Moran State Park Management Plan

Approved February 14, 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.





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

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

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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 become oases 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 public planning workshops. In this initial stage of planning, classification of lands is employed as only one of several management activities that combined make up an overall approach to resolving particular issues.

SUMMARY

Moran State Park seeks to provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits while preserving vast and varied natural and cultural resources contained within the park. Management planning at the Park began in April 1997 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, region staff, headquarters Planning Program representatives, a Natural Resource Stewardship Program representative, and other agency technical specialists. Public participation was an integral part of the planning process, and included three sets of planning workshops (April through August 1997). During these meetings participants identified a number of management issues. Park staff then led participants through a process of developing alternative land classification schemes and management approaches designed to address these issues. Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. The Commission at its September 5, 1997 meeting at Ft. Worden Conference Center approved a modified version of staff recommended land classifications.

The purpose of this park management plan is to: 1) Orient readers to Moran State Park and the agency's park management planning process, 2) identify the natural, cultural, and recreational resource management issues that face Moran 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 Moran State Park provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Moran Park Management Planning Program describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program, as well as specific application of this program to Moran 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 Moran State Park is presented in Table 1.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

Table 1: Summary of Moran State Park Management Issues

	•	Preservation of natural plant and animal communities
	•	Protection of meadow areas/non-forested balds classified as Heritage Areas.
Natural Resource Issues	•	Lake water quality/ protection of sensitive shorelines- recreational activities allowed on Cascade, Mountain, Twin, and Summit Lakes
	•	Wildfire prevention/suppression
	•	Potential property acquisition/exchange
	•	Preservation of Robert Moran related and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) historic areas and structures
	•	Protection of Native American cultural landscapes
Cultural Resource Issues	•	Protection of Native American ceremonial/cultural sites - burial sites and other Native American cultural sites
	•	Contemporary Native American ceremonial/cultural activities
	•	Preservation of Historic orchards
	•	Natural and cultural resource interpretive programming/facilities
	•	Park trail uses - existing trails and new trail development
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	•	Expansion of overnight accommodations
	•	Additional vehicle parking
	•	Re-establishment and maintenance of viewsheds
	•	Renovation of Cascade Lake day use area
	•	Disposition of communication towers – Impacts on viewshed
	•	Potential use of KVOS administrative building

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF MORAN STATE PARK

Location: Moran State Park is located six miles southeast of Eastsound on Orcas Island, San Juan County. See Figure 1: Moran State Park Vicinity Map.

Acreage: 5,252 acres with 1,800 feet of saltwater shoreline on Georgia Strait and 45,300 feet of freshwater shoreline on 171 acre Cascade Lake, 198 acre Mountain Lake, 8 and 3 acre Twin Lakes, 12 acre Summit Lake, Cascade Creek, and Cold Creek. Acreage includes 2,409 foot high Mt. Constitution.

Acquired: Moran State Park was acquired in 18 parcels between 1920 and 1998. Much of the park was acquired through donations by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moran. The total cost - \$7,655,832.60.

Historical Background: Robert Moran, former mayor of Seattle and shipbuilder, presented the original 2,600 acres to Washington State in 1920. By 1928, he had added another thousand acres to his original gift, and the park has been enlarged by various means of acquisition until in 1991 it had grown to its present 5,252 acres.

In the mid-thirties, the Civilian Conservation Corps built many of the trails, roads, bridges and buildings now in use. Perhaps the most outstanding structure in the park is the stone tower atop Mt. Constitution, which affords a 360 degree view of the San Juans, the Cascades, the Olympics, and Northern Puget Sound.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared for the park. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, State Parks Historic Facilities Condition Assessment, and a master's dissertation titled Landscape History of Moran State Park. Appendix C: Listing of Moran State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Climate: Temperate climate under marine influence. Rainfall averages 29.18 inches a year.

Facilities: 54 day use sites, parking for 85 vehicles, 5 kitchen shelters, 1 day use comfort station, 31.07 miles of foot trails, 2 vehicle bridges, 2.39 miles of unimproved and 6.45 miles of improved roads, 2 interpretive displays, 2 unguarded swimming beaches - total of 370 feet, 1 swimming float, 2 bathhouses, 2 boat launch areas, 2 boat docks with boat rental, 136 camp sites with 15 primitive bicycle sites, trailer dumping station, 5 camp area comfort stations, 2 pit toilets, 4 vault toilets (2 locations), and one Adirondack shelter in bike campground.

3 residences, 2 cabins, 2 garages, 3 storage buildings, 3 power buildings, 1 shop-garage building, lookout tower, 1 pumphouse for water, 2 reservoirs of 80,000 and 5,000 gallon capacity, 6 sewage pumping stations. Environmental Learning Center with a capacity of 155. Center includes dining hall/kitchen, 1 comfort station, 9 cabins, 3 duplex buildings, 2-5,000 gallon sand filters, 1 valve house, 1 chlorine building, staff quarters, infirmary with nurses quarters, and storage building. The Commission has a concession agreement with Edna Mentch to supply boating facilities and a new food concession. Wood concession to John Willis & Ed Stone. Park is on Campsite Reservation Program.

Activities: Picnicking, camping, swimming, environmental learning center, hiking and nature trails, boat launch, fishing, and scenic views from top of Mount Constitution.

Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	Day Use	<u>Total</u>	<u>ELC</u>
1994	0	45,143	978,774	1,023,917	13,779
1995	0	44,338	965,617	1,009,955	10,718
1996	234	43,637	853,156	897,027	12,327
1997	1,011	57,100	944,130	1,002,241	13,052
1998	791	28,488	711,364	754,049	13,951

Interpretation: Shelter and 0.1 mile trail explaining "Forces of Nature"; tower atop Mount Constitution containing two enclosed cabinets displaying park history and five photo-engraved plaques at the tower top identifying landmarks visible. Interpretive trail 0.2 mile in day use area explaining different tree and plant species, etc. Tree cross section interpretive display in day-use area.

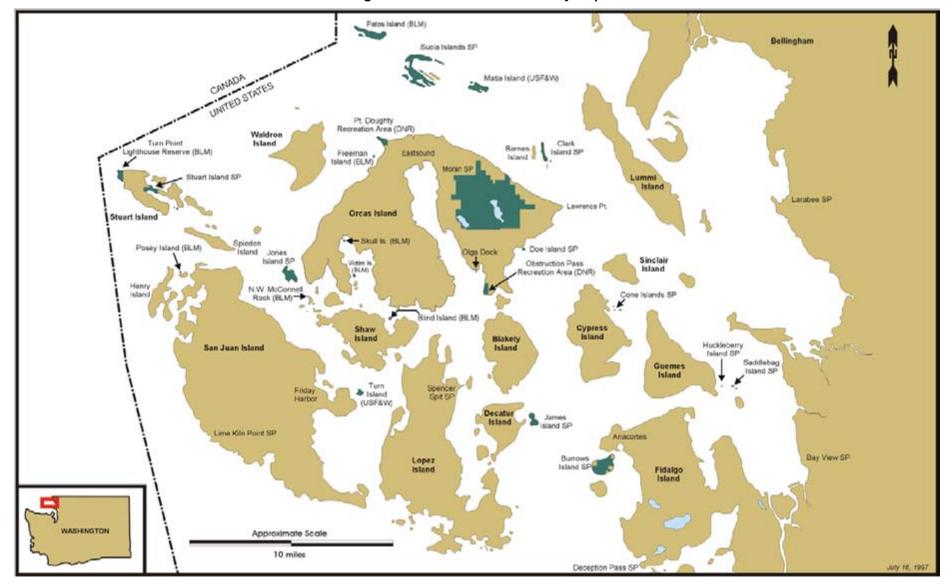


Figure 1: Moran State Park Vicinity Map

SECTION 2: MORAN STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM

2.1 Legal and Policy Direction

Moran 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 of Moran State Park is to provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits while preserving vast and varied natural and cultural resources contained within the park. A list of general park management objectives for Moran State Park is presented in Table 2.

2.1.2 Moran State Park's Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

Figure 2 shows land classifications and the long-term boundary adopted by the Commission for Moran State Park on September 5, 1997. 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. Specific rationales and more detailed discussion of the park's classifications and long-term boundary are included in Section 4: Park Issues and Management Approaches. Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of Moran State Park can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item E-4 -- Moran State Park Land Classification and the official Commission minutes for this item.

2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for Moran 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 relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as "iterative". As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the 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 Moran State Park is included in Appendix E: List of Plans for Moran State Park.

2.2 Moran State Park's Management Planning Process

Management planning at Moran State Park began in April 1997 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, region staff, headquarters Planning Program representatives, and a Natural Resource Stewardship Program representative. The planning team also consulted with a number other agency technical specialists throughout the planning process.

