

PEAR Team Meeting 12 – Meeting Notes– May 15, 2024 12-2 pm

Welcome & Icebreaker – Janette 12:06 pm

Icebreaker asking the group to respond to the prompt below.

- Name
- Pronouns
- Role(s) if you like
- Icebreaker questions

Facilitators Present:

Janette Chien, she/her, State Parks DEI Director

PEAR Team Present:

Reco Bemby, he/him, President Big Tent Coalition

Mary Brown, she/her, Guide Manager Alpine Events

Lynn Makowsky, she/her, Project Specialist 2 Spokane

Alyssa Smith, she/her, Boating Education Specialist/Life Jacket Loaner Program

Clare DeLong Tuminez, she/her, Parks Communications Director

Robin Waldroop, she/her, Community Member

Suzanne Kagen, she/her, Program Specialist 2 at Lake Sammamish State Park

Jeff Vassallo, he/him, Tahoma Gateway Area Manager, NW Region

Denice Rochelle, she/her, Founder/Director Bronze Chapter

Megan Grisso, she/her, Community Member

Natasha House, she/her, Deputy Director Administrative Services

Curt Fackler, Camp Host Volunteer WA and AZ

Observers Present:

Tonna Jensen Sigler, she/her, State Parks Administrative Assistant

Chris Carlson, Parks Construction Project Coordinator Eastern Region

Nikki Fields, she/her, Parks Planning & Real Estate Program Manager

Michael Hankinson, he/him, Parks Planning Program Manager

Melinda Posner, she/her, Parks Planner 4

Lisa Bellefond, she/her, Washington State Parks Foundation

Lauren Bromley, Parks Planner 4

Alexandra Sullivan, she/her, Parks Planner 2

Genieve Dial, Parks Planner, 4

Carol Palay, she/her, Parks Planning & Real Estate Administrative Assistant 3

Paul Knowles, he/him, Parks Trails Coordinator

Corinthia Barnhart, she/her, Parks Ranger 1 Lewis & Clark State Park

Ariel Ryon, she/they, Parks Customer Service Manager

Bryanna Osmonson, Parks Scenic Bikeways Program Coordinator

Agenda

Janette welcomed the group at 12:03 pm and reminded the team of our community norms that we came up with as a group. We can work to support one another to be accountable for these norms. Please reach out if you would like to make any adjustments to these community norms.

Janette started the meeting with the ice breaker.

Janette welcomed back Melinda to review the agenda for today's meeting.

- Meet the planning team
- Classification and Management Plans
- Tribal engagement
- Public engagement methods
- How to be more inclusive
- Your feedback
- General updates

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Community Building and Engagement

Melinda reminded the group that at the PEAR team meeting in October last year we presented Community Outreach at State Parks. At that meeting we introduced to you the many ways we do outreach, and how it differs from program to program. Today we're here to talk about the Planning Program specifically. There are also planners within each region; these folks conduct outreach for project-specific purposes – capital improvements and other construction projects. There are several situations where input from the public is required and desired.

Melinda passed over the presentation to Lauren to talk about Long-range park plans include our CAMP plans – Classification & Management Plans – and master plans.

Classification and Management Plans

Lauren shared that CAMP is an agency-wide planning process to develop land use plans for all state parks. It includes 4 stages, each requiring outreach and feedback with the public, Tribes', and other stakeholders. End products guide future operation and development after commission adoption. Lauren shared about the four CAMP stages outlined on slide 10.

- Stage 1 starts with considering the existing conditions, developing an environmental checklist and reaching out to interested parties to understand issues.
 - An issue is any topic that is of interest or concern
- In Stage 2, with the list of issues identified, the planning team considers alternative approaches to address the issues.
 - Sometimes this stage is misunderstood as choosing one alternative over another. This is not the intent; the alternatives describe alternative ways to resolve or address each issue; not all issues will have alternative approaches.

We consider:

- the features and characteristics of the site
- what we heard from the public
- the local context as well as role of park in the region and state. What do I mean by this – for the local, we think about Vantage – what is the vision for Vantage and how does the park fit in with that;
- We also consider the recreation opportunities provided by other agencies – what services, who served and how does Ginkgo complement
- At the state and national level, we think about the National Natural Landmark designation and how Ginkgo fits in with significant national natural wonders

Lauren shared maps of Ginkgo Petrified Forest from slide 12, with three Alternative land management approaches.

- Stage 3 is where feedback from interested parties is used to define a preliminary recommendation.
- Stage 4 is when state parks planners take a final recommendation to the Commission for action.
- Each stage includes outreach with interested parties

Lauren shared that a CAMP includes three products, the first being land classifications. Land classifications are designations that guide the location and type of activities and facilities. Land classifications work like park zoning – identifying areas of more and less

intensity, where the restrooms, parking areas and camping should belong, and where natural areas and preserves are identified for more protection.

- Recreation Area
- Resource Recreation Area
- Heritage Area
- Natural Area
- Natural Forest Area
- Natural Area Preserve

Each land classification comes with Land Classification Management Guidelines. Slide 15 shows a zoomed in graphic of a chart that shows what types of activities/amenities or permitted uses are allowed within each land classification.

The second CAMP product is Long Term Boundary (LTB) – areas of expansion or contraction. The LTB takes a holistic look at areas surrounding the park – compatible and incompatible uses, topographical features, watersheds, habitats at landscape level, etc. When we identify properties within our long-term boundaries, we are identifying potential land management agreements or property acquisitions. With commission approval of the long-term boundary, staff is authorized to enter dialogue with property owners to discuss options for future management – through easement, management agreement or acquisition, but only with willing partners.

The third CAMP product is a Parks management plan, which includes actions and strategies for implementing the vision for each park. It takes everything we outlined in the CAMP Process and looks out how we will manage that park into the future.

Tribal Engagement

The presentation was passed along to Gen. She shared that the planning team:

- Work alongside the Tribal Relations Team
- Government-to-Government consultation letters
- Staff-to-staff engagement as requested
- Customized approach based on tribal preferences
-

There is a lot of variation amongst projects. Each engagement process is tailored to the needs of Tribe. Gen shared that she is working on a CAMP for the Blue Mountain Region, and it sits on the land of four different Tribes'. They have created working relationships and have developed a workgroup. Based on compacity we determined to meet with the Tribes twice a year in person on the land that we're working on together to hear about specific needs, concerns, opportunities and ideas.

