

LAKE WENATCHEE STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

October 1st, 2009



Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP
Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

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

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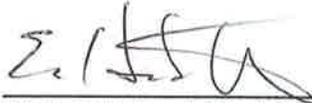
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**LAKE WENATCHEE STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE ISSUES AND
MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

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



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

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

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

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

PURPOSE

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

SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

Location: Lake Wenatchee State Park is located 18 miles northwest of Leavenworth on State Highway 207 (off Highway 2) in Chelan County. [See Figure 1:](#) Lake Wenatchee State Park Vicinity Map.

Acreage: 489 acres, with 12,623 feet of waterfront on Lake Wenatchee and the Wenatchee River.

Acquired: In 1959, Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) “set aside” the property for State Parks in a long-term lease at the cost of \$15 per year. In 1992, DNR sold the property to State Parks for the sum of \$698,000.

Historical background: Wenatchee is a Native American name that means “great opening out of the mountains” or “river issuing from canyon.” During their annual migration long ago, Native American tribes stopped at Lake Wenatchee for a feast of clams and salmon before heading west to trade with coastal tribes. Nason Creek, called Umptanum Creek by Native Americans, is adjacent to the park. This was the location where Nason bragged that he and another Native American had killed two white men. This event was one of the noted causes of the Yakima Indian War.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory and State Parks’ Historic Properties Condition Assessment. [Appendix C:](#) Listing of Lake Wenatchee State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information, includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

Facilities: Lake Wenatchee State Park has two separate campgrounds. The south campground has 100 standard sites, including two pull-through sites. The north campground has 55 standard sites, including two ADA sites, and 42 utility (water and electric) sites with pull-through parking pads. Group camping is also available. There are also two picnic shelters without electricity, seven sheltered and 54 unsheltered picnic tables, a trailer dump station, a swim beach, hiking/biking/equestrian/ski trails, an amphitheater, a park store, a boat launch, and a horse ride concession.

Activities: Summer activities include picinicing, boating, fishing, swimming, waterskiing, windsurfing, interpretive programs, wildlife watching, and hiking. Winter activities include cross country skiing, snowshoeing, sledding, and snow camping.

Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Overnight</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	34,086	304,223	338,309
2002	36,594	313,615	350,209
2003	35,965	256,054	292,019
2004	39,028	277,915	316,943
2005	40,851	286,076	326,927

Interpretation: Interpretive programs are offered Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. Park Ranger- lead Junior Ranger programs are also available on summer weekends.

Staffing:	Position	Staff months
	Ranger 4	12
	Ranger 3	12
	Ranger 2	24
	Park Aide (6)	24
	Operator B	4
	C&M	6

