the park’s visitor/interpretive center • Convert Doetsch barn, or otherwise construct a covered structure, as a venue for living history or contemporary performance arts programming • Construct other interpretive facilities as determined through the interpretive master planning process <p><u>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/facilities management program, and in conjunction with capital project proposals for development of indoor overnight facilities (ELC type facility located on Gift property), an Environmental Education Master Plan should be prepared. This plan should include elements as necessary to structure, staff, and provide facilities for development of a fully functioning environmental education program (in cooperation with regional school districts).</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/facilities management program and environmental education master planning, consider capital development of an indoor overnight facility including several cabins and a central lodge sited on the Gift property.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Campground development and renovation (415R4)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Significant areas surrounding existing park developments and property immediately north of SR-14 along the western park boundary are classified as Recreation Areas (see Figure 2). Classification in this manner permits high-intensity recreational use and development in these areas, including standard and utility campgrounds, group camping areas, indoor overnight facilities, and full service comfort stations (showers and flush toilets).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Following development of a campground north of SR-14, vehicle camping in the moorage area should no longer be permitted and camping in the existing campground should be limited to small recreational vehicles (no trailers/large motor homes), vehicle tent camping, and primitive hike/in-bike in camping only.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff and headquarters Planning Program, in planning and design of the campground capital development and renovation project(s). Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Human and Financial Resources Program staff to determine operational impacts (staffing requirements) associated with capital campground development and renovation projects.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park's recreational resource/facility management program, the following capital development projects should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 50-75 site campground on property north of SR-14, including a combination of hook-up and standard sites, comfort station, trailer dump, and other ancillary facilities • Renovate existing campground, upgrade comfort station, and other ancillary facilities • Renovate and expand group camp area including addition of comfort station • Upgrade equestrian area to include equestrian camping and comfort station

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Backcountry primitive camping (415R5)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> An area extending from the Hamilton Mountain summit ridgeline north and west to the park boundary, and south to developed areas of the park, is classified as a Resource Recreation Area (Figure 2). The Resource Recreation classification permits low to medium-intensity recreational use and development, including backcountry camping, primitive sanitary facilities, and shared use hiking/biking/equestrian trails and primitive roadways.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Backcountry camping opportunities should be provided in the more remote, upland areas of Beacon Rock State Park. Backcountry campers should pre-register and obtain backcountry camping permits at the park office. Any backcountry camping activities should comply with the agency's backcountry camping permit and registration process.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs & Services staff, Resource Stewardship staff, and Planning Program, and solicit cooperation from trail user groups and other interested organizations and individuals, to determine specific use policies and registration procedures for backcountry camping in the park. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Human and Financial Resources staff to determine operating impacts (staffing requirements) for backcountry camping area development.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park's recreational resource/facility management program, park staff should coordinate with region Resource Stewardship staff, Maintenance and Preservation staff, and headquarters Planning Program, to identify an area suitable for backcountry camping. Approximately 10 Individual sites should be cleared and primitive sanitary facilities constructed.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Doetsch Ranch Property day-use area development (415R6)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Doetsch Ranch property is classified as a Heritage Area. Classification in this manner is intended to focus management on protection and interpretation of natural and cultural features. Development of a high-intensity day-use area is conditionally permitted under this classification, provided it does not detract from the aesthetic, educational, or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites, objects, or its value for scientific research.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Design and operation of facilities in the Doetsch Ranch property day-use area should primarily be oriented towards providing a medium to high-intensity interpretive/recreational experience, including high-quality day-use and interpretive facilities, and a venue for living history/performance arts programming. Recreational water access and other recreational activities not oriented towards a natural/cultural interpretive experience may be permitted as subordinate uses in the area provided they not interfere with the overall purpose of the Heritage classification.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff and headquarters Planning Program, in planning and design of the Doetsch Ranch day-use area. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Human and Financial Resources staff to determine operating impacts (staffing requirements) for capital day-use area development.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park's recreational resource/facility management program, consider capital development of a medium to high-intensity day-use area that also includes a covered venue for living history/performance arts programming.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Boat launching/ mooring facilities renovation and development (415R7)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The boat launch/moorage area and an expansion area to the west are classified as Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner allows for high-intensity recreational use and development of the area, including overnight vessel mooring on park docks, boat launches, and full service sanitary facilities (comfort stations).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Following completion of proposed campground development north of SR-14, vehicle camping in the moorage area should no longer be permitted. Overnight mooring of vessels on park floats and buoys should be permitted. Use of the existing campsites as a “water trail” group camping area for “human powered” watercraft should also be permitted.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff and headquarters Planning Program, in planning and design of a moorage area capital renovation project. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Human and Financial Resources staff to determine operating impacts (staffing requirements) for moorage area development.</p> <p>Park Capital Project: As part of the park’s recreational resource/facility management program, the following capital development projects should be considered for the moorage area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install electric power hookups on mooring floats • Construct boat launch overflow parking in expansion area to the west • Construct two-lane boat ramp with grounding floats • Construct pedestrian trail between moorage area and Beacon Rock • Construct full service sanitary facilities (comfort station) • Install several mooring buoys in the vicinity of park mooring floats

