South Sound CAMP Project



Stage 4 – Final Recommendations

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Acknowledgments and Contacts

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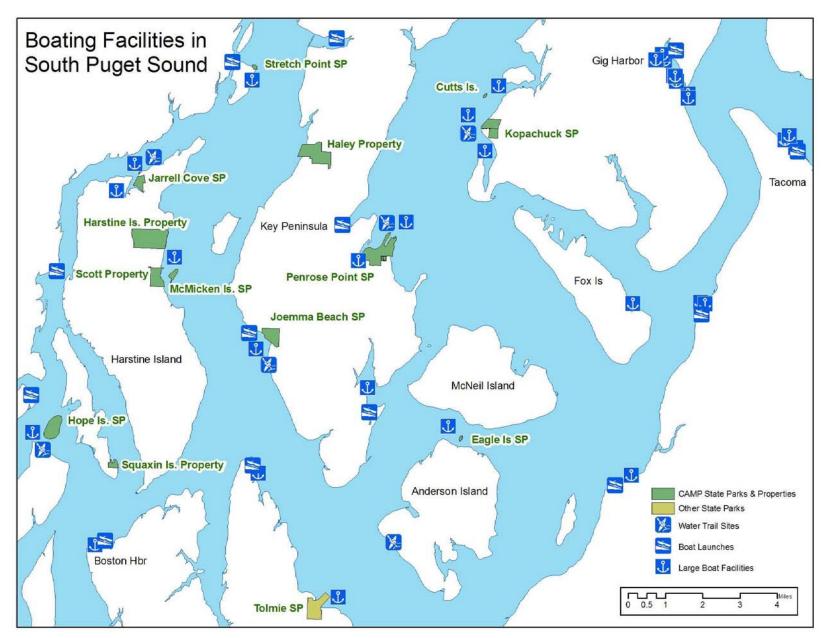
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Introduction

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of over 100 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus for the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public stake in the system.

As part of the Centennial 2013 Plan, the Commission directed staff to complete land use plans for all 120 parks. Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called CAMP. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan.

One of the most important elements of land use planning is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and facilities are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities.

A CAMP brings together park visitors, nearby communities, stakeholders and agency staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state parks should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify park management issues, and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is a plan that balances resource protection with recreation in the parks. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create state parks that meets the Commission's Vision for State Parks Centennial:

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the parks and to the agency's park management planning system; 2) identify park-level natural, cultural, and recreation and facility management issues; and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures that protect natural and cultural resources.

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

Section 1: Park Descriptions

Provides a brief overview of the parks in the south Puget Sound area, including their geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.

Section 2: Planning Process

Describes the public process that led to this Classification and Management Plan (CAMP).

Section 3: Management Objectives

Outlines management objectives established for the parks.

Section 4: Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries

Describes the park's land classification (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.

Section 5: Park Issues and Management Approaches

Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning process and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this resource management planning process and the future management of the parks.

Section 1: Park Descriptions

Kopachuck State Park

Location: Five miles west of Gig Harbor, in Pierce County (Sections 09 and 16, Township 21 North, Range 1 East). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns or manages 114 acres, with 5,600 feet of saltwater shoreline; this includes Kopachuck State Park, along with Cutts Island just off shore to the north.

Jurisdiction: Kopachuck State Park is in unincorporated Pierce County.

Current Staffing: Kopachuck is staffed by the Area Manager, who supervises Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, and the Haley Property, as well as Kopachuck. The park also has one Park Ranger 2, and three Park Aides (totaling 10.5 months per year). There is also one Construction and Maintenance Project Specialist stationed at Kopachuck who serves the Kopachuck area (Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, and the Haley Property), the Jarrell Cove area, the Belfair Area, and who helps with other region projects.

Acquisition History: The Park was acquired in seven parcels, the first in 1955 and the most recent in 1991, for a total of approximately \$1.7 million.

Historical Background: The name Kopachuck originated from "Chinook Jargon," the trade language of the Pacific Coastal Indians. Kopachuck is a merging of two words: "Kopa" meaning "at," and "chuck" meaning "water." This scenic park was once a seasonal fishing and clamming site of the Puyallup and Nisqually tribes.

Cutts Island, which sits a half mile off shore from the park proper, is also known as "Deadman's Island." The latter name derives from the belief that the island was used by saltwater tribes who buried their dead in canoes placed in the forks of trees. It is unknown how the island acquired the name "Cutts Island." Prior to its current popular names, the place was called "Crow Island," for the large quantity of crows explorer Peter Puget discovered there in 1792, and later "Scotts Island," in honor of Thomas Scott, quartermaster of the 1841 Wilkes expedition.

Facilities: Kopachuck includes 41 standard campsites, 1 marine trail campsite, a group camp, 79 picnic sites, 3 kitchen shelters, a facilities shop/office building, a staff residence, 3 restrooms and a vault toilet, an underwater marine park, 12 mooring buoys, and approximately 3 miles of hiking trails.

Water: Kopachuck is located on the east side of Carr Inlet. The National Wetlands Inventory shows Estuarine Intertidal wetlands along the shoreline of Kopachuck and of Cutts Island.

Plants: Based on a 2009 vegetation survey of Kopachuck and Cutts Island, there are five different plant associations or vegetation communities within the park. Three of the five plant associations are considered to be state or globally imperiled or vulnerable to extinction. No rare plants have been recorded in the park, and none were observed during the survey, but there is an unusual occurrence of California wax myrtle on Cutts Island. There are no other records of this plant occurring naturally in the southern Puget Sound region.

There are problems with invasive plant species in the park, primarily near trails, campgrounds, and roads. The most serious of these problems is with English Ivy both at Kopachuck and on Cutts Island, with the impacts on Cutts being more severe.

Wildlife: Bald eagle nests and a great blue heron colony have been documented in the vicinity of Kopachuck State Park. There is also a seal and sea lion haul out in the area. Other species include deer, foxes, raccoons, and many species of birds.

Environmental Health: The Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas identifies an underground storage tank in the park.

Zoning: Rural 10 (one unit per ten acres);

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, and the proposed designation for the park is Natural.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There is one recorded cultural resource site within Kopachuck State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: Kopachuck has a water well and pump system that serves the park and two nearby schools. This system is managed in cooperation with the Peninsula School District and the Peninsula Light Company. An electrical system powers the administrative complex and the restrooms. A septic system handles park sewage from all the buildings.

Business Development: In addition to fees collected for camping and moorage, Kopachuck sells firewood and has an agreement with a concessionaire to provide kayak rentals.

Interpretation: The park offers staff-led beach etiquette programs and edible plant interpretive talks, Harbor Wildwatch provides summer beach interpretive programs, and community groups (like Bats Northwest and the Gig Harbor Historical Society) provide evening interpretive programs. Additionally, the park includes a self-guided interpretive trail.

