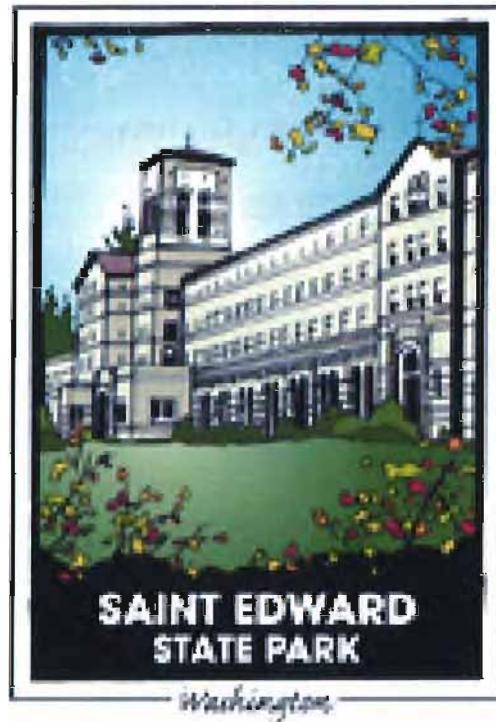


SAINT EDWARD STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

October 20, 2008



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

Plan Author

Bill Koss, Manager, Planning and Research, Olympia

Saint Edward CAMP Advisory Committee

Alumni, Michael J. Murphy
Audubon Society, Karen Guy
Bastyr University, Sheldon Haber
Citizens for Saint Edward State Park, Rebecca Hirt
Denny Creek Neighborhood Association, Patti Anderson or Ken Davidson
Friends of Saint Edward State Park, Karl Beall
Muckleshoot Tribe (invited), Melissa Calvert
Trails, Tom Fitzpatrick
Play Fields, Brent Smith
Playground user, Pat Rodgers
Pool, Manny Mankowski
Saint Edward State Park, Mohammad Mostafavinassab
State Parks and Recreation Commission, Joan Thomas
Washington Federation of State Employees, Bob Doyle
Kenmore city staff, Bill Evans

Washington State Park and Recreation Commission

7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650 Olympia WA 98504-2650
Tel: (360) 902-8500 Fax: (360) 753-1591 TDD: (360) 664-3133

Commissioners at time of land classification adoption:

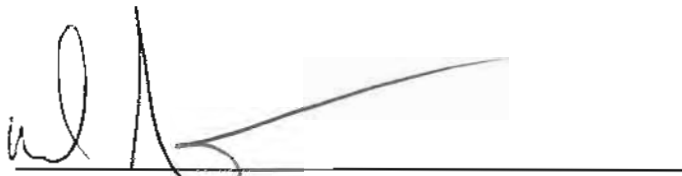
Fred Olson
Mickey Fearn
Bob Petersen
Eliot Scull
Joe Taller
Joan Thomas
Cecilia Vogt

Rex Derr, Director

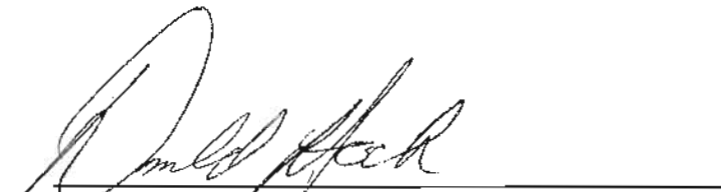
**SAINT EDWARD STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE ISSUES AND
MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION


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


Park Manager

10/23/08
Date


Region Manager

10-30-08
Date


Deputy Director

11/4/08
Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAINT EDWARD STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	- 1 -
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS.....	- 2 -
PREFACE.....	5
SUMMARY.....	6
PURPOSE.....	6
SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTIONS.....	7
Figure 1: Saint Edward State Park Vicinity Map.....	9
Table 1: Summary of Saint Edward State Park Issues.....	10
SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS.....	13
Table 2 Key Public Workshops and Decision Dates.....	12
SECTION 3: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY.....	14
Figure 2: Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary.....	15
SECTION 4: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES.....	16
Table 5: Saint Edward State Park Issues and Management Approaches.....	17
SECTION 5: OTHER PARK PLANS.....	27
APPENDIX:.....	29

PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 121 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and prepares for a second century of service. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public ownership of the system. 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 (Classification and Management Plan) Project. Modifications made to CAMP in recent years have resulted in 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 have been retained, including the land classification system, adopted by the Commission in 1995. 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 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: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.
- Section 4: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.
- Section 5: 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 DESCRIPTIONS

Location: In the city of Kenmore, about 4 miles southwest of Bothell on the northeast shore of Lake Washington in King County. See Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Acres: 316 acres with 3,000 feet of freshwater shoreline on Lake Washington.

