

**PARADISE VALLEY
CONSERVATION AREA
ADAPTIVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**



Bear Creek Sockeye Salmon

**SNOHOMISH COUNTY PARKS
AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
May, 2004**

Cover Photo by Ray Heller, King County Watershed Steward

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PARADISE VALLEY CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

History:

The Paradise Valley Conservation Area (PVCA) is a beautiful 663.31 acre site with abundant forest areas, wetlands, and free flowing streams. A significant portion of the headwaters of the Bear Creek watershed is located on site. That watershed system, which includes Cottage Lake Creek and many other tributaries, has one of the most productive salmon streams in the Sammamish River System.

In years with typical Northwest weather patterns, the forests, meadows, wetlands, and streams on site receive an average of 651 million gallons of rainfall. The energy of that rainfall is absorbed by the forest, and much of the water soaks into underlying forest duff, wetlands and the Bear Creek watershed ground water system.

This property, which was homesteaded in 1898 by James and Eliza Lloyd, was purchased from Davey, Jessie and Elizabeth Lloyd. The Lloyd family raised an average of 25 cattle and 60 sheep a year, pasturing their farm animals east of Paradise Lake road across from their large log cabin, barns, and equipment storage buildings.

For additional income, the Lloyds also logged the property. As a result, several logging roads were created on site. “In the early days, we even had a rail track coming up from Crystal Lake to the west side of the property that was used to ship our logs down to Blackstock Lumber in Seattle,” said Davey Lloyd. “We loved this place, the land, and all of the great outdoors” added Elizabeth. The family took good care of the wild places. “We shared it with deer, raccoon, beavers, otters, raccoons, possums, cougars, and lots of other wildlife,” added Davey. “And it was a wonderful place for our many dogs and cats.”

The Lloyds were also very generous with those who asked permission to use the property for recreation. But, both Davey and Elizabeth advise that while most visitors were “pretty nice” a lot of people began to go on-site without asking. As they got older, the Lloyds had trouble getting around on the property and found it difficult to keep out unwanted guests. Another concern that Davey expressed was his potential exposure to liability suits if someone were to be injured on his property.

Jessie Lloyd passed away. Davey, who is 88, and Elizabeth who is 84, wanted the Lloyd Family Farmstead property to continue to be a place for the public to enjoy its natural features. To achieve that goal, they decided to sell their property to a public agency that would become responsible for managing the property and allow them to live out their days on the family homestead.

After years of effort by community members, Snohomish County Public Works, King County land and natural Resources and the Cascade Land Conservancy initiated a major effort to seek grant funds to acquire the property which was appraised at 4.321 million.

That partnership between citizens, a non-profit corporation, and two county governments succeeded in securing \$1.9 million (2000) to purchase the property and \$1.1 million (2003) to purchase timber rights. Funding sources included the Washington State Salmon Recovery Grant Fund and Snohomish County's Conservation Futures Fund and grant matching funds from King County and the Martin Miller Fund. To ensure that the property remained in public hands, the Lloyds generously agreed to reduce their sale price approximately \$1.3 million below the appraised value.

The overriding goal of this two county partnership was to protect the biological integrity of a significant portion of the headwaters of Bear Creek. The Cascade Land Conservancy, in concert with the other partners, negotiated the final purchase and sales agreement with the Lloyds. Restrictions, covenants and conditions (See Attachment A) were negotiated "to ensure that the Lloyd Family Farmstead property be retained forever in its open space and historical condition and to prevent any use of the property that will significantly impair or interfere with the open space, wildlife habitat, and historical values of the property." Next, the property was assigned to Snohomish County. Then the property was transferred to the Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Department Property Inventory.

As part of the sales agreement, Davey and Elizabeth established a "Life Estate" on 31 acres of the property where their family home, barn, and farm buildings are located. Upon their deaths, that life estate property will be incorporated into the Paradise Valley Conservation Area and called the *James and Eliza Lloyd Family Farmstead Park*.

Site Description:

The following site descriptions are based on a review of existing natural resource data, and field surveys conducted by Snohomish County Parks and Recreation and Surface Water Management Staff during the month of March, 2004. A more detailed natural resource inventory that is expanded to include observations from all seasons (Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall) should occur for more precise baseline natural resource information. Furthermore, an on-going natural resource monitoring program should be established as a means to support on-going site management decisions. The following figures will provide you with a better understanding of the site:

- Figure (1) is an aerial photograph of the site that includes known trail systems, wetlands and streams. Figure (1) also outlines four sections from west to east that are referred to during the text of this publication. The Western Section (I) is approximately 1500 feet by 1500 feet in size. Section II is approximately 2200 feet wide (east to west) and 6500 feet long (north to south). Section III is approximately 1900 feet wide (east to

west) extending to the west side of Paradise Lake Road and 6800 feet long (north to south). Section IV is located on the east side of Paradise Lake Road and is approximately 1400 feet wide (east to west) and 3,300 feet long (north to south).

- Figure (2) shows general locations of forests by type.
- Figure (3) shows general soils types.
- Figure (4) shows underlying geology and topography.
- Figure (5) shows trails and topography

Forests:

As noted in the history of the PVCA, the Lloyd family periodically cut timber from the site for income. While trees estimated to be 100 years old have been located, no “old growth” forest areas have been located on site.



Mature Forest in the PVCA

The following is an estimate of the age of the forest on site. Figure (2) provides an approximate boundary of different age classes of the second growth; future management of these areas will be based upon on-site conditions at that time.

The western Section (I) of the PVCA includes Dense Forest composed of Douglas fir, hemlock, white pine, cedar, wild cherry, madrone, and maple. In addition there are pockets of Alder forests with Cottonwood in wet areas. The highest elevation in this

quadrant is 440 feet, with gentle slopes to the west and east dropping to 420 feet. The trees in this quadrant are approximately 15 year old. The density of the low growing understory vegetation is very thin due to the dense growth of trees.



Dense growth in Section I

Section II to the east is a mixture of Dense Forest comprised of the trees similar to the western quadrant and open forest on the eastern portion of the quadrant. Tree types found in the Open Forest (≥ 2 -6 years post harvest) include thick stands of cottonwood, and thin stands of western red cedar and Douglas fir. There are steep slopes on both sides of this quadrant that generally descend from 420 feet to 360 feet. Understory in the Open Forest includes the following vegetation types: Oregon grape, salal, sword fern, holly, scotchbroom, and trailing brambles. Mature forests are located in Section II north and south of Paradise Lake Road

Section III includes Open Forest to the South and Mature Forest north and south of Paradise Lake Road. The Mature Forest (> 60 -100 years old) areas are predominately Douglas fir. Mature cedar, hemlock, and cottonwood are also found in this area. Understory vegetation includes sword fern, Salal, Bracken fern, Oregon grape and huckleberry.

Section IV has mature forests pockets adjacent to Paradise Lake Road in the southeast part of the section and forested wetlands adjacent to Bear Creek in the northeast corner that are bordered by mature forest areas. Alder and cottonwood trees dominate the overstory of the forested wetlands.

Isolated pockets of forested wetlands have been located in all Sections. Additional survey work is required to determine the full extent of these fragile systems.

Wetlands:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established a universally accepted classification of wetland types (Cowardin, *et al*, 1979). There are five upland classifications of wetlands

typically found in fresh water environments. They are distinguished by their plant communities.



“Forest Lantern” (Skunk Cabbage) in spring bloom in Section IV

The following outlines the vegetation generally found in each classification:

Forested Wetland: Overstory trees typically include: alder, Sitka spruce, western red cedar, cottonwood and various willows; dominant trees are taller than 20 feet. Understory vegetation that is commonly found in a Forested Wetland includes: lady fern, skunk cabbage, red osier dogwood, and salmonberry. Underlying soils are typically 3-5 feet deep layers of moist, dark, organic material.

Shrub Scrub Wetland: Woody vegetation is typically shorter than 20 feet. Characteristic plants include young or stunted red alder, various willows species, crab apple, Oregon ash, red osier dogwood, hardhack (spirea), bog laurel, and Labrador tea. These plants grow during very wet conditions; however, they survive during extended dry periods.

Wet Meadow: Dominant plants are often horsetails, sedges, rushes, skunk cabbage, and reed canary grass as well as wildflowers such as buttercups, monkey flowers, and knotweeds. This classification of wetland is generally free of standing water much of the year, but the soil is typically water-logged just below the surface, excluding most upland plant species that depend on drier soils. This type of wetland is typically found in low lying flood plains of creeks, streams, and rivers.

Freshwater Marsh (Palustine Emergent Wetland): Freshwater marshes are low lying areas frequently, or permanently, flooded with fresh water. They often border streams and lakes. Freshwater marshland is characterized by “emergent” herbaceous plants, such as cattails and bulrushes, which have underwater roots

and stems and leaves that rise above the water surface. Trees, if present, are not dominant. Commonly found plants include: foxtail, spike rush, bulrush, purple loosestrife, water parsley, bur-reed, pondweed, cattails, water lily, watermilfoil, duckweed, bladderwort, arrowhead, yellow iris, marsh cinquefoil, knotweed, and water plantain.

Bog Wetlands: Bogs are usually found in isolated depressions created about ten thousand years ago by remnant chunks of glacial ice. Generally, they receive all or most of their fresh water from rainfall or groundwater. Neither water source contain much dissolved oxygen or nutrients; consequently, bog soils are nutrient-poor and with low levels of dissolved oxygen. They generally support sphagnum moss and other acid tolerant mosses that accumulate as peat. Other plants such as sundews are carnivorous; they get nitrogen and other nutrients from captured insects. Bogs which are relatively rare in western Washington are often used to grow acid-loving berry crops, such as blueberries or cranberries.



Wet Meadow wetland in Section IV, March 2004

Areas of higher elevation in the PVCA have generally well drained soils (refer to Figure 3, PVCA Soils) that are not normally saturated. Typical upland plants that can be used to identify the “dry side” of the boundary between wetland and upland areas include: Douglas fir, big leaf maple, vine maple, wild cherry, cascara, Indian plum, red elderberry, sword fern, bracken fern, blackberries, and scotchbroom. All of the wetland classifications outlined above are in the PVCA.

