

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

April 2010



**SACAJAWEA
STATE PARK**

Washington

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 Centennial 2013 Vision

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



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

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**SACAJAWEA STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE ISSUES AND
MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of Sacajawea State Park.



Reade Obern, Park Manager

2-10-2012
Date



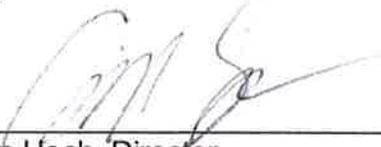
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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October 2003 which created a focus that intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership, and the public. The plan was made to work towards a parks system that all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and to prepare for a second century of service. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships, and creates greater public ownership of the system. An important goal for the Centennial 2013 Plan reads, "All 120 parks have land-use plans supported by the public and Commission (which includes the direction of care of historic buildings and sites and natural resources)."

These land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called the CAMP Project. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan. The modifications allow for a simplified and efficient process that can be used by a wider number of staff to complete all 120 plans by 2013.

The important elements of the CAMP project are retained. One of the most important elements is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see [Appendix A: Washington State Parks Land Classification System](#)). Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

A CAMP project brings together the public, nearby community, stakeholders and State Parks staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become (see [Appendix B: CAMP Project Planning Principles](#).) Through a public process that we believe to be as open as any, staff and public participants identify resource management issues and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome will help focus all our efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Centennial 2013 Vision:

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

SUMMARY

Sacajawea provides a wide variety of day use recreational activities, historical interpretation and community events. The park has been an important meeting place for thousands of years and still is today. This plan will describe the park land classification, long term boundary and prescribe management objectives.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to:

- 1) Orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system.
- 2) Identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues.
- 3) Provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues.

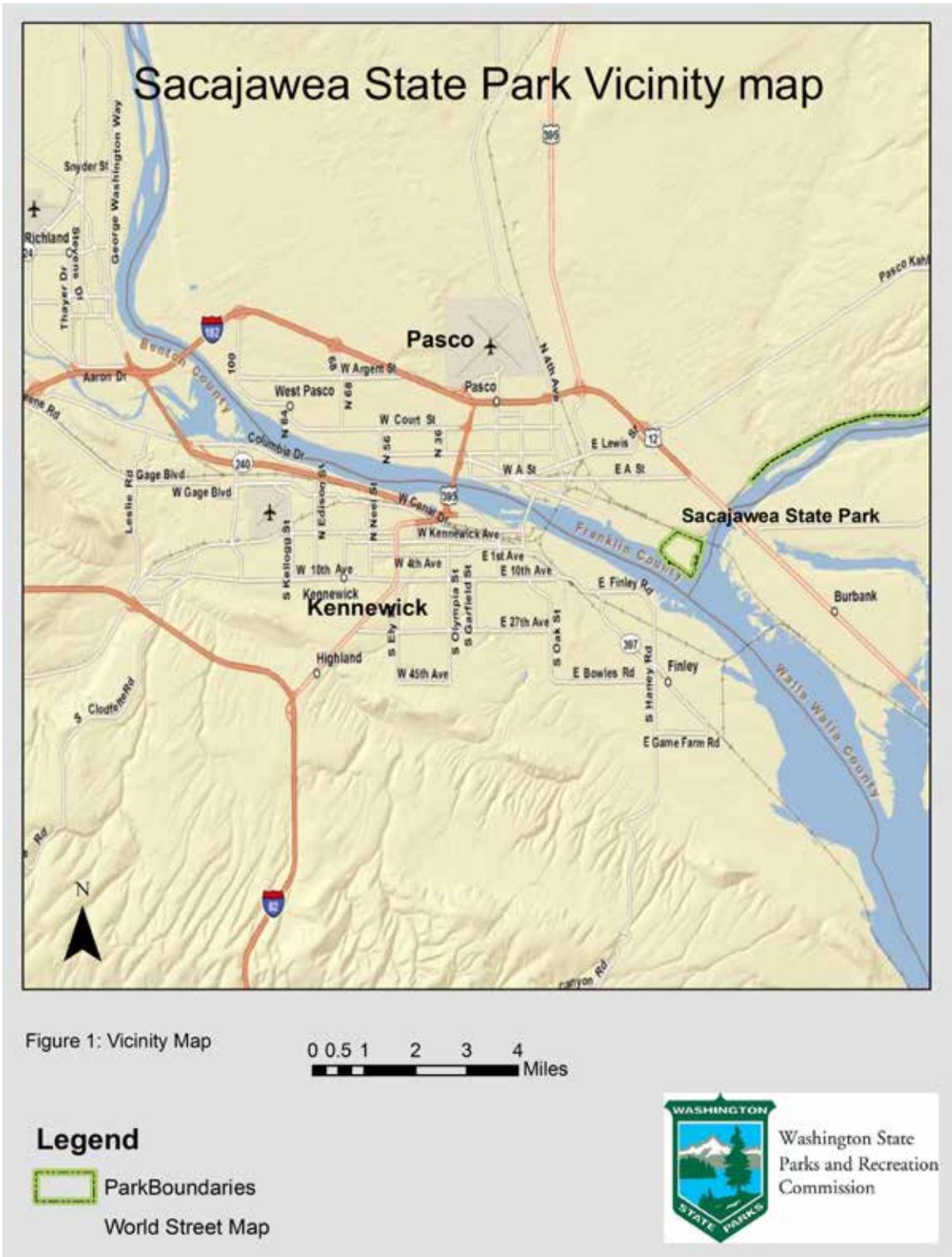
The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