Master Plans

The presentation was passed over to Nikki to share about Master Plans. Master plans are more detailed than a CAMP for example a classification will say this is the part of the park where you can have more high intensity recreational uses and a master plan

will say this is the part of the park where you're going to have 125 campsites laid out in this particular way. Master Plans are more costly and take more time than CAMP and we typically don't get funding for them. We don't have Master Plan for each park, but we aim to have CAMPS for all of our Parks. We're about 75% done with our CAMPS and have fewer than 20 master Plans throughout the State Park system.

Master Plans are:

- More site specific
- May Include:
 - Trail plan
 - Facility plan
 - Design guidelines
- Current Master plans
 - Mount Spokane State Park
 - Miller Peninsula State Park

Master plans are developed for properties where:

- we want to develop a new park or significantly change an existing one – Miller Peninsula
- we are directed by the legislature
- we have prioritized an area for a more detailed look
- we need to integrate multiple park components and there are multiple park land and management issues – Mount Spokane Master Plan

Master plans follow much of the CAMP process and are tailored for the park area and its issues/interested parties.

Public Engagement

The presentation was passed to Gen that shared along the same lines of Tribal engagement we have a toolkit we use for public engagement and stakeholder engagement as well.

- In person and online meetings and events
- Project videos
- Website updates and alerts
- Mailing lists
- Charrettes
- Surveys
- Community events and outdoor recreation shows
- Community compensation
- Targeted and customized for underserved communities
- Speakers bureau

We've been exploring new and traditional methods for public engagement. We know not everyone participates in the same way so there is no ONE way to do it. We're trying to branch out a little bit and think outside of the box.

We develop programs customized for the area and purpose/project AND we can always improve and find new ways to engage. It's not rocket science, but it does take time and a lot of on the groundwork to connect – it could take 5 hours to reach and engage one individual or group of individuals, especially if we're trying to reach under-served or historically not park visitors.

The presentation was passed to Alex. Alex shared a grant she is applying for through the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to build an equestrian parking lot.

An example of outreach I've experimented with lately is the development of an equestrian survey. I have been working on a grant at Battle Ground Lake State Park for an equestrian parking lot. I ride horses myself, so I felt I had some insights into the horse community that maybe others on staff don't have.

I want to point out that our agency's Strategic Plan specifically recommends the use of surveys and customer feedback to make decisions regarding facilities and services. Using data from a wide variety of respondents gives us information about the bigger picture. Oftentimes in public meetings, we get input from the most highly invested few who are also privileged enough to have evenings free, who know about the meetings, and generally know how the system works. Surveys are more egalitarian- they can be done on your own time, at home, take only a few minutes, and don't require you to speak in front of groups.

This survey had 30 questions. We received over the last month 1165 responses- a huge volume considering the time frame. The survey was mostly spread by outreach through local equestrian groups that eventually moved to a statewide audience.

In addition to question responses, we also received 1,713 written comments that expand on our clarify thoughts from equestrians. This is invaluable information that can help in our planning process.

While a lot of what I heard back confirmed ideas I had assumed about what the equestrian community wanted and who they were, there were some surprising finds. I think when we think of horseback riding, often we imagine an elite activity done by exclusively white people with a lot of money. However, through the survey, we found that riders make up a similar demographic to our average park users. In fact, when we compare the income of surveyed overnight campers, there are actually fewer equestrians in the >\$200,000 annual income range than our average park user. We also heard comments that explained how horseback riding had cultural significance to respondents, and that horses were a form of accommodation for some- that they could no longer recreate outdoors effectively through hiking due to injury or age, but by horseback riding they were able to experience nature that would otherwise be

inaccessible to them. Having that direct feedback allows us to make decisions based on data, not assumptions.

Through doing this survey, we've considered the value of having surveys for specific user groups open on an ongoing basis, so we can truly understand our user groups- not only those advocating through clubs and stakeholder groups, but the average participant, in a way that is convenient, so we can have a large volume of data to better understand our park users, what deficits they see, and what facilities they would prefer.

Public Engagement Strategies

The presentation was passed to Paul and shared some of our community engagement strategies specifically for the Spokane Master Plan. This includes

- Community event / project kickoff
- Weekend charrette
- In-person and virtual opportunities
 - Meetings Webpage
 - Video clips
- Surveys and community questionnaires
- Kiosks at community gathering spots
- Targeted community outreach
 - Speaker's Bureau
 - 1:1 with other interested parties
 - Seek underserved

Paul shared about the Community Workshop #1. The goal is to get 32 participants.

The “What”

- Date: Saturday June 1, 9 am –12 pm
 - Not your traditional public meeting - more of a tabling event that would include Parks Program reps and partners
 - Opportunity to learn, meet and eat
 - Welcoming to children, families of all backgrounds (incl. Kids table, activities)

The “Why”

- Expand community knowledge of the entire park use "ecosystem"
- Higher potential for greater turnout for underrepresented, casual park user
- Gather important feedback / input in a way that doesn't feel like we're trying to squeeze information out of attendees. (think: fun)
- Pull stakeholders and program representatives into the process

Janette asked if the community is being compensated for participating in the workshop? Melinda responded that we're not currently because we don't have the candidates for that now. It's very preliminary.

5-minute break

Break until 1:15 pm

How to be more inclusive/Feedback

The planning team provided an opportunity for questions.

- Q: Paul, do you also engage through crowd sourcing virtually (i.e. social media platforms like "NextDoor", Facebook, etc.?) Or does that not get you the data you need?
- A: Good question... I have successfully done crowd sourcing in the past to help inform past planning projects. We are working through a lot of different partners to utilize their social media accounts to engage the community. When it gets to online surveys, I think that's a great avenue to pursue...
- Q: How do you prioritize community interests?
- A: We try to help the community understand what is significant is about a place and what the range of options are.
- Q: A lot of people don't know what Charette means. Another descriptor would be helpful for the public.
- Q: Charette "On the cart"
- A: Charrette: a meeting in which all stakeholders in a project attempt to resolve conflicts and map solutions.

Q: Chris Carlson asked about how planning team engages with various tribes and the complex interests with various user groups.

A: Melinda we are committed to the justification – through our mission and vision and strategic plan. We aren't the decision makers; we are providing an informed recommendation to the Commission.

