

Chinook Park Improvement Plan

Chinook, Washington



PREPARED FOR:
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PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

1.0 Introduction

The Chinook Park is an existing Pacific County facility located on the southern end of the Town of Chinook (unincorporated) immediately adjacent to State Route 101 and the Columbia River/Baker Bay. The site has commanding views of the Columbia River, Baker Bay and of the Washington and Oregon coast. The park is located in close proximity to historic Fort Columbia currently managed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, as well as Station Camp, the historic campsite of the Lewis & Clark expedition and soon to be new addition to the National Park System.

The Chinook Park is currently used for passive recreation, with a majority of the use occurring during the summer months. A park/camp host is present during the summer months. Current facilities at the park are dilapidated or outdated, and in need of repair or replacement thereby lending to a lack of usefulness to the overall visitor experience at the park.

The Chinook Park is important for several different reasons. The park provides a point of public access to Baker Bay and the Columbia River, especially for pedestrians and small watercraft. The park provides a true historical perspective of the Lewis & Clark experience as one can walk along the waterfront and experience the sights and sounds of the Columbia River. The location is viewed as strategic in that it could potentially accommodate overflow parking and restroom facilities for Fort Columbia and the Lewis & Clark event(s). The park also provides a convenient location for the residents of Chinook and other surrounding communities to recreate along the waterfront.

A number of years ago, the State of Washington was engaged in a Scenic Byways planning process for State Route 101 which led to the park being designated as a primary location for a new Gateway Center housing a visitor and interpretive center, new restrooms, large parking areas and a new point of access off of SR 101. This proposal became popular because of the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial and the need for additional public services and facilities to serve the traveling public. Unfortunately, the proposal was not specific enough to garner future public funding for any of the proposed improvements, and when combined with an overall lack of community support, it has been difficult to make any progress on improving the park.

Pacific County was awarded a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grant with the purpose of preparing a park plan and construction-ready designs/drawings to facilitate future development of the park. A Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) was formed to assist with this process by helping to define community interest in the park and evaluate proposed plans for improving the park. This advisory group helped shape the preferred pattern of development for the park. Pacific County retained Ecological Land Services, Inc. to provide the environmental analysis and design work for this project. The original planning concept prepared for the park viewed the Chinook Park as a potential stop on the byway program but did not consider the historical significance of the site, the environmental or ecological benefits of the site, nor its importance to the local

community. This proposed plan will present a proposal or preferred alternative based on community and County interests, needs and constraints; will lead to a preparation of construction drawings for future funding efforts; will facilitate the permitting process authorizing the installation of future improvements; and will, in the long run, provide additional recreational opportunities for both residents and non-residents alike. A secondary alternative will also be presented which discusses the placement of a gateway/rest stop center on the portion of the site currently under State ownership.

Initially, the goal of this project was to evaluate the park from the standpoint of the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial by refining the State of Washington's scenic gateway concept into more specific plans for the park. It became clear that once the citizen's advisory group was engaged, community support for the construction of a gateway center at this location was lacking. Therefore, while one of the goals of this project is to ensure that the historical perspective is adequately enjoyed at the Chinook Park, the overarching purpose of this project is to facilitate the future development and improvement of Chinook Park consistent with the needs of the residents and users of the park along with the fiscal constraints and responsibilities of Pacific County. So, while some would find it important to return to the concept of the gateway center in order to celebrate Lewis & Clark, the Citizen's Advisory Group felt that the community's interest would be better served by the improvement of the community park, of which whose amenities could be enjoyed by residents of this region.

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

This purpose of this plan is to define the community interest in Chinook Park, develop a clear framework for direction on improving the park, evaluate potential re-development concepts, and outline specific projects and future actions. In short, the Chinook Park Improvement Plan is intended to provide a clear direction for the future of the park as Pacific County and others seek additional funding opportunities for improving the park. Specifically, the purpose of this project is to:

1. Determine and solidify community interest in the park. Does the community want a scenic byway gateway center at the park? Does the community want a community or regional park, similar to what's in existence now, with expanded and modernized improvements? Or, is the community satisfied with the park in its current state?
2. Determine and define the County's interest in the park. Pacific County is responsible for managing and maintaining the park; however due to fiscal constraints any proposed improvements at the park requires alternative funding for not only new construction but routine maintenance work.
3. Evaluate existing facilities and park condition to determine true needs in light of the community interest and any environmental constraints. How feasible is a gateway center at this location? Is a community park more environmentally sensitive, more in character with the surrounding land uses, and more in concert with the local use pattern?

4. Evaluate environmental conditions and issues at the park to determine if any specific environment-based issue is going to hamper the future development or use of this site.
5. Prepare a development plan with enough specificity in order to compete for and acquire additional funding for future improvements.

1.2 Public Process/Public Involvement

A Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) was formed to provide input and direction to County staff and their consultant, Ecological Land Services Inc. Monthly meetings were held to delineate the community vision for the park and guide the development of the park plan and design. Site visits were conducted with interested community members to solicit their ideas and direction for the park. A list of attendees at community meetings, on-site tours, and records/minutes of those meetings is included in the appendix under public involvement.

Prior to this specific process, small citizen groups had been working with the County and the State of Washington on a variety of issues related to potential improvements at or near Chinook Park. Several attempts to adequately plan for the use of the park along the waterfront have not proven successful because of a lack of coordinated efforts at the State and County levels to implement such changes. More recently, residents and the County have realized the importance of the site from a historical perspective, i.e. Lewis & Clark, and have been working with the surrounding communities including the Cities of Long Beach and Ilwaco, to provide a quality project commemorating the Lewis & Clark experience while also drawing upon the environmental benefits of the site's location.

1.3 Park History

The site has been under co-ownership of Pacific County and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for several decades, although the entire site has been managed by Pacific County for public recreational purposes. Prior to the last decade, the Chinook Park has been used as a seasonal Recreational Vehicle park, generally during the busy summer fishing seasons. Recreational Vehicle use and camping was eliminated from the park in the early 90's due to a decline in the overall seasonal RV use at private parks, and the perception that the County RV Park was unfairly competing with local private parks. Participants of the community workshops were all consistent in their recollection of the park, in that it had been used as a County owned RV Park for several decades.

The southern/southeastern portion of the property is owned by the State of Washington and was originally acquired from the U.S. Government on May 13, 1958. This triangular-shaped piece of property, which generally encompasses the park from the southernmost restroom facility to where the breakwater meets State Route 101, has been leased from the State of Washington since July 15, 1963. The original lease period was for 15 years and was renewed on March 20, 1978 for an additional 20 years. The lease expired in 1998 and has yet to be renewed. Preliminary discussions with the Washington

State Parks and Recreation Commission have indicated that it would agree to an additional lease, similar to previous agreements.

2.0 Regional Significance

2.1 Lewis & Clark Significance

The site is on the Lewis & Clark trail and is one of the few spots where an individual can experience a relatively unadulterated view of the Columbia River, similar to the views and experiences enjoyed by Lewis & Clark. The preferred alternative supports the Lewis & Clark bicentennial experience by providing passive recreational opportunities along the trail, and especially along the waterfront.

The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial is planned to start in 2003 and culminate in several large celebrations in the Pacific Northwest in 2005, especially at the end of the trail in Pacific County.

2.2 Scenic Byway Program

The State of Washington has designated State Route 101 as a Scenic Byway. This planning effort and route identification concluded with a conceptual plan identifying the Chinook Park as a gateway center with a visitor's center, restroom facilities and large areas of parking. During the planning effort for the byway evaluation and development process, it became apparent that the existing rest area at Megler was going to be closed due to problems with infrastructure and water provision, and an alternative location for a rest area needed to be identified. Chinook Park was designated as a potential site for a gateway center because of its location and public ownership.

2.3 Archaeology and Historic Significance

Ecological Land Services Inc. researched the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on September 29, 2003. No historical sites were identified as being on, or adjacent to, the Chinook County Park. One archeological site was identified on the park property. It is described as site number 45 PC 44 and was recorded on September 23, 1977. The site is approximately ½ mile long and was a fishing site located on a sand beach. The resident stated that at least 200 feet of shoreline had eroded away along this stretch of the Columbia River in the last 20 years. Cultural remains at the site were artifacts, including projectile points, glass beads, and net weights (present but scarce). Some of the projectile points collected by the resident were made of obsidian, which does not occur naturally at the site. The cultural affiliation was identified as Lower Chinook. The condition of the site is identified as "destroyed" by the river, which had eroded away 100 percent of the site by the date of this report. This site was ineligible for the national or state historic registers.

3.0 Current Facilities

This section is an assessment of the current facilities located at Chinook Park.

3.1 Location

Chinook Park is located on the southern end of the unincorporated Town of Chinook immediately adjacent to State Route 101 and the Columbia River/Baker Bay. The site has commanding views of the Columbia River, Baker Bay and of the Washington coast. The site is in close proximity to historic Fort Columbia currently managed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission as well as Station Camp, the historic campsite of the Lewis & Clark expedition and soon-to-be-addition to the National Park System.

3.2 Parking Area

There is an existing, partially graveled area on the northern side of the park that can accommodate approximately 20 vehicles. Informal parking is readily available throughout the park as the bulk of the landscape is primarily large, nearly flat grassy areas.

3.3 Roads

The park contains a paved, single lane internal access road running the length of the park, which appears to be a remnant of the site's use as a Recreational Vehicle park. This road is on the Pacific County road log as a maintained County right of way, although maintenance activities have been minimal. Primary access to the park is on Chinook Park Road, which provides direct access to State Route 101. The road is approximately 15 feet in width and appears to be in a substandard condition due to a lack of maintenance. The roadway lacks formal sidewalks, curbs and gutters thereby forcing any limited pedestrian traffic to either use the paved roadway or the bare/graveled shoulders. The graveled and bare shoulders of the roadway provide limited stormwater infiltration. The majority of stormwater runoff from the road infiltrates into the grassy areas beyond the shoulder where the soils are sandy.

3.4 Entrance signage

Currently, signage for the park consists of two small park signs located along SR 101 on either side of the SR 101/Chinook Park Road intersection. Unless someone has prior knowledge of the park, these signs do not provide any information about the park. As SR 101 is considered a scenic byway, any proposed signage along the highway will have to be consistent with scenic byway standards.

3.5 Beach Access/Boat Launch

An existing boat launch is located on the northwest corner of the park, consisting of a sloping concrete slab, which appears to be in relatively good condition. Unfortunately, the use of the boat launch is limited to small water craft, namely small boats, kayaks, canoes, etc., and limited to specific tides as the sandy beach in front of the launch is exposed at low tides. The launch also provides a convenient point of access for individuals collecting firewood on the beach.

3.6 Picnic Facilities

Existing picnic tables are scattered throughout the park and while lacking in numbers, are generally in good shape. The County recently replaced several tables. The park currently lacks other formal picnic facilities such as barbecues, shelters, etc.

3.7 Restrooms

The park contains two restroom facilities, one of which is opened on a seasonal basis. Both structures are constructed on a concrete block base with wood framing and appear to be structurally sound but cosmetically deficient. These facilities are remnants of the RV Park as they contain shower stalls, but are not ADA compliant. The southeasterly restroom is not used primarily due to the condition of the septic system.

3.8 Playground Facilities

The park contains very limited playground equipment, most of which has been removed over the years due to concerns over injury to users. That which remains includes a swing set and small merry-go-round. The park typically obtains used equipment which has been relocated from other parks as their own playgrounds were upgraded.

3.9 Camp Host RV Hook-up

The park contains an RV hook-up for the camp host immediately adjacent to the closed restroom. This site is generally used during the summer months when the camp host program is active.

3.10 Lighting & Security

The park contains existing pole-mounted lighting that parallels the internal road. The park is gated at the northern end at the main point of entrance and is generally closed during the winter months. During the summer months, the gate is open during daylight hours and closed at night. The site lacks any other fencing; however due to the nature of the park, fencing is probably unnecessary.

3.11 Utilities

The park is served by the Chinook Valley Water District for water and the PUD for electricity. Sewage is provided through the use of on-site sewage (septic) disposal systems. Both systems are considered marginal. One existing septic system located near the southern restroom has a collapsed septic tank with the plumbing routed around it. It appears to be adequate for the camp host site, but not for routine use of the restroom. The other septic system serving the northerly restroom appears to be under the paved parking area, with its exact location currently unknown. The site also has access to phone and cable services.

3.12 Rock Breakwater

An assessment of the shoreline breakwater structure is included in the appendix.

4.0 Environmental Conditions

This section is an assessment of the current environmental conditions at Chinook Park.

4.1 Wetlands

A wetland determination was performed by Ecological Land Services, Inc. on August 15, 2003 (see wetland determination in the Appendix). Although soils observed in the test pits suggest that there were previous hydric soil conditions, hydrology and vegetation indicators were not present. No county-jurisdictional wetlands currently exist within the park boundaries landward of the Baker Bay shoreline. A jurisdictional ditch, per the Army Corps of Engineers, is located along the north limit of the park, adjacent to the south side of U.S. Highway 101. The ditch is within the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 101. The ditch is Corps-jurisdictional because it was most likely dug in wetlands to provide drainage for the highway. It may also have been dug to provide fill for the highway. The general Corps policy is that if the ditch was originally dug in uplands, it is not jurisdictional even if it exhibits wetland characteristics. While it is difficult to be conclusive in this case, the presence of well-developed adjacent wetlands to the north suggests that this ditch was probably created within wetlands. The Corps of Engineers will likely regulate any filling of this ditch and they retain the authority to make, or not make, this determination. Pacific County Ordinance 147, Critical Areas and Resource Lands, also regulates development within or adjacent to the wetland, including wetland buffers, and may require specific mitigation for any impacts. Any project in this wetland will be reviewed for compliance with these regulations.



Baker Bay is a navigable jurisdictional water of the United States. Any proposed work below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the shoreline will require review by the following agencies with jurisdiction: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Dept. of Ecology, Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, and Pacific County. Endangered Species Act review would be under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries. Other agencies may comment on the proposed action but do not have specific regulatory authority.

4.2 Existing Soils, Vegetation and Hydrology

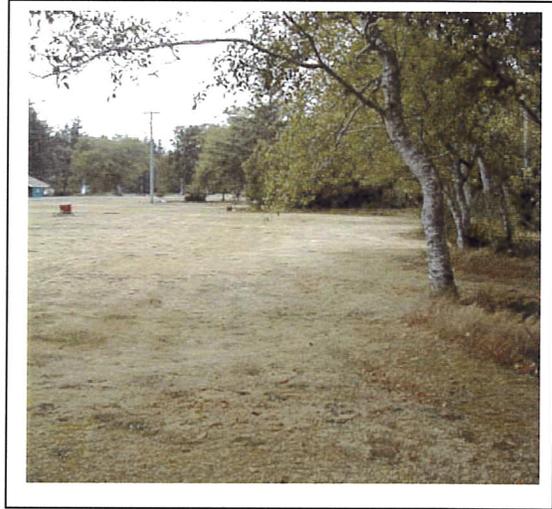
Soils

The U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, *Soil Survey of Grays Harbor County Area, Pacific County, and Wahkiakum County, Washington (1986)* maps soils within the project site as Westport fine sand (#153), which is excessively drained, and Yaquina

loamy fine sand (#163), which is somewhat poorly drained. The Westport soil is not a hydric soil, and the Yaquina soil is a hydric soil, according to the Hydric Soils List for Washington (*U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service*). Preliminary soils analysis by the Pacific County Environmental Health Department indicates the site is suitable for the use of on-site sewage disposal systems; although evidence of shallow winter water tables would indicate that advanced treatment may be required, especially if winter use is contemplated. A pressure-distribution septic system will likely be required.

Vegetation

Vegetation throughout most of the park consists of mowed grass and low-growing plants such as dandelion, sandspur and white clover. A line of evergreen trees (Sitka spruce) generally divides the open picnic areas from the beach and shoreline areas. The northern portion of the park, outside the mowed picnic areas, has mature red alder and Sitka spruce, with a thick understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants. Dominant shrub species include cascara, red elderberry, English holly, and Western crabapple; and herbaceous species include slough sedge, sword fern, bracken fern, and trailing blackberry.



Hydrology

The topography of the site is generally flat but slightly undulating. A rip-rap rock breakwater is along the park shoreline with Baker Bay. The Ordinary High Water Mark of the Baker Bay shoreline is approximately two feet below the top of the ground surface in the park. Below the rip-rap there is a mixed gravel-sand-silt beach sloping very gradually into Baker Bay. The shallow bay extends several hundred feet offshore from the shoreline, and is an un-vegetated estuarine (salt water) intertidal zone. The primary on-site water feature landward of the shoreline is the WSDOT ditch, located between the highway and the park. This ditch is deeper than several shallow depressions investigated in the forested area of the park during the wetland determination. The ditch drains to Baker Bay at the eastern end of Chinook Park.

4.3 Winds/Tides/Storms

Damage to the beach area of the park from Columbia River wave action is a primary environmental concern. A storm surge from the Pacific Ocean in conjunction with high tides and high Columbia River flows can combine to create high water levels at the park shoreline. Strong winds usually are from the south and southeast and often push waves and debris into the park areas behind the shoreline breakwater. County crews routinely remove storm wrack and debris behind the breakwater every spring prior to opening of the park.

4.4 Sensitive Species

A variety of wildlife habitat is found adjacent to and within Chinook Park most notably Baker Bay and the Columbia River. The park area waterward of the shoreline is tidally influenced and is considered part of the Columbia River Estuary. Mature Sitka spruce forest, scrub-shrub and forested wetland and tidal marsh are also in the vicinity of the park. The shoreline and grassy areas of the park provide resting and foraging opportunities for waterfowl and shorebirds. Large trees adjacent to the shoreline within the park may serve as potential perch trees for birds of prey.



The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) databases were searched for the presence of endangered, threatened and proposed species, species of concern, as well as critical habitat in the vicinity of Chinook Park. A biological assessment completed by Ecological Land Service dated May 27, 2003 for Station Camp

approximately 1.25 miles southwest of Chinook Park was also consulted for additional species and habitat information. Below is a list of endangered, threatened, proposed species and/or species of concern that may occur in the vicinity of Chinook Park.

Bald Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

The WDFW Habitat and Species Map (Dec 2002) identified five bald eagle nests within ½ mile of Chinook Park on the forested hillside east of the park and north of U.S. Highway 101. Bald eagles likely forage along the Columbia River and Baker Bay and may also utilize potential perch trees adjacent to the shoreline within the park. The bald eagle nests documented by WDFW are out of direct line-of-sight of the park screened by a mixed coniferous and deciduous forest. Nesting eagles are typically present and active between January 1 and August 15 (USFWS 2002). According to the USFWS species database (Dec 2002), bald eagle wintering may occur in the vicinity of the Chinook Park between October 31 and March 31.

Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)

According to the USFWS (Dec 2002) and WDFW (Dec 2002) species databases, marbled murrelets occur in the vicinity of the park. One marbled murrelet occupancy site was indicated on the WDFW Habitat and Species Map (Dec 2002) approximately 2/3 of a mile northeast of Chinook Park. Nesting occurs between April 1 and September 15. Favorable marbled murrelet breeding habitat generally consists of >500-acre, low-elevation forests with at least 30% late-successional or old-growth forest components (USFWS 1997, 1992). Old-growth forests provide important nesting habitat for murrelets because they have developed the broad horizontal branching structure

necessary for nest platforms. (Murrelets don't build nests, but rather lay the egg on a moss- or detritus-covered branch or deformity).

Marbled murrelets favor foraging areas on inland saltwater bodies and marine waters within 1.2 miles of the shore, where they dive for small fish and invertebrates (USFWS 1992; Rodrick and Milner 1991). The marine birds spend the bulk of their lives on the ocean, traveling inland to nest April through September. The species does visit some inland forest stands during all months of the year (USFWS 1992). The Pacific Ocean and near-shore environment at the mouth of the Columbia River may provide suitable foraging habitat for marbled murrelets.

Salmonids and Trout

The Columbia River is an important migratory corridor for several species of listed salmon and trout including Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), chum salmon (*O. keta*), coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), steelhead (*O. mykiss*), coastal cutthroat trout (*O. clarki clarki*) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). See Table 1 below. These fish move past the subject area during their upstream adult spawning-migration and downstream juvenile migration to the Pacific Ocean. Baker Bay provides important habitat for juvenile and adult anadromous fish to acclimate to salt/freshwater conditions.

The above mentioned salmonids and trout require cold, unpolluted water and clean gravel and cobble substrates for spawning. After emergence, the fish may migrate immediately or spend between three months to five years in freshwater before migrating to estuarine areas, and then onto the ocean to feed and mature (NOAA 2002). There is no suitable spawning habitat in the vicinity of the park area.

Critical Habitat

The Chinook Park improvement project is located adjacent to designated critical habitat for the: 1) Snake River fall ESU of Chinook salmon, 2) Snake River spring/summer ESU of Chinook salmon, and 3) Snake River ESU of sockeye salmon (NOAA Feb 2002, 1993). An ESU or Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinct population of salmon or steelhead. The designated critical habitat within Baker Bay is used as a migration corridor during the upstream adult spawning migration and downstream juvenile migration as well as habitat for the above-listed salmonid ESUs to acclimate to salt/freshwater conditions. The designated critical habitats for these ESUs include all estuarine areas and river reaches between the Peacock and Clatsop jetties to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

Critical habitat for the Snake River fall Chinook salmon, Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon, and Snake River sockeye salmon includes the following: 1) spawning and juvenile rearing areas, 2) juvenile migration corridors, 3) areas for growth and development to adulthood, and 4) adult migration corridors (NOAA 1993). Within juvenile and adult migration corridors essential features of the critical habitat include: 1) substrate, 2) water quality, 3) water quantity, 4) water temperature, 5) water velocity, 6)

cover/shelter, 7) food (juveniles only), 8) riparian vegetation, 9) space, and 10) safe passage conditions (NOAA 1993).