Figure 1: Lake Wenatchee State Park Vicinity Map

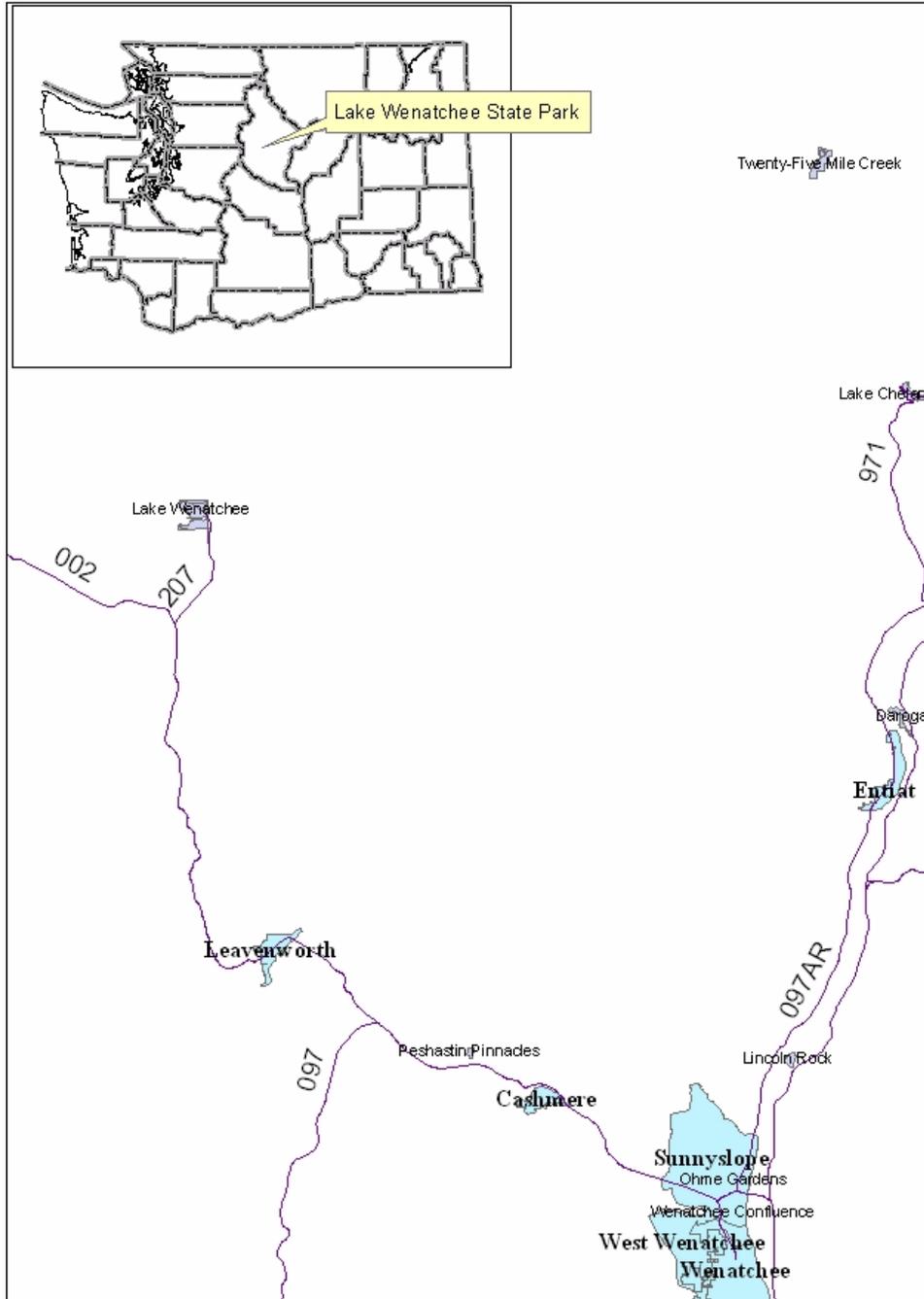


Table 1. Summary of Lake Wenatchee State Park Issues.

Recreational Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Expansion of ski and mountain bike trail network (page 16) “ Expansion of recreation opportunities and consistency of operations (page 17) “ Expansion of visitor services (page 17) “ Improvement of winter recreation visitor information programs (page 17) “ Expansion of winter recreation facilities (page 17) “ Connectivity between north and south park (page 17) “ Adding more day-use facilities (page 17) “ Adding group facilities (page 17) “ Improve roads, ADA sites, trail surfaces, and other park infrastructure (page 17) “ Add overnight accommodations- cabins (page 18) “ Recreational design- campground improvements (page 18) “ Recreation facilities- connectivity with regional trail system (page 18) “ Recreation facilities- boating services improvements (page 18) “ Recreation facilities- improve visitor information and facilities (page 18) “ Recreation facilities- improving existing trails (page 19)
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Protection of wetlands (page 19) “ Protection of animal communities (page 19) “ Forest health/forest fuels reduction (page 19) “ Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives (page 19)
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites (Page 19)
Administrative Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “ Administrative long-term boundary adjustments (Page 20)

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

Lake Wenatchee State Park is a significant four-season recreation destination and has also been designated as Eastern Region’s Model Stewardship Park. The CAMP planning process at Lake Wenatchee State Park began in November 2005 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the Park Manager, Region Manager, Headquarters planning program representatives, and resource stewardship representatives. The planning team also consulted other agency technical specialists as needed.