While the majority of wetland areas are located in Section IV, east of Paradise Lake Road, recent field surveys (limited to observations on and around existing trails) detected pockets of wetlands at numerous locations in the higher elevations of all other quadrants. Wetland observed in the higher elevations included the following classifications: forested, shrub scrub and fresh water marsh.

In the lower elevations there is a mixture of wet meadows and shrub scrub areas with forested wetland edges, and fresh water marshes. In addition there are pockets of bog wetlands in the area east of Paradise Lake Road that extend north from Paradise Lake. Plants growing in the vicinity of the bog areas include Labrador tea, bog laurel, sundew, Spagnum, bracken fern, salal and crab apple.

The wetland areas shown in Figure I have been field verified. However, large portions of this site have not been subject to a detailed wetland inventory.

Geology and Soils:

Figure (3) provides a broad survey of the general soil characteristics on site and the underlying geology is shown in Figure (4). Soil information in those maps is from a Snohomish County Survey accomplished by the Natural Resource Conservation District. More detailed site analysis may detect a greater variation of soils and geology. Alderwood soil types dominate Sections I, II, and III. If not properly managed, this soil can become unstable and susceptible to erosion on steep slopes like those found in Section II. In addition, trees are generally shallow rooted in this type of soil and subject to “tree throw” (falling down in windy and wet conditions).

Streams:

There are numerous streams flowing on the PVCA. The most extensive stream system includes the main stem of Bear Creek. The majority of that system is located east of Paradise Lake Road, however, tributaries flow from wetlands located on the plateau area in the southern part of Section III.

A few small streams were located in the other quadrants west of Paradise Lake Road. As previously mentioned some flow east and under Paradise Lake Road to Bear Creek. Others flow from springs for brief distances and go sub-surface into the ground water system or from one wetland to another. In addition, there is free flowing water found on a north crossing trail (see picture below), and signs of extensive surface water runoff and flow induced erosion was found on the majority of steep sloping trails in Section II. The majority of the “western streams” appear to be intermittent; however, the spring fed streams are likely during fall, winter and spring months. Monitoring conditions of these streams throughout the year is required for a more precise determination.



Trail on north end of Section II with flow of spring fed water

Surface and subsurface water flows from Section II move in a southerly direction to a wetland system on property south of the PVCA that is still owned by the Lloyd family. Much of that water collects in a wetland system on the Lloyd family property. Cottage Lake Creek flows out of that wetland system.

Fish and Wildlife:

Habitat for the majority of wildlife species typically found in western Washington exists at the PVCA. As previously noted, the entire site was logged during the last 100 years. In addition to the logging roads, a “spider web” of trails has been cut through the site. Heavy use of portions of this extensive trail system by recreationalists may be disruptive to wildlife and contrary to the purpose that this property was acquired.

The Bear Creek system on the eastern portion of the site and Cottage Lake Creek, which flows from its headwaters in Section II of the site to Bear Creek, support silver salmon, resident cutthroat trout, sculpin, dace, and brook lamprey. Downstream the stream system supports sockeye and Chinook salmon. Steelhead and Kokane are also found in Bear Creek. River otters have been observed feeding on fish in the PVCA. And beavers have created ponds where juvenile salmonids (group name for salmon, steelhead and trout) find refuge from currents in the stream.

An abundant and diverse population of benthic macroinvertebrates, spineless organisms that are visible without the aid of a microscope, is in Bear Creek (Section IV). They include larval (juvenile) insects such as caddisfly, mayfly and stonefly which are favorite foods of resident cutthroat trout and juvenile salmon. As these insects mature they emerge from the water and become winged adults (typically during the late spring and early summer). Then these insects are not only a source of food for fish, but they become a source of food for frogs and wide variety birds like swallows and cedar wax wings.

Worms; crawfish; and fresh water clams and mussels (found downstream of PVCA) are also benthic macroinvertebrates. Worms are a source of food for fish as well as salamanders. Clams, mussels and crawfish are food for raccoons and otters.

There are dense stands of forest and meadows that provide ideal wildlife habitat for all types of wildlife including grazers like deer and predators like cougar and coyote. Bald Eagles and a variety of hawks and owls have been observed on site. Seasonal observations will be required to identify all the fish and wildlife species that take advantage of the different habitats on site.

Trails:

An extensive trail system is shown on Figure 1. Part of that trail system includes abandoned logging roads that the Lloyd family used during their timber harvesting activities. However, much of that trail system has been created by hikers, mountain bikes, motorcycles, off road vehicles, and horses. According to senior Parks staff, there are a higher percentage of trails to open space on this property than any other in the Parks and Recreation Department inventory.

Section I – The majority of trails in this section are pleasant hikes over gently rolling hills covered with dense stands of Douglas fir, hemlock, white pine and maple trees. In addition, sections of trails wind through alder forests in wet areas.



Alder grove in Section I

One trail begins in Section II and leads to the northern border of Section I and then onto private property before going back into the PVCA. Two other trails in the NW part of this section lead from the PVCA onto private property; and three trails extend from the

southern boundary of the PVCA onto private property. There are locations where “jumps” for mountain bikes have been installed along the trail.



Log “jump” installed on western trail in Section I

Section II – The most complex trails in the PVCA are in this section. One trail in the NW part of this section has spring fed flows that, according to Park Rangers, flow the majority of the year down the trail.



Spring flows across Section II trail

Another east-west trail at the north end of Section II has been cut through a forested wetland. Large quantities of rock material have been placed in that trail location. Relocation/restoration of this part of the trail should be considered.



Rock placed on trail located in Section II Forested Wetland

Several trails in the southern and south central part of Section II are very steep chutes subject to extensive soil disturbance and erosion. According to Davey Lloyd, some of these chutes were used to skid logs down hill. “We used horses to drag the logs down the hills,” said Davey. “Then we had the horses pull us back up the hill...the horses got quite a workout.” Now, heavy rainfalls contribute to the erosion of these gullies. That erosion and soil disturbance problem has been exacerbated by hikers, and horse, bike, motorcycle, and off road vehicle use. The steep chutes flow downhill onto an abandoned logging road that also served at one time as a railroad bed for trains used to export logs from the site.

Just uphill from the steep chutes on the east side of Section II is a complex of “trick trails” used primarily by mountain bikers. This trail system has been labeled by mountain bikers as the *Lloyd Trail- Double Diamond*. Log rollovers and jumps have been constructed along this winding trail.



A bicycle “teeter-totter” hinged to a log on the Lloyd Double Diamond Trail

There are two (2) PVCA entry points to the northern part of Section II at the end of County Roads. The main trail at the bottom of the steep slopes on the east part of this quadrant was at one time a railroad grade; during heavy rainfall events, water flows down the chutes to the road “downstream” and at times the road appears like a stream. This drainage way is part of the headwaters of Crystal Springs Creek, a tributary of Bear Creek. Eight (8) trails extend from the southern and southwest boundaries of Section II onto private property (owned by the Lloyd Family).



ATV and Motorcycle heading south on the main trail in Section II, intercepted by Park Ranger Kathryn Watanabe, March 2004

Section III – Trails in this section lead through mature forests and wetlands north of Paradise Lake Road, and cross through tributaries of Bear Creek. Also Mr. Olsen was given verbal permission by the Lloyds to construct a road from Paradise Lake road to the Olsen property on the east boundary of Section IV. That road, locally referred to as 228th, is described further in the Road section below. South of Paradise Lake Road there are more than two-miles of long looping trails that lead to the south end of the section.



Trail leading up hill to the south end of Section III, March 2004

These trails loop around and through a high plateau that has large wetlands in its center. These wetlands drain to the north and east into Bear Creek and to the west into the Cottage Lake Creek watershed.



Wetland in the southern plateau of Section III

Unfortunately, one section of the Section III trail blocks an otherwise free flowing stream that flows from the plateau wetland system to Bear Creek.



Section III trail blocks stream flow

The Lloyd Life Estate, cabin and farm outbuildings are also in this section. Currently this section has been subject to use by off road vehicles, mountain bikes, horses, and hikers.



Water from Section III wetland plateau wetland flows into stream next to Paradise Lake Rd. en route to Bear Creek in Section IV. Lloyd cabin is in background.

Section IV- Trails in Section IV are currently used by all of the above user groups. Trails have been cut through the forested areas as well as in riparian zones and wetland areas. Trails go through Big Bear Creek in some locations.



Section IV trail crossing Bear Creek Tributary, June,2003; crushed culvert and logs that were blocking stream flow were removed July, 2003.

In addition, evidence (deep hoof prints and manure) of horse use has been found in the wet meadow wetland area east of the Lloyd Family Life Estate. Two dirt roads regularly used by vehicles cut through this section as well (see Roads below)

Roads:

A two-lane asphalt County road called Paradise Lake Road extends in a north south direction along the boundary between Sections III and IV, and then goes in a NW/SE direction diagonally through the northern end of Sections II and III. This road is very hilly in nature with limited sight distance. Speed limits on the road are 35 MPH; however, the majority of cars observed during recent field trips appear to be exceeding that speed limit significantly.



Paradise Lake Road

There are two dirt roads on site that are normally used by vehicles. One is immediately east of the Lloyd Family estate that crosses in an easterly direction from Paradise Lake Road through the center of a pasture and wet meadow wetland in Section IV. That road disrupts southerly surface water flows from the wet meadow area approximately 300 feet east of Paradise Lake Road, and a Bear Creek stream crossing (culvert) at the eastern edge of Section IV has been identified (WDFW protocols) as a partial barrier to salmon migration. Prior to selling the PVCA to the County, The Lloyd family provided formal access/egress easements to this road to six families who own property east of Quadrant four. This road is not a public access road and Snohomish County is not authorized to grant additional vehicular access easements onto County owned property.



Marker to the private road used by the Olsen family and their renters

A second east-west dirt road crosses Sections III and IV approximately 1500 feet north of the road described above. This road, locally referred to as 228th Street, also extends from Paradise Lake Road in an easterly direction across Section IV. It was constructed by Mr. Olsen who received verbal permission (no formal easement exists). According to Davey Lloyd, the terms of that verbal agreement included the requirement to have the road constructed to County standards and for Mr. Olsen to petition the County to assume ownership of that road; the road does not meet county standards at this time. Construction of this road involved the importation of considerable fill material; the road bed was constructed through wetlands and the flood plain of Big Bear Creek.