Penrose Point State Park

Location: Penrose Point is Located 16 miles southwest of Purdy, Wash., on the eastern side of Key Peninsula in Pierce County (Section 01, Township 20 North, Range 1 West; Section 36, Township 21 North, Range 1 West; and Section 31, Township 21 North, Range 1 East). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns or manages 162 acres with 9,280 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: Penrose Point State Park is in unincorporated Pierce County.

Current Staffing: Penrose Point is currently staffed with a Park Ranger 3, a Park Ranger 2, one Senior Park Aide (4 months per year), and two Park Aides (4 months per year each).

Acquisition History: Penrose Point was acquired in 19 parcels, between August 1953 and May 2003, for approximately \$1.5 million.

Historical Background: The community played an important role in the development of Penrose Point. The park was initially created out of a swamp (now the day-use area). Large stumps with springboard notches can be seen in the park, evidence of early logging activity.

The name honors Dr. Stephen Penrose, a Pennsylvania native who served as president of Whitman College in Walla Walla from 1884 to 1934. For many years, Dr. Penrose and his family spent their summers vacationing on what is now park property. A prominent church and educational leader in the Northwest, Dr. Penrose was a firm believer in outdoor recreation for children.

Facilities: Penrose Point includes 81 standard campsites, 1 host site with hookups, 1 hiker/biker campsite, 1 water trail campsite, 1 50-person capacity group camp area, 3 picnic shelters, 60 picnic sites, 4 restrooms, moorage floats and a pier, a marine pumpout station, 8 moorage buoys, a trailer dump station, 2 vault toilets, 2.5 miles of trail, a shop building, and a staff residence.

Water: Penrose Point is located on Mayo Cove, on the west side of Carr Inlet. The National Wetlands Inventory shows estuarine intertidal wetlands along the park's shoreline, and an estuarine subtidal wetland northeast of the main day-use area.

Plants: Based on a 2009 Vegetation Survey, there are six different plant associations or vegetation communities within Penrose Point. Of these, four are considered to be state or globally critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extinction. There are no records of rare plants in Penrose Point, and none were observed in the 2009 survey. There are a number of invasive plant species in the park, the most serious of which are English Ivy, Robert's geranium, and lawnweed.

Wildlife: Bald eagle and osprey nests have been documented in the vicinity of Penrose Point. Other species include bear, coyote, deer, foxes, raccoons, and many species of birds.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural 10 (one unit per ten acres) and Park and Recreation

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Penrose Point is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, and the proposed designation for most of the park is Natural, with a small Conservancy area west of the day-use area, and another from the boating area southward.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are four recorded cultural resource sites within Penrose Point State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: Penrose Point includes a well and water system with a 20,000-gallon reservoir, 10 septic tanks and 5 drainfields including a Large Onsite Sewage System (LOSS), a marine sewage pumpout station with a lift station, a trailer dump station, and an above-ground fuel storage tank.

Business Development: In addition to fees collected for camping and moorage, Penrose Point sells firewood, junior ranger badges, and park icon items such as t-shirts, posters, and mugs.

Interpretation: A self-guided interpretive trail called "A Touch of Nature" was built by Eagle Scouts in 1982 and renovated by a second group of Eagle Scouts in 1991. The trail is located in the day-use area, and extends for 1/5 mile. Additionally, Penrose Point offers ranger-led walks to learn about mushrooms, birds, and edible plants. In the summer, there are beach interpretive programs led by Harbor Wild Watch and by staff, and the park also offers junior ranger programs.

Joemma Beach State Park

Location: Located 28 miles southwest of Tacoma, on the west side of the Key Peninsula, in Pierce County (Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 1 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 110 acres, with 2,800 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: Joemma Beach State Park is in unincorporated Pierce County.

Current Staffing: Joemma Beach is staffed by one full-time Park Ranger 2 and one three-month Park Aide.

Acquisition History: The Park was acquired from the Washington Department of Natural Resources in 1995 for approximately \$1.2 million.

Historical Background: Joemma Beach State Park sits on 112 acres of Common School Trust Land, it was granted to the State in 1889 for the support of common schools. The site was home to Joe and Emma Smith who had a trading store, bulb business, and newspaper. Though they never had legal claim to the land, they developed a destination area for people to come and experience what nature has to offer.

Joe Smith was born in Missouri in 1872. His family moved to Endicott, Washington in 1883 to homestead, and the Smith family became one of the larger wheat farmers in the Palouse area. At the age of 16, Smith began keeping meticulous journals and diaries. These survive today at the University of Washington, and it is from these writings, that we are able to have an accurate account of his life. Joe attended Missouri State University and began writing for the Spokane Spokesman-Herald in the mid 1890's. During the Spanish-American War, Smith volunteered and agreed to cover the war in the Philippines for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Joe Smith was also a political activist. He worked in the movement for passing initiatives and referendums while serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the Seattle Direct League for several years. He supported a number of other progressive causes, including strengthening the power of Seattle City Light. Smith joined the Progressive Party when it split off from the Republicans in 1912. He assisted with Theodore Roosevelt's campaign in Seattle. Smith ran unsuccessfully for the state legislature in 1936, and sought, but did not obtain, the Democratic nomination for governor in 1940. He went into semi-retirement in1941.

After the war, when Smith was in Seattle, he courted and married Emma Gaard. The couple moved to Joemma Beach in 1917. Joe built cabins in a loose, resort-style complex and started a nursery business for plants, bulbs, trees, and flowers, of the Northwest. To market his products, Smith used his writing skills and began publishing a horticultural catalog called Joe's Seed Bulletin, which was very successful. He was known for his inexpensive prices and high quality plants. Smith also published a weekly paper for a short while, called Joemma Jottings, and, for a time, a bi-monthly newspaper called Joemma Bulletin. While Joe and Emma ran the business and the newspaper, many people came to the property to picnic, enjoy the beach, camp, and hold social gatherings. There was a Mosquito Fleet stop at the property, for easy access to other South Sound areas. Joe and Emma resided on the site until 1932, and this is how the tradition of Joemma Beach, a place for people to gather and enjoy the beach, began. In 1968 the Department of Natural Resources opened the area as a recreation site, under the name Robert F. Kennedy Recreation Area; this was due to the senator's death just prior to the site's opening day (The site was originally planned to be named Joemma Beach). The DNR started planning in 1968 for improvements, and what you see today is the result of a three phase funding and construction project.

On April 26, 1995 the State Parks and Recreation Commission took over operation of the area and opened the site with the original name, Joemma Beach State Park.

Facilities: Joemma Beach includes 19 campsites, 2 Water Trail Sites, 3 Hiker/Biker sites, Pier/dock system, 5 buoys, 5 vault toilets, Boat launch, 1 picnic shelter with 5 tables, 6 picnic sites, 1 mile of trails, and 1 host site

Water: Joemma Beach is on the eastern side of Case Inlet. The National Wetlands Inventory shows the park's shoreline as being an estuarine intertidal wetland, and Whiteman Cove, on the south side of the park, as a lacustrine limnetic wetland. The NWI also identifies two small palustrine wetlands in the park.