Starting in December 2005, the Lake Wenatchee staff planning team held a series of public meetings and posted planning information on the project's website ([Table 2](#)), starting with an initial public workshop to gain some insight as to what issues currently face the park, and, in very general terms, what features are important to park stakeholders. Public participation and input was also encouraged by sending approximately 2300 emails to park neighbors, local businesses, and people who had reserved campsites at the park in the last two years. About 200 people responded to this initial contact. Next, the team crafted a set of park objectives and two planning alternatives to help structure public input. Drawing on public input, the team then developed a set of preliminary (and final) recommendations that blended individual elements of the alternatives together. Most of the public input on this project has come via email-workshops have been sparsely attended.

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

Table 2: Key Public Workshops and Information Release Dates

Title/Purpose	Date	Location
Public workshops and announcements (2)	12/05 and 3/06	Leavenworth
Public workshop comments and issue summary postings	Various postings	website
Lake Wenatchee Management Objectives	8/06	website
Planning process updates (4)	Various postings	website
Lake Wenatchee planning alternatives	8/06	website
Preliminary recommendations	10/06	website
Final recommendations	11/06	website

Add text to reflect change – why was change made

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

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

Lake Wenatchee State Park Management Objectives

Model Stewardship Park: Lake Wenatchee is one of the five parks that have been identified within the Washington State Parks system to be the first “model stewardship” parks. Model Stewardship Parks practice and demonstrate, for public benefit, the full essence of the State Parks Centennial 2013 vision. The Lake Wenatchee management objectives are designed to assure that the park achieves the model stewardship standards listed below by March 19, 2013:

- CAMP is complete, including a management plan that addresses the cultural, natural, and recreational resources and their issues.
- Sustainability is integrated into park management. The park contains a sustainability plan that is compatible with and complementary to other park management issues.
- Facilities that are safe, well-maintained, and where appropriate comply with modern standards.
- Community events and interpretive programs that invite visitors to experience the natural and cultural resources of the park and allow them the opportunity to become involved (volunteer) in the stewardship of these resources.
- A business plan which addresses costs, opportunities for savings, and revenue sources.
- Stakeholders are invited to create partnerships and contribute volunteer services to assist park staff in addressing management issues.
- Surveys of resources stewardship and public services that provide transparent and timely feedback on park management activities.

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:

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

Recreation:

- § Provide access to a variety of water-based activities, including swimming and boating.
- § Develop and maintain a variety of year-round trails and trail-related recreation opportunities, focused on hiking, biking, equestrian riding, and cross-country skiing (groomed and non-groomed), but also provide opportunities for sledding, snowshoeing, tubing and other winter recreational activities.

- § Offer affordable summer and winter overnight accommodations that are comfortable and rustic so that visitors may have a quality outdoor recreational experience.

Financial Strategy:

- § Develop programs and facilities that will encourage camping customers to stay for a three day experience with a seasonal goal of 60-70% average campground occupancy.
- § Seek corporate and nonprofit partners that will help create the facilities and provide the services requested by the community and state park customers.

Natural Resources:

- § Protect, preserve, and interpret natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas.
- § Preserve natural resources by using sustainable products (e.g. cleaning products and vehicles) when possible.
- § Use integrated pest management practices to control noxious weeds and other pests in the park area.
- § Continue forest fuels reduction/vegetation management program to gradually return the forest environment to a more pre-fire suppression condition.