Acquired: Saint Edward was acquired in November 1977 from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Seattle for \$7,000,000.

History: In the late 1920s, Bishop O'Dea, Bishop of the Archdiocese of Seattle, donated this property to the Diocese of Seattle for use as a seminary by the Sulpician Order of Catholic Priests. In 1931, St. Edward Seminary was constructed. As a related function, in 1958 Saint Thomas Seminary was constructed and opened to educate theology and collegiate students. After 1958, four years of high school and two years of college studies were conducted at St. Edward.

In the fall of 1977, because of declining enrollment and changes in the education of seminarians, the Diocese of Seattle sold 316 acres, including St. Edward Seminary, to the State for use as a state park. The Diocese retained 50 acres and St. Thomas Seminary. In April 1978, the property was dedicated and named Saint Edward State Park. In June 1978, the grounds were opened to the public through an appropriation from the Governor's Emergency Fund.

Facilities: The Seminary building with: kitchen, dining hall, classrooms, dormitory rooms, laundry and chapel. A gymnasium with a stage and meeting rooms, indoor 25-yard heated swimming pool, 4-acre athletic field, 85 picnic sites, parking for 195 cars, 8.5 miles of hiking trails, and 4 miles of mountain bike trail.

Special Note: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Activities: Picnicking, hiking, soccer, fishing, mountain bicycling, swimming, basketball, bird watching, softball, cricket, baseball, volleyball, badminton, orienteering, dog walking, and summer concerts and other events.

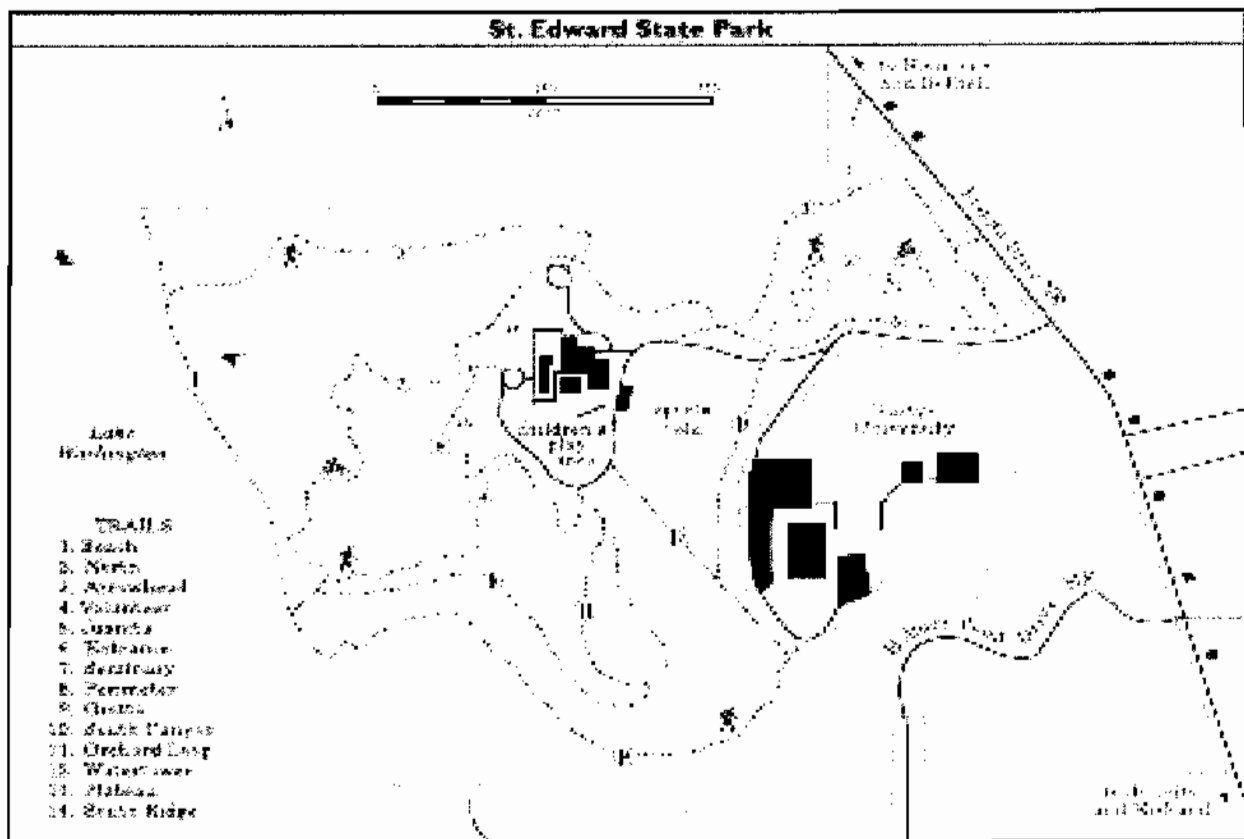
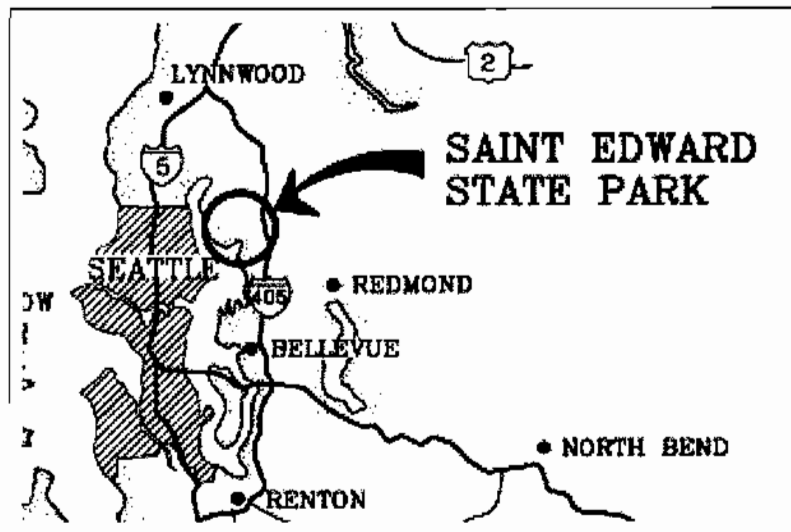
Attendance:	<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
	2000	674,578
	2001	560,873
	2002	643,177
	2003	645,733
	2004	617,693
	2005	654,910
	2006	734,001
	2007	865,000