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

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

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

Figure 1: Sacajawea State Park Vicinity Map



SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

Location: Sacajawea State Park Recreation Area is located at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. It is located within the City of Pasco, in Franklin County, along Highway 12. See [Figure 1: Sacajawea State Park Vicinity Map](#).

Acreage: The Park encompasses 283.72 acres, with 9,100 linear feet of freshwater shoreline.

Acquired: The Park was acquired in four parcels: the first in 1931 from the Daughters of the Pioneers and the last (263 acres currently under lease), in 1966 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Historical Background: Named in honor of the Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition, the park is situated on the westward leg of their trail. Lewis and Clark used this land as a campsite on October 16, 1805. The town site of Ainsworth, noted as an early northwest railroad town during the construction of the railroad bridge over the Snake River, is also in the park.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared. Examples include a Facilities Assessment Program, Rare Plant and Vegetation Surveys, and State Parks' Historic Properties Condition Assessment [Appendix C: Listing of Sacajawea State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information](#) include references and locations where these documents are stored.

Facilities: Sacajawea State Park has three comfort stations (one with hot showers), two kitchen shelters, two residences, an unguarded swim area, an Interpretive Center, three boat mooring floats, one overnight mooring dock, three mooring buoys, a two-lane boat launch, two swing sets, shop, office and parking for 600 automobiles.

Activities: Boating, overnight moorage, fishing, swimming, interpretive displays, sun bathing, picnicking, waterskiing, special events and programs.

Attendance:

| Year | Moorage | Day Use | Total |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2000 | 211 | 146,046 | 146,257 |
| 2001 | 105 | 150,060 | 150,165 |
| 2002 | 25 | 132,240 | 132,265 |
| 2003 | 113 | 30,419 | 30,532 |
| 2004 | 422 | 21,349 | 21,771 |
| 2005 | 1,149 | 32,976 | 34,125 |

Interpretation: The Interpretive Center was renovated in the spring of 2007. It has interactive exhibits about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, native peoples, and Ainsworth town site.

Staffing:

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Staff Months</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ranger 3 | 12 |
| Ranger 2 | 12 |
| Park Aide | 10 |
| Interpretive Specialist | 12 |

Political Factors

Legislative District: Sacajawea is within the 16th Legislative District, which is represented by:

| 16 th Legislative District | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Senator Mike Hewett | Representative Maureen Walsh | Representative Terry Nealey |

Jurisdiction: Sacajawea is within Pasco City limits and Franklin County.

| Franklin County Board of Commissioners | | |
|---|---|--|
| Commissioner Brad Peck District 1 | Commissioner Robert Koch District 2 (Covers Park) | Commissioner District 3 Rick Miller |

| City of Pasco | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| City of Pasco Mayor Matt Watkins | Council Member Rebecca Francik | Council Member Michael Garrison |
| Council Member Thomas Larsen | Council Member Al Yenney | Council Member Robert Hoffmann |

Community factors

Contribution to local economies:

Sacajawea State Park contributes to the economy by providing an important tourist location and day use area that enhances the recreational opportunities within the Tri-cities area. It is an important area for local history and has a strong interpretive program that brings in many visitors.

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

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

Park specific factors

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting Sacajawea State Park. Reade Obern is the manager and his office is at Sacajawea State Park.

