

# Lake Sammamish State Park Area Management Plan

Approved June 2004



## 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 the Lake Sammamish State Park Area who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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**LAKE SAMMAMISH STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN  
CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION**

The signatures below certify the adoption of this plan by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the Lake Sammamish State Park Area.

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## PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state, with “a commitment to stewardship that transmits high quality park assets to future generations” (Agency Core Value, 2000). Growth in the state’s population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation have dramatically increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities in parks under agency management. Simultaneously, the agency recognizes that as parks become surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to preserve natural and cultural resources within these parks will increase in importance.

The duality of the agency’s role as both recreation provider and resource protector has led to differences among park stakeholders regarding park management. Simply put, it is the agency’s goal to identify appropriate recreational experiences that meet the needs of the public while protecting natural and cultural resources for future generations. Insightful planning, which includes careful analysis of available resource information and encourages participation by park stakeholders, provides the most effective means of identifying appropriate recreational experiences in a given park.

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

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

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

The CAMP Project classifies park lands and prepares park management plans through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and an issue-based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify specific issues facing the park and develop management approaches designed to resolve these issues during a series of public planning workshops. The classification of lands, when combined with management prescriptions, provides an effective means of using staff and public concerns to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park.

## SUMMARY

Lake Sammamish, Bridle Trails, Squak Mountain, and Olallie state parks provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving varied natural and cultural resources. Management planning for the parks began in June 2000, with an assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the Area manager and rangers from all four Area parks, as well as staff representatives from Puget Sound Region, Resources Development Planning Program, and Operations Resource Stewardship Program. The planning team compiled a list of major park issues and assembled existing park data. To obtain public input, two workshops were held in Issaquah in July 2000. This input was then used to develop options for land classifications, long-term boundaries, and to identify resource management issues facing the Lake Sammamish State Park Area. A third public workshop was held in May 2001 to gather input on the range of options. Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. At its December 13, 2001 meeting in Seattle, the Commission approved the staff-recommended land classifications for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area.

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

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

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

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

**Table 1: Summary of Lake Sammamish State Park Area Management Issues**

Lake Sammamish State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of natural plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Stream/riparian area management – Issaquah Creek, Laughing Jacobs Creek, Tibbitts Creek</li> <li>• Protection of water quality – Lake Sammamish</li> <li>• Control of nuisance wildlife – Canada Geese</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential impacts from regional sewer line on park natural resources</li> <li>• Protection of wetlands</li> <li>• Property acquisition/long-term boundary</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of historic properties – Dairy farm cultural landscapes/structure remnants</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural/cultural resource interpretation/environmental education</li> <li>• Desired recreational experiences/allowed recreational uses and developments/noise</li> <li>• Role of park in relation to other regional parks – King County Park System, City of Issaquah Parks and Recreation</li> <li>• Coordination with King County East Lake Sammamish Trail and other regional trails</li> <li>• Recreational facilities reconfiguration/visitor use management - Boat launch</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development - Sports fields</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Conversion of New Beach area to a reservation group site and construction of picnic shelter</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development - Marine facilities</li> <li>• Protection of ornamental vegetation/landscaping</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development/renovation - Camping</li> <li>• Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing</li> <li>• Visitor safety and law enforcement</li> <li>• Park fees</li> <li>• Commercial use of park lands</li> </ul>
Bridle Trails State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of natural plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Property acquisition/surplus</li> <li>• Trespass of neighboring landowners</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of cultural resources</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail use, development, maintenance, and signing</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development/renovation - Main arena area</li> <li>• Relationship with Lake Washington Saddle Club</li> <li>• Commercial use of park lands</li> <li>• Natural/Cultural resource interpretation/environmental education</li> </ul>

Squak Mountain State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of natural plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Property acquisition</li> <li>• Relationship with King County – Communications facility</li> <li>• Trespass onto park property</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship with Squak/Cougar/Tiger Mountains Interagency Committee</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of cultural resources</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing</li> <li>• Use and maintenance of summit roadway</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Primitive camping</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Practice ring</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Sanitary facilities</li> <li>• Natural/Cultural resource interpretation/environmental education</li> <li>• Staff housing and administrative/maintenance facilities</li> <li>• Enforcement of park rules</li> </ul>
Olallie State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation of potential impacts of gravel mining activities on park resources</li> <li>• Relationship with hydropower plant operators</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of cultural resources</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship of park to operation of John Wayne Pioneer Trail.</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development - Restrooms</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Trailheads for Iron Horse, Mt. Washington, and Deception Crags</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Camping opportunities</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – Picnic shelter</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – River access areas</li> <li>• Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing</li> <li>• Administrative facilities development – Maintenance shop</li> <li>• Roadway resurfacing</li> </ul>



# SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE SAMMAMISH STATE PARK AREA

## LAKE SAMMAMISH STATE PARK

**Location:** Lake Sammamish State Park is located at the southern tip of Lake Sammamish and immediately north and west of the City of Issaquah, King County. See [Figure 1](#): Lake Sammamish State Park Area Vicinity Map.

**Acreeage:** 511.7 acres with 6,858 feet of waterfront on Lake Sammamish.

**Acquired:** The park was acquired in nine parcels, between May 1950 and August 1968, for \$1,271,851 and a DNR Trust Land acquisition in 1990.

**Historical Background:** This particular area was the gathering place for different Indian tribes. They held their potlatch on the south end of the lake, played games, gathered berries, hunted and fished for winter use. The word "Sammamish" comes from the Indian "Samena" meaning "hunter."

Much of the property was once used to grow hops. However, when that crop failed, the farmers converted to dairy farming.

**Site Description:** Park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared for the park. Appendix C: Listing of Lake Sammamish State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information includes references and locations where these documents are stored.

**Facilities:** There is no overnight camping in the park, except for the youth-group camping area in the Hans Jensen section of the park. This area has a capacity for 200 overnight campers and a maximum of 40 cars. There are 36 picnic tables, 12 stoves, a covered picnic shelter, and 4 vault toilets. No sites are designated.

The day use area is authorized 475 picnic tables, 80 barbecue grills on stands, 4 kitchen shelters, and 6 comfort stations. A trailer dump station is located in the day use area. There are 761 feet of swimming beach and two bathhouses, each with dressing rooms and one with showers. The bathhouses include a concession service. The play equipment area includes two play structures. The sports field is popular with softball and soccer enthusiasts. The Commission has an agreement with the Issaquah Soccer Club to operate, develop, and maintain 13 soccer fields. This agreement expires April 15, 2005.

The boat launch area is located near the Hans Jensen area. It has two 60 x 4 feet and four 40 x 4 feet finger docks spaced among nine 12 x 30 feet launch ramps. There are approximately 250 parking slots for car/boat trailer combinations and a comfort station.

**Of Special Interest:** The park includes diverse natural wetlands, a large blue heron rookery, and the salmon-bearing Issaquah Creek, Tibbetts Creek, and Laughing Jacobs Creek.

**Activities:** Swimming, water-skiing, picnicking, fishing, boating, and bird watching.

### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	459	1,167,987	1,168,446
1996	1,737	1,282,353	1,284,090
1997	5,176	1,461,053	1,466,229
1998	5,403	1,457,604	1,463,007
1999	7,495	1,331,532	1,339,027

**Interpretation:** Interpretive kiosk explaining stream enhancement and salmon life cycle. Wetlands interpretive signs installed at Hans Jensen Youth Group Camp.

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 5	12.00
	Ranger 3	12.00
	Ranger 2	12.00
	Ranger 1	12.00
	Construction and Maintenance Project Specialist 1	12.00
	Park Aide (6)	17.50
	Senior Park Aide	12.00

**BRIDLE TRAILS STATE PARK**

**Location:** Bridle Trails State Park is located three miles northeast of Bellevue in King County. See [Figure 1](#): Lake Sammamish State Park Area Vicinity Map.

**Acreage:** 481.52 acres.

**Acquired:** In 1962, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission entered into a 20-year contract to purchase the property from the Department of Natural Resources through the Trust Lands Agreement for a total of \$2,976,010.

**Historical Background:** The park was originally a section of school trust land. Prior to 1930, several parcels around its perimeter were sold creating the present irregular boundary. In 1932, several local citizens persuaded the Commissioner of Public Lands to dedicate 280 acres as Bridle Trails State Park. The remaining school land was added in 1933 for a total 481.52 acres.

**Facilities:** 30 tables, 2 stoves, 12 hose bibs, 3 drinking fountains, 4 barbecue stoves, 1 comfort station, large arena, paddock and warm-up ring, warm-up jump area, food service building (used during horse shows only), grandstand and judges stand, park shop, large storage building, 28 miles of multi-use trails, and 900 feet of road.

**Of Special Interest:** The park provides well-maintained trails for horseback riding in a forest environment.

**Activities:** Horseback riding, horse shows, picnicking, jogging, bird watching, and walking.

**Attendance:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
1995	129,000
1996	129,200
1997	130,950
1998	123,650
1999	135,850

**Interpretation:** None

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 2	12.00
	Park Aide	4.00

## SQUAK MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

**Location:** Squak Mountain State Park is located in King County, adjacent to the south boundary of the city of Issaquah, between State Route 900 and Issaquah-Hobart Road. See [Figure 1](#): Lake Sammamish State Park Area Vicinity Map.