Interpretation: Environmental Education classes local school groups, a native plant garden with a scavenger hunt and guided tour, tours of the seminary building by appointment.

Staffing:	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 3	12.00
	Ranger 2	12.00
	Maintenance Mechanic 1	12.00
	C&M 2 Lead	12.00
	Senior Park Aide	5.00
	Park Aide (4)	17.40

Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared. Appendix C: Listing of Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

Figure 1 Location and Vicinity Map



© George & Tom Maitland
 All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Table 1: Summary of Saint Edward State Park Issues

TOPIC AREA	ISSUE
Parking	amount of current parking amount of future parking responsibility of future development proponents to be responsible for additional parking
Uses of Seminary Building	compatibility of future uses with park experience respecting the historic integrity of the building alcohol served in building
Ballfields	potential expanded use of field scheduling uses field improvements
Traffic	potential re-alignment of access road cooperation with Bastyr and Kenmore

Cultural Landscape	maintaining cultural landscape determine period of significance identify key features
Recreation Opportunities - Gymnasium	amount of recreational and non-recreational use rental fees
Recreation Opportunities - Pool	amount of recreational and non-recreational use rental fees
Recreation Opportunities - Trails	cycling and pedestrian-only trails ADA trails closing unauthorized trails and 'improvements'
Natural Resources	non-native plants retention of forest stormwater from adjoining property aquatic habitat
Shoreline Protection	do not alter shoreline
Alcohol Sales	whether to allow quantity limits
Staff Housing	amount of staff value of on-site staffing
Governance	on-going advisory committee

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The CAMP planning process for Saint Edward State Park began in October 2005 with a kick-off public meeting to obtain comments on issues they felt important to the park. Approximately 300 people attended the two meetings. Shortly thereafter, a 15 member citizen advisory committee was formed to provide guidance to staff in developing recommendations and options. The group met every 2-3 weeks through December 2007.