Proposed Critical Habitat

Critical habitat for the Columbia River DPS (Distinct Population Segment) of bull trout is proposed within the vicinity of the subject area (USFWS Nov 2002) and would include all habitat features mentioned above.

Table 1. Listed species, candidate species, species of concern, and designated critical habitat that may occur within the vicinity of Chinook Park.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ⁴	State Status	Critical Habitat
Birds				
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	None
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Designated
Fish				
Chinook Salmon Lower Columbia River (T) ¹ , Upper Willamette River (T), Upper Columbia River spring (E), Snake River fall (T), and Snake River spring/summer (T) ESU ²	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Endangered, Threatened	Candidate	Snake River ESUs are Designated
Steelhead Lower Columbia River (T), Upper Willamette River (T), Middle Columbia River (T), Upper Columbia River (E), and Snake River Basin (T) ESU	<i>O. mykiss</i>	Endangered, Threatened	Candidate	None
Sockeye Salmon Snake River ESU	<i>O. nerka</i>	Endangered	Candidate	Designated
Chum Salmon Columbia River ESU	<i>O. keta</i>	Threatened	Candidate	None
Bull Trout Columbia River DPS ³	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Threatened	Candidate	Proposed
Coho Salmon Lower Columbia River/Southwest Washington ESU	<i>O. kisutch</i>	Candidate	None	None
Coastal Cutthroat Trout Southwest Washington/Columbia River DPS	<i>O. clarki clarki</i>	Species of Concern	None	None

4.5 Other Environmental Parameters - Transportation, Noise, View, Aesthetics

Currently Chinook Park, and the recreational activities it attracts, does not pose any environmental hazards relating to transportation, noise, view, air quality, or aesthetics. The basis of this determination is summarized below.

Traffic

It is an under-utilized area that does not generate significant traffic, however the angle of the intersection at the entrance road and U.S. Highway 101 is such that right turns out of the park, or eastbound, are sharp and therefore less than ideal. Most park users are local or County residents who would turn left, or head westbound from the park.

Noise

Noise impacts on neighboring properties have not been a problem, particularly because the park closes at dusk and does not re-open until the morning. The overall size of the park and the amounts of use are conducive to a relatively quiet park.

Views

The park does not block the views from any of the neighboring residences, particularly of the shoreline. In fact the presence of the park improves overall local views due to the open space it provides in a shoreline area.

Air Quality

Campfire use at the park is the only potential air quality concern, however, the park is usually closed in the evening and at night when campfires are common. Furthermore, there are only a few picnic areas that provide opportunities for small campfires.

Aesthetics

While aesthetics are for the most part positive due to the park, the older conditions of the park structures (restrooms, playground) detract from the overall aesthetic quality and appeal. Chunks of concrete used in the rock breakwater also are not appealing aesthetically. Litter control at the park has been undertaken by County staff, the seasonal park hosts and park neighbors, and appears to be well under control.

5.0 Proposed Park Facilities/Improvements

This section of the report describes two park alternatives. Alternative A, preferred by the Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG), proposes to improve and maintain the entire park area as a community park catering to local and regional residents. This is also the preferred alternative for the County. Alternative B assumes that Washington State Parks or some other entity will develop an interpretive wayside or similar facility on their land at the eastern end of the park. Under Alternative B, the County park would be adjacent to the State Park facility and the two may share some facilities. The bulk of the improvements relative to this facility would be provided through a governmental entity other than Pacific County. Alternative B was put into the plan in case another agency such as State Parks or the Department of Transportation decided that there was a need to continue with the gateway center concept. The preferred alternative could still be implemented separate or together with Alternative B.

The proposed park improvements for Alternative A are described in detail based upon input provided by the CAG. Each improvement is described in terms of its purpose, logistical constraints, resources and materials required, and significance in terms of cost.

5.1 Alternative A (preferred alternative) - Community Park

The CAG concluded that the park should be maintained primarily as a local amenity, a community park, serving the residents of Pacific County and visitors alike. The group did not want the Chinook Park turned into a highway rest stop, wayside, or interpretive site that would attract large numbers of visitors and traffic. Heavier usage such as this, and considered under Alternative B, would require extensive access and infrastructure upgrades and involve considerable expense. Rather, under the preferred alternative, the park would provide recreational facilities consistent with the theme of a picnic area and day-use park, providing a safe, restful and scenic setting for individuals, families and friends to gather and enjoy the outdoors. The improvements discussed below are those that were discussed and considered by the committee to be consistent with this theme. All of these improvements are assumed to apply only to those areas within the park that are owned by Pacific County. The committee was reluctant to suggest improvements within the State-owned portion of the site at the southeast end, mainly because that agency may have other plans for park improvements that would not be consistent with the preferred alternative.

5.2 Raised Shoreline Viewing Area

The CAG concluded that one of the most favorable amenities of the park is its shoreline location with its direct access to, and its expansive views of Baker Bay and the Columbia River. Unfortunately, the existing and unsightly rock seawall tends to block and or detract from the view potential of this site. This is particularly the case if one is seated at a picnic bench or on a blanket on the ground as in many



locations the elevation of the park tends to fall away from the top of the wall. The committee recognized the need for the rock armor of the shoreline to prevent erosion of the park and the on-going need of repairing and maintaining this structure so that it can function. To improve views of the shoreline, while at the same time maintaining the structural integrity of the rock armor, the committee came up with the idea of raising the ground surface level by importing fill in areas immediately landward and adjacent to the rock wall. This would have the effect of elevating shoreline picnic areas approximately two to three feet above existing grade. The area best suited for this type of improvement is shown on the plan view for Alternative A, where there are few trees or other vegetation which would be affected by this landscape improvement. The estimated area of coverage for the proposed fill is 0.37 acres. Fill could be readily obtained from excess dredge spoils piled at the Port of Chinook. Costs would be for material transport, grading and for reseeding.

Action Item: Raise 0.37 acre portion of park area adjacent to shoreline to improve aesthetics, view of shoreline and bay, and stabilize park areas most susceptible to winter storms.

Materials/Services Required: 1,200 cubic yards of sand or similar fill, grass seed and fertilizer. Import and grading of fill. Mechanized and manual labor for final landscaping grades, seeding and fertilizing. Engineering and survey oversight.

Cost Considerations: Major costs will be related to import and grading of sand. Sand material can be obtained for little or no cost from the Port of Chinook.

5.3 Picnic Bench/Area Upgrades

The CAG recommended adding more picnic tables and picnic sites scattered throughout the park in various locations conducive to enjoying the views of the Bay or conducive to watching children play. The groups also suggested improving the quality of new tables by having them constructed of more durable materials. Wood tables and benches tend to crack, fade and rot over time due their constant exposure to extremes of the weather and use. Stainless steel, galvanized and plastic materials were discussed as possible options. Durability, appearance and cost are the major factors. Some existing picnic tables and benches can be maintained or retrofitted to reduce costs. The park site plan anticipates upwards of approximately 30 picnic areas. Additional features would be individual fire pits at some or all of the picnic table sites as well as community water spickets installed in several convenient locations throughout the park.

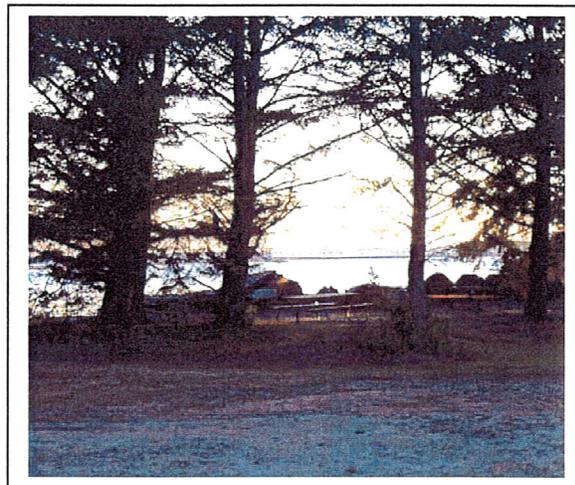
Action Item: Improve or upgrade existing picnic tables and benches through maintenance and addition of fire pits and community water spickets. Purchase new picnic tables/benches to increase number of available picnic sites.

Materials/Services Required: Maintenance materials and labor. (The CAG discussed using regional public work crews). New picnic tables/benches, fire pits and water spickets. Delivery and installation.

Cost Considerations: Costs are expected to be moderate but can be reduced by not-for-profit labor or volunteer groups.

5.4 Landscape Berms for Picnic Sites

Similar to all coastal areas of western Washington, the prevailing winds have a major affect on recreational activities at Chinook Park. This is particularly true for those desiring a comfortable environment when picnicking, sunbathing or during rest stops at the park when traveling. The winter-spring prevailing winds are generally from the southwest and can



commonly gust to greater than 60 mph during storms. However, the park is usually closed during the winter and early spring and therefore these winds are not a concern. The summer-fall prevailing winds are usually from the northwest and typically occur in

the afternoon and early evening hours, coinciding with the most common period of park use. These winds bring in cool gusty marine air that, if strong or cold enough, makes it uncomfortable for park users.

In order to reduce wind affect, the CAG suggested the construction of low landscape berms located immediately upwind of each picnic site or selected groups of picnic tables. Each berm would then be planted with native shrubs and low-growing trees that would act as a windbreak, as well as a partial privacy screen between picnic sites. The berm would be two to three feet in height, approximately six to eight feet in width and 20 feet long, and roughly L-shaped as shown on the plan view for Alternative A. The crest of the berm would be planted with a row of dense-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees such as evergreen huckleberry, California wax myrtle or a dwarf variety of shore pine. The side slopes of the berm may need to be stabilized with grass sod, bark or mulch. The ideal height of the planted shrubs or trees on the berm would be six feet, thereby providing a total screened height of eight to nine feet.

The amount of soil material needed to construct each berm is estimated at six to ten yards. An alternative to the landscape berm would be a constructed wood wall which is likely to be more effective in blocking the wind. The disadvantage to the wall is that it blocks total view, blends less with the existing park environment, and requires periodic re-painting and/or replacement of rotted boards. The constructed wall may be an option for those picnic sites where there is insufficient space for the broader landscape berm, or areas where shading prevents establishment of screening vegetation. If funds are limited for this type of improvement at every picnic site, then the focus should be upon those sites with greater exposure to the wind, especially in the more open eastern end of the park.

Action Item: Construct planted landscape berms for screening wind and for privacy adjacent to each picnic site.

Materials/Services Required: Six to 10 cubic yards of soil or similar fill per site. Turf grass seed and fertilizer. Native plant stock in containers, minimum 10 per site, with a minimum size of 24 inches. Import and grading of fill. Mechanized and manual labor for final landscaping grades, seeding and fertilizing.

Cost Considerations: Cost per site is expected to be relatively minor, however cumulatively it could be moderate to high depending upon the number of picnic sites upgraded.

5.5 Improvements to Lawn Area

The existing lawn area at Chinook Park is on undulating ground with well-drained soils consisting primarily of sand. Despite these open grass areas, the un-level character of the ground makes it difficult for activities involving running such as Frisbee, flag football, volleyball and soccer. In addition, a dominant ground cover is sandspur, a plant with small thorns that is painful for those who walk barefoot over the ground. The CAG discussed the possibility of either re-grading the site or bringing in additional sand or

topsoil to level the ground making for a uniform and level grassed surface. A further measure to improve condition of the open grass areas would be to install sub-surface irrigation so that a more favorable grass-clover mix could be established.

The measure of re-grading or importing topsoil to level the open areas is the least costly of these two measures. Irrigation piping installation, water supply and maintenance would involve considerable cost. The actual water supply, to be provided by the Chinook Water District, may not be sufficient for irrigating the park grounds. Irrigation piping may also conflict with vehicular access to picnic sites. Due to the overall cost and water supply issues, lawn irrigation does not appear to be feasible at this time. Leveling of the grassy areas, by either re-grading or importing topsoil, is a feasible measure.



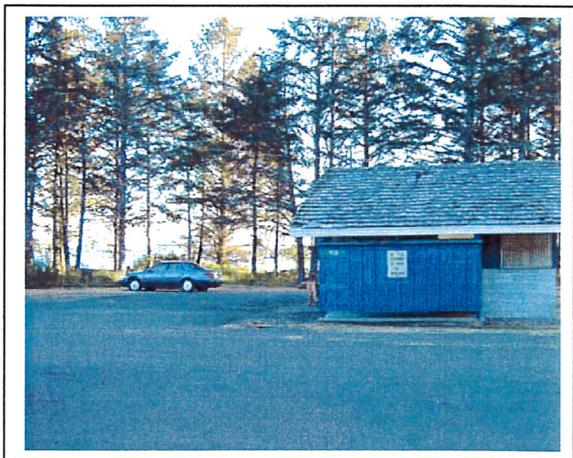
Action Item: Level open grassy areas with re-grading of ground surface or import of sand or topsoil.

Materials/Services Required: Approximately 500 cubic yards of sand or topsoil, grass seed and fertilizer. Import and grading of fill. Mechanized and manual labor for final landscaping grades, seeding and fertilizing. Engineering and survey oversight.

Cost Considerations: Moderate for import and grading of sand, which can be obtained for low or no cost from the Port of Chinook. Extensive costs for irrigation piping and sprinklers.

5.6 Restroom Upgrade

Two bathroom facilities currently exist at the park. The eastern facility is boarded up and currently unused. Overall, while this structure is cosmetically deficient, it is structurally sound. The western facility is currently used and is in similar shape as the other structure, namely cosmetically lacking but structurally sound. Continued use of either structure will require eventual compliance with ADA requirements for improved handicap access. The existing wastewater treatment systems for both facilities are old and need to be updated or completely replaced, especially if use increases at the park. The CAG recommends improving at least one of the two facilities



by making it handicap accessible with a new on-site wastewater treatment system. With the preferred alternative as a community park, the western restroom structure would be the first choice for improvements as this is centered more for the bulk of the proposed improvements in the park. The eastern facility would be the preferred location if the eastern portion of the park is developed as a wayside as discussed in Alternative B. Its location could provide restrooms for the wayside and the County Park at the same time. Final design of the restroom upgrade will require architectural planning as well as design of an on-site wastewater treatment system by a certified septic system designer. Utilities such as electricity and water will also be necessary. There was interest expressed by the committee to coordinate the design and color scheme for all new buildings and/or structure remodeling to create a uniform look throughout the park.

Action Item: Upgrade existing restroom facility to present day standards, including handicap access. Install new or updated on-site wastewater treatment system.

Materials/Services Required: Architectural and engineering design and permitting. Construction materials and labor.

Cost Considerations: The minimum necessary upgrades to the restroom and septic system will involve moderate costs. Final costs will depend upon the degree of structural changes necessary to obtain a low maintenance facility that is ADA compliant and is aesthetically pleasing.

5.7 Covered Picnic Shelter or Pavilion

There was general consensus of the CAG that some form of larger picnic shelter, covered gathering place or similar structure was needed to accommodate larger groups. There were a variety of ideas on shape, size and aesthetics. Ideally, the pavilion should be constructed to block the wind but without blocking views of the shoreline. Removable panels and/or a landscaped tree buffer were suggested for blocking wind as well as providing a view. Amenities could



include a brick stove or oven, central fire pit, sink, and electrical outlets. A five-sided structure was also discussed. The structure should be centrally located within the park, with a view of the water but with easy access from vehicles. Lighting was discussed as a preferred option. One idea was to have glass or opaque roof panels to let in natural light. Another idea was to keep all recreational features close at hand to the shelter, such as the playground and open grass areas. This allows parents to watch their kids as they play. A marked cross-walk and/or speed bumps on the park road were also requested by the committee to further protect park visitors, especially the children crossing to and from the picnic pavilion and the playground areas.

The site plan for Alternative A shows a shelter or pavilion located centrally in the park. Several examples of other park shelters were provided by visiting various park sites located in southwest Washington. Architectural planning will be necessary to determine the size, construction and final location of the structure. Emphasis should be placed on accessibility, usefulness, ability to keep out inclement weather, durability, ease of maintenance, and cost. An additional recommended improvement would be paving for a parking area, located near the pavilion. To save on cost, a gravel parking area could also be an option. There was interest expressed by the committee to coordinate the design and color scheme for all new buildings and/or structure remodeling to create a uniform look throughout the park.

Action Item: Design and construct covered group shelter or pavilion. Provide parking area.

Materials/Services Required: Architectural and engineering design and permitting. Construction materials and labor.

Cost Considerations: The cost for a pavilion or similar covered structure will depend on the various design parameters that are emphasized.

5.8 Entrance Improvements – Signs and Security

The existing park has a metal swinging gate that is closed at dusk during the summer and early fall, and all day and night during the winter and early spring. The existing gate is on the east side of the parking area for the boat ramp, thereby allowing access to the boat ramp even if the park is closed. Another suggestion was the addition of a second gate to cut-off access to the shoreline via the boat ramp after dark and the early morning hours to prevent wood gatherers from cutting firewood during otherwise quiet hours. The CAG also recommended improving the park entrance with more aesthetically-pleasing signs and landscaping.



Large horizontal logs, currently used for a barrier on both sides of the gate, could be replaced with large quarry rock and intermixed with landscape plants, shrubs and trees. Another park sign could be located at the junction of the entrance road and U.S. 101, providing better advertising of the park's locale.

Lighting at night would also improve the appearance of the entrance, however because the park is typically closed at dusk, the lighting may serve more as a security measure than as an aesthetic improvement. Improved lighting at the park entrance, as well as throughout the park in conjunction with any proposed improvements, would help reduce the opportunity for vandalism and theft. The park entrance is relatively secure because several private residences are located on the entrance road, including a residence leased

to a Pacific County Sheriff's Deputy. In addition, the broad ditch located along the north side of the park discourages entrance by way of U.S. Highway 101. The local utility company would be consulted for security lighting options.

Additional security measures recommended by the CAG include the construction of a new fence between the western end of the park, which is also the west side of the boat launch parking and access area, and the private residence immediately north of the park. Also proposed was the addition of signage at the park entrance prohibiting wood cutting on the entrance road. The neighbors stated that it is common practice for locals to collect firewood from the beach via the old boat launch access, then cut it and leave the waste in the middle of the park access road or parking area. The existing park host RV site will also require maintenance or upgrade. The RV site will require a paved or gravel parking pad and hook-ups for electricity, water and wastewater treatment. Alternative B would require the removal of the camp host site from its current location. There was interest in seeing if WSDOT could reduce the speed limit to 35 mph prior to the Chinook City limits along Hwy 101 as a safety measure near the intersection of the park access road and Hwy 101.

Action Item: Improve park entrance signs and landscaping. Improve lighting for security. Construct security fencing and park host RV site.

Materials/Services Required: Sign(s), landscaping. Utility consultation. Construction materials and labor.

Cost Considerations: Improvement costs for signage and security are likely to be moderate depending upon the extent of suggested improvements implemented.

5.9 Playground Upgrade

The CAG did not conclude either way that a playground area was necessary at the park, although the County has had a lot of feedback over the years about the lack of maintained playground equipment. There was recognition that the existing playground equipment was old and not well used, probably due to the current condition of the equipment. The bulk of the equipment was donated from other school or park sites as equipment was replaced at those locations. Improved or new playground equipment may increase park use by local residents, which if unchecked, could create concerns with safety, maintenance and vandalism. Costs for even basic playground equipment can be significant. It was suggested that a parking area within the park could be used as a multipurpose basketball court with the addition of basketball hoops. This would be a benefit for local people during the off-season when the park is not accessible by vehicles.



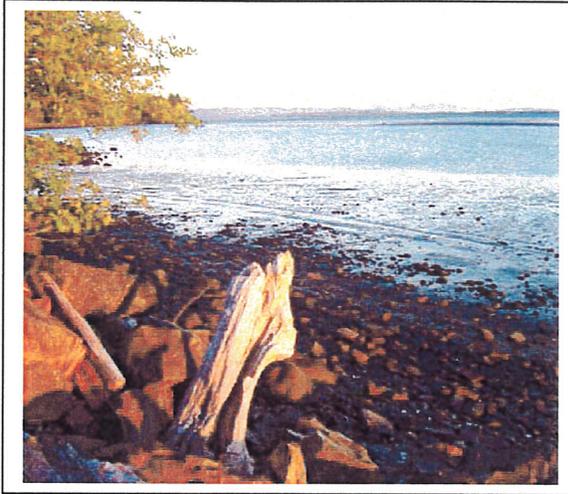
Action Item: Improve or replace playground equipment. Create combination parking area/basketball court.

Materials/Services Required: Construction materials and labor.

Cost Considerations: Variable depending upon size and quality of new playground equipment.