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Technical rock climbing on Beacon Rock (415R8)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Beacon Rock is classified as a Natural Area to generally recognize the importance of this natural feature as the primary attraction of the park. The Natural Area designation is also applied to limit future development on and immediately surrounding the rock, and thereby provide a high degree of protection to sensitive plants and animals. Rock climbing is conditionally permitted in Natural Areas, however, should climbing result in adverse impacts on Peregrine Falcon nesting, or populations of rare plants, the activity may be limited or prohibited.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park and region staff, in cooperation with the Beacon Rock Technical Rock Climbing Advisory Committee and other interested parties, has prepared a Rock Climbing Management Plan (as required by WAC 352-32-085). This plan outlines specific policies concerning overnight stays on climbing routes (bivouacking), bolting, power drills, stabilization of holds, group size and activities, gardening/cleaning of routes, chalk, special use designations for climbing areas, protection of sensitive park resources, and other such issues required by the director. Subsequently, State Parks' staff also prepared a Peregrine Falcon Management Plan in cooperation with WDFW and with participation of the technical rock climbing advisory committee for the protection of this endangered species (see "Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive wildlife species-Peregrine Falcon" above). All technical rock climbing activities should comply with provisions of these plans and, if necessary, these plans should be revised to reflect any changed circumstances.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with region Resource Stewardship staff and the Beacon Rock Technical Rock Climbing Advisory Committee to develop additional rock climbing related policies and management prescriptions, as necessary, to ensure climbing activities do not adversely impact park natural and cultural resources. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, and solicit cooperation of the Beacon Rock Technical Rock Climbing Advisory Committee, DNR Natural Heritage Program, local chapters of the Native Plant Society, and other interested individuals and organizations, to expand the existing technical rock climbing plan to address protection of Gorge Daisy and Oregon Sullivantia populations on Beacon Rock (see also "Protection of Threatened Vegetation" above).</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
<p>SR-14 traffic safety – entrances to park areas (415R9)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> All vehicle access to the upper park areas will conform to design and construction standards set by Skamania County and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff and headquarters Planning and Engineering Programs in planning and design of an alternative park entrance route. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff and headquarters Planning and Engineering Programs to cooperate with WSDOT in planning safety improvements and roadway realignments along SR-14.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/facility management program, consider reconfiguring park entrance road to upper park area to enter through the equestrian area access road.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Effects of large-scale events on park operations (415R10)</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff (Law Enforcement Program Manager) to assess the need for temporary assignment of commissioned enforcement staff from other parks to Beacon Rock during pre-scheduled “special events”. Park staff should coordinate with region Programs and Services staff and solicit cooperation of Skamania County Sheriff’s Office to assign reserve deputies to patrol areas of Beacon Rock State Park during special events. Park staff should also solicit cooperation of Stevenson Chamber or Commerce and other local civic organizations to coordinate placement of volunteers to assist park staff during special events.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Park information dissemination (415R11)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should solicit technical expertise and cooperation of Skamania County Chamber of Commerce, Climbing Access Fund, and other interested individuals and organizations to produce and print a series of park brochures. First priorities for brochures should be 1) updated general park brochure, 2) updated rock climbing brochure, and 3) trails brochure. All brochures should include an interpretive element. Potential for development of park-related web pages should also be explored.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Compliance with National Scenic Area requirements (415R12)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Future development and operation of Beacon Rock State Park must comply with provisions of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan. Should any proposed park development or operation conflict with provisions of the National Scenic Area Management Plan, State Parks' staff should explore possibilities of plan amendments with the Columbia River Gorge Commission or seek variances as appropriate.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to cooperate with, and stay informed about, activities of the Columbia River Gorge Commission. Should any rulings or other activities directly affect park operations park staff should notify appropriate agency staff.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
ADA compliance (415R13)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park development projects and park operation must comply with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Any capital and/or planned maintenance project proposals for facilities development/renovation should include measures to maximize accessibility to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation staff to assess park facilities for accessibility and propose capital and planned maintenance projects as necessary to maximize access to park facilities.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Park concessions (415R14)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> All activities related to park concessions must comply with provisions of <i>Chapter 352-24 WAC: Concessions and leases</i> and <i>Commission Policy 73-26-1: Concession Policy-Terms of Five Years or Less</i>.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff and State Parks' Enterprise Program Coordinator to explore economic viability and facility requirements for development of future concessions.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Beacon Rock Resort water supply (415R15)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> All activities related to park leases must comply with provisions of <i>Chapter 352-24 WAC: Concessions and leases</i>.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with regional Programs & Services staff and Maintenance & Preservation staff, and headquarters Lands Program to formalize a water supply agreement with Beacon Rock Resort owners.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Disposition of DNR weather station (415R16)	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> All activities related to park leases must comply with provisions of <i>Chapter 352-24 WAC: Concessions and leases</i>.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs & Services staff and headquarters Lands Program to formalize an agreement with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to allow continued operation and maintenance access to the weather telemetry station located in the park.</p>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