**Acreage:** 1,545 acres.

**Acquired:** 590 acres were donated by the Bullitt family to the Commission in June 1972, and 23 acres were acquired from NARCO for \$69,000 in 1984. In 1994, 10 acres were acquired from the Bullitts; approximately 292 acres were acquired through the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program and the DNR Trust Land Purchase Program; and Mrs. Dale Barron donated an approximate 10-acre parcel to the park. Section 9 acquisition, 620 acres, was completed in 1995 with a purchase from the Trust for Public Land.

**Historical Background:** Squak was an early Anglicization of the Indian word "Squiowk." Some heard the word spoken as "Isquow," which led to the name Issaquah. Meaning of the word has never been determined. The 600 acres of Bullitt-donated land stipulates that it remain in its natural state with no development and open to hiking only.

**Facilities:** Trails. The park is open to pedestrian traffic only with some trails open for equestrians. Trailhead with 32 parking spaces. Facilities include a prefabricated vault restroom, bulletin board and an ADA accessible horse-loading ramp with hitching posts, five picnic tables, and an interpretive trail.

**Of Special Interest:** Hiking trails provide beautiful views of the sweeping Issaquah Valley. Old mining roads are also evident.

**Activities:** Hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.

### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
1997	6,671
1998	44,002
1999	76,493

**Interpretation:** Signed interpretive trail.

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 1	12.00

## OLALLIE STATE PARK

**Location:** Olallie State Park is located six miles southeast of North Bend, on Interstate 90, in King County. See [Figure 1](#): Lake Sammamish State Park Area Vicinity Map.

**Acreage:** 539.1 acres with 21,588 feet of freshwater shoreline on the south fork of the Snoqualmie River.

**Acquired:** The park was acquired in four parcels; the first in 1950 and the last in 1991, for a total of \$336,359.75.

**Historical Background:** In June 1976, the Highways Department made available to the Commission a piece of property that united a number of Commission holdings in the area. This became Olallie, which is the Chinook word for berry. The area abounds in huckleberries. Olallie includes Garcia Recreation Area, Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road Heritage Area, and Twin Falls Natural Area.

**Facilities:** A hydroelectric power plant and weir is located at Weeks Falls, with parking, viewpoints to the river and falls, and approximately ½ mile interpretive trail and 2 vault toilets. Parking areas have been established at both ends of the Twin Falls Trail. Each parking area has CXT vault toilets. The park has a residence and 2 storage buildings. A second hydroelectric power plant is underground near Twin Falls.

**Activities:** Hiking, fishing, bicycling, picnicking, and rock climbing.

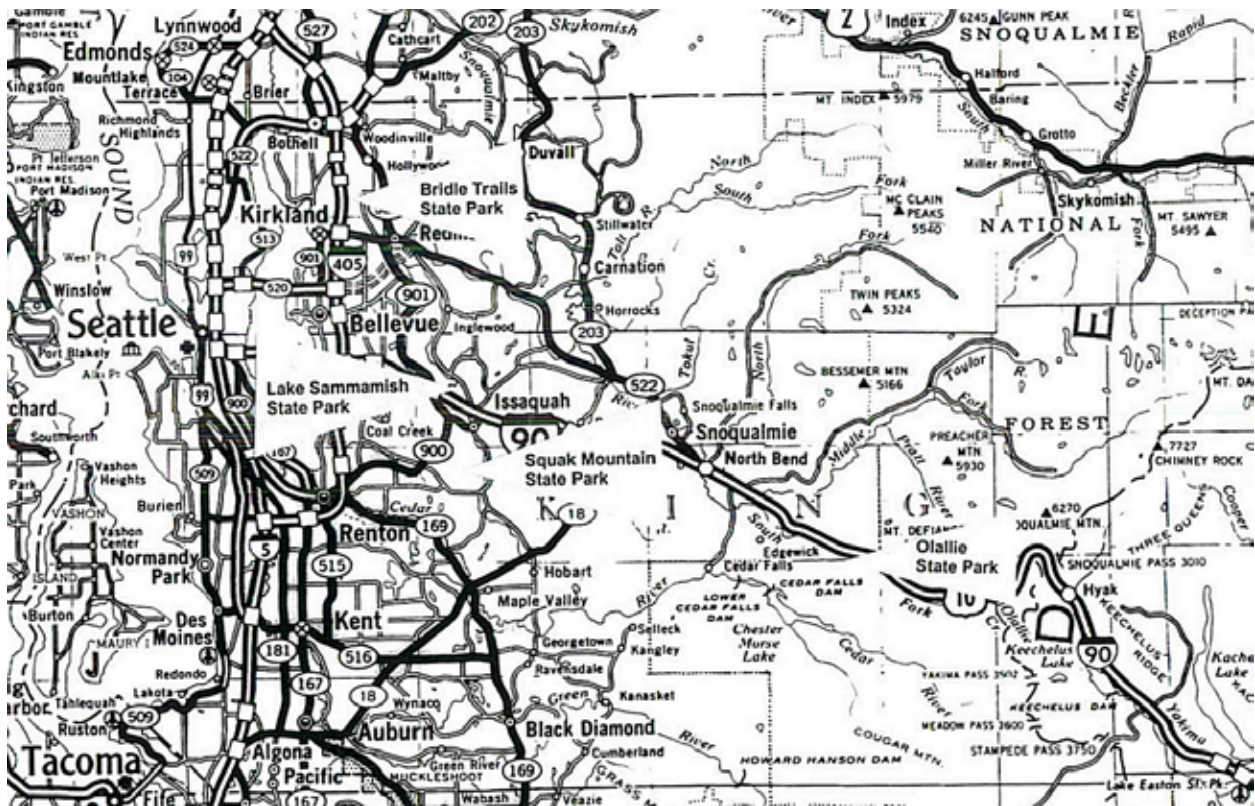
**Attendance:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
1996	110,218
1997	109,170
1998	178,653
1999	217,928

**Interpretation:** Signing describing the hydropower development, fish travel, and remnants of an early wagon road.

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 1	12.00

Figure 1. Lake Sammamish State Park Area Vicinity Map



## **SECTION 2: LAKE SAMMAMISH STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM**

This section provides a brief overview of the policies and procedures used during the Lake Sammamish State Park Area CAMP process, including the identification of issues and development of a land classification matrix. Approaches to addressing the issues are outlined in Section 3.

### **2.1 Legal and Policy Direction**

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

#### **2.1.1 Park Mission and Management Objectives**

The Lake Sammamish State Park Area is truly an oasis surrounded by suburban, urban, and industrial development. The Area offers an array of resources, from soccer fields and salmon-bearing streams to horse trails and heron rookeries. Over a million people visit the Area each year to engage in a variety of active and passive recreational pursuits. It is the Lake Sammamish State Park Area's mission to nurture those critical landscapes and facilities that form the basis for the Area's attraction. A list of general park management objectives for Lake Sammamish State Park Area is presented in [Table 2](#).

#### **2.1.2 Lake Sammamish State Park's Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary**

Figures [2](#), [3](#), and [4](#) show land classifications and the long-term boundaries the Commission adopted on December 13, 2001 for Lake Sammamish, Bridle Trails, and Squak Mountain state parks. The adopted land classifications provide policy guidance for appropriate use and development intensities in specific areas of a park. Adopted classifications also represent the park's desired long-term boundary, i.e., properties either desired for acquisition or surplus to park needs. Olallie State Park and the Mt. Washington addition to Iron Horse State Park form a single contiguous area of approximately 2,000 acres. Consequently, classification of Olallie State Park was deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at some later date. Specific rationales and more detailed discussion of the parks' classifications and long-term boundaries are included in Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches. Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of Lake Sammamish State Park can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item E-3 – Lake Sammamish State Park, Bridle Trails, and Squak Mountain State Parks – Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary – King County – Requested Action and the official Commission minutes for this item (December 13, 2001).

#### **2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area**

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



## 2.2 Lake Sammamish State Park Area Management Planning Process

Management planning for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area began in June 2000 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of staff representatives from all four Area parks, the Assistant Puget Sound Region Manager for Programs and Services, the Assistant Northwest Region Manager for Resource Stewardship, the Resources Development Division Regional Planner, a Resources Development Division Policy Planner, the agency's Enterprise Coordinator, and the Interagency Coordinator for the "Issaquah Alps" and Upper Snoqualmie River Valley Interagency Committee.

The process continued with initial gathering of planning information. The planning team compiled a list of the major park issues, conducted extensive site tours, assembled existing resource data and county planning information, and prepared base maps for all four of the Area's parks.

On July 18 and 19, 2000, the planning team held two public workshops in Issaquah: the first concentrating mainly on Lake Sammamish State Park and the second concentrating on Bridle Trails, Squak Mountain, and Olallie state parks. The purpose of these workshops was to provide participants a general overview of CAMP and to hear what issues they felt the agency should address through the planning process. Approximately ten people attended the first workshop and just over 20 people attended the second workshop.

Following a hiatus over the winter of 2000/2001, the core planning team met for several one-day planning meetings to develop options for land classifications, long-term boundaries, and other management issues facing the Lake Sammamish State Park Area.<sup>1</sup> The options were developed in direct response to issues generated collectively by park staff and participants in the first public workshops and emphasized either natural and cultural resources protection or recreational use and development<sup>2</sup>.

Following an executive briefing and an approval to proceed, the core planning team held a third public workshop on May 2, 2001. The purpose of this workshop was to present the planning options and get input from participants as to whether the range of options seemed appropriate, which options they liked or disliked, and most importantly, *why*. Attendance at this workshop included approximately 30 participants. The planning options along with comments received at the May workshop were also presented in the form a report to the Commission at its June 14, 2001 meeting in Stevenson.