Plants: A vegetation survey has not yet been completed for Joemma Beach. The park includes second-growth forested uplands, with madrones near the shoreline. There are significant problems with Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom in the developed areas of the park. The Washington Natural Heritage Program records chain fern, *Woodwardia fimbriata*, a state sensitive species, in the vicinity of the park.

Wildlife: Osprey and bald eagle nests have been documented in the vicinity of the park. Other species include chipmunks, foxes, raccoons, and several bird species. There are also crabs and other shellfish in the park.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural 10 (one unit per ten acres), Park and Recreation, and Rural Sensitive Resource.

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Joemma Beach is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, and the proposed designation for the park is mostly Natural, with a small stretch of Conservancy at the boating area.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There is one recorded cultural resource site within Joemma Beach State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There is power to the administrative area and to the park host site. A water line serves the administrative area and 6 public-use spigots.

Business Development: Business development at Joemma Beach includes collecting fees for camping, moorage, overnight unattended vehicles, boat launching, extra vehicles, and occasional firewood permits.

Interpretation: Joemma Beach offers summer Harbor Wild Watch interpretive programs, an interpretive brochure developed for the dock, and an interpretive display on the park's history.

Haley Property

Location: The Haley Property is southwest of Tacoma, on the west side of the Key Peninsula, in Pierce County (Sections 15, 22, and 23, Township 21 North, Range 1 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 179 acres, with 1,980 feet of saltwater shoreline and 2,900 feet of freshwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: The Haley Property is in unincorporated Pierce County.

Park Name: During the public process for this project, a number of potential park names have been explored and presented to the public for input. Some of those names include:

- Haley State Park
- Olympic View State Park
- Mountain View State Park
- Dutcher Cove State Park
- Case Inlet State Park

Haley State Park was considered because the property has been referred to as the Haley Property by both staff and the public for thirty years. Several public comments supported this name for this reason. But Commission policy 72-78-1 gives priority in naming to geographic locations, historic significance, or geologic features. The Haley name does not meet these criteria, and neither did the Haley family donate the park land to the state.

Dutcher Cove is the name of a small cove north of the property. The lagoon and the creek within the Haley Property itself appear to be unnamed. This name was considered because the property is near the mouth of this other named cove. There was some public support for naming the park Dutcher Cove State Park, but this name could be slightly confusing, since the property isn't actually located on the Cove.

Case Inlet State Park received some public support, but was not selected by the planning team because there are a number of other state parks on both sides of Case Inlet.

Olympic View and Mountain View were considered because of the beautiful views to the Olympic Mountains from the Haley Property beach. Olympic View State Park received some public and staff support, and because it speaks to the natural beauty of the park and the region.

After the Preliminary Recommendation workshop, another potential name for the Haley Property was found. The area just north of the property, and perhaps the property itself, is known as Madrona Beach. Because of the late discovery of this geographic name, the name Madrona Beach State Park has not been reviewed by the public. A potential problem with this name is that it might invite the public to try to access the property for its beach, which will remain quite difficult to access until State Parks is able to acquire the existing road that leads to it. In addition to the difficulties this could cause people who are not prepared for such a steep trail, this could result in additional soil erosion on the slope leading to the beach.

The staff recommended name for the Haley Property is Olympic View State Park.

Current Staffing: There are currently no dedicated staff for the Haley Property. It is managed through Kopachuck State Park.

Acquisition History: The Park was acquired in seven parcels, the first in 1978 and the most recent in 1982, for a total of \$900,000.

Facilities: There are no developed facilities within the Haley Property, but there is one unofficial trail through the property.

Water: The Haley Property is located on the east side of Case Inlet. There is an unnamed stream that runs through the northern part of the park, which ends in a lagoon that the National Wetlands Inventory classifies as an estuarine subtidal wetland. There are also estuarine intertidal wetlands along the property's shoreline.

Plants: Based on a 2009 vegetation survey, there are five different plant associations or vegetation communities within the Haley Property, two of which are considered to be state or globally imperiled or vulnerable to extinction. There are historical records of two rare plants in the vicinity of the property, tall bugbane and giant chain fern, and the survey did find appropriate habitat for tall bugbane within the property. Additional surveys are needed to determine whether this species is present. There are only a few invasive plant species in the property, mostly near the trail, along the beach, or at the edge of the property adjacent to clear cuts. The most serious problem is with English Ivy near the beach.

Wildlife: Bald eagles, great blue herons, and pileated woodpeckers have been documented in the vicinity of the Haley Property.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural 10 (one unit per ten acres), and Park and Recreation

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for the Haley Property is Natural. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, and the proposed designation for the park is still Natural.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resource sites within the Haley Property, but cultural resources are known to be present. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There are currently no utilities serving the property.

Business Development: No business development activities are currently happening in the property

Interpretation: No interpretive activities are currently happening in the Haley Property.

Jarrell Cove State Park

Location: Located on the northwest side of Harstine Island in South Puget Sound in Mason County. (Section 25, Township 21 North, Range 2 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns or manages 42 acres, with 3,500 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: Jarrell Cove State Park is in unincorporated Mason County.

Current Staffing: There are two Park Rangers for the Jarrell Cove area, which, in addition to Jarrell Cove, includes the Harstine Island Property, the Scott Property, McMicken Island, Hope Island, Eagle Island, and Stretch Point. There are also 3 Park Aide positions in the area, totaling 11 staffing months.

Acquisition History: The park was acquired in six parcels, the first in 1953 and the most recent in 1992, for a total of approximately \$12,000.

Historical Background: Jarrell Cove State Park was formerly part of the Wingert Family farm. The Wingerts settled in the area in 1892. The park is named after Philura Jarrell, the first pioneer woman to settle on the island, in 1878.

Facilities: The park includes 22 campsites, 1 water trail campsite, 1 group camp, 2 picnic shelters, 1 restroom, 2 docks, 14 mooring buoys, 1 mile of hiking trail, a staff residence, and a shop complex.

Water: Jarrell Cove State Park is located on Jarrell Cove, which is on Pickering Passage, north and west of Harstine Island. The National Wetland Inventory shows estuarine intertidal wetlands along the park's shoreline.

Plants: Based on a 2007 vegetation survey, there are nine vegetation community types within Jarrell Cove, seven of which are considered state or globally critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extinction. One rare plant species was found at the park, the giant chain fern, *Woodwardia fimbriatata*, which is a state sensitive species.

Wildlife: Purple martins have been recorded in the vicinity of Jarrell Cove. Other species include coyotes, deer, foxes, otters, raccoons, and many species of birds.

Environmental Health: The Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas identifies an underground storage tank in the park. At the nearby marina, it identifies a leaking underground storage tank facility, as well as hazardous chemical storage. Another underground storage tank is identified near the park, to the east.