Lloyd Family Estate:

As noted in the History section, the Lloyd Family established a Life Estate on site that includes approximately 31 acres, the family home and several farm outbuildings. It is located in Section III, immediately west of Paradise Lake Road where that road transitions from a south easterly direction to a southerly direction. Six months after the deaths of Davey and Elizabeth Lloyd, Snohomish County will assume ownership of the estate and the following responsibilities established in restrictions and covenants associated with the property acquisition: “The historic home site on the subject property, in particular the cabin, shall be reasonably maintained and preserved in its current and historic condition; provided however, that the County has no duty of replacing the cabin should it be significantly damaged or destroyed through fire, flood or other acts of nature.”

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

Bear Creek is one of the most productive salmon streams in the Sammamish River System which flows into Lake Washington and Puget Sound via the Ballard Locks. The principal reason is that much of Bear Creek’s headwaters, located in a rural area outside of Snohomish County’s Urban Growth Area, remains relatively undeveloped in comparison to other Sammamish River/Lake Washington tributaries, e.g.: McAleer,

Lyon, Swamp, North Creek, and Little Bear Creeks. Establishing a Conservation Area in the headwaters is one means of ensuring that this stream will remain productive from a fisheries standpoint long into the future.

As stated previously, the primary motivating factor that led Snohomish and King Counties to purchase this property was to protect the biological integrity of the headwaters of Bear Creek. Also, as noted in the Site Description, there are large forested areas dominating the western three sections of the site; during a year with normal weather patterns and average rainfall, these forests receive 650 million gallons of rainfall. The site also includes pockets of wetlands with the forested areas; and several intermittent small streams. The headwaters of the Cottage Lake Creek watershed is located in Sections I, II, and the western half of Section III. Section IV is dominated by wetlands, and Bear Creek and numerous small tributary streams flowing from the eastern half of Section III.

The area has become very popular with many seeking outdoor recreation opportunities. Ensuring that recreation activities are sensitive to the natural environment of the PVCA is a major management concern.

Existing Site Uses:

The PVCA is undeveloped park property (governed by SCC 22.04.060) that is currently not open for public use. However, prior to the acquisition of this property for conservation purposes, it became a destination for the recreational pursuits of many user groups including: hikers, motorcyclists, off-road vehicle and all terrain vehicle users, mountain bikers, and equestrians.

This site is not widely known by the general public. The majority of hikers and equestrians on site live in areas in the immediate proximity to the PVCA. Many access the site from backyards abutting the property and a few enter the site at the end of County roads that lead to the northern boundaries in Sections 1 and II (cars are parked next to homes adjacent to these roads). Some access the site by crossing through private property, often without land owners knowledge or permission. Others enter the site after parking along Paradise Lake Road.

Motorcyclists, off road vehicle users, and mountain bikers access the site in the same manner as the hikers and horse riders. Many learned about the site by “word of mouth.” Others learned about the site through postings at motorcycle and bicycle shops and internet postings by mountain bike clubs. Some of the trails have been used as scramble courses and race tracks by motorcycles and off road vehicles. Mountain bikers have established several “trick trails” that include jumps, rollovers, teeter-totters, and chutes down steep slopes; one is called the “Lloyd Trail” and is currently signed with a “double diamond” insignia generally found on expert ski slopes.

There are a few organized groups that are known to have used the site including:

- 1 Backcountry Bicycle Trails Club - mountain bicycling club hosting trail work events, training classes, recreational rides, and representing mountain bikers to land managers (approximately 1,500 members).
- 2 Mud Mountain Bike Boys – mountain bicycling club that seeks out challenging, steep slopes in all kinds of weather (approximately 400 members).
- 3 Bear Creek Water Tenders – environmental protection group concerned about the water quality and fisheries resources of Big Bear Creek that monitors the creek on the PVCA (approximately 1,200 supporters).

Site Access:

There is no parking area on site. Currently, safe public access to the PVCA is limited to the ends of two unopened Snohomish County roads located in neighborhoods north of Sections I and II and the end of a King County road at the south end of Section III. Parking opportunities at these locations is limited to off street areas next to neighborhood homes.

There is potential to develop a parking area west of Paradise Lake Road and North of the Lloyd Family Life Estate (the life estate property is not available for public use until it is deeded to the County) that would avoid potential conflicts between site users and neighboring property owners. However, access to and egress from parking next to Paradise Lake Road must be carefully engineered for safety. Vehicles generally exceed posted speed limits on that road and its hilly character results in limited sight distance between vehicles at numerous locations.

Management Budget:

Currently there are scarce resources available in the Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Department available for site development. Park Rangers periodically visit this site; however, no funds have been dedicated to the active management of the PVCA. See Adaptive Management section for a variety of approaches to deal with budgetary constraints.

Safety Hazards:

1. Paradise Lake Road - This two-lane County Road extends from the northern boundary of the site along the boundary between Sections III and IV to the southern boundary of the site. It has limited sight distance at several locations due to numerous hills. As previously stated, traffic ordinarily exceeds the posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour. There are no safe road crossings between Sections III and IV.



2. Unmarked Hazards - Not only is the PVCA popular for recreation purposes, it is also popular with individuals who dump a wide variety of trash ranging from household wastes to junked cars. Park Rangers removed much of this illegally dumped material, however, this activity will be an on-going management problem. In addition, several barbed wire fences, posts, and other potential hazards that were placed on site by the Lloyd family in conjunction with their farming operation have been observed on site.
3. Trail Sight/Distance - There are several trails on site that are broad enough to accommodate different users at the same time, e.g. hikers and mountain bikers. However, poor sight distance and narrow widths of other trails create potentially dangerous circumstances for multiple users.

Potential Site Uses

Use of the PVCA is restricted to passive uses (see Attachment A). The following potential uses may occur on site.

- **Natural Resource Education:**
The abundant forest, and streams and wetlands provide tremendous environmental education and natural resource interpretive potential. With the use of carefully designed trails, boardwalks, and viewing platforms, the PVCA could become a regional outdoor environment learning center.
- **Passive Recreation:**
The numerous trails on site provide wonderful opportunities for passive recreation. With proper design, construction and maintenance, there is potential to serve hikers, mountain bikers and equestrians on a carefully routed trail system.

- **Trail Head Facilities/Ranger Residence:**

The Lloyd family desires the County to preserve their family cabin when that part of the site reverts to County ownership. The cabin and its existing outbuildings provide potential for a Ranger office, interpretive/historic center, and natural resource education facilities. This site also could serve as the major “jumping off” spot with maps of the PVCA trail system, restroom facilities, telephone, water, and other features typically found at developed trailheads.

Restoration Opportunities

Forest:

The Lloyd family logged all of the old growth timber from the site over the past 100 years. With proper planning, and a lot of time, much of the native forest can be restored. Some sections of forests are mature (60-100 year old trees), while others have been logged during the last 10-15 years.



Mature Forest in Section IV next to Paradise Lake Road south of the Lloyd life estate

There is an opportunity to promote a “mixed forest” that is not dominated by any particular species by actively managing the open and dense stands and to plant forest vegetation on trails that are to be closed/restored/relocated. A forest management plan is being developed by Parks that incorporates those opportunities as well management of invasive plants.

Wetlands:

Some of the wetlands on site have been impacted by trails. These trails should be relocated or closed. However, these same locations should be considered as future locations for raised boardwalks and viewing platforms that provide public access while at the same time preventing damage to the underlying natural aquatic system.

There is a large wetland system at the south end of Sections III that could benefit by planting trees typically found in forested wetland systems (this area is part of the most recent logging activity on site), e.g., western red cedar, and Sitka spruce. Currently, alders and cottonwood, which require less husbandry, are beginning to dominate this wetland system.

The road immediately east of the Lloyd Family estate in Section IV extends through a wet meadow wetland. Placement of a culvert system designed to accommodate north to south flows of high winter/spring flows from that wetland system should be considered. In addition, Bear Creek flows through a culvert at the eastern edge of the PVCA on this road; replacement of that culvert with a bottomless arched culvert and/or bridge should be considered to improve fish passage.



Bear Creek flowing through an undersized culvert under E-W easement road

Also, a large drainage ditch was excavated by the Lloyd family to drain the wet meadow in Section IV. That ditch intersects with free flowing streams as shown in the picture

below. There is potential to redirect flows from the ditch that begins south of the Lloyd house and east of Paradise Lake Road and to enhance the wet meadow wetland system's hydrology and to increase storage of summer water.



Stream and drainage ditch intersection south of Wet Meadow wetland, Section IV

The northern east/west road in Section III that is locally referred to as 228th Street was constructed on large quantities of fill in wetlands riparian to Bear Creek. This has become an effective dam of natural flows. Removal of the entire road and/or installation of larger culverts/bridges to accommodate greater flows should be evaluated. (Note: this road is currently used primarily by Mr. Olsen and six tenants through a pre-existing verbal agreement with the Lloyds family; however, there is other access to the Olsen property).

Streams:

Trails used by hikers, mountain bikers, horses, and off road vehicles lead through Bear Creek and its riparian wetlands at isolated locations in Section IV. Complete trail closure and or construction of stream crossings suitable for passive recreation uses should be considered at these locations. Riparian zone vegetation that has been damaged by recreational users should be restored by replanting appropriate trees and shrubs. As mentioned above, stream crossings under the two roads over Bear Creek are undersized and should be replaced. In addition, the northern road locally referred to as 228th should be considered for removal since it blocks the flood plain of the main stem of Bear Creek.



Undersized culvert under 228th and blocked Bear Creek stream flow

There are significant additional opportunities for stream restoration both up and downstream from "easement" road crossing. Bear Creek's salmon runs will benefit from the installation of logs, stumps and other large woody debris (LWD) upstream and downstream from the E-W easement road. Redirecting flows from the Bear Creek

tributary that flows east of the Lloyd cabin from a drainage ditch along Paradise Lake Road into the Wet Meadow wetland in Section IV will also benefit summer stream flows.