Drawing on the input from the public workshops, staff then prepared a set of preliminary recommendations for land classification, long-term boundary, and resolution of other management issues for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area. This information was presented at a fourth and final public workshop held on August 14, 2001 in Issaquah. Approximately 45 persons participated in this workshop. Following the August public workshop, the planning team continued to meet with interested parties incorporate all public input and correspondence into the final staff recommendations.

The Lake Sammamish State Park Area CAMP planning team attempted in good faith to contact and notify all parties that might have a stake in the planning process. To begin the notification process, park staff developed an extensive mailing list of over 50 prospective stakeholders. The planning team sent public workshop invitations to all on the mailing list, placed notices in the "community calendar" sections, and purchased advertising space in local newspapers. At each public workshop, attendees were asked to sign in and be placed on the project mailing list to receive future notices of workshops and other planning information. The project mailing list of meeting attendees and other stakeholder organizations included over 180 contacts. Additionally, all owners of properties potentially included in park long-term boundaries or adjacent to potential park property disposals have been identified through County Assessor's records and were sent notices of these possible Commission actions.

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<sup>1</sup>Land classifications and a long-term boundary for Olallie State Park were not developed as part of this planning process. Olallie State Park and the Mt. Washington addition to Iron Horse State Park form a single contiguous area of approximately 2,000 acres. Consequently, classification of Olallie State Park will be deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at some later date.

<sup>2</sup>The planning options for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area were divided into Cultural Landscape/Open Space Protection Emphasis and Recreational Use and Development Emphasis.

Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. At its December 13, 2001 meeting in Seattle, the Commission approved the staff-recommended land classifications for the Lake Sammamish State Park Area.

After Commission approval of the land classification portion of the plan, staff began development of the issues management portion of the plan. The plan is designed to capture key resource management issues in the park and to develop activities to address these issues. The plan has undergone a detailed review and sign-off process prior to being accepted by the Director. In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will work together to solicit stakeholder review of the plan and identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep the plan viable and up to date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.



**Table 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Area Management Objectives**

**Natural Resources**

- ◆ Identify, protect, monitor, and interpret key natural resources of the parks, including sensitive plant and animal species associated with coniferous forest and wetland communities, and the ecological functions they perform.
- ◆ Identify, monitor, protect, and interpret natural geologic and hydrologic systems associated with the parks' streams and wetlands, and the ecological and societal functions they perform.

**Cultural Resources**

- ◆ Identify, protect, monitor, and interpret significant cultural features of the parks, including historic agricultural landscapes.

**Recreational Resources**

- ◆ Provide an array of compatible, quality recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the parks' natural and cultural resources.

**Interpretation and Environmental Education**

- ◆ Combine the skills and resources of agency staff with other organizations and individuals to develop and maintain environmental education and interpretive facilities and programs.
- ◆ Use interpretation and visitor education as essential approaches to managing visitor impacts on the parks' natural and cultural resources.

**Community Function**

- ◆ Recognize the social and economic importance of the park to the area.
- ◆ Actively solicit citizen participation in park planning efforts.
- ◆ Participate in other regional and community planning efforts as advocates for the park, its resources, and its visitors.

**Concessions and Park Enterprise**

- ◆ Provide park visitor services through public/private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are clearly compatible with other park management objectives.
- ◆ Allow for revenue generating, non-recreational uses of park lands only if proposed uses provide a demonstrable, broader public benefit and do not compromise the agency's ability to meet other park management objectives.