5.10 Shoreline Breakwater Repair and Clean-up

The existing shoreline breakwater (rip-rap or seawall), a combination of rock and concrete chunks, extends the entire length of the park shoreline of Baker Bay. The breakwater is critical to preventing erosion of the park uplands, especially during winter storms. On-going routine maintenance of the breakwater has been required to prevent erosion. Yearly clean-up of the shoreline is also necessary after the winter storms have deposited wave-swept debris and wrack on the park grounds nearest the shoreline. Although the majority of the breakwater consists of



large quarry rock, repair of the breakwater has often been accomplished by placing large chunks of broken concrete where openings in the rock have occurred. While the concrete has been effective, it is unsightly and does not blend well with the natural aesthetic of the shoreline and park. In some areas it gives the impression of a refuse dumping area. Breakwater repair/clean-up would involve removing these chunks of concrete and replacing them with large quarry rock. Other areas of the breakwater, where the rock face has thinned out, may also require placement of new rock. The result will be a stabilized shoreline that is more aesthetically pleasing.

Action Item: Remove existing concrete along shoreline breakwater and replace with quarry rock. Augment other thinned areas, or those areas most susceptible to erosion, with additional rock.

Materials/Services Required: Large quarry rock. Import and mechanized placement of rock and removal/disposal of concrete. Environmental permitting and engineering oversight.

Cost Considerations: Variable depending upon amount of quarry rock necessary.

5.11 Alternative B – Combination County Park and Interpretive Wayside and Rest Stop

The CAG recognized that the eastern end of the park is under the ownership of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and that there could be interest by that agency, or others, to develop the site for either an interpretive wayside, highway rest stop, or a combination of the two. At this time there are no definite plans for such improvements; however, this plan and analysis at least considers the potential for such improvements to occur, as this was the basis for undertaking this planning effort. State Parks has also indicated a recent willingness to continue leasing their portion of the site to Pacific County.



A potential wayside or highway rest stop is incorporated on the plan view for Alternative B. This alternative assumes that the following improvements would be made: entrance access from U.S. Highway 101, parking area for at least 20 vehicles, interpretive center, and restroom facilities. Alternative B assumes that Chinook County Park, along with those proposed upgrades discussed in this report, would be located on that portion of the site owned by Pacific County, and the wayside/rest stop would be located on State Parks property. There would be a fence or landscaping to separate to some degree the different types of activities provided by the adjacent park areas. The wayside would be more suited to travelers or those interested in historical or natural interpretive activities. These visitors would use the site for a 10-15 minute rest stop or longer to explore an interpretive exhibit or feature. In contrast the neighboring County Park would be more suited for family and group picnic-playground use, where park users would enjoy the site for several hours. The opportunity exists for some facilities to be shared between the two areas, for example the restrooms and playground could serve both the State and County Parks.



The following is a brief description of anticipated improvements that could be included as part of Alternative B.

The following is a brief description of anticipated improvements that could be included as part of Alternative B.

Parking – Rest Stop

A parking area would provide up to 20 car parking spaces and two or three spaces for large vehicles or buses such as RV's. The relative small size of the site may limit the

amount of parking spaces available for such vehicles. Some shoreline picnic areas would also be provided.

Interpretive Center

A building or area set aside to provide traveler amenities such as gift shop, food and travel elements while also providing interpretive elements of the site, potentially including Lewis & Clark, Chinook Indian history, and/or local fisheries history. The Chinook Indian Tribe has also expressed interest in constructing a longhouse somewhere in the Chinook area and this may be an appropriate location.

Highway Access

Significant improvements to U.S. 101 would be required to provide direct access for a wayside or rest stop at the east end of the park. Access through the existing park entrance is not feasible due to safety concerns at the County Park Road intersection with U.S. 101. A left turn lane would be necessary for westbound traffic on U.S. 101 turning left into the park. An acceleration lane may be required for traffic leaving the park, turning eastbound onto U.S. 101. Wetland fills would be necessary on both the north and south sides of the existing highway to accommodate the anticipated improvements.

Restroom

A handicap-accessible restroom facility containing a minimum of four to six stalls would be necessary. Opportunities to share restroom facilities with the adjacent County Park exist; however, the existing restroom structure would need to be completely replaced to meet the needs of a highway gateway/rest stop type of use.

Trail to Ft. Columbia

A future amenity would involve constructing a pedestrian trail along the south side of U.S. 101, eastward from the wayside to Fort Columbia State Park. This would involve significant environmental permitting issues as there is currently little room between the shoulder of the highway and Baker Bay. Additional fill would be required or a raised wooden boardwalk could be constructed over the bay shoreline. In either case, costs of design, permitting and construction would be significant.

6.0 Environmental and Land Use Regulations

This section of the report describes environmental and land use regulations that may be applicable to the proposed park improvements described for preferred Alternative A - Community Park. As this is the preferred alternative, no analysis is provided for Alternative B improvements.

6.1 Applicable Land Use Regulations

The Chinook area is unincorporated and thereby under the jurisdiction of Pacific County. The principal county land use regulations that apply to the site include the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program and the Critical Areas and Resource Lands Ordinance No. 147 (CARL). The Pacific County Comprehensive Plan, which provides guidance on proposed developments and land use activities, designates the site as both Public Preserve

and General Rural. The site is currently unzoned; although the proposed Pacific County Ordinance 153, Land Use, scheduled for adoption in January of 2004, designates the site as both Conservation (CD) and Rural Lands (RL). Other applicable regulations, more relevant at a construction level, include review and permitting for on-site sewage treatment, water supply, land alteration and drainage, and construction of buildings and other facilities.

6.2 Shoreline Management Program

For Chinook County Park the existing shoreline designation per the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is General Development Shorelands above the OHWM of the Columbia River, or essentially landward of the shoreline. Waterward of the shoreline, the shoreline designation is Natural Aquatic, extending to a depth of minus 3 feet. Further into the Columbia River, beyond the minus 3 feet depth contour, the shoreline designation is Conservation Aquatic. The principal focus of this analysis is that land above the OHWM of the Columbia River (landward of the shoreline) designated as General Development Shorelands (map designation "D-s"). The SMP section that applies regulations to those shorelands at Chinook County Park is Section 23 – Columbia River Estuary Segment.

All uses and activities are permitted in General Development Shorelands except for Mining and Material Extraction and Processing, Log Storage, and Solid Waste Disposal.

Development standards that would apply to improvements at Chinook Park, for Alternatives A and B, include those in SMP Section 23 for Recreation, Sewage Collections and Treatment, Utility, Fill and Shoreline Stabilization. Specific regulations that would apply to park improvements are analyzed in the following section.

Recreation

In accordance with the Pacific County SMP, recreation uses shall comply with the following:

Recreation uses in waterfront areas shall take maximum advantage of their proximity to the water by providing water access points, water viewing areas and structure design compatible with the aesthetic qualities of the waterfront location.

Recreational uses shall be designed to minimize adverse effects on shoreland habitat, estuarine resources, traffic patterns, parking facilities, surface water and ground water quality. The adverse effects of storm run-off from parking lots shall be minimized.

Analysis – Chinook County Park, and proposed improvements to it, clearly complies with regulations *a* and *b* stated above. The park provides maximum opportunity for the public to have access to the shoreline and the water, as well as provides water viewing areas. Park improvements will be designed to be aesthetically compatible with the park's waterfront location. Recreation attributes of the park do not have adverse effects on shoreland habitat, estuarine resources, traffic patterns, parking facilities, or for surface and ground water quality. The sandy-textured soils of the park allow for 100%

infiltration treatment of run-off from parking areas, which provides the best possible treatment for storm runoff.

Sewage Collection and Treatment



This section applies to the proposed design and installation of an on-site wastewater treatment system required for upgrades of the public restroom and to serve the camp host RV space. Based upon on-site observation, the soils within Chinook Park consist of a sandy or sandy loam texture and appear to be suited for on-site sewage disposal. A pressure distribution system or some other form of similar treatment may be required.

In accordance with the SMP, principal minimum standards for a sewage disposal facility using a soil absorption system are as follows:

The lot shall have suitable soils, water table, slope, and other characteristics as required by the Board of Health or applicable state regulations.

The lot shall have sufficient area meeting the requirements above, to allow an alternate soil absorption system to be installed should the first one fail or, if applicable, shall exceed minimum frontage requirements for residential development, whichever is larger.

The lot shall not be located within a flood hazard area.

Standard sewage drainfields shall be prohibited closer than 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Sewage drainfields utilizing a pressure distribution system approved by the health department may be allowed no closer than 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Setbacks greater than 100 feet may be required by the Administrator in some instances.

Analysis – The 100-foot setback from the OHWM for a non-pressure sewage system is not likely to encumber selection of an appropriate drainfield and reserve area at Chinook Park. Ample area of suitable soils can likely be found north of the park access road in a location that will serve both the restroom and camp host RV site. If the drainfield must be sited a considerable distance away from either source, then the level nature of the site may not provide sufficient grade for gravity conveyance. This could be overcome by a pump system, which are commonly available today but will require electrical connection.

Use of park area for sewage disposal at a drainfield and reserve area prohibits other uses, such as parking, building structures and playground equipment to be allowed in that same location.

Utilities

Utilities at Chinook Park within the shoreland designation must comply with the following:

Electrical and communication transmission and distribution lines shall be located underground, unless burial is not feasible.

Above-ground utilities shall be designed to have the least adverse affect on aesthetic characteristics of the area. Interference with public uses and public access to the estuary shall be minimized.

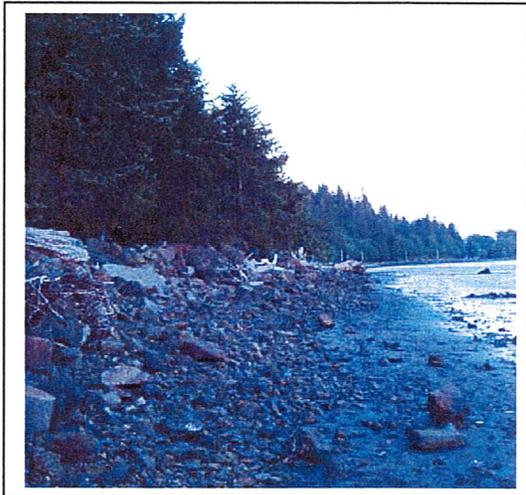
Analysis – Electrical utility lines cross over Chinook Park from west to east, providing electrical power to the park as well as points east along U.S. Highway 101. While moving these lines underground would be preferable for aesthetic reasons, the cost would be substantial. Generally, existing lines do not interfere with public use of the shoreline and the public is accustomed to their presence.

Fill

Analysis - Filling of certain areas within the park to improve picnic areas and overall views of the shoreline and Baker Bay meets the SMP standards for the placement of fill. Since no filling is proposed for aquatic areas, the only applicable standard requires that fill shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish the proposed use. As indicated earlier, the purposes and volumes of the fill material would be the minimum necessary to elevate certain viewing areas, provide landscaped berms for wind protection and aesthetic enhancement, and for leveling some of the larger grassy areas making them more conducive to recreational use.

Shoreline Stabilization

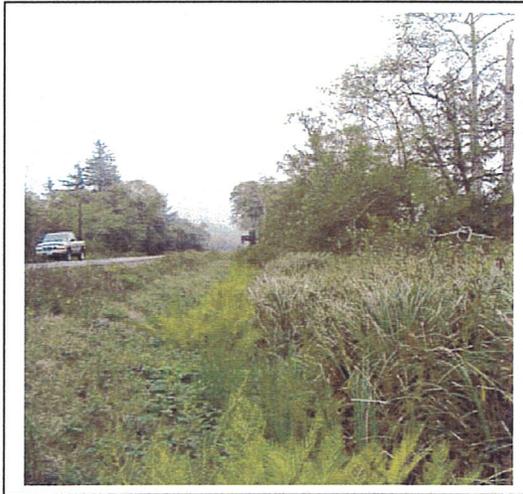
Analysis - Proposed measures to repair and clean-up areas of the existing shoreline breakwater at Chinook Park would be allowed as maintenance activity of an existing structure. Maintenance measures would also comply with the SMP by not restricting public access, minimizing impacts to aesthetic qualities of the shoreline, by not increasing land surface area, and by using clean, durable erosion resistant material. Replacement of the broken concrete chunks with regular quarry rock would significantly improve aesthetic quality of the shoreline. Permitting for anticipated repair work on the bulkhead has



already been secured by Pacific County (Shorelines Exemption) and Washington State Fish & Wildlife (Hydraulic Project Approval). Pacific County is exploring the potential for a larger project involving reconstructing the rock seawall. The selection of Alternative A would probably not require a complete reconstruction; rather, routine

maintenance would probably be sufficient to ensure protection of the park and its amenities.

6.3 Critical Areas and Resource Lands Ordinance (CARL)



Pacific County Ordinance 147, Critical Areas and Resource Lands, provides resources protection and mitigation requirements for wetlands, fisheries habitat, shellfish/ kelp/ eelgrass/ herring/ smelt spawning areas (aquatic lands), wildlife habitat, frequently flooded areas, aquifer recharge, geological hazards, agricultural lands, forest lands and mineral lands. Chinook Park does not have county-jurisdictional wetlands on the landward side of the OHWM of Baker Bay shoreline. An Army Corps jurisdictional ditch is located on the north edge of the park along the south side of U.S. Highway 101 within the highway right-of-way.

The site does not contain geologic hazards, agricultural lands (bog-related agriculture), aquifer recharge areas, mineral lands, or frequently flooded areas. Aquatic lands and their resources are adjacent to the park in the Columbia River; however, no park improvement other than maintenance of the shoreline is proposed within aquatic lands. The Ordinance sections applicable to the Chinook Park include Section 5 – Fisheries Habitat Regulations.

Under Alternative A, no impacts are proposed to the jurisdictional wetland ditch. Under Alternative B and the requirement of establishing a separate park entrance off of U.S. 101, it is anticipated that impacts to the jurisdictional ditch would occur. The extent of these impacts will depend upon necessary park entrance/highway improvements as determined by the Washington State Dept. of Transportation (WSDOT). The project would likely be permitted, with mitigation and ESA review, if an alternatives analysis demonstrates that all other practicable alternatives with less impact were considered and found to be inadequate to meet the project purpose.

Fisheries Habitat Regulations

Section 5 of the CARL ordinance provides regulations governing fisheries habitat based on stream type per WAC 222-16-030. The Columbia River is a Shoreline of the State and, therefore, a Type 1 stream. Section 5.C.1.a. establishes minimum setbacks for a Type 1 stream at 100 feet, as measured from the Ordinary High Water Mark. Prohibited activities within stream setbacks include:

Removal of more than thirty percent of stream bank tree canopy within any 10 year period; Land filling and/or grading; Land clearing and/or vegetation removal that results in exposure of bare earth except as necessary under subsection (a) above, provided that

any exposure is the minimum required to reasonably accommodate the action; Planting of non-native vegetation; Mowing of vegetation resulting in conversion to a mowed lawn like state; and Application of chemicals, fertilizers, or pesticides.

Analysis – The fisheries habitat regulations are relatively restrictive in that there is no provision in the section to reduce the 100-foot setback or mitigate its reduction. These regulations assume that the site has not been previously developed or impacted, and this is not the case with Chinook Park. Practically all of the shoreline areas at Chinook Park and those areas within 100 feet of the shoreline have been previously developed or otherwise impacted for recreational usage. There are general provisions in the CARL, Section 3.E-General Exemptions, allowing for maintenance, repair, and operation of existing structures, utilities, etc. With the exception of the pavilion, and additional parking areas, all of the proposed park improvement measures appear to meet the definition for maintenance, repair and operation. In the case of these exceptions, which can be viewed as expansion of existing facilities, they will either be more than 100 feet distant from the shoreline or will be sited in previously disturbed areas.

6.4 Other Site Development Regulations

Other regulations applicable to improvements at the Chinook Park are related to construction level activities, such as water supply, on-site sewage treatment, land alteration (fill and grading) and drainage, and building construction. On-site sewage treatment must comply with the Sewage Collection and Treatment section under the SMP as well as with Pacific County Ordinance 3A, On-site Sewage Disposal. Stormwater treatment is not governed by the Pacific County Land Alteration and Drainage Ordinance (LADO), but must still meet acceptable Best Management Practices for on-site containment and management. Due to the size of the site, stormwater management will not be an issue. Uniform building codes are enforced through the building permit program under the Pacific County Department of Community Development and would be applicable to any new structure or the rehabilitation of the existing structures.

6.4 Environmental Consequences of Park Improvements

This section describes anticipated environmental consequences, negative or positive, that will likely result from park improvements described under the preferred alternative, Alternative A. The scope of improvements under Alternative B are hypothetical and therefore too unknown to evaluate for environmental consequences.

Fill near Shoreline

No negative impacts to the environment are anticipated as a result of adding fill to the areas adjacent to the shoreline, as long as erosion control measures are implemented during fill import, grading and stabilization. Exposed soil areas should be mulched or seeded immediately following final grading. Temporary irrigation may be necessary to establish the desired turf grass cover.

Shoreline Repair

Repair of the rip-rap breakwater is the only proposed improvement of the preferred alternative that involves work below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Baker

Bay, a jurisdictional water. While such work will likely qualify as a maintenance activity, regulatory agencies such as the Corps must be notified and work would not commence until their approval is given. Due to the ESA listing of fish species in Baker Bay of the Columbia River, the Corps will consult with the USF&WS and NOAA Fisheries to determine the affect of the action on listed species. It is likely that the hardened nature of the existing rock shoreline will be an issue of concern for these agencies. Mitigation measures may involve “softening” the shoreline by placing secured woody debris among the rock rip-rap to improve shoreline and aquatic habitat. The overall environmental consequences of the shoreline repair are expected to be minimal. Work can be performed at low tide and by machinery that operates from the top of bank landward of the OHWM. Removal of concrete chunks and replacement with irregular-shaped quarry rock will be an aesthetic improvement. Placement of occasional chunks of large woody debris will also provide some benefit to shoreline habitat. In the absence of repair and maintenance, the breakwater would eventually fail. The environmental consequence of repairing extensive shoreline erosion due to a failed breakwater will be much greater than periodic repair and maintenance of an intact and functioning breakwater.

Septic drainfield

The environmental consequence of installing an updated on-site wastewater treatment system will be a benefit. The existing systems are old and it is doubtful that they are properly functioning. A new updated system, properly installed and inspected, will insure that on-site wastewater treatment will meet current standards. Even if additional wastewater is generated by improvements outlined in Alternative B, a new system or systems will yield a benefit to the environment.

Landscape berms

There is no anticipated detrimental environmental consequence as a result of placing small planted landscape berms upwind of picnic sites. The quantity of imported material is relatively small. If successful, the planted berms will improve comfort and aesthetics for those utilizing the park.

Pavilion/Group Picnic Shelter

A proposed covered picnic shelter is not anticipated to have any detrimental environmental consequences. A minor amount of impervious area will be created due to the roof area; however, the sandy-textured soils on-site are well-suited for infiltration.

Impervious Surface – Stormwater

Additional general parking areas and the picnic shelter will increase impervious surface coverage, however the existing sandy-textured soils on-site should be capable of infiltrating any additional runoff. No negative environmental consequence is anticipated.

Other Environmental Parameters

Park improvements would hopefully increase park usage. This may result in some minor consequences to the environment. For example, garbage disposal needs may increase and therefore litter may also increase. Air quality may be slightly affected if the improved

picnic sites have fire pits. The presence of fire pits may also increase the demand for burnable woody material in the park and on the shoreline. This would have a minor detrimental affect on woody debris for shoreline habitat and on park vegetation.