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

- 1) **Park management plans use a statewide format:** For efficiency and consistency among park management plans, State Parks has standardized management plans to include information that is applicable throughout the agency and a standard format for presenting park-specific information.
- 2) **Members of the public participate in development of park management plans.** Directly involving park stakeholders in producing and revising plans fosters better understanding of how their particular interests fit into the larger resource management context, while also giving them a stake in the plan's success. Public constituencies should be encouraged to participate in management planning both during the initial CAMP planning process and thereafter during annual open house meetings at the park.
- 3) **Park managers and park staff play an integral role in producing and revising park management plans.** Participation by park staff in planning is an essential part of ensuring that staff responsible for implementing this plan has a vested interest in making it succeed.
- 4) **Park management plans are the primary documents for communicating park resource management information.** Plans should be written to communicate clearly and concisely stewardship-related issues -- and the steps the agency should take to resolve them -- to the rest of the agency and to the public.
- 5) **Key administrative functions are incorporated into the park management planning process.** To ensure that park management plans are kept up to date, a process for proposing and justifying park capital and operating program requests has been incorporated into the management planning process.
- 6) **The Director approves park management plans.** Park management planning is an on-going process and plans should never be considered finished. Plans should however be considered "mature", ready to be published, and acted upon when they have been reviewed by the agency and approved by the Director or his/her designee.
- 7) **The review and approval process for future plan revisions will remain flexible.** After initial park management plans have been approved subsequent environmental, social, and political changes will necessitate that plans be revised. To ensure that revisions don't become mired in lengthy full agency review, a variable level approval process should be used. Staff at each level of the agency – park, region, division, and directorate -- must make a critical judgement as to whether a proposed plan revision requires review and approval at the next higher level.

APPENDIX B: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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

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

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Resource Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Heritage Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Forest Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Area Preserves**

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

**APPENDIX C: LISTING OF BEACON ROCK STATE PARK RESOURCE
INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION**



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

Title	Author	Date	Location
Natural Forest Inventory for Beacon Rock State Park	Washington Natural Heritage Program	1992	Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Planning Program
Washington State Parks Historic Properties Assessment, Beacon Rock State Park	Engineering Program	1998	Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Engineering Program

APPENDIX D: DETAILED PARK POLICY DIRECTION AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES



Under Construction!

Introduction

Park managers make day-to-day management decisions within a complex and multi-layered context of existing rules and regulations. In some cases the context is restrictive and identifies what a manager must or must not do. In other cases the context is permissive and identifies a range of possibilities that the manager may explore or consider. In both situations, knowledge of the context is essential to sound and legal park management.

This section explains a park's legal and policy context within two broad categories.

- 1) **Governmental Requirements and Policies:** federal, state and local jurisdictional rules, regulations and policies guiding park management and operation.
- 2) **Land Ownership and Management Obligations:** an inventory of park properties as well as licenses, easements, permits, and other rights granted by or to State Parks that affect operation of the park or the legal status of ownership.