**Long-Term 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.

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

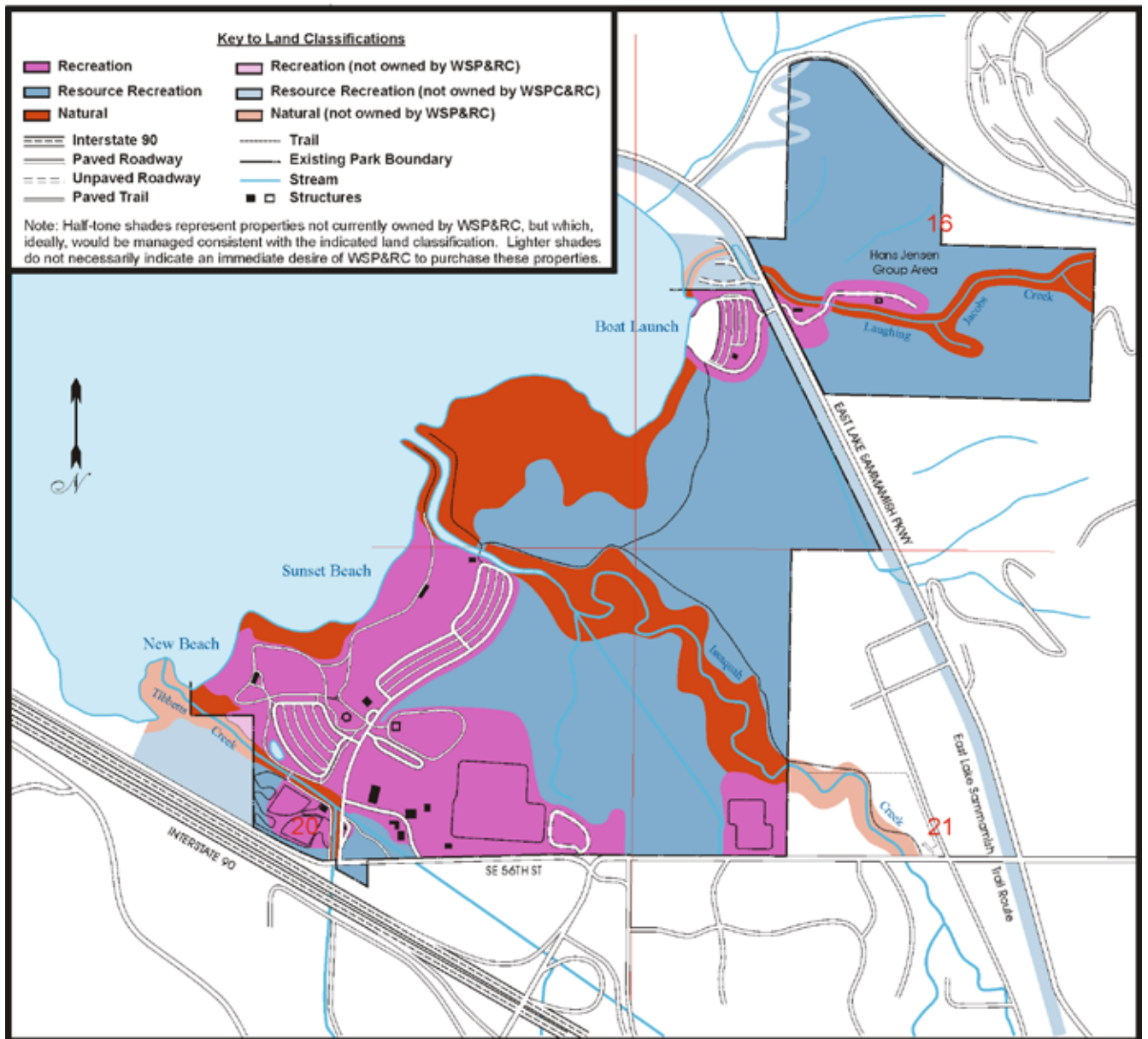


Figure 3: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

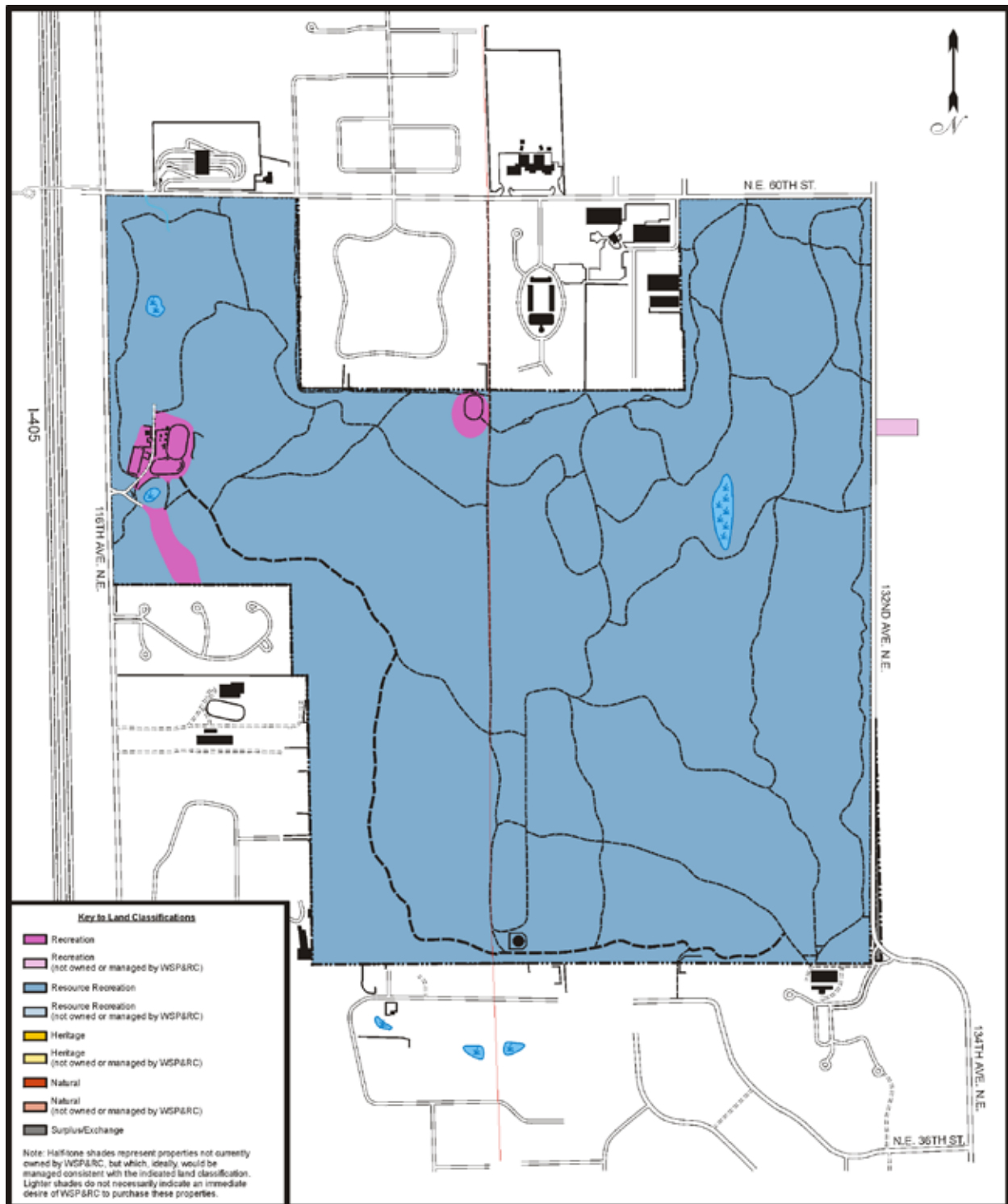
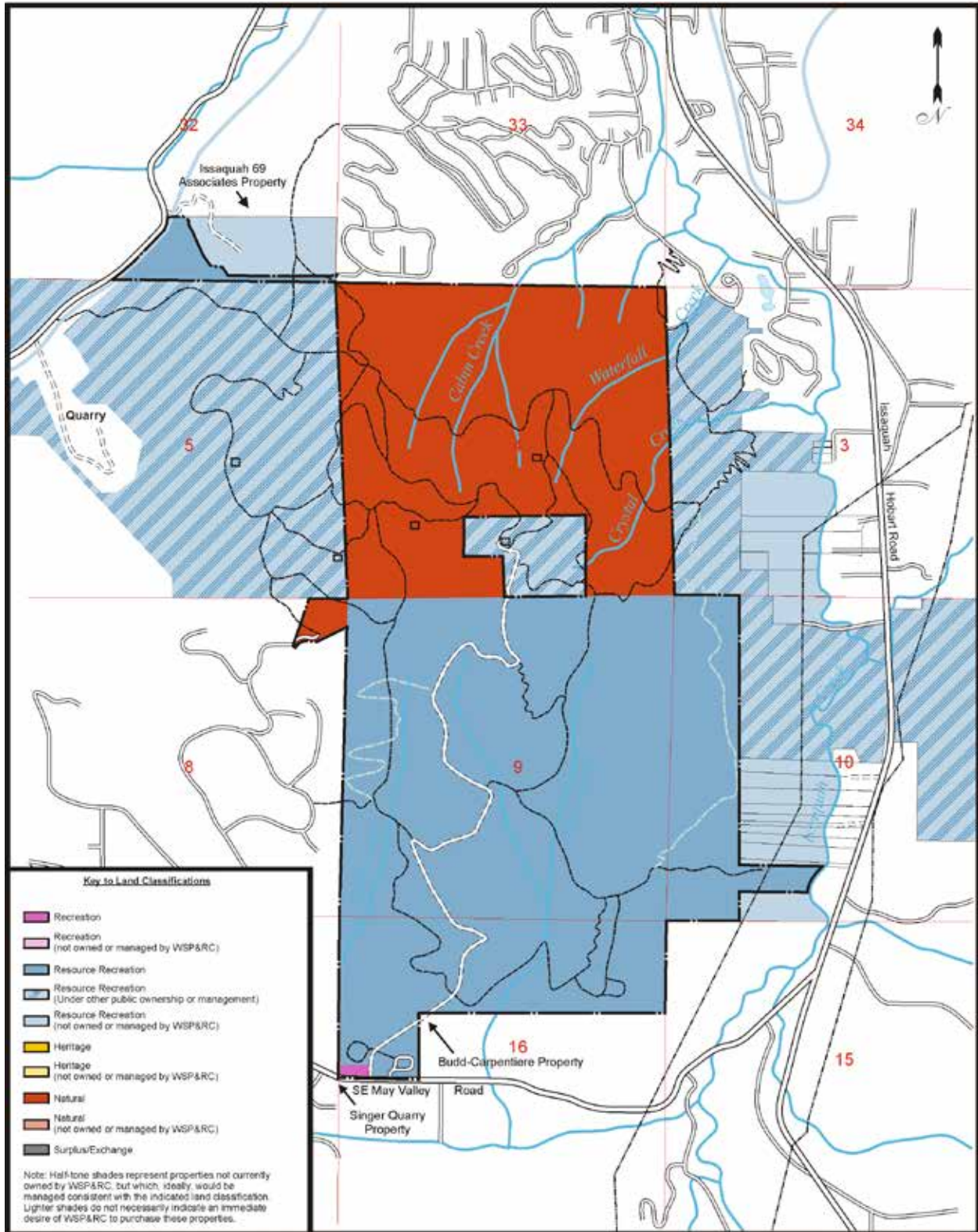


Figure 4: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



### SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

While individual parks may have significantly different resources and resource management issues, all park managers share the same essential dilemma – how to effectively manage increasing demand for recreational opportunities that may, in part, impact sensitive natural and cultural resources. And how much recreational use can resources sustain without compromising their value to the recreating public? The answer to this question is usually both subjective and technical. For this reason, the “best” resource management decisions incorporate both public sentiment and sound scientific information and principles.

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

Policy direction responds to issues by setting new or emphasizing existing rules that regulate public use and/or guide future management activities. Policy direction can be conveyed through agency-wide or park-level policy statements and/or through land classification decisions. Examples of policy direction include limiting park development to the existing developed footprint to protect the desired recreational experience and classifying an area of a park as a Natural Area to protect sensitive wetlands.

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

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

The following 12 tables (Tables 3 through 14) summarize key resource issues and management approaches for the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of Lake Sammamish, Bridle Trails, Squak Mountain, and Olallie state parks. 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. As a result, some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. It should also be noted that in each table, under the heading of policy direction, the policies listed include only those most applicable or specific to a particular issue. Other more general policy direction can be referenced in Appendix D: Detailed Park Policy Direction and Legal Responsibilities. The Glossary in Appendix F provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.



**Table 3: Lake Sammamish Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Lake Sammamish State Park is classified as a combination of Natural, Resource Recreation, and Recreation Areas. To emphasize the management of the park for natural resource conservation and public open space/greenbelt functions, the majority of undeveloped lands are classified as Resource Recreation and Natural Areas. In general, streams, riparian areas, and undeveloped shorelines are classified as Natural Areas. Recreational use and development in these areas are limited to low-intensity only (e.g., bank fishing, pedestrian trails, and interpretive displays). Former agricultural fields and emergent wetlands are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. Recreational use and development of these areas is limited to low and medium-intensity levels only (e.g., primitive sanitary facilities, shared use trails). The Natural and Resource Recreation classifications provide high and moderate degrees of protection, respectively, for native plant and animal communities. Existing high-intensity park developments are classified as Recreation Areas. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to the protection of natural plant and animal communities, including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties, directs management of timber and other ecological resources, Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal, Policy 65-63-2 Flora Management, RCW 17.15 Integrated Pest Management, IPM Operations Directive 99-3, RCW 17.10 Noxious Weeds - Control Boards, and WAC 16-750 Noxious Weed List.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, and solicit cooperation from the Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), King County Noxious Weed Control Board, The Nature Conservancy, Washington Native Plant Society, Audubon Society, and other interested individuals and organizations to develop an ongoing, cooperative natural resource management program. The primary purpose of this program should be to develop and implement management policies, prescriptions, and monitoring protocols for the protection of native plant and animal species/communities, as appropriate. Specific issues to consider include: <b>1)</b> Removing non-native plant species from undeveloped areas and rehabilitating natural plant communities. <b>2)</b> Considering “restoration” of some developed landscapes. <b>3)</b> Introducing vegetative screening between the heron rookery and the existing trail between boat launch and Sunset Beach. <b>4)</b> Commissioning an impact study to determine potential negative effects of recreational activities on heron nesting activity, and explore interpretive opportunities and/or addition protective measures as indicated by the study. <b>5)</b> Initiating a heron rookery monitoring system to ensure long-term protection goals are met.</p>