Also, there are small tributaries draining from the wetland area in the south end of Section III that may benefit from riparian planting and the design and construction of proper stream crossing for passive recreation use. Additional enhancement opportunities throughout the PVCA will be determined pending a more detailed stream survey.

Lloyd Family Estate:

As previously mentioned, there is a log cabin and several farm outbuildings that are located on the Lloyd Family Estate. Unfortunately, these buildings have been suffering from neglect since Davey and Elizabeth moved to an assisted living care facility. The log cabin could be restored to serve as an interpretive center/Park Ranger office. Also, the farm outbuildings could be rehabilitated to be used as kiosks, picnic locations, and primitive natural resource lecture facilities. Furthermore, there is potable water at this location.

STEWARDSHIP/MANAGEMENT PLAN

Long Term Vision

The primary funding sources, Washington State Salmon Recovery Fund and Snohomish County Conservation Futures Fund, envisioned that uses of this site will be limited to those that will not have an adverse impact on the site's environment. (see declaration statement in Attachment A)

The Land Conservancy, Snohomish County's Surface Water Management Division, and King County's Land and Natural Resource Department envisioned protecting the biological integrity of Bear Creek's headwaters by preserving it in natural. That vision was shared by the Lloyd family who sold the property at costs well below market value to ensure that their 663.31 acres of the headwaters would remain in public hands and not be developed.

The Lloyds also envisioned that the property would become a place where the public would be able to access and enjoy the natural resources on site. To ensure that there is a balance between recreational opportunities and protection of the environment, use of the site will be limited to passive recreation (active recreation is prohibited by the restrictions, covenants, and conditions established with the transfer of the property to the Snohomish County).

The PVCA has tremendous potential to become a destination where the public can go through wooded trails that are both serene and challenging. With careful planning and monitoring, there is an opportunity to accommodate limited hiking, equestrian and mountain biking use. The PVCA can also become a place where people can enjoy seeing

a wide range of fish and wildlife in perpetuity... a wonderful legacy for the public provided by the Lloyd Family.

Allowable and Prohibited Uses

The following Allowable and Prohibited uses are based on restrictions, covenants and conditions (Attachment A) established between the buyer (Snohomish County) and seller (the Lloyd Family) during the purchase of the PVCA; and current Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Department policies and administrative procedures. In addition, all uses must be consistent with *Snohomish County Code, Title 22 – Parks Code* (Attachment D)

Allowable Uses:

- Passive Recreation - hiking, bicycling, and horse riding are defined by Snohomish County Parks and Recreation as “passive recreation” activities. However these activities shall be planned in the PVCA to ensure sensitivity to the environment. Except for scientific research activities directed by the Parks and Recreation Department, all passive recreation activities shall be restricted to designated trails. Uncontrolled access to particularly environmentally sensitive areas, e.g. streams, wetlands, and areas subject to high levels of erosion or unstable soils shall be avoided.
- Passive Recreation Improvements - trails, interpretive centers, viewpoints, picnicking facilities, access, restrooms, and landscaping are considered passive improvements and are allowed on site.
- Forest Maintenance – forested areas on site shall be maintained in a manner that protects soil stability and water quality and promotes wildlife habitat.
- Wildlife Refuge/Open Space – areas within the PVCA may be set aside exclusively for wildlife refuge and open space that is closed to public access.

Prohibited Uses:

- Motorized Vehicles - Except for emergency and park maintenance vehicles, all motorized vehicle use of this site is prohibited. The definition of a motorized vehicle includes but is not limited to: motorcycles, motorized scooters, off road vehicles, and all terrain vehicles.
- Surface Alteration, Soil Degradation/Erosion, or Pollution Causing Activities- All Activities that would cause or be likely to cause significant surface alteration, soil degradation or erosion, or pollution of any surface or subsurface waters is not allowed.
- Draining, Filling, Dredging, or Diking of the Wetland Areas – except when these activities “directly support the restoration of habitat for species native within the Bear Creek basin, and are performed in conformance with all applicable laws,” they are prohibited.
- New Overhead Utility Lines – any new lines installed on the PVCA shall be underground.
- Clearcutting or High Grading of Trees - forested areas on site shall be maintained in a manner that protects soil stability and water quality and promotes wildlife

habitat, however, no clearcutting or high grading (harvesting the largest trees for short term economic gain) of trees is allowed in the process.

- Dumping or Disposal of Wastes, Refuse and Debris

Public Access Facilities

Parking:

Currently, there are no public access facilities on site; the most logical parking location off the Paradise Lake Road is on the Lloyd Life Estate, however, that site is not available at this time. At this time, Parks may have sufficient funds to prepare a primitive parking area and access/egress areas off the Paradise Lake Road at a different location.

Universal Access:

Many of the trails on site have gradients that exceed 8% and would not be considered universally accessible. Management actions that should be undertaken include:

- a. Analyze the slope of each trail including rises and falls,
- b. Locate all barriers to wheel chair access, and
- c. Include slope and barrier information on all trail signs (note: funds must be secured from public or private sources to construct signage for the PVCA).

Any new trails, boardwalk, or interpretive areas that are created in locations with low gradients should be designed to be universally accessible.

Restrooms:

There are no restroom facilities on site. When a parking area is constructed and opened for public use, portable restrooms should be installed; associated costs will be included in budget recommendations associated with on-site parking referenced above. After the Lloyd Family Life Estate becomes part of the PVCA, there may be an opportunity to provide more developed restroom facilities if funds are available to restore the cabin on with a commercial drain field.

Biological Inventory

Recent:

During the Month of March, 2004, Parks and Surface Water Management staff conducted a field survey and used global positioning system equipment to map all trails shown in Figure 1. Small wetlands, stream crossings, areas of on-site erosion, locations of forest by age and vegetation type were located adjacent to the trail system. In addition, staff reviewed existing field data including:

- *Bear Creek Basin: Current and Future Conditions Analysis*, King County, 1989;
- *Snohomish County Watercourse and Waterbody GIS Layers*, Snohomish County Department of Information Services, April 2003;
- *Wetlands*, Snohomish County Department of Information Services, August 2003;
- *Washington State Geology*, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, November 2002;

- *Soils*, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Services, November 2003; 2002-2003
- *Ortho Photos*, Snohomish County Department of Information Services, Feb 2004;
- *Contours*, Snohomish County Department of Information Services, January 2000.

Future and On-going:

While the recent inventory above discovered valuable data that will be used for management decisions, an on-going and more thorough inventory will be required to record the effectiveness of management decisions, and the effects of public access to the PVCA natural resources. To accomplish that, King County will train (dates to be established in 2005 pending program funding) Snohomish County Staff and user group leaders how to teach volunteers to participate in a biological inventory process called: *Waterways 2000- Biological Inventory Procedures*.

The *Waterways 2000 – Biological Inventory Procedures* include a standardized data collection process that can be used by volunteers on the following topics:

- Meadow/Grassland Survey;
- Riparian and Stream Survey;
- Forest Survey;
- Wetland Survey; and
- Wildlife Survey.

Data collected will be analyzed by Snohomish County Surface Water Management and the Parks and Recreation Department. That analysis will be used as the basis for decisions on PVCA access, trails (use, development, alteration, rehabilitation, closure, and interpretive/public amenities).

After a core staff group and leaders of volunteer groups has been trained, volunteers will be recruited to participate in the inventory process. To be most effective, that process should occur on a seasonal basis in each site section. Parks and Recreation will analyze collected data and use that data when making PVCA management decisions.

Trail Recommendations

More than 100 trails exist on this site. Many are suitable for **hiking** with a mix of trails ranging from gentle flat gradients to very steep slopes. **Once safe access and parking is available on site**, hiking will be allowed on designated trails (Sections I, II, III, and IV) provided that that use does not result in uncorrectable soil erosion and/or water pollution.

After parking is available, **mountain bikers** will be allowed to use the trail system referred to as the Double Diamond Lloyd Trail in Section II. However, steep chutes leading to and from that trail system in a westerly direction to the valley floor will be closed (see Trail Restoration/Closures below) to eliminate erosion and soil disturbance problems. Gaining access to this trail will require that mountain bikers yield the right of way to hikers and horses from a primary parking location. In the future, other trails may

be considered for mountain bike use provided that Parks and Recreation is confident that use of proposed trails for that purpose will not lead to soil erosion or water pollution problems, or conflict with other passive recreation users. At this time, there will be no mountain bike use north of Paradise Lake Road in Section II and III, or in all of section IV.

After parking is available, **equestrian** use will be permitted on former logging roads in Sections II and III. Those trails were primary logging roads and could be improved to have solid bases that can withstand the foot pressure of horses. Continued use of the trails by horses should be monitored. If soil erosion or water pollution is caused by equestrian use or if equestrian use renders the trail unsuitable for hikers; equestrian use of those trails may be discontinued. At this time, there will be no equestrian use in Section II or III north of Paradise Lake Road, or in all of section IV.

It is imperative to ensure no passive recreational uses (hiking, mountain bike, or equestrian) of the PVCA result in damage to Bear Creek and its associated wetlands or tributaries. At this time, recreation use within Section IV and section II and III north of Paradise Lake Road is restricted to use by hikers only, provided that hikers use established trails (note no trails have been located in Section II north of Paradise Lake Road). Over-use of trails within all sections that result in uncorrectable erosion or pollution may be cause for trail closures.

Following are general trail management recommendations

1. Trails that lead from the PVCA to private property shall be considered for relocation within the PVCA or closure unless an easement for general public access is provided by the adjacent private land owner. These actions are necessary to discourage trail users from trespassing onto private property.
2. Trails that cross through wetlands or streams shall be closed except where crossings can be constructed in such a manner that trail crossings are not damaging to the natural resources and are in compliance with all County, State, and Federal regulations.
3. Trails on steep slopes that are highly susceptible to erosion shall be closed until such time that measures are in place to prevent erosion.

Opportunities for Site Enhancements

Interpretive Facilities:

If upgraded, the cabin and farm outbuildings on the Lloyd Family Life Estate have potential for a variety of uses. The following options will become available when the Life Estate property is transferred to Parks and Recreation Department ownership.

1. The cabin can be upgraded to become a Ranger office and/or serve as an interpretive facility. However, a significant investment will be required to bring this building up to code to be used for either purpose.