The public participation process including three sets of planning workshops and the final Commission meeting began with two "issues workshops" on April 17 and April 19, 1997. The first workshop was held at the park and a second identical workshop was held at the State Parks Northwest Region Headquarters in Burlington. During these initial 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 issues.

At the second set of public workshops held June 20 and 21, 1997 (on Orcas Island and in Burlington), the planning team presented three alternative concept plans. Each alternative concept plan included a land classification scheme, a long-term park boundary (properties to acquire or surplus), and a management approach in response to each categorized issue. The three alternatives emphasized either natural resource protection, cultural resource protection, or recreational use of the park. Participants were asked to provide their input regarding each alternative concept plan either during the workshops or otherwise through written correspondence at any time during the planning process.

At the third set of public workshops held August 12 and 13, 1997, the planning team presented a preliminary recommended land classification scheme, long-term boundary, and management approaches that incorporated public input from previous workshops and written correspondence. Participants again provided input regarding the preliminary recommendation.

Following the August 12 and 13 public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. The final staff recommendation was approved by the Director and presented to the Commission at its September 5, 1997 meeting at Ft. Worden. During this meeting the Commission modified the staff recommended land classification by eliminating Resource Recreation corridors through proposed Natural Forest Areas. The Commission approved all other staff recommendations for land classification and long-term boundary of Moran State Park.

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: Moran State Park Management Objectives

The Mission of Moran State Park will be advanced by:

Recreation: Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities including standard, primitive, and group camping; summer use trails for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians; picnicking; fishing; wildlife viewing; mushroom harvesting; orienteering; environmental education and interpretive activities; indoor accommodations; and a variety of group activities.

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 (including nonforested balds); important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas; and by ensuring that park use does not adversely affect water quality and/or impede natural flow.

Cultural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting where appropriate, key cultural resources of the park, including historical features such as the Civilian Conservation Corps park design and developments, and Native American cultural properties and continuing cultural practices.

Interpretation and Environmental Education: Combining the resources and skills of Washington State Parks with local, regional, and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education and interpretation, to expand programs and facilities for individuals and/or groups that use Moran State Park as a 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, resource stewards, 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 to Regional Community: Recognizing the park's importance in the economic and social life of the San Juan Islands, continue to work actively with local government, the Moran Friend's Group, and other community-based organizations and interested parties to meet the needs of the local community, as well as the citizens of the State of Washington and visitors from around the world.

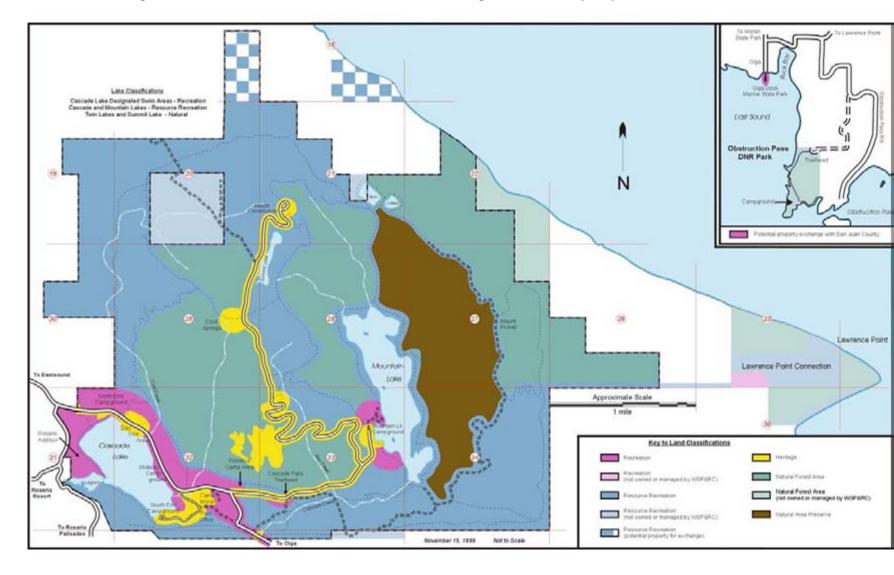


Figure 2: Moran State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

While individual parks may have significantly different resources and resource management issues, all park managers share the same essential dilemma – how to effectively manage increasing demand for recreational opportunities that utilize sensitive 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 rock climbing to a specific season in an attempt to protect birds during nesting periods and classifying an area of a park as a Natural Forest Area to preserve a rare forest community.

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 building 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.

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 Moran 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.

Additional information detailing the management planning process for Moran State Park can be referenced in Appendix F: Moran State Park Management Planning Process. Appendix G: Glossary provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

Issue	Management Approach
Issue	Policy Direction Land Classification: Moran State Park is classified as a mixture of Natural Area Preserve, Natural Forest Area, Resource Recreation Area, Heritage Area and Recreation Area (Figure 2). The park area classified as Natural Area Preserve (between Mountain Lake, Twin Lakes, and the summit of Mt. Pickett) allows only very limited educational access and associated trail development, thereby affording the highest level of natural ecosystem protection. Areas
	classified as Natural Forest Areas (generally the northeast slope of Mt. Pickett and portions of the south, east and west slopes of Mt. Constitution) limit recreational development to trails and interpretive displays. Additionally, recreational use of these areas is limited to pedestrian traffic only. The Natural Forest Area and Resource Recreation classifications afford high and moderate degrees of natural ecosystem protection respectively. Park Policy: 1) Noxious weed and non-native plant control measures should be addressed
	using integrated pest management practices (IPM) that utilize the least toxic means available. 2) No net loss to the size or functional value of wetland areas due to human impact should be allowed in Moran State Park.
Preservation of natural plant and	Programmatic Activities
animal communities (545N1)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship Program staff and solicit technical expertise and cooperation from other State Parks staff, Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program (DNR NHP), Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, County Extension, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, regional tribal authorities, and other land managers to enhance the park's on-going park natural resource management program. The general purpose of this program should be to identify additional research needs and to develop and implement additional management policies and prescriptions for: 1) General Protection of important plant and animal communities; 2) specific protection of identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species/associations/communities; 3) protection of lake water quality/sensitive shorelines; 4) prevention of wildfires; 5) control of non-native vegetation/noxious weeds; 6) maintenance of non-forested balds/meadows; 7) preservation of historic orchards; and 8) maintenance of historic viewsheds.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) The number of non-designated trails in Natural Forest Areas and Natural Area Preserves; 2) The number of staff observations/visitor contacts concerning prohibited uses in Natural Forest Areas and Natural Area Preserves, and 3) The number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species adjacent to developed areas and trails (see Appendix H: Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Adaptive Management System).

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
Protection of meadow	Land Classification: The largest meadow/non-forested bald on the southern slope of Mt. Constitution is classified as a Heritage Area (Figure 2). The Heritage classification and associated management provisions are intended to ensure that the meadow/bald is managed in way that is consistent with aboriginal Native American cultural practices.
	Park Policy: Prescribed burning or other mechanical/biological means should be used to maintain the present extent and successional state of the meadow/bald. Chemical herbicides should only be used as a last resort where other less intrusive techniques are impractical or have failed. Any vegetative rehabilitation should emphasize species traditionally used either medicinally or ceremonially by indigenous peoples.
areas/non- forested balds	Programmatic Activities
classified as Heritage Areas (545N2)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship Program and solicit cooperation and technical expertise from DNR NHP, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, regional tribes, local native plant societies, and other land managers to develop effective management techniques for the purpose of maintaining non-forested balds (see also Native American Cultural Landscapes, Table 4).
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) The number of non-designated "social trails" through meadows and non-forested balds; 2) The total area of the Little Summit meadow/bald not covered with tree and shrub species; and 3) The number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species (e.g., Tansy Ragwort, Canada Thistle, Scotchbroom, Himalayan/Evergreen Blackberry).

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
Lake water quality/ protection of sensitive	Land Classification: 1) Formal swimming areas at Cascade Lake are classified as Recreation Areas and the remainder of the lake is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. 2) All of Mountain Lake is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. 3) Twin Lakes and Summit Lake are classified as Natural Areas (see Figure 2).
shorelines- recreational activities allowed on Cascade, Mountain, Twin, and Summit Lakes	Park Policy: Recreational use of Cascade and Mountain Lakes should remain limited to non-motorized uses only (as per WAC and San Juan County Ordinance) and other medium-intensity recreational activities. Recreational use of Twin Lakes should also be limited to non-motorized use and other low-intensity recreational activities. To protect fragile aquatic/wetland ecosystems, the use of boats or other floatation devices should not be permitted on Summit Lake.
(545N3)	Programmatic Activities
	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should continue to enforce watercraft use restrictions on park lakes as directed by WAC, County ordinance, and park policy.

Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Wildfire prevention/ suppression (545N4)	Policy Direction Park Policy: Wildfire prevention and suppression activities conducted by park staff should continue to be guided by the fire element of the park's emergency plan until an enhanced wildfire prevention and suppression plan is prepared. Programmatic Activities Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program and solicit cooperation from DNR NW Region Office and local fire district officials to develop and implement an enhanced wildfire prevention/suppression plan. This plan should consolidate existing wildfire plans and be expanded to include: 1) Specific fire hazard reduction policies and prescriptions consistent with park-wide Natural Resource management program; 2) Fire suppression policies; 3) Fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment; 4) Human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment; 5) Communications and Response plans; and 6) Other elements as necessary.

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
	<u>Land Classification</u> : Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange are shown in Figure 2: Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.
	Park Policy: Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director; 68-55-1: Land Acquisition; 74-55-1 Inholding Policy; 76-55-1: Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition; and 81-55-1: Appraisal Policy.
	Programmatic Activities
Potential property acquisition/	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs, Planning Program, and Lands Program to carry out the following property acquisitions and surplus (see also Figure 2):
exchange (545N5)	Acquire: YMCA Twin Lakes parcel; Buck property east of Mt. Pickett (except NW corner of NW corner of section 26); Lawrence Point connection and both adjacent public properties and secure public trail access between main park and Lawrence Point through Eagle Lake community; Obstruction Pass DNR park, provided that DNR secures an easement from adjacent landowners and constructs (or funding is allotted to construct) an administrative access road to campground area; antenna farm trail easement; antenna farm inholding; and strip along southern park boundary in the western half of section 4 (see Figure 2).
	Potential Exchange/Trade: Raccoon Point; 80-acres west of Buck Mountain tracts in section 17; Olga dock to San Juan County (see attached land classification map).
	Note: Prior to final agency action on any specific property acquisition or exchange, a full public hearing and review process by the Parks and Recreation Commission would need to occur. Listing of properties above, as well as classification of non-parks owned sites, is for long-range planning purposes only.

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
	Land Classification: Campgrounds, roadway corridors, day use and administrative areas constructed either by Robert Moran or the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) are classified as Heritage Areas (Figure 2). In Heritage Areas management emphasizes preservation of cultural features, and where appropriate, provides a high-quality interpretive/educational experience to park visitors.
	Park Policy: In campgrounds, roadway corridors, day use and administrative areas constructed either by Robert Moran or the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and classified as Heritage Areas, rehabilitation or enhancement of existing structures or any additional facility construction should conform to Washington State Parks Cultural Resource Management Policy developed in 1998 (see agency Policy and Procedure Handbook). Specifically, policy # 9 states that the "Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings" should be used to provide guidance for work on any historic structures. Additionally, policy # 10 states that "New buildings, structures, landscape features, and utilities will be constructed in heritage areas (or potential heritage areas) only if existing structures and improvements do not meet essential management needs and construction is designated and sited to preserve the integrity and character of the area." In other areas of the park classified as Recreation or Resource Recreation Areas, where practical, new park structures and significant renovations should be complimentary to either the CCC or Robert Moran architectural style.
	Programmatic Activities
Preservation Robert Moran related and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) historic areas and structures	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with regional Stewardship Program, Parks Interpretive Supervisor, Parks Archaeologist, agency Cultural Resource Management Program and solicit cooperation from the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), CCC alumni organizations, local historical society, and other interested individuals/organizations to assess, monitor, and manage depression era structures/developments (CCC) to ensure their long-term viability and determine appropriate interpretive approaches.
(545C1)	Park Capital/Agency Staff Project (see Appendix I: Moran State Park Capital and Planned Maintenance Projects): As part of the park cultural resource management program, a cultural resource management plan should be prepared. This plan should be consistent with the agency's cultural resource management and should at minimum include: 1) a comprehensive inventory of significant cultural sites, 2) prioritized treatments or prescriptions to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites, and 3) monitoring protocols to ensure long-term preservation objectives are met.
	Park Capital Project: The following treatments for historic properties have been identified as desirable for management of the properties for recreational and administrative purposes. The identified treatments should be used to aid in cultural resource preservation planning only and should not be considered as final treatment recommendations. Rehabilitate Mountain Lake CCC Cabin Restore Cascade Lake Shelter Restore CCC masonry in all park shelters and residences
	 Restore CCC Mt. Constitution Tower Rehabilitate administrative covered bays (buildings #17 and #18) Rehabilitate historic guardrails on Mt. Constitution Road
	Park Planned Maintenance Project: The following treatments for historic properties have been identified as desirable for management of the properties for recreational and administrative purposes. The identified treatments should be used to aid in cultural resource preservation planning only and should not be considered as final treatment recommendations. • Restore Cascade Lake Lagoon footbridge • Rehabilitate kitchens in staff residences #1 and #19 (continue to adapt kitchens to serve
	purposes. The identified treatments should be used to aid in cultural resource preservation planning only and should not be considered as final treatment recommendations. • Restore Cascade Lake Lagoon footbridge

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
	Land Classification: Not applicable. Land classification of Native American ceremonial or other cultural sites is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information from the general public.
Protection of Native American ceremonial/ cultural sites - burial sites and other Native American cultural	Park Policy: 1) Location of all Native American cultural sites will be treated as confidential information and any disturbance of sites will be immediately reported to State Parks Archaeologist. 2) All assessment, monitoring, and management of burial or other Native American cultural sites will be carried out only by permission of State Parks Archaeologist. 3) In the event of major disturbance to known Native American cultural sites, State Parks Archaeologist will notify appropriate Tribal authorities. 4) Monitoring of burial sites and other Native American cultural sites not located in developed park areas will be the responsibility of regional Tribal authorities.
sites (545C3)	Programmatic Activities
	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Program, Parks Interpretive Supervisor, Parks Archaeologist, agency Cultural Resource Management Program and solicit cooperation of regional Tribes, the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) to inventory, assess, monitor, and manage burial sites and other Native American cultural sites and to prescribe site stabilization measures to ensure their long-term viability.

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
	Policy Direction						
	<u>Land Classification</u> : Not applicable. Land classification of Native American ceremonial or other cultural sites is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information from the general public.						
Contemporary Native American ceremonial/ cultural activities (545C4)	Park Policy: Native American ceremonial or other cultural uses of Moran State Park that are not consistent with adopted land classifications and associated management guidelines and that are not specifically prohibited by law (e.g. WAC Chapter 352-32 Public Use of State Park Areas) must be approved in advance by the Park Manager.						
	Programmatic Activities						
	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Program to continue cooperation with regional tribal authorities concerning ceremonial or other cultural activities in Moran State Park.						

Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
	Policy Direction						
	<u>Land Classification</u> : The orchards at Camp Moran and manager's residence are classified as Heritage Areas.						
	Park Policy: The historic orchards located at Camp Moran and the manager's residence should be managed to ensure that there is no net loss in the number of orchard trees. Should replacement of any trees become necessary, grafting or other similar means of propagation should be used maintain genetic continuity of orchard.						
Preservation of historic orchards	Programmatic Activities						
(545C5)	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: As part of the park's Natural Resource management program, park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program and solicit cooperation and technical assistance from local County Extension and other interested individuals/organizations to ensure the long-term viability of the park's historic orchards.						
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) The total number of orchard trees and 2) The number of individual trees with advanced disease symptoms or insect infestations.						

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
Natural and cultural resource interpretive programming/ facilities (545R1)	Policy Direction Land Classification: Not applicable. Park Policy: Consistent with future interpretive planning, interpretive programming for Moran State Park should integrate the natural and cultural history, and contemporary public recreational use of the park, Orcas Island, and the San Juan Archipelago. Programmatic Activities Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with the region Programs & Services Program, Stewardship Program, and State Parks Interpretive Supervisor and solicit cooperation from local historical society, Friends of Moran State Park, and other interested individuals and organizations to develop an on-going, cooperative interpretive program. Potential interpretive topics for consideration in interpretive planning include Native American historic cultural use, historic homesteading, influence of Robert Moran, CCC development, mining, and contemporary park use and protection. Park Capital/Agency Staff Project: As part of the park's recreational resource/facilities management program, prior to or in conjunction with capital project proposals for natural/cultural interpretive facilities, a park-wide interpretive master plan should be prepared. An interpretive master plan should include at least the following elements: • Identification of park management goals related to interpretive program must operate • Identification of park management goals related to interpretive program must operate • Inventory and identification of natural/cultural resources appropriate for interpretation • Development of interpretive themes and sub-themes • Development of a network of interpretive opportunities, i.e., enticement, orientation, interpretive hubs, and location/design of specific opportunities Park Capital Project: As part of the park's recreational resource/facility management program and consistent with interpretive planning, establish an interpretive center to provide an interpretive focal point within the park (e.g., top of Mt. Constitution, KVOS						