Governmental Requirements and Policies

A Washington State park operates within a framework of laws, rules, regulations, and policies that govern jurisdictional behavior. Interpretation of, and compliance with, government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A brief description is provided below of the different levels and types of legal and administrative direction with which a park manager should be familiar before taking action.

The Federal Level

The United States Constitution: This document is the fundamental law of the nation. All actions must be consistent with this document. Its evolving interpretation continues to have a substantial impact on all other law and governmental action. Federal constitutional provisions clearly affecting park management include provisions guaranteeing equal protection through non-discrimination in employment practices and provisions for the right of public assembly.

Federal Statutes (U.S. Code): These are federal laws passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the President (or by congressional override). Many federal statutes involve the performance of federal government agencies, but some involve laws that directly affect all organizations and individuals. Examples of federal statutes affecting state parks include the Federal Minimum Wage Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Historic Preservation Act

Federal Administrative Rules (Code of Federal Regulations): These are rules developed by the executive arm of the federal government, principally federal agencies, to implement laws passed by Congress. When passing statutes, Congress often directs federal agencies to develop and enforce rules and procedures to ensure legal goals are accomplished. For example, the United States Department of Labor enforces the minimum wage law; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (and other agencies) oversee the Endangered Species Act; and the National Park Service implements the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as Amended).

Federal Executive Orders and Declarations (Presidential Orders): The President of the United States may issue directives to staff and/or federal agencies under the implicit authority of the presidential office or delegated congressional authority. A presidential declaration of national disaster is one example of such a decision.

The State Level

Washington State Constitution: This is the fundamental law of the state. All state and local law must be consistent with this document. In addition to formulating the structure for state and local government, it contains several important provisions that affect operations of many state parks. For example, its Apolice power® provision expressly allows for development and enforcement of state laws, including authority for rangers to enforce state laws in parks.

State Laws (Revised Code of Washington - RCW): These are laws generally adopted by the Washington State Legislature and signed by the Governor (or by legislative override), however, laws may also be adopted through the initiative or referendum processes. They enable and govern formation and operation of state agencies and define the authority of county, city and special purpose local governments. An example of state law is Chapter 79A.05 RCW, which forms the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and specifies the composition, powers, and duties of the agency.

State Administrative Rules (Washington Administrative Code - WAC): These are rules and regulations developed by state agencies at the direction of the legislature, governing administration of programs for which the legislature has appropriated funds. Most WACs approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission are contained in Title 352 WAC. For example, Chapter 352-16 WAC governs the naming of state parks and establishes the agency-s land classification system.

State Executive Authority (Executive Order): These are rules issued directly by the governor that must be followed by all state agencies. The Office of the Governor has limited constitutional authority to direct the work of state agencies not under gubernatorial control, including the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. However, the legislature has delegated specific authority to the governor to issue certain executive orders. An example of such an order is a state declaration of emergency.

State Parks and Recreation Commission Policies (Commission Policy): These are decisions by the Commission that expand on and clarify WACs. Commission policies convey directions to the agency but don't require as complex a codification process as WACs. Such policies may involve one park, a collection of parks, or the whole system. Examples of commission policies include the agency's Non-motorized Trails Policy and Cultural Resource Management Policy.

Director-s Administrative Policies: These are specific policies and/or directives issued by the director of state parks to staff to implement general commission policies. An example is the March 1994 directive from the Director to treat all properties deemed eligible for classification as natural forest areas and require that all new uses be consistent with that classification until the Commission can make final land classification decisions.

Administrative Directives: These are mandates from assistant directors (leading the Administrative Services, Resources Development, and Operations Divisions) under supervision of the Director. These directives are the primary means by which assistant directors convey policy directions to their respective divisions.

To convey policy considerations which involve more than one organizational division, assistant directors use *Memoranda of Understanding*.

To bridge the gap between agency policies and actions carried out by agency staff, an *Agency Procedure Manual* has been developed. The *Agency Procedure Manual* translates the *what* should be done to the *how* to do it and *who* will do it.

The Local Governmental Level

Local governments are political subdivisions of state government. State government allows for creation of local governments to promote democratic access to public decision making and to accomplish certain cost efficiencies. The organization and authority of local governments varies widely. General Purpose Local Governments include counties, cities and towns. These governments have wide powers to regulate land and shoreline use and development, provide police and fire protection, and build and maintain roads. Special Purpose Local Governments provide services such as public utilities, ports, libraries, hospitals, fire suppression, and emergency services.