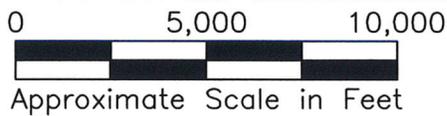
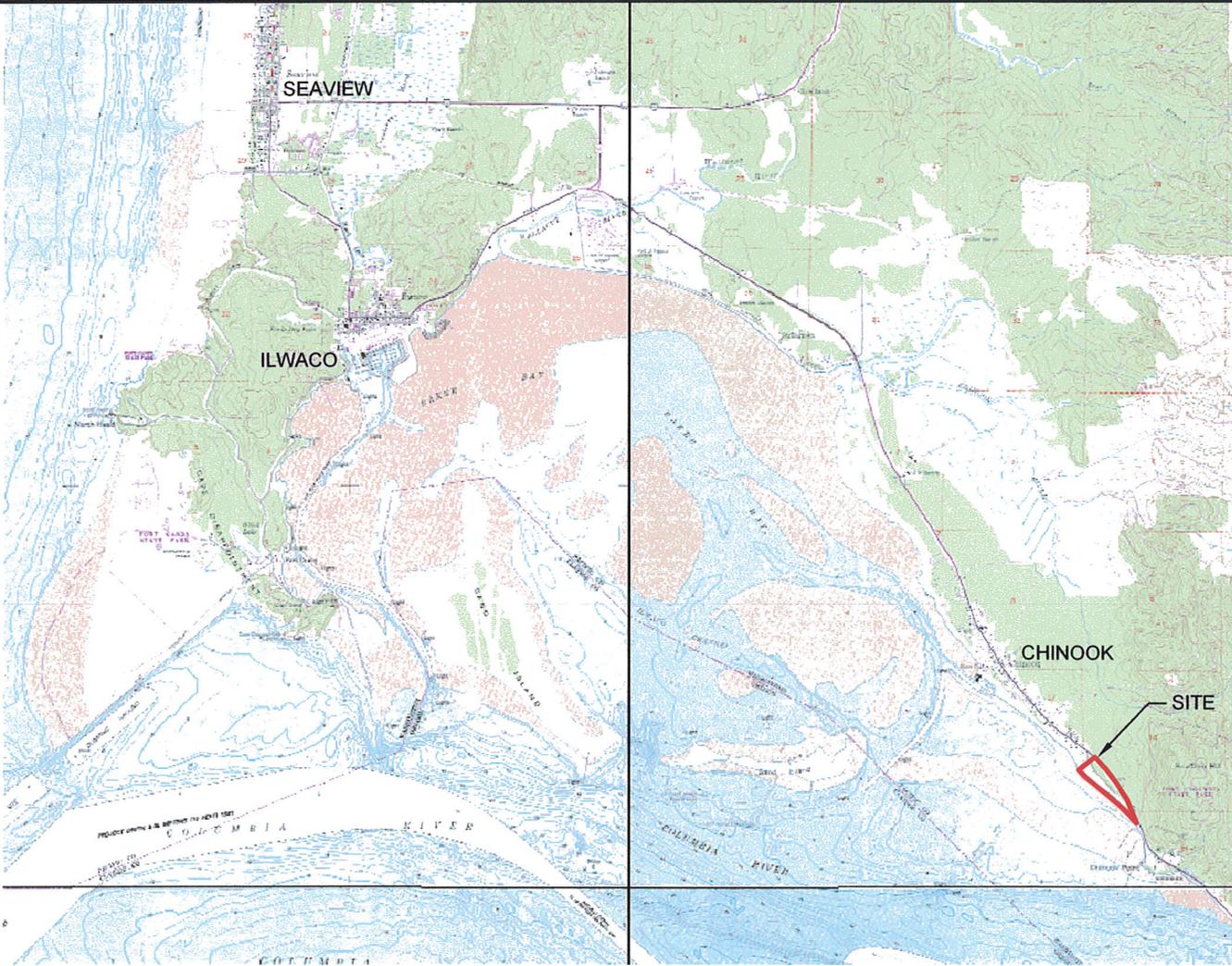
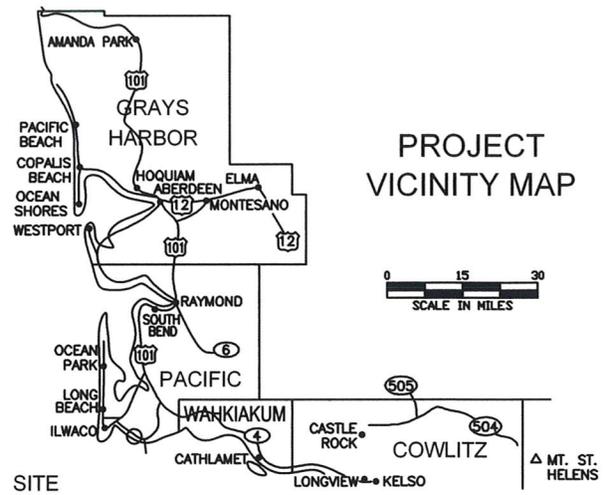
7.0 Conclusions

The Chinook Park is an existing Pacific County facility located on the southern end of the Town of Chinook immediately adjacent to U.S. 101 and the Columbia River/Baker Bay. The park is on the State of Washington's U.S. 101 Scenic Byway. The site has commanding views of the Columbia River, Baker Bay and of the Washington and Oregon coast and is also on the Lewis & Clark Historical Trail. The Chinook Park is currently used for passive recreation, with a majority of the use occurring during the summer months. Pacific County, working with a local Citizen's Advisory Group and a consultant, Ecological Land Services Inc., developed a plan to improve the park from its current state, with a preferred alternative of maintaining a community park dedicated to passive recreational use by the local community. A second alternative was included which would provide for larger, more regional uses such as a gateway center or rest area. Essentially, the plan, upon its full funding and implementation, will facilitate increased public use of this waterfront location by improving the recreational experience at this location, will foster the Lewis & Clark experience by preserving and enhancing a scenic area, effectuates community support for local recreational opportunities, and provides information necessary for securing additional funding.

LOCATION MAP



PROJECT VICINITY MAP



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NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING
AND LAND PLANNING
 1157 3rd Avenue Suite 220
 Longview, WA 98632
 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305

DATE 09/2003
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 REVIS. 11/03

Figure 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park
 Improvement Plan
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.

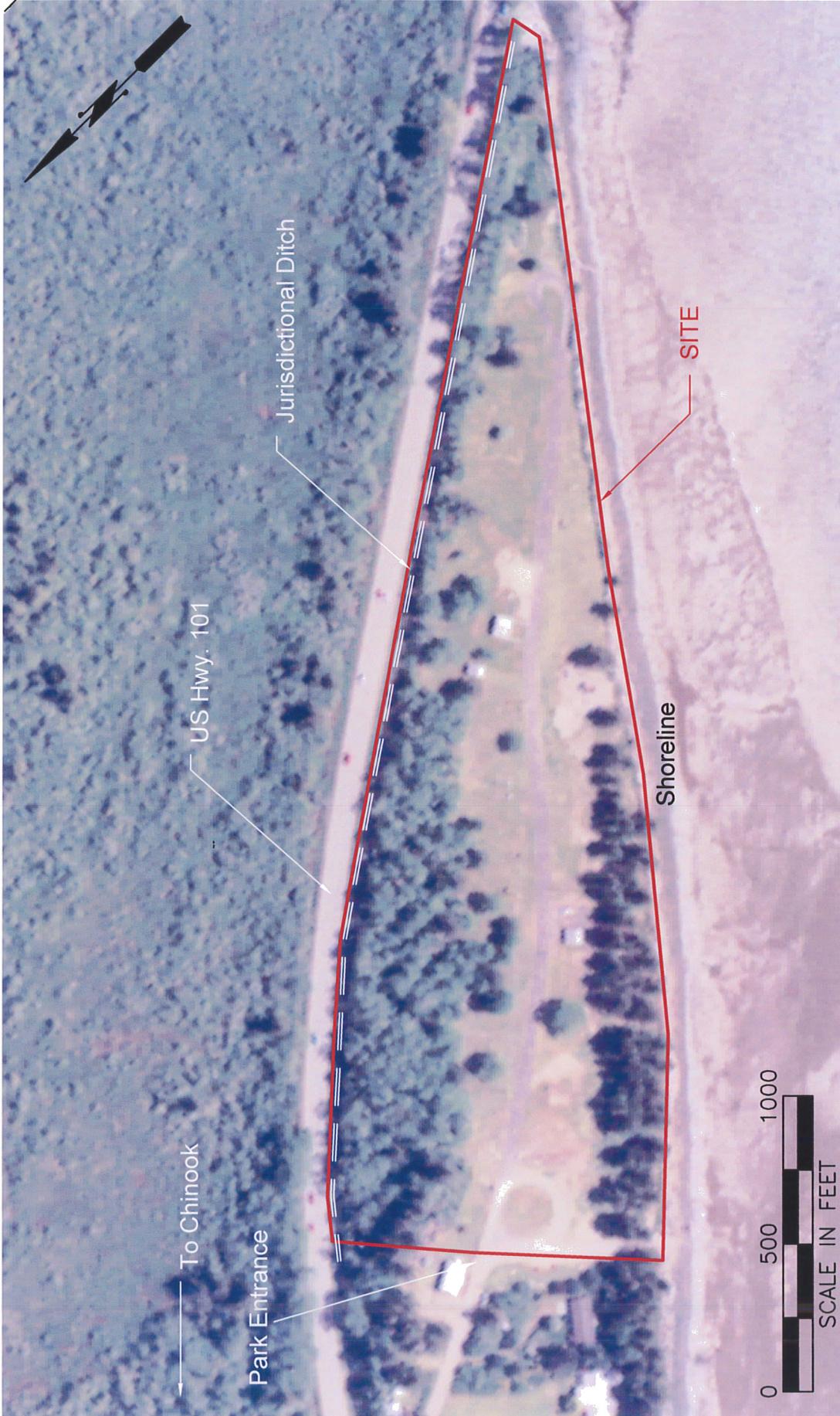
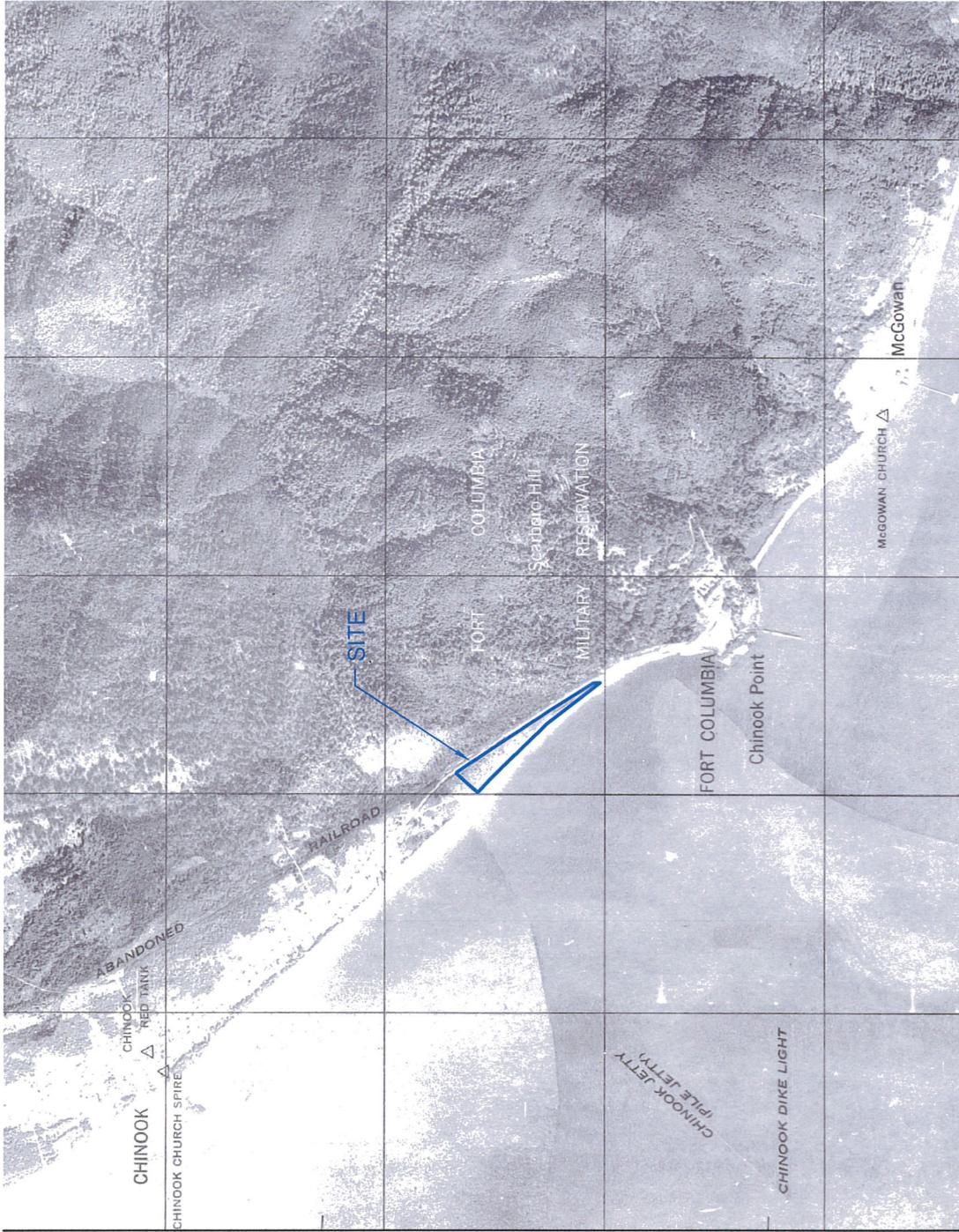


Figure 2
 SITE MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park
 Improvement Plan
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.

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 AND LAND PLANNING
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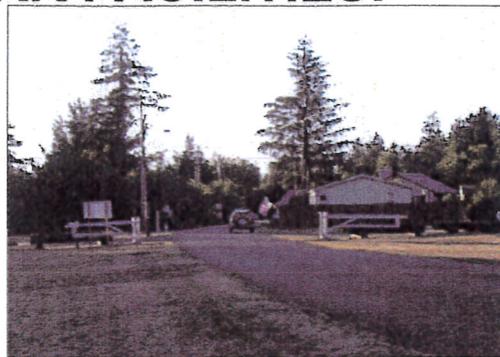


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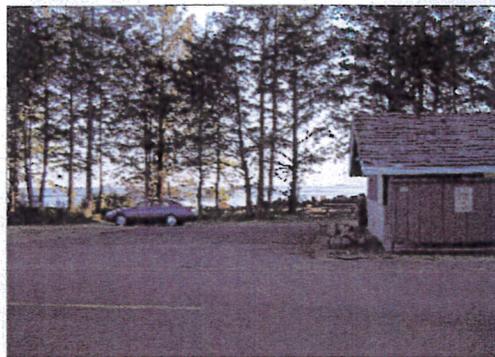
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Figure 3
 1942 AERIAL PHOTO
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park
 Improvement Plan
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.

EXISTING PARK FACILITIES:



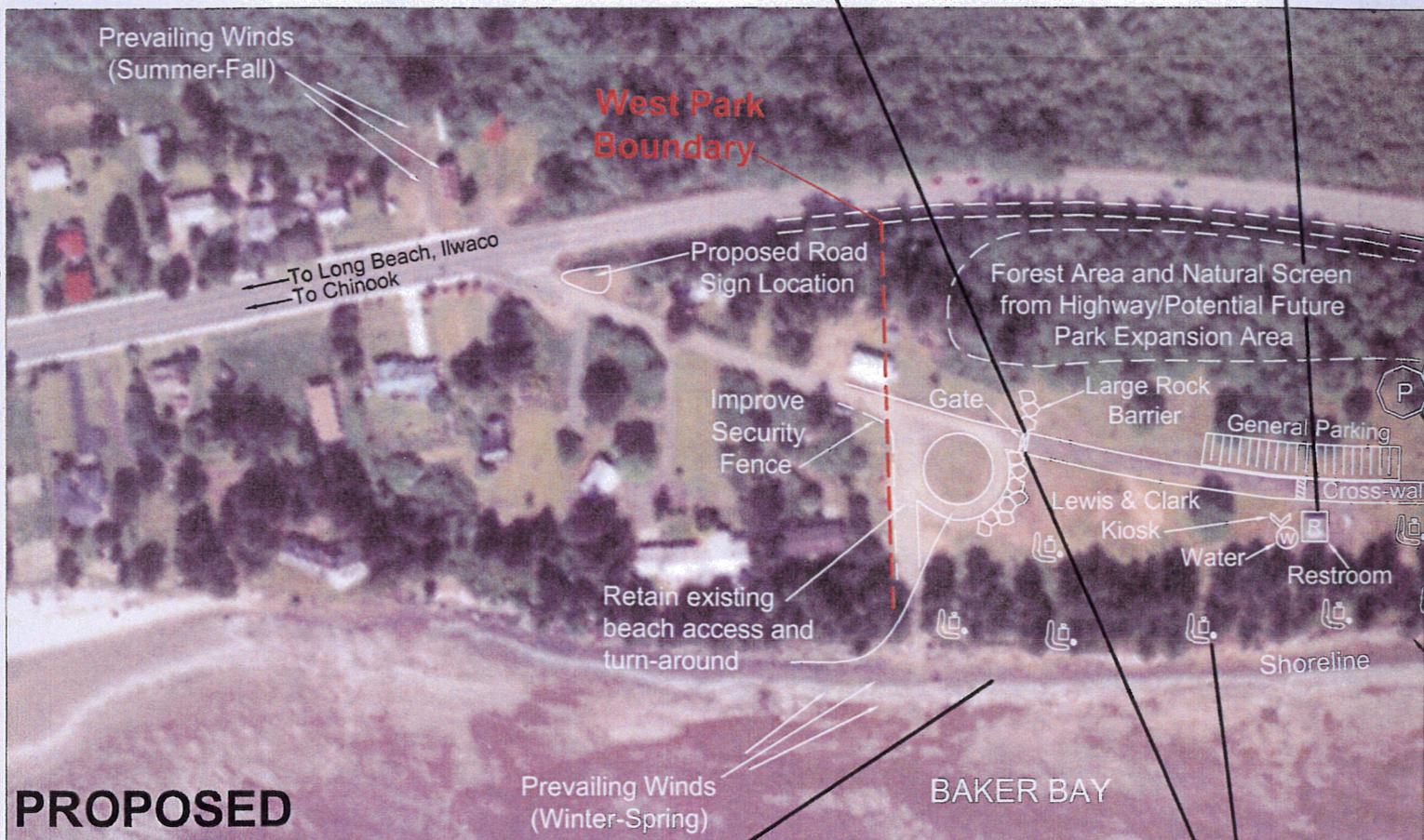
PARK ENTRANCE



RESTROOM



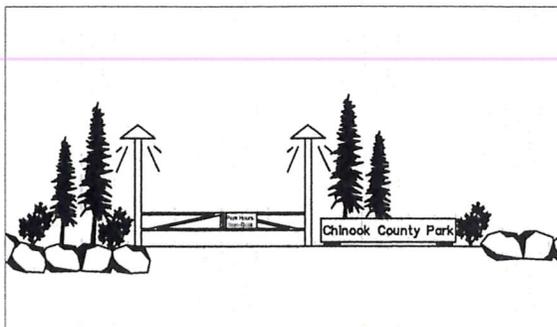
C
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PROPOSED PARK IMPROVEMENTS:



REPAIR SHORELINE -
REMOVE CONCRETE REFUSE



TYPICAL PARK ENTRANCE:

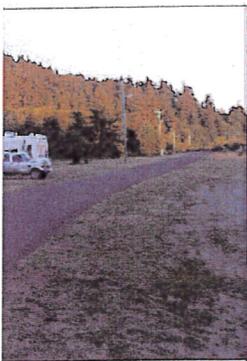
Landscaped Raised B...
(proposed to provide wi...
and help define picnic t...

- Native Evergreen (shrubs/trees)
- Evergreen Huckleberry
- California Wax Myrtle
- Shore Pine

TYPICAL I

ALTERNATIVE A: Preferred County Park Improvement Plan

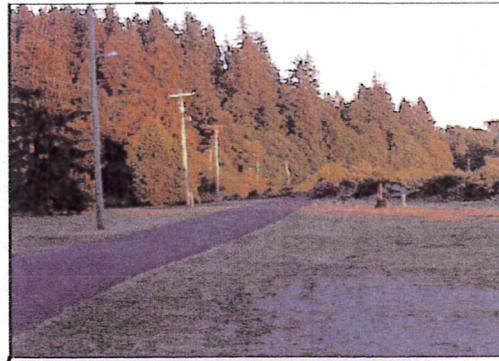
ECOLOGICAL LAND SER
NATURAL RESOURCE C
AND LAND PLANN
1157 3rd Ave., Suite
Longview, WA 986
(360) 578-1371 Fax: (360)



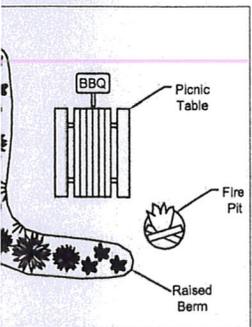
RESTROOM
HOST RV SITE



AREA PROPOSED FOR FILL
TO IMPROVE SHORELINE VIEW



EAST END OF PARK.
UNDER OWNERSHIP OF
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS



TYPICAL PICNIC SITE



TYPICAL GROUP PICNIC PAVILION



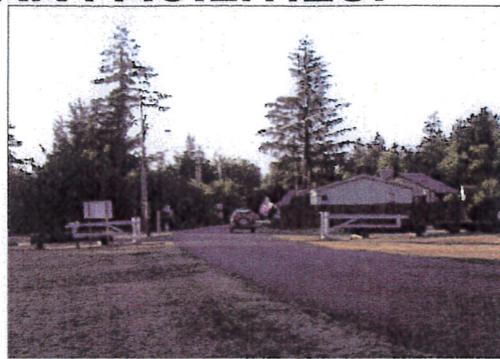
TYPICAL PLAYGROUND

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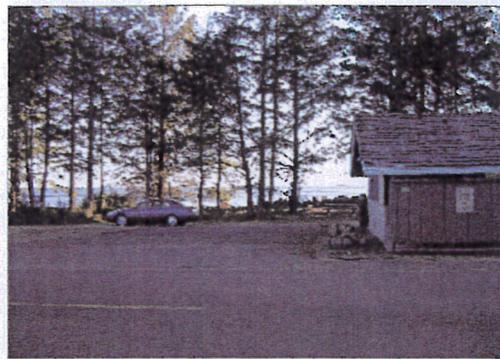
DATE	10/15/03
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ALTERNATIVE A
Chinook County Park
Improvement Plan
Chinook, Pacific County, Washington
Portions of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.

