

Jarrell Cove State Park

Jarrell Cove State Park is a 43-acre marine camping park with 3,500 feet of saltwater shoreline on the northwest end of Harstine Island in south Puget Sound. The forested island park is accessible by road and bridge and is off the beaten path. Most visitors arrive by boat. The park has campsites near the docks, as well as on rolling, grassy areas. Activities at Jarrell Cove include camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, horseshoes, sail boarding, boating, diving, swimming, waterskiing, crabbing, oyster digging, clamming, beachcombing, fishing, volleyball, bird watching, and wildlife viewing. Jarrell Cove State Park administers five other satellite parks including: McMicken Island, Stretch Point, Eagle Island, and Hope Island State Parks, and the Harstine Island and Scott Properties. Proposed land classifications for Jarrell Cove are shown in Figure 6.

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas proposed for Jarrell Cove include the existing park's campground, picnic areas, boating areas, and administrative area. This will allow for continued use and improvements to these areas. Also within the long-term boundary are:

- A parcel southeast of the park, and the area surrounding the house on this property is proposed to be classified Recreation for future staff housing.
- Two cabins just north of the park's administrative area, which could be used for rental cabins.
- A forested parcel east of E Wingert Road, to be used for a new campground.

Resource Recreation Areas

Resource Recreation Areas proposed at Jarrell Cove include the park's undeveloped uplands and the shoreline just north and south of the T-dock.

Within the long-term boundary, most of the properties north of the park and the property southeast of the park are also proposed Resource Recreation Areas, as is the outer part of the proposed new campground parcel.

Natural Areas