General Purpose Local Government Ordinances: These are laws that generally involve the regulation of construction and land use. Examples include zoning, development, health, building and fire codes.

General Purpose Local Government Policies: These are usually found in documents that commonly form the policy basis for regulation of construction and land use. Examples include comprehensive plans and shoreline master programs (policy portion).

Special Purpose Local Government Regulations: These include rules and fees relating to the provision of certain services. For example, if a state park is within the boundaries of a public sewer district, that district may require certain standards for designing new hook up locations, or charge certain fees.

The Park Level

Park Master Plan: While there are usually no laws enacted for specific parks, there are often park-level policies that provide direction for day-to-day management and operation. The primary collection of park-specific policies and management objectives is contained in the park master plan. The purpose of master planning is to involve park stakeholders in a process to determine long-range development, stewardship, and other general management objectives. If completed, the park master plan is the companion document to the park's management plan and serves as the primary information source for developing capital budget proposals.

Park Land Classifications: If a master plan has not been completed for the park, Commission policy direction is primarily determined by park land classifications and corresponding management guidelines outlined in the agency's land classification system (WAC Chapter 352-16 Naming of Parks and Land Classification System). A map of park land classifications can be found in the park's management plan. A detailed description of the agency's land classification system is included in Appendix B: Washington State Parks Land Classification System.

Park Policies: In parks where master plans have not yet been developed or where specific issues have not been adequately addressed by a developed master plan or the land classification system, park policies may still be developed. These policies are only developed where clear management discretion is granted or otherwise indicated by law or other policy conveyances or where management issues are not adequately addressed by law or policy. Park policies are generally developed by the park manager and approved by the region manager.

Land Ownership and Management Obligations

In addition to specific regulations and policies developed by State Parks to apply to itself and those developed by other governments that may apply to specific state park areas, other legal obligations and agreements have been formalized into legally binding documents.

Property Deeds: Park properties are acquired in many different ways, including donations from private individuals, as surplus from other government agencies, in trade with other public and private organizations, or purchased outright. Many donations and government surplus acquisitions include restrictions or retained property rights that may limit what State Parks may do with a particular property. Restrictions often limit the use of acquired properties to Astate park purposes® or Apublic park purposes®. Retained rights vary widely. Sellers may choose to retain the right to access water sources or extract minerals or timber sometime in the future. In some cases property ownership may even revert back to the seller if certain obligations are not met. Descriptions of restrictions and retained rights from individual property transfers can be referenced in the property deeds and other transfer instruments on file at State Parks Headquarters.

Leases, Easements, Licenses, Permits, Contracts and Agreements: State Parks often enters into agreements with other public and private organizations and individuals on behalf of a park. These agreements generally help the park to fulfill its recreational or stewardship objectives while providing a service or benefit to the other party. Agreements of this type are legally binding, and as a result, form a critical element of a park-s legal and policy context.

APPENDIX E: LIST OF PLANS FOR BEACON ROCK STATE PARK



Under Construction! List of all known plans for Beacon Rock State Park to be inserted here.

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
Beacon Rock State Park Peregrine Falcon Management Plan	1998	Director	Park and Region Offices
Beacon Rock State Park Technical Rock Climbing Management Plan	1998	Director	Region and Park Offices

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX G: LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Introduction

Managing a diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources is a balancing act. Park managers face increasing pressure to accommodate public recreational use of natural and cultural resources while also protecting those resources from unacceptable degradation. How much public use is too much? What kinds of use can a resource sustain? Over the past 30 years several approaches to resource management have been developed to increase objectivity in decision making when prescribing actions to protect resources. This Appendix explains the evolution of Washington State Parks' approach to resource management. The tables that follow apply the current approach to the resources of The Beacon Rock State Park.

Carrying Capacity Model

Traditionally, State Parks has approached protection of resources using the "carrying capacity" model. The crux of this concept is that a selected park has a collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources and that each park visitor causes a given amount of impact or wear on one or more of these resources. By setting a maximum number of visitors allowed to enter an area, a resource manager presumably can control the amount of impact and thereby sustain resources at a given level. If the maximum capacity is exceeded, resources may be significantly degraded or facilities over-burdened. The carrying capacity model has been widely embraced because it is easily understood and appears to be attainable. However, applying this approach to a specific site has significant difficulties and limitations. These include:

- # Difficulty in establishing a scientific basis or empirical evidence to support a proposed maximum capacity. Why are 10 people per day allowed but not 11?
- # Impacts per person are not always equal. Some visitors have greater sensitivity to the fragility of resources and tend to tread more lightly.
- # Great variety exists in the amount of impact, based on the type and extent of management tools in place. A primitive area with clearly defined trails, defined seasons of use and certain permit restrictions may be able to withstand a certain level of use with less impact than a similar area without such controls.
- # In many cases controlling the number of visitors accessing an area is simply not a practical option.