Michael- for each commission meeting we have a land acknowledgment, but we don't have much behind why we do that. We are exploring the topic with tribes right now, what are the impacts of recreation. The Commission saw the need for Tribal Relations and now we have a new division that is only a year and a half old. We are hopeful to continue to have meaningful conversations with tribes on the impacts of

Lauren shared – There are 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington. Not every tribe has interest in every park, sometimes it depends on location. Sometimes Tribes see that we have the same goals to protect the land. We try and stay communicative with the tribal entities for each park.

Nikki shared-Also on this topic as Janette brought up in the chat. The State Parks Mission Includes Recreation but not only recreation. We probably wouldn't own a property that doesn't have public access. We have pieces of property that don't have public access, but it is a small part of the state parks system. In all our classifications and parks we do have some level of recreation access. We do have places where we've

heard from tribes that they do want people in them. Nisqually for example did not want to allow access to the Nisqually river. We came to an agreement with limited access with a boardwalk trail and fence. If there is a park that is not suitable for public access then maybe it shouldn't be part of the long-term boundary with public access, can it be surplus to be protected in another way.

Michael shared (RCW 79A.05.305)

Lands for public park purposes to be acquired and managed to:

1. Maintain and enhance ecological, aesthetic, and recreational purposes;
2. Preserve and maintain mature and old-growth forests containing trees of over ninety years and other unusual ecosystems as natural forests or natural areas, which may also be used for interpretive purposes;
3. Protect cultural and historical resources, locations, and artifacts, which may also be used for interpretive purposes;
4. Provide a variety of recreational opportunities to the public, including but not limited to use of developed recreation areas, trails, and natural areas;
5. Preserve and maintain habitat which will protect and promote endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants, endangered, threatened, and sensitive animal species.

Q: How do we overcome and address some of the historical inequities that are barriers to getting more voices? It's so important because so many people are left out this process. How do you get new folks involved in the new planning process – how do we capture the people who have been intentionally left out of this process. That starts with the legislature.

A: We recognize and have a priority to do this. We are evolving and meeting regularly to solve this. We know that people participate in different ways, even those that we have never had partition in this. We are working on creating community relationships. We hope to have staff compacity in the future to explore this further. Your feedback is helpful we are making little advances and trying to push each other. For example, we are translating materials, meeting people in their spaces, having Spanish speaking staff available for questions.

Michael- To add a little bit, you know it's human nature with planning what I've observed overtime. We will do exactly what we are legally obligated to do first and foremost. It's not about doing the right thing it's about doing the bare minimum required. Are there ways to add language to statues to provide more specifics. Starting at a broad RWC and getting more specific with internal policy. Maybe engagement should be incorporated in RWC 79A.

The groups were sent to smaller breakout rooms for 12 mintues to discuss the questions the planning team prompted.

- What ideas do you have about conducting meaningful community engagement?

- What communities are you connected to that we should know more about?
- How would you like to be kept informed about planning projects?

Janette asked the group to type in the chat one thing that resonates with you from your breakout room conversations.

- Community Ambassadors
- Different modalities
- Connect planning with State Parks Cultural Programs in the Parks
- Create Multiple opportunities with diverse ways of interacting to catch as many people as possible
- The need for community outreach personnel (volunteers, employees)
- Explore Laws and Norms, Ambassadors
- Meeting people where they are at
- DOH Health Equity Zone groups
- Suggestion to maintain database of community groups we reach out to so we can connect with trusted messengers and engage with communities
- Connect with Makaela Kroin as a way of meeting diverse communities at the events they hold at State Parks.
- Using the foundation to help procure snacks for those that attend feedback sessions/engagements
- Engage with other park jurisdictions (county and city) to see if they're doing this work as well and what they've learned

Closing

Janette thanked the group and closed the meeting at 2:00pm.



Planning Program Public Engagement

PEAR Team Meeting 12

May 15, 2024



Community Norms	Practices
GOAL ORIENTED & STRUCTURED MEETINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators provide agenda, meeting notes, and organization • Time checks – limit tangents to keep us on track • PEAR Team meetings recorded during presentation portions
THOUGHTFUL PARTICIPATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center PEAR goals to empower discussions • Raise your virtual hand • Balance speaking and active listening • Open-minded observations and feedback, lean into curiosity, ask questions before assuming, seek to understand • Use accessible language (explain acronyms, terms, etc.) • Practice compassion, patience, and understanding • Trust the process; be open to feedback • Trust that we are stronger together than alone
RECOGNIZE EACH PERSON HAS UNIQUE EXPERIENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak your truth • Appreciate everyone’s differences and commonalities • Awareness of diversity within BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) community • Awareness of privilege (white, able-bodied, education, etc.) • Notice and re-consider blanket statements
SUPPORT PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment-free zone • Recognize this is an intergenerational space • Consider the role(s) of silence and its impact in our space • Take care of yourself • Acknowledge intent, assess impact • Honor confidentiality for the group’s contributions



Let's check in!

- Name
- Pronouns
- Role(s) if you like
- Where are your ancestors from?
- Where did you grow up?



Agenda

- Meet the planning team
- Classification and Management Plans
- Tribal engagement
- Public engagement methods
- How to be more inclusive
- Your feedback
- General updates



Preliminary Equity Impact Review (EIR)

Priorities

Business Lines

Agency Teams

Agency products, services, projects, programs and processes

**Community Building
and Engagement**

- Partnerships
- Volunteers
- Friends groups
- Community organizations (affinity groups, schools, libraries, other)
- Advisory committees
- Commission, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) processes
- Community events

Boating
Folk & Traditional Arts
Planning
Partnerships
Government Affairs
Tribal Relations
Communications

**Workforce
Development**

- Policy review
- Recruitment, onboarding and retention
- Staff training
- Assessment
- Career pathways
- In-training programs and internships
- Park housing, signage and other operations topics

Human Resources
Operations

Visitor Experience

- Park histories
- Discount passes and donation programs
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Civil Rights Compliance
- Youth programming
- Eliminating barriers to participation

Interpretation
Tribal Relations
Operations
Capital Projects
Visitor Services

What is community outreach?