2. The barn and farm equipment outbuildings on site can serve as covered “outdoor” classrooms, and, perhaps picnic areas. These structures must be evaluated for safety deficiencies and upgraded accordingly.

Stream and Wetland Crossings:

Several established trails go through stream and wetland areas. Also the private road used by the Olsen Family and easement road east of the Lloyd Family Life Estate cross through wetland areas. The following improvement opportunities could be accomplished with volunteer labor:

1. Construct stream and wetland crossings for passive recreation use along designated trails.
2. Install larger culverts under 228th to provide improved stream flow and fish passage; close this road and remove the underlying fill to restore lost wetland functions.
3. Install culverts to allow water flow under the “easement road” to allow unimpeded surface water flows from the underlying wet meadow wetland system.
4. Reroute trails crossing through wetlands to upland areas.

Stewardship/Maintenance:

There are opportunities for volunteers to participate in general stewardship and maintain trails on site to ensure that they can remain open and not become a source of erosion and or water pollution. The Parks and Recreation Department will provide a Volunteer Coordinator to organize volunteer trail maintenance activities. Enhancement opportunities that exist include:

1. Installation of erosion control in steep gullies and construction of stepped switchbacks that may result in renewed use of steep trails in Section II.
2. Relocation of trails that lead from within the PVCA onto private property to prevent total trail closure.
3. Remove invasive vegetation.
4. Manage forest to protect the biological integrity of Bear Creek and its tributaries.
5. Location and removal of trash.

Adaptive Management

This document is an “adaptive management plan.” That means, when new and better information is available, that established management strategies should be re-evaluated.

For example, more detailed biological inventories and records of user impacts may lead to changes in the extensive trail system on site. Those changes may include:

1. Seasonal trail closures

2. Re-routing trails
3. Permanent closure of trails
4. Addition of new trails
5. Creation of wildlife preserves with access for scientific research only

In the event that allowed uses (hiking, mountain biking, equestrian use) damage Bear Creek, or its associated wetlands and tributaries, Parks will initiate corrective actions to remedy the problem.

Management decisions on the above will be may be made immediately by a Ranger on-site or in consultation with the Parks and Recreation Department Planning Division.

Areas of Concern Identified:

Motorized Vehicle Use – Continued use of motorized vehicles is prohibited. Violators of this condition will be subject to criminal trespass citations and a \$500 fine. Park Rangers will issue citations or will enlist the assistance of the Sheriffs Department to address this problem.

Passive Recreation Use Impacts - Once public access and parking is available, the PVCA will be open for passive recreation uses identified in this plan. In the event that any of these uses are determined to damage the natural resources in a manner specifically prohibited in the restriction, covenants, and conditions outlined in Attachment A, those uses will be re-evaluated.

If it is determined that overuse is negatively affecting the environment within the PVCA, Parks and Recreation has the authority to implement an access permit process that would limit the daily number of PVCA visitors in order to reduce user impacts. In addition, Parks may determine that the site should be closed on a seasonal basis.

Management Budget - As noted in the Constraints portion of this document Capital Improvement Funds dedicated to the PVCA are limited. There are several grant sources that should be pursued to increase funds for capital improvements including the following administered by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation:

- Land & Water Conservation Fund
- Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (Trails Category and Urban Wildlife Habitat Category)
- National Recreational Trails Program

In addition to pursuing grants, Parks and Recreation may consider establishing a partnership with private non-profit corporations such as the Bear Creek Water Tenders and the Back Country Bicycle Trails Club to pursue private funding alternatives. Furthermore, Parks will consider establishing formal agreements with organized user groups to assume maintenance responsibilities for designated trails.

Monitoring

The Parks and Recreation Department plans to recruit and train volunteers to conduct ongoing biological monitoring on site. Parks and Surface Water staff will analyze data collected. That analysis will serve as the basis for Adaptive Management recommendations. In addition to biological monitoring, Parks plans to recruit PVCA Stewards who will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining trails on site. All interested parties are encouraged to assist Parks in raising funds to provide more active management of the site including a permanent Ranger presence.

Attachment A: Restrictions, covenants, and conditions

The Cascade Land Conservancy negotiated the purchase of the PVCA. In the *Declaration of Protective Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions* document attached to the title, Snohomish County found that: “the Lloyd Family Farmstead property possesses ecological, historical and open space features, including a historic home site, important to present and future citizens of Snohomish county and meets the criteria for open space land provided for in RCW 84.34.200. The purpose of this declaration is to ensure that the Lloyd Family Farmstead property be retained forever in its open space and historical condition and to prevent any use of the property that will significantly impair or interfere with the open space, wildlife habitat, and historical values of the property.”

As of December 20, 2000 Snohomish County assumed the responsibility to enforce the following restrictions, covenants, and conditions attached to the property title:

1. “The historic home site on the subject property, in particular the cabin, shall be reasonably maintained and preserved in its current and historic condition; provided however, that the owner of the subject property has no duty of replacing the cabin should it be significantly damaged or destroyed through fire, flood or other acts of nature.”
2. “Any use or activity on the subject property or improvements to the subject property shall be limited to those which are passive in nature and meet the requirements and intent of RCW 84.34.200 - .200 (see Attachment B). Passive improvements include, but are not limited to, trails, interpretive centers, viewpoints, picnicking facilities, access, restrooms, and landscaping. Active recreational development includes, but is not limited to: ball fields, use by motorized vehicles, playgrounds, swimming pools, and recreation centers, and is not allowed.”
3. “Any new utility lines installed on the subject property shall be located underground.”
4. “Any use or activity on the subject property that causes or is likely to cause significant surface alteration (such as excavation or removal of minerals), soil degradation or erosion, or significant pollution of any surface or subsurface waters is not allowed.”
5. “The draining, filling, dredging, or diking of the wetland areas on the subject property is not allowed provided however, that activities that directly support the restoration of habitat for species native within the Bear Creek basin, and performed in conformance with all applicable laws, are allowed.”
6. “The forested areas of the subject property, in which Snohomish County owns timber rights either as of the date of this Declaration or thereafter, shall be

maintained in a manner that protects soil stability and water quality and promotes wildlife habitat. The clear-cutting or high-grading of trees located on the subject property is not allowed.”

7. “The dumping or disposal of wastes, refuse and debris on the subject property is not allowed.”

Attachment B: RCW 84.34.200

Acquisition of open space, etc., land or rights to future development by counties, metropolitan municipal corporations – Legislative declaration – Purposes.

The legislature finds that the haphazard growth and spread of urban development is encroaching upon, or eliminating, numerous open area and spaces of varied size and character, including many devoted to agriculture, the cultivation of timber, and other productive activities, and many others having significant recreational, social, scenic, or esthetic values. Such areas and spaces, if preserved in their present open state, would constitute important assets to existing and impending urban and metropolitan development, at the same time that they would continue to the welfare and well-being of the citizens of the state as a whole. The acquisition of interests or rights in real property for the preservation of such open spaces and areas constitutes a public purpose for which public funds may properly be expended or advanced.

Attachment C: Excerpt from the Deed of Right to Use Land for Salmon Recovery and Conservation Purpose

As noted in the History section of this document, funds were secured from a number of sources to acquire the Lloyd property and its timber rights. Included was \$645,480 from the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office of the \$1.9 million spent on the property purchase. A Deed of Right associated with the property purchase was established by the State of Washington that was accepted by Snohomish County.

In that deed of right Snohomish County agreed that it “will not make or permit to be made any use of the real property described in this deed, or any part of it, which is inconsistent with the right to use for salmon recovery and conservation purposes herein granted unless, the State, through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board or its successors, consents to the inconsistent use.”

Title 22
PARK CODE

Chapter 22.04
GENERAL PROVISIONS

22.04.010 Parks code.

This code shall constitute the parks code of Snohomish County and may be cited as such.

(§ 1 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.04.040 Definitions.

In this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Parks division" shall mean the Snohomish county parks division of the department of parks and recreation.
- (2) "County park" shall mean any area designated by the parks division for use by the public under the management or control of the parks division, and shall include all parks, squares, drives, parkways, trails, golf courses, museums, zoos, beaches, playgrounds, and other recreational areas or facilities designated for public use and comprising the parks and recreation system of Snohomish county under [chapter 2.16 SCC](#).
- (3) "County parks employee" shall include any Snohomish county employee while performing duties in a county park.
- (4) "Person" shall mean any natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, club or association; but the term "person" shall not include county parks employees.
- (5) "Motor vehicle" shall mean any self-propelled device capable of being moved upon a road and transporting persons or property, and shall include, but not be limited to, automobiles, trucks, buses, campers, motorcycles, motorbikes, motor scooters, jeeps, off-road vehicles, and snowmobiles, whether or not they can legally be operated upon the public highways.
- (6) "Non-motorized vehicle" shall mean any wheeled operator propelled equipment which transports the operator on land except all wheelchairs to include but not be limited

to unicycles, bicycles, tricycles, quadcycles, strollers, scooters, skateboards, rollerblades and rollerskates.

(7) "Trail" shall mean any path or track designed for use by pedestrians or equestrians and which is not of sufficient width or grading to permit its use by standard passenger automobiles; or any other right-of-way specifically designated and posted for non-vehicular use.

(8) "Camping area" shall mean designated camping sites designed for the use of tent campers and/or persons with trailers or campers.

(9) "Camping" shall mean erecting a tent or other shelter, or arranging bedding, or parking a trailer, camper, or other vehicle, for the purpose of remaining overnight.

(10) "Ultralite vehicle" shall mean a single occupant, engine powered, flying machine weighing less than 254 pounds, intended for recreational or sport use, having a maximum fuel capacity of five U.S. gallons, a maximum airspeed at full power in level flight of 55 knots, and a power-off stall airspeed of not more than 24 knots (see Federal Aviation Administration FAR Part 103.1).

(11) "Dusk" shall mean the time at 1/2 hour after sunset.

(§ 4 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 83-026 § 1, adopted Apr. 21, 1983; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 1, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.04.050 Fees and rental charges.

(1) The county executive is authorized to establish an annual fee schedule for park activities including but not limited to camping fees, picnic shelter reservation fees, and fees for use of recreational facilities.