Cultural Resources:

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

Park Boundary:

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

Park Facilities:

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

Customer Service

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

SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification

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

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

Long-Term Boundary

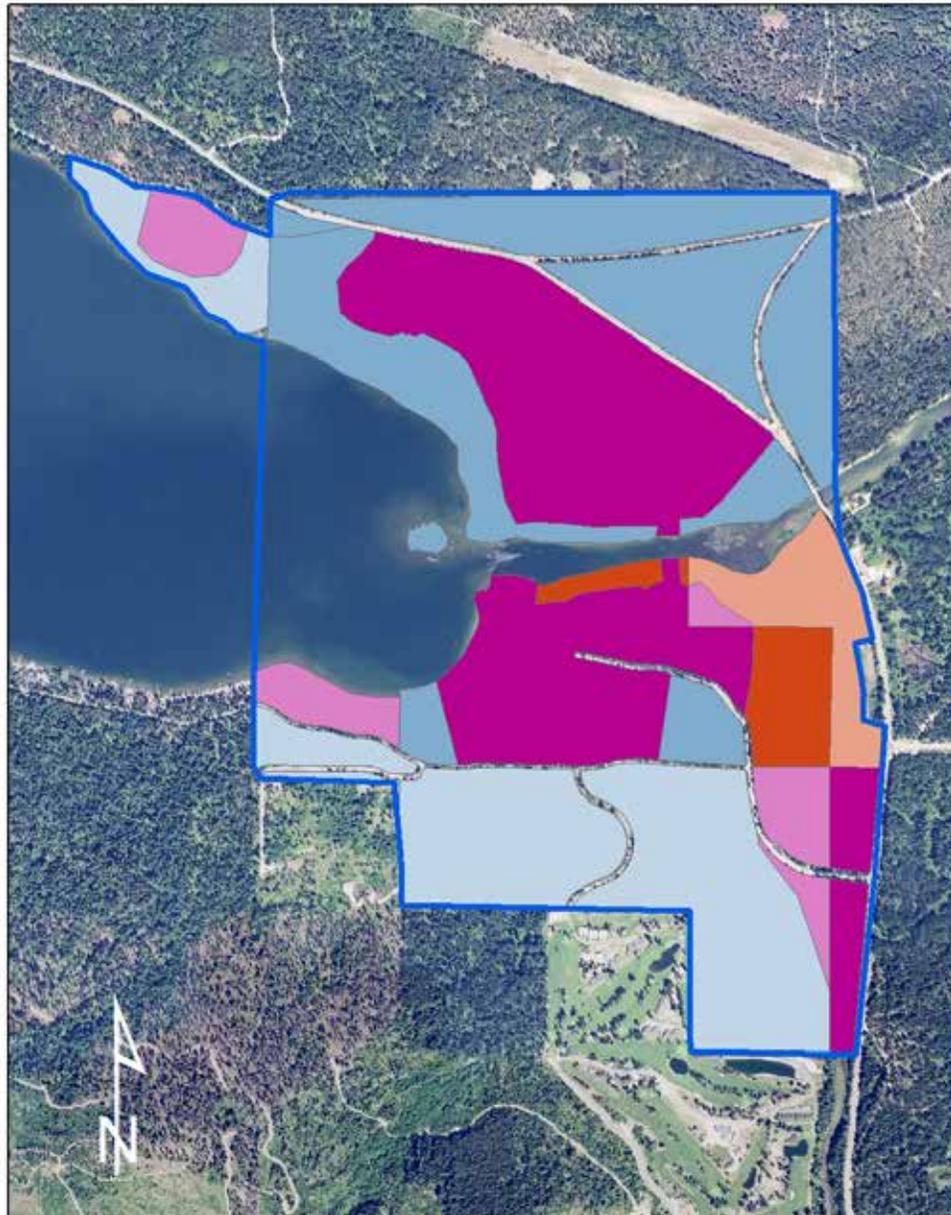
Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new aspect of park planning. In short, the purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. This process not only considers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

The agency might:

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

Figure 2: Lake Wenatchee State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.