Community Outreach

- Defines a target community or audience you are trying to reach
- Gathering information or data
- Providing services or resources to specific community or audience
- Transactional and often directional (What can A do for B)
- Generally short-term
- Common model for community health initiatives, marketing strategies, discrete projects

Community Engagement

- Relationship building
- Mutually beneficial when successful/healthy
- Connecting and collaborative (what can A and B do together)
- Longer-term
- Cyclical

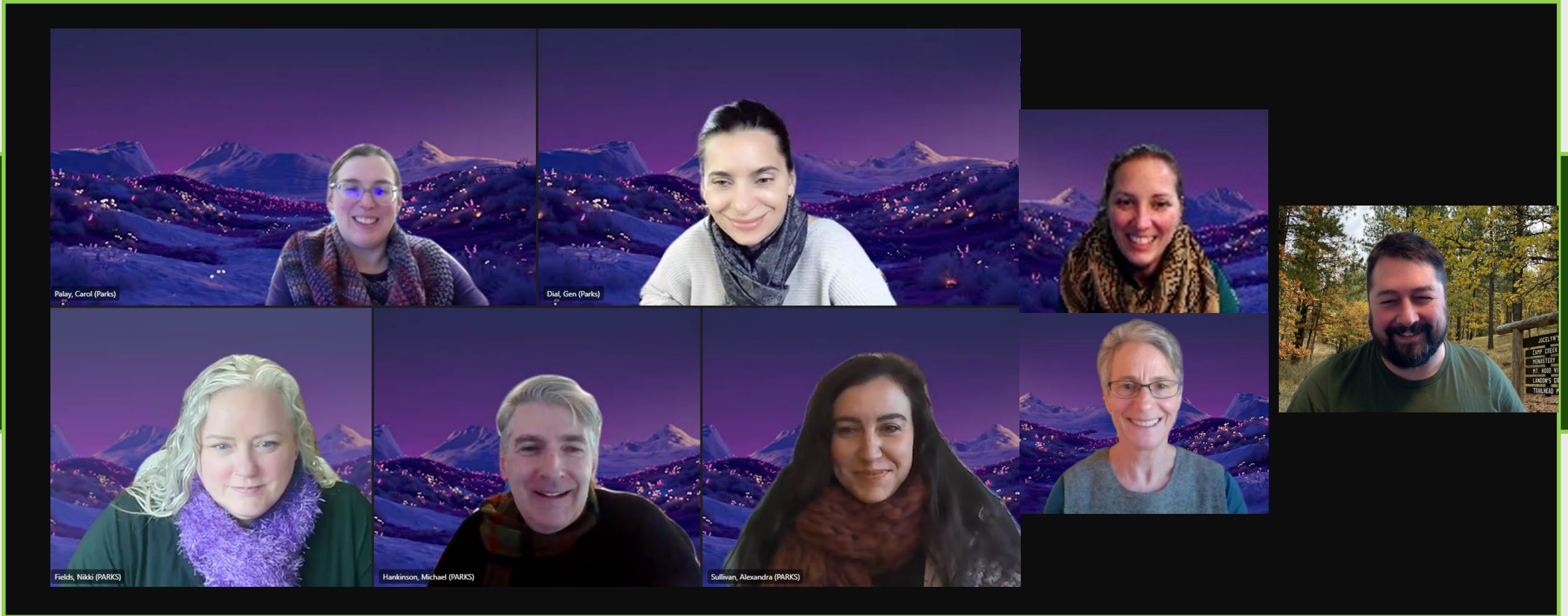
**There is a role for
both in social
change!**



Community outreach at Parks



HQ-Statewide Planners + Trails Coordinator



CAMP Process

Stage 1

- Identify issues and concerns

Stage 2

- Explore alternative approaches

Stage 3

- Prepare preliminary recommendations

Stage 4

- Propose final recommendations for Commission action



Typical CAMP Process Timeline of Events

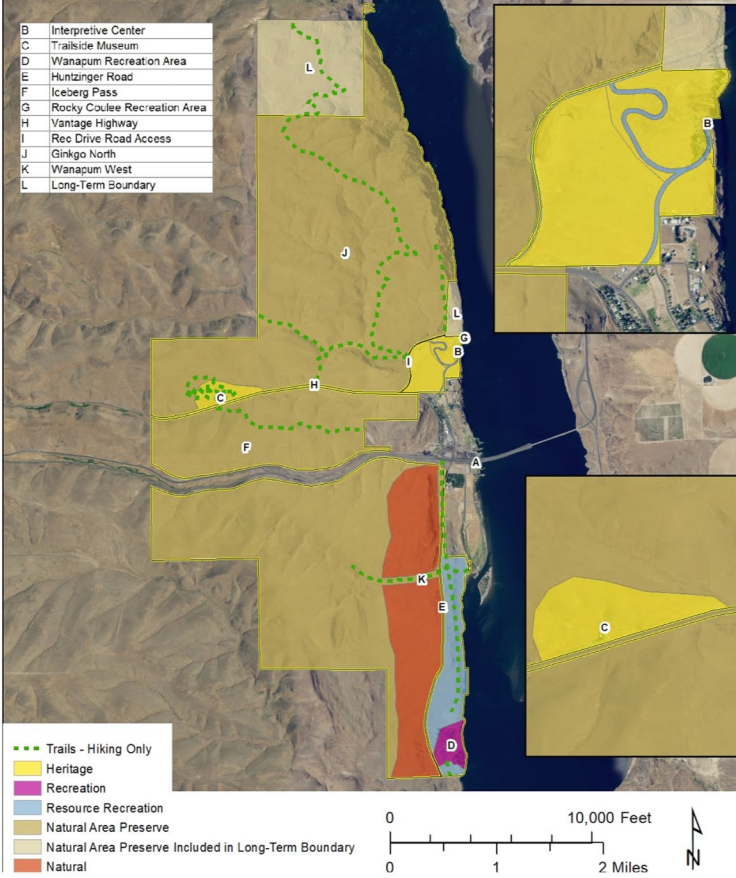
Stage 1 - Identify issues and concerns	Stage 2 - Explore alternative approaches	Stage 3 - Prepare preliminary recommendations	Stage 4 - Propose final recommendations for Commission action
<p>Meet with planning team, local jurisdictions, commissions, stakeholders, partners, tribes</p> <p>Site Visit</p> <p>Hold public meeting – introduce the project, CAMP process, project timeline, identify public issues</p> <p>Collect and summarized issues to be developed into three draft alternatives</p> <p>Estimated time to complete Stage 1 is approximately 3-4 months</p>	<p>Introduce draft alternatives to local jurisdictions, commissions/ real estate committee, stakeholders, partners, tribes</p> <p>Site visit</p> <p>Hold public meeting – introduce alternatives, Collect and summarized issues to be developed into a preferred draft alternative</p> <p>Prepare director's briefing on preliminary recommendation</p> <p>Archi Study and SEPA Checklist</p> <p>Estimated time to complete Stage 2 is approximately 3-4 months</p>	<p>Introduce preliminary draft recommendations to local jurisdictions, commissions/ real estate committee, stakeholders, partners, tribes</p> <p>Narrow down final preliminary recommendations</p> <p>EIS (depending on project) Site Visit</p> <p>Estimated time to complete Stage 2 is approximately 5-7 months</p>	<p>Final recommendations update to local jurisdictions, commissions/ real estate committee, stakeholders, partners, tribes</p> <p>If and EIS was obtained – Issue FEIS</p> <p>Draft CAMP document</p> <p>Give presentation to Parks ELT</p> <p>Public Meeting via Parks and Recreation Commission - Request Commission action – CAMP approval</p> <p>Estimated time to complete Stage 2 is approximately 2-3 months</p>



**Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park CAMP
Alternative Approaches
National Heritage Theme**

ALT1

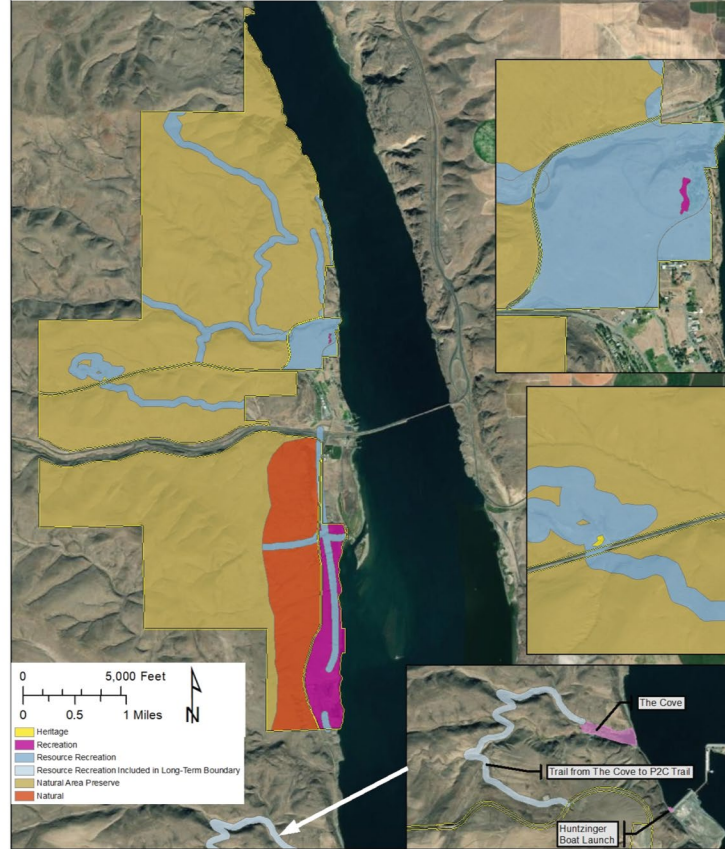
- B Interpretive Center
- C Trailside Museum
- D Wanapum Recreation Area
- E Huntzinger Road
- F Iceberg Pass
- G Rocky Coulee Recreation Area
- H Vantage Highway
- I Rec Drive Road Access
- J Ginkgo North
- K Wanapum West
- L Long-Term Boundary



**CAMP Alt 1:
National Heritage
Theme**

**Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park CAMP
Alternative Approaches
Enhanced Recreation Theme**

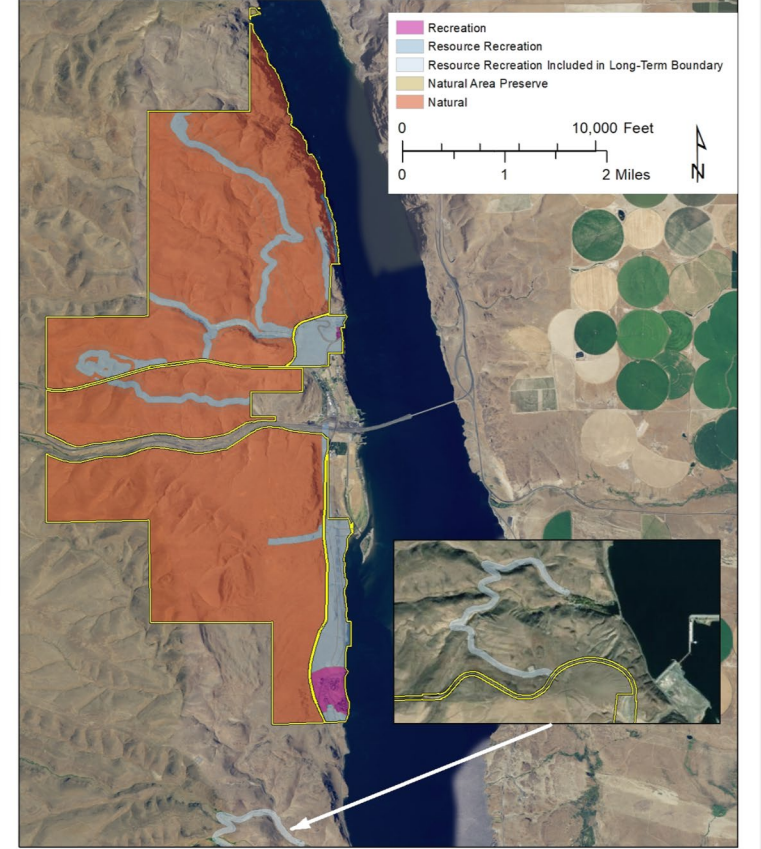
ALT2



**CAMP Alt 2:
Enhanced
Recreation Theme**

**Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park CAMP
Alternative Approaches
Trails Emphasis Theme**

ALT3



**CAMP Alt 3:
Trails Emphasis
Theme**



CAMP Products

Land Classifications

Recreation Area

Resource Recreation Area

Heritage Area

Natural Area

Natural Forest Area

Natural Area Preserve



Land Classification Management Guidelines

Recreation Areas

TITLE	Washington State Parks Recreation Areas
DEFINITION	State Parks Recreation Areas are areas of land managed for the recreation of large numbers of people.
PHILOSOPHY	Recreation Areas are sites where the primary purpose is to provide for recreational and/or ennobling pursuits. 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.
PHYSICAL FEATURES	State Parks 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.
LOCATION	State Parks 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.
ACTIVITIES	State Parks 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.
DEVELOPMENTS	State Parks 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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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 area or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(4) and WAC 352-32-075(5)(a).