The above difficulties and limitations led the agency to search for an entirely different approach. In 1993, State Parks' staff identified the "Limits of Acceptable Change" model (or LAC) as the successor to the carrying capacity model. The carrying capacity model is not used in this management plan.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Model

LAC was formally published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1985 (Stankey, Cole, Lucas, Petersen, Frissel: The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning. General Technical Report INT-176, January 1985). LAC was first adapted by State Parks staff for use in resource planning of Hope Island State Park. Public support for LAC at Hope Island further solidified the agency's acceptance of this management approach and ultimately led to its use in this plan.

The LAC model embodies a fundamental shift in approach to resource management. Instead of trying to answer the question "how much *access to* natural and cultural resources is too much?", the LAC model focuses on the condition of resources and asks "how much *change to the condition of resources*, as a result of public access and development, is too much?"

Application of LAC to state park management has been modified from the original Forest Service model, but retains its basic framework. The Washington State Parks adaptation can be summarized as follows:

- 1) **Identify key resource management issues:** identify high-profile issues where intensive monitoring and assessment is called for as part of the overall management approach outlined in the "Issues and Management Approaches" section of this plan.
- 2) **Select measurable indicators of natural, cultural, and recreational resource conditions:** identify quantifiable events or physical properties that gauge a resource's condition or the quality of a visitor's experience (e.g., area of bare ground in campsites, incidents of vandalism, reported visitor conflicts).
- 3) **Measurement of indicators:** determine methods for measuring indicators and make measurements.
- 4) **Determine standards (Acceptable Limits of Change):** identify an acceptable numeric range for the extent, distribution, and/or condition of resource indicators.
- 5) **Explore management options:** identify a range of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain resource standards.
- 6) **Select most appropriate management option(s):** initiate one or more identified management options if indicators do not meet determined standards.
- 7) **Monitor resource indicators:** schedule the monitoring or measurement of resource indicators over a period of time.
- 8) **Evaluate management actions:** determine successes and/or failures of applied management actions and, if necessary, modify either management actions or resource standards.
- 9) **Involve the public:** encourage park stakeholder participation during all of the above steps.

The LAC process recognizes that any recreational use of natural or cultural resources will cause some degree of change to those resources. The overarching goal of the LAC process is to involve managers, specialists, and stakeholders in identifying key park resources and determining how much change to those resources is acceptable. These key resources can then be assessed over time to determine if their condition achieves or remains within acceptable limits. If condition standards are not met, either additional management actions may be selected and implemented or resource standards may be changed, whichever is deemed appropriate.

In most cases, measuring changes or impacts to all resources in an area is impractical. For this reason LAC is an issue-driven process. LAC only addresses resource-related matters of heightened public concern or matters where the "most appropriate" approach to resource protection may be in dispute. Another practical consideration of LAC is the use of resource condition or quality of experience "Indicators". Indicators are quantifiable observations or events that gauge the condition of a particular resource or experience. The use of indicators reduces the need for comprehensive resource inventories and allows persons without extensive technical expertise to monitor change.

Limits of Acceptable Change Tables

LAC adaptive management information specific to Beacon Rock State Park is presented in the tables that follow. Not all steps in the State Parks adaptation of LAC are shown in the tables. Actual results of indicator measurements, the selected management options (if any), and evaluation of the selected options are recorded in raw data monitoring forms. Issues are grouped sequentially by natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Issue numbers coincide with those listed in the "Park Issues and Management Approaches" section of the park's management plan. From left to right the tables outline the following information:

- 1) **Issue:** A general statement of the issue facing the park.
- 2) **Indicator:** A quantifiable, recorded event or physical property used to gauge a resource's condition or quality of a visitor's experience.
- 3) **Measurement of Indicator:** A description of how an indicator will be inventoried and how numeric measurements will be made.
- 4) **Standard (Acceptable Limit of Change):** A numeric threshold or range beyond which indicator measurements are no longer acceptable.
- 5) **Management Options:** A broad set of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain measurements within acceptable limits.
- 6) **Monitoring of Indicators:** A schedule of when and/or how often indicators will be inventoried and measured.