Lake Wenatchee State Park Classification / Long Term Boundary



- ▭ Long Term Boundary
- ▭ Recreation
- ▭ Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- ▭ Resource Recreation
- ▭ Resource Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- ▭ Natural
- ▭ Natural Included in Long-Term Boundary

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet
NAD83 HARN Washington State Plane South

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

This section of the document outlines the principle natural, cultural, and recreation / facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP planning process, and suggests management approaches to address them (see tables below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve park staff working with regional stewardship, environmental, and planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon), the tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens. All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies¹ governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

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

Park Management Issues

Recreation Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Expansion of ski and mountain bike trail network	<p>Seek a management agreement for extension of the park's cross-country ski trails through the YMCA property.</p> <p>Approve mountain bike and equestrian use within the lands classified as Recreation and Resource Recreation. Develop a trail plan (following the guidelines set forth in the State Park Non-Motorized Trails Goals and Policy 72-99-1) to designate uses and trail standards on specific trails. Do not develop new trails exclusively for mountain bike use; however, continue to encourage use of mountain bikes on existing trails.</p> <p>Explore expansion of groomed cross-country ski terrain from the current 25 kilometer trail network serving primarily beginning and intermediate skiers, to a larger network (including trails on adjacent private and public lands) serving a full range of skill levels. The first priority for expansion is approximately 23 km of</p>

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

	<p>trail in the Nason Ridge/Kahler Glen area (a grooming grant has been secured as of 8/06). Second priority is approximately 8-10 km of additional trail in the Chiwawa and airstrip area. Explore other options to expand SnoPark facilities if and when demand dictates.</p>
Expansion of recreation opportunities and consistency of operations	<p>Consolidate ownership of Nason Creek campground and assume operation.</p> <p>Work with adjacent landowners to gain support for an additional Sno-park in the Butcher Creek area to provide better access to the Nason Ridge ski trail.</p>
Expansion of visitor services	<p>Explore the possibility of operating a joint State Parks/US Forest Service visitor center at a location to be determined.</p> <p>Add more visitor services: interpretive programs, staff-lead hikes, stewardship and sustainability demonstration programs, and law enforcement patrols. Develop “canned” programs for presentation to schools, YMCA campers, and local groups.</p>
Improvement of winter recreation visitor information programs	<p>Develop improved communication of current snow conditions and trail information for the public. Consider using an email distribution list, links from the agency website, the park’s answering machine, and/or a community website/blog.</p>
Expansion of winter recreation facilities	<p>Support a partnership to add a series of warming huts on the Nason Ridge ski trail.</p> <p>Construct new shelter/warming hut facility in north beach area.</p>
Connectivity between north and south park	<p>Construct a trail connection between north and south park areas, which may include a pedestrian bridge (or, if affordable, a bridge large enough to allow maintenance vehicle/sno-cat use) across the Wenatchee River to provide connection between north and south park (hiking, skiing, day-use access, etc.). At present, visitors and staff have to travel between the two sections of the park via Highway 207.</p>
Adding more day-use facilities	<p>Replace existing small kitchen shelter in south day-use area with larger multi-use facility designed to support year-round recreational use.</p>
Adding group facilities	<p>Construct new all-season group camp, possibly including cabins, at a location to be determined. One option might be to expand the present group camp.</p>
Improve roads, ADA sites, trail surfaces, and other park infrastructure	<p>Finish road paving, including south campground and ADA sites.</p> <p>Add ADA-approved surface to trails that go from ADA sites to the comfort stations. At present, campsite #6 could be converted into an ADA site with an ADA- approved route of travel constructed from that campsite to the bathhouse. When comfort stations #9 and #10 are replaced (see below), identify campsites in the area to be converted to ADA sites.</p> <p>Replace playground equipment in north campground if demand justifies expense.</p>