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH					
	Policy Direction					
	Land Classification: Moran State Park is classified as a mixture of Natural Area Preserve, Natural Forest Area, Resource Recreation Area, Heritage Area and Recreation Area (Figure 2). The area between Mountain Lake, Twin Lakes, and the summit of Mt. Pickett is mostly classified as Natural Area Preserve. No recreational access is permitted in this area and as a result no trails may be constructed. Areas along the summit ridge and on the northeast slope of Mt. Pickett and portions of the south, east and west slopes of Mt. Constitution are classified as Natural Forest Areas. Recreational use in Natural Forest Areas is limited to pedestrian access only. Cycling and equestrian use is not permitted in these areas. The balance of the park is classified as either Recreation, Resource Recreation, or Heritage Areas. Hiking, cycling, and equestrian use is either permitted or conditionally allowed in these areas by land classification.					
	Park Policy: Park staff and Headquarters planning staff have conducted a public trail use and development planning process. The result of this process is an approved trail use and development plan signed by the Director of Washington State Parks in September 1998 (See Appendix J: Moran State Park Trail Use and Development Plan).					
	Programmatic Activities					
Park trail uses - existing trails and new trail development (545R2)	 Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Program and other agency staff as necessary to: Work with owners of the "Antenna Farm Property" to secure a trail easement using existing access roadway Work with friends group and other volunteers to establish an "adopt-a-trail" program for Moran State Park Work with friends group and trail user groups to provide volunteer labor for installation/maintenance of regulatory signs, trail maps, and trail brochures Work with friends group and trail user groups to conduct trail maintenance work parties Work with friends group and trail user groups to help implement monitoring and evaluation protocols for LAC trail standards 					
	Park Capital Project: As indicated in the approved park trails use and development plan: Construct new trails/signing Construct equestrian water source					
	Park Planned Maintenance Project: As indicated in the approved park trails use and development plan: Renovate existing trails Revise all existing trail map displays/signing Revise and print trail brochures					
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park's recreational resource/facility management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) Staff observed instances of cycling or equestrian use in areas closed to those uses; 2) Reported visitor safety/conflict incidents between cyclists, hikers, and equestrians; 3) Reported cyclist vs. hiker vs. equestrian accidents; and 4) Areas of trail widening and areas of noticeable trail rutting or scouring (i.e., environmental degradation).					

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
	Policy Direction						
Expansion of overnight accommodations (545R3)	Land Classification: 1) The Rosario Addition property and a portion of the Lawrence Point connection are classified as Recreation Areas to allow for development of additional standard and utility campgrounds following acquisition by State Parks. 2) The areas adjacent to the North End and Midway campgrounds are classified as Recreation Areas to allow for renovation and expansion of camping opportunities in those areas. 3) The existing Mountain Lake Peninsula campground, additional area to the northwest of the peninsula, and area to the southeast of Mountain Lake day use parking lot are classified as Recreation Areas to allow for expansion of camping opportunities in those areas. 4) The historic Colds Springs campground is classified as a Heritage Area to allow for re-establishment of vehicle access primitive camping and development of primitive sanitary facilities. 5) The historic South End campground and Mountain Lake Meadow campground are classified as Heritage Areas and camping will be allowed to continue in those areas. 6) The YMCA property at Twin Lakes is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to allow for development of primitive hike-in camping following either State Parks acquisition or an agreement with YMCA to share management responsibility of public access to the site. 7) The existing campground at DNR Obstruction Pass Park is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to allow primitive camping to continue following future acquisition of the area by State Parks. 8) The area along the southern shoreline of Lawrence Point is classified as a Resource Recreation Area to allow for development of primitive water access campsites and primitive sanitary facilities following acquisition by State Parks. See Figure 2 for location of the above areas. Park Policy: Moran State Park should provide a wide variety of destination overnight accommodations including primitive hike-in/bike-in sites, standard vehicle sites, limited utility sites, group camp sites, group and individual indoor overnight facilities (ELC),						
	Programmatic Activities						
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship, Maintenance & Preservation, and Human & Financial Resources Managers and solicit cooperation from appropriate headquarters staff to prepare a park-wide overnight accommodation plan to guide any future capital renovation/expansion of camping opportunities and/or indoor overnight opportunities. This plan should include at least the following elements: 1) Financial analysis to include supply/demand and cost/benefit assessments; 2) Risk management assessment; and 3) Specific recommendations on appropriate capital renovation/reconfiguration/expansion of overnight opportunities. Options may include, but are not limited to renovation/reconfiguration of North End and Midway campgrounds, addition of utility hook-ups, development of camping in the Rosario addition, re-opening Cold Springs campground, renovation/reconfiguration of ELC facilities, and development of other indoor overnight facilities.						

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
Additional vehicle	Policy Direction Land Classification: The Cascade Falls trailhead and Mountain Lake parking areas are classified as Recreation Areas. Parking areas located at the Cascade Lake day use area, Mt. Constitution overlook, Little Summit overlook, Cold Springs campground, and pullouts along the Mt. Constitution Road are classified as Heritage Areas. Classification as either						
	Recreation, Resource Recreation, or Heritage Areas permits development of paved parking facilities. Park Policy: Adequate parking should be provided at campgrounds, day use areas, key attractions, and trailheads throughout the park. As a general rule parking capacity should be increased, if necessary, first by reconfiguration/improvement of existing facilities before development of new facilities. Overflow parking should continue to be provided in the park's administrative area during unusually heavy use periods.						
parking (545R4)	Programmatic Activities Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Maintenance and Preservation Program and headquarters Planning Program to						
	design parking improvements as part of proposed capital projects. Park Capital Project: Pave and stripe Cascade Lake day use parking areas Develop new parking area and sanitary facilities for Cascade Falls Trail head southwest of current trail head along road Improve/expand parking at Mountain Lake area Improve boat launch parking at Cascade and Mountain Lakes Improve parking facilities at Mt. Constitution road overlook and pullouts Improve/expand parking at Little Summit, Cold Springs and Mt. Constitution summit						

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
	Policy Direction
	<u>Land Classification</u> : The pullout along Mt. Constitution Road, Little Summit area, and Mount Constitution tower area are classified as Heritage Areas and thereby allow tree removal, topping, limbing, or other horticultural methods for re-establishing and maintaining viewsheds in a condition similar to that of original roadway construction and view area development.
Re-establishment and maintenance of viewsheds (545R5)	Park Policy: Views at pullout on Mt. Constitution Road, Little Summit and at Mount Constitution tower area should be maximized through a combination of tree removal, limbing or topping as appropriate. Forested areas in the vicinity of the Mt. Constitution summit should be managed to maintain lodgepole pine as the dominant forest community as a means of maintaining viewsheds. Any removal of trees 10-inch DBH or larger will follow guidelines described in WAC Chapter 352-28 Tree, Plant and Fungi Cutting, Removal and/or Disposal.
	Programmatic Activities
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: As part of the park's natural resource management and cultural resource management programs, park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship Program, Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and agency Cultural Resource Management Program to determine appropriate locations and horticultural methods for re-establishing and maintaining viewsheds. Park Planned Maintenance Project: Remove, limb, or top trees in viewsheds around Mt.
	Constitution tower area, pullout on Mt. Constitution Road, and Little Summit area.

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH						
1550E	Policy Direction Land Classification: The Cascade Lake day use area is classified as a Heritage Area. Classification in this manner is intended to protect the areas historic CCC recreational facilities and landscape. Park Policy: Any facility renovation projects in the Cascade Lake day use area should be						
Renovation of	consistent with the agency's cultural resource management policy until such a time when a cultural resource management plan has been completed for the park.						
Cascade Lake day use area	Programmatic Activities						
(545R6)	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Maintenance and Preservation Program and region and headquarters Stewardship Programs to further refine Cascade Lake day use area renovation projects.						
	Park Capital Project: Shoreline renovation to stop erosion Protect old growth trees from root compaction in heavy traffic areas Install new picnic tables and ancillary facilities, e.g., BBQ stoves						
	Park Planned Maintenance Project: Renovate Cascade Lake Day Use Area turf.						

Table 5: Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH					
	Policy Direction					
Disposition of	Land Classification: Areas where communications towers are located are classified as either Resource Recreation or Heritage Areas. Non-recreational facilities of this type are not specifically addressed as part of the agency's land classification system. In general, however, it should be assumed that facilities not specifically addressed should not significantly detract from the overall philosophy and purpose of the classification in which they are located.					
communication towers – impacts on viewshed (545R7)	Park Policy: Any management activities related to communications towers at Moran State Park must be consistent with agency Procedure 26-2: Commercial Leases – Communication Site Leases.					
	Programmatic Activities					
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff to work with lease holders to relocate tower(s) or otherwise reduce visual impacts and maximize benefits to the agency at the time of lease renewal.					