**Table 3: Lake Sammamish Natural Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Stream/riparian area management – Issaquah Creek, Laughing Jacobs Creek, Tibbitts Creek</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Most of the streams, riparian areas, and undeveloped shorelines in the park (except roadway crossings) are classified as Natural Areas, which limits recreational use and development to low-intensity only (e.g., bank fishing, pedestrian trails, and interpretive displays). Classification in this manner provides a high degree of protection for riparian areas. See <a href="#">Figure 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Streams and riparian areas should be managed for natural function as much as possible. Streams should be allowed to meander, flood, and form new routes, except where developed facilities may be threatened.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Environmental Program and Resource Stewardship staff and actively solicit technical expertise and cooperation of WDFW, Washington Department of Ecology, King County, and other interested organizations and individuals to formulate and implement management policies, prescriptions, and monitoring protocols designed to restore and enhance the ecological conditions of wetlands, streams, and riparian areas. Issues for specific water bodies include:</p> <p><i>Issaquah Creek</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remove non-native vegetation and rehabilitate riparian areas with native plants.</li> <li>▪ Discourage use of the points of land at the mouth of Issaquah Creek by power boats and provide recreational marine facilities in a portion of the developed Sunset Beach area.</li> <li>▪ Consider construction of an interpretive trail/boardwalk through Issaquah Creek riparian areas.</li> </ul> <p><i>Laughing Jacobs Creek</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work with King County on any future stream rehabilitation project(s) to maximize fisheries function and monitor effectiveness of flooding control prescriptions.</li> <li>▪ Relocate residence if it is susceptible to flooding.</li> <li>▪ Seek to secure conservation easement or other voluntary agreement from landowners north of the boat launch along creek to ensure its long-term protection.</li> </ul> <p><i>Tibbitts Creek</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to work with Washington State Department of Transportation, King County, City of Issaquah, and private landowners adjacent to Tibbitts Creek in storm water and stream rehabilitation planning and continue to advocate for protection of natural functions of stream and riparian areas.</li> </ul>
<p>Protection of water quality – Lake Sammamish</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Ensure that any new development of park facilities or maintenance of existing facilities does not threaten lake water quality.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to work with King County and the City of Issaquah to effectively manage storm water runoff through the park. In addition, staff should continue to work with WDFW to manage the Canada goose population and its potential effects on water quality (see <a href="#">Control of nuisance wildlife</a>).</p>

**Table 3: Lake Sammamish Natural Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Control of nuisance wildlife – Canada Geese	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Any activities involving control, relocation, or elimination of problem wildlife need to comply with Agency <i>Procedure 65-1 Problem Wildlife Management</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park and region Resource Stewardship staff, in coordination with WDFW and USDA Wildlife Services, has prepared an action plan for addressing Canada geese control, as required by Procedure 65-1 (see Appendix G – Integrated Management Plan for Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>) at Lake Sammamish State Park). This plan outlines a variety of management prescriptions for dealing with populations of non-migratory Canada geese in the park including: establishing vegetative screening or fencing between lawn areas and water, enforcing prohibition on wildlife feeding, egg adding, use of methyl anthranilate, and lethal control. Park staff should monitor the non-migratory Canada goose population, documenting impacts, and implement the action plan, as feasible.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of wetlands	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Streams, riparian areas, and undeveloped shorelines (except roadway crossings) are classified as Natural Areas. Most of the emergent wetlands are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. The Natural Area classification limits recreational use and development to low-intensity only (e.g. bank fishing, pedestrian trails, and interpretive displays), providing a high degree of protection for riparian areas and associated wetlands. The Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., shared use hiking/biking trails) and, therefore, provides a moderate degree of protection for wetlands. See <a href="#">Figure 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> No net loss to the functional value of park wetlands is tolerated as a result of facilities development or day-to-day park operations.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff, in coordination with region and headquarters Environmental and Resource Stewardship staff, should work with the Department of Ecology, WDFW, King County, and other interested agencies to develop a wetlands management plan for the park. This plan should outline long-term wetland conservation and/or enhancement goals (e.g., no net loss approach), and at a minimum include: delineation of all park wetlands, condition assessment, management prescriptions necessary to meet long-term goals, and protocols for on-going monitoring. Prior to completion of the wetland management plan, park staff will ensure that any park maintenance activities do not adversely affect wetland size or function.</p>



**Table 3: Lake Sammamish Natural Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Property acquisition/long-term boundary	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange and preliminary classifications for specific properties are shown in <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director</i>; <i>68-55-1: Land Acquisition</i>; and <i>81-55-1: Appraisal Policy</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship, Planning, and Lands programs staff to prepare a “Park Property Acquisition Plan.” This plan should identify properties that complement park cultural landscapes, increase the amount of undeveloped open space, and protect natural/cultural resources. This plan should prioritize and detail properties desired through trade, donation, fee acquisition (on a willing seller basis), easement, management agreement, or other similar instruments. The plan should allow for the following actions as time and financial resources permit: <b>1)</b> Exchange properties with King County establishing Tibbitts Creek as the boundary between county and State Parks ownership. <b>2)</b> Seek conservation easement, other volunteer management agreement, and/or long-term acquisition of the three parcels north of the boat launch for protection of Laughing Jacobs Creek and to provide a visual/distance buffer between residential areas and the boat launch. <b>3)</b> Recognize King County and City of Issaquah riparian restoration efforts along Issaquah Creek at the courthouse property and seek to coordinate riparian area management practices through formal working agreements. <b>4)</b> Consider potential acquisition of off-site property for overflow boat launch parking.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Listing of properties above, as well as classification of non-parks-owned sites, is for long-range planning purposes only.</p>