	<p>Replace #9 and #10 comfort stations.</p> <p>Upgrade comfort stations where possible: showers, sinks, towel racks, shelves, and lighting.</p> <p>Install defined tent pads to reduce damage to vegetation and soil compaction. Include some larger pads to allow for large family tents. Add parking barriers.</p>
Add overnight accommodations- cabins	Construct up to approximately 12 cabins. Exact number of cabins and location to be determined.
Recreational design-campground improvements	<p>Redesign and renovate south campground (roadway width, site length and width, and add a limited number of water and power hookups) to accommodate and encourage more use by large RV's.</p> <p>At present time, maintain existing campground (instead of constructing new campground), but consider constructing new campground when/if demand dictates. Explore ways of minimizing damage to campground vegetation, such as the possibility of modifying the WAC to allow park staff to lower the maximum number of people allowed per campsite, design constraints (fencing around campsites, etc.) and revegetation projects.</p> <p>If Nason Creek campground is acquired, upgrade facilities, including adding hookups and showers.</p> <p>Upgrade existing and add ADA campsites to meet ADA standards where needed.</p> <p>Add walk-in campsites if demand dictates.</p> <p>Establish and/or retain as much vegetative screening as possible between campsites for privacy.</p> <p>Consider ways to mitigate environmental damage caused by adding sewer hookups to campsites. If a satisfactory solution is not found, do not add sewer hookups.</p> <p>Add electricity and water hookups to appropriate ADA sites or consider converting some hookup sites to ADA sites. Some ADA sites will still be standard sites.</p>
Recreation facilities-connectivity with regional trail system	Support the development of a regional trail system connecting the park with the proposed Wenatchee to Leavenworth trail.
Recreation facilities-boating services improvements	Expand concession services to include non-motorized boat rentals, and a north side concession (if feasible).
Recreation facilities-	Construct more information boards or kiosks to dispense

improve visitor information and facilities	<p>interpretive, recreation, and orientation information.</p> <p>Work with WSDOT to improve park signage on Highway 2 at Coles Corner.</p> <p>Limit new development- keep character of the park as natural as possible.</p>
Recreation facilities- improving existing trails	<p>Construct benches to place along some trails.</p> <p>Add and/or improve trail signage.</p> <p>Use wood chips (when available) to improve trail surfaces- for dust control, to fill low spots, to protect tree roots, and to improve trail appearance.</p>

Natural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of wetlands	<p>Any new trails or development will comply with state and federal regulations and policies, including those pertaining to wetlands. Minimize impacts on wetlands by locating trail systems and other recreation activities and facilities away from critical areas and explore opportunities to enhance wetland habitat.</p>
Protection of animal communities	<p>Any new trails or development will comply with state and federal regulations and policies, including those pertaining to protection of wildlife, especially protection of threatened or endangered species. Minimize impacts on habitat by locating trail systems and other recreation activities and facilities away from critical areas and explore opportunities to enhance habitat (such as installing Osprey poles).</p>
Forest health/forest fuels reduction	<p>Continue forest fuels reduction/vegetation management program. In the long term, execute program to gradually return the forest environment to a more pre-fire suppression condition. Provide fire safety education to park visitors as part of the park's interpretive program.</p>
Protection of adjacent property that is consistent with park management objectives	<p>Preserve the view-shed from the south campground and protect the natural beauty of the area surrounding the Nason Ridge area trails by working with the Forest Service to avoid intense development on Forest Service property south of Cedar Brae Road. Consider possible use of management agreements, conservation easements, purchase of development rights, or purchase of property as options to accomplish this purpose.</p>

Cultural Resources	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Protection of Native American cultural and	<p>Secure archaeological clearance prior to any development activities. Continue to consult with tribes that may have an</p>

archaeological sites	interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park. State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.
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Administration	
Issue	Management Recommendation
Administrative long-term boundary adjustments	Acquire the property that residence #4 and #5 is located on (for administrative area and storage facilities) by purchase or trade with the Forest Service.

SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS

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