(2) The amount of all fees shall be based upon an estimate of costs incurred by the county in maintaining facilities and services for each activity.

(3) The fee schedule shall be reviewed annually by the parks division who shall recommend a proposed fee schedule to the parks advisory board.

(4) At a public meeting the parks advisory board shall consider the proposed fee schedule recommended by the parks division and shall advise the division of the board's concurrence in the proposed fee schedule or suggest modification.

(5) After considering the parks advisory board's recommendations, the parks division may modify the proposed fee schedule. The parks division shall then forward its proposed fee schedule to the director of parks and recreation.

(6) The director of parks and recreation shall either return the proposed fee schedule to parks division for modification or recommend it for approval to the county executive.

(7) When the county executive approves a proposed fee schedule as recommended by the director of parks and recreation, the executive shall issue an order establishing that schedule for a period of one year.

(Added Ord. 83-034, § 1, April 27, 1983; Amended Ord. 87-048, § 2, July 15, 1987; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.04.051 Special fee provisions, limited income senior citizens, disabled persons, and disabled veterans.

(1) Any citizen who obtains a valid limited income senior citizen pass or a disability pass issued by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission shall be entitled to a 50 percent reduction of the normal camping fee at all Snohomish county parks.

(2) Any citizen who obtains a veteran's lifetime disability pass issued by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission shall be entitled to camp, launch a boat, or park a vehicle without payment of the usual camping, boat launch and parking fees in any Snohomish county park where camping is allowed, where boat launches are provided or where parking fees are charged.

(3) The following rules and regulations will apply to this section:

(a) A separate pass is required for each site occupied.

(b) The pass holder must be a member of the camping unit.

(c) Pass must be current.

(d) Guests of the pass holder who occupy separate campsites pay the regular full fee.

(e) Passes are applicable to campsite, boat launch and parking fees only. They do not provide reduced fees for concessionaire services, or park facilities such as press fuel, shower meters, gas stoves, etc.

(4) Any citizen may purchase an annual parking/boatlaunch permit. The annual permit entitles the holder to park a vehicle or launch a boat an unlimited number of times at any Snohomish county park where parking and launch fees apply. The annual permit is valid from date of purchase for the current calendar year.

(Added Ord. 87-124, January 13, 1988; Amended Ord. 96-001, Jan. 24, 1996, Eff date Feb. 8, 1996; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 2, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.04.060 Undeveloped park property.

Any property under the management and control of the parks division and not open for public use shall be defined as undeveloped park property. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter onto or remain on any posted undeveloped park property without prior approval of a parks employee.

(Added Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

Chapter 22.08 VEHICULAR, WATER CRAFT AND EQUESTRIAN PATROL

22.08.010 Motor vehicles--Operation.

No person shall operate any motor vehicle within the boundaries of a county park, including beach areas, except upon roads, streets, highway, and parking areas: PROVIDED, That certain types of motor vehicles may be operated on park trails where such trails have been specifically designated by the parks division and posted for use by such vehicles.

(§ 5 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-011, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.08.020 Motor vehicles--Speed.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle within a county park at a speed in excess of the posted speed limit, in excess of a reasonably safe speed, or in excess of 10 miles per hour where no speed limit is posted. The parks division, upon finding that conditions so warrant, may establish speed limits higher or lower than 10 miles per hour and shall cause such limits to be posted in the areas where so established.

(§ 6 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.08.030 Motor vehicles and trailers--Parking.

No person shall park a motor vehicle, trailer, camper, or boat trailer in any county park except in a designated parking area or other area with the permission of a county parks employee. During the period in which the park is closed, no person shall leave parked or abandoned a motor vehicle, trailer, camper, or boat trailer in a county park except when camping in a designated area or with the permission of a county parks employee. Any vehicle found parked or abandoned in violation of this section may be towed away at the owner's or operator's expense.

(§ 7 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 3, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.040 Nonmotorized vehicle--Operation.

No person shall operate a non-motorized vehicle on any trail or area within the boundaries of a county park which has been designated by the parks division and posted to prohibit such operation.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 4, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31. 1998).

22.08.050 Motor vehicle--Parking fees.

Fees for a permit to park a motor vehicle at certain Snohomish county park sites are due and payable daily. The daily fee covers use of parking facilities for the day issued. Parking fees shall be set in accordance with [SCC 22.04.050](#).

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 5, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31. 1998).

22.08.060 Motor vehicle--Commercial.

No person shall drive a motor vehicle being used for a commercial purpose into any county park except for emergency road service solicited at the request of an owner of a disabled vehicle, emergency health care service, or action taken in furtherance of [SCC 22.08.030](#) unless written permission for such use has been obtained from the parks division.

(§ 8 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 6, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.070 Water craft--Operation.

No person shall operate a boat, float, raft or other water craft, whether or not powered by motor, in or upon any bay, lake, slough, river or creek within the boundaries of a county park which has been designated by the parks division and posted to prohibit such operation.

(§ 9 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-011, 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 7, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.080 Water craft--Mooring.

No person shall moor or dock any boat, float, raft or other water craft overnight in a county park except in areas designated and posted by the parks division for such use.

(§ 10 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 8, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.090 Water craft--Launch fees.

Fees for a permit to launch a watercraft are due and payable daily. The launch permit fee covers use of all launch facilities for the day issued. Boat launch fees shall be set in accordance with [SCC 22.04.050](#).

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 9, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.100 Water craft--Commercial vessels.

Use of county park dockage or moorage facilities by commercial marine vessels is prohibited unless written permission has been obtained from the parks division manager.

(§ 11 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 10, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.110 Horseback riding--Areas.

No horses shall be permitted in any county park except such areas or trails as have been designated by the parks division and posted to permit equestrian activities. In no event shall horses be permitted on beaches or in designated swimming, camping or picnicking areas.

(§ 12 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 11, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.120 Horseback riding--Safety.

No person shall ride a horse or other animal in a manner which might endanger the life or limb of any person or animal; nor shall any person allow a horse or other animal to stand unattended unless securely tethered.

(§ 13 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 12, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.08.130 Ultralite vehicles--Operation.

No ultralite vehicle shall be operated in, upon, or within 200 feet above any county park or county property under management of the parks division unless a specified area for such use is designated by the parks division upon recommendation of the parks advisory board, subject to approval by the county council. (Ord. 83-026 § 2, adopted April 21,

1983; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 13, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

Chapter 22.12

PICNICKING AND CAMPING

22.12.010 Picnicking.

Picnicking is prohibited in those areas designated by the parks division and posted as "No Picnicking" areas.

(Added Ord. 86-001, 3, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.12.020 Camping--Areas.

No person shall camp in any county park except in areas specifically designated by the parks division and posted for such use.

(§ 15 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.12.030 Camping--Fees.

Fees for the use of campsites are due and payable daily. The daily fee covers use of the facilities until the vacating time of the following day. Camping fees shall be set in accordance with [SCC 22.04.050](#).

(§ 16 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 14, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.040 Camping--Vacating time.

Occupants shall vacate campsites by removing their personal property therefrom if the applicable use fee has not been paid or if the time limit for occupancy of the campsite has expired. Vacating time shall be 3:00 p.m. unless a different time is established for a park by the parks division.

(§ 17 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

22.12.050 Camping--Continuous occupancy.

Continuous camping by the same person or persons shall be limited to 14 days in any thirty (30) day period for the park in which camping is taking place. The parks division, upon finding that conditions so warrant, may establish shorter or longer continuous occupancy limits for particular parks or park areas.

(§ 18 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076 § 15, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.060 Camping--Number of occupants.

The maximum number of occupants allowed in a designated campsite shall be limited to eight (8) persons between the hours of 10pm to 6am.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 16, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.070 Fires.

No person shall build a fire in any county park except in areas specifically designated by the parks division and posted for such use; nor, within such permitted areas, shall any person build a fire except in a device provided by the parks division for such purpose or in a stove, charcoal brazier, or other device brought by such person which is reasonably capable of containing such fire.

(§ 19 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 17, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.080 Park periods.

The parks division may establish for each county park times and periods when it will be open or closed to the public, which times or periods as so established shall be posted at the entrance to such park. Where not so established, county parks shall be open daily from 6:00 a.m. until dusk. No person shall enter into or be present within any county park during the time it is closed except when camping in a designated campsite after having paid the applicable use fee.

(§ 20 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 18, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.090 Rubbish.

No person shall leave, deposit, drop or scatter any bottles, broken glass, ashes, paper, cans or other rubbish, litter or refuse in any county park except in a garbage can or other receptacle designated for such purposes; nor shall any person deposit household or

commercial garbage, refuse, waste, or rubbish, which is brought as such from any private property, in any garbage can or other receptacle located within a county park.

(§ 21 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 19, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.12.100 Sanitation.

No person shall in any county park, drain, or dump refuse or waste from any trailer, camper or motor vehicle, except in designated disposal areas or receptacles.

(§ 22 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 20, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

Chapter 22.16 MISCELLANEOUS USE RULES

22.16.010 Pets--Leashes.

All dogs or other pets must be physically controlled at all times by a leash no greater than eight (8) feet in length while in a county park, except in areas designated and posted by the parks division as "off leash pet areas".

(§ 23 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 21, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.020 Pets--Biting or barking.

No person shall allow his dog or other pet to bite or otherwise molest or annoy other park visitors; nor shall any person with a dog or other pet otherwise violate SCC 10.01.130(1) or Title 9 SCC

(§ 1 of Res. adopted October 4, 1978; 24 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974).

22.16.030 Pets--Pet waste.

Any person with a dog or other pet in his or her possession in any park shall carry equipment for removing feces, and shall immediately place feces deposited by such animal in an appropriate receptacle.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 22, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.040 Pets prohibited.

Dogs or other pets shall be prohibited from entering a park, trail, or any area of a park that has been designated and posted by the parks division as prohibiting dogs or other pets.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 23, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.050 Swimming--Areas.

Swimming shall be permitted only in areas specifically designated by the parks division and marked with buoys, log booms or other markers for such use. In no event shall any person swim or sunbathe in any designated boat launching area. Any person swimming outside the boundaries of a designated swimming area, or within such a designated area when no lifeguard is present, shall do so at his or her own risk.

(§ 25 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 24, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.060 Swimming--Rules.