ISSUE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH					
	Policy Direction					
	<u>Land Classification</u> : The Mt. Constitution summit area where the KVOS administrative building is located is classified as a Heritage Area. Classification in this manner permits indoor facilities of this type provided they do not detract from the areas cultural resource values.					
Potential use of KVOS administrative building (545R8)	Park Policy: The KVOS administrative building with attached public restroom at the summit of Mt. Constitution should be retained for park purposes should the facility no longer be needed by KVOS. Additionally, options to include an interpretive facility component to the site or to develop an additional interpretive structure should be explored.					
	Programmatic Activities					
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Programs and Services staff to and solicit cooperation of KVOS to convert the administrative structure to an interpretive facility should the building no longer be necessary for communications purposes.					

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:

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and lowintensity recreational use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas 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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	State Parks 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Area 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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Heritage Areas	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Areas 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.	State Parks Heritage Area 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.	State Parks Heritage Area 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
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	State Parks 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 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 □ Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas 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.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves	State Parks 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves 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.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	Р	С	С	N	N
Archery/Target Range	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	Р	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	Р	Р	С	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	Р	С	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	Р	Р	С	N	N
Children's Play Area	Р	С	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	Р	Р	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	Р	N	С	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	Р	N	С	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	С	N	С	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	С	С	С	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	Р	С	С	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	Р	N	С	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	Р	N	Р	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Interpretive Trail	Р	Р	Р	P	С
Interpretive - Signs	Р	Р	Р	P	С
Parking - Vehicles	Р	Р	С	N	N
Roads	Р	Р	С	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	Р	N	С	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	Р	P	С	С	N
Sports Fields	С	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	С	С	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	Р	N	С	N	N
Trails - Hiking	Р	Р	Р	P	С
Trails - Mountain Biking	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	С	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	Р	Р	С	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	Р	Р	Р	P	С
Trails - Snowmobile	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	Р	С	С	С	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	Р	N	С	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Launch Ramps	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	Р	Р	С	С	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	С	С	С	N	N
Filming/Special Events	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Grazing	С	С	С	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Fish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Haying	Р	Р	Р	N	N
Metal Detecting	Р	Р	С	N	N
Orienteering	Р	Р	С	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	Р	С	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	С	С	С	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Off-trail biking	С	С	С	N	N
Paragliding	Р	Р	С	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	Р	Р	С	С	N

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

^{*} 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 MORAN STATE PARK RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

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

Title	Author	Date	Location
Natural Forest Inventory for Moran State Park	Washington Natural Heritage Program	1992	Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Planning Program
Washington State Parks Historic Properties Assessment, Moran State Park	Engineering Program	1998	Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Engineering Program
The Landscape History of Moran State Park	Timothy E. Goss	1995	Park Office Region Office

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 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± 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 Nonmotorized 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).

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.

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.

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 MORAN STATE PARK



Under Construction! List of all known plans for Moran State Park to be inserted

APPENDIX F: MORAN STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

- Step 1: Parks' staff assembled background information and resource inventories.
- Step 2: On April 17, 19, 1997 Parks' staff held first set of public meetings (on Orcas Is. and in Burlington) to hear stakeholders' park management issues.
- Step 3: Using stakeholders' management issues, Parks' staff developed three alternative land classification schemes and three corresponding management plan elements (management plan elements included three alternative trail use plans). Alternative A emphasized recreational development and use of the park, Alternative B emphasized protection of cultural resources, and Alternative C emphasized protection of natural resources.
- Step 4: On June 20, 21, 1997 Parks' staff held second set of public meetings to present and receive stakeholders' comments on alternatives A, B, and C. Written comments were also received following this set of meetings.
- Step 5: Using stakeholders' comments on alternatives A, B, and C, Parks' staff prepared a □staff recommended□ alternative classification scheme and corresponding management plan elements.
- Step 6: On August 12, 13, 1997 Parks' staff held a third set of public meetings to present and receive stakeholders' comments on staff recommended alternative. Written comments were also received following this set of meetings.
- Step 7: Using stakeholders' comments on staff recommended classification and management plan elements, Parks' staff adjusted staff recommended alternative for presentation to Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSP&RC).
- Step 8: On September 5, 1997, Parks' staff presented adjusted staff recommended alternative to WSP&RC for approval at scheduled public Commission meeting. During Commission meeting, public comment was received on recommended alternative, and the Commission amended recommended land classifications to eliminate medium-intensity use corridors through proposed Natural Forest Areas. This decision, in effect, closed some trail segments previously open to cycling and likewise limits future equestrian access in these areas. The WSP&RC also directed Parks staff to □seek to accommodate" cycling in other areas of the park not designated Natural Forest Area or Natural Area Preserve. The Commission approved all other classification recommendations.
- Step 9: Director of State Parks directed Parks' staff to continue the park management planning process and work with park trail users to formulate a revised trail use/development plan. Specific direction was given to modify existing trail use plan to reflect adopted land classifications and to research the potential for developing additional trail opportunities to accommodate cycling and equestrian use in areas not classified Natural Forest Area or Natural Area Preserve. The Director also made financial resources available to implement the revised trail use/development plan.
- Step 10: On December 8, 1997 Parks' staff held a public meeting on Orcas to receive stakeholders' input on trail uses and potential development.
- Step 11: On February 24, 25, 1998 Parks' staff conducted two day-long sessions of public field investigations to receive stakeholders' input on trail uses and potential trail opportunities followed by an evening discussion/work session to plot input on maps.
- Step 12: March 11, 1998 Parks' staff held additional public discussion/work session to complete mapping stakeholders' input on trail uses and potential trail opportunities.
- Step 13: Parks' staff used stakeholders' input to prepare two alternative trail use/development plans (minimum and maximum development).

- Step 14: Parks' staff presented alternative trail use/development plans and all stakeholders' comments to the Director of State Parks for decision and approval.
- Step 15: Parks' staff held a final public trails meeting to present the approved trail use/development plan to the public (week of September 8, 1998).
- Step 16: Parks' staff will solicit stakeholders' participation in implementing the approved trail use and development plans and on-going monitoring of trail conditions and use conflicts.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

Agency Policy/Procedure - One-time statement of administrative rules or procedures that apply to more than one park, e.g., Commission Policy, Administrative Policy/Procedure, Directive, Memorandum of Understanding, etc. (adopted by various levels of the agency).

Agency Program - Response to an issue identified in all or most parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the headquarters level. Examples include the following agency-level programs: Resource Stewardship, Lands, Environmental, Planning, Engineering, Contracts/Concessions, Interpretation, Law Enforcement, ELC, WCC, Volunteer, Boating, Winter Recreation, Central Reservations, Park Fees, Public Affairs, etc..

Capital Agency Staff Project - Proposal for a large-scale capital project (more than approximately \$20,000) in response to an issue. Examples include, request for preparation of a park master plan, major facility renovation, and acquisition of in-holdings/additional property (may include additional staff as an "operating impact").

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - Response to an issue that requires on-going monitoring and adaptive management of a specific natural, cultural, or recreational resource. The LAC system monitors specific resource attributes that are indicative of the overall condition of a resource at issue and sets standards beyond which the condition of a resource is no longer acceptable. Should the condition of a resource exceed a pre-determined standard, specific management actions are prescribed in an effort to improve the condition to within the acceptable range.

Other Park Plans - Subordinate plans developed to express, in greater detail, management of specific park resources, administration, or facility development (e.g., Bald Eagle management plans, business plans, and site plans).

Park Land Classification - Zoning that sets the desired intensity and extent of recreational uses and facilities for specific areas within a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Master Plan - Plan that sets policy base and guides long-term capital development of a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Policy - One-time statement of a rule in response to an issue that either regulates public activities or guides future management activities.

Park Program - Response to an issue that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the park level. Examples include wildfire prevention/suppression, watershed management, marine resource management, cultural resource management, visitor safety/law enforcement, volunteers, court probation workers, etc.

Park Staffing Plan - Response to an issue that requires changes to the allocation of staff time or areas of staff responsibility. Additional staff allocation is *usually* requested as part of "operating impacts" associated with capital projects, property acquisition, or in response to legal mandates.

Planned Maintenance Project - Proposal for a maintenance project (less than approximately \$20,000) or an agency staff project in response to an issue. Examples include small renovation projects, regularly scheduled facilities maintenance, requests for hazard tree removal, and requests for assistance in preparation of park-level plans.

Regional Program - Response to an issue identified in several parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the region level (e.g., Eastern Region Noxious Weed Control Program).

WAC (Washington Administrative Code) - 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 codified in Title 352 WAC.

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 Moran 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).
- 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 Moran 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.