**Table 4: Lake Sammamish Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of historic properties – Dairy farm cultural landscapes/ structure remnants</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> No portions of the park have been identified as a Heritage Area. However, the majority of former agricultural fields are classified as Resource Recreation Areas to limit recreational development in these areas to medium intensity levels only. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> <i>Policy 12-98-1 Cultural Resources Management Policy.</i> As part of future facilities planning, ensure that any future park development does not significantly detract from the rural appearance of former agricultural fields.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey the park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options, including interpretive opportunities.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Natural/Cultural resource interpretation/ environmental education</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park interpretive activities should be consistent with <i>RCW 79A.05.335 Environmental interpretation – Authority of Commission, RCW 79A.05.340 Environmental interpretation – Scope of activities, RCW 79A.05.345 Environmental interpretation – Assistance from other organizations, WAC 352-32-010 Definitions, and WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and Parks’ Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit the cooperation of local interpretive, educational, and civic organizations to plan, develop materials, and operate interpretive opportunities in the park.</p> <p><u>Park Staff Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource management program, an Interpretive Master Plan should be prepared, in cooperation with park volunteers. The plan should include designing and constructing a modest interpretive network for the park using interpretive kiosks, signs, and other non-facilities oriented programming (brochures, etc.). The plan should also consider the establishment of a large-scale interpretive center somewhere in the park, in cooperation with other non-governmental organizations, such as the Audubon Society.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Desired recreational experiences/allowed recreational uses and developments/noise</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The existing highly developed areas are classified as Recreation Areas, which limits facilities development to the existing developed footprint (<a href="#">Figure 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>). These areas include the existing developed beach and picnic areas, parking lots, boat launch, portions of the Hans Jensen Youth Camp, soccer fields, and the park administrative area. The majority of the park is classified as Natural and Resource Recreation Areas. The Natural Area classification limits recreational use and development to low-intensity only (e.g. bank fishing, pedestrian trails, and interpretive displays), while the Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., shared use hiking/biking trails). These classifications are designed to maintain use and development intensity at existing levels, striking a balance between providing recreational opportunities and protecting the integrity of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Recreational use policies and facilities developments that result in about the same use intensities as those present in 2001 should be emphasized.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region Resource Stewardship and Programs and Services staff and the Planning Program to investigate ways to provide diverse, quality recreational opportunities, while protecting resources. Specific measures include: <b>1)</b> Seek to concentrate high-intensity activities in highly developed areas (e.g., construct a marine access point in the Sunset Beach area to draw motorized vessel activity away from Issaquah Creek “points”). <b>2)</b> As part of study to assess impacts on heron nesting activities, consider working with King County to establish vessel speed limits in the vicinity of the park. <b>3)</b> Continue to cooperate with King County Marine Patrol to measure and enforce restrictions on vessel noise. <b>4)</b> Continue to allow large-scale special events (e.g., Racin’ and Tastin’) on a case by case basis and conduct post-event evaluation with proponents to determine if any changes are necessary.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Coordination with King County East Lake Sammamish Trail and other regional trails</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Lake Sammamish State Park is classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Natural Areas. Hiking is permitted in all three classifications. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas, conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, and not permitted in Natural Areas. While equestrian use is conditionally permitted in Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas, no equestrian use is currently permitted in the park. See <a href="#">Figure 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Washington State Parks acknowledges the regional significance and the important role the multi-use East Lake Sammamish Trail (ELST) will play in linking a number of regional and statewide trail networks. The agency supports construction of the trail but has specific concerns and preferences related to this project. These include:</p> <p><i>Trail Alignment Through the Park</i>            With the exception of the park boat launch facility, eastern portions of the park presently receive the least use of any area of the park and are seen as providing a passive, low to medium-intensity recreational experience. Consequently, the agency favors the use of the existing railroad corridor for routing of the trail. Should routing of the trail through park property become a necessity for its construction, the agency would strongly favor an alignment that closely follows the existing park boundary to maintain this area of the park for low to medium-intensity recreational use.</p> <p><i>Alignments Crossing Issaquah Creek</i>            Issaquah Creek and its associated riparian areas are classified as Natural Areas. The agency is further recommending significant riparian area restoration projects to provide maximum protection to migratory fish runs. Consequently, a class 1 trail would not be allowed to cross Issaquah Creek within park boundaries.</p> <p><i>Permitted Trail Uses</i>            Currently, equestrian activities are not permitted in the park. Staff is recommending that cycling be permitted on park roadways and the improved trail paralleling SE 56<sup>th</sup> St. only. Should King County wish to allow equestrian use of the ELST, State Parks would strongly advocate that a new trailhead designed for this purpose be constructed somewhere south of the park.</p> <p><i>Trailheads and Use of Park Restrooms and Parking Facilities</i>            Use of existing parking areas in the main park as a secondary pedestrian and cycling trailhead should be permitted. However, the agency will seek to recover costs associated with increases in use levels (particularly the boat launch restroom) attributable to the ELST. Use of the already congested boat launch parking area for ELST trailhead purposes is not recommended. Construction of equestrian-related parking/loading facilities or use of existing park parking areas for equestrian trailhead purposes is not recommended. Linkages from the ELST to the park trail system should be limited to low-intensity pedestrian use only (except the improved trail paralleling SE 56<sup>th</sup> St.).</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with King County regarding development of the East Lake Sammamish Trail and other regional trails. As specific proposals are developed, staff should work with region Resource Stewardship, Environmental Program, and Planning Program staff to evaluate impacts on the park.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recreational facilities reconfiguration/visitor use management – Boat launch</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The boat launch area is classified as a Recreation Area, which allows for high-intensity recreational use and development in the area, including boat launches, docks, and full service sanitary facilities (comfort stations). Surrounding areas are classified as Resource Recreation Areas or Natural Areas, thereby limiting expansion of the boat launch facility. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> In portions of the Sunset Beach Area, boat access should be allowed to provide an alternative parking area for boater’s “guest vehicles” (vehicles without trailers).</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region staff to explore means to charge a fee or create a use policy/regulation for vehicles in boat launch area that would discourage use by vehicles not directly engaged in launching (during peak periods). Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance and Preservation and Planning Program staff, in planning the reconfiguration of the boat launch to improve launching efficiency and reduce direct management burden on park staff. In addition, staff should coordinate with King County to add a traffic signal at entrance to the boat launch and Hans Jensen area. Staff should also work with King County to determine whether boat capacity on the lake has been reached and to establish vessel speed limits around launch area.</p> <p><u>Park Capital Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreational resource/ facility management program, the following capital development projects should be considered for the boat launch area: <b>1)</b> Reconfigure stacking lanes and construct lengthened grounding floats to allow for more efficient launching. <b>2)</b> Establish electronic signing on East Lake Sammamish Parkway to enable staff to alert visitors when launch site is at capacity and direct vehicles to main park. <b>3)</b> Convert one launch lane to express “no tie up” lane. <b>4)</b> Construct hand carried vessel launch in Sunset Beach area.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development – sports fields</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The existing soccer fields and areas directly north are classified as Recreation Areas, allowing for high intensity recreational use and development, including expansion of the existing fields and parking lots. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Continue formal relationship with the Issaquah Soccer Club under agreement signed with this organization.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff and the Issaquah Soccer Club to update the agreement between State Parks and the club as new facilities are formally proposed.</p> <p><u>Capital/Agency Staff/Soccer Club Project:</u> Add one to two additional formal soccer fields north of existing fields to expand capacity. Specific considerations and enhancements to formal soccer fields may include: <b>1)</b> Enhance the capacity of one or two principal fields by improving turf, irrigation, and drainage. <b>2)</b> Formalize ancillary facilities including comfort station, bleachers, landscaping, improved parking, and playground facilities. <b>3)</b> Reconfigure and improve entrance to sport fields parking area from SE. 56<sup>th</sup> Street .</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development – Conversion of New Beach area to a reservation group site and construction of picnic shelter	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The area surrounding New Beach is classified as Recreation Area, allowing for high intensity recreational use and development, including expansion of kitchen shelters. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><i>Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> Park staff should work with region Programs and Services and Planning Program staff to develop a business plan for the park’s group picnic program. This plan should seek to develop a program that is at least fiscally self-sufficient, if not a profit-generating program. Specific considerations of this business plan should include: <b>1)</b> As a first approach, consider expansion of existing shelters (Rotunda, Kitchen Shelter, and Creek Shelter) to better serve the larger group niche and thereby enhance fiscal performance. <b>2)</b> Consider conversion of New Beach area to a reservation group area if Sunset Beach is renovated to provide an attractive alternative to the New Beach area for individual (non-reservation group) park visitors. <b>3)</b> Construct large-scale picnic shelter or several smaller shelters in the New Beach area only if necessary to meet fiscal self-sufficiency goals and only if it can be demonstrated that the new facility(ies) will achieve this goal.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development – Marine facilities	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Sunset Beach area is classified as a Recreation Area, which allows for high-intensity recreational use and development in the area, including boat launches, docks, and full service sanitary facilities (comfort stations). The adjacent shoreline is classified as a Natural Area, thereby limiting development of recreational facilities to the existing footprint. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> As part of the park’s recreational resource/ facility management program, reconfiguring the southern portion of the Sunset Beach swimming area to allow boat access to the main park should be considered. The purpose of this reconfiguration is to help ease vehicle congestion at the boat launch and to provide a new on-shore recreational opportunity for the Lake Sammamish boating public. Specific options include: <b>1)</b> Reconfigure the swim beach to allow for development of piers/mooring floats and beaching area for private boat access (boat access area and swim beaches should be clearly divided with float lines and/or pier/mooring floats and float lines configured in a manner that limits vessel speed to “idle” in near-shore areas). <b>2)</b> Make facility improvements and expand services of existing beach concession to accommodate marine visitors (includes restroom enhancement as necessary). <b>3)</b> Provide car-top/hand-carried boat access. <b>4)</b> Provide an overnight water trail group site (hand-propelled craft only) somewhere in the Sunset Beach area.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of ornamental vegetation/ Landscaping</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Lake Sammamish State Park is classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Natural Areas. Human-made settings are acceptable in Recreation Areas, while native vegetation should be emphasized in Resource Recreation and Natural Areas. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park staff should ensure that all park landscaping activities comply with agency laws and policies related to the protection of natural plant and animal communities, including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties, directs management of timber and other ecological resources, Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal, Policy 65-63-2 Flora Management, RCW 17.15: Integrated Pest Management, and IPM Operations Directive 99-3.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><i>Staff project:</i> Park staff should coordinate with region Resource Stewardship and Planning Program staff to develop a park vegetation management plan emphasizing the following: <b>1)</b> Maintenance of high-quality, drought-tolerant ornamental vegetation and lawns to maximize recreational and aesthetic function. <b>2)</b> Renovation/construction of irrigation infrastructure. <b>3)</b> Planned and budgeted regular maintenance of formal landscapes and ornamental vegetation. <b>4)</b> Additional research/exploration of cost effective/non-toxic lawn maintenance and weed reduction practices.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development/ renovation – Camping</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The park will not provide any formal overnight camping opportunities except youth-oriented camping activities at Hans Jensen area and water trail group campsite for hand-propelled water craft.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff, Resource Stewardship staff, and Planning Program staff, and solicit cooperation from water trail user groups and other interested individuals to determine the feasibility of a water trail group campsite.</p>



**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Lake Sammamish State Park is classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Natural Areas. (See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map). Hiking is permitted in all three classifications. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas, conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, and not permitted in Natural Areas. While equestrian use can be conditionally permitted in Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas, no equestrian use is currently permitted in the park.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use and development must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 72-99-1; WAC 352-16-020 Land Classification System; WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation; and WAC 352-32-075 Use of non-motorized cycles or similar devices.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with trail user groups to organize and supervise volunteer trail projects, propose trail-related planned maintenance and capital projects, and otherwise improve trails as necessary to protect against damage to natural resources.</p> <p><i>Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> As part of the park's recreational resource/facilities management program, park staff should work cooperatively with the Puget Sound Regional Planner and region Resource Stewardship staff to develop a park-wide trail use and development plan. A trail use and development plan should be consistent with adopted land classifications and agency trails policy. In addition, the plan should be coordinated with other planning related to wetlands and protection of heronry and should include: <b>1)</b> Options to improve trails connecting the main park, boat launch, and courthouse to allow for all season use. <b>2)</b> Establishment of an Issaquah Creek interpretive trail. <b>3)</b> A determination of appropriate uses for each trail in the park. <b>4)</b> Opportunities for additional trail development and/or relocation. <b>5)</b> On-going maintenance activities. <b>6)</b> Partnerships with other interested organizations.</p>
<p>Visitor safety and law enforcement</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Program:</u> Park staff, in coordination with region Programs and Services staff and the Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement Program Manager, should prepare a park law enforcement plan to direct law enforcement activities throughout the park. The plan should address alcohol-related law enforcement contacts, visitor accidents, and visitor complaints and initiate an agency process to exclude alcohol if standards for these indicators cannot be adequately met through less intrusive actions. The plan should also explore creative means of re-establishing a lifeguard program.</p>

**Table 5: Lake Sammamish Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Park fees	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Program:</u> Park staff should work with region and Administrative Services staff to explore fee collection options related to enhancing capacity and relieving congestion at the boat launch (see "<a href="#">Recreational facilities reconfiguration/visitor use management – Boat launch</a>" above). <i>Note:</i> Park user fees are set by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and cannot be modified on a park by park basis.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Commercial use of park lands	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The existing highly developed areas are classified as Recreation Areas, which allow for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor activities for many people. These areas include the existing developed beach and picnic areas, parking lots, boat launch, portions of the Hans Jensen Youth Camp, soccer fields, and the park administrative area. The majority of the park is classified as Natural Area and Resource Recreation Area. The Natural Area classification limits recreational use and development to low-intensity only (e.g. bank fishing, pedestrian trails, and interpretive displays), while the Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., shared use hiking/biking trails). These classifications are designed to maintain use and development intensity at existing levels, striking a balance between providing recreational opportunities and protecting the integrity of natural and cultural resources. (<a href="#">Figure 2: Lake Sammamish State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Continue to consider commercial use of park lands on a case by case basis and balance any net loss to recreational experience or natural/cultural resources with other monetary/non-monetary benefits to the park and agency. Mid-week, non-holiday commercial use of portions of parking areas should be negotiated/re-negotiated on a case by case basis with the following provisions: <b>1)</b> Primacy of use of parking areas is for recreational activities associated with the park. <b>2)</b> Fees charged for commercial parking must be adequate to cover all direct and indirect costs for providing this service (e.g., site hardening, roadway maintenance, administrative staff time, monitoring of recreational impacts, etc.).</p> <p>Commercial parking contracts should be reviewed and renewed annually to provide the agency maximum flexibility to change provisions or to not renew the agreement.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p>