Persons using a designated swimming area shall obey all posted beach or pool rules and/or the directions of lifeguards or other county parks employees.

(§ 26 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 25, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.070 Games.

No person shall practice or play golf, baseball, cricket, lacrosse, polo, archery, hockey, tennis, horseshoes, or any other game of like character, or hurl, throw, or propel any object or missile so as to annoy, or cause injury to other park users, or to cause damage to vegetation or structures.

(§ 27 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 26, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.080 Radio/remote controlled, self propelled devices--Operation.

No person shall operate any radio/remote controlled or self propelled model airplane, glider, car, boat or any model rocket within a county park except in areas specifically designated by the parks division and posted for such use.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 27, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.090 Weapons and fireworks.

No person shall possess or discharge any firearm, bow and arrow, air or gas weapon, slingshot, fireworks or explosive in any county park except at times and in areas specifically designated by the parks division and posted for such use.

(§ 28 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 28, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.100 Noise--Noisemaking devices.

No person shall, without prior written approval of the parks division or authorized parks employee, explode, discharge or otherwise operate any noisemaking device or musical instrument, radio, loudspeaker, and other device capable of amplifying sound in any county park which substantially disrupts the peace and tranquility of park users or nearby residents.

(§ 29 of Res adopted April 22, 1974; Amended § 2 of Res adopted October 4, 1978; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 29, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.110 Noise--Loudspeakers.

No person shall operate any loudspeaker, including any radio or other electronic amplifying device, within any county park in a loud or raucous manner except at times and in areas specifically designated for such use; nor shall any person operate such a loudspeaker within a county park and in or about a designated camping area between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. at a volume greater than 30 decibels, as measured in accordance with [chapter 10.01 SCC](#).

(§ 3 of Res. adopted October 4, 1978; § 30 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 30, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.120 Ice.

No person shall enter from any Snohomish county park or park area onto ice formed on any body of water, within or adjacent to any Snohomish county park or park area, except in areas specifically designated for that purpose. This includes but is not limited to: lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, and other bodies of water.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 31, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.130 Damage to property.

No person shall cut down, destroy, or in any way damage any shrub, tree vine, or crop standing or growing in any Snohomish county park unless authorized by the parks division. No person shall deface, damage or destroy any property, material or equipment which is under the jurisdiction of the parks division.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 32, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.140 Removal of property.

No person shall change the position of or remove any county property, material, or equipment from its original position in any area under the jurisdiction of the Parks Division, unless approved by a county parks employee.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 33, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.150 Water pollution.

No person shall pollute, or in any way contaminate by dumping or otherwise depositing any waste or refuse of any nature, kind or description, including but not limited to human and bodily waste, into any stream, river, or lake or other body of water standing on, running through, or adjacent to any Snohomish county park area.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 34, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.160 Feeding of animals.

No person shall leave, place or distribute foodstuffs or other material of any kind or nature in any park, with an intent to feed wildlife. This section shall not apply to the feeding of wildlife by parks division staff or other official personnel.

(Added Ord. 98-076, § 35, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.170 Solicitation.

No person shall solicit, sell or peddle any goods or services, or circulate any commercial handbills or circulars, or post signs or notices of any type within any county park except after prior written concession by the executive; PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall prohibit patrons of a county park from posting notices containing information relative to use of park facilities on bulletin boards or similar devices provided by the board for such purposes.

(§ 31 of Res. adopted April 22, 1974; Amended Ord. 86-001, § 2, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 36, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998).

22.16.180 Littering.

No person shall litter or deposit rubbish in or on any county park; PROVIDED, That rubbish that is the result of use of the county park by any person shall be deposited in litter containers at such county park; PROVIDED, FURTHER, That violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor bailable only by payment of \$250.00 or court order and shall require appearance before the court on arraignment and further proceedings.

(Added Ord. 86-001, § 7, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 98-076, § 38, Aug. 19, 1998, Eff date Aug. 31, 1998)

Chapter 22.20 PENALTIES

22.20.010 Criminal penalty.

Violation of any provision of Title [22 SCC](#), rules and regulations or prohibitions promulgated by the county executive and posted in the form and manner authorized herein shall be a misdemeanor and punished as provided in [SCC 1.01.100](#).

(Added Ord. 86-001, 4, February 12, 1986).

22.20.020 Ejection remedy.

In addition to the provisions in [SCC 22.20.010](#), where there is continued violation of any provision of Title [22 SCC](#) or of rules and regulations or prohibitions promulgated and posted or violations of any law of the state of Washington or Snohomish county, after being requested to cease such violation by a county parks employee, a person so failing to comply may be ejected from the county park within which the continuing violation occurred.

(Added Ord. 86-001, 5, February 12, 1986; Amended Ord. 93-066, Aug. 18, 1993, Eff date Aug. 28, 1993).

Paradise Valley Conservation Area Figure 1

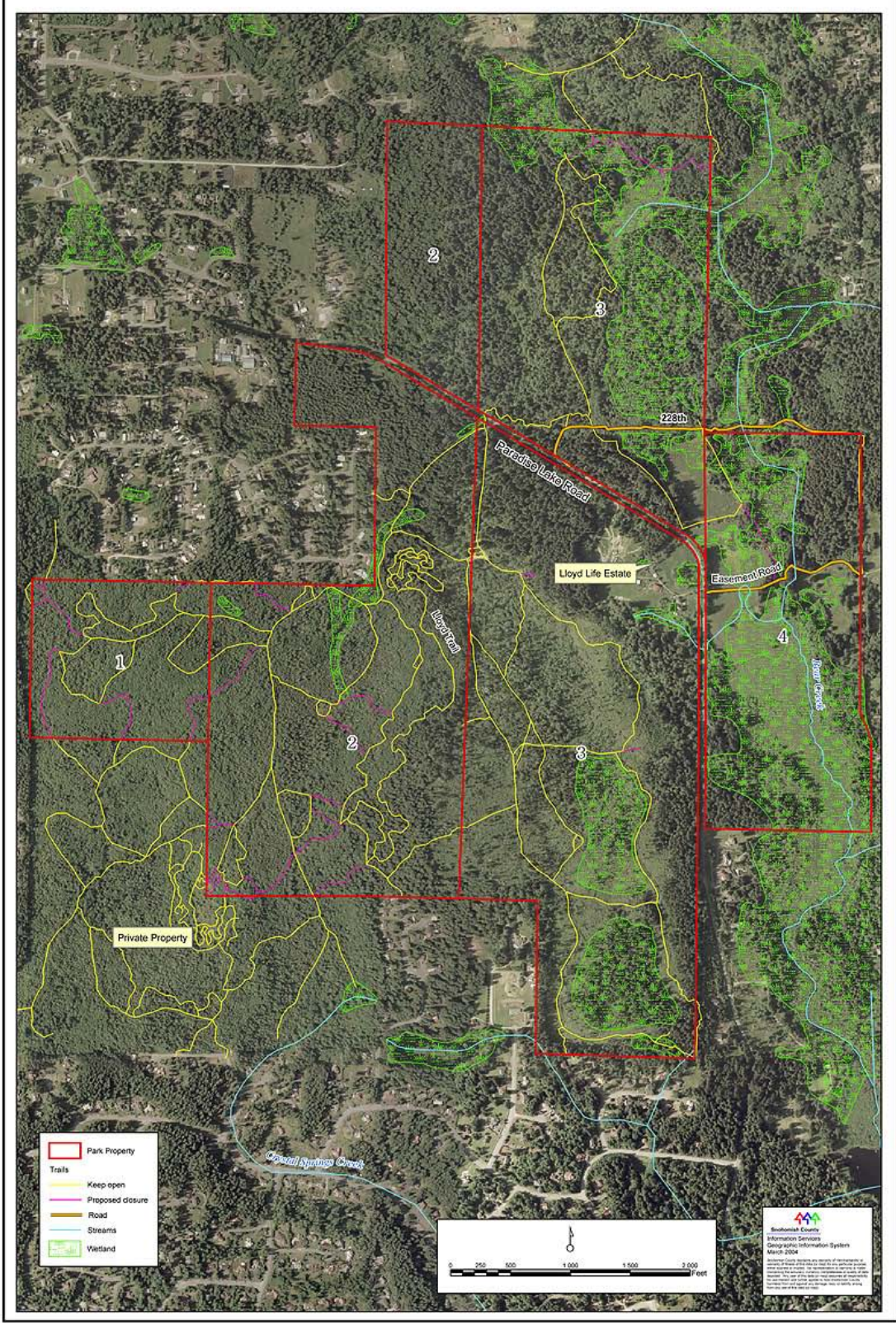
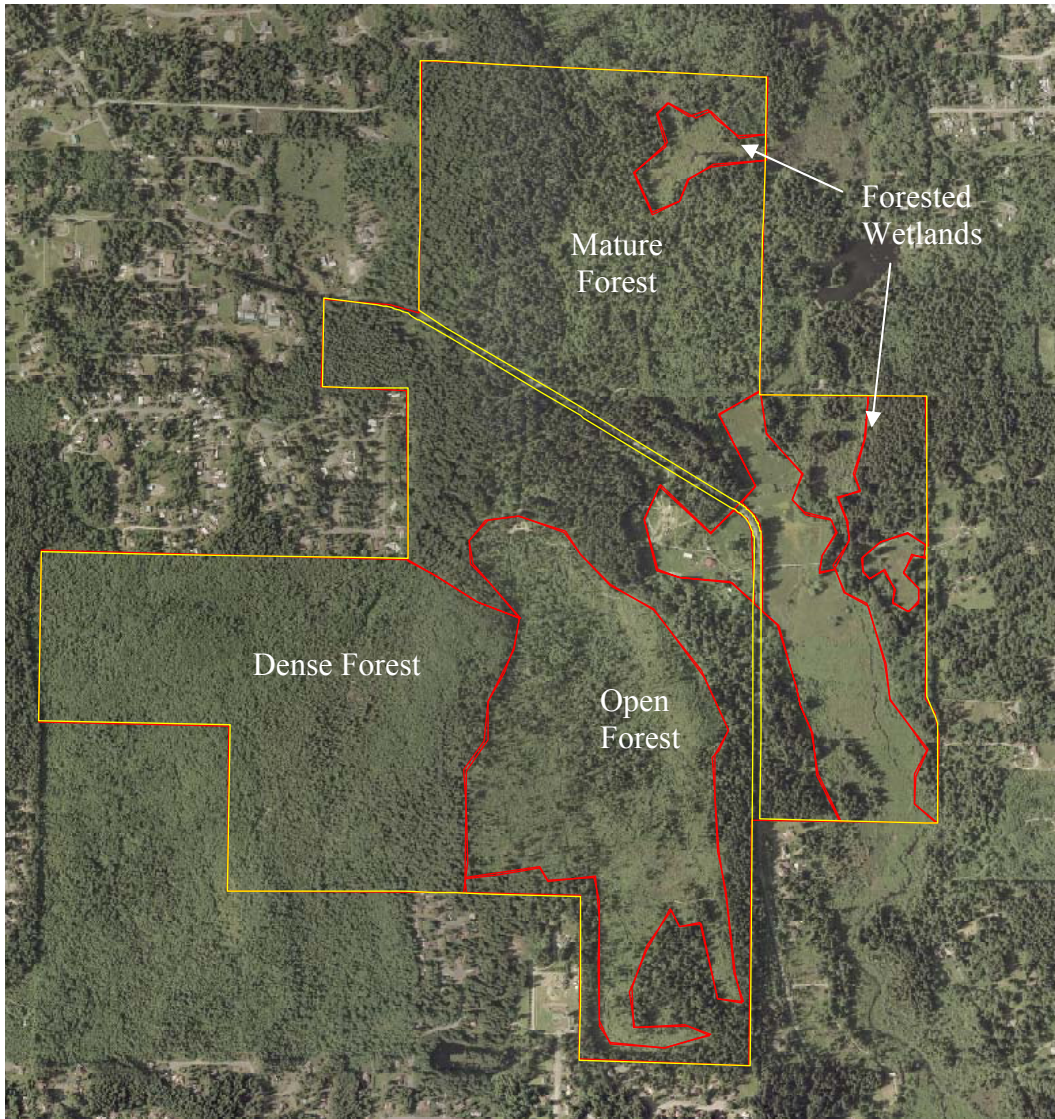