For those unable to attend the Advisory Group meetings or other meetings, the minutes were posted on the agency planning webpage. All meetings were held locally, except for the Commission meetings.

Prior to preparing a recommendation to the Commission, staff held public comment meetings.

This Management Plan 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 4: Key Public Meetings and Decision Dates

Title/Purpose	Date	Location
Public workshops on community issues	10/11/05 & 10/15/05	Kenmore
Advisory Committee meetings	11/28/05 – 12/5/07	Kenmore
Public workshops on options	2/16/06 & 2/18/06	Kenmore
Public meeting on proposal for ballfield use, Bastyr land exchange and McMenamins	3/1/06	Kenmore
Public workshop on land classification and long term boundary	11/9/06 & 11/11/06	Kenmore
Commission adoption of land classifications and long term boundary	1/11/07	Dash Point
Public workshop on management plan	2/8/07 & 2/11/07	Kenmore
Commission adoption of management plan EXCEPT for Seminary Building	4/26/07	Quincy
Public meeting with Ruth Kagi	12/12/07	Kenmore
Commission adoption of management plan for Seminary Building	1/18/08	Silverdale
Commission decision to retain ballfields in current configuration	8/7/2008	Anacortes

SECTION 3: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification

An important part of the planning for the Saint Edward 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. Through critical analysis of natural and cultural resource inventories and evaluation of future recreational facilities needs, the Commission determined that park lands be classified as shown in Figure 2.

Long-Term Boundary

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new and often misunderstood 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 condition that complements development and operation of the park. Any of the following possibilities could apply:

The agency might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal.
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features.
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee.
- Figure 2 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: Saint Edward State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary

As approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission January 11, 2007



SECTION 4: 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 suggested management approaches to address them (see below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these four categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve park staff working with regional stewardship, environmental, and planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): Headquarters staff, natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local governments (Kenmore city regulations, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon, the concessionaire operating the pool and gymnasium), 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.

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).

Table 5: Saint Edward State Park Issues and Management Approaches

As approved by the Parks and Recreation Commission on April 26, 2007 and January 18, 2008

NOTE: *No single item within the Management Plan should be considered on its own; the Management Plan should be considered in its entirety.*

Parking

Additional parking to serve any new or expanded use will be provided concurrently with the expansion or improvement which generates the additional use. The extent of the applicant's obligation will be determined within the framework of an overall agreement. The proponent of the new or expanded use must provide a plan to address parking needs. A parking study may be necessary to support the plan and may, among other elements, include determining additional parking spaces reasonably anticipated by the greater use and whether that demand must be met on-site.

1. The first priority is to use the existing (in 2006) parking stalls effectively, e.g. designating certain areas for car pools, and creating pick-up and drop-off areas.
2. Actively encourage car pooling by exploring incentives.
3. The park is encouraged to develop a joint use parking agreement with Arrowhead School, Bastyr University, Big Finn Hill Park and elsewhere to disperse parking away from the core of the park and increase the overall amount of parking for the park. Parking agreements may involve use of existing facilities or construction of new facilities.

A shuttle service could be provided between satellite parking areas and the central area of the park for special events, or more often if the need is demonstrated. New or existing trails from satellite parking areas should be signed and other improvements made to ensure they have a high traffic capacity during the entire year.

4. Parking within current park boundaries should be located in existing (in 2006) parking areas. There should be minimal conversion of natural or recreational areas into parking. The existing parking lots to the east of the pool and upper parking lot could be expanded and made more efficient through grading and the construction of retaining walls.
5. Structured parking, i.e. a parking garage, should be constructed if major additional parking need is generated by new or expanded uses of the Seminary Building. Structured parking should be constructed below ground or into the slope either: a) immediately to the north of the gymnasium or b) between the upper parking lot and the ballfields. If 'b' then the top of the structure should not be higher than the elevation of the upper parking lot next to the pool.

6. Consider construction of parking facilities on Bastyr University property, in conjunction with its Master Plan and using appropriate cost-sharing.
7. In making parking improvements, use environmentally friendly materials and approaches. Encourage transit routes that enter the park. Provide secure parking for bicycles.