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

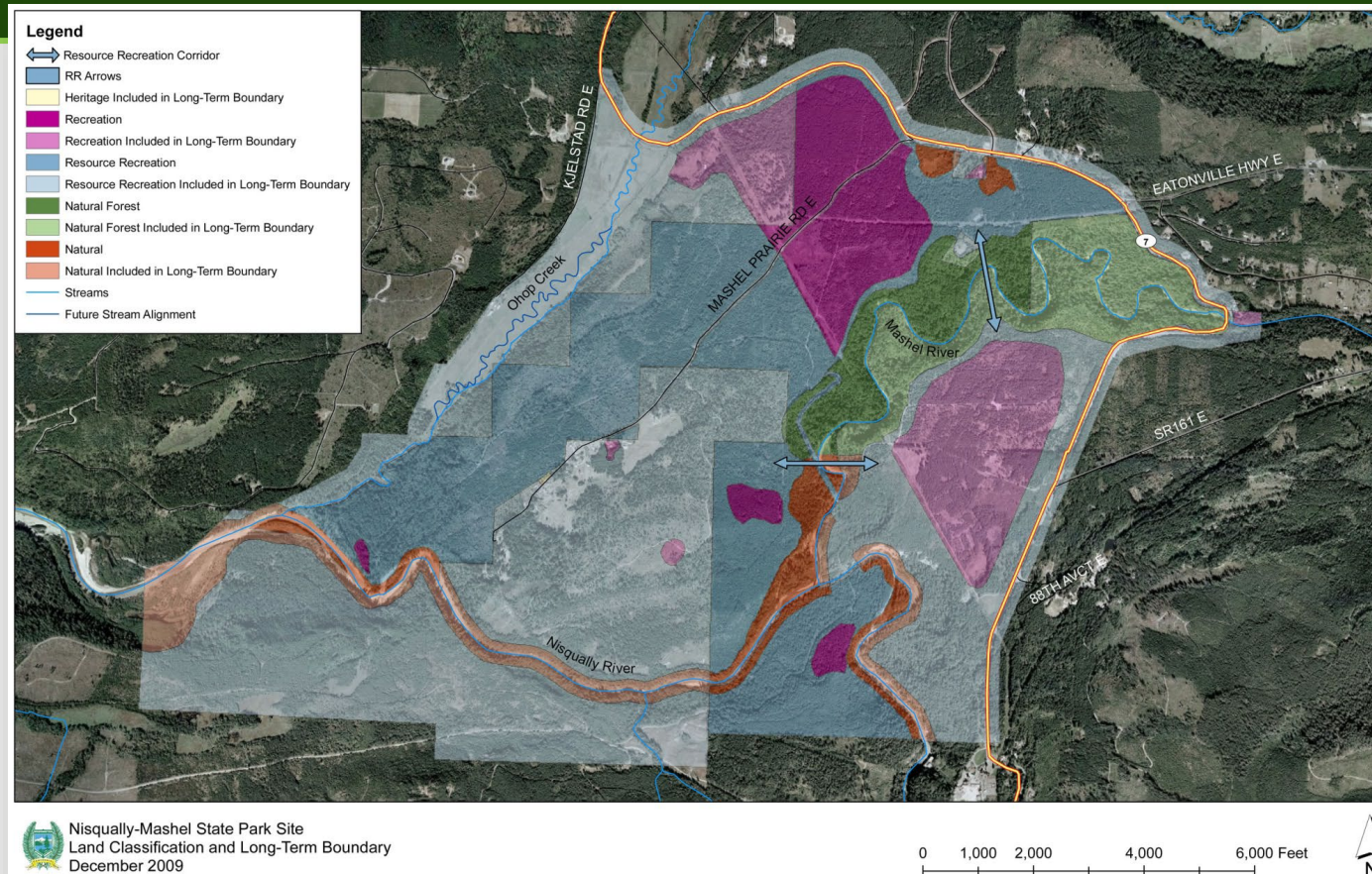
Activity/Amenity	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	P	C	C	N	N
Archery/Target Range	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Utility	P	N	C	N	N
Camping – Primitive	P	P	C	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	P	C	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	P	P	C	N	N
Children's Play Area	P	C	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic – Tables	P	P	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	P	N	C	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	P	N	C	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	C	N	C	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	C	C	C	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	P	C	C	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	P	N	C	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	P	N	P	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	P	P	P	C	N
Interpretive Trail	P	P	P	P	C
Interpretive - Signs	P	P	P	P	C
Parking – Vehicles	P	P	C	N	N
Roads	P	P	C	N	N
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	P	N	C	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	P	P	C	C	N
Sports Fields	C	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	C	C	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	P	N	C	N	N
Trails - Hiking	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Mountain Biking	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	C	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	P	P	C	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	P	P	P	P	C
Trail - Snowmobile	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	P	C	C	C	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	P	N	C	N	N

Water: Docks/Piers < 10 boats	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Launch Ramps	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	C	C	N
Farming/Orchards	C	C	C	N	N
Fishing/Special Events	P	P	P	C	N
Grazing	C	C	C	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Fish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	P	P	P	P	N
Haying	P	P	P	N	N
Metal Detecting	P	P	C	N	N
Orienteering	P	P	C	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	P	C	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	C	C	C	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	P	P	P	P	N
Off-trail biking	C	C	C	N	N
Paragliding	P	P	C	N	N
Recreation Concession Areas	C	C	C	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Jet Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Power Boating	P	C	N	C	N
Water: White Water Boating	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Sailing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Skiing	P	C	N	C	N
Water: Swimming	P	P	P	P	N
Water: Wind Surfing	P	C	C	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	C	C	C	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	C	C	C	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	P	P	C	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	P	P	P	N	N



CAMP Products

Long Term Boundary



CAMP Products

Park management plan

- Responds to issues and concerns expressed by public and staff
- Explains how natural, cultural and recreational resources will be managed
- Priorities and actions
- Provides justification for grants and other funding

Lake Sammamish State Park Area Management Plan

Approved June 2004

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

Lake Sammamish State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of natural plant and animal communities • Stream/riparian area management – Issaquah Creek, Laughing Jacobs Creek, Tibbits Creek • Protection of water quality – Lake Sammamish • Control of nuisance wildlife – Canada Geese • Mitigation of potential impacts from regional sewer line on park natural resources • Protection of wetlands