Zoning: Rural Residential 5 acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Jarrell Cove is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There is one recorded cultural resource site within Jarrell Cove State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: The park has a water system and well, an electrical system, a sewage drainfield, a propane tank, phone service, and high speed internet.

Business Development: In addition to collecting fees for camping and moorage, Jarrell Cove sells firewood.

Interpretation: Jarrell Cove staff lead nature walks and music and history programs, as well as Junior Ranger programs.

Harstine Island Property

Location: Located on the east side of Harstine Island in South Puget Sound in Mason County. (Section 36, Township 21 North, Range 2 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 310 acres with 3,100 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: The Harstine Island Property is in unincorporated Mason County.

Park Name: This property has been commonly referred to as Harstine Island State Park by both staff and the public, despite the property having no official name.

Another name that was considered for the Harstine Island property is Jim Donkey Hill State Park. "Jim Donkey Hill" or "Donkey Hill" appears on some older maps of the area, but little has been uncovered as to this name's significance.

There was public support for "retaining" the name Harstine Island State Park, so this name is the staff recommendation.

Current Staffing: The Harstine Island Property is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: The property was acquired in from the Washington Department of Natural Resources in 1990 for approximately \$1.6 million.

Facilities: The Harstine Island property includes 3 miles of trail and a vault toilet.

Water: The Harstine Island Property is on the western side of Case Inlet. The National Wetlands Inventory identifies two palustrine wetlands that extend into the northern part of the property, and estuarine intertidal wetlands along the shoreline.

Plants: Based on a 2007 vegetation survey, there are thirteen vegetation community types within the Harstine Island Property, seven of which are considered state or globally critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extinction.

Wildlife: A bald eagle nest has been recorded in the park.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural Residential 10 acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Harstine Island is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resources within the Harstine Island Property. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There are currently no utilities serving the park.

Business Development: No business development activities are currently happening in the park.

Interpretation: There are currently no interpretive programs or facilities in the park.

Scott Property

Location: Located on the east side of Harstine Island in South Puget Sound in Mason County. (Section 010, Township 20 North, Range 2 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 106 acres, with 2,900 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: The Scott Property is in unincorporated Mason County.

Park Name: The Scott Property was acquired in 2009 with the help of the Trust for Public Land. Part of the Purchase and Sale Agreement for this property said "State will make a good faith and diligent effort to secure Parks Commission approval to name the Property the "Walter and Isabella Scott Memorial State Park."

The Scott family owned this property from 1949 to its sale to State Parks, and used it for logging and recreating. They did not donate the property to the state, but they did delay its sale for two years to allow the Trust for Public Land and State Parks time to pursue acquisition funding.

During this planning process, State Parks received letters from the Scott Family and from the Trust for Public Land urging our support for naming the property "Scott State Park."

In addition to naming the property after the Scott family, several other names were explored and presented to the public for input. These included:

- Harstine Island State Park (combining the Scott Property and the nearby Harstine Island Property under a single name)
- McMicken Island State Park (combining the Scott Property and the nearby McMicken Island State Park under a single name)
- Colonel Wright State Park
- The Ballow State Park

Colonel Wright was an early property owner on Harstine Island, and at one point owned the Scott Property, but this name was not supported by the public because it might create confusion with Colonel Wright Road, potentially causing park visitors to trespass on private property.'

The Ballow is the name of the community near the Scott Property. This name has some staff support, but was not supported by the public for the same reasons as Colonel Wright was not.

There was some public support for naming the property "Glaser State Park" after early settlers on the island whose family still lives in the Ballow area. But the Scott Property itself was never owned by the Glaser family.

After considering all these names, and several others, the planning team recommends combining the Scott Property with the nearby Harstine Island Property, and managing them as one park. The Harstine Island Property is one-half mile north of the Scott Property, and both tideland and upland connections between the two properties are in the recommended long-term park boundaries. As a park sub-unit, the planning team recommends naming the Scott Property "Harstine Island State Park—Scott Natural Area."

Current Staffing: The Scott Property is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: The property was acquired in 2009 for approximately \$3 million.

Historical Background: The property was purchased from the Scott family, who has owned it since 1949. Before then, it was owned by Colonel Wright for nine years. At the time the Scott family purchased the property, there was a house on it, but it later burned down and was not rebuilt. Other than that house and some logging roads, there has never been any development on the property. It was used primarily for family recreation and occasional timber harvest.

Facilities: There are currently no developed facilities on the property other than remnant logging roads and several unofficial trails.

Water: The Scott Property is on the western side of Case Inlet. There are four small streams that run from west to east through the park. A 2008 biological evaluation of the site also identified four wetlands in the park, one associated with each stream. The National Wetlands Inventory shows estuarine intertidal wetlands along the property's shoreline.

Plants: The property's riparian areas have a canopy of Western redcedar, red alder, and big leaf maple, and an understory of salmonberry, Indian plum, red elderberry, red huckleberry, sword fern, and piggy-back plant. The forested uplands are dominated by second and third-growth big leaf maple, red alder, western redcedar, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry, low Oregon grape, salmonberry, Indian plum, and sword fern. There are a number of invasive plant species in the park, including large patches of Himalayan blackberry, and also English holly and Scotch broom.

Wildlife: There are documented bald eagle and osprey nests within 1.5 miles of the Scott Property. There is a seal and sea lion haul out near the property. Seabird colonies are also documented nearby. Coho salmon have been found in streams on the property; it is thought they use them for rearing. Cutthroat trout have also been found in the streams, perhaps including both resident and anadromous forms.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural Residential 5 acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for the Scott Property is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resources within the Scott Property. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There are currently no utilities serving the property.

Business Development: No business development activities are currently happening in the property.

Interpretation: There are currently no interpretive facilities or activities in the property.

McMicken Island State Park

Location: McMicken Island is off the eastern shore of Harstine Island, in Mason County (Section 06, Township 20 North, Range 1 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns or manages 11 acres, with 1,600 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: McMicken Island State Park is in unincorporated Mason County.

Current Staffing: McMicken Island is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: The Park was acquired in 1974, for \$113,000. Parks have a lifetime lease agreement with the former owners, entitling them a lifetime use of the existing buildings.

Historical Background: Originally, a Swedish sailor jumped ship and settled on the island, naming the island after himself, Lundquist. However, when Mr. Lundquist attempted a legal claim on the island with the U.S. government, he was told they had no record of its existence. A surveyor was sent to record the island on U.S. maps and then gave the island his name, McMicken.

Facilities: The park includes 1 mile of trail, 5 mooring buoys, 2 vault toilets, a house, and a cabin. The house and cabin are part of the lifetime lease agreement with the former owners of the island.

Water: McMicken Island is located in Case Inlet, just east of Harstine Island. The National Wetlands Inventory shows estuarine intertidal wetlands along the island's shoreline.

Plants: Based on a 2007 vegetation survey, there are nine vegetation community types on McMicken Island, three of which are considered state or globally critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extinction.