Uses of Seminary Building

1. The introduction of new uses into the Seminary Building is not needed to further the primary purpose of the Park as a place for outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature. Saint Edward State Park is already a “premier destination of uncommon quality” as envisioned in The Centennial 2013 Vision of the State Parks Commission. Its dense forest and long shoreline provide a unique, natural retreat in the midst of the state’s most urban area. It is one of the state’s most visited state parks. Projected growth in the central Puget Sound metropolitan area will bring more visitors to Saint Edwards’ trails and seminary grounds. Improvements to the trails and ballfields recommended in other sections of this Plan will further increase park visitations and use. The introduction of uses into the Seminary Building is not needed to increase park visitation or improve the experience of park users. Therefore, any use of the Seminary Building must be: a) subordinate and complementary to the primary attraction and use of the park as a natural sanctuary and place of outdoor recreation and, b) secondary to and compatible with outdoor recreation, as specified in the Land and Water Conservation Fund deed limitation, rules and policies.
2. Priority should be given to uses of the Seminary Building which support outdoor recreation and traditional park activities.
3. A State Parks presence in the building is desirable as a focal point on the mission of Saint Edward State Park. Potential activities could include the Park Manager's office, an interpretive center to educate the public about the history of the Seminary Building and surrounding lands as well as the sites natural environment, and information resources for the entire state park system.
4. Certain portions of the building are of particular value for public use, including the main floor containing the great dining hall, the former faculty lounge and classrooms, the second floor library and the former sanctuary area beneath the dining hall (Preferred Public Areas). Preference should be given to uses which make the Preferred Public Areas available for public use. Limitation of access to the upper two floors may be permitted if public access to the Preferred Public Areas is provided.
5. Use of the Seminary Building should not materially limit or detract from current and future outdoor uses of the grounds, trails and ballfields or use of the pool and gymnasium.
6. Integrity of the Seminary Building’s historic character should be recognized and

preserved. The footprint and façade of the Seminary Building should not be altered except for improvements necessary to maintain the building's integrity or to meet ADA, fire and building code requirements.

7. The use of the Seminary Building should not result in alteration of the seminary grounds, except for improvements necessary to meet ADA, fire and building code requirements.
8. Uses of the Seminary Building should not include the construction of additional facilities on the seminary grounds, i.e. on the inside of the Perimeter Trail. An exception can be made for a parking structure.
9. Seek to retain majority of the building available for public use for a reasonable use fee; provide time for scheduling special events in advance.
10. On-going oversight by the National Park Service (NPS) is considered a benefit. The Advisory Committee strongly advises against uses which the NPS deems a conversion under the Land and Water Conservation Fund rules and policies.
11. Alcohol sales on State Park lands require specific approval by the Parks and Recreation Commission as well as the State Liquor Control Board and compliance with Kenmore zoning ordinances. If the sale of alcohol is allowed in the Seminary Building, it must be limited in scale so that it is a minor adjunct to the primary use of the park for recreation, and does not itself become a primary reason to visit Saint Edward State Park.

Ballfields

1. Continue use of the field for a variety of organized and unorganized recreational events. Prepare development, use and maintenance agreements with local organizations such as baseball, softball, soccer and cricket and the City of Kenmore.
2. Park Manager shall schedule facilities. Use opportunities shall be fair and equitable.
3. Provide blocks of time for unscheduled field uses.
4. Subject to availability of funds and other limitations as noted, improve the fields to provide for no more than three baseball fields, including two overlaying soccer fields.
5. Consider creating grass spectator seating on the eastern slope adjacent to the field as noted in the cultural landscape inventory.
6. Natural grass fields are preferred. Continue use of natural grass on fields unless subsequent assessment shows artificial turf has comparable to less environmental impact, no adverse health conditions, lower operating expense and does not impair park management, among other considerations.

7. Acknowledge that field improvements require permits, including wetland mitigation.
8. Increased use of the field should not have a disproportionate impact on the other uses of the park nor should the use of the field control or determine other uses due to limitations of parking spaces available to the public.
9. Field lighting is not recommended.
10. Additional parking should be provided before or concurrently with an expansion of the ballfields in accordance with the guidelines in the Parking Section of this document.
11. Ballfields, as community recreation facilities, are primarily a local government responsibility; the majority of the financial burden must be borne by local government. Those who use the fields for competitive sports should aggressively seek funding from local governments and other partners.