Table 3: Lake Sammamish Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

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

ation/long-term boundary
 storic properties – Dairy farm cultural landscapes/structure
 resource interpretation/environmental education
 onal experiences/allowed recreational uses and
 noise
 relation to other regional parks – King County Park System,
 Parks and Recreation
 in King County East Lake Sammamish Trail and other
 facilities reconfiguration/visitor use management - Boat
 facilities development - Sports fields
 facilities development – Conversion of New Beach area to a
 up site and construction of picnic shelter
 facilities development - Marine facilities
 namental vegetation/landscaping
 facilities development/renovation - Camping
 enhance, development, and signing
 rd law enforcement
 s of park lands
 e Trails State Park
 natural plant and animal communities
 tion/surplus
 ghboring landowners
 tural resources
 opment, maintenance, and signing
 facilities development/renovation - Main arena area
 th Lake Washington Saddle Club
 s of park lands
 resource interpretation/environmental education



ites, enhances, and
 Commission fosters
 enrichment for all and a

CAMP
 Lake Sammamish State Park
 Recreation and Management Planning Project

Tribal engagement

- Work alongside the Tribal Relations Team
- Government-to-Government consultation letters
- Staff-to-staff engagement as requested
- Customized approach based on tribal preferences



Master plans

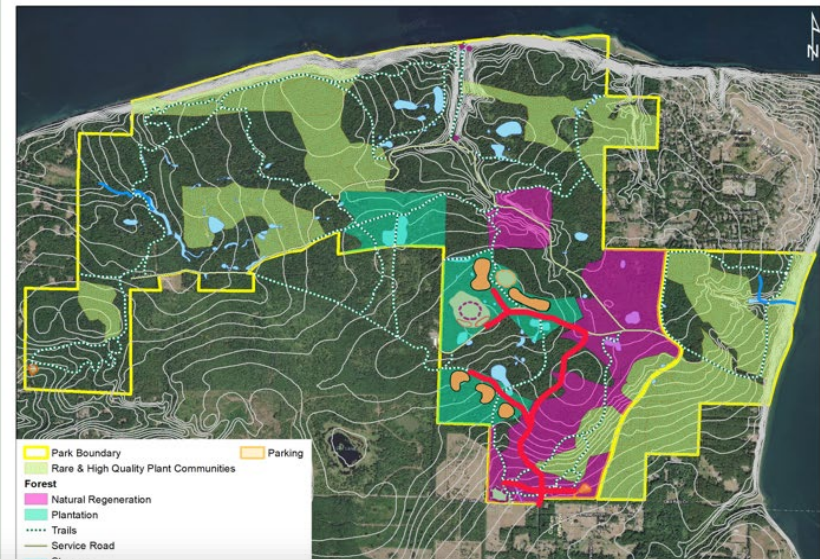
- More site specific
- May include:
 - Trail plan
 - Facility plan
 - Design guidelines
- Current master plans
 - Mount Spokane State Park
 - Miller Peninsula State Park

Master Plan

Preliminary Development Recommendation

Village Center

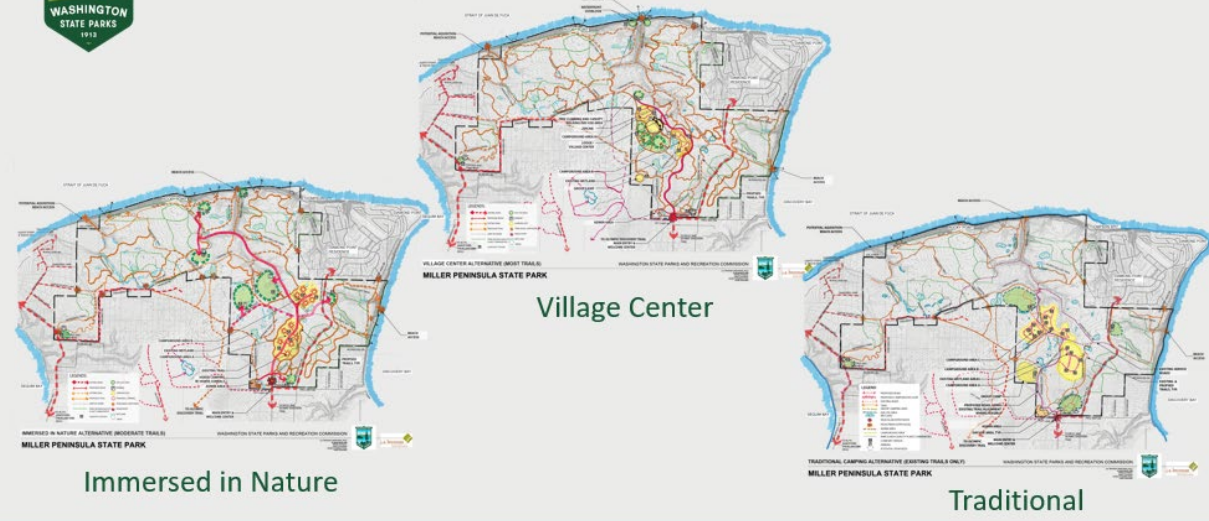
- Concept plan proposes approximately 73 acres (dark green) of intensive development within the 330 acres of potential development.
- Intensive development may include day-use amenities, roads, operation and maintenance facilities, a welcome center, parking, camping, and cabins, which is the development of only 2.5 percent of the site.



WASHINGTON STATE PARKS



Master Plan Development Alternatives



Public engagement toolkit

- In person and online meetings and events
- Project videos
- Website updates and alerts
- Mailing lists
- Charrettes
- Surveys
- Community events and outdoor recreation shows
- Community compensation
- Targeted and customized for underserved communities
- Speakers bureau



Equestrian Survey

- Developed in context of grant application
- Data-driven Decisions
- 30 Questions
- 1165 Responses
- 1,713 Written Comments
- Confronting Stereotypes/Implicit Bias
- Prototype for future outreach

Provide customers the facilities and experiences they want and expect

Collect and analyze customer data to improve park services and facilities. Conduct ongoing visitor surveys of both day-use and overnight customers. Use customer feedback to make data-driven business decisions regarding facilities, staffing levels, services and other improvements.