Wildlife: Bald eagles, seals and sea lions, and seabird colonies are all documented on or near the park.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural Residential 5 acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for McMicken Island is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resource sites within McMicken Island State Park, but cultural resources are known to be present. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers, but there are buildings on the island that are more than 50 years old.

Utilities: The house on the island gets water from an artesian well.

Business Development: The park collects moorage fees.

Interpretation: There are currently no interpretive activities or facilities in the park.

Hope Island State Park

Location: Hope Island is located between Steamboat Island and the southwest end of Squaxin Island, southern Puget Sound, Mason County. The island is accessible by water craft only. (Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, Township 20 North, Range 2 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 106.11 acres with 8,541 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: Hope Island is in unincorporated Mason County.

Current Staffing: Hope Island is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: Hope Island was acquired from the Munn Estate in 1990 for roughly \$3,170,000.

Historical Background: Considering its small size, the island has a surprisingly diverse history of human use and occupation.

Ethnography - Hope Island lies in the traditional territory of the Squaxin Island Tribe. The descendants of native people who lived on or near the inlets of south Puget Sound, including Henderson, Budd, Totten, Big Skookum, Little Skookum, Hammersley and Case Inlets, have been collectively known as Squaxin Indians since the I854 Medicine Creek Treaty (Lane, 1972). The Medicine Creek Treaty was the first treaty in the Washington Territory between the U.S. Government and the Indians. Isaac Stevens, first governor of Washington Territory, and Michael T. Simmons, Indian agent, negotiated the treaty which included all the tribes in the vicinity of Medicine Creek (including the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians). It was signed by 19 settlers and 62 tribal representatives. Through this treaty, the Indians ceded most of their land, and the Squaxin, Nisqually, and Puyallup reservations were established (Deegan, date unknown).

Settlement - The recorded history of Hope Island begins in July of 1841 when American explorer Charles Wilkes' mapping expedition passed Hope Island. Wilkes' journals do not indicate the reason for naming the island "Hope" but, given the hardships endured by the men of that expedition, perhaps the island offered some reprieve and inspiration to Wilkes. The first known map of Hope Island, September 19, 1853, was made by Hyde Preston. Aside from recording his measurements, Preston wrote only that the island had "timber, fir, cedar, and soil third rate" (GLO Survey 1853). That Preston made no other comments or observations suggests that the island was uninhabited at the time.

At the turn of the century the Louis Schmidt Family established a homestead and orchard on the south end of the island. They constructed a farmhouse, several outbuildings, a windmill and excavated a shallow well. A small orchard consisting of fruit and nut trees (apples, pears, walnuts), supplemented the family diet. They also brought livestock to the island, cattle, horses, and fox, and maintained a 5 to 6-acre vineyard on the southeast end, producing Island Belles grapes which were sold to a winery on Harstine Island. Furrows from the old vineyard can still be seen amidst the dense Douglas fir stand at the southeast end of the island and a few remnant vines can be found winding their way to the tree tops in search of sunlight.

Sarah and Robert Munn purchased Hope Island in 1943 for \$20,000. Sarah and Robert had four children: Robert, Mary Pat, Allen, and Sally, and ten grandchildren. Sarah Munn moved to

Tacoma from Maine at age 21 and also owned a summer home and other property at Boston Harbor. Robert Munn was raised on a farm on Munn Lake in Olympia, and later managed the dairy at Ft. Lewis. Robert Munn died in 1954. Sarah Munn kept Hope Island as a vacation place and, though the Munns never lived on the island, they visited it frequently, especially in the summers (Sebring, 1994). Sarah Munn died in May of 1990 at age 97.

Since the 1930's, there have been caretakers resident on the island. That tradition continues with State Parks management.

Facilities: Hope Island includes 8 campsites, 1 group camp/water trail campsite, 2 vault toilets, a 2-mile interpretive trail, 5 mooring buoys, and a staff residence.

Water: Hope Island is located in Squaxin Passage. There is a stream running from north to south in the center of the park. The National Wetlands Inventory shows estuarine intertidal wetlands around the shoreline of the park.

Plants: Based on a 2007 vegetation survey, there are seventeen vegetation community types on Hope Island, seven of which are considered state or globally critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extinction.

Wildlife: A bald eagle nest has been recorded in the park, and purple martins have been recorded in the vicinity. Other species include chipmunks, coyote, deer, foxes, otters, raccoons, and many species of birds.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural Residential 5 Acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Hope Island is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resource sites within Hope Island State Park, but cultural resources are known to be present. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers, but there is a historic orchard on the island that may be eligible.

Utilities: The park has a well to provide water to the staff residence and the gardens, and a propane tank.

Business Development: The park collects fees for camping and moorage.

Interpretation: The park has a 2-mile interpretive trail.

Eagle Island State Park

Location: The park is situated in Balch Passage between McNeil and Anderson islands in South Puget Sound in Pierce County. (Section 29, Township 20 North, Range 1 East). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: 10 acres of Eagle Island have been leased from the US Bureau of Land Management since 1962.

Jurisdiction: Eagle Island State Park is in unincorporated Pierce County.

Current Staffing: Eagle Island State Park is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: The Park has been leased from the US Bureau of Land Management since 1962. The BLM reserved the north 100 feet of the island for lighthouse purposes. Currently, the BLM lease is expired.

Historical Background: The park was named after Harry Eagle, a member of the Wilkes Expedition.

Facilities: There are 3 mooring buoys in the park.

Water: Eagle Island is located in Balch Passage. The National Wetlands Inventory shows an estuarine intertidal wetland along the western shoreline of the park.

Plants: Based on a 2007 vegetation survey, there is one vegetation community type on Eagle Island, and it is considered a state critically imperiled community.

Wildlife: A seal and sea lion haul out site has been recorded in the vicinity of Eagle Island.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: There appears to be no Pierce County zoning designation for Eagle Island.

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Eagle Island is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, and the proposed new designation for the park is Natural.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resources within Eagle Island State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There are no utilities serving the park.

Business Development: The park collects moorage fees on its buoys.

Interpretation: There are no interpretive facilities or activities on Eagle Island.

Stretch Point State Park

Location: The park is located on the northeastern point of Stretch Island (Section 09, Township 21 North, Range 1 West). See **Figure 1**.

Land Area: Currently, State Parks owns 4.2 acres, with 610 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Jurisdiction: Stretch Point State Park is in unincorporated Mason County.

Current Staffing: Stretch Point is staffed through Jarrell Cove State Park.

Acquisition History: The Park was acquired in 1967 for \$55,000.

Facilities: The park includes 5 mooring buoys.

Water: Stretch Point is located on Case Inlet. The National Wetlands inventory identifies the park's lagoon as a palustrine wetland, and it shows estuarine intertidal wetlands along the park's shoreline.

Plants: A vegetation survey has not yet been completed for Stretch Point. Vegetation consists mostly of wetland species, though there is a small forested upland area.