Beacon Rock State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Preservation of natural plant and animal communities (415N1)	The number of visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited activities in areas classified as Natural Forest Area (NFA) or Natural Area (NA).	Following any visitor contact concerning prohibited uses in any NFA/NA, determine the approximate location of the contact and enter information on monitoring sheet. Note: The potential to store monitoring information on MP2, Maintenance Planning software program, is currently undergoing pilot study and evaluation.	No greater than 25 visitor contacts per year by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited uses in any area classified as NFA or NA are acceptable.	1) Enhance or increase interpretive signs and brochures. 2) Install new or additional trail signs and/or trail maps to orient visitors as to where specific activities are allowed. 3) Construct barriers in areas where non-designated uses consistently exceed standards. 4) Increase enforcement staff patrols and actions in NFAs/NAs. 5) Enhance volunteer participation in NFA/NA protection. 6) Adjust standard.	Year-round enter all visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited uses in all NFAs and NAs in monitoring sheets.

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Protection of Wetlands and Riparian Areas - Columbia River Shoreline, Doetsch Pond, Moorage Area, Woodward, Little, Hardy, and Hamilton Creeks (415N2)	The number of visitor created, non-designated trail spurs in wetland and riparian areas.	1. Walk all trails that either pass through or are adjacent to park wetland and riparian areas (includes all of Columbia River shoreline, Doetsch Pond, Woodward Creek, Hardy Creek, Little Creek, and Hamilton Creek). 2. Determine approximate location and grid number of any non-designated trails using the monitoring grid map. 3. Sketch in approximate location of non-designated trails on monitoring grid map. 4. Assign a unique I.D. number to each non-designated trail and enter information on monitor sheet. 5. If available, using hand held GPS unit, enter latitude and longitude of non-designated trails on monitor sheet.	No non-designated trails in wetland or riparian areas are acceptable.	1) Obliterate non-designated trail spurs. 2) Consider designating and improving new "social" trails to reduce dispersed trampling. 3) Enhance or increase interpretive displays and brochures. 4) Install new or additional trail signs and/or trail maps to direct visitors to designated trails. 5) Construct barriers and signs to discourage use of non-designated trail spurs. 6) Adjust standard.	Once per year following peak use period (October), inventory all non-designated trail spurs in wetlands and riparian areas.

Beacon Rock State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Control of Non-Native Vegetation/ Noxious Weeds (415N3)	<p><u>Noxious Weeds:</u> The number of established concentrations of exotic plants/noxious weeds</p> <p>(exotic plant species not of historical or agricultural significance)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walk the perimeter of all park developed areas (day use areas, campgrounds, administrative area, parking lots, roadways, and trails). 2. Using the Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant List and Plant I.D. Field Guides, identify any concentrations of weeds or exotics. 3. If the identified weed or exotic is on the "A-List", pull it. 4. If the weed or exotic is on the "B-List" and has formed an established concentration, determine the approximate location of the concentration using the monitoring grid map. 5. Assign a unique concentration I.D. number to all "B-List" concentrations. 6. Using the agency's IPM noxious weed distribution rating scale, assign a score to all "B-list" concentrations. 7. Enter information on monitoring sheet. 8. Using the hand held GPS unit (if available), enter the latitude and longitude of the weed/exotic concentration on monitor sheet. 	No net increase (from 2000 levels) in the number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species is acceptable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work with local Native Plant Society to assist in noxious weed eradication efforts. 2) Work with county noxious weed board to develop additional noxious weed eradication approaches. 3) Request regional WCC crew to assist with eradication efforts. 4) Conduct work parties with park user groups to assist in eradication efforts. 5) As a last resort consider the use of chemical weed control measures. 6) Adjust standard 	Once per year, generally after annual weeds are established and prior to going to seed, inventory noxious weeds and exotic plants.