Traffic

The following general policies apply to all improvements within the park relating to ingress, egress and circulation of motor vehicles:

1. Maintain the existing road network within the park in its current 2006 form; except for providing access to any new staff housing, no extensions of the road network or new road corridors should be allowed for any purpose.
2. Maintain the entrance road's function and aesthetic character designed by the original architect of the Seminary Building: narrow shoulders; trees close to the road; winding, low-speed transition from suburban surroundings, and sense of entrance to tranquil open space. The park Cultural Landscape Inventory and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places recognizes the entrance drive as part of the park experience.
3. Coordinate with Bastyr University to address common opportunities to minimize traffic impacts of facility uses. If Bastyr's campus development plans result in the need for a "campus loop road" that requires another intersection with the entrance road, it must be designed to have minimal impact on the entrance road's aesthetic character, as well as minimum adverse impact on the natural environment.
4. If Bastyr's campus development or increased use of the Seminary Building or the park in general generates a requirement for additional vehicle ingress and egress, this should be accomplished with a coordinated plan by Bastyr University, Saint Edward State Park, the Northshore Fire District and the Kenmore Police Department to control traffic at the intersection of the entrance road with Juanita Drive NE rather than widening the entrance road or clearing trees from its edges.
5. Safe and convenient ingress and egress for Park visitors is very important. Increased traffic on Juanita Drive and/or increased traffic from new or expanded activities in the

Park and the Bastyr campus may require a traffic signal at the entrance off Juanita drive to assure safe ingress and egress and avoid congestion at the entrance. If safety requirements compel providing alternative means of emergency vehicle ingress/egress the method and location selected should be demonstrated as the least impacting possible to the natural resources, park experiences and cultural resources and landscape, include community input and include consideration of the financial cost. Emergency traffic control measures by local and State Parks law enforcement personnel should be the most favored alternative. Oppose any proposed new road corridor within Saint Edward State Park, or conversion of the Arrowhead Trail to such a corridor, acknowledging the Arrowhead Trail conversion option exists as the least favored alternative.

6. Encourage public transportation, car pooling and off-site parking for all park visitors and particularly for special events.

Cultural Landscape

In 2006, the National Park Service performed a Cultural Landscape Inventory, completing parts 1 and 2 with part 3 to be completed at a later date. It is recommended that the NPS report be used as a general guideline for cultural landscape management of Saint Edward State Park until staff prepares a more comprehensive Cultural Resources Management Plan. The Advisory Committee generally concurs with the NPS guidelines except where they conflict with other, more specific, Advisory Committee recommendations in which case the more specific language should prevail. The Cultural Resources Management Plan shall give consideration to both the NPS guidelines and to the Advisory Committee recommendations. Upon its completion, the plan will supersede the NPS guidelines and Advisory Committee recommendations.

The period of significance of the Cultural Landscape is from 1931 until 1958 when the Seminary was in full operation. Various new structures have been added since that time both by the Archdiocese and State Parks. These consist of the pool, playground, restrooms and parking. The NPS report considers them as "non - contributing" to the significance of the Cultural Landscape. Nonetheless, they should be retained as long as they remain in public use.

Ten landscape characteristics make up the Cultural Landscape at the park. The information below represents a summary of the NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory recommendations:

1. **Natural Systems and Features:** Design and plan responding sensitively to the natural systems of the property as demonstrated historically in the siting of structures and alignment of roads, paths, and trails.
2. **Spatial Organization:** Preserve and enhance the quality of the promontory (high point of the seminary landscape historically overlooking Lake Washington); preserve and enhance the sequential patterns of the site's design and development on the entry road and along the Perimeter Trail; preserve the character of the three primary spatially articulated areas: the flattened seminary area, the undulating great lawn and the steep

forest slopes.

3. Land Use: Preserve, enhance and interpret the history of the site beginning with Native American use.
4. Circulation: Preserve the entry drive's alignment as the primary access to the property and preserve the paths and trails; and facilitate parking with sensitivity to historic character of landscape.
5. Topography: Preserve the topographic patterns and edges of the main seminary area using the perimeter trail as the outer boundary, and great lawn area.
6. Vegetation: Preserve and enhance contributing informal and formal vegetation patterns, including but not limited to the orchard area, Nun's Garden and Crucifix area; remove non-contributing vegetation patterns at specific locations; and preserve and enhance natural vegetation patterns;
7. Buildings and Structures: Preserve and enhance contributing buildings and structures: the main Seminary Building, the gymnasium, the water tower and the grotto; mitigate negative impacts of non-contributing buildings and structures on cultural landscape by screening.
8. Views and Vistas: Preserve and enhance views from the entry drive sequence and the main Seminary Building; potentially restore specific framed views from the main Seminary Building, the grotto and crucifix/gravesite areas.
9. Small Scale Features: Preserve and enhance remaining historic small scale features; replace non-contributing small scale features with compatible or neutral designs.
10. Archaeological Sites: Research, preserve and interpret archeological sites.