EXISTING PARK FACILITIES:



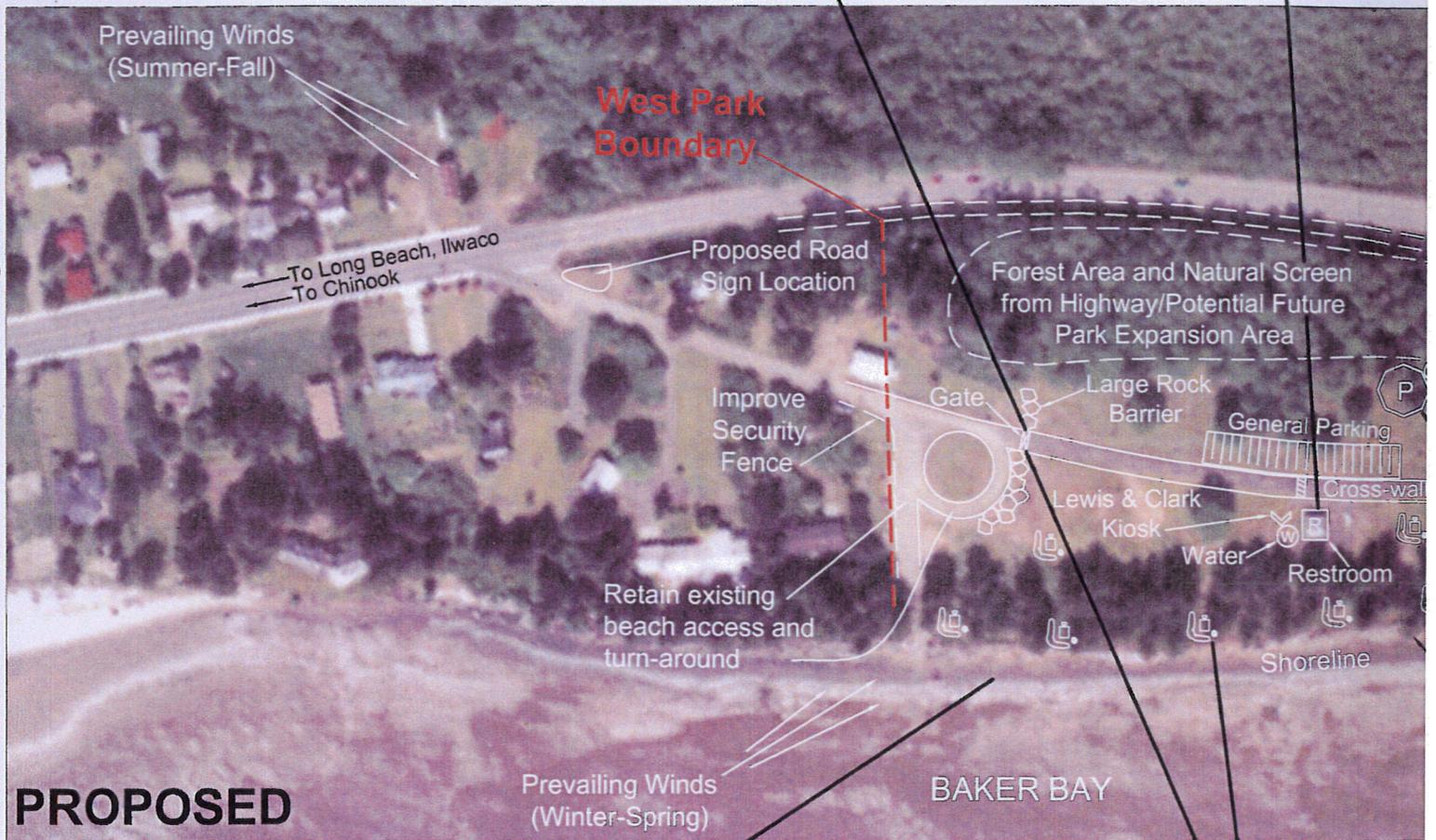
PARK ENTRANCE



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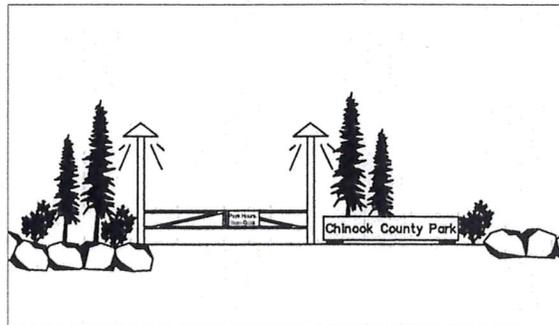


PROPOSED

PARK IMPROVEMENTS:



REPAIR SHORELINE -
REMOVE CONCRETE REFUSE



TYPICAL PARK ENTRANCE:

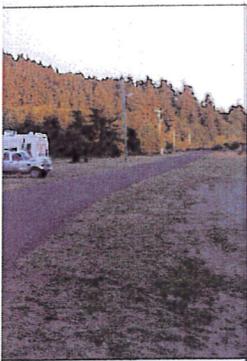
Landscaped Raised Bed
(proposed to provide windbreak and help define picnic table area)

- Native Evergreen (shrubs/trees)
- Evergreen Huckleberry
- California Wax Myrtle
- Shore Pine

TYPICAL I

ALTERNATIVE A: Preferred County Park Improvement Plan

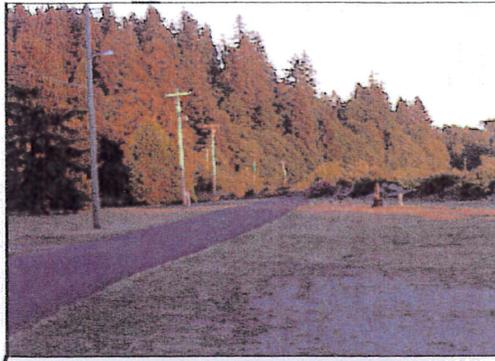
ECOLOGICAL LAND SERVICES
NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
AND LAND PLANNERS
1157 3rd Ave., Suite 200
Longview, WA 98603
(360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 578-1372



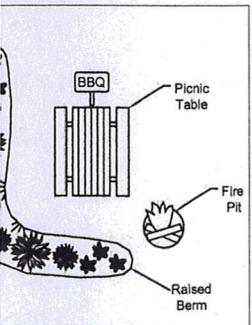
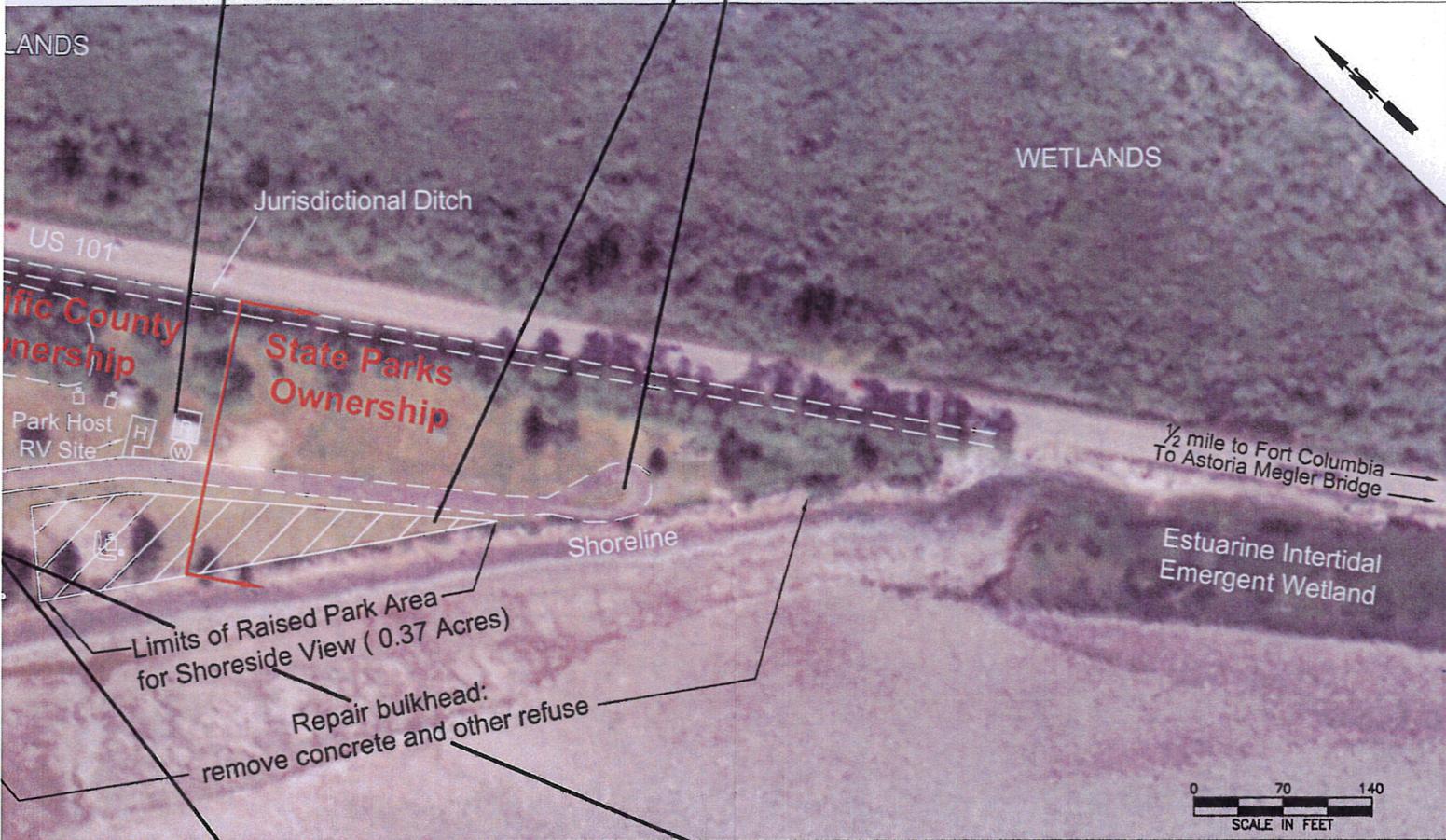
RESTROOM
OST RV SITE



AREA PROPOSED FOR FILL
TO IMPROVE SHORELINE VIEW



EAST END OF PARK.
UNDER OWNERSHIP OF
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS



D PICNIC SITE



TYPICAL GROUP PICNIC PAVILION



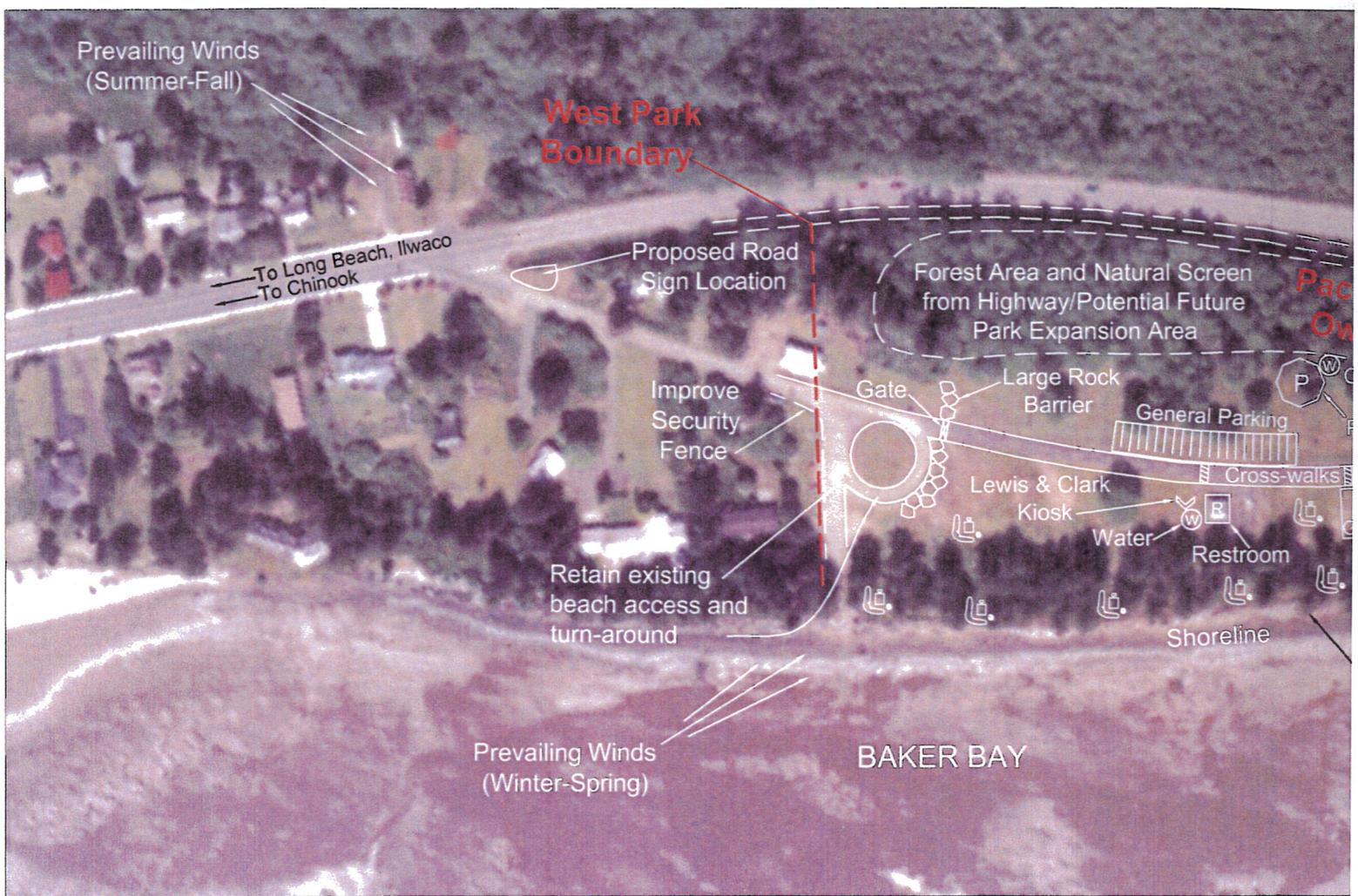
TYPICAL PLAYGROUND

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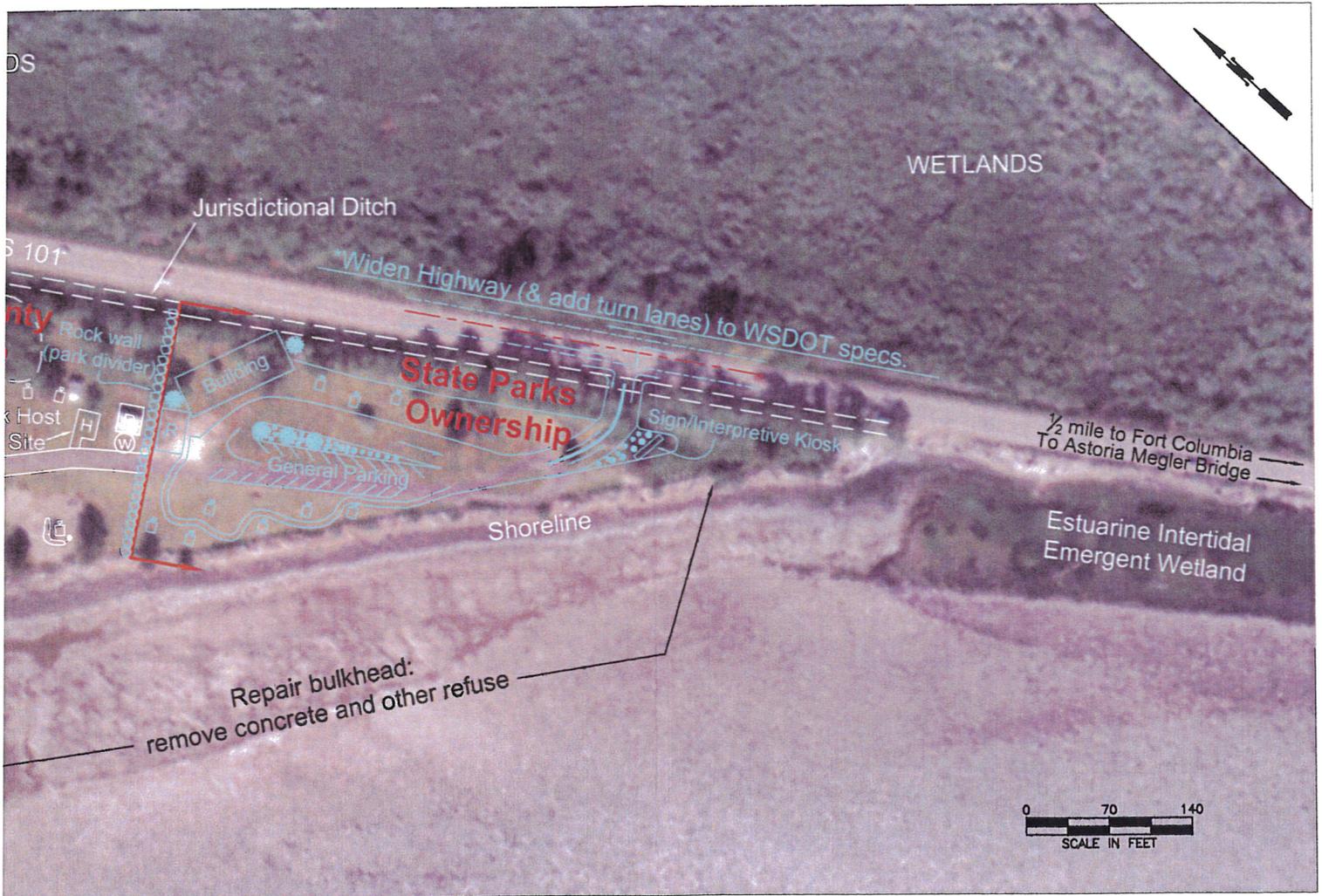
ALTERNATIVE A
Chinook County Park
Improvement Plan
Chinook, Pacific County, Washington
Portions of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.

ALTER Combination County Park and I



ECOLOGICAL LAND SERV
NATURAL RESOURCE CO
AND LAND PLANNI
1157 3rd Ave., Suite 2
Longview, WA 98632
(360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 4

ALTERNATIVE B: Restorative Wayside and Rest Stop



DATE 10/15/03

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ALTERNATIVE B
Chinook County Park
Improvement Plan
Chinook, Pacific County, Washington
Portions of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.



October 15, 2003

Mike DeSimone, Assistant Planning Director
Pacific County Department of Community Development
318 North Second
Long Beach, Washington 98631

Re: Jurisdictional Wetland Determination for Chinook County Park, Chinook (unincorporated),
Washington

Dear Mr. DeSimone

Ecological Land Services, Inc. (ELS) has completed a jurisdictional wetland determination at a 6.4-acre day-use park owned by Pacific County and Washington State Parks and Recreation, located along U.S. Highway 101, southwest of Chinook, Washington (Figure 1). Pacific County is proposing to improve various features of the park to increase usage and make the overall setting more desirable to the public.

The site is located in Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian. ELS fieldwork was conducted on August 15, 2003. This report summarizes the findings of the wetland determination according to Pacific County's *Critical Areas and Resource Lands Ordinance 147 (CARL)*, Section 4.

Wetland Determination and Rating Methods

The wetland determination completed by ELS utilized the Routine Determination Method according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Wetland Delineation Manual (1987)* and the *Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual (1997)*. The Routine Determination Method examines three parameters; vegetation, hydrology, and soils to determine if wetlands exist in a given area. It is the presence of hydrology that is critical in determining what is wetland. However, since hydrologic conditions can change periodically (hourly, daily, or seasonally), it is necessary to determine if hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils exist which would indicate that water is present long enough to support a wetland plant community. By definition, wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands are regulated as "Waters of the United States" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and locally by Pacific County (*Section 4 CARL*). Two sample plots were established to determine the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands within the project area.

On-Site Conditions

The majority of the property is currently used as a county park day-use park with a boat ramp. The site lies in a strip of land between U.S. Highway 101 and the Columbia River (Figure 2). The portion of the site nearest the river is constructed on a stabilized sand beach or dune, and the area nearest the highway

contains a broad, vegetated ditch. The active park area constitutes the majority of the site; however, the area just south of the aforementioned ditch is relatively undisturbed with forest, shrubs, and groundcover vegetation.

Soils

The U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, *Soil Survey of Grays Harbor County Area, Pacific County, and Wahkiakum County, Washington (1986)* maps soils within the project site as Westport fine sand (#153), which is excessively drained, and Yaquina loamy fine sand (#163), which is somewhat poorly drained. The Westport soil is not a hydric soil, and the Yaquina soil is a hydric soil according to the Hydric Soils List for Washington (*U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service*). Along with hydric soils and hydrology, wetland vegetation must be present to classify an area as a wetland. Wetlands can be found in areas with soils not mapped as hydric, and conversely, they may not be found in soils mapped as hydric. Field observations of soils located at the site were generally consistent with the soil survey mapping in terms of soil texture. Hydric soil indicators, such as mottling, were observed at 12 and 6 inches below the ground surface in Test Plots 1 and 2, respectively. The depth of mottling was less consistent with the Yaquina soil mapping, likely due to the drainage being provided by the ditch along U.S. Highway 101.

Vegetation

Dominant vegetation on the upland and wetland sample plot sites are documented on the attached data sheets. The indicator categories following the common names and scientific names indicate the likelihood of the species to be found in wetlands. Listed from most-likely to least-likely to be found in wetlands, the indicator categories are:

- **OBL** (obligate wetland) - occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
- **FACW** (facultative wetland) - usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
- **FAC** (facultative) - equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).
- **FACU** (facultative upland) - usually occur in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).
- **UPL** (obligate upland) - occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands.

