

Iron Horse State Park and The John Wayne Pioneer Trail Management Plan

Approved June 29, 2000

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 of the Iron Horse State Park and John Wayne Pioneer Trail (JWPT) who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan.

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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 125 parks located throughout the state. Growth in the state's population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation has dramatically increased pressure on the Agency to provide for more recreational opportunities in parks under Agency management. Simultaneously, the Agency recognizes that as an ever greater number of parks are surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to preserve natural and cultural resources from "overuse" will increase in importance.

The duality of the Agency's role as both recreation provider and resource protector has led to fierce debate among park stakeholders as to how these seemingly opposing imperatives can be achieved. Simply put, it is the Agency's goal to find a balance between meeting the needs of the recreating public and protecting natural and cultural resources for future generations. Diligent planning that includes careful analysis of available resource information and encourages participation by park stakeholders provides the most effective means of finding this balance (see Appendix A: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

In January of 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.

Then, in late 1995 the Commission adopted a revised land classification system (see Appendix B: 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 more permissively and allow for 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 and titled it the Classification and Management Planning Project or CAMP. This combined effort began in March 1996.

The CAMP Project classifies park lands and prepares park management plans through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and results of an issue based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify specific issues facing the park and develop detailed management approaches designed to resolve these issues during a series of public planning workshops. In this initial stage of planning, classification of lands is employed as one of several management activities that combined make up an overall approach to resolving particular issues.

SUMMARY

Iron Horse State Park includes the John Wayne Pioneer Trail (JWPT) that passes through the park. There are segments of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail that are not managed by State Parks, the largest such segment being under the management of the U.S. Army on the Yakima Training Center. Whenever Iron Horse State Park is mentioned in this management plan, the reference is understood to include the John Wayne Pioneer Trail as well. When the trail is on another Agency's property, the management plan represents State Parks' intent for management subject to the agreement of the landowners.

Iron Horse State Park is an integral part of the west-east cross-state trail network that extends (except for some relatively short gaps) from Puget Sound to the Idaho border and from Pasco to Spokane. The cross-state trail is the "backbone" of a larger network of local and regional trails that are in existence or in various stages of planning. Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail extend from the Cascade foothills to the western bank of the Columbia River, a distance of 108 miles. In addition to recreation provided directly by the trail, the park also provides visitor and local community access to a wider range of opportunities on surrounding lands.

Iron Horse State Park is divided into two management areas. The Lake Easton Area manages from the western terminus at Rattlesnake Lake to Thorp, Washington. The Ginkgo-Wanapum Area manages from Thorp to the west bank of the Columbia River.

The Iron Horse State Park management plan was developed jointly with a master planning process. Two documents were created and they are closely related. The management plan indicates how State Parks intends to manage and the master plan describes how the park will be developed. There are numerous areas where the documents overlap and the plans should be used together.

The purpose of this park management plan is to: 1) Orient readers to Iron Horse State Park and the Agency's park management planning process, 2) identify the natural, cultural, and recreational resource management issues that face Iron Horse State Park, and 3) recommend 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 has been divided into three sections, several appendices, and is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Description of Iron Horse State Park provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Iron Horse Park Management Planning Program describes both the Agency's system-wide park management planning program, as well as specific application of this program to Iron Horse State Park.
- Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches outlines natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues identified through the park's public planning process and recommends specific management approaches designed to resolve these issues. A brief outline of management issues facing Iron Horse State Park is presented in Table 1.

Appendices contain documents that support this plan.

Table 1: Summary of Iron Horse State Park and JWPT Management Issues

Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of natural plant and animal communities • Control of noxious weeds • Wildfire prevention/suppression • General Hydrology
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of historic and cultural resources • Interpretation of park resources
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational uses - summer and winter • Naming the park • Trail promotion/benefits to local economies • Providing current park information and enhancing community relations • Volunteer support on park operations • Interjurisdictional park management • Department of Natural Resources (DNR) section of cross-state trail • Local comprehensive planning/shoreline master programs • Orientation along the trail • Park concessions/commercial service providers • Transportation needs other than for recreation • Park funding • Park facilities/utilities maintenance • Overnight Camping Fees • Trail gates and barriers • Visitor safety and security • Recreational facilities development - trailheads and campgrounds • Connections to other trails/trail systems and recreation facilities • Trail surfaces • Utilities on park lands • Lands Program transactions • Viewpoint protection • Special recreational events

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF IRON HORSE STATE PARK

The western section of the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was constructed between 1908 and 1912 and operated until 1980 when the railroad declared final bankruptcy. For a comprehensive review of the history of Iron Horse State Park, please see *An Archaeology and Historical Overview for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's John Wayne Pioneer Trail Project, Kittitas and King Counties, Washington*¹. For additional historical resources please see Appendix C.

Iron Horse State Park is divided into the Lake Easton and Gingko-Wanapum management areas.

Lake Easton Area

Location: Iron Horse State Park is located in Kittitas and King counties along I-90. The Lake Easton section begins at Cedar Falls, near North Bend, and continued east to Thorp.

Acreage: 611.5 acres of land containing 66.5 miles of trail.

Acquired: In 1981-82, the State of Washington acquired quitclaim deed to 213 miles of the Milwaukee Road railroad and assigned administration responsibilities to the Department of Natural Resources. In 1984, 24.6 miles were transferred to Washington State Parks. In 1989, five additional parcels were acquired from private individuals. DNR transferred 5.9 miles to State Parks and 36 miles over Snoqualmie Pass were purchased from Burlington Northern by ATT, then deeded to State Parks in exchange for easement rights.

Landscape: The 66.5 miles of trail managed by Lake Easton Area extends from west to east from the Snoqualmie River valley, through Snoqualmie Pass, east along the Yakima River valley through riparian woodlands, dry coniferous forest, broadleaf forest, and open agricultural lands to Thorp. At Thorp it connects with the Kittitas section of Iron Horse State Park.

Facilities: The trail in the Lake Easton Area descends from an elevation of 3100 feet to 1500 feet, not in excess of a 2% grade.

In the Lake Easton Management Area there are thirty substantial trestles, 4 tunnels (one of which is 2.3 miles long), four developed or semi-developed trailheads (i.e., Hyak, South Cle Elm, Easton, Thorp, and a USFS area at Hyak). The Cedar Falls trailhead (near Rattlesnake Lake) will be developed in year 2000. Another trailhead in Lake Easton State Park is largely undeveloped (no sanitation).

Activities: Non-motorized recreation include walking, bicycling, horseback riding and other horse related activities, cross country skiing, dogs sleds, and fishing. On the trail segment between Cabin Creek Road and one half-mile west of Stampede Pass Road snowmobile use is allowed.

Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
1994	80,679
1995	72,574
1996	122,514
1997	90,976
1998	117,922
1999	123,187

¹ Luttrell, Charles T. , Stan Gough, and Stephen Emerson, 1999, *An Archaeology and Historical Overview for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's John Wayne Pioneer Trail Project, Kittitas and King Counties, Washington*. Eastern Washington University, Archaeological and Historical Services Short Report 620, Cheney, Washington.

Ginkgo-Wanapum Area

Location: The Kittitas Section, approximately 1/3 of the entire Iron Horse Trail, runs from Thorp to the Columbia River, 5 miles south of Wanapum Recreation Area.

Acreage: Approximately 1,033 acres, containing 44-miles of trail.

Historical

Background: The 1989 Legislation that transferred this segment of the trail from the Department of Natural Resources to State Parks became effective July 22, 1989.

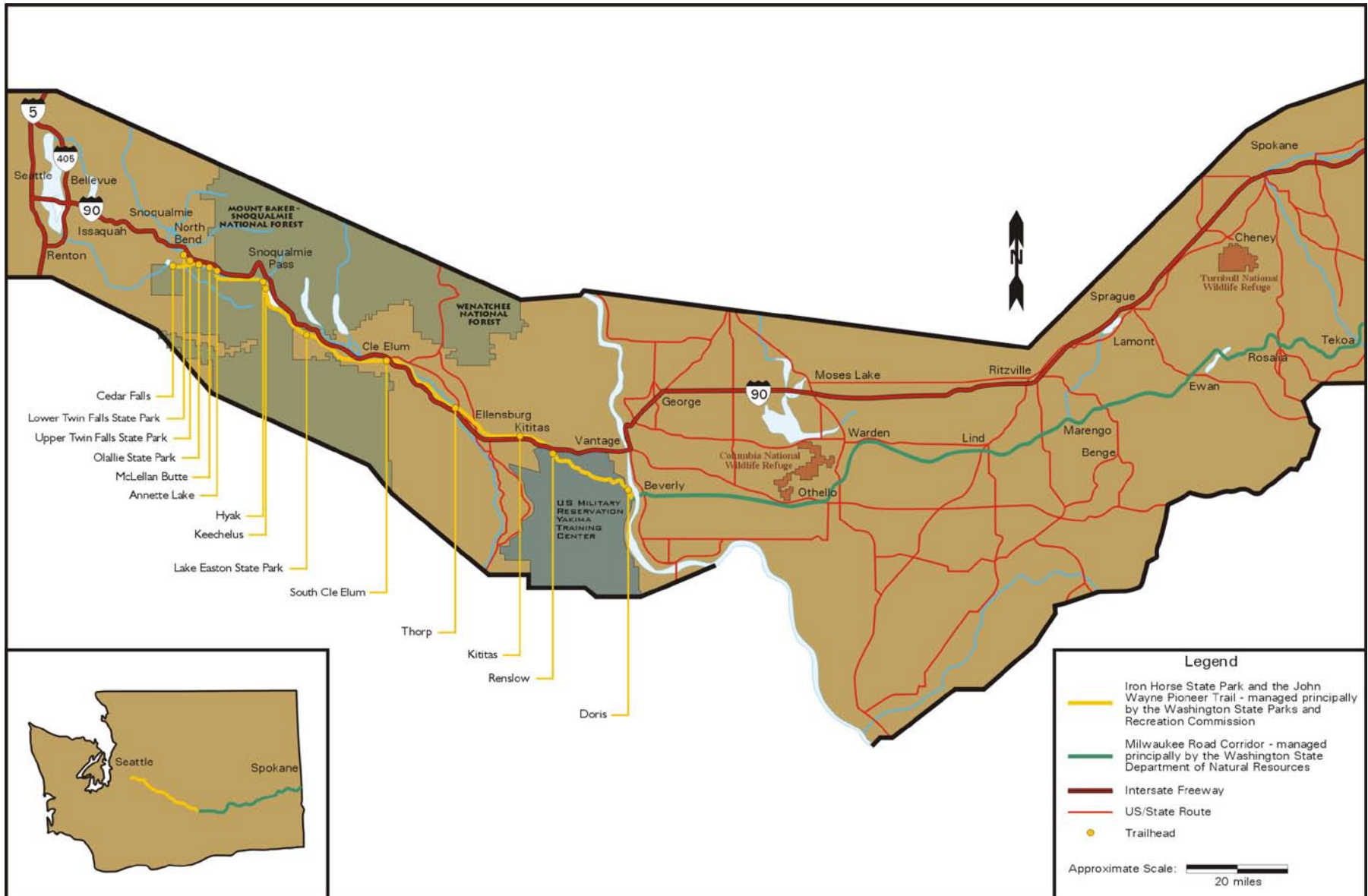
Facilities: A 1,980-foot tunnel, Kittitas railroad depot, and several trestles.

Activities: Hiking, biking, horse riding, wagon trains. No motorized vehicles allowed.

Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
1994	9,401
1995	9,979
1996	11,651
1997	13,166
1998	13,161
1999	19,068

Figure 1: Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail Vicinity Map



SECTION 2: IRON HORSE STATE PARK AND JWPT MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM

2.1 Legal and Policy Direction

Iron Horse State Park operates 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. Interpretation of, and compliance with, government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A comprehensive listing and description 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 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 mission statement of Iron Horse State Park applies not only to the Washington State Parks owned and managed portions of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail corridor, but more broadly to the long-range vision of a continuous, publicly accessible cross-state trail from the Idaho border to the Pacific Ocean.

Mission: *Iron Horse State Park is a passage that leads to intimate associations with the cultural and natural history of Washington State. From heavy green forests to arid expanses of eastern Washington, even through a solid rock mountain, this park opens a cross section of the state and cuts deeply into the past. Whether traveled a few miles at a time, or as part of one long trek, it is the mission of the park to provoke in visitors a heightened desire to experience, understand, enjoy, and nurture the beauty and wondrous variety of landscapes they traverse.*

A list of general park management objectives for Iron Horse State Park is presented in Table 2 below.

2.1.2 Iron Horse State Park Land Classifications

The adopted land classifications provide policy guidance for appropriate use and development intensities in specific areas of the park. Adopted classifications also represent the park's desired long-term boundary, i.e., properties either desired for acquisition or surplus to park needs.

On July 23, 1999 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission adopted the following land classifications for Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail:

The majority of John Wayne Pioneer Trail corridor is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. Classification in this manner is intended to recognize that high-quality natural and cultural resources provide the primary lure for recreation in these areas. As such, management of Resource Recreation classified segments of the trail should seek to strike a balance between providing extensive, medium-intensity recreational opportunities and protecting the integrity of natural and cultural resources.

The segment of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail corridor within the urban growth boundary of the City of Ellensburg is classified as a Recreation Area. Classification in this manner is generally intended to recognize that the primary attraction for recreation in this area is the trail itself. Natural and cultural resources, while still a factor, play a smaller role in the overall trail experience. As such, management of this segment of trail should permit high-intensity use and seek to maximize recreational opportunities.

The trailheads listed below are classified as Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner permits high-intensity recreational use and development including comfort stations (flush toilets, showers), formal picnic areas, and potentially, space for enterprise activity.

Cedar Falls Trailhead
Upper Twin Falls Trailhead (exit #38)
Hyak Trailhead
Crystal Springs Trailhead/Camping
Easton Trailhead
Bullfrog Trailhead/Camping
Thorp/Depot Road Trailhead/Administrative Service Area
Water St. Trailhead
Fairgrounds Trailhead
Renslow Trailhead/Camping (U.S. Army)
Doris Trailhead/Camping (U.S. Army)

Additional trailheads are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner limits recreational development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., vault/composting toilets and small parking areas) and is generally intended to ensure a more primitive, remote recreational experience as compared to Recreation classified trailheads.

The Kittitas Depot (depot and some outbuildings) and South Cle Elum Properties (depot, substation, and 10 acres of land) are classified as Heritage Areas. Classification in this manner is intended to ensure that any recreational use or development is conditioned to protect the long-term integrity of the area's cultural resources.

Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of Iron Horse State Park can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item E-3 dated July 23, 1999 and the official Commission minutes for this item.

2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for Iron Horse State Park

Collections of other existing plans provide additional policy guidance for 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 towards capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The Iron Horse State Park Master Plan was developed coincidentally with the management plan. The same park mission and objectives guided development of both plans.

The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as "iterative". As new information is obtained from more detailed resource-specific planning processes; 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 this 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 Iron Horse State Park is included in Appendix E: List of Plans for Iron Horse State Park.

2.2 Iron Horse State Parks Park's Management Planning Process

Management planning at Iron Horse State Park began in the fall of 1998 with the assembly of key Agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of park managers from Lake Easton and Ginkgo-Wanapum management areas, Puget Sound and Eastern region staffs, headquarters planning staff, environmental program staff, and a natural resource stewardship program representative. The planning team also consulted with a number other Agency technical specialists throughout the planning process. The management planning process was closely coordinated with the concurrent master planning process led by the consulting firm of MacLeod Reckord.

The public participation process included three sets of planning workshops, a special workshop on the winter recreation issues, and two Commission meetings. The schedule is provided in Appendix F. The three planning workshops were each held in Ellensburg and North Bend, Washington to provide for public involvement on both sides of the Cascade Mountains.

During the first set of public workshops, staff provided a general overview of the planning process and led participants through a process of identifying management issues facing the park. Following these workshops the planning team reviewed issues generated in the meetings, added issues identified by staff, and collapsed them into fewer, more generalized categories.

At the second set of public workshops alternative management approaches to the identified issues were presented. The alternative management approaches were based on different levels of development, from intense to light. Participants were asked to provide their input regarding each alternative management approach either during the workshops or later through written correspondence.

At the third set of public workshops, the planning team presented a preliminary recommended land classification scheme, and management approaches that incorporated public input from previous workshops and written correspondence. Participants again provided comments regarding the preliminary recommendation. At that meeting it was clear that staff needed additional information about the "winter recreation" issue. Some participants requested a considerable extension of the range for snowmobiling on the trail and others were opposed to such an extension.

Staff held a special workshop on the "winter recreation" issue. The meeting was very well attended and as a result staff gathered considerable information.

Following the workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommendation for land classification and management approaches, which drew on all public input and correspondence. The final recommendations were sent to the public and the Commission prior to the July 23, 1999 Commission meeting at Snoqualmie Pass. At that July 1999 Commission meeting staff presented its final recommendations and public testimony was received. The Commission approved the master plan and staff recommendations. The Commission also had the opportunity to review the summary of management plan policies for Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

In the future, park staff intends to coordinate with regional staff and review the park's management plan with park stakeholders and encourage participation in identification of additional management issues and other plan revisions during future open houses and other public meetings.

Table 2: Iron Horse State Park Management Objectives

The Mission of Iron Horse State Park will be advanced by:

Recreation: Providing for a variety of year-round trail and trail-related recreation opportunities, focussed primarily on hiking, non-motorized biking, equestrian riding, cross-country skiing, and primitive camping and picnicking for trail users, but also providing, when not in conflict with the primary uses, opportunities for horse-pulled wagons, mushing, sledding, snowmobiling from one half mile west of Stampede Pass Road to Cabin Creek Road (principally for access to adjacent recreation areas), llama recreational use, rock climbing, and within Ellensburg, a variety of other recreational facilities associated with urban trail and park uses. Providing also for connections to other existing and proposed recreation opportunities and trail systems adjacent to or near the park.

Natural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas; geologic formations related to tectonic upthrust, glaciation, volcanism and erosional influences; significant paleontological resources; and by ensuring that park use does not adversely affect water quality or impede natural flow.

Cultural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting, where appropriate, key cultural resources of the park, including Native American archaeological and cultural sites consistent with the guidance of affected tribes; and historic properties embracing construction and operation of the railroads, 19th and early 20th Century agricultural and range properties, and remnant and continuing forestry activities.

Interpretation and Environmental Education: Combining the resources and skills of Washington State Parks with local and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education and interpretation, to expand programs and facilities for individuals and/or groups that use Iron Horse State Park as a major destination for environmental education and interpretation.

Park Enterprise: Enhancing public services via revenue generating programs and projects that heighten the park experience for visitors, minimally impact park natural and cultural landscapes, and serve to increase park-generated income and thereby upgrade park fiscal capacity. Such enterprise efforts may include commercial facilities and programs, and off-site advertising.

Volunteers: Recruiting and managing a volunteer corps of park neighbors, recreational users, and all other interested organizations or individuals, to assist park staff in park programs and activities.

Park Boundary: Identifying 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.

Relationship with Other Public John Wayne Pioneer Trail Managers: Collaborating with the United States Forest Service, United States Army, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and other public land managers along the corridor, in advancing the mission and objectives of the park.

Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and Communities: Recognizing the park's importance in the economic and social life of the communities it traverses, and the potential positive and/or negative impacts on adjacent property owners of continued park development and management, all actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management.

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 affect natural and cultural resources. The challenge at the heart of this dilemma is to accommodate recreational use while also protecting resources from deterioration. How much recreational use can resources sustain without compromising their value to the recreating public? The answer to this question is usually as subjective as it is technical. For this reason the “best” resource management decisions incorporate both public sentiment and sound scientific information and principles.

This plan outlines individual management approaches developed in response to 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 snowmobile use to certain areas, and encouraging non-motorized trail connections when appropriate.

Programmatic activities detail specific projects or tasks designed to achieve the stated policy direction. Programmatic activities vary widely, ranging from cooperative efforts that engage outside experts to development of capital projects and resource monitoring. Examples of programmatic activities include soliciting the advice of wildlife biologists in managing sensitive animal species, proposing rehabilitation projects to protect historic structures, and monitoring visitor impacts and applying adaptive management techniques to protect against loss of 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.

LACs (Limits of Acceptable Change) may be developed later to resolve management issues that arise as Iron Horse State Park and the JWPT receive more use. This plan calls for the future development of an LAC for the issue of "Recreational uses - summer and winter". The specific LAC must await a couple of years of operation in order to have sufficient data upon which to set standards. Other issues may also require the development of LACs. For instance, management plans for other state parks have included LACs for control of noxious weeds. LACs may stand by themselves or be part of sub-plans. For a general overview of LACs, please see Appendix H.

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 completed as staff and financial resources permit.

The following three tables (Tables 3, 4, and 5) summarize key issues and management approaches for natural, cultural, and recreational resources of Iron Horse State Park. As in any real world situation, some issues do not fit neatly 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 Tables 3, 4, and 5, 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. Appendix G: Glossary provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Preservation of Natural Plant and Animal Communities</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> To protect and preserve valuable and sensitive natural resources within the park, staff should: 1) identify and map sensitive resources within the park; 2) manage the trail to limit impacts to sensitive resources; 3) support local "adopt-a-trail" stewardship programs; and 4) develop mechanisms/tools for view/point protection (i.e., scenic easements, etc.).</p> <p>As part of any re-vegetation (following facilities construction or renovation), landscaping, or prescriptive planting projects, first consideration should be given to the use of native plants and avoiding the proliferation of noxious weeds.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Manager and solicit cooperation of the King/Kittitas County Noxious Weed Boards, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), DNR Natural Heritage Program, Department of Fish and Wildlife, local chapters of the Native Plant Society, and other interested organizations and individuals as necessary to formulate and implement policies and prescriptions for the general protection and management of vegetative resources, specific protection/restoration of threatened, endangered, and sensitive animals and plant communities, maintenance/preservation of viewpoints, wildfire prevention, and control of invasive, non-native plants/noxious weeds.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Control of Noxious Weeds</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Measures to control noxious weeds and non-native plant species should utilize integrated pest management practices (IPM), concentrating on the least toxic means of control and/or eradication practical.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should implement integrated pest management practices and coordinate with region Stewardship staff to: 1) identify noxious weed infestations along the trail and request control efforts as part of Regional noxious weed control programs; 2) monitor pesticide application records to track and identify on-going weed control problem areas; 3) explore long-term biological means to control noxious weeds; 4) work with other jurisdictions to cooperate in weed control efforts; and 5) explore cooperative agreements with neighboring land owners to allow them to farm up to the grade, provided that such an activity is allowed under statute, does not adversely affect the recreational experience of trail users, and benefits State Parks (e.g., control of noxious weeds, reduction of Agency fencing costs).</p>

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Wildfire Prevention/Suppression	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not Applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: None.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program</u>: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters stewardship staffs and solicit cooperation from DNR, US Forest Service, US Army, and local fire district officials to develop and implement a wildfire prevention/suppression plan. This plan should consolidate existing wildfire prevention/suppression plans and be expanded to include: 1) fire suppression policies; 2) fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment; 3) human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment; 4) communications and response plans; and 5) other elements as necessary.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
General Hydrology	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not Applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Protect facilities and public safety while not negatively affecting water quality.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program</u>:</p> <p>Flooding hazards to the trail, both from within State Parks' property and nearby, will be reported immediately to region maintenance and preservation or the Maintenance and Preservation Chief. Risks of water quality degradation will be reported to the region resource stewardship position or the Resource Stewardship Chief. For more details concerning maintenance of drainage facilities please see "Park facilities/utilities maintenance - Heavy equipment, tunnels & culverts, and trestles" within the Recreation/Resource Facility Issues section of this plan.</p>

Table 4: Cultural and Historical Resources Issues and Management Approaches

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Protection of Cultural and Historic Resources</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Historic properties along the John Wayne Pioneer Trail that are either listed or eligible for listing on the Washington State or National Register of Historic Places - Kittitas Depot (depot and some outbuildings) and South Cle Elum Properties (depot, substation, and 10 acres of land) - are classified as Heritage Areas. Classification in this manner is intended to ensure that any recreational use or development is conditioned to protect the long-term integrity of the area's cultural resources. Classification in this manner is generally intended to ensure that any applied treatments to historic properties or related work is conditioned to ensure the long-term viability of the property's character defining features. The Snoqualmie Tunnel is classified Resource Recreation, with the portal designs and tunnel length considered to be the character defining cultural features seen as most significant to protect.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: 1) Iron Horse State Park staff will ensure that no known historic sites or artifacts are degraded by park development or renovation prior to a determination of treatment as part of the park's overall cultural resource program. 2) No known Native American archaeological sites or artifacts are degraded by park development or renovation prior to a determination of treatment as part of the park-s proposed cultural resource program. 3) Location of previously unrevealed archaeological sites will be treated as confidential information pending approval for release by appropriate authorities and State Parks Archaeologist. 4) All proposed capital development projects will include a survey for cultural and historical resources.</p> <p>All management of cultural/historic properties, either by omission or commission, should comply with the Agency-s cultural resource management policy.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program</u>: Park staff should coordinate with State Parks Stewardship, Archaeology, Interpretive Programs, and Historic Properties Assessment Project and solicit cooperation from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHHP) to: 1) assemble existing cultural resource inventories, information, studies, and assessments; 2) establish significance of cultural/historic properties; 3) prescribe treatments as appropriate to ensure the long-term integrity of significant cultural/historic properties; and 4) integrate cultural resource management into the parks interpretive program.</p>

Table 4: Cultural and Historic Resources Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Interpretation of Park Resources</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Interpretative programs and facilities should generally be oriented towards providing park visitors a greater appreciation of the natural and cultural landscapes that they traverse and providing protection to park natural and cultural resources (see interpretive issue paper in the park master plan).</p> <p>The interpretive program should provide for and encourage opportunities for education, interpretation, and understanding of natural, cultural, and historic resources related to the trail and past uses of the trail corridor by: 1) supporting the production of trail materials, websites for the trail, map brochures, and other products by private partners when they are consistent with the park's goals and policies; 2) providing interpretive signage and viewpoints at appropriate locations to identify and explain resources in the trail corridor; and 3) working cooperatively with local school districts to provide for and enhance resource education opportunities.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program</u>: Park staff should continue to coordinate with regional staffs, Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and Parks Planning Program to implement the interpretive element of the park master plan. Interpretive projects not completed through major capital development funds should be requested through regular Agency project requests. Additionally, park staff should solicit volunteer participation, grants in aid, and other non-traditional funding sources to continue refinement and implementation of the interpretive element of the park master plan.</p> <p>As part of the park interpretive program, park staff should coordinate with region staff to solicit cooperation of interested individuals in conducting oral interviews of persons associated with Milwaukee Railroad.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Recreational uses - summer and winter</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The majority of John Wayne Pioneer Trail corridor is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. Classification in this manner is intended to recognize that high-quality natural and cultural resources provide the primary lure for recreation in these areas. As such, management of Resource Recreation classified segments of the trail should seek to strike a balance between providing extensive, medium-intensity recreational opportunities and protecting the integrity of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>The segment of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail corridor within the urban growth boundary of the City of Ellensburg is classified as a Recreation Area. Classification in this manner is generally intended to recognize that the primary attraction for recreation in this area is the trail itself. Natural and cultural resources, while still a factor, play a smaller role in the overall trail experience. As such, management of this segment of trail should permit high-intensity use and seek to maximize recreational opportunities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u></p> <p>Summer: During the summer season, management of non-motorized trail uses along the John Wayne Pioneer Trail should generally follow a multiple/shared use strategy. As part of Limits of Acceptable Change trail monitoring, prohibiting specific uses should only be employed as a last resort and where other management efforts have consistently failed.</p> <p>Winter: During the winter season, management of motorized and non-motorized trail uses should generally follow a separation of use strategy. Snowmobile use is permitted on the John Wayne Pioneer Trail from one half mile to the west of Stampede Pass Road to the Cabin Creek Road. An extension of the existing use one half mile to the west of Stampede Pass Road will accommodate a different route to and from Crystal Springs Snow Park. The Agency's Winter Recreation Program should work with snowmobile advocates to identify and authorize alternative routes other than on Iron Horse State Park or the John Wayne Pioneer Trail east to Cle Elum and potentially beyond.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide trail use program, Iron Horse State Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Manager, Agency Volunteer Program Manager, and other Agency staff as appropriate to solicit cooperation of trail users, concessionaires, local businesses, and other interested individuals and organizations to: 1) provide continuing participation in trail use planning; 2) assist in trail monitoring, including use surveys; 3) assist in trail development and maintenance projects; and 4) provide other cooperation as necessary.</p> <p>Iron Horse State Park staff should continue to coordinate with the Agency's Winter Recreation Program to: 1) administer and fund snow grooming equipment and staff for snowmobile and cross-country ski trails, and 2) seek to expand cross-country ski trail grooming to lower elevation trail segments during periods/seasons when snowpack is adequate.</p> <p>Park staff should coordinate with regional stewardship programs to develop Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC). Potential indicators to measure should include: 1) number of trail users (baseline monitoring via registration system to gain information regarding overall trail use and potentially use surveys); 2) relative number of use types (proportionate use of trail measured by mode of travel); 3) number of trail use conflicts; and 4) number of visitor accidents attributable to shared use. Until the LACs are developed, park staff should continue to collect park attendance figures, visitor conflict incidents, and accidents attributable to shared use. That data will be needed determine the scope of the LACs. For a general description of LACs, please see Appendix H.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Trail promotion/benefits to local economies</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Enhance the visibility and accessibility of the park by: 1) developing a unified signing system for identifying location and access points across the State, consistent with recognized standards; and 2) supporting publication and distribution of trail maps and guides that inform the public of facilities and services. Trail promotion and signage will predominantly use the name John Wayne Pioneer Trail. The name Iron Horse State Park will be used when referring to areas under State Parks management</p> <p>As part of the park’s trail promotion/private business partnership program, park staff should encourage the use of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail by approved organizations for community/regional special events and celebrations. Any special recreational events must be pre-approved by Washington State Parks and comply with provisions of WAC 352-32-047 Special Recreation Event Permit.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region staffs, State Parks Planning Program, Public Affairs Office, and cooperate with local chambers of commerce, individual businesses, other economic development groups, and special recreation event organizers for the purpose of promoting the trail and providing information to trail users about privately operated, trail-related services (e.g., food, lodging, equipment, and supplies).</p> <p>Cooperation by State Parks should include, but not be limited to: 1) providing information for development of private websites or advertisements that promote trail services; 2) providing trail brochures that can be reproduced and distributed by local businesses; 3) providing information boards or space for privately constructed information boards at trail heads for placement of advertisements for privately operated trail related services as consistent with Agency policy; 4) encouraging use of the trail for community/regional special recreation events and celebrations that are consistent with the overall mission of the park; 5) including information about the trail in publications and advertising produced by other Washington State agencies, such as Department of Transportation’s Indian John Hill Rest Stop and Department of Tourism publications; and 6) providing information through the Help Line and other appropriate means about services (food, overnight accommodations, etc.) available within 1/2 mile of the trail, along with a disclaimer to the effect that such information is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an endorsement by the Agency.</p> <p>When State Parks provides information to private businesses or others, staff should emphasize the need to keep the information current. Some evaluative procedure should be agreed upon to prevent out-of-date public information.</p> <p>As part of the park’s trail promotion/private business partnership program, park staff should coordinate with region staffs, State Parks Planning Program, and Public Affairs Office to develop a distinct park/trail graphical identity including a trail logo, newsletter/calendar of events template, brochure template, trail guide/map template, service guide template, and other graphical symbols/templates, as necessary. The graphical identity should be incorporated into the park's interpretive and orientation/signing programs, as appropriate.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Providing current park information and enhancing community relations</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship and Planning Programs to hold regularly scheduled public meetings and workshops that enhance the park's ability to maintain positive community relations. Meetings should be structured to allow park neighbors and visitors to raise specific issues and participate in development of management approaches designed to resolve those issues. Public notice for the meetings should not be less than two weeks in advance and should include Agency news releases.</p> <p>Park staff should coordinate with regional staffs, Public Affairs Office, information management section, park volunteers, and other interested individuals and organizations to establish an integrated approach to providing updated park information to recreational/commercial trail users, commercial service providers/concessionaires, and trail neighbors. Elements of this integrated approach should include: 1) development and maintenance of a current mailing/e-mailing database for mail-merge purposes; 2) regular mailing/e-mailing of park newsletter (quarterly/semi-annual); 3) exploration of potential web site development or cooperation with other web sites; and 4) enhancement of telephone hotline to include current trail conditions, special events announcements, public meeting notices, and other announcements as necessary (e.g., touch-tone automated information system or expansion of the current information hotline).</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Volunteer support of park operations</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> In accordance with RCW 79A.05.030(6) and the Commission' policy on volunteers (currently 70-82-1).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with Parks Volunteer/Friends Programs Coordinator to actively solicit participation of park/trail stakeholders. The primary purpose of this program should be to enroll volunteer support for participation in activities and projects at Iron Horse State Park. All such purposes, goals, and objectives shall be in accordance with the regulations, objectives, policies, procedures, and plans of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Interjurisdictional park management</p> <p>Note: The park master plan identifies sections of the trail managed by other government agencies.</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> There are segments of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail that are not managed by State Parks, the largest such segment being under the management of the U.S. Army on the Yakima Training Center. When the trail is on another Agency's property, land classifications describe the intent of the State Parks and Recreation Commission for management, but are subject to the agreement of other landowners.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with regional staff and headquarters Stewardship and Planning Programs to facilitate cooperative management with other agencies that manage sections of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail. The primary purpose of this cooperation should be to ensure compatibility of facility development and use management. Park staff should: 1) meet with other trail managers at least annually to identify and resolve management issues and develop cooperative work plans, and 2) request current planning/development information from regional and headquarters staff prior to the annual meeting (public meeting notes, news releases, land transactions, and development projects, etc.).</p> <p>Park staff should also seek to develop and maintain on-going lines of communication with appropriate officials of all municipalities and other government jurisdictions traversed by the trail.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Department of Natural Resources Section of the cross-state trail</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> If land is acquired from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the issue of land classification should be considered at or shortly after acquisition, based on a understanding of the use and resources of those lands.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park's long-term property acquisition program, State Parks staff should pursue acquisition and development of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) managed section of the trail. In general, acquisition should proceed after elements of the master plan for the trail west of the Columbia River are substantially underway and demonstrated support for trail expansion is present.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Not applicable.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Local comprehensive planning/shoreline master programs	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Park staff should request through Eastern and Puget Sound Region staffs assistance from State Parks Planning and Environmental Programs to coordinate with counties and municipalities traversed by the trail to: 1) ensure that the Iron Horse Master Plan and land classifications conform to respective Comprehensive Plans and Land Use Classifications, and 2) request that those jurisdictions adopt the Iron Horse Master Plan and land classifications as a recreational element in their own comprehensive plans.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Orientation along the trail	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Park staff should coordinate with region staff, Parks Public Affairs Office, and park volunteers to maintain a computer graphic trail guide/brochure that is easily revised, reproduced, and distributed by park field staff. Park staff should also continue to coordinate with region staffs and regional planner to expand cooperation with the Department of Transportation in providing adequate highway signing for trailheads.</p> <p>As part of the CAMP/master planning process, the planning team worked together to design a kiosk with "railroad elements", produce seven trailhead signs, four interpretive signs, and a brochure. Park staff should seek grants or other funds to implement other projects identified in the interpretive issue paper in the master plan.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Park concessions/ commercial service providers	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Some limitations to certain concessionaire structures and activities may apply.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Provide opportunities for public/private partnerships in the development of trail amenities/concessions by: 1) developing and managing the trail in ways that are consistent with adopted goals, compatible with private commercial or concession opportunities and that may stimulate local economies; and 2) develop a notification system to advise trail-related businesses and concessionaires about trail operation or development that will affect their businesses.</p> <p>As part of the park's concession program, park staff should ensure that any existing or proposed concessions not be permitted to preclude or unduly limit general public access or other recreational uses.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Program Services staff to encourage concessions that advance the core mission of the park (e.g., shuttle buses, bike rentals, wagon rides, organized tours, other recreational equipment rentals, food/beverage, etc.). Park staff with support from headquarters concession staff will conduct a survey no later than 2005 to determine visitor satisfaction with services and make adjustments to the program at that time.</p> <p>Park staff should also coordinate with headquarters concession staff to include in the park mailing list (see Park Information/Community Relations Program) a list of concessionaires and commercial service providers that operate on the trail.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Transportation needs other than for recreation	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Region and park staff will coordinate with the Resources Development Division as it responds to requests from other agencies to use the trail for state transportation needs and keep park and region staff aware of any such requests. If the Legislature determines that transportation needs outweigh recreational needs, and the trail is taken in whole or in part, State Parks staff will attempt to mitigate the impacts on recreation by finding alternative routes and/or making design changes to the trail.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Park funding	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: To strengthen existing funding sources and create new funding sources for trail development, maintenance and operations.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Park staff will coordinate with region staff and State Parks' Enterprise Program to sell advertising space to local businesses when such advertising provides a service to trail users and is consistent with commission policies.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Park facilities/utilities maintenance - Heavy equipment , tunnels & culverts, and trestles	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>:</p> <p><i>Heavy equipment</i> - Park staffs should coordinate with regions and headquarters Maintenance/Preservation staffs, and with State Parks Equipment Shop to assess heavy equipment and <u>heavy equipment operator/maintenance</u> staff needs, and make additions to Master Equipment Plans, staffing plans, and operating funds (equipment rental) as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Tunnels, trestles, and culverts</i> - Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters maintenance and preservation staff to update the park's maintenance management plan. The plan should address culvert and water tunnel maintenance, maintenance and vegetative management (to prevent arson) around trestles, and maintenance of structures.</p> <p>Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters maintenance and preservation staffs to propose establishment of a bridge, trestle, tunnel, and culvert inspection program. Structural engineers should be included to assess integrity of these structures and recommend maintenance prescriptions as necessary.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Overnight camping fees	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: A fee for overnight camping along the trail will be consistent with Agency fee collection policies.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Overnight camping sites along the trail are being developed. This is a new program, and it is uncertain how fees will be collected. Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staffs, the Central Reservation System Coordinator, and other appropriate Agency staff to develop and implement a fee collection system for overnight camping along the trail.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Trail gates and barriers	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Parks staff will re-design gate area access that allows designated trail uses without keys, does not allow motorized use, and considers underground utilities limitations.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Visitor safety and security</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The welfare and safety of park visitors is of primary concern to the administration of Iron Horse State Park. Park staff should utilize an on-going risk management approach to maintain the overall safety of the park environment. This approach should ideally include prompt correction of identified unsafe conditions (facilities, work environment, etc.), continued emergency preparedness training, continued law enforcement coordination with other jurisdictions, and on-going participation by park users and neighbors, Park staff should continue to coordinate with regional staff, headquarters Human and Financial Program Manager, local emergency service providers, and other interested individuals to formulate and implement additional management policies and prescriptions to address issues related to the overall safety of park visitors and staff.</p> <p>Park staff should ensure that at the time of any emergency closure of the trail, Agency decision making and notification procedures are followed.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Emergency Closure of Trail Segments -</u> When the park, or areas within the park, are considered unsafe by Agency staff, park staff will post signs, establish barriers, and notify trail users of closures. Notification procedures should include: 1) publication of emergency closure in the park's semi-annual newsletter; 2) submission of state-wide press release to news organizations (both when trail is closed and when temporarily or permanently reopened); 3) addition of insert in trail brochures given to park users and local businesses; 4) addition of closures on park information hotline; and 5) addition of closures on Agency information hotline and website.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Recreational facilities development - Trailheads</p> <p>Note: The Iron Horse State Park Master Plan provides additional detail concerning recreational development of specific trailheads.</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The trailheads listed below are classified as Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner permits high-intensity recreational use and development including comfort stations (flush toilets, showers), formal picnic areas, and potentially, space for enterprise activity.</p> <p>Cedar Falls Trailhead Upper Twin Falls Trailhead (exit #38) Hyak Trailhead Crystal Springs Trailhead/Camping Easton Trailhead Bullfrog Trailhead/Camping Thorp/Depot Road Trailhead/Administrative Service Area Water St. Trailhead Fairgrounds Trailhead Renslow Trailhead/Camping (U.S. Army) Doris Trailhead/Camping (U.S. Army)</p> <p>The Kittitas Depot (depot and some outbuildings) and South Cle Elum Properties (depot, substation, and 10 acres of land) are classified as Heritage Areas. Classification in this manner is intended to ensure that any recreational use or development is conditioned to protect the long-term integrity of the area's cultural resources.</p> <p>The remainder of trailheads are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner limits recreational development to low and medium-intensity (e.g., vault/composting toilets and small parking areas) and is generally intended to ensure a more primitive, remote recreational experience as compared to Recreation classified trailheads.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with region Maintenance and Preservation staff and Resources Division staff during the design process to ensure designs are appropriate and manageable.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Recreational facilities development - campgrounds</p> <p>Note: The Iron Horse State Park Master Plan provides additional detail concerning recreational development of specific camping areas.</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> All camping areas, with the exception of those directly associated with Recreation classified trailheads, are classified as Resource Recreation. Classification in this manner limits recreational facilities development to low and medium intensity (e.g., tent pads, picnic tables, campfire stoves, and vault/composting toilets) and is generally intended to ensure a more primitive, remote recreational experience as compared to standard and utility campgrounds permitted in Recreation classified areas.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should work with region Maintenance and Preservation staff and Resources Division staff during the design process to ensure designs are appropriate and manageable.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Connections to other trails/trail systems and recreation facilities</p> <p>Note: The park master plan identifies sections of the trail managed by other government agencies.</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Encourage non-motorized trail connections to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail whenever practical.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should encourage linkages/connections to other existing and proposed recreation resources and trail systems adjacent to or near the John Wayne Pioneer Trail by: 1) helping to identify and mapping local/regional recreation resources; and 2) working cooperatively with local, state, and federal agencies/jurisdictions and utility providers in the development of linkages to other recreational resources and trail systems.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Trail surfaces</p>	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The trail surface will be in accordance with standards set in the Iron Horse State Park Master Plan.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff will inspect trail surfaces and make funding requests when trail surfaces do not meet standards described in the park master plan.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Utilities on Park Lands	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Applications for utility easements are processed through the Lands Program according to the Lands, Permits, and Easements Policy adopted by the Commission. The policy provides that, except as otherwise provided by the Commission’s direction (e.g., “grandfathered” permits and easements), each respective permitted user of parks system lands pay the cost and expenses which are attributable to that use. The policy also seeks to establish equitable, appropriate use fees for non-parks, non-recreational uses, activities or services.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program:</u> Park and region staff should consider the following issues when reviewing applications for utility easements: 1) public safety (primary above all else); 2) disruption of recreation caused by installation and maintenance of utilities; 3) quality control for installation of the utility and restoration after installation; 4) installation plans that include adequate public information (signage, news releases, and meetings); 5) increased maintenance caused by utility providers vehicular access; 6) impact on natural and cultural resources; 7) limitations on siting of recreational facilities as a result of utilities placement; 8) utility capacity of trail corridor; and 9) on-going maintenance impacts on recreational activities.</p>

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Lands Programs Transactions	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Properties will be classified as part of acquisition approval granted by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The park master plan discusses or suggests potential land acquisitions and surplus properties that could enhance the recreational values (including preservation of views) of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail and Iron Horse State Park. The park master plan should provide overall guidance for the park’s on-going property acquisition/surplus program.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational/Resource Facilities Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with Lands and Planning Program staffs to: 1) work with the City of Ellensburg, Kittitas County, Central Washington University, and others to connect segments of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Ellensburg and to develop trailheads near the Kittitas County Fairgrounds and State Park’s property near Water Street; and 2) identify lands within Iron Horse State Park that are surplus to the overall mission of the park and therefor appropriate for exchange/disposal. Any potential park land disposal should be closely evaluated to ensure that recreation and/or natural or cultural resource preservation objectives are not compromised.</p> <p>Additionally, park staff should coordinate with Lands Program to ensure that during processing of applications for licenses, permits, or easements the Lands Program: 1) gather any available survey data from the applicant; 2) review whether the land is subject to management agreements with other agencies, and; 3) on a case by case basis, require applicants to install gates at public and private road crossings to regulate vehicular traffic on the trail.</p>

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Viewpoint protection	<p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Park Policy</u>: Viewpoints (as identified in the Master Plan) should be re-established/maintained through a combination of tree removal (subsequent revegetation with low-growing native plant species), limbing or topping as appropriate. Any removal of trees 10-inch Diameter Base Height or larger should follow guidelines described in WAC Chapter 352-28 Tree, Plant and Fungi Cutting, Removal and/or Disposal.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program</u>: Park staff should coordinate with region staff, and with Stewardship, Planning, and Interpretive Program staffs to determine appropriate locations and horticultural methods for re-establishing and maintaining viewpoints.</p>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

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

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

APPENDIX B: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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

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

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Resource Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Heritage Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Forest Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Natural Area Preserves**

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

APPENDIX C: LISTING OF RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION FOR IRON HORSE STATE PARK AND THE JOHN WAYNE PIONEER TRAIL

Listing of resource inventories and other descriptive documents will be expanded as information is gathered.

Title	Author	Date	Location
Natural Resources Inventory Report	Adolfson Associates, Inc.	June 1999	Attached to the master plan
Level One Hazardous Materials Report	White Shield Environmental	February 1999	Attached to the master plan
Interpretive Issue Paper	Raven Communications	March 2000	Attached to the master plan
An Archaeological and Historical Overview ¹	Eastern Washington University	August 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Office ▪ Region Office ▪ Resource Stewardship Program ▪ Resources Division Central Files ▪ State Parks' Archaeologist ▪ Historical Structures Program ▪ Interpretive Program ▪ On disk (Planning Program)
General Overview on Interpretation of Washington Rail Trails ²	Jones and Jones	September 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Office ▪ Region Office ▪ Resources Division Central Files ▪ Interpretive Program ▪ On disk (Planning Program)
Olympic Pipeline Analysis ³	Dames and Moore	1998-1999	Environmental Programs Lake Easton Park Office
Life Along the Tracks ⁴	Byrd Productions	1999	Interpretive Program

¹ Please note that Volume II contains information that is sensitive and is restricted to agency staff only.

² Includes a section on Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

³ The material includes testimony by Terrance Reckord (State Parks witness) concerning methods to mitigate for recreational impacts of utility corridors.

⁴ Promotional video about the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad in Snoqualmie Valley with special footage about the Cedar Falls area by Byrd Productions, Vashon, Washington

APPENDIX D: DETAILED PARK POLICY DIRECTION AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES



Under Construction!

Introduction

Park managers make day-to-day management decisions within a complex and multi-layered context of existing rules and regulations. In some cases the context is restrictive and identifies what a manager must or must not do. In other cases the context is permissive and identifies a range of possibilities that the manager may explore or consider. In both situations, knowledge of the context is essential to sound and legal park management.

This section explains a park's legal and policy context within two broad categories.

- 1) **Governmental Requirements and Policies:** federal, state and local jurisdictional rules, regulations and policies guiding park management and operation.
- 2) **Land Ownership and Management Obligations:** an inventory of park properties as well as licenses, easements, permits, and other rights granted by or to State Parks that affect operation of the park or the legal status of ownership.

Governmental Requirements and Policies

A Washington State park operates within a framework of laws, rules, regulations, and policies that govern jurisdictional behavior. Interpretation of, and compliance with, government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A brief description is provided below of the different levels and types of legal and administrative direction with which a park manager should be familiar before taking action.

The Federal Level

The United States Constitution: This document is the fundamental law of the nation. All actions must be consistent with this document. Its evolving interpretation continues to have a substantial impact on all other law and governmental action. Federal constitutional provisions clearly affecting park management include provisions guaranteeing equal protection through non-discrimination in employment practices and provisions for the right of public assembly.

Federal Statutes (U.S. Code): These are federal laws passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the President (or by congressional override). Many federal statutes involve the performance of federal government agencies, but some involve laws that directly affect all organizations and individuals. Examples of federal statutes affecting state parks include the Federal Minimum Wage Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Historic Preservation Act

Federal Administrative Rules (Code of Federal Regulations): These are rules developed by the executive arm of the federal government, principally federal agencies, to implement laws passed by Congress. When passing statutes, Congress often directs federal agencies to develop and enforce rules and procedures to ensure legal goals are accomplished. For example, the United States Department of Labor enforces the minimum wage law; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (and other agencies) oversee the Endangered Species Act; and the National Park Service implements the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as Amended).

Federal Executive Orders and Declarations (Presidential Orders): The President of the United States may issue directives to staff and/or federal agencies under the implicit authority of the presidential office or delegated congressional authority. A presidential declaration of national disaster is one example of such a decision.

The State Level

Washington State Constitution: This is the fundamental law of the state. All state and local law must be consistent with this document. In addition to formulating the structure for state and local government, it contains several important provisions that affect operations of many state parks. For example, its Apolice power® provision expressly allows for development and enforcement of state laws, including authority for rangers to enforce state laws in parks.

State Laws (Revised Code of Washington - RCW): These are laws generally adopted by the Washington State Legislature and signed by the Governor (or by legislative override), however, laws may also be adopted through the initiative or referendum processes. They enable and govern formation and operation of state agencies and define the authority of county, city and special purpose local governments. An example of state law is Chapter 79A.05 RCW, which forms the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and specifies the composition, powers, and duties of the agency. State laws that specifically affect Iron Horse State Park can be found at RCW 79A.05.120 - 130 and RCW 79A.05.315 - 330.

State Administrative Rules (Washington Administrative Code - WAC): These are rules and regulations developed by state agencies at the direction of the legislature, governing administration of programs for which the legislature has appropriated funds. Most WACs approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission are contained in Title 352 WAC. For example, Chapter 352-16 WAC governs the naming of state parks and establishes the agency-s land classification system.

State Executive Authority (Executive Order): These are rules issued directly by the governor that must be followed by all state agencies. The Office of the Governor has limited constitutional authority to direct the work of state agencies not under gubernatorial control, including the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. However, the legislature has delegated specific authority to the governor to issue certain executive orders. An example of such an order is a state declaration of emergency.

State Parks and Recreation Commission Policies (Commission Policy): These are decisions by the Commission that expand on and clarify WACs. Commission policies convey directions to the agency but don't require as complex a codification process as WACs. Such policies may involve one park, a collection of parks, or the whole system. Examples of commission policies include the agency's Non-motorized Trails Policy and Cultural Resource Management Policy.

Director-s Administrative Policies: These are specific policies and/or directives issued by the director of state parks to staff to implement general commission policies. An example is the March 1994 directive from the Director to treat all properties deemed eligible for classification as natural forest areas and require that all new uses be consistent with that classification until the Commission can make final land classification decisions.

Administrative Directives: These are mandates from assistant directors (leading the Administrative Services, Resources Development, and Operations Divisions) under supervision of the Director. These directives are the primary means by which assistant directors convey policy directions to their respective divisions.

To convey policy considerations which involve more than one organizational division, assistant directors use *Memoranda of Understanding*.

To bridge the gap between agency policies and actions carried out by agency staff, an *Agency Procedure Manual* has been developed. The *Agency Procedure Manual* translates the *what* should be done to the *how* to do it and *who* will do it.

The Local Governmental Level

Local governments are political subdivisions of state government. State government allows for creation of local governments to promote democratic access to public decision making and to accomplish certain cost efficiencies. The organization and authority of local governments varies widely. General Purpose Local Governments include counties, cities and towns. These governments have wide powers to regulate land and shoreline use and development, provide police and fire protection, and build and maintain roads. Special Purpose Local Governments provide services such as public utilities, ports, libraries, hospitals, fire suppression, and emergency services.

General Purpose Local Government Ordinances: These are laws that generally involve the regulation of construction and land use. Examples include zoning, development, health, building and fire codes.

General Purpose Local Government Policies: These are usually found in documents that commonly form the policy basis for regulation of construction and land use. Examples include comprehensive plans and shoreline master programs (policy portion). Iron Horse State Park is mentioned in the comprehensive plans of Kittitas County, and cities along the John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

Special Purpose Local Government Regulations: These include rules and fees relating to the provision of certain services. For example, if a state park is within the boundaries of a public sewer district, that district may require certain standards for designing new hook up locations, or charge certain fees.

The Park Level

Park Master Plan: While there are usually no laws enacted for specific parks, there are often park-level policies that provide direction for day-to-day management and operation. The primary collection of park-specific policies and management objectives is contained in the park master plan. The purpose of master planning is to involve park stakeholders in a process to determine long-range development, stewardship, and other general management objectives. If completed, the park master plan is the companion document to the park's management plan and serves as the primary information source for developing capital budget proposals. The Iron Horse Master Plan was transmitted to the park management areas in April 2000.

Park Land Classifications: If a master plan has not been completed for the park, Commission policy direction is primarily determined by park land classifications and corresponding management guidelines outlined in the agency's land classification system (WAC Chapter 352-16 Naming of Parks and Land Classification System). A map of park land classifications can be found in the park's management plan. A detailed description of the agency's land classification system is included in Appendix B: Washington State Parks Land Classification System. The Commission adopted a land classification strategy for Iron Horse State Park on July 23, 1999.

Park Policies: In parks where master plans have not yet been developed or where specific issues have not been adequately addressed by a developed master plan or the land classification system, park policies may still be developed. These policies are only developed where clear management discretion is

granted or otherwise indicated by law or other policy conveyances or where management issues are not adequately addressed by law or policy. Park policies are generally developed by the park manager and approved by the region manager.

Land Ownership and Management Obligations

In addition to specific regulations and policies developed by State Parks to apply to itself and those developed by other governments that may apply to specific state park areas, other legal obligations and agreements have been formalized into legally binding documents.

Property Deeds: Park properties are acquired in many different ways, including donations from private individuals, as surplus from other government agencies, in trade with other public and private organizations, or purchased outright. Many donations and government surplus acquisitions include restrictions or retained property rights that may limit what State Parks may do with a particular property. Restrictions often limit the use of acquired properties to Astate park purposes@ or Apublic park purposes@. Retained rights vary widely. Sellers may choose to retain the right to access water sources or extract minerals or timber sometime in the future. In some cases property ownership may even revert back to the seller if certain obligations are not met. Descriptions of restrictions and retained rights from individual property transfers can be referenced in the property deeds and other transfer instruments on file at State Parks Headquarters.

Leases, Easements, Licenses, Permits, Contracts and Agreements: State Parks often enters into agreements with other public and private organizations and individuals on behalf of a park. These agreements generally help the park to fulfill its recreational or stewardship objectives while providing a service or benefit to the other party. Agreements of this type are legally binding, and as a result, form a critical element of a park-s legal and policy context.

APPENDIX E: LIST OF PLANS FOR IRON HORSE STATE PARK



Under Construction! List of all known plans for Iron Horse State Park and John Wayne Pioneer Trail to be inserted here.

Title	Date	Approved by*	Location*
Iron Horse Master Plan	1999	WSPRC Commission	Parks, Region Offices, and Headquarters (Operations and Central Files in Resources)
Iron Horse State Park and John Wayne Pioneer Trail Management Plan	2000	Pending	Parks, Region Offices, and Headquarters (Operations and Central Files in Resources)
Deception Crags Rock Climbing Management Plan	1999	WSPRC Director	Lake Easton State Park, Puget Sound Region Office, and Headquarters (Operations Division).
Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan ¹	1998	Unknown	Lake Easton State Park and Headquarters (Resource Division's Central Files)
Kittitas County Fairgrounds Master Complex Plan ²	1998	Unknown	Wanapum State Office and Headquarters (Resources Division Central Files)
Snoqualmie Pass Adaptive Management Area Plan	1997	Unknown	Cle Elum Forest Service Office and Lake Easton State Park
Iron Horse State Park Draft Maintenance Plan ³	1993	Not adopted	Lake Easton State Park

* Pertains to Washington State Parks unless otherwise noted.

¹ Washington State Department of Transportation developed the plan.

² The plan was developed by Kittitas County and affects the fairground trailhead.

³ Developed by Lake Easton State Park for that management area.

City of Ellensburg Non-Motorized Transportation System Plan ⁴	1998	Unknown	Wanapum State Office and Headquarters (Resources Division Central Files)
Iron Horse State Park Draft Management and Operating Plan ⁵	1990	Not Adopted	Lake Easton State Park and Headquarters (Resources Division Central Files)
Snoqualmie Pass Draft Master Plan ⁶	1989	Not Adopted	Lake Easton State Park and Headquarters (Resources Division Central Files)
Washington State Rail-Trail Plan	1989	Unknown	Headquarters (Resources Central Files)

⁴ Includes several options for connecting the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Ellensburg, Washington.

⁵ The plan was developed for the Lake Easton Area and was not formally adopted.

⁶ The plan was developed for the Lake Easton Area and was not formally adopted.

APPENDIX F: IRON HORSE STATE PARK AND THE JOHN WAYNE PIONEER PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING SCHEDULE¹

Iron Horse State Park Planning Schedule	Date Completed 1998/1999
First set of public workshops in Ellensburg and North Bend	November 18 and 19
Second set of public workshops in Ellensburg and North Bend	January 22 and 23
Third set of public workshops in Ellensburg and North Bend	March 1 and 2
Draft master plan report submitted to the Commission – Ocean Shores	March 19
Special workshop on winter recreation issue – Cle Elum	April 13
Draft master plan and summary of CAMP plan distributed to agency staff for review	May 3
Agency staff comments on draft master plan and summary from CAMP plan received	May 21
Planning team makes final recommendations - Ellensburg	May 24 and 25
Final draft master plan and CAMP plan available for public and agency staff review. Copies for public review sent to the following libraries: Cle Elum, North Bend, Ellensburg, and Kittitas. Copies for public review also available at Olympia headquarters, Offices of MacLeod Reckord, Wanapum and Lake Easton State Parks.	June 10
State Parks issues SEPA determination on master plan and classification.	June 14
Final master plan, classification, and CAMP plan available to Commission, public, and agency staff	July 8
Commission approves classification, master plan, and reviews CAMP summary	July 23
Park managers and region managers approved CAMP summary	September 30

¹ For a discussion of the Iron Horse State Park and John Wayne Pioneer Trail Management Plan process, please refer to Section 2.2 of the plan.

APPENDIX G: IRON HORSE STATE PARK and JOHN WAYNE PIONEER TRAIL CAPITAL¹ AND PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

Project Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Region Priority Number	Estimated Cost \$ (MACC)	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (Yes/No)
Proposed Planned Maintenance and Capital Projects for Lake Easton Area²										
	Culvert Repairs – Phase 3		33	150,000						
	Tunnel Repairs		12	400,000						
Proposed Planned Maintenance and Capital Projects for Ginkgo-Wanapum Area³										
	Trestle Decking and Safety Railing	9	Unknown							
	West Ellensburg and Thorp Trailheads	10	Unknown							
	Renovate Kittitas Depot	Unknown	50,000							
	Replace 10 Siphons	Unknown	20,000							

¹ Appendix G will be updated by parks and regions after a review of the Iron Horse Master Plan.
² From '99 – '01 Proposed Project List. Projects were not funded.
³ From Capital Project List and 0-34 Index

APPENDIX H: LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Introduction

Managing a diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources is a balancing act. Park managers face increasing pressure to accommodate public recreational use of natural and cultural resources while also protecting those resources from unacceptable degradation. How much public use is too much? What kinds of use can a resource sustain? Over the past 30 years several approaches to resource management have been developed to increase objectivity in decision making when prescribing actions to protect resources. This Appendix explains the evolution of Washington State Parks' approach to resource management. The tables that follow apply the current approach to the resources of The Iron Horse State Park.

Carrying Capacity Model

Traditionally, State Parks has approached protection of resources using the "carrying capacity" model. The crux of this concept is that a selected park has a collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources and that each park visitor causes a given amount of impact or wear on one or more of these resources. By setting a maximum number of visitors allowed to enter an area, a resource manager presumably can control the amount of impact and thereby sustain resources at a given level. If the maximum capacity is exceeded, resources may be significantly degraded or facilities over-burdened. The carrying capacity model has been widely embraced because it is easily understood and appears to be attainable. However, applying this approach to a specific site has significant difficulties and limitations. These include:

- # Difficulty in establishing a scientific basis or empirical evidence to support a proposed maximum capacity. Why are 10 people per day allowed but not 11?
- # Impacts per person are not always equal. Some visitors have greater sensitivity to the fragility of resources and tend to tread more lightly.
- # Great variety exists in the amount of impact, based on the type and extent of management tools in place. A primitive area with clearly defined trails, defined seasons of use and certain permit restrictions may be able to withstand a certain level of use with less impact than a similar area without such controls.
- # In many cases controlling the number of visitors accessing an area is simply not a practical option.

The above difficulties and limitations led the agency to search for an entirely different approach. In 1993, State Parks' staff identified the "Limits of Acceptable Change" model (or LAC) as the successor to the carrying capacity model. The carrying capacity model is not used in this management plan.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Model

LAC was formally published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1985 (Stankey, Cole, Lucas, Petersen, Frissel: The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning. General Technical Report INT-176, January 1985). LAC was first adapted by State Parks staff for use in resource planning of Hope Island State Park. Public support for LAC at Hope Island further solidified the agency's acceptance of this management approach and ultimately led to its use in this plan.

The LAC model embodies a fundamental shift in approach to resource management. Instead of trying to answer the question "how much *access to* natural and cultural resources is too much?", the LAC model focuses on the condition of resources and asks "how much *change to the condition of resources*, as a result of public access and development, is too much?"

Application of LAC to state park management has been modified from the original Forest Service model, but retains its basic framework. The Washington State Parks adaptation can be summarized as follows:

- 1) **Identify key resource management issues:** identify high-profile issues where intensive monitoring and assessment is called for as part of the overall management approach outlined in the “Issues and Management Approaches” section of this plan.
- 2) **Select measurable indicators of natural, cultural, and recreational resource conditions:** identify quantifiable events or physical properties that gauge a resource's condition or the quality of a visitor's experience (e.g., area of bare ground in campsites, incidents of vandalism, reported visitor conflicts).
- 3) **Measurement of indicators:** determine methods for measuring indicators and make measurements.
- 4) **Determine standards (Acceptable Limits of Change:** identify an acceptable numeric range for the extent, distribution, and/or condition of resource indicators.
- 5) **Explore management options:** identify a range of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain resource standards.
- 6) **Select most appropriate management option(s):** initiate one or more identified management options if indicators do not meet determined standards.
- 7) **Monitor resource indicators:** schedule the monitoring or measurement of resource indicators over a period of time.
- 8) **Evaluate management actions:** determine successes and/or failures of applied management actions and, if necessary, modify either management actions or resource standards.
- 9) **Involve the public:** encourage park stakeholder participation during all of the above steps.

The LAC process recognizes that any recreational use of natural or cultural resources will cause some degree of change to those resources. The overarching goal of the LAC process is to involve managers, specialists, and stakeholders in identifying key park resources and determining how much change to those resources is acceptable. These key resources can then be assessed over time to determine if their condition achieves or remains within acceptable limits. If condition standards are not met, either additional management actions may be selected and implemented or resource standards may be changed, whichever is deemed appropriate.

In most cases, measuring changes or impacts to all resources in an area is impractical. For this reason LAC is an issue-driven process. LAC only addresses resource-related matters of heightened public concern or matters where the “most appropriate” approach to resource protection may be in dispute. Another practical consideration of LAC is the use of resource condition or quality of experience “Indicators”. Indicators are quantifiable observations or events that gauge the condition of a particular resource or experience. The use of indicators reduces the need for comprehensive resource inventories and allows persons without extensive technical expertise to monitor change.

Limits of Acceptable Change Tables

LAC adaptive management information specific to Iron Horse State Park is presented in the tables that follow. Not all steps in the State Parks adaptation of LAC are shown in the tables. Actual results of indicator measurements, the selected management options (if any), and evaluation of the selected options are recorded in raw data monitoring forms. Issues are grouped sequentially by natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Issue numbers coincide with those listed in the "Park Issues and Management Approaches" section of the park's management plan. From left to right the tables outline the following information:

- 1) **Issue:** A general statement of the issue facing the park.
- 2) **Indicator:** A quantifiable, recorded event or physical property used to gauge a resource's condition or quality of a visitor's experience.
- 3) **Measurement of Indicator:** A description of how an indicator will be inventoried and how numeric measurements will be made.
- 4) **Standard (Acceptable Limit of Change):** A numeric threshold or range beyond which indicator measurements are no longer acceptable.
- 5) **Management Options:** A broad set of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain measurements within acceptable limits.
- 6) **Monitoring of Indicators:** A schedule of when and/or how often indicators will be inventoried and measured