Wildlife: Bald eagle and great blue heron have been recorded within one mile of the park.

Environmental Health: No hazardous material sites in or near the park were identified in a survey of the Washington Department of Ecology Facilities Site Atlas.

Zoning: Rural Residential 5 Acres

Shoreline Master Program Designation: Currently the shoreline designation for Stretch Point is Conservancy. The county is currently updating its Shoreline Master Program, but does not yet have proposed new designations.

Historical and Cultural Preservation: There are no recorded cultural resources within Stretch Point State Park. No historic sites or structures are registered on the national or state historic registers.

Utilities: There are no utilities serving the park.

Business Development: The park collects moorage fees on its buoys.

Interpretation: There are currently no interpretive facilities or activities at Stretch Point State Park.

Section 2: Planning Process

The Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) process began with a series of public workshops in September 2009. The workshops were designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for the south Puget Sound area State Parks. The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process.

The CAMP planning process involves four sequential stages. Each stage included a public workshop and an opportunity to provide follow-up comments in writing by mail or e-mail. The process does not conclude until the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the agency's seven-member governing board, formally adopts land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and facility concept plans and the Director approves finalized park management plans. The planning stages included:

Stage One – Identify hopes and concerns

The purpose of this stage was to understand what is important to the park community and identifies issues to address through the planning process. The planning team held four public workshops:

- September 21, 2009, at Kopachuck Middle School.
- September 22, 2009, at Key Peninsula Middle School
- September 24, 2009, at Harstine Island Community Hall
- September 29, 2009, at Olympia Center

The team send invitations to a mailing list of over 1,100 people, including boaters and nearby landowners. Responses from the public were posted on the State Parks planning webpage.

Stage Two - Exploring alternative approaches

At this stage, the planning team suggested potential alternative approaches to address the various issues and concerns raised by people in stage one. No preferred alternative was established; rather this was an opportunity to examine and understand the range of possibilities. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team invited people to a second workshop and posted the alternatives to the webpage. The Stage Two workshops took place:

- March 4, 2010, at Kopachuck Middle School
- March 8, 2010, at the Shelton Yacht Club

The planning team took comments at the workshops and provided an option for written comments. Responses were posted on the State Parks planning webpage.

Stage Three - Preparing preliminary recommendations

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two were combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The preliminary plan included recommendations for use and development of park lands, changes to property boundaries, and ways to address issues raised during the process. The planning team shared their preliminary recommendations with the public at a series of workshops:

- October 26, 2010, at Kopachuck Middle School
- October 27, 2010, at Harstine Island Community Hall
- October 28, 2010, at Olympia Timberland Library

Responses were posted on the State Parks planning webpage.

Stage Four - Preparing final recommendations

At stage four, final adjustments are made to recommendations and submitted to the sevenmember Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. The public is encouraged to attend the Commission meeting on January 27, 2011 to provide testimony or to provide written comment. The meeting will be held at the Millersylvannia State Park Environmental Learning Center, 12245 Tilley Road South, Olympia, beginning at 9:00 a.m.

The Commission agenda item will be posted to the State Parks planning webpage.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The planning process incorporated requirements of SEPA for communicating to the public potential environmental effects of agency actions. Information gathered during the planning process was included in a SEPA checklist describing the environmental effects of enacting the plans. The agency then made a formal determination of the significance of any environmental impacts and whether additional environmental analysis and documentation would be necessary.

The SEPA checklist was posted to the State Parks planning webpage.

Planning Products

The CAMP planning process produces three main products for each park: land classifications, long-term boundary, and a park management plan. The combination of these deliverables constitutes a land use plan. For some parks, more detailed planning to direct facility development is necessary. A facilities concept plan is often prepared as a fourth planning product.

Land Classification

A central part of CAMP involves zoning, or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural/Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications align along a spectrum, ranging from low to high-intensity land uses. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities for park visitors.

State Parks and land classifications are defined in Chapter 352-16 in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which reads in part:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium

intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

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

For each land classification, the agency Director has developed detailed management guidelines. These guidelines set specific activities and facilities permitted in each designation. The complete land classification system and management guidelines are included in Appendix 1.

Long-Term Park Boundary

A second product of CAMP is adoption of a long-term park boundary. This is a frequently misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of a park. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives Commission direction to staff to work with nearby landowners on potential land transactions. Transactions may range from

simple agreements, to recreation and conservation easements, and sometimes even to agency purchase of property. If a landowner is not interested in participating, State Parks is unlikely to pursue the matter further. However, since land frequently changes hands, the agency uses delineation of a long-term boundary to set its long-term property planning goals.

For properties included within a long-term boundary, any of a number of possibilities may apply. State Parks might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features
- · Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee

Including private land within a long-term boundary can sometimes alarm property owners. The planning team makes every effort to contact affected landowners and explain implications of this process. Property owners should be assured that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not affect private property values, be used as an indication of their willingness to sell, or be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions.

Property owners should also consider that working with State Parks to voluntarily protect natural resources contiguous with those on park lands may achieve the desired conservation effect and avoid the need for acquisition of these properties by the agency. In all but the rarest circumstances, State Parks acquires land on a willing seller basis.

Park Management Plan

The third product of CAMP is preparation of a park management plan. Park management plans are relatively simple documents that describe a park's principal features, set park-wide management objectives, and outline specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans also document the planning process and serve as a clearinghouse for supporting information. A preliminary park management plan is usually prepared during the next (third) stage of the planning process.

Facilities Concept Plan

Washington State Parks will celebrate its 100th birthday in 2013. Facilities in many parks have outlived their designed life span and need replacing. Also, as conditions both outside and within parks evolve, parks must adapt to meet new or changing uses. This often requires developing new or more specialized support facilities. Depending on park-specific circumstances, the CAMP process also includes preparation of facilities concept plans as a fourth deliverable. These plans set the appropriate type, character, and general location of facilities within a park landscape. Concept plans provide a basis for capital budget requests or opportunities for construction by partners and form the framework for more detailed site and facilities design. Like land classifications and long-term boundaries, the State Parks and

ecreation Commission adopts facilities concept plans to provide long-term direction of park evelopment.	

Section 3: Management Objectives

Management objectives serve to define the vision and purpose of each state Park. They must be consistent with laws, policy, and the mission statement of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, historical, and natural sites.

The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.

Likewise, the Centennial 2013 Plan gives guidance to what state parks should be as the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission begins its second century of service.

In 2013, Washington's State Parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment, and learning of all people.

The following management objectives have been developed to provide management direction for the south Puget Sound Area State Parks:

Natural Resources:

- In coordination with local, state, federal, and tribal governments and interested groups, identify, monitor, protect, and interpret native plant and animal communities and the ecological functions they perform.
- Identify, maintain, protect, and interpret geologic and watershed systems associated with the streams, wetlands, and estuary environments of the south Puget Sound area.