2020 State Parks Strategic Plan



Mount Spokane Master Plan



Engagement Strategies

- Community event / project kickoff
- Weekend charrette
- In-person and virtual opportunities
 - Meetings Webpage
 - Video clips
- Surveys and community questionnaires
- Kiosks at community gathering spots
- Targeted community outreach
 - Speaker's Bureau
 - 1:1 with other interested parties
 - Seek underserved



Community
Engagement



Engagement Strategies

Community Workshop #1

Community
Workshop #1

The “What”

- Date: Saturday June 1, 9 am –12 pm
 - Not your traditional public meeting - more of a tabling event that would include Parks Program reps and partners
 - Opportunity to learn, meet and eat
 - Welcoming to children, families of all backgrounds (incl. Kids table, activities)

The “Why”

- Expand community knowledge of the entire park use "ecosystem"
- Higher potential for greater turnout for underrepresented, casual park user
- Gather important feedback / input in a way that doesn't feel like we're trying to squeeze information out of attendees. (think: fun)
- Pull stakeholders and program representatives into the process

Master Plan Development



Upcoming engagement opportunities

- June 1: Mount Spokane Master Plan Community Event
- Late Summer – Glen Tana Stage 3 Preliminary Recommendation Public Workshop

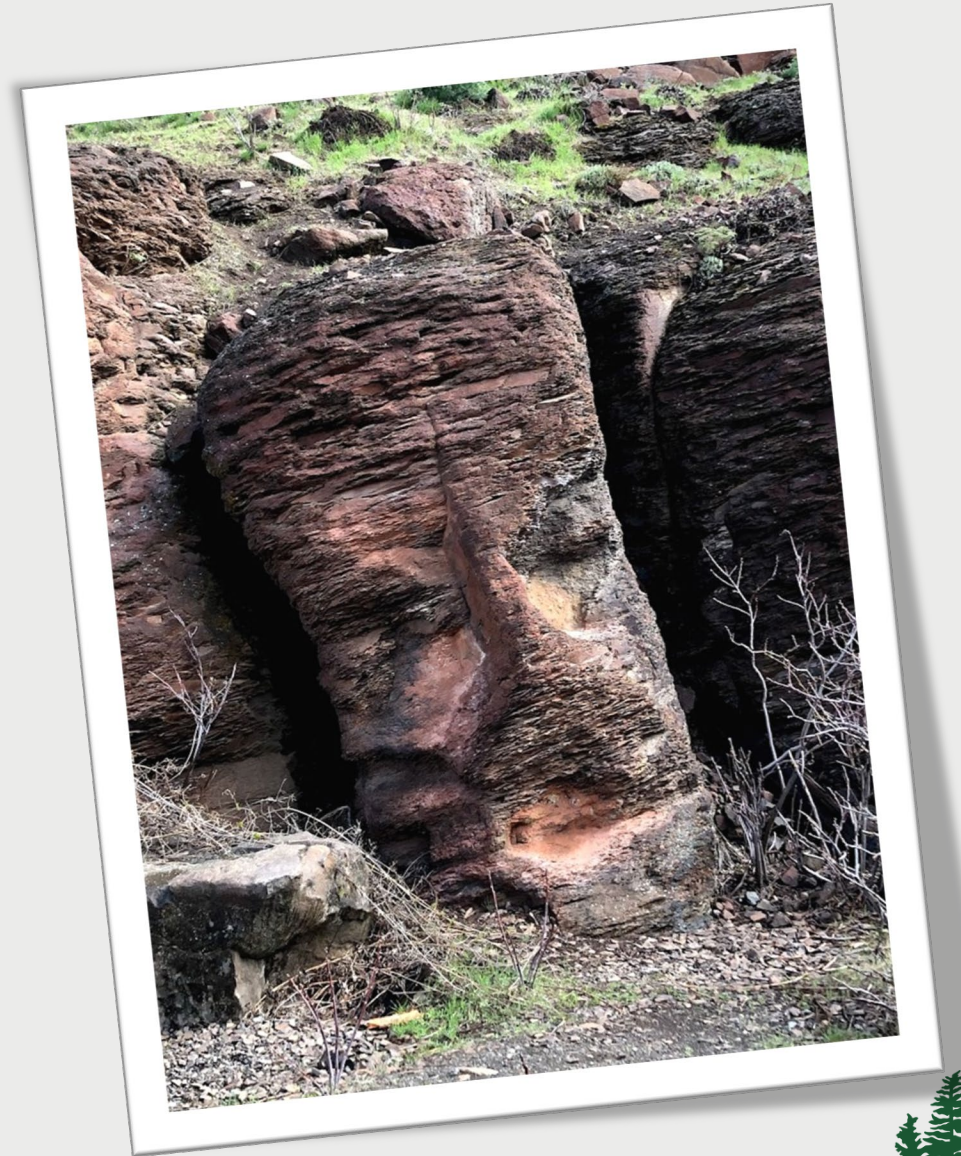


parks.wa.gov/Riverside_Planning



Questions for you:

- What ideas do you have about conducting meaningful community engagement?
- What communities are you connected to that we should know more about?
- How would you like to be kept informed about planning projects?



**Your questions
& feedback**

THANK YOU!



Closing



Everyone Outdoors Program

First application cycle (3/5 - 3/22)

- Received 52 applications from groups/orgs, requesting 1390 total passes
- Awarded 14 applicants (130 passes total), Denied 15, Rollover 23

Second application cycle (3/22 - 4/19)

- Rollover 23 (priority), New applications 18, requesting 1026 total passes.
- Awarded 16 applications (172 passes total), Denied 3, Rollover 17, Pending 5



Challenges

- High demand
- Making determinations
- Limited staff capacity
- Making refinements



Hopes for the future

- Refine processes to manage growth
- Sustainable funding
- Partnerships with applying groups
- Data to better understand:
 - Barriers to outdoor access
 - How people enjoy public lands
 - Demand across WA state



2024 PEAR Workplan / EIR (Equity Impact Review)

Date	EIR Topic	EIR Priority Category
Jan 17	Volunteer program	Visitor Experience / Community Engagement
Feb 7	HR Staff recruitment	Workforce Development
March 27	Interpretation	Visitor Experience / Community Engagement
April 24	Interpretation continued & DEI Roadshow Data	Workforce Development
May 15	Parks Planning public input process	Community Engagement
June 5	Partnerships program	Community Engagement
July	NO MEETING	
Aug 21	TBD	
Sept 18	Conversation with Commissioner Danenberg	Community Engagement
Oct 16	Reservations program	Visitor Experience
Nov 20	TBD	
Dec 18	2025 work planning	

Ongoing: DEI Learning, PEAR team feedback, reflection on PEAR team "roles in social change ecosystem"

Future Possibilities: PEAR team community building, participating in Parks events