Slough sedge (*Carex obnupta* – OBL) is a dominant species in the forested area. It is an obligate wetland plant in many areas; however, in areas where the annual precipitation is high, as it is in coastal areas of Washington it can occur in upland areas. Its rhizomatous root system allows it to colonize the upland areas during the wet season, and the climate allows it to survive the dry summers, so slough sedge can be found in upland areas in the coastal climate. Most of the plants in the forested area are facultative upland plants. Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa* – FACU), cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana* – FAC-), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus* – FACU) English holly (*Ilex aquifolium* – FACU), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum* – FACU), and Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* – FACU) are also common in the forested area. When the dominant species 50/20 rule was applied to the vegetation observed in Test Plots 1 and 2, the results were 25 and 20 percent, respectively. To have a positive indicator for the vegetation parameter, the rule requires a result greater than 50 percent.

Hydrology

The topography of the site is level or slightly undulating, with a sandy beach sloping into the Columbia River. The primary on-site water feature is the ditch, located parallel to and adjacent to the south side of the highway. This ditch is deeper than some depressions investigated in the forested area of the park during the wetland determination. The ditch appears to drain from the east end of the park into Baker Bay on the Columbia River.

National Wetland Inventory

The current National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map (Figure 4) shows the wetland on the subject property and identifies it as PFOC (Palustrine Forested, Seasonal), PSSC. Field observations indicate that the NWI map is fairly accurate in depicting wetlands within the vicinity of the subject site. NWI maps are typically used to gather general wetland information about a regional area and are somewhat limited in accuracy for smaller sites due to the large scale used with the maps.

Conclusions

Although soils in the test pits indicate there were hydric soil conditions in the past, the site did not meet the criteria for wetland soils, because mottling was deeper than the required 0 to 10-inch depth. Vegetation on the site does not meet the dominant species 50/20 rule criteria, and only one secondary indicator of wetland hydrology was present. At least two secondary indicators are needed to meet the hydrology criteria. No jurisdictional wetlands exist in the forested area of Chinook County Park.

ELS personnel have based the above conclusions on scientifically accepted methods and best professional judgement. Local, state and federal regulatory agencies may or may not agree with the findings presented in this report.

Sincerely,

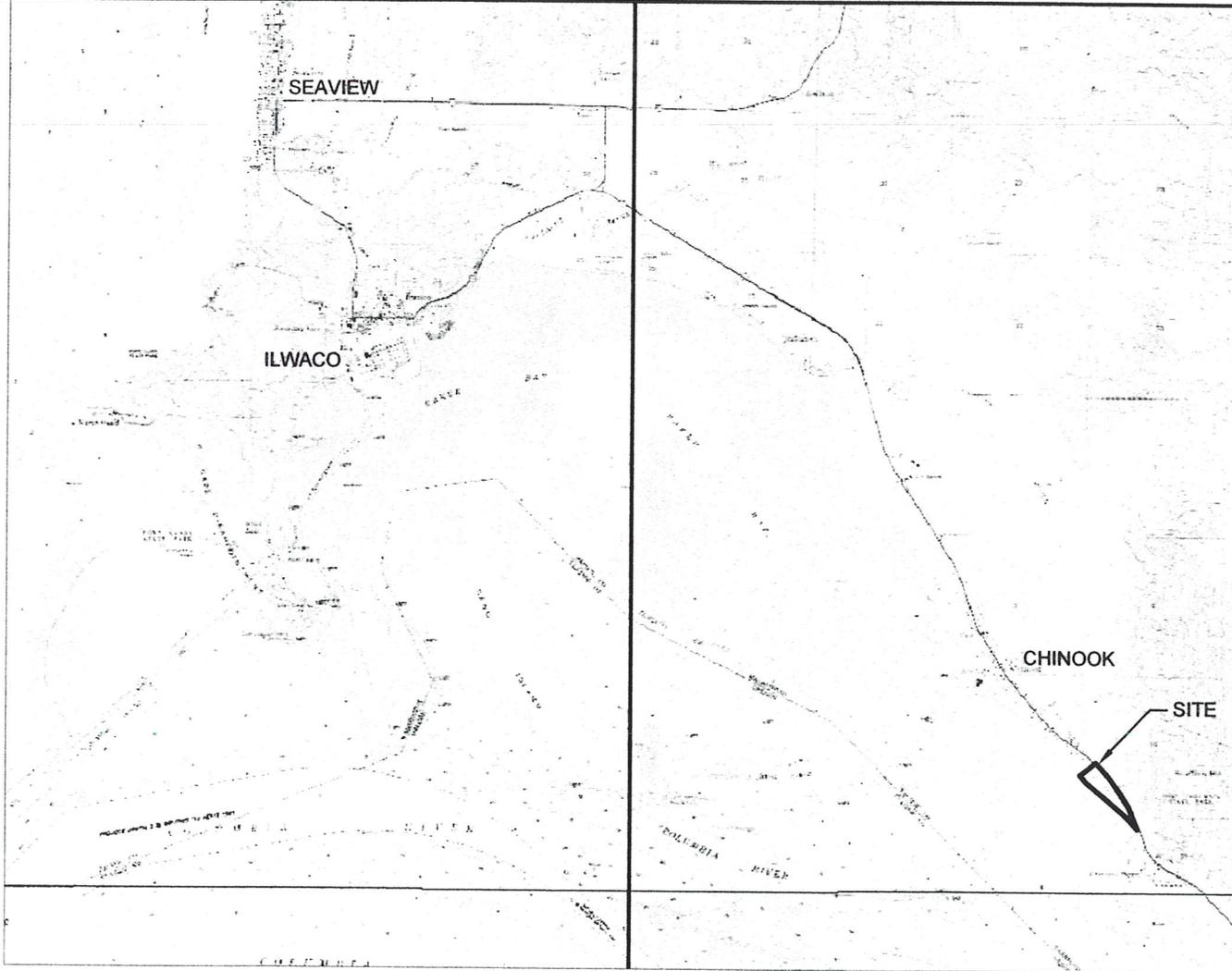
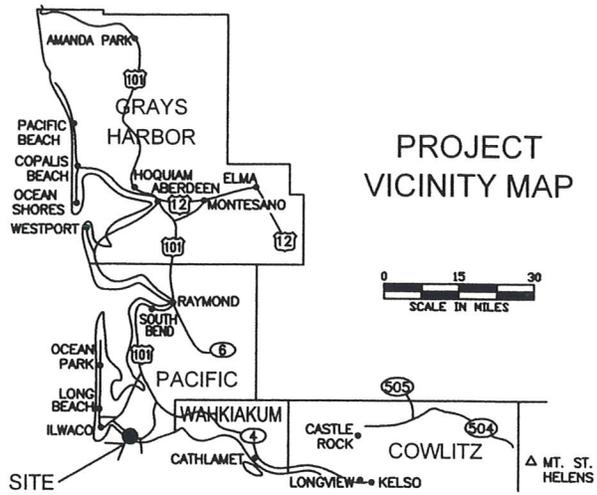


Francis Naglich
Wetland Biologist

Attachments

- Figure 1 Site Location Map
- Figure 2 Site Map
- Figure 3 Soil Survey Map
- Figure 4 National Wetlands Inventory Map
- Photoplate 1 Site Photographs
- Photoplate 2 Site Photographs
- Photoplate 3 Site Photographs
- Wetland Data Forms

LOCATION MAP



930.01

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AND LAND PLANNING
 1157 3rd Avenue Suite 220
 Longview, WA 98632
 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305

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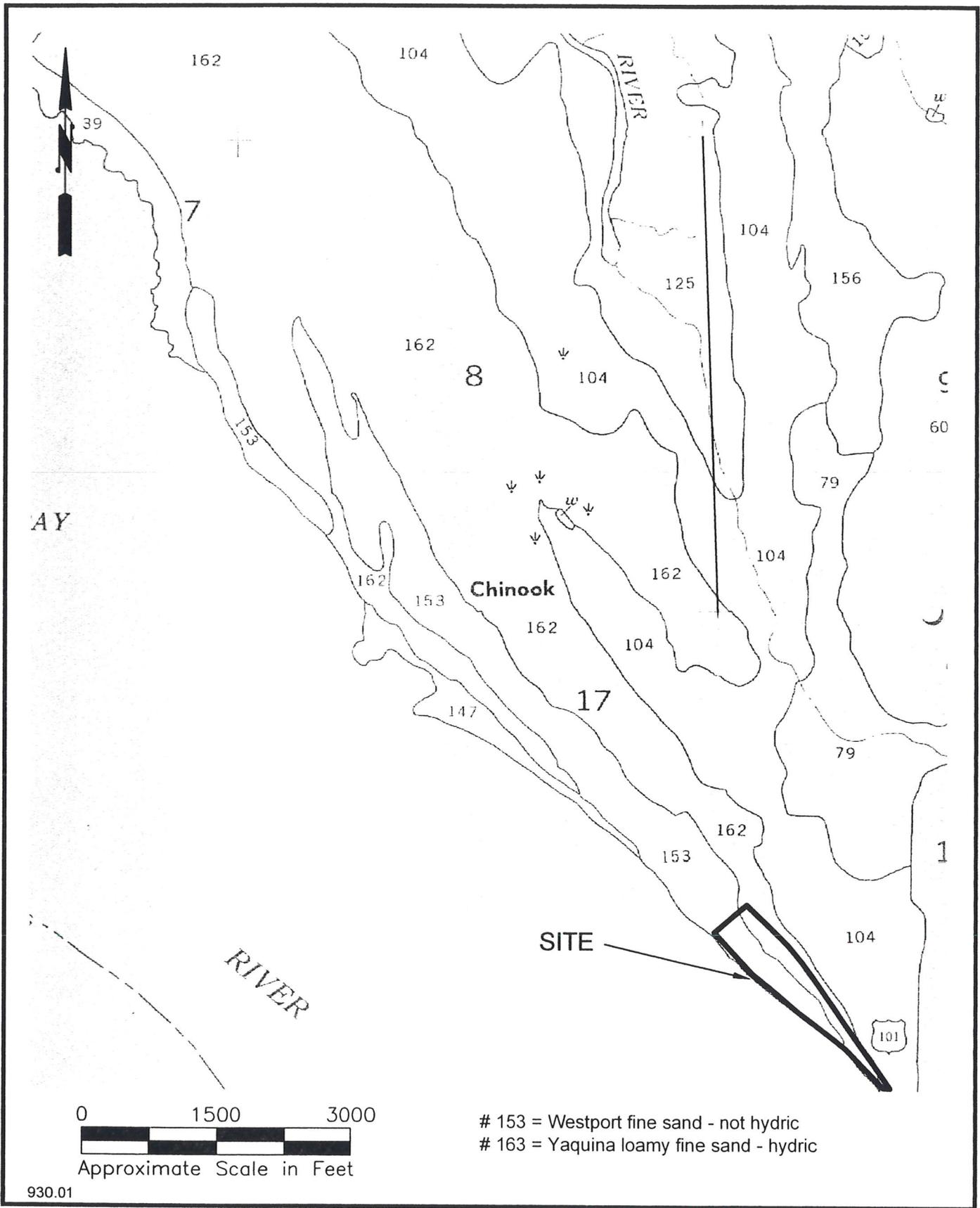
Figure 1
 SITE LOCATION MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park Wetland Determination
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.



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Figure 2
 SITE MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park
 Wetland Determination
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.

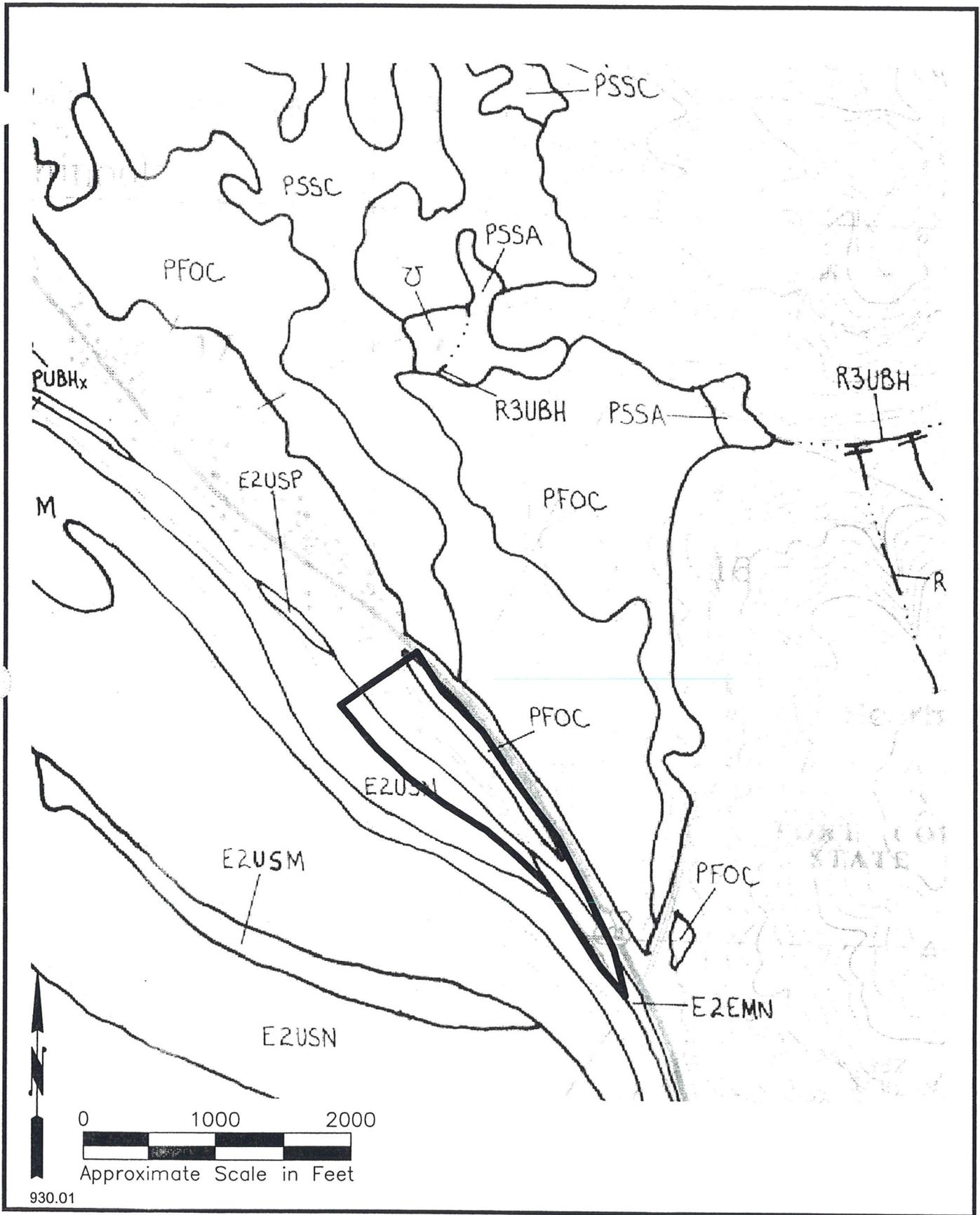


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Figure 3
 SOILS MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park Wetland Determination
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.

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Figure 4
 NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park Wetland Delineation
 Portion of Section 16, T9N, R10W, W.M.



Looking north at eastern end of park. Highway and drainage ditch visible in center of photo.



Looking west at north side of park. Tree line roughly demarcates the boundary between active and relatively undisturbed areas of the park.

930.01

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AND LAND PLANNING
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Photoplate 1
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park Wetland Determination
 Portion of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.



Typical view of upland vegetation on the north side of Chinook County Park located between the jurisdictional ditch and the active park area.



View of upland vegetation in north-central area of park.

930.01

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AND LAND PLANNING**
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Photoplate 2
Pacific County
Chinook County Park Wetland Determination
Portion of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.



View to the east of jurisdictional ditch north of Chinook Park and south of U.S. Highway 101. Ditch is dominated by slough sedge.



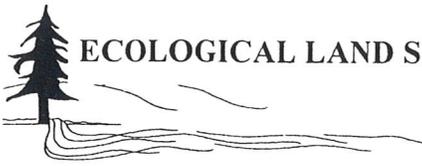
View of jurisdictional ditch looking west. Hardhack, slough sedge and lady fern dominate the ditch in this area.

930.01

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Photoplate 3
 Pacific County
 Chinook County Park Wetland Determination
 Portion of Section 16, Township 9N, Range 10W, W.M.



Project Site: Chinook County Park	Date: 8/15/03	Project #: 930.01
Applicant/Owner: Pacific County	County/State: Pacific, Washington	
Test Plot Location: West portion of forested area	Sec/Town/Range: Section 16, T10N, R9W, W.M.	

Do normal circumstances exist at the site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Plot ID: TP-1
Is the site significantly disturbed (atypical situation)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Community ID: ---
Is the site a potential problem area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Transect ID: ---

VEGETATION (Strata: tree, sapling, shrub, woody vine, herb)

Dominant Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Strata	% Cover	Indicator Status
1. Red Elderberry*	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Shrub	70	FACU
2. Cascara*	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Shrub	80	FAC-
3. Trailing Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Shrub	10	FACU
4. Bracken Fern*	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Herb	20	FACU
5. Slough Sedge*	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Herb	80	OBL
6.	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	-

Other species present:
 % of dominant species OBL, FACW, FACW-, FAC+, FAC 25% (more than 50% required)
Remarks: * = Dominant species 50/20 Rule. 1/4 = 25%.

Vegetation Criteria Met? Yes No

HYDROLOGY

Recorded data available? Yes No
 Is it the growing season? Yes No
 Is site inundated? Yes No

Type(s): ---

th of surface water: ---
 Depth to free water in pit: ---
 Depth to saturated soils: ---

Primary Indicators

- Inundated
- Saturated < 12 in.
- Water Marks
- Drift Lines
- Sediment Deposits
- Drainage Patterns

Wetland Hydrology Indicators

Secondary Indicators (2 required)

- Oxidized Root Channels < 12in. bgs
- Local Soil Survey Data
- Water Stained Leaves
- FAC-Neutral Test
- Other (Explain in remarks)

Remarks:

Hydrology Criteria Met? Yes No

SOILS:

Map Unit Name: Yaquina fine sand (#153)
 (Series and Phase)
 Taxonomy (Subgroup): Aquic Haplorthods

Drainage Class: Excessively Drained
 Somewhat Excessively Drained
 Well Drained
 Moderately Well Drained
 Somewhat Poorly Drained
 Poorly Drained
 Very Poorly Drained

Field observations confirm mapped soil type? Yes No

Profile Description

Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix color	Mottle Color	Mottle Abundance (few, common, many)	Mottle Size (fine, med, coarse)	Texture
0-8	O	10YR 2/2		---	---	duff
8-12	A	10YR 5/2		---	---	fine sand
12-16	B	10YR 5/2	7.5YR 2.5/3	common	large	fine sand

Hydric Soil Indicators

- Histosol (-ists)
- Histic Epipedon (8-16")
- Sulfidic Odor
- Aquic Moisture Regime
- Reducing Conditions
- Gleyed or Low Chroma Colors
- Mg or Fe Concretions
- High Organic Content in Layer of Sandy Soils
- Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils
- Organic Pans
- Listed on Local Hydric Soils List
- Other (explain in remarks)

Remarks: Mottled soils are at a depth of 12 inches or greater.

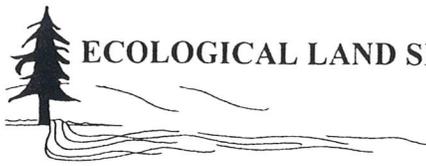
Soils Criteria Met? Yes No

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Terrestrial Vegetation Dominant? Yes No
 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No
 Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks: Criteria were not met.

Is test plot within a wetland? Yes No



ECOLOGICAL LAND SERVICES, INC.

1157 3rd Avenue, Suite 220, Longview, Washington 98632
(360)578-1371 FAX (360)414-9305
DATA FORM - Routine Onsite Wetland Determination
1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual
1997 Washington State Delineation Manual

Project Site: Chinook County Park	Date: 8/15/03	Project #: 930.01
Applicant/Owner: Pacific County	County/State: Pacific, Washington	
Test Plot Location: East half of forested area	Sec/Town/Range: Section 16, T10N, R9W, W.M.	

Do normal circumstances exist at the site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Plot ID: TP-2
Is the site significantly disturbed (atypical situation)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Community ID: ---
Is the site a potential problem area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Transect ID: ---

VEGETATION (Strata: tree, sapling, shrub, woody vine, herb)

Dominant Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Strata	% Cover	Indicator Status
1. Red Elderberry*	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Shrub	20	FACU
2. English Holly*	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Shrub	70	FACU
3. Western Crabapple*	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Shrub	50	FACW
4. Douglas Fir*	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Tree	10	FACU
5. Sword Fern*	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Herb	70	FACU
6. Slough Sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Herb	10	OBL
7.	-	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	-

Other species present: Trailing blackberry, False lily-of-the-valley.
% of dominant species OBL, FACW, FACW-, FAC+, FAC 20% (more than 50% required)
Remarks: * = Dominant species 50/20 Rule. 1/5 = 20%.