**Table 6: Bridle Trails Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Preservation of natural plant and animal communities</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The majority of the park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to maintain use and development intensity at current levels. The Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium intensity (e.g. shared use trails), and therefore, provides a moderate to high degree of resource protection. The existing highly developed areas of the park are classified as Recreation Areas, thereby limiting facilities development to the existing developed footprint (<a href="#">Figure 3: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</a>).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Emphasize management of the park for natural resource conservation function, maintaining the same developed footprint and level of trail development. Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to protection of natural plant and animal communities, including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties, directs management of timber and other ecological resources</i> and <i>Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal, Policy 65-63-2 Flora Management, RCW 17.15 Integrated Pest Management, IPM Operations Directive 99-3, RCW 17.10 Noxious Weeds - Control Boards, and WAC 16-750 Noxious Weed List.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and solicit cooperation from DNR Natural Heritage Program, WDFW, King County Noxious Weed Control Board, Washington Native Plant Society, Audubon Society, and other interested individuals/organizations to develop an ongoing, cooperative natural resource management program. The primary purpose of this program should be to develop and implement management policies, prescriptions, and monitoring protocols for the general protection of natural plant and animal communities, and specific protection of any potential sensitive species (none known to this site at the time this plan was developed; however, one or more may be discovered in the future). Specific measures may include: <b>1)</b> Develop vegetation management plan to control/eliminate non-native, invasive plant species and maximize function of natural systems. <b>2)</b> Work with King County transfer station staff to resolve issues related to station runoff into the park.</p>

**Table 6: Bridle Trails Natural Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Property acquisition/surplus	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange and preliminary classifications for specific properties are shown in <a href="#">Figure 3</a>: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director</i>; <i>68-55-1: Land Acquisition</i>; and <i>81-55-1: Appraisal Policy</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, Planning, and Lands programs to prepare a “Park Property Acquisition Plan.” This plan should identify properties that complement park cultural landscapes, increase the amount of undeveloped open space, and protect natural/cultural resources. This plan should prioritize and detail properties desired through trade, donation, fee acquisition (on a willing seller basis only), easement, management agreement, or other similar instruments. The plan should include the following actions as time and financial resources permit: <b>1)</b> On a willing seller basis, acquire Acheson property and residence to provide affordable park staff housing and additional equestrian recreational facilities. <b>2)</b> Dispose of agency-owned property east of 132<sup>nd</sup> AVE NE to adjacent property owners but include deed restrictions to protect “parkway” character of roadway corridor.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Listing of properties above, as well as classification of non-parks-owned sites, is for long-range planning purposes only.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Trespass of neighboring land owners	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with Lands Program staff and adjacent landowners to resolve trespasses identified through recent park property surveys.</p>

**Table 7: Bridle Trails Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of cultural resources	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> <i>Policy 12-98-1 Cultural Resources Management Policy</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and agency archaeologist to survey park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>

**Table 8: Bridle Trails Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Trail use, development, maintenance, and signing	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. Developed areas, including arenas and park maintenance areas are classified as Recreation Areas. Hiking is permitted in both classifications. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas and conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas. Equestrian use can be conditionally permitted in Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas; equestrian use is currently permitted throughout the park. (See <a href="#">Figure 3</a>: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use and development must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 72-99-1; WAC 352-16-020 Land Classification System; WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation; and WAC 352-32-075 Use of non-motorized cycles or similar devices.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with Resource Stewardship and Planning Program staff to prepare a comprehensive trail use and development plan. This plan should determine allowed uses on each trail, trails that should be removed, trails that should be re-routed, and additional trail development opportunities. Other considerations may include: <b>1)</b> Cooperating with King County and local municipalities to establish trail connections between park and other state and regional equestrian trails. <b>2)</b> Establishing seasonal closures of secondary trails to reduce damage to trails and maintenance burden. <b>3)</b> Closing or re-routing equestrian trails in wetland buffer areas. <b>4)</b> Developing trail condition monitoring protocols and management prescriptions. <b>5)</b> Assessing and improving trail directional signing and potential trail naming/numbering system. <b>6)</b> Improving trail information dissemination through brochures, maps, and other printed media. <b>7)</b> Identifying additional trail maintenance equipment needs (e.g., riding lawn mower). <b>8)</b> Identifying expanded volunteer trail development and maintenance opportunities.</p>

**Table 8: Bridle Trails Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recreational facilities development/ renovation – Main arena area</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The majority of the park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to maintain use and development intensity at current levels. The Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium intensity (e.g. shared use trails). The existing highly developed areas of the park are classified as a Recreation Area, thereby limiting facilities development to the existing developed footprint. (<a href="#">Figure 3</a>: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Capital project work funded and completed by non-agency groups will require extensive planning, both financial and architectural, and must comply with agency rules adopted for projects completed by volunteer organizations.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> Park staff should coordinate with region Planning and Environmental Program staff to develop a park facilities plan that maintains the current development footprint, supports additional recreational opportunities, and improves visitor service and convenience. Development considerations may include: <b>1)</b> Replacement of existing bleachers with architecturally designed covered seating area and announcer’s booth. <b>2)</b> Construction of covered dressage ring and seating. <b>3)</b> Upgrade of concession building. <b>4)</b> Hook up of park to sanitary sewer system. <b>5)</b> Development of ring scheduling/maintenance concession at the Acheson property if acquired.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Relationship with Lake Washington Saddle Club</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Continue formal relationship with the Lake Washington Saddle Club under agreement signed with this organization.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p>

**Table 8: Bridle Trails Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Commercial use of park lands	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The majority of the park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to maintain use and development intensity at current levels. The Resource Recreation classification limits recreational use and development to low and medium intensity (e.g. shared use trails). The existing highly developed areas of the park are classified as a Recreation Area, thereby limiting facilities development to the existing developed footprint. (<a href="#">Figure 3</a>: Bridle Trails State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As a general rule, permit non-recreational, commercial activities/easements only if it can be demonstrated that a valuable public interest is served, that no other clear alternatives exist, and that any impacts to park natural resources or recreational use can be adequately mitigated. Additionally, administrative costs of granting easements should include staff resources used to monitor any associated construction/maintenance activities carried out by non-agency personnel.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with region Programs and Services staff to ensure all commercial park users have registered with the agency and have obtained appropriate commercial use permits.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Natural/Cultural resource interpretation/ environmental education	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park interpretive activities should be consistent with <i>RCW 79A.05.335 Environmental interpretation – Authority of Commission</i>, <i>RCW 79A.05.340 Environmental interpretation – Scope of activities</i>, <i>RCW 79A.05.345 Environmental interpretation – Assistance from other organizations</i>, <i>WAC 352-32-010 Definitions</i>, and <i>WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff and Parks’ Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit cooperation of local interpretive, educational, and civic organizations to plan, develop materials, and operate interpretive opportunities in the park.</p> <p><u>Park Staff Project:</u> As part of the park’s recreation resource management program, an Interpretive Master Plan should be prepared, in cooperation with park volunteers. The plan should generally consider modest, equestrian-related interpretive developments and programming.</p>



**Table 9: Squak Mountain Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park is classified as Resource Recreation or Natural Area. Lands in northern portion of the park, which were donated to the agency by the Bullitt Foundation, are classified as a Natural Area, as stipulated in deed restrictions for the donated property. The extreme southwest corner of the park, which encompasses existing developed areas, is classified as a Recreation Area. The remainder of the park is classified as Resource Recreation. These classifications limit facilities development to the existing developed footprint. Classification in this manner provides moderate to high levels of natural resource protection. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Emphasize management of the park for natural resource conservation function, with only a modest increase in the developed footprint and expansion of the trail system. Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to protection of natural plant and animal communities, including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties and Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, and solicit cooperation from the DNR Natural Heritage Program, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, local chapters of the Washington Native Plant and Audubon societies, and other interested individuals and organizations to develop an ongoing, cooperative natural resource management program. The primary purpose of this program should be to develop and implement management policies, prescriptions, and monitoring protocols for the protection of native plant and animal species/communities, as appropriate. Specific details to consider include: <b>1)</b> Conducting additional research to identify any threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants and animals and prepare specific management plans for these species. <b>2)</b> Developing and implementing monitoring and adaptive management systems for protection of natural plant and animal communities from trail-related visitor impacts.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Property acquisition	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>

**Table 9: Squak Mountain Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Relationship with King County – Communications facility	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Trespass onto park property	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Relationship with Squak/Cougar/Tiger Mountains Interagency Committee	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Continue relationship with the Squak/Cougar/Tiger Mountains Interagency Committee.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p>

**Table 10: Squak Mountain Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of cultural resources	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> <i>Policy 12-98-1 Cultural Resources Management Policy</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey park for presence and ascertain significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>