Cultural Resources:

- Identify, monitor, and protect Native American archaeological sites and traditional cultural practice areas.
- Model responsible stewardship in the management of historical and cultural landscapes and resources.

Recreational Resources:

- Provide an array of quality day-use and overnight facilities and services that are compatible with natural and cultural resource management objectives.
- Provide a full range of accessible park experiences and opportunities.
- Provide safe public access to the Puget Sound shoreline.
- In coordination with other public and private boating providers, inventory the boating facilities in the south Puget Sound area, identify unmet needs, and provide consistent interpretive and trip planning materials to boaters.

Sustainability:

• Identify and implement green practices and actions that protect the environment and meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

Promote and demonstrate the wise use of natural resources

Social Justice and Equity

- Provide park facilities and programs that serve and welcome the citizens of Washington in all their diversity.
- Actively work to use the parks to connect nearby urban and suburban residents to the natural environment.

Interpretation and Environmental Education:

- Use interpretation as a tool to enhance visitor experience, understanding, and stewardship of natural, historical, and cultural resources.
- Provide year-round interpretive and outdoor learning programming and opportunities.
- Collect, record, and interpret the natural and cultural heritage of the south Puget Sound area.

Community Partnerships:

- Engage community participation, and partner with stakeholder groups to implement park management objectives.
- Work with local and state governments, tribal groups, and non-profit organizations to support regional open space, biodiversity, and watershed conservation efforts.
- Recruit and manage a volunteer corps of park neighbors, users, and resource stewards to assist staff in outreach, public service, and maintenance needs.

Park Enterprise and Optimization:

- Provide visitor services through public/private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are clearly compatible with other park management objectives.
- Optimize park services while minimizing operating costs and maximizing efficiency.

Section 4: Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries

Kopachuck State Park

Kopachuck State Park is a 631 acre marine and camping park with 5,600 feet of saltwater shoreline. The park provides numerous trails; some with views of Henderson Bay and the Olympic Mountains. One portion of the park, Cutts Island is a half mile from shore and reachable only by boat. The park provides scenic views of sunsets, the Olympic Mountains and Puget Sound in Kitsap County, Washington and is popular for hiking, clamming, boating, water skiing, camping, picnicking, beachcombing, scuba diving, use of personal water craft, swimming, crabbing, oyster digging, bird watching, and shore fishing. Kopachuck State Park is located on Henderson Bay, Puget Sound, 7 miles off State Route 16 in Pierce County. Proposed land classifications for Kopachuck are shown in Figure 2.

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas include the existing campground, upland day-use area, and the northern part of the park parcel south of 56th Avenue NW.

The Recreation classification allows for a wide variety of intensive recreational activities, as well as development of extensive recreational facilities and accommodations (e.g. campgrounds, cabins, picnic shelters, restrooms, and other supporting facilities). Proposed Recreation Areas at Kopachuck allow for the existing higher-intensity use areas in the park, as well as for cabins, a measured fitness trail, a playground, and a kayak rental concession.

Resource Recreation Areas

Resource Recreation Areas include the undeveloped uplands, most of the shoreline, and the tidelands and bedlands fronting on Kopachuck and Cutts Island.

The Resource Recreation classification is intended to provide sustainable recreational use consistent with protection of natural and cultural landscapes. Recreation in these areas is generally limited to shared use trails, primitive camping and sanitary facilities, access roads, and other medium-intensity uses. Proposed Resource Recreation Areas allow for existing hiking to continue, as well as boating and shellfishing.

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas include the uplands on Cutts Island.

The Natural Area designation limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses, and facilities to trails, interpretive signing, and other low-intensity developments.

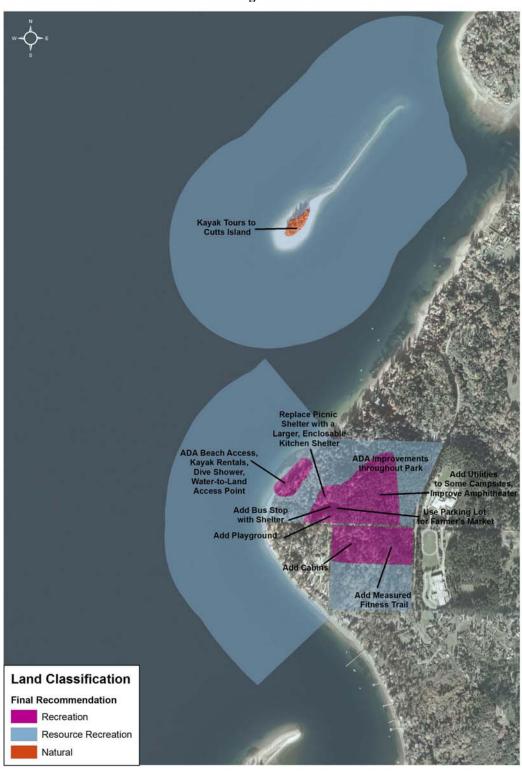
Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Kopachuck State Park:

- Recreation Areas: none
- Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing
- Natural Areas: none

No additional properties are recommended to be included in the Kopachuck State Park long-term boundary.

Figure 2 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Kopachuck State Park.

Figure 2



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Kopachuck State Park Final Recommendation

Penrose Point State Park

Penrose Point State Park is a 162-acre marine and camping park on the shores of Puget Sound. The park has over two miles of saltwater frontage on Mayo Cove and Carr Inlet. This park provides patrons with camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, horseshoes, clamming, boating, fishing, beachcombing, diving, swimming, water skiing, kayaking, crabbing, oyster gathering, bird watching, and wildlife viewing, located about 26 miles from Tacoma in Pierce County, Washington. Proposed land classifications for Penrose Point are shown in Figure 3.

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas include the areas surrounding the existing campground, group camp, day-use area, entry, boating area, and the bluff adjacent to the western picnic shelter. The proposed Recreation Areas allow for the existing higher-intensity park uses to continue, while also allowing for improvements to the group camp and the addition of cabins and a contact station.

In addition to the Recreation Areas within the existing park boundary, The Lakebay Marina across the cove from Penrose Point is proposed for the long-term boundary. This will allow the park to provide a more full-service boating experience, and it will greatly increase mooring opportunities, which are limited by the size of the current dock system.

Resource Recreation Areas

Resource Recreation Areas include the rest of the park, including most of the undeveloped uplands, the point, most of the park's shoreline, and the park's tidelands.

The long-term boundary also includes:

- The tidelands around the tip of the point, to be consistent with the tideland management along the rest of the shoreline. This goal could be met through a management agreement.
- The rest of the small parcels to the southeast of the current park ownership. State Parks has already acquired a number of parcels in this area, and this will allow us to "fill in the blanks" between our current ownership and the shoreline. The two shoreline parcels in this area are currently owned by Pierce County Parks, who have expressed interest in transferring them to us to become part of Penrose Point. Acquiring the properties in this area will allow the park to offer additional trail and water access opportunities.
- All or part of the properties on both sides of 156th Avenue between the park and Delano Road. This would maintain a parkway feel to the entrance, and it could be accomplished either through acquisition or through conservation easements.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Penrose Point State Park:

- Recreation Areas: none
 - Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing

Figure 3 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Penrose Point State Park.