Beacon Rock State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Protection of Threatened/ Endangered/ Sensitive Wildlife - Peregrine Falcon (415N5)	The number of verifiable instances of rock climbing on closed routes either reported to or witnessed by park staff	Following any report or sighting of rock climbing on routes either permanently or seasonally closed enter date, time, route, and number of climbers on monitoring sheet.	No greater than 5 reported or staff witnessed instances per year of rock climbing on closed routes are acceptable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhance on-site signing of route closures. 2) Enhance interpretive signing and availability of rock climbing brochures. 3) Increase staff presence and visitor contacts in the vicinity of Beacon Rock during rock climbing closure period. 4) Institute "zero tolerance" policy for climbing on closed routes and issue notices of infraction on first visitor contact. 5) Consider more extensive area closures to provide greater protection to falcons. 6) Adjust standard. 	Between February 1 and July 15 (or as indicated by the Beacon Rock Peregrine Falcon Management Plan) enter all reported or staff witnessed instances of rock climbing on closed routes in monitoring sheets.

Beacon Rock State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
<p>Park Trail Use, Development, and Signing (415R1)</p>	<p><u>Hiking vs. Cycling Visitor Conflicts:</u> The number of cycling vs. pedestrian conflict incidents reported to park staff per year.</p> <p><u>Hiking vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts:</u> The number of equestrian vs. pedestrian conflict incidents reported to park staff per year.</p> <p><u>Cycling vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts:</u> The number of cycling vs. equestrian conflict incidents reported to park staff per year.</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported conflict incidents:</u> Following any reported shared-use trail conflict incident, determine the trail segment number where the incident occurred and enter information on monitoring sheet.</p>	<p><u>Hiking vs. Cycling Visitor Conflicts:</u> No greater than 5 cycling vs. pedestrian conflict incidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable.</p> <p><u>Hiking vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts:</u> No greater than 5 pedestrian vs. equestrian conflict incidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable.</p> <p><u>Cycling vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts:</u> No greater than 5 cycling vs. equestrian conflict incidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable.</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported conflict incidents:</u> 1) Install or enhance trail signs/maps/brochures to inform visitors of allowed trail uses, etiquette, and safety considerations. 2) Install or enhance interpretive signing of trails closed to cycling that explain the significance and fragility of protected natural/cultural features. 3) Establish "bicycle walk zones". 4) Establish "horse dismount zones". 5) Institute peak season closures of individual trail segments to specific uses where conflicts consistently exceed standards. 6) Institute year-round closures of individual trail segments to specific uses where conflicts consistently exceed standards. 7) Adjust Standards.</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported conflict incidents:</u> Year-round record all park visitor reports concerning visitor conflicts attributable to shared-use trails.</p>

Beacon Rock State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Park Trail Use, Development, and Signing (415R1) (Continued)	<p><u>Hiking vs. Cycling Accidents:</u> The number of cycling vs. pedestrian accidents reported to park staff per year.</p> <p><u>Hiking vs. Equestrian Accidents:</u> The number of equestrian vs. pedestrian accidents reported to park staff per year.</p> <p><u>Cycling vs. Equestrian Accidents:</u> The number of equestrian vs. cyclist accidents reported to park staff per year.</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported accidents:</u> Following any reported shared-use trail accident, determine the trail segment number where the accident occurred and enter information on monitoring sheet.</p>	<p><u>Hiking vs. Cycling Accidents:</u> No greater than 2 cycling vs. pedestrian accidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable.</p> <p><u>Hiking vs. Equestrian Accidents:</u> No greater than 2 equestrian vs. pedestrian accidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable.</p> <p><u>Cycling vs. Equestrian Accidents:</u> No greater than 2 equestrian vs. cyclist accidents reported to park staff per year are acceptable.</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported accidents:</u> 1) Install or enhance trail signs/maps/brochures to inform visitors of allowed trail uses, etiquette, and safety considerations. 2) Install or enhance interpretive signing of trails closed to particular uses that explain the significance and fragility of protected natural/cultural features. 3) Establish bicycle "walk zones". 4) Establish "horse dismount zones". 5) Institute peak season closures of individual trail segments to particular uses where accidents consistently exceed standards. 6) Institute year-round closure of individual trail segments to particular uses where accidents consistently exceed standards. 7) Adjust Standards</p>	<p><u>Visitor reported accidents:</u> Year-round record all visitor reported accidents attributable to shared-use trails.</p>

APPENDIX H: BEACON ROCK STATE PARK CAPITAL AND PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS



Under Construction! Revised capital and planned maintenance project tables to be inserted here. Example tables shown below for demonstration purposes only.

Beacon State Park 0-34 Planned Maintenance Projects

O-34 Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Agency Priority Number	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (yes/no)
Proposed Projects (Funded)										
Proposed Projects (Not Yet Funded)										