Soils and slopes:

| Soil Type # | Soil Type Name and slopes | Acres | Percent |
|-------------|--|-------|---------|
| 2 | Aquents-Halaquepts complex, nearly level | 228 | 87 |
| 186 | Urban-land-torripsammments | 33 | 13 |

(USDA WSS soil survey database February 2008)

Water: The Park is adjacent to the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Many wetlands are within the park boundaries including: freshwater emergent wetlands and freshwater shrub wetlands. (NWI database search February 2008)

No creeks flow through the park.

The park is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by The Federal Emergency Management Agency flood maps. FEMA lists the park as Zone A – base flood elevations and flood factors not determined. (FEMA database search March 2008)

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website contains no reports of “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” associated with waters adjacent to the park. (303(d) database

search 2-25-08)

Plants: A plant survey was undertaken in summer 2008 and the results have not yet been published.

The Natural Heritage Program database administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources does not list rare plant species populations and endangered ecosystems in or near the park.

Habitat: The NHP database does not list any critical types of habitat within Sacajawea State Park.

Animals: The following animals are present at or near the park:

| Mammals | Birds | Aquatic |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">. Coyotes. Deer or Elk. Marmots. Muskrats. Rabbits. Raccoons. Skunks. Squirrels | <ul style="list-style-type: none">. Crows or Ravens. Doves or Pigeons. Ducks. Eagles. Geese. Gulls. Hawks. Herons. Hummingbirds. Ospreys. Owls. Pheasants. Quail | <ul style="list-style-type: none">. Bass. Bluegill. Catfish. Crappie. Salmon. Steelhead. Sturgeon |

Environmental health: the Facilities Site Atlas administered by the Washington Department of Ecology lists an underground storage tank (Ecol database # 93684948) and petroleum pipelines (Ecology database # 2256742 & #3659479). The location did not match up and none were unable to be verified on a site visit.

Noise: The Park is affected by some noise from boats and the railroad.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are industrial and residential.

Facilities in park:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Park office | 3 comfort stations | 2 kitchen shelters |
| Interpretive center | 2 boat launches and 200 ft of dock | 1.2 mile of hiking trails |
| Gazebo | 130 picnic tables (7 sheltered) | Overnight moorage |
| Park / Region Shop | 2 residences | 1 Northwest Discovery Water Trail campsite |

A facilities condition assessment done about five year ago rated the park structures as good. The only structure that was listed as in poor condition has been renovated.

Zoning: Urban growth boundary – medium industrial

Comprehensive plan designation: Urban growth area

Shoreline master program designation: Urban

Housing: 2 residences are within the park

Aesthetics: Structures no taller than 25-30 feet (ground to roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood, cinder block or concrete construction. Six towers owned by Bonneville Power carry electricity through the park. There are two coastguard navigation structures in the park.

Views of the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers are available from the park.

Light and glare: Lights from the surrounding urban areas illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Interpretive events, group events, hiking and biking trails, picnicking, swimming, fishing, volleyball and wildlife viewing. Sacajawea connects to the Sacajawea heritage trail, a 23 mile trail through Kennewick, Pasco and Richland.

Historical and cultural preservation: The Park is listed in The Washington Historic Register and The National Historic Register for its relevance. The site of the park, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, had been a key area for Native American people for thousands of years as they gathered there to catch and dry salmon, and to trade and socialize. The Park is also relevant as a historical location for Lewis and Clark’s expedition, numerous fur trading explorers and its direct association with New Deal federal relief programs and is an example of the types of projects undertaken in local communities as part of those relief efforts. The Ainsworth town site is also partially located within Sacajawea State Park and is listed on The Washington Historic Register.

Public services: The Park is served by Pasco police, WSP and Pasco Fire Department.

Utilities: City water, park septic system (drain field) and PUD electricity

Business development: No concession, one commercial use permit for commercial boat tours

Nearby public land: Two Rivers Park is directly across The Columbia River and Hood Park is across The Snake River

Table 1. Summary of Sacajawea State Park Issues

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Recreational Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Group camp needed for special events and organized groups (Page 23) “ Provide separate route into the park for the Sacajawea Heritage Trail (Page 23) “ Connect Sacajawea State Park with the Columbia Plateau Trail (Page 23) |
| <p>Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Develop a comprehensive approach to control/eradicate noxious weeds(page 22) “ Develop a native plant area for interpretation (page 22) “ Develop a tree replacement plan in the main parking lot (page 22) “ Provide protection for the habitat north of the park (page 22) “ Evaluate erosion of shoreline eroding in park (page 22) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Boat launch and lagoon – dock area filling in; rip-rap falling in at entrance (Page 19) “ Picnic shelter needs upgrade – current shelter inadequate for groups’ needs (Page 19) “ Develop a formal area for programs (Page 19) “ Improve sports field for activities (Page 19) “ Enhance park approach (Page 19) “ Improve swim beach (Page 19) “ Improve/relocate boat launch parking lot (Page 19) |
| <p>Facilities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Protection of cultural, archaeological and historical properties (Page 24) “ Provide facilities that encourage children to enjoy the location and learn about the history (page 24) |
| <p>Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Additional signage and interpretation needed for current Wanapum Village (page 21) “ The name Sacajawea does not recognize the local tribes and the importance of the parks for tens of thousands of years (page 21) |