Figure 3



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Penrose Point State Park Final Recommendation

Joemma Beach State Park

Joemma Beach State Park is a 122-acre marine camping park with 3,000 feet of saltwater frontage on southeast Key Peninsula. Aside from the natural beauty of park and surroundings, the area is an excellent place for picnicking, camping, boating, clamming, crabbing, fishing, beachcombing, water skiing, bird watching, and wildlife viewing, located about 28 miles southwest of Tacoma off the Key Peninsula Highway in Pierce County, Washington. Proposed land classifications for Joemma Beach are shown in Figure 4.

Recreation Areas

Proposed Recreation Areas include the existing campgrounds, day-use area, and boating area, the shoreline just north of the boat launch, and the forest east of the admin area. This will allow for a campground expansion, increased parking, and day-use improvements.

In addition to the Recreation Areas within the existing ownership, proposed Recreation Areas within the long-term boundary include:

- The southern part of the Tacoma School District property east of the park. This would allow for a group camp and conference center.
- A small area north of the current park that could be used for a restroom and trailhead.
- The developed portions of YMCA Camp Colman, which would be used to expand the park southward if the YMCA ever decides to sell their property.

Resource Recreation Areas

Proposed Resource Recreation Areas include the rest of the undeveloped uplands within the current ownership, plus the following areas within the long-term boundary:

- Most of the forested uplands north and west of the park. This area will allow for a multiuse trail system and increased water access and views.
- The undeveloped northern portion of the Tacoma School District property.
- The less developed and undeveloped portions of Camp Colman. This YMCA camp is included in the long-term boundary so that Parks can partner with them on environmental education and shoreline protection, and because it would allow the park to be on both sides of Whiteman Cove, if the YMCA ever decided to close the camp.

Natural Areas

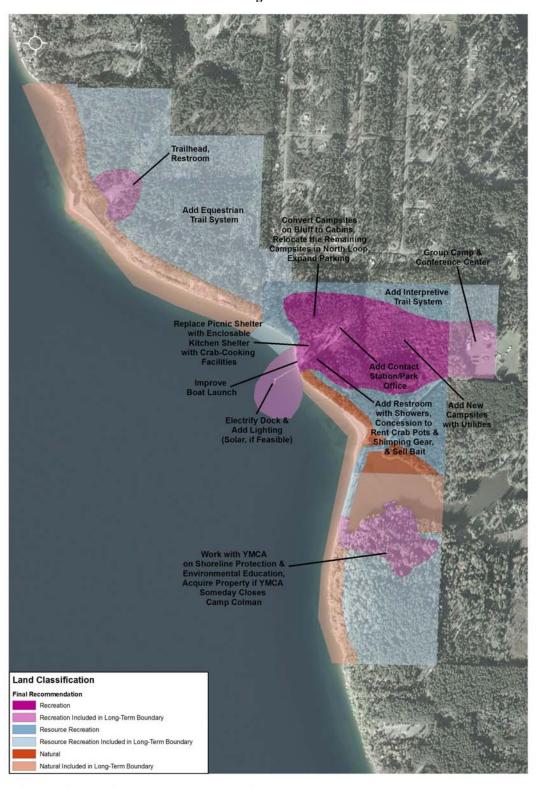
Proposed Natural Areas at Joemma Beach include most of the shoreline and tidelands both within the current ownership, and within the proposed long-term boundary. They also include most of Whiteman Cove.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Joemma Beach State Park:

- Recreation Areas: none
- Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing
- Natural Areas: Kayaking/Canoeing, power boating, sailing

Figure 4 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Joemma Beach State Park.

Figure 4



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Joemma Beach State Park Final Recommendation

Haley Property

Haley Property is a 178-acre undeveloped property on northwest Key Peninsula. The only access to the beach is by water, or via a very steep trail. Aside from the natural beauty of park and surroundings, the area is an excellent place for fishing, boating and crabbing in located west of Gig Harbor and about two miles northwest of Home in Pierce County, Washington. The site lies immediately adjacent to Case Inlet and is located off Jackson Lake Road. Proposed land classifications for the Haley Property are shown in Figure 5.

Recreation Areas

Proposed Recreation Areas include a portion of the uplands, which could allow for restrooms, picnic facilities, and outdoor learning facilities, and within the long-term boundary, the developed portion of the WDFD boat launch at Jackson Lake. The boat launch facility is across the street from Haley, and consolidating management of the two could be more efficient. The boat launch would also provide more variety, with both freshwater and saltwater access in the park.

Resource Recreation Areas

Proposed Resource Recreation Areas include an area on the beach to be used as a water trail campsite, and most of the park's uplands.

In addition to our current ownership, the long-term boundary includes:

- The forest land south of the property. This land would provide a natural buffer for the park, and it would also allow us to better prevent the introduction of invasive plant species into the park.
- The existing road to the beach. If the owners of the adjacent property are ever willing, this could be used as a trail to provide easier access to the beach from the park's uplands.
- The underwater portion of the WDFW Jackson Lake property.

Natural Areas

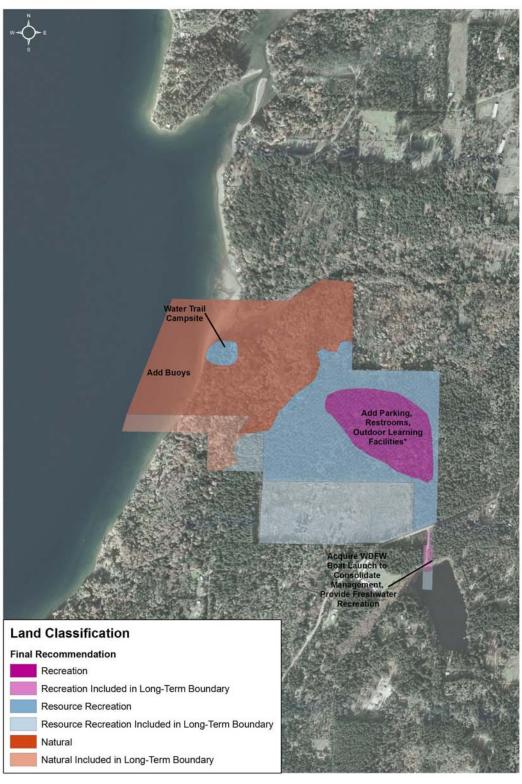
Proposed Natural Areas include everything from the top of the bluff shoreward, except for the proposed water trail site.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at the Haley Property:

- Recreation Areas: none
- Resource Recreation Areas: none
- Natural Areas: Kayaking/Canoeing, power boating, sailing

Figure 5 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for the Haley Property.

Figure 5



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Haley Property Final Recommendation