**Table 11: Squak Mountain Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park is classified as Resource Recreation or Natural Area. Lands in the northern portion of the park, which were donated to the agency by the Bullitt Foundation, are classified as a Natural Area, as stipulated in deed restrictions for the donated property. The extreme southwest corner of the park is classified as a Recreation Area. The remainder of the park is classified as Resource Recreation. Hiking is permitted in all three classifications. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas and conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas. Equestrian use can be conditionally permitted in Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use and development must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 72-99-1; WAC 352-16-020 Land Classification System; WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation; and WAC 352-32-075 Use of non-motorized cycles or similar devices.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to work with the “Issaquah Alps” and Upper Snoqualmie River Valley Interagency Committee, agency Resource Stewardship and Planning Program staffs, and interested user groups to develop a comprehensive trail use and development plan. This plan should determine allowed uses on each trail, trails that should be removed, trails that should be re-routed, and additional trail development opportunities. Other considerations may include: <b>1)</b> Improving stream crossings to reduce damage to trails and stream bank erosion/soil transport. <b>2)</b> Constructing equestrian water sources away from stream banks. <b>3)</b> Developing trail condition monitoring protocols and management prescriptions. <b>4)</b> Assessing and improving trail directional signing. <b>5)</b> Improving trail information dissemination, brochures, and maps. <b>6)</b> Identifying additional trail maintenance equipment needs. <b>7)</b> Identifying on-going volunteer trail development and maintenance opportunities. <b>8)</b> Use GPS to map social trails.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Use and maintenance of summit roadway	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The summit roadway passes through park land that is classified as Resource Recreation, which allows for hiking. Cycling and equestrian use can also be conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use and development must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 72-99-1; WAC 352-16-020 Land Classification System; WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation; and WAC 352-32-075 Use of non-motorized cycles or similar devices.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with King County to request that communication site access road maintenance techniques are consistent with natural resource protection and recreational cycling and equestrian use. (Public vehicular use is no longer permitted).</p>

**Table 11: Squak Mountain Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development – Primitive camping	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Do not further consider establishment of primitive backcountry camping in the park due to its proximity to urban centers and additional management/administrative burden.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p>
Recreational facilities development – Practice ring	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The park-owned quarry area at the extreme southwestern corner of the park is classified as a Recreation Area. This classification allows for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor activities, including off-trail equestrian use if approved by the Commission. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital Project:</i> Consider construction of an equestrian warm-up area on the park-owned quarry area at the southwestern corner of the park. Development of this site should also consider siting of vault toilet facilities.</p>
Recreational facilities development – Sanitary facilities	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The vast majority of the park is classified as Resource Recreation or Natural Area. Lands in the northern portion of the park, which were donated to the agency by the Bullitt Foundation, are classified as Natural Area, as stipulated in deed restrictions for the donated property. The extreme southwest corner of the park is classified as a Recreation Area. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map). The remainder of the park is classified as Resource Recreation. Large sanitary facilities are permitted in Recreation Areas. Sanitary facilities are permitted in Resource Recreation Areas to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Facilities in Natural Areas are limited to those required for health, safety, and the protection of users.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> As additional facilities are developed in the park, increase the number of sanitary facilities. Enhancements may include: <b>1)</b> Keeping existing vault toilets located at trailhead. <b>2)</b> Advocating that King County provide sanitary facilities on their property somewhere near the summit.</p>

**Table 11: Squak Mountain Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Natural/Cultural resource interpretation/ environmental education	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park interpretive activities should be consistent with <i>RCW 79A.05.335 Environmental interpretation – Authority of Commission, RCW 79A.05.340 Environmental interpretation – Scope of activities, RCW 79A.05.345 Environmental interpretation – Assistance from other organizations, WAC 352-32-010 Definitions, and WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Staff Project:</i> As part of the park’s recreation resource management program, an Interpretive Master Plan should be prepared, in cooperation with agency Interpretive staff and park volunteers. This plan should generally consider modest interpretive facilities, including an interpretive trail near the park trailhead, small kiosks, signs, and non-facilities based interpretive programming such as brochures, printed media, etc.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Staff housing and administrative/ maintenance facilities	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The park-owned quarry area at the extreme southwestern corner of the park is classified as a Recreation Area. (See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>: Squak Mountain State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map). A high degree of development is permitted in Recreation Areas, including administrative support facilities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital Project:</i> Consider development of a staff residence and small detached administrative/maintenance structure near the developed park trailhead area and/or on quarry area. In the long-term, seek acquisition of the private residence in Section 16 as a park staff residence. Consider siting a freight container near the developed park trailhead to serve as a temporary tool and supply storage lockup.</p>

Issue	Management Approach
Enforcement of park rules	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with the King County Sheriff’s Office, Washington Department of Natural Resources enforcement staff, and adjacent public land managers to assess current enforcement practices and make adjustments as necessary to improve voluntary compliance with park rules and regulations.</p>

**Table 12: Olallie Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to protection of natural plant and animal communities, including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties</i> and <i>Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal</i>.</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship staff, and solicit cooperation from the DNR Natural Heritage Program, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, local chapters of the Washington Native Plant and Audubon societies, and other interested individuals and organizations to develop an ongoing, cooperative natural resource management program. The primary purpose of this program should be to develop and implement management policies, prescriptions, and monitoring protocols for the protection of native plant and animal species/communities, as appropriate. Specific details to consider include: <b>1)</b> Conducting additional research to identify any threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants and animals and prepare specific management plans for these species. <b>2)</b> Developing and implementing monitoring and adaptive management systems for protection of natural plant and animal communities.</p>
Mitigation of potential impacts of gravel mining activities on park resources	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to work with Cadman, Inc. and King County regarding the development of two gravel operations: a 33 acres site near Ken's Truck Town and a 240 site on the Grouse Ridge plateau. Efforts should be made to mitigate recreational impacts of truck activity to the highest degree possible (e.g., ask them to use exit 34 instead of exit 38 to access I-90).</p>
Relationship with hydro power plant operators	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with the operators of the Weeks Falls and Twin Falls hydroelectric projects to ensure that the compatibility of power generation activities and recreational activities is either maintained or enhanced during next cycle of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) re-licensing.</p>

**Table 13: Olallie Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of cultural resources	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> <i>Policy 12-98-1 Cultural Resources Management Policy</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Historic Preservation Section staff and the agency archaeologist to survey the park for presence and ascertain the significance of historic properties and/or archaeological sites related to historic wagon trail through the park. If sites are identified, staff will cooperatively develop cultural resource treatment options.</p>



**Table 14: Olallie Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Relationship of park to operation of John Wayne Pioneer Trail</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Olallie State Park and the Mt. Washington addition to Iron Horse State Park form a single contiguous area of approximately 2,000 acres. Consequently, classification of Olallie State Park will be deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at some later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Lake Sammamish, Lake Easton, and Ginkgo/Wanapum State Park staffs (management units associated with Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail) will seek to enhance management coordination through regularly scheduled meetings and information updates and exchanges.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development – Restrooms</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital Project:</i> Install a new CXT (concrete construction vault toilet facilities) at the Olallie picnic area and replace all other existing vault toilets at Olallie and Twin Falls with similar facilities.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development – Trailheads for Iron Horse, Mt. Washington, and Deception Crags</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Classification of Olallie State Park has been deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at a later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</i> As part of future park facilities planning consider: <b>1)</b> Development of separate trailheads for pedestrian/cycling and equestrian uses. <b>2)</b> Development of sanitary facilities for rock climbing area. <b>3)</b> Explore siting of rock climbing parking area/sanitary facilities on west bound lanes of former DOT right of way, now owned by King County. <b>4)</b> Incorporate trailhead development provisions in the Lake Easton State Park – Deception Crags Rock Climbing Management Plan.</p>

**Table 14: Olallie Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recreational facilities development – Camping opportunities</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Classification of Olallie State Park has been deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at a later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> As part of future land classification and facilities planning, park staff should coordinate with region Resource Stewardship and Programs and Services staff and Planning Program staff to consider establishment of equestrian, rock climbing, vehicular, and/or primitive camping opportunities at Olallie State Park. Camping options may include siting camping areas within existing park boundaries or on adjacent property acquired by the agency for this purpose.</p> <p><u>Park Staff Project:</u> Park staff should research possible existing prohibitions on roadside camping along former I-90 highway right-of-way and enforce regulation as indicated.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development – Picnic shelter</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Classification of Olallie State Park has been deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at a later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><u>Park Capital/Agency Staff Project:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region Programs and Services and Planning Program staff to develop a reservable picnic shelter in the park’s picnic area through potential public/private partnership with Cadman, Inc.</p>
<p>Recreational facilities development – River access areas</p>	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Do not seek to accommodate kayaking/rafting at Olallie (due to limited distance between hydroelectric dam and Twin Falls).</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p>

**Table 14: Olallie Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)**

Issue	Management Approach
Trail use, maintenance, development, and signing	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Classification of Olallie State Park has been deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at a later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use and development must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 72-99-1; WAC 352-16-020 Land Classification System; WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation; and WAC 352-32-075 Use of non-motorized cycles or similar devices.</i></p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with agency Resource Stewardship and Planning Program staffs to develop a comprehensive trail use and development plan for Olallie State Park and the Iron Horse State Park Mt. Washington addition. As part of this planning process, additional trail development on the north side of the Snoqualmie River at Olallie State Park should be considered.</p> <p>As part of regular planned maintenance and WCC work crew project requests for the Twin Falls to Olallie Trail, propose the following projects: <b>1)</b> Reconstruct stairs. <b>2)</b> Install short-cut barriers. <b>3)</b> Stabilize eroded slopes. <b>4)</b> Harden trail surfaces.</p>
Administrative facilities development – Maintenance shop	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Classification of Olallie State Park has been deferred until the Mt. Washington property is classified at a later date.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital Project:</i> Construct a small shop/garage facility east of the existing residence in the former DOT maintenance yard.</p>
Roadway resurfacing	<p><b>Policy Direction</b></p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Programmatic Activities</b></p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Capital Project:</i> Propose a paving project for park roadway from exit 38 trailhead to upper Twin Falls parking lot.</p>

# APPENDICES