Moran State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Preservation of natural plant and animal communities (545N1)	Non-designated trails: The number of non-designated trails found in Natural Forest Areas and Natural Area Preserves. Staff contacts concerning prohibited uses: The number of visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited activities in NFA or NAP.	Non-designated trails: 1. Walk all trails that either pass through or are adjacent to park areas classified as NFA or NAP. 2. Determine approximate location and grid number of any non-designated trails using the monitoring grid map. 3. Sketch in approximate location of non-designated trails on monitoring grid map. 4. Assign a unique I.D. number to each non-designated trail and enter information on monitor sheet. 5. If available, using hand held GPS unit, enter latitude and longitude of non-designated trails on monitor sheet. Note: The potential to store monitoring information on MP2, Maintenance Planning software program, is currently undergoing pilot study and evaluation. Staff contacts concerning prohibited uses: 1. Following any visitor contact concerning prohibited uses: 1. Following any visitor contact concerning prohibited uses in any NFA/NAP, determine the approximate location of the contact using the monitoring grid map. 2. Enter information on monitoring sheet.	Non-designated trails: No non-designated trails in Natural Forest Areas or Natural Area Preserves are acceptable. Staff contacts concerning prohibited uses: No greater than 25 visitor contacts per year by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited uses in any NFA or NAP are acceptable.	Non-Designated Trails: 1) Obliterate non-designated trails and campsites. 2) Consider designating and improving new "social" trails to reduce dispersed trampling. 3) Enhance or increase interpretive displays and brochures. 4) Install new or additional trail signs and/or trail maps to direct visitors to designated trails and campsites. 5) Construct barriers and signs to discourage use of non-designated trails and campsites. 6) Increase enforcement of visitors camping in non-designated areas. 7) Institute policy of writing notices of infractions to all persons in violation of camping WAC. 8) Adjust standard. Staff contacts concerning prohibited uses: 1) Enhance or increase interpretive signs and brochures. 2) Install new or additional trail signs and/or trail maps to orient visitors as to where specific activities are allowed. 3) Construct barriers in areas where non-designated uses consistently exceed standards. 4) Increase enforcement staff patrols and actions in NFA/Natural Areas. 5) Enhance volunteer participation in NFA/Natural Area protection. 6) Adjust standard.	Non-designated trails: Once per year following peak use period (October), inventory all non-designated trails in NFAs and NAP (inventory concurrently with inventory of noxious weeds/exotic plants). Staff contacts concerning prohibited uses: Year-round enter all visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning prohibited uses in all NFAs and the Mt. Pickett NAP.

Moran State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Preservation of natural plant and animal communities (545N1) (Continued)	Noxious Weeds: The number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species adjacent to developed areas and trails.	Noxious Weeds: 1.Walk the perimeter of all park developed areas (day use areas, campgrounds, administrative area, parking lots, roadways, and trails). 2. Using the Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant List and Plant I.D. Field Guides, identify any concentrations of weeds or exotics. 3. If the identified weed or exotic is on the "A-List", pull it. 4. If the weed or exotic is on the "B-List" and has formed an established concentration, determine the approximate location of the concentration using the monitoring grid map. 5. Assign a unique concentration I.D. number to all "B-List" concentrations. 6. Estimate the size of the concentration (either 0-100 sq.ft. or over 100 sq.ft Note, 100 sq.ft. = 10 ft. X 10 ft.) 7. Enter information on monitoring sheet. 8. Using the hand held GPS unit (if available), enter the latitude and longitude of the weed/exotic concentration on monitor sheet.	Noxious Weeds/ Exotic Plants: No net increase (from 1997 levels) in the number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species is acceptable.	1) Work with local Native Plant Society to assist in noxious weed eradication efforts. 2) Work with county noxious weed board to develop additional noxious weed eradication approaches. 3) Request regional WCC crew to assist with eradication efforts. 4) Conduct work parties with park user groups to assist in eradication efforts. 5) As a last resort consider the use of chemical weed control measures. 6) Adjust standard	Noxious Weeds: Once per year, generally after annual weeds are established and prior to them going to seed, inventory noxious weeds and exotic plants adjacent to developed areas, roadways, and trails.

Moran State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Protection of Meadow Areas/Non-Forested Balds Designated as Heritage Areas (545N2)	Noxious Weeds/ Exotic Plants: The number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plants found in the Little Summit Bald. Non-designated trails: The number of non-designated trails found in the Little Summit bald.	Noxious Weeds/ Exotic Plants: 1. Concurrent with inventory of non-designated social trails, inventory entire bald for concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plants. 2. Using the Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant List and Plant I.D. Field Guides, identify any concentrations of weeds or exotics. 3. Using the Bald Monitoring Grid Map determine the approximate location of any concentrations of weeds or exotics and sketch on map. 4. Assign a unique concentration I.D. number to all "A-List" and "B-List" concentrations. 5. If identified weeds or exotics are on either the "A-List" or "B-List", pull them! 6. Enter information on monitoring sheet. 7. Using the hand held GPS unit (if available), enter the latitude and longitude of the weed/exotic concentration on monitor sheet. Non-designated trails: 1. During noxious weed/exotic plant inventory of the Little Summit bald, identify any non-designated "social trails" that traverse the bald. 2. Using the Bald Monitoring Grid Map, determine the approximate location of non-designated trail and sketch the trail on the bald monitoring map, 3. Assign a unique I.D. number to each non-designated trail and enter information on monitor sheet.	Noxious Weeds/ Exotic Plants: No concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plants in the Little Summit bald are acceptable. Non-designated trails: No non-designated trails in the Little Summit bald are acceptable.	Noxious Weeds/Exotic Plants: 1) Mechanically remove all Himalayan/Evergreen blackberry vines and Tansy Ragwort plants using park staff. 2) Organize and conduct work parties in cooperation with volunteer groups and other interested individuals to mechanically remove noxious weeds and non-native plant species. 3) Request NW Region WCC Crew to remove noxious weeds and non-native plant species. 4) Adjust standards Non-designated trails: 1) Obliterate non-designated trails and campsites. 2) Consider designating and improving new "social" trails to reduce dispersed trampling. 3) Enhance or increase interpretive displays and brochures. 4) Install new or additional trail signs and/or trail maps to direct visitors to designated trails and campsites. 5) Construct barriers and signs to discourage use of non-designated trails and campsites. 6) Increase enforcement of visitors camping in non-designated areas. 7) Institute policy of writing notices of infractions to all persons in violation of camping WAC. 8) Adjust standards.	Noxious Weeds/ Exotic Plants: Once per year, generally after annual weeds are established and prior to them going to seed (varies between species), inventory noxious weeds and exotic plants in the Little Summit bald. Non-designated trails: Once per year concurrent with inventory of noxious weeds/exotic plants, inventory all non-designated trails in the Little Summit bald.

Moran State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Protection of Meadow Areas/Non-Forested Balds Designated as Heritage Areas (545N2)	Total Area of Non- forested Bald: Total area of Little Summit bald (delineated in 1991) not covered with tree and shrub species.	Total Area of Non-forested Bald: 1. Using a fine tipped water soluble pen and magnifying glass, draw along the boundary and around tree/shrub islands of the Little Summit bald directly on the 1991, 1:12,000 aerial photograph. 2. Randomly lay transparent grid down on the 1991, 1:12,000 aerial photograph and count the number of squares that fall within the delineated boundary of the bald. 3. Enter the total square count on monitoring sheet. 4. Repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 using the current 1:12,000 aerial photograph. 5. Perform computations indicated on monitor sheet.	Total Area of Non- forested Bald: A decrease greater than 10% in the total area of the Little Summit bald as compared to the total area photographed in 1991 is not acceptable.	Total Area of Non-forested Bald: 1) Institute program of mechanical cutting/removal of tree and shrub species in cooperation with the DNR Natural Heritage Program and other interested individuals and organizations to maintain standards. 2) Explore possibility of prescribed burning of Red Fescue grasslands to maintain standards. 3) Adjust standards.	Total Area of Non-forested Bald: Once every three to five years as aerial photographs become available from the Department of Natural Resources.

Moran State Park Cultural Resource LAC Tables

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Preservation of Historic Orchards (545C2)	Number of orchard trees: Total number of live orchard trees Disease symptoms: Number of individual trees with advanced disease symptoms or insect infestations.	1. Count and inspect each orchard tree at Camp Moran and the manager's residence. 2. Assign a unique tree I.D. number to each orchard tree and using guide to fruit tree diseases, note any advanced symptoms of disease or insect infestation on monitoring sheet. 3. Enter tree count for Camp Moran and managers residence on monitoring sheet.	Number of orchard trees: No net loss in the total number of orchard trees is acceptable. Disease symptoms: No greater than 10% of all orchard trees exhibiting advanced disease symptoms or insect infestation (predicted mortality within two years) is acceptable.	1) Seek cooperative agreement with local Master Gardeners to assist in care of orchard trees. 2) Construct and maintain small nursery of orchard tree cuttings. 3) Seek assistance from county extension for the treatment of disease and insect infestations using chemical agents only as a last resort. 4) Adjust standards.	Once per year during mid-summer (July) inventory all orchard trees at Camp Moran and the park manager's residence.