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

Sacajawea State Park is a popular tourist destination that provides day-use areas that enhance the recreational opportunities within the tri-cities area of Washington. It is an important area for local history and has a strong interpretive program that brings in many visitors. Each year the park holds several very large events including Heritage Days and the Sacajawea Bluegrass Festival. The CAMP planning process at Sacajawea State Park began in August, 2008 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 resource stewardship representatives. The planning team also consulted other agency technical specialists as needed.

Starting in October 2008, the Sacajawea staff planning team held a series of public meetings and posted planning information on the project's website ([Table 2](#)), starting with an initial public workshop to gain some insight as to what issues currently face the park, and, in very general terms, what features are important to park stakeholders. Public participation and input was also encouraged by sending approximately 200 emails to park neighbors, local businesses, and people who had volunteered at the park. Many people responded to this initial contact. Next, the team crafted a set of park objectives and three planning alternatives to help structure public input. Drawing on public input, the team then developed a set of preliminary (and final) recommendations that blended individual elements of the alternatives together. Much of the public input on this project has come from attendees at the meetings and workshops. To a lesser extent, input has also been received via email.

This document is an effort to capture the principle resource issues and suggested management approaches to address these issues which were identified during the public and staff input sessions. This document has undergone extensive staff review and sign-off process prior to being accepted by the agency Deputy Director. In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will solicit stakeholder comments on the progress made towards addressing the issues presented herein and to assist staff in the identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

Table 2: Key Public Workshops and Information Release Dates

| Title/Purpose | Date | Location |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Public workshops and announcements (2) | 09/08 and 2/10 | Kennewick & Park |
| Public workshop comments and issue summary postings | Various postings | Website |
| Meeting with Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation | 11/08 02/09 | Sacajawea State Park Pendleton, OR |
| Sacajawea Management Objectives | 6/09 | Website |
| Planning process updates (4) | Various postings | Website |
| Sacajawea planning alternatives | 09/09 | Website |
| Preliminary recommendations | 12/08 | website |
| Final recommendations | 3/10 | website |

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

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

Sacajawea State Park Management Objectives

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:

- § Recognize the park's importance in the economic and social life of the community and actively participate in local economic development and community programs.
- § Be aware of the potential positive and/or negative impacts on adjacent property owners of continued park development and management. All actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management.

Recreation:

- § Provide and develop an array of compatible and quality day-use facilities and recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the park's natural and cultural resources and consistent with the parks' mission.
- § Provide access to a variety of water-based activities including swimming and boating.
- § Develop and maintain a variety of year-round trails and trail-related recreation opportunities.

Financial Strategy:

- § Seek corporate and nonprofit partners that will help create the facilities and provide the services requested by the community and state park customers.

Natural Resources:

- § Monitor, protect, preserve, and interpret natural resources of the park including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas.
- § Preserve natural resources by using sustainable products (e.g. cleaning products and vehicles) when possible.
- § Use integrated pest management practices to control noxious weeds and other pests in the park area.

Cultural Resources:

- § Protect, preserve, and appropriately interpret the key cultural resources of the park.
- § Continue to interpret the importance as a cultural site

Park Boundary:

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

Park Facilities:

- § Draft an achievable plan for ongoing maintenance of the existing park facilities and development of the proposed facilities.

Customer Service

- § Provide adequate staffing so that customers are satisfied with the level of public service.

SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification:

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

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

Long-Term Boundary:

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

The agency might:

- Ø Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal.
- Ø Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features.
- Ø Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property.
- Ø Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Ø Consider purchase of a private property in fee.
- Ø [Figure 2](#) also delineates the parks' long-term boundary where darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership and lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership but desirable for long-term boundary inclusion. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

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

Sacajawea CAMP Preliminary Recommendations July 2009



- Land Classifications**
- Heritage
 - Recreation
 - Resource Recreation
 - Natural
 - Long term Boundary

0 800 1,200 2,400 Feet

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

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

All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies¹ governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

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

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

Park Management Issues

| Cultural Resources | |
|--|--|
| Issue | Management Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural, archaeological, and historic properties | <p>Onsite Commissioned Park Rangers to continue with protection of important historical and cultural resources through education and enforcement.</p> <p>Continue to provide park staff with cultural resource training.</p> |
| Interpretation and education of park history | Continue to interpret and educate about the long history of the location and the story of the people who have utilized the area. Continue with the Wanapum Village interpretive display and programs. Work with local tribes to develop cooperative educational programs and events. |
| Provide facilities that encourage children to enjoy the location and learn about the history | Develop a play structure, ideally one that incorporates the cultural history of the park and teaches children about the important heritage of the area. |
| Current Wanapum village needs additional signs and interpretation | Continue with representation of what a Wanapum site would look like. |
| The name Sacajawea does not recognize the local tribes and the importance of the parks location for tens of thousands of years | Continue with interpretation that includes a complete history of the location. Develop more connections with interested tribes and work together to increase education of park visitors. Continue to promote The Tamástslíkt Cultural Institute and The Yakama Nation Museum. |

| Natural Resources | |
|---|---|
| Issue | Management Recommendation |
| Noxious weeds in undeveloped areas | Develop a comprehensive approach involving biological controls to control and eradicate noxious weeds. Combine with planting of native species. Most of the noxious weeds are in the undeveloped areas. Suppression of noxious weeds could be combined with increased planting of native plants. |
| Develop a native plant area for interpretation | The Northern part of the park could be used for the enhancement of native species (combined with the reduction of invasive species). This could provide opportunities for interpretation that would be close to schools. |
| Trees in the main parking area are pushing up the paving | Develop a tree replacement plan for the park that addresses the areas including the parking lot. Look at native species that fit in with the overall objectives of the management of the park. |
| Provide protection for the habitat North of the park road | Sacajawea provides an important habitat area and linkage within an urban growth area. The habitat includes inland dunes (a habitat category being evaluated by the DNR for inclusion as a priority habitat in Washington). Protection in this area while allowing for some recreation on existing trail through classification as resource recreation. Work to protect and enhance the natural habitat. |
| Shoreline of park is eroding in places | Evaluate options including replacing riprap or planting a riparian area to provide shade and assist juvenile salmon. |

| Recreational Resources | |
|---|---|
| Issue | Recommendation |
| Group camp needed for special events and organized groups | Develop a formal area for small organized groups to camp by permit. Provide some limited development to support a small group camp (CXT, lawn, small shelter, parking area). |
| Provide a separate route into the park for The Sacajawea Heritage Trail | Currently users must follow the park road between the trail head and parking lot (0.5 miles). The road could be slightly widened to provide an extra lane separated from the main flow of traffic using a highway divider. Work with the City of Pasco to meet design standards for trail signage. |
| Connect Sacajawea State Park with the Columbia Plateau Trail | The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is scoping a project to build an interchange over highway 12. The current WSDOT plans include a bridge wide enough to include a bike lane. One potentially identified route would follow Sacajawea Park Road up to the bridge and a route would have to be identified to connect from the bridge to the Southern end of the CPT. Currently two existing, off-site fuel tank farms prevent a direct link between CPT and the park. The Southern part of CPT to Ice Harbor has yet to be developed and the trail still has railroad tracks and is used for railcar storage. |

| Facilities | |
|--|---|
| Issue | Management Recommendation |
| The dock area is filling in with sediment and will eventually prevent boats from using the dock. Rip Rap falling in at the entrance is a hazard. | Evaluation of boat launch and lagoon - long term maintenance is needed |
| Picnic shelter needs upgrade – currently the shelter does not meet the needs of the user groups | Upgrade or replace picnic shelter |
| Develop a formal area for programs | Utilize a previously developed area to construct a stage suitable for interpretive programs and events. |
| Improve field for activities. Informal soccer and other games are played but the surface is uneven. | Upgrade open lawn area for multi-use |
| Approach to park needs enhancement | Work with the port district to enhance landscaping adjacent to the old lagoons. Reduce noxious weeds on parks property and rehabilitate vegetation to show high-quality example of a native landscape to visitors arriving at the park. |
| Swim beach improvements | Restore? Do nothing? Remove? |
| Boat launch parking lot | Evaluate options for moving away from the water and paving with a porous surface. |

SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans may include Cultural Resource Management plans, Integrated Pest Management plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the ongoing process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under which all park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for Sacajawea State Park is included in [Appendix D](#): List of plans for Sacajawea State Park. The Glossary in [Appendix E](#) provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.