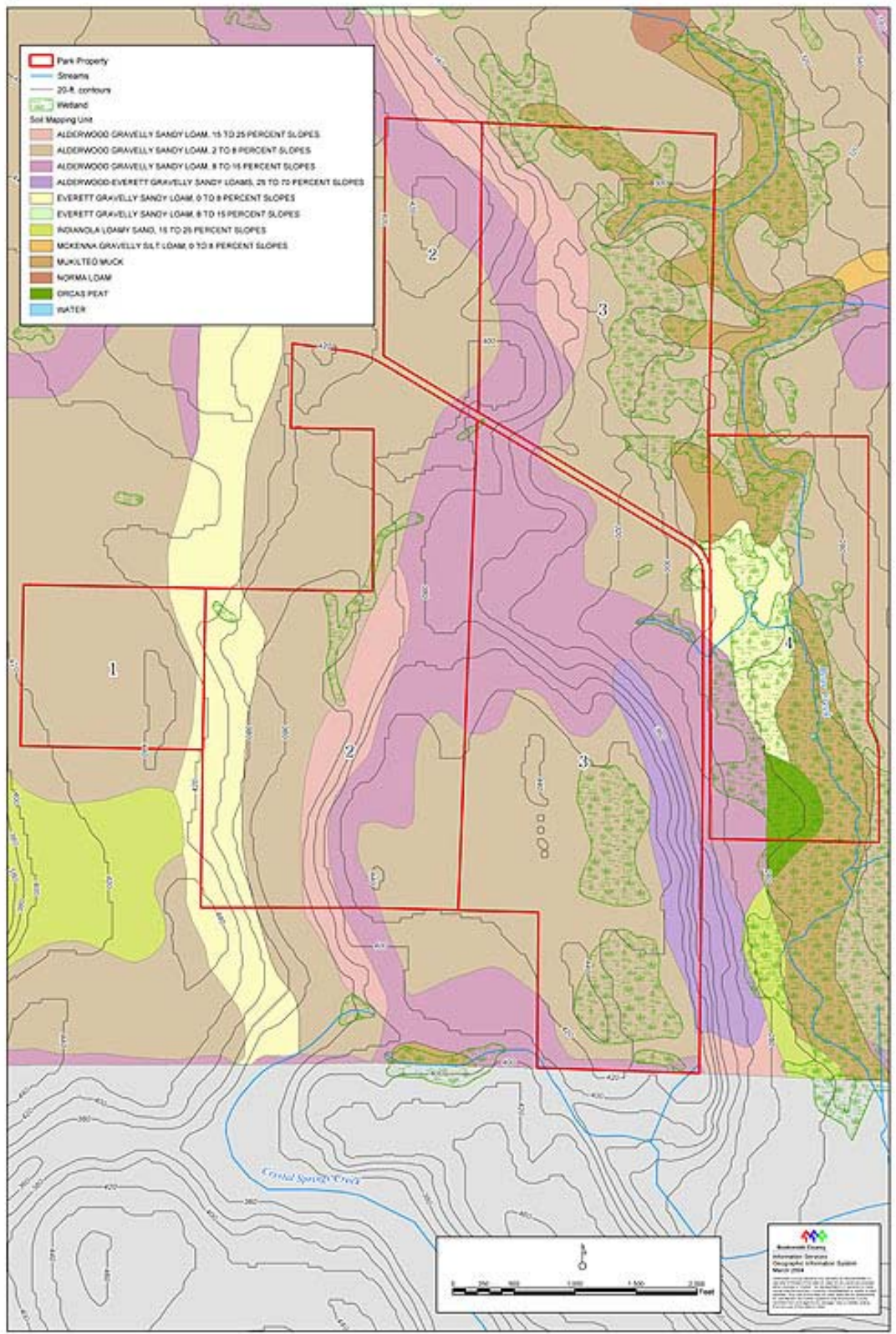
Figure 2.

The Paradise Valley property has been broken into 4 forest management units. These are:

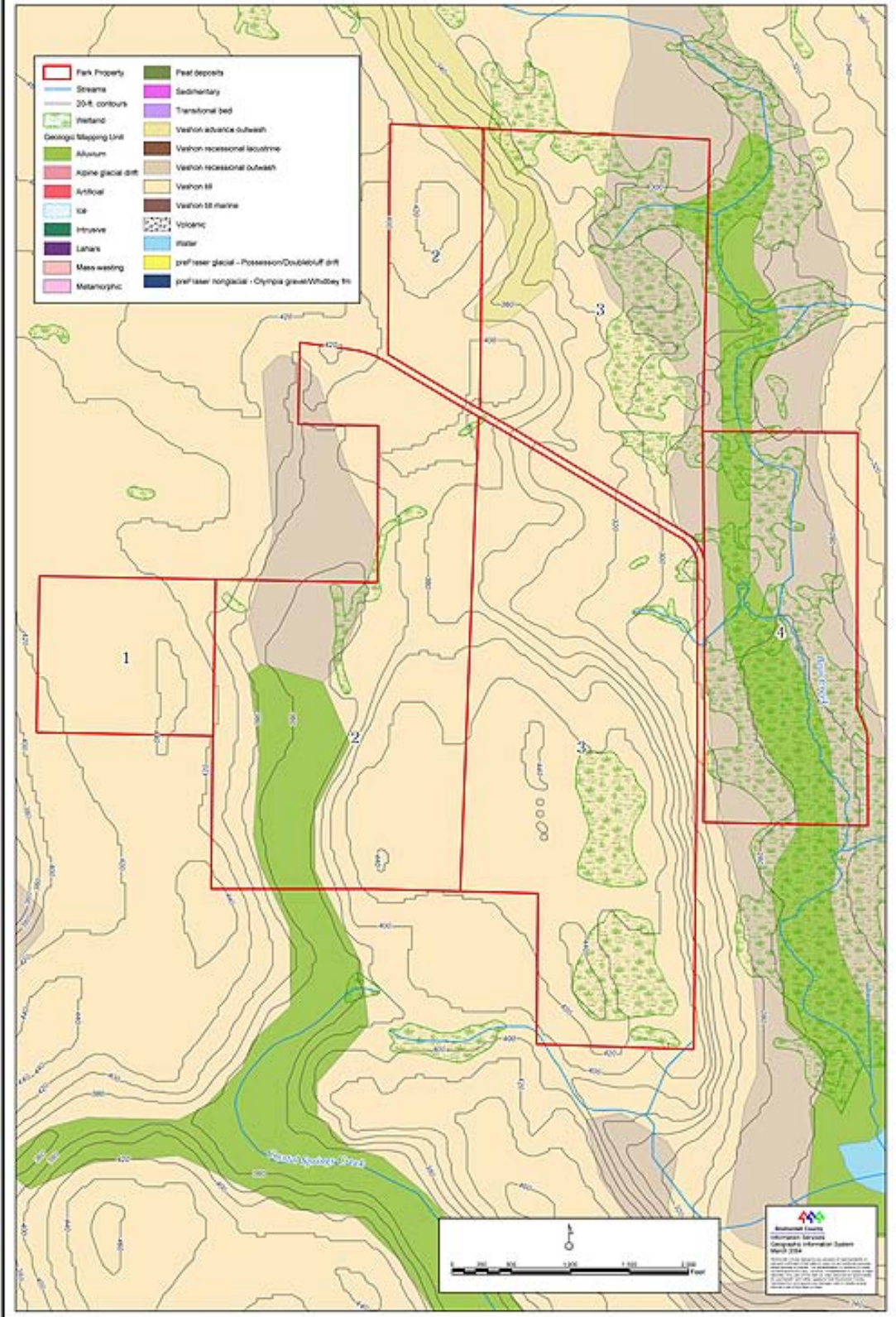
1. Forested Wetlands (FW)
2. Mature Forest (MF)
3. Open Forest (OF)
4. Dense Forest (DF)



Paradise Valley Conservation Area - Soils Figure 3



Paradise Valley Conservation Area - Geology Figure 4



Paradise Valley Conservation Area - Trails
Figure 5