Moran State Park Recreational Resource LAC Tables

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Park trail uses – existing trails and new trail development (545R3)	instances of	Condition of Pedestrian Trails: 1. Using the Moran State Park Trail Use Plan, walk all trails open to pedestrian use only. 2. Identify all instances of noticeable trail erosion and all instances of trail widening caused by mud or other obstructions (trail widened to greater than twice its original width when compared to adjacent, unaffected trail portions). 3. Using the Trail Monitoring Map, determine the trail segment number and assign a unique I.D. number to each instance of trail erosion and trail widening and enter information on monitoring sheet. 4. Photograph the affected trail portion and index photo to the assigned I.D. number.	Condition of Pedestrian Trails: No greater than 2 instances per trail segment of noticeable trail erosion and trail widening on pedestrian only trails are acceptable. Note: A trail segment is defined as a section of trail either between two trail intersections or between a trailhead and the first trail intersection.	Condition of Pedestrian Trails: 1) Organize and conduct trail work parties in cooperation with frequent users, hiking organizations, and other volunteers to repair or harden affected trail segments. 2) Request N.W. Region WCC crew to assist volunteers in repair and hardening of affected trail segments. 3) Adjust standards.	Condition of Pedestrian Trails: Once per year during May inventory and photograph all instances of noticeable trail erosion and/or all instances of trail widening on trails open to pedestrian use only.

Moran State Park Recreational Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator		
			(Acceptable Limits)				
Park trail uses – existing trails and new trail development (545R3)	Cycling in Closed Areas: The number of visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning Cycling in closed areas per year. Hiking vs. Cycling Visitor Conflicts: The number of cycling vs. pedestrian/ equestrian conflict incidents reported to park staff per year. Hiking vs. Cycling Accidents: The number of cycling vs. pedestrian/ equestrian accidents reported to park staff per year. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: The number of instances of	Staff observations of cycling in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: 1. Following any visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning cycling in closed areas (either seasonal or year-round closures), determine the trail segment number of the contact using the trail monitoring map and enter information on monitor sheet. 2. Following any reported cycling vs. pedestrian/equestrian conflict incidents or accidents, determine the trail segment number of the incident/accident and enter information on monitoring sheet. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: 1. Using the Moran State Park Trail Use Plan, walk/ride all trails open to mountain biking either year-round or seasonally (do not inventory trails open seasonally to equestrian use on this form). 2. Identify all instances of noticeable trail erosion and all instances of trail widening caused by mud or other obstructions (trail widened to greater than twice its	Cycling in Closed Areas: No greater than 10 visitor contacts per trail segment per year by park enforcement staff concerning cycling in closed areas are acceptable. Hiking vs. Cycling Visitor Conflicts: No greater than 5 cycling vs. pedestrian/ equestrian conflict incidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable. Hiking vs. Cycling Accidents: No greater than 1 cycling vs. pedestrian/equestrian accident per trail segment per year reported to park staff is acceptable. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling:	Staff observations of cycling in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: 1) Install or enhance trail signs/maps/brochures to inform visitors of allowed trail uses, etiquette, and safety considerations. 2) Install or enhance interpretive signing of trails closed to cycling that explain the significance and fragility of protected natural/cultural features. 3) Establish "bicycle walk zones". 4) Institute peak season closures of individual trail segments where hiking vs. cycling conflicts or accidents consistently exceed standards. 5) Institute year-round closure of individual trail segments to cycling where hiking vs. cycling conflicts or accidents consistently exceed standards. 6) Adjust Standards Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: 1) Organize and conduct trail work parties in cooperation with frequent users, mountain biking organizations, and other volunteers to repair or harden affected trail segments. 2) Request N.W. Region WCC crew to assist volunteers in repair and hardening of affected trail segments. 3) same as 6 and 7 above. 4) Adjust Standards	Staff observations of cycling in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: Year-round record all park enforcement staff contacts concerning cycling in closed areas, cycling vs. pedestrian/ equestrian conflicts, and cycling vs. pedestrian/equestrian accidents. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: Once per year during May inventory and photograph all instances of noticeable trail erosion and/or all instances of trail widening on trails open to mountain biking either year-round or seasonally. Do not inventory trails seasonally open to equestrian use on this form.		
	accidents reported to park staff per year. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: The number of instances of noticeable trail	year-round or seasonally (do not inventory trails open seasonally to equestrian use on this form). 2. Identify all instances of noticeable trail erosion and all instances of trail widening caused by mud or other obstructions (trail widened to greater than twice its original width when compared to	pedestrian/equestrian accident per trail segment per year reported to park staff is acceptable. Condition of Trails Open to Cycling: No greater than 4	biking organizations, and other volunteers to repair or harden affected trail segments. 2) Request N.W. Region WCC crew to assist volunteers in repair and hardening of affected trail segments. 3) same as 6 and 7 above.			
	erosion or trail widening on trails open to cycling.	adjacent, unaffected trail portions). 3. Using the Trail Monitoring Map, determine the trail segment number and assign a unique I.D. number to each instance of trail erosion and trail widening and enter information on monitoring sheet. 4. Photograph the affected trail portion and index photo to the assigned I.D. number.	instances per trail segment of noticeable trail erosion and/or trail widening on trails open to mountain biking (not seasonally open to equestrian use) are acceptable.				

Moran State Park Recreational Resource LAC Tables (Continued)

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Park trail uses – existing trails and new trail development (545R3)	Riding in Closed Areas: The number of visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning riding in closed areas per year. Hiking vs. Equestrian and Cycling vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts: The number of equestrian vs. pedestrian/ cyclist conflict incidents reported to park staff per year. Hiking vs. Equestrian and Cycling vs. Equestrian/ cyclist conflict incidents reported to park staff per year. Hiking vs. Equestrian and Cycling vs. Equestrian Accidents: The number of equestrian vs. pedestrian/ cyclist accidents reported to park staff per year. Condition of Trails Open to Equestrian Use: The number of instances of noticeable trail erosion or trail widening on trails open to equestrian use.	Staff observations of equestrian use in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: 1. Following any visitor contacts by park enforcement staff concerning riding in closed areas (either seasonal or year-round closures), determine the trail segment number of the contact using the trail monitoring map and enter information on monitor sheet. 2. Following any reported equestrian vs. pedestrian/cyclist conflict incidents or accidents, determine the trail segment number of the incident/accident and enter information on monitoring sheet. Condition of Trails Open to Equestrian Use: 1. Using the Moran State Park Trail Use Plan, walk/ride all trails seasonally open to equestrian use. 2. Identify all instances of noticeable trail erosion and all instances of trail widening caused by mud or other obstructions (trail widened to greater than twice its original width when compared to adjacent, unaffected trail portions). 3. Using the Trail Monitoring Map, determine the trail segment number and assign a unique I.D. number to each instance of trail erosion and trail widening and enter information on monitoring sheet. 4. Photograph the affected trail portion and index photo to the assigned I.D. number.	Riding in Closed Areas: No greater than 2 visitor contacts per trail segment per year by park enforcement staff concerning riding in closed areas are acceptable. Hiking vs. Equestrian and Cycling vs. Equestrian Visitor Conflicts: No greater than 5 equestrian vs. pedestrian/cyclist conflict incidents per trail segment per year reported to park staff are acceptable. Hiking vs. Equestrian and Cycling vs. Equestrian Accidents: No greater than 1 equestrian vs. pedestrian/cyclist accident per trail segment per year reported to park staff is acceptable. Condition of Trails Open to Equestrian Use: No greater than 4 instances per trail segment of noticeable trail erosion and/or trail widening on trails seasonally open to equestrian use are acceptable.	Staff observations of cycling in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: 1) Install or enhance trail signs/maps/brochures to inform visitors of allowed trail uses, etiquette, and safety considerations. 2) Install or enhance interpretive signing of trails closed to equestrian use that explain the significance and fragility of protected natural/cultural features. 3) Establish "horse dismount zones". 4) Institute peak season closures of individual trail segments where hiking vs. equestrian/cycling vs. equestrian conflicts or accidents consistently exceed standards. 5) Institute closure of individual trail segments to equestrian use where hiking vs. equestrian/cycling vs. equestrian conflicts or accidents consistently exceed standards. 6) Institute closure of all park trails to equestrian use. 7) Adjust Standards Condition of Trails Open to Equestrian Use: 1) Adjust standards. 2) Organize and conduct trail work parties in cooperation with frequent users, equestrian organizations, and other volunteers to repair or harden affected trail segments. 3) Request N.W. Region WCC crew to assist volunteers in repair and hardening of affected trail segments. 4) same as 6 through 8 above. 5) Adjust Standards	Staff observations of equestrian use in closed areas, visitor reported conflict incidents, visitor reported accidents: Year-round record all park enforcement staff contacts concerning riding in closed areas, equestrian vs. pedestrian/cyclist conflicts, and equestrian vs. pedestrian/cyclist accidents. Condition of Trails Open to Equestrian Use: Once per year during May inventory and photograph all instances of noticeable trail erosion and/or all instances of trail widening on trails seasonally open to equestrian use.