Recreation Opportunities – Improved Beach Area

1. Improved beach area has rustic services only;
 - If current vault toilet must be closed due to sanitary reasons, consider replacing it with a small environmentally friendly facility.
 - Trail access only; Seminary Trail wide enough and stable enough to accommodate administrative vehicles access
 - Vegetation management actions to protect natural processes
 - No motorized craft allowed to moor to trees at the beach or land at the beach
 - Area 300 feet from the beach marked as 7 mph zone
 - Boats allowed to anchor out, away from shore
 - Water trail site: day use, only non-motorized craft on the beach
2. Remove hazard trees at beach area when present.
3. If hillside movement covers beach, keep restoration to the minimum for beach access and public safety.

Recreation Opportunities – Gymnasium

Continue practices that allow gym rental for a variety of recreation and non-recreation uses by reservation.

1. The park manager and the gym operator should work together in scheduling use of the gymnasium to balance impacts on the park:
 - a. Limit non-recreational uses of the gym in order to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation at the park.
 - b. Retain majority of the gym time for athletic recreation; provide time for scheduling special events in advance.
2. Pursue opportunities for supervised 'open gym' or 'drop in time' use of the gym, provided a funding source is available.
3. Any patrons of a Seminary Building tenant will pay no less than other public users for use of the facility.
4. A gymnasium, as a community recreation facility, is primarily a local government responsibility; the majority of the financial burden should be borne by local government. State Parks and the gymnasium operator should aggressively seek additional funding from local governments and other partners to diminish the state subsidy of the operation.

Recreation Opportunities - Pool

Continue practices that allow for public use and pool rental for a variety of uses at a variety of

times.

1. The park manager and the pool operator should work together in scheduling use of the pool to balance impacts on the park.
2. Retain majority of the pool time for public use for a reasonable use fee; provide time for scheduling special events in advance.
3. Any patrons of a Seminary Building tenant will pay no less than other public users for use of the facility.
4. A swimming pool, as a community recreation facility, is primarily a local government responsibility; the majority of the financial burden should be borne by local government. State Parks and the pool operator should aggressively seek additional funding from local governments and other partners to diminish the state subsidy of the pool operation.

Recreation Opportunities – Trails

1. Commission policy identifies that trails are open to cycling only if so identified. Trails currently open to cycling are: Arrowhead, Entrance, Juanita, Perimeter, Plateau, Seminary, Volunteer, and Watertower; these trails should continue to be available to cycling.
2. The Perimeter Trail and other appropriate trails shall be considered for improvements to make them ADA-accessible.
3. There is an extensive network of user-built trails in the south part of the park and through the forested areas of the Bastyr campus. The Saint Edward State Park trail network needs to be evaluated, inventoried, named, and signed. Some segments may need to be closed, re-designed or rerouted to protect resources and meet modern standards.
4. There are a number of unofficial "spur" trails to the North Trail and South Ridge Trail from adjoining properties in Holmes Point, Arrowhead Point and McDonald Highlands; they should be closed.
5. New joint-use trails should be considered as follows; provided a feasible, low environmental impact route can be found and permits obtained:
 - a moderately technical bicycle-oriented trail within the triangle defined by the Arrowhead, Juanita and Volunteer trails;
 - an additional short out-and-back loop, possibly to a view point on park property, on that portion of the park south of Holmes Point Drive; and
 - a new perimeter loop in the ravine north of Holmes Point Drive out to the Lake Washington waterfront, connecting with the Seminary Trail.

6. Through agreement with Bastyr and King County's Big Finn Hill Park, jointly manage trails to emphasize long loops and connectivity. This could include consistent standards for signage, joint publication of park and trail maps, and coordinated maintenance.
7. The public will be included in determining specific trail improvements and segment closures in an open planning process.
8. Increase support for maintenance and trail improvements by volunteers.
9. Provide benches and interpretive signs where appropriate along the trails.
10. Evaluate additional access points from public rights of way. Where appropriate, place signs to designate trail entrances.
11. Create a trail management plan.
12. If erosion threatens the Beach Trail, move the trail inland.