Vegetation Criteria Met? Yes No

HYDROLOGY

Recorded data available? Yes No
 Is it the growing season? Yes No
 Is site inundated? Yes No

Type(s): ---

Wetland Hydrology Indicators

Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators (2 required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels < 12in. bgs
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturated < 12 in.	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Stained Leaves
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns	

Remarks: _____

Hydrology Criteria Met? Yes No

SOILS:

Map Unit Name: Yaquina fine sand (#153) **Drainage Class:** Excessively Drained
 (Series and Phase) Somewhat Excessively Drained
 Well Drained
 Moderately Well Drained
 Somewhat Poorly Drained
 Poorly Drained
 Very Poorly Drained

Taxonomy (Subgroup): Aquic Haplorthods

Field observations confirm mapped soil type? Yes No

Profile Description

Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix color	Mottle Color	Mottle Abundance (few, common, many)	Mottle Size (fine, med, coarse)	Texture
0-3	A	7.5YR 3/2		---	---	fine sand
3-6	B	7.5YR 4/3		---	---	fine sand
6-16	C	10YR 5/2	7.5YR 4/4	common	large	fine sand
16-18	C	10YR 5/2	5YR 4/4	common	large	fine sand

Hydric Soil Indicators

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (-ists)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (8-16")	<input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Pans
<input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor	<input type="checkbox"/> Mg or Fe Concretions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime	<input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Layer of Sandy Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain in remarks)

Remarks: _____

Soils Criteria Met? Yes No

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Autrophic Vegetation Dominant? Yes No
 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No
 Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks: Criteria were not met.

Is test plot within a wetland? Yes No

Pacific County Department of Community Development

SOUTH BEND OFFICE
Courthouse Annex
1216 W. Robert Bush Drive
P.O. Box 68
South Bend, WA 98586

(360)875-9356
FAX (360)875-9304
Tokeland (360)268-0891

E-Mail Address:
dcd@co.pacific.wa.us

PLANNING • ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH • BUILDING



PACIFIC COUNTY COURTHOUSE
National Historic Site

LONG BEACH OFFICE
318 North Second
Long Beach, WA 98631

(360)642-9382
FAX (360)642-9387
Naselle (360)484-7136

DATE: June 23, 2003

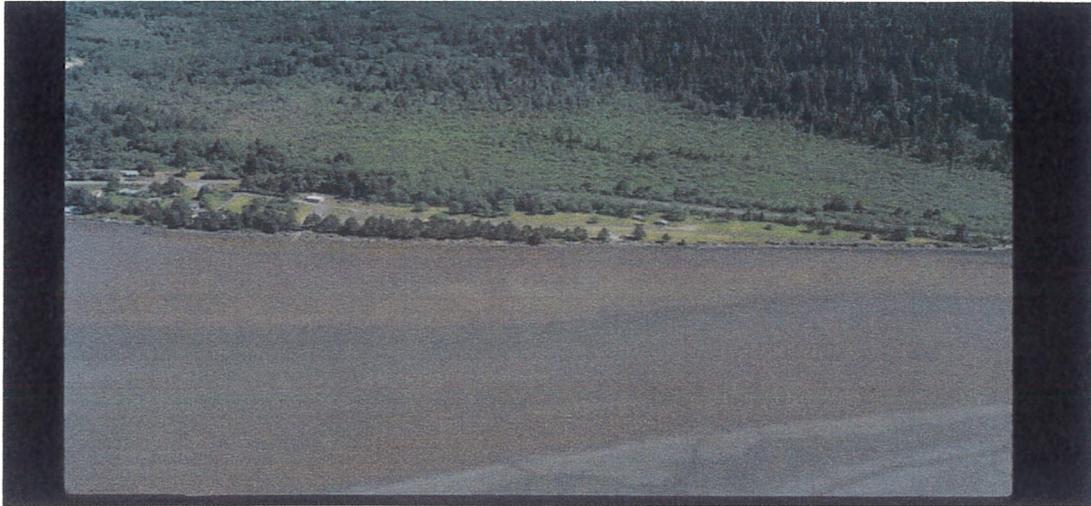
TO: Chinook Park Grant File
CZM Grant No. G0300064 (Chinook Park Improvement Plan)

Kim Vanzwalenburg, Project Officer
Department of Ecology

FROM: Mike DeSimone, Assistant Director

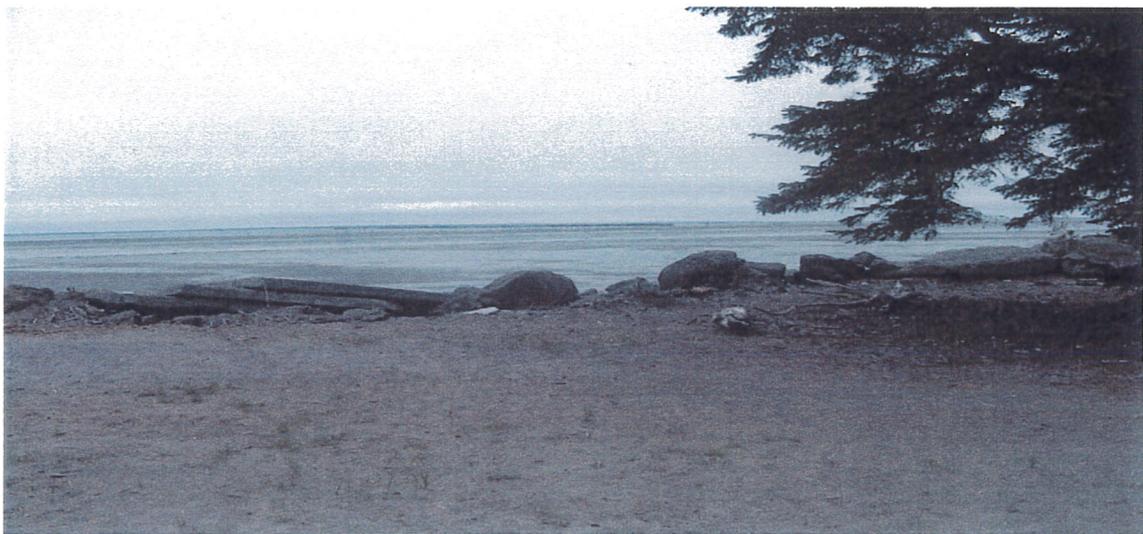
RE: CZM Grant No. G0300064 (Chinook Park Improvement Plan)
Chinook Park Bulkhead Assessment

The Chinook Park is an existing seasonal park facility located on the southern end of the Town of Chinook immediately adjacent to State Route 101 and the Columbia River/Bakers Bay. The site has commanding views of the Columbia River, Bakers Bay and of the Washington coast. The site is in close proximity to historic Fort Columbia as well as Station Camp, the historic campsite of the Lewis & Clark expedition and soon to be addition to the National Park System. The park has historically been used as a Recreational Vehicle park, but more recently has only functioned as a community park.



Chinook Park, Washington

The park is approximately eight acres in size and contains a rock bulkhead measuring approximately 1,800 lineal feet in length along the western bank of the park. The bulkhead terminates near State Route 101 on the southern end of the park, while on the northern ends, the rock bulkhead ties into another rock structure, which continues northwesterly towards Chinook. The southern end of the rock bulkhead is not structurally tied into the protective rock wall along State Route 101 currently maintained by the Washington State Department of Transportation. The park is located at approximately 10' – 15' Mean Sea Level while the sandy beach immediately in front of, or westerly of, the bulkhead is at an approximate elevation of 5' MSL. The height of the rock wall varies from 10' – 15' depending upon location, and in some cases, the top of the protective wall is lower than the actual adjoining grade within the park (See photo below).





According to Don Larsen, Assistant County Engineer, the wall appears to be a non-engineered type of wall in that rock appears to have been stacked over time with little thought given to more conventional engineering practices for bulkhead construction. The bulkhead lacks a stable toe or base, which has led to structural failure at the wall's base in many locations causing collapse of the actual wall. The bulk of the rock that was initially used to construct and maintain the wall is also small, namely 1-2 man rock, and thereby more susceptible to wave induced movement. Smaller rock has fallen off of the wall and litters the beach area west of the bulkhead. There is no filter fabric, or any other type of protective cloth/barrier, behind the wall to prevent sediment movement and sediment failure. The rock wall has failed in a number of locations where storms and high tides send waves laden with debris, i.e., small rock, drift wood, etc., over the rocks and into the park, especially where the elevation of the wall is near the elevation of the adjacent grade. The two photos above show a couple of different locations in the park where material is swept over the wall on an annual basis.

Some of the large, unsecured or unstable rocks have also been moved and relocated by the wave action as shown in the photo below. The large rocks leaning against the tree were not originally in this location.



The rock wall has failed in a number of locations where the wall has slumped due to erosive undercutting by water. It is in these locations where the storms send high tides and debris laden waves over the rocks and into the park. Along the length of the wall, the smaller rock has fallen off and litters the beach area west of the bulkhead.



Various repair projects have been conducted on the wall over time. The last attempt at shoring up the wall was to use excess pieces of concrete, namely curbing, sidewalk and roadway pieces, removed from County and State road projects. These pieces do not appear to have provided any structural support to the wall; rather, they serve more as a wave breaking device hoping to slow the amounts and velocities of water breaking over the wall into the park. It does not appear that any asphalt was used to repair the wall. Some large woody debris is located in front of the wall; although, many residents use the small boat launch area to gain access to the beach at low tides for firewood cutting.





I am unable to put a precise date on the construction of the wall as it predates many of the old aerial photographs we have on record for this area. It appears to have been constructed after 1955 as an aerial photo shows a fairly extensive sandy beach in front of the park, but there doesn't appear to be a significant rock wall.

As part of the County's process to upgrade Chinook Park, the Pacific County Department of Public Works applied for a Shoreline Exemption along with Hydraulic Project Approval from the Washington State Department of Fisheries to conduct routine maintenance on the wall. The idea is to try and provide a band-aid fix for the wall this year and then, dependent upon what type of improvements are proposed for the park site, explore a reconstruct of the bulkhead in the near future when funding appears more adequate. Copies of the permits are attached with this memo. The project this summer will involve relocation of some of the existing rock back onto the bulkhead along with the placement of additional rock imported from off-site. Both permits are requiring the removal of any concrete pieces from the wall; although compliance with this may be difficult without tearing away some of the wall to physically remove pieces. We would also like to see the majority of the rock and rubble scattered on the beach area in front of the wall picked up and placed back on the wall. Again, from a practical standpoint, this may not be feasible because of the prohibition of equipment on the beach and the cost associated with moving such a large quantity of small rock.

In evaluating alternatives for wall design and construction, Future work and permitting will incorporate whenever feasible, the suggested design guidelines as enumerated in the various documents related to shoreline stabilization, namely the Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines published by the Washington State Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program, the Alternative Bank Protection Methods for Puget Sound Shorelines published by the Washington State Department of Ecology, the Marine and Estuarine Shoreline Modification Issues submitted by WDFW, WDOE and WDOT, and assorted other publications. The site is interesting because of its exposure to storms, wind, and waves so any type of structure placed in front of the park will need to be fairly substantial. Another unique feature of the site is that the older aerial photographs show a sandy beach in front of the park, which over time, appears to have slowly receded or disappeared due to the increased siltation of Bakers Bay. With adequate funding, this site may be appropriate for a beach re-nourishment project.

**NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
(NOAA)**

Endangered Species Act Status of West Coast Salmon & Steelhead

Updated: May 2, 2003

Species/ESU* Status (E = Endangered, T = Threatened, mo./yr.)	Next Steps
<p>Pink Salmon</p> <p>Listed: ..None.....</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Even-year ESU (10/95) 2) Odd-year ESU (10/95)</p>	
<p>Coho Salmon</p> <p>Listed: 1) Central CA ESU (T - 10/96) 2) Southern OR/Northern CA Coasts ESU (T - 5/97) 3) OR Coast ESU (T - 8/98)</p> <p>Candidates: 1) Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU (7/95) 2) Lower Columbia River/Southwest WA ESU (7/95)</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Olympic Peninsula ESU (7/95)</p>	<p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p>
<p>Chinook Salmon</p> <p>Listed: 1) Sacramento River Winter-run ESU (E - 1/94) 2) Snake River Fall-run ESU (T - 4/92) 3) Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU (T - 4/92) 4) Puget Sound ESU (T - 3/99) 5) Lower Columbia River ESU (T - 3/99) 6) Upper Willamette River ESU (T - 3/99) 7) Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU (E - 3/99) 8) Central Valley Spring-run ESU (T - 9/99) 9) CA Coastal ESU (T - 9/99)</p> <p>Candidates: 1) Central Valley Fall and Late Fall-run ESU (9/99)</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Upper Klamath-Trinity Rivers ESU (3/98) 2) OR Coast ESU (3/98) 3) WA Coast ESU (3/98) 4) Mid-Columbia River Spring-run ESU (3/98) 5) Upper Columbia River Summer/Fall-run ESU (3/98) 6) Southern OR and Northern CA Coastal ESU (9/99) 7) Deschutes River Summer/Fall-run ESU (9/99)</p>	<p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p>
<p>Chum Salmon</p> <p>Listed: 1) Hood Canal Summer-run ESU (T - 3/99) 2) Columbia River ESU (T - 3/99)</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU (3/98) 2) Pacific Coast ESU (3/98)</p>	<p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p>
<p>Sockeye Salmon</p> <p>Listed: 1) Snake River ESU (E - 11/91) 2) Ozette Lake ESU (T - 3/99)</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Baker River ESU (3/99) 2) Okanogan River ESU (3/98) 3) Lake Wenatchee ESU (3/98) 4) Quinault Lake ESU (3/98) 5) Lake Pleasant ESU (3/98)</p>	<p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status</p> <p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p>
<p>Steelhead</p> <p>Listed: 1) Southern CA ESU (E - 8/97) 2) South-Central CA Coast ESU (T - 8/97) 3) Central CA Coast ESU (T - 8/97) 4) Upper Columbia River ESU (E - 8/97) 5) Snake River Basin ESU (T - 8/97) 6) Lower Columbia River ESU (T - 3/98) 7) CA Central Valley ESU (T - 3/98) 8) Upper Willamette ESU (T - 3/99) 9) Middle Columbia River ESU (T - 3/99) 10) Northern CA ESU (T - 6/00)</p> <p>Candidates: 1) OR Coast ESU (3/98)</p> <p>Not Warranted: 1) Southwest WA ESU (8/96) 2) Olympic Peninsula ESU (8/96) 3) Puget Sound ESU (8/96) 4) Klamath Mountains Province ESU (4/01)</p>	<p>* Re-assess ESU's listing status & critical habitat</p>

* An Evolutionarily Significant Unit or "ESU" is a distinctive group of Pacific salmon or steelhead.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
(NOAA)

<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/>

**WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
(WDFW)**



State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N • Olympia, WA 98501-1091 • (360) 902-2200, TDD (360) 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building • 1111 Washington Street SE • Olympia, WA

Date: OCT 16 2003

Dear Habitats and Species Requester:

Enclosed are the habitats and species products you requested from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). This package may also contain documentation to help you understand and use these products.

These products only include information that WDFW maintains in a computer database. They are not an attempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on fish and wildlife, nor are they designed to provide you with guidance on interpreting this information and determining how to proceed in consideration of fish and wildlife. These products only document the location of important fish and wildlife resources to the best of our knowledge. It is important to note that habitats or species may occur on the ground in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists, or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site-specific surveys are frequently necessary to rule out the presence of priority habitats or species.

Your project may require further field inspection or you may need to contact our field biologists or others in WDFW to assist you in interpreting and applying this information. Generally, for assistance on a specific project, you should contact the WDFW Habitat Program Manager for your county and ask for the area habitat biologist for your project area. Refer to the enclosed directory for those contacts.

Please note that sections potentially impacted by spotted owl management concerns are displayed on the 1:24,000 scale standard map products. If specific details on spotted owl site centers are required they must be requested separately.

These products are designed for users external to the forest practice permit process and as such, does not reflect all the information pertinent to forest practice review. The Forest Practice Rules adopted August 22, 1997 by the Forest Practice Board and administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources require forest practice applications to be screened against marbled murrelet detection areas and detection sections. Marbled murrelet detection locations are included in the standard priority habitats and species products, but the detection areas and detection sections are not included. If your project is affected by Forest Practice Regulations, you should specially request murrelet detection areas.

WDFW updates this information as additional data become available. Because fish and wildlife species are mobile and because habitats and species information changes, project reviews for fish and wildlife should not rest solely on mapped information. Instead, they should also consider new information gathered from current field investigations. Remember, habitats and species information can only show that a species or habitat type is present, they cannot show that a species or habitat type is not present. These products should not be used for future projects. Please obtain updates rather than use outdated information.

Because of the high volume of requests for information that WDFW receives, we need to charge for these products to recover some of our costs. Enclosed is an invoice itemizing the costs for your request and instructions for submitting payment.

Please note that sensitive information (e.g., threatened and/or endangered species) may be included in this request. These species are vulnerable to disturbances and harassment. In order to protect the viability of these species we request that you not disseminate the information as to their whereabouts. Please refer to these species presence in general terms. For example: "A Peregrine Falcon is located within two miles of the project area".

If your request required a Sensitive Fish and Wildlife Information Release Agreement and you or your organization has one on file, please refer to that document for conditions regarding release of this information.

For more information on WDFW you may visit our web site at <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw> or visit the Priority Habitats and Species site at <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm>.

For information on the state's endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants as well as high quality wetland and terrestrial ecosystems, please contact the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program at PO Box 47014, Olympia Washington 98504-7014, by phone (360) 902-1667 or visit the web site at <http://www.wa.gov/dnr/htdocs/fr/nhp/wanhp.html>.

If you have any questions or problems with the information you received please call me at (360) 902-2543 or fax (360) 902-2946.

Sincerely,



Lori Guggenmos, GIS Programmer
Priority Habitats and Species

Enclosures

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE REGIONAL HABITAT PROGRAM MANAGER CONTACTS

For assistance with Priority Habitats and Species Information contact a regional habitat program manger and they will direct your questions to a biologist.

County project is in...

Contact...

Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield Lincoln,
Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla,
Whitman

Kevin Robinette
8702 North Division Street
Spokane, WA 99218-1199
Phone: (509) 456-4082

Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan

Tracy Lloyd
1550 Alder Street NW
Ephrata, WA 98823-9699
Phone: (509) 754-4624

Benton, Franklin, Kittitas, Yakima

Ted Clausing
1701 24th Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902-5720
Phone: (509) 575-2740

Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish,
Whatcom

Deborah Cornett
16018 Mill Creek Blvd.
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296
Phone: (425) 775-1311

Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Skamania,
Wahkiakum

Steve Manlow
2108 Grand Blvd.
Vancouver, WA 98661
Phone: (360) 696-6211

Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason,
Pacific, Pierce, Thurston

Steve Kalinowski
48 Devonshire Road
Montesano, WA 98563-9618
Phone: (360) 249-4628

- ❖ **Confidential information contained within the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Species Report and accompanying map. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for information.**

**WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
(DNR)**



October 22, 2003

Steffanie Taylor
Ecological Land Services Inc
1157 3rd Ave – Ste 220
Longview WA 98632

**SUBJECT: Biological Evaluation of Proposed Improvements to Chinook Park, Pacific County
(T09N R10W S16,17)**

We've searched the Natural Heritage Information System for information on significant natural features in your project area. Currently, we have no records for rare plants or high quality native ecosystems in the vicinity of your project.

The information provided by the Washington Natural Heritage Program is based solely on existing information in the database. In the absence of field inventories, we cannot state whether or not a given site contains high quality ecosystems or rare plant species; there may be significant natural features in your study area of which we are not aware.

The Washington Natural Heritage Program is responsible for information on the state's rare plants as well as high quality ecosystems. For information on animal species of concern, please contact Priority Habitats and Species, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501-1091, or by phone (360) 902-2543.

Please visit our internet website at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp> for more information. Lists of rare plants and their status, as well as rare plant fact sheets, are available for download from the site. Please feel free to call me at (360) 902-1667 if you have any questions, or by e-mail at sandra.moody@wadnr.gov.

Sincerely,

Sandy Swope Moody, Environmental Review Coordinator
Washington Natural Heritage Program

Asset Management & Protection Division, PO Box 47014, Olympia WA 98504-7014
FAX 360-902-1789

July 17, 2003 - Chinook County Park
“A Walk in the Park”

Comments from
Eileen Wirkkala
Box 87
Chinook,
Washington 98614
Tel. No. 360-777-8211

Park should be looked at in it's entirety- because that is how it will most often be used.

Development in two Phases:

Phase 1:

Improve existing Entrance: makes it more attractive.

Leave most of existing road.

Gut and improve restrooms. Exterior should be based on a theme—shingled, planked, or ?

Strategically locate fire pits and water sources throughout park. Improve on picnic tables. Maybe tables **and** benches so that benches could be circled around fire pit after eating.

Strategically build mini, semi-covered shelters with sink, water, barbecue pit, and electricity. Garbage cans should be enclosed in wood themed boxes.

One large covered area should be built for community or large family gatherings. Same amenities as small covered area except for more counter space.

New septic system.

Improve breakwater and landscape.

Underground Electricity?

Improve general lighting throughout the park; themed lighting at Park Entrance and throughout the Park, and on all structural sites.

More trees planted along highway to reduce traffic noise.

Beautification spots of natural plants and color spots (low maintenance.)

Erect volleyball net with well supported posts.

Parking areas throughout could remain on grassy area near sites until Phase 2 plan implemented.

One or two main parking areas should be designated; and in Phase 2, these could be paved or concreted with basketball hoops at each end.

An elevated look out could be build with a view platform near the water.

Permits should be filed for Left turn lane into park as approaching from the east (Bridge). WSDOT should be contacted and request made for project to be budgeted. (In time for Lewis and Clark Celebration.?) And, permits should be filed for walkway to Ft. Columbia State Park.

Phase 2:

Parking Lot improvements.

Children's playground equipment: swings, etc. (?)

Additional landscaping.

Completion of covered areas if not completed in Phase 1.

Redesign of internal road.

Consideration of **expanded uses** of Park.

Park should be gated at all entrances at night. (10:00 PM) - Unless by special permission.

Special Partners in Park

Pacific County

Tongue Point Job Corps

A community group

Grants through local foundations and other.

Chinook Co. Park Meeting

7/17/03

Name	Phone
Francis Naylich (ELS, Inc.)	360(578-1371)
Andrea Averte (")	360(578-1371)
Terry & Linda Fuller	777-0077
Elloen Wirkkala	777-8211
Dan Todd	777-8797
Faith Penttala	484-3473
Edgar Wilson	777-8050
Brian Wirkkala	777-8211
Nick Gray - SEAVIEW	503-791-1111
Barbara Knick IHWACO	642-4168
Glenn & June Fairbank Chinook	777 8047

pull off and tourist stop
 what is in works with State Parks property



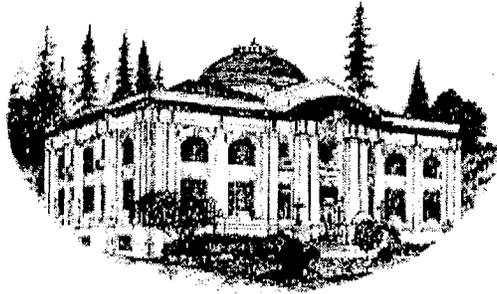
Pacific County Department of Community Development

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PLANNING • ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH • BUILDING



PACIFIC COUNTY COURTHOUSE
National Historic Site

LONG BEACH OFFICE
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Long Beach, WA 98631

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Naselle (360)484-7136

DATE: June 26, 2003

TO: Chinook Park Citizens Advisory Board Members

Kim Vanzwalenburg, Project Officer
Washington State Department of Ecology

FROM: Mike DeSimone, Assistant Director

RE: Timeframe for Project Completion
CZM Grant No. G0300064 (Chinook Park Improvement Plan)

The grant referenced above was awarded to Pacific County in October of 2002 with a completion date of November 30, 2003. This project has some defined timelines for project completion as required under this grant. The following is a proposed schedule of meetings and benchmark dates that need attention and/or consideration. Please note, some of these dates are tentative and subject to change.

May 22, 2003	Community Meeting – General Information Meeting
June 26, 2003	Community Meeting – Citizens Advisory Board Scope out plan design and details
June 30, 2003	Draft Bulkhead Assessment submitted to Ecology
July 24, 2003	Community Meeting – Citizens Advisory Board Review/discuss draft plan

- August 28, 2003 Community Meeting – Citizens Advisory Board
Review/discuss draft Chinook Park Improvement Plan
Discuss Permit Application considerations
- September 25, 2003 Community Meeting – Citizens Advisory Board
Review/discuss draft Chinook Park Improvement Plan

Draft plan drawings from Consultant to County
Consultant Environmental Assessment to County
- September 30, 2003 Draft Chinook Park Improvement Plan submitted to Ecology
Bulkhead Assessment completed
- October 1, 2003 Initiate Permitting for Park Improvements
Shorelines Substantial Development Permit Application
Pacific County Ordinance 147 (CARL) Review
US Army Corp of Engineers Permit
WDFW - Hydraulic Project Approval
WDOE – Shorelines Consistency, Water Quality Certification
- October 23, 2003 Community Meeting – Presentation of Final Plan
Final Chinook Park Improvement Plan Review
- November 30, 2003 Final Chinook Park Improvement Plan submitted to Ecology

**CHINOOK PARK IMPROVEMENT PLAN
COMMUNITY MEETING
June 26, 2003**

AGENDA

1. Introductions.
2. Purpose of Meeting.
3. Summarize Process & Existing Corridor Management Plan.
4. Scope out Ideas, Concerns, Comments, Etc.
5. Define Timeframe for Project Completion.
6. Question/Answer.
7. Go Home and Watch Mariners Game (Mariners vs Anaheim – 7:05 Fox).

DISCUSSION OUTLINE
Issues/Questions to Discuss and Resolve:

What is the future or purpose of Chinook Park?

1. Leave as is – no changes necessary or desired. (Passive Recreation – arrested state of decay)
2. Restore Recreational Vehicle use to Park. (Active Commercial/Recreation)
3. Scenic Corridor/Byways Plan as shown. (less emphasis on Recreation – More emphasis on catering to traveling public)
4. Community/Regional Park with rest stop/parking area function. (Active & Passive Recreational Elements)
5. Other???

Pro/Cons of each choice:

1. Leave as is – no changes necessary or desired.

Pro – cost savings, certainty in what's there, large area without any traffic, some improvements already in place, etc.

Con – lack of maintenance, lack of funding, lack of improvements, overall quality of park deteriorating over time, etc.

2. Restore Recreational Vehicle use to Park. (Active Recreation)

Pro – provide source of income/revenue for maintenance and upkeep of park, pay for park caretaker, provide additional RV's spaces for community during busy season, etc.

Con – in direct competition with private RV parks, lose amenities of park currently available to local residents, expensive to upgrade services necessary for RV park, etc.

3. Scenic Corridor/Byways Plan as shown. (less emphasis on Recreation – More emphasis on catering to traveling public)

Pro – meet needs of Lewis & Clark traveling public, parking/bathroom overflow for Station Camp & Fort Columbia, more potential funding options for improvements, etc.

Con – expensive, funding sources for construction questionable, maintenance responsibilities beyond capabilities of County, questions about future of Megler/Knappton rest area, not consistent with current usage by community, etc.

4. Community/Regional Park with rest stop type of amenities. (Active & Passive Recreational Elements)

Pro – meet needs of Lewis & Clark traveling public, parking/bathroom overflow for Station Camp & Fort Columbia, meet needs of residents with upgraded park facilities, can be built in stages with grant funding, community volunteers, etc., can piggyback some funding for community park needs with potential Lewis & Clark funding.....

Con – expensive, funding sources for construction questionable, some maintenance and fiscal responsibilities beyond capabilities of County, questions about future of Megler/Knappton rest area, etc.

5. Other??

Design, Constraints, Use, Other Issues:

Access Issues – vehicular and pedestrian

Extent of park improvements will dictate access

Existing point of access

Condition

Sidewalks?

Internal Circulation of Park

Vehicular vs Pedestrian

Existing paved road

Community Park with rest stop will require improvements to SR 101, including turn lane, acceleration/deceleration lanes.

Funding, design questions?

Community Park has access on park road through residential area.

Traffic impacts to residential properties.

Parking - Parking Needs Determined by Park Purpose

Two separate parking areas – each serving different function

Community park parking currently adequate to serve needs

Utilities – Septic, Water, Power

Status, Conditions, Needs

Needs septic upgrade for either or both bathrooms.

Existing Facilities – bathrooms

Existing Facilities need some work – structurally okay, cosmetically deficient
Not ADA compliant

Recreational Components of Community Park

Playground equipment
Picnic Shelter & Picnic/Barbecue Facilities
Paved/Concrete Area – Basketball Court
Trail on Waterfront

Maintenance Issues

Lack of Adequate Maintenance & Operations Budget

Attractive Nuisance Issues

Vandalism
Provides Access to Neighboring Properties

Small boat launch/beach access area

Existing condition

Environmental Concerns

Secondary access requires wetland impacts & fill permits

Bulkhead Conditions

Park improvements will require bulkhead repairs/reconstruction
Extent of improvement will dictate extent of bulkhead repair

Historical/Cultural Issues

Lewis & Clark signage to be installed in park
Chinook Tribe concerns?

Permitting Issues

**CHINOOK PARK IMPROVEMENT PLAN
COMMUNITY MEETING
July 24, 2003**

AGENDA

1. Introductions.
2. Purpose of Meeting.
3. Summarize Process.
4. Continue Community Discussion re Park Plan.
5. Discuss Future Funding Options/Opportunities/Constraints.
6. Washington State Parks Ownership & County Lease Agreement.
7. Question/Answer.
8. Go Home and Watch Mariners Game (Mariners vs A's – 7:05 Fox).

MEMO

July 23, 2003

TO: Mike DeSimone, Pacific County Department of Community Development

FROM: Francis Naglich



RE: Chinook County Park, On-Site Park Committee Meeting July 17, 2003, 6 PM

Mike:

Along with this memo I am providing the following attachments:

- Copy of email sent to you July 22, 2003 regarding questions raised at meeting.
- Copy of list of attendees at meeting.
- Copy of written comments provided by Eileen Wirkkala.

The meeting was attended by 11 County residents, as well as by Andrea Aberle and myself from ELS. Nine of these people were in attendance most of the time for the 2.5-hour meeting. Two came late and made brief inquiries and statements.

Andrea and I presented a rough site map showing several park amenities overlaid on an aerial photograph. These amenities were the ones discussed during the previous meeting. Several copies of the map were handed out to the group for discussion. Andrea and I also shared our observations made at Willow Grove Park in Cowlitz County visited by us the previous day. We will bring photos of the Willow Grove Park features to the next meeting.

Comments recorded by Andrea and myself, in addition to those indicated in the attached documents, are as follows:

A shoreline trail conflicts with the proposed uses of the park along the shoreline. There was a general consensus that a trail was not needed. There was interest in a raised overlook of some type along the shoreline, probably at the east end of the park where there are fewer trees. One suggestion was to make the overlook a beginning point for an eventual boardwalk or similar trail connecting Chinook Park to Fort Columbia.

The rip-rap along the shore could be cleaned-up by removing assorted concrete slabs and other non-aesthetic materials. There was general recognition that wintertime conditions play havoc on the shoreline and on going clean-up and maintenance is required. The current park hosts explained that the first couple of weeks during their season at the park are spent cleaning up storm debris.

The shoreline area at the park should continue to be used for picnic areas and day use, although at least two individuals expressed interest in RV's using the shoreline areas for

dry camping of RV's. Each picnic area could be better secluded from wind and neighboring areas by using native landscaping planted within low earth berms to shield the sites. There was consensus that all native plantings should be low maintenance.

There were several complaints about the existing undulating and uneven grass surface within the park, and the thorny low growing sandspur, which prevents people from walking barefoot. Ideas to fix this included bringing in sand, topsoil or both to make the surface more even and level, and using irrigation to water the lawn area, thus encouraging grass and suppressing sandspur. There was agreement that the existing site has sandy soils, which are too dry in the summer to effectively grow grass without irrigation. Water sources were discussed. A shallow well could serve as an irrigation water source.

More picnic tables and benches are generally needed. They need to be constructed of weatherproof materials and resistant to vandalism and theft. All metal parts should be galvanized or stainless. Possibly benches without tables should be available, allowing for sitting areas around a campfire. There was debate as to whether picnic tables should be sheltered from wind. Some thought a wood wind barrier should be constructed on the west and northwest sides of the tables on at least the more open picnic areas. Others thought improved landscaping would be sufficient. There was consensus that no type of shelter should block views of the water from the picnic areas, especially to the south.

The park hosts stated that they had observed a good turnout at the park on July 4th. One person in attendance from Ilwaco had used the park on that day and was impressed at the near-perfect air temperature and quiet setting at the park for a picnic.

There was general consensus that some form of larger picnic shelter, covered gathering place or similar structure was needed to accommodate larger groups. There were a variety of ideas on shape, size and aesthetics. The wind should be blocked on the west-northwest but without blocking views of Baker Bay. Removable panels (Plexiglas ?) were suggested for dealing with wind or allowing for view. Amenities could include a brick stove or oven, central fire pit, sink, and electrical plugs. A five-sided structure was most discussed. The structure should be centrally located within the park, with a view of the water but with easy access from vehicles. Lighting was discussed. One idea was to have glass or opaque roof panels to let in natural light. Keep all recreational features close at hand to group shelter (playground, grassy area...). Also discussed giving the large group structure a Chinook Indian "long-house" aesthetic/architectural details, and adding some history of the City of Chinook.

There was general consensus that the park should remain day-use without fees. Some fee may be in order if there is a large group wanting to reserve the group shelter. Debate continues regarding RV's. Some want dry RV parking available for a fee. Discussion commenced about street access, management, facilities and other issues related to RVs. There was a general feeling that the day use element of the park needs to be improved first before any improvements were made for RVs. One couple that own an RV park in Chinook were opposed to RV's at Chinook Park. However they did make the comment

that if Chinook Park allowed a one-night stay for RV's it would alleviate nuisance campers at their own park who only stay for one day and dump their full load from their holding tank. This would continue to be a problem if RV use is allowed at Chinook Park without a RV sewage dump station.

We walked through the park and reviewed the current bathroom structures and possible sites for facilities. There was an idea to expand the park farther into the woods on the north side, as long as it stayed away from wetlands, to allow for more picnic areas. We walked into the trees for a short distance and this was observed to be a viable option in at least this area.

Much discussion about the State Parks ownership of the east end of the park. Many questions regarding the current agreement, future plans of State Parks, and a second access point from the highway. There was general consensus that a second access off of the highway would be an involved and expensive process. Some objected to improvements to the State Parks area without knowing their future plans.

Discussed option/expense of moving over-ground power lines to underground to increase the park aesthetics. Discussed the need to add lighting around parking areas, and possibly low lighting near picnic areas. Some wondered why lighting is necessary if the park is for day-use only.

Discussion about making the current park entrance more attractive and making a more obvious entrance to it. Possibly add flowerbeds or planter boxes. Need a better sign at entrance.

Improve/add fence along west end of park between boat ramp and neighbors. Boat trailer parking probably not needed. Ramp is OK as is because water area is too shallow. Could encourage the ramp area to be greater used by kayakers, canoeists. Ramp used most often for wood cutting access to driftwood.

Need to determine needs and price for updated or new septic system. Need to determine if it would serve RV's or not.

General Priorities

Upgrade bathroom facilities and lighting.

Improve lawn areas by grading, replanting, irrigation (if feasible).

Add berms for landscaping between picnic areas.

Group shelter or pavilion centrally located.

More picnic areas, more picnic tables/benches.

Upgrade entrance to park/signage

Long Beach Long Beach City Hall — 115 Bolstad, Long Beach
 Nahcotta Ocean Park Library — 1308 256th, Ocean Park
 Naselle (OB School) Vote by Mail
 Ocean Park 1 Ocean Park Fire Station — 26109 Ridge St., Ocean Park
 Ocean Park 2 Ocean Park Fire Station — 26109 Ridge St., Ocean Park
 Oysterville Oysterville School — School House Lane, Oysterville
 Pioneer New PUD #2 Building — 9610 Sandridge Rd., Long Beach
 S w 1 St. Mary's Church — Hwy 103 & 48th Pl., Seaview
 Seaview 2 Vote by Mail
 Polls will open at 7:00 A.M. and will remain open until 8:00 P.M.
 Dated this 7th day of May, 2003
 Pat M. Gardner
 Pacific County Auditor

Published May 14, 2003
 Legal No. 172

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
 FORMATION OF CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD
 CHINOOK PARK IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

A public meeting will be held on May 22, 2003 beginning at 7:00 p.m. at the Chinook Fire Hall to gather public involvement and input into the preparation of an Improvement Plan for the Chinook Park located along State Route 101 southeast of Chinook, Washington. Pacific County is seeking interested residents who are willing to participate in this planning process and sit on an informal advisory board. The goal is to gain a community consensus on the direction Pacific County should take in improving the Chinook Park. This Citizens Advisory Board will help County staff prepare and formalize a design and improvement schedule for the Park so that Pacific County can more effectively compete for public grant funding to implement the planned improvements. Part of this interest stems from the upcoming Lewis & Clark Bicentennial events and the location of the Chinook Park relative to important historical sites. Your interest and involvement is greatly appreciated.

For further information, please contact Mike DeSimone, Assistant Director, Pacific County Department of Community Development, 318 North Second St, Long Beach, WA 98631 (360) 642-9382, or mdesir@co.pacific.wa.us.

Published May 14, 2003
 Legal No. 174

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
 STATE FOR PACIFIC COUNTY**

In Re the Estate of:)
) No. 03 4 00031 0
 NEAL S. BURRESS,)
) **PROBATE NOTICE TO CREDITORS**
 Deceased.) RCW 11.40.030
)

The Personal Representative named below has been appointed as personal representative of this estate. Any person having a claim against the decedent must, before the time the claim would be barred by any otherwise applicable statute of limitations, present the claim in the manner as provided in RCW 11.40.070 by serving on or mailing to the personal representative or the personal representative's attorney of record at the address stated below a copy of the claim and filing the original of the claim with the court. The claim must be presented within the later of: (1) Thirty days after the personal representative served or mailed the notice to the creditor as provided under RCW 11.40.020(3); or (2) four months after the date of first publication of this notice. If the claim is not presented within this time frame, the claim is forever barred, except as otherwise provided in RCW 11.40.051 and of this act and RCW 11.40.060. This bar is effective as to claims against both the decedent's probate and nonprobate assets.

DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION: May 14, 2003
 Audrey O. Burress
 Personal Representative
 Attorney for Personal Representative
 GUY M. GLENN, WSBA #567
 12305 Sandridge Road
 Long Beach, WA 98631

Published May 14, May 21, May 28, 2003
 Legal No. 175

embrace paying the entire principal and interest secured by the Trust, plus costs, fees, and advances, if any, made pursuant to the obligation and/or Deed of Trust, and curing all other defaults.

VI. A written notice of default was transmitted by the Bene: Trustee to the Grantor or the Grantor's successor in interest at the following addresses:

Scott Delong, 4021 NE 105th Avenue, Portland, OR 97220
 Scott Delong, 2814 357th Place, Oysterville, WA 98641
 by both first class and certified mail on the 30th day of December, 2003, of which is in the possession of the Trustee; and the Grantor or the successor in interest was personally served on the 6th day of January, 2003, with said written notice of default or the written notice of default was placed in a conspicuous place on the real property described in paragraph I above. The Trustee has possession of proof of such service or posting.

VII. After receiving a request for a statement of all costs and charges incurred by the Trustee prior to the sale from any person entitled to notice under RCW 61.224.040 (1)(b), the Trustee whose name and address are listed below will provide the requested statement in writing to such person.

VIII. The effect of the sale will be to deprive the Grantor and the successor in interest of all their interest in the above-described property.

IX. Anyone having any objection to the sale on any grounds other than those set forth herein will be afforded an opportunity to be heard as to those objections. If they bring a lawsuit to restrain the sale pursuant to RCW 61.224.040 (1)(b), Failure to bring such a lawsuit may result in a waiver of all grounds for invalidating the trustee's sale.

THIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A DEBT, AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
 Dated February 10, 2003

Paul S. Cosgrove, Esq. Trustee, WSB #14013
 Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler, LLP
 1300 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 3400
 Portland, OR 97201-5696
 Phone: (503)226-7677

Published April 23 and May 7, 2003
 Legal No. 173

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
 STATE FOR PACIFIC COUNTY**

In Re the Estate of:)
) No. 03 4 00027 1
 CARLTON EUGENE VOLGAMORE,)
) **PROBATE NOTICE TO CREDITORS**
 Deceased.) RCW 11.40.030
)

The Personal Representative named below has been appointed as personal representative of this estate. Any person having a claim against the decedent must, before the time the claim would be barred by any otherwise applicable statute of limitations, present the claim in the manner as provided in RCW 11.40.070 by serving on or mailing to the personal representative or the personal representative's attorney of record at the address stated below a copy of the claim and filing the original of the claim with the court. The claim must be presented within the later of: (1) Thirty days after the personal representative served or mailed the notice to the creditor as provided under RCW 11.40.020(3); or (2) four months after the date of first publication of this notice. If the claim is not presented within this time frame, the claim is forever barred, except as otherwise provided in RCW 11.40.051 and of this act and RCW 11.40.060. This bar is effective as to claims against both the decedent's probate and nonprobate assets.

DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION: May 14, 2003
 LORRAINE HAINES
 Personal Representative
 Attorney for Personal Representative
 GUY M. GLENN, WSBA #567
 12305 Sandridge Road
 Long Beach, WA 98631

Published May 14, May 21, May 28, 2003
 Legal No. 176

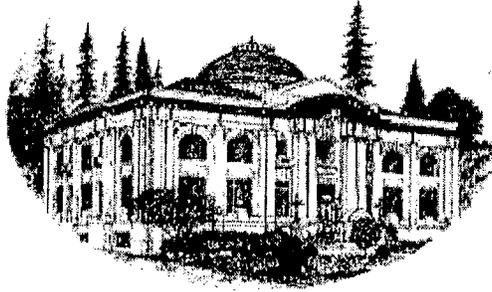
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FAX (360)642-9387
Naselle (360)484-7136

DATE: March 24, 2003
TO: Interested Parties
FROM: Michael A. DeSimone, Assistant Director
Department of Community Development
RE: RFQ - Chinook Park, Pacific County

Pacific County would like to thank all those who have expressed an interest in the Chinook Park design project by submitting their qualifications for review. Upon review and consideration of the information and qualifications received, Pacific County has selected Ecological Land Services of Longview, Washington to assist the County on this project.

Thank you for your interest in Pacific County.