APPENDIX I: MORAN STATE PARK CAPITAL AND PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS



Under Construction! Revised capital and planned maintenance project tables to be inserted here. Example tables shown below for demonstration purposes only.

Moran State Park 0-34 Planned Maintenance Projects

O-34 Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Agency Priority Number	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (yes/no)
	Proposed Projects (Funded)									
	Eliminate Odors at Mt. Lake Vaults			\$5700	PM	manager	2nd yr of 97-99 bien		park staff	NO
				Proposed F	Projects (Not	Yet Funded)				
97-10	Cascade Lk. Turf Renovation	1		\$8,000	PM	manager				NO
97-11	Rec. Units-Tables & Sink Drain	2		\$ 5,000	PM	manager				NO
97-12	Replace N.E. Upper and Lower Midway Restroom Partitions	3		\$ 6,000	PM	manager				NO
97-13	Park Office Renovation/Addition	4		\$8,000	PM	manager				NO
97-15	Replace Carport Bld. #32	5		\$4,000	PM	manager				NO
97-16	Trail Renovation/Signage/Maps	6		\$20,000	PM	manager				NO
99-02	Cascade Lake Lagoon CCC Footbridge Renovation	7		\$10,000	PM	manager				NO
99-03	Renovate Kitchens in Bldgs #1 and #19	8		\$15,000	PM	manager				NO
99-07	Bat Mitigation Project	9		\$8,500	PM	manager				NO
99-08	Mt. Constitution Vegetation Management (View Restoration)	10		\$15,000	PM	manager				NO

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Moran State Park 0-34 Capital Projects

O-34 Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Agency Priority Number	Estimate d Cost	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (yes/no)
				Completed	Projects					
	Mt. Lake Water System Renovation Phase 1&2					K. Roskopf	6/97		Boss const.	
	Bathhouse ADA Accessability					K. Roskopf	6/97		CHY4	
	park entrance station phase 1					K. Roskopf	est 3/98			
			Pro	posed Proje	ects (Funded)					
97-22	Park Entrance Station Phase 2			\$150,000	057	K. Roskopf	5/15/99			NO
	New ADA Southend Restroom			\$150,000	057	K. Roskopf	est 6/98			NO
	Paving & guardrail of MT. Const. Road			\$1.8 mill	108	T. Rapoza	est 11/98			NO
97-05	Rehabilitate Mt. Lake Cabin			\$200,000	057H	T. Boyer/G. Tays				YES
			Propos	ed Projects	(Not Yet Fund					
97-02	Cascade Lake Day Use Renovation (Includes SE Camp Shoreline Erosion)	1		\$500,000	r `	manager				NO
97-03	ELC/EE Facility Renovation	2		\$600,000	057	manager				YES
99-04	Interpretive Center/Facilities Master Plan	3		\$100,000	057	region				NO
97-06	Interpretive Center/Facilities	4		\$500,000	057/WWRP	manager				YES
97-07	Renovate Parking Areas @ Cascade & Mt. Lake Day Use Areas and Boat Launches, Cold Springs, Mt. Const. Summit and New Parking @ Cascade Falls (Including Vault Toilet (Mt. Constitution Road overlook and Little Summit completed 9/98)	5		\$250,000	108/057	manager				YES
97-14	Relocate Cascade Falls parking area (includes vault toilet)	6		\$30,000	108	manager				YES
97-18	Mt. Lake, Northend, ELC parking, Cascade Day Use, and Administrative/Residence Area Paving	7		\$250,000	108	manager				NO
99-05	Overnight Accommodation Master Plan	8		\$100,000	057	region				NO
97-08	Overnight Accommodation Facilities	9		\$300,000	057/WWRP	manager				YES
99-06	Historic Facilities Treatment Plan	10		\$100,000	057H	region				NO
97-17	Rehabilitate All CCC Masonry In All Park Shelters and Residences	11		\$40,000	057H	manager				NO
97-19	Rehabilitate Mt. Constitution Tower	12		\$1 mill	057H	manager				NO
97-20	Rehabilitate Bld. #17 and #18	13		\$150,000	057H	manager				NO
99-01	Rehabilitate Mt. Constitution Historic Guardrail	14		\$40,000	057H	manager				NO
97-23	Water Systems Renovation Phase 3	15		\$200,000	057	manager				NO
99-09	Trail Construction, Equestrian Water	16		\$20,000	057	manager				YES

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APPENDIX J: MORAN STATE PARK TRAIL USE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Under Construction! The text portion of Moran State Park Trail Use and Development Plan is not currently available. See graphical trail use and development plans below.

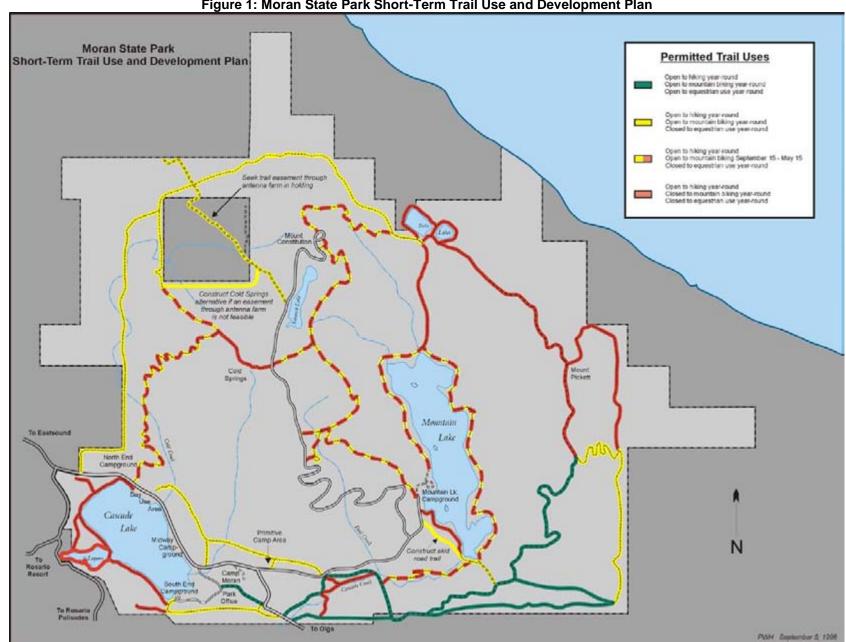


Figure 1: Moran State Park Short-Term Trail Use and Development Plan

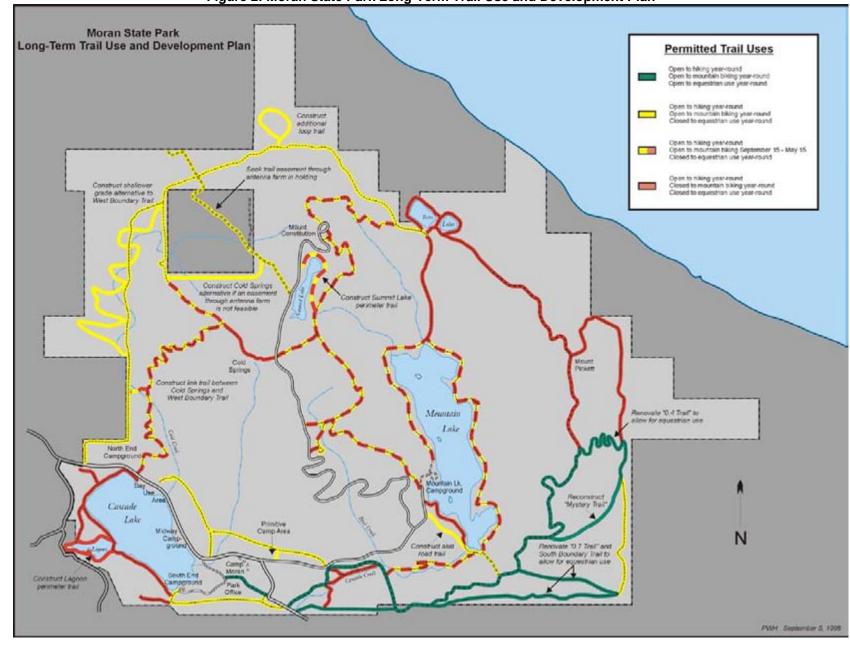


Figure 2: Moran State Park Long-Term Trail Use and Development Plan