Natural Resources

1. Control invasive non-native plant species such as ivy and holly. Coordinate as needed with the managers of King County Big Finn Hill Park along the parks' common boundaries.
2. The existing tree canopy should be preserved. In general tree removal should be limited to removing wind throw or danger trees, cutting as necessary to implement a forest management plan that guides the forest towards and enhances old growth characteristics and increases biodiversity or implementation of other policies in this plan.
3. Improve, maintain or relocate facilities, including trails, as needed to protect drainage corridors and wetlands and minimize erosion and other adverse impacts on natural resources.
4. Work with King County, the City of Kenmore and other agencies to assess the impacts of surface water runoff from urban development on the park and secure mitigation funding appropriate to the sources of the problems.
5. Use best management practices to preserve and enhance natural shoreline processes as well as prevent and treat shoreline erosion
6. Prepare a comprehensive plant and animal inventory. Create a forest management plan that enhances old growth characteristics with time and increases biodiversity and includes protecting and enhancing wildlife, forest health, and protecting steep slopes from erosion and landslides.
7. Determine the current condition of natural resources

- a. assess the quality of the biodiversity with the park;
 - b. prepare an inventory and baseline study of plant and animal species and communities;
 - c. develop a healthy habitat and enhancement plan and program;
 - d. monitor biodiversity changes and improvements;
 - e. understand the connectivity of this natural habitat with the watershed and larger;
 - f. maintain, improve or re-locate park recreation uses to minimize impacts; and
 - g. develop best management practices as guidelines for natural resources management.
8. Explore options to retain and improve aquatic habitat along the Lake Washington shoreline.
 9. Work with landowners, the City of Kenmore and King County to retain maximum forest cover on the adjacent undeveloped properties.

Shoreline Protection

If erosion control mechanisms become necessary, they shall employ soft bank, environmentally conservative, management techniques.

Any such actions shall be consistent with preserving and restoring the shallow near shore salmonid habitat.

Special Event Alcohol Sales and Alcohol Brought in by Visitors

Alcohol allowed only in designated areas (per current policy and WAC)

- At picnic tables
- At kitchen shelters
- At other designated areas
- Only in < 2 gallon containers

Allow alcohol sales only when consistent with all applicable park, local and state regulations, i.e. sales typically require a banquet permit.

Staff Housing

1. On-site housing for the Park Manager and other staff in the Seminary Building is a significant factor in the high level of security and maintenance services currently provided to Saint Edward State Park. On-site housing should be continued in the park.
2. Change in use or conditions of the Seminary Building will not preclude continued use of the building for on-site staff housing, unless on-site housing for park staff is available prior to any change in use of the building. Replacement housing for staff displaced from the Seminary Building may be the responsibility of a building tenant.
3. If changed use of the building or other changes in use in the park require increased

park staffing levels, additional staff housing may be needed.

4. Siting for staff housing should attempt to make the least impact on the existing park while improving living conditions for staff and policing of the main entry or entries to the park. Response time to all areas of the park should be considered in locating housing.

Governance

1. Convene a standing advisory committee to provide advice to the manager of Saint Edward State Park. The Advisory Committee will assist State Parks in preparing a charter to the Director describing proposed duties and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee.
2. The Director will appoint participants to represent the broad array of statewide public interests regarding Saint Edward State Park as a state park.

General

1. Any change in the status of the Seminary Building would be a major change in the character of Saint Edward State Park; the impact on other uses of the park and the quietude appreciated by park users should be critically evaluated.
2. Increased park use warrants additional staff.
3. The park and its staff should encourage community support and involvement in the preservation of the park.
4. Promptly remove building waste materials.
5. Compost organic materials wastes.
6. Increase interpretation and tours.
7. Seek conservation easements with adjoining landowners to maintain the integrity of the forest and slopes.
8. All signing shall comply with agency sign guidance.

SECTION 5: 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.

APPENDIX LISTING

Appendix A: Land Class System

Appendix B: Project Planning Principles

Appendix C: Resource Inventories

Rare Plant Survey: **AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY**

Cultural Landscape Inventory: **AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY**

APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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

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

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

Recreation Areas

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Resource Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Areas**

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

			subterranean, or part of the marine environment.			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Forest Areas**

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

					permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Area Preserves**

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

APPENDIX B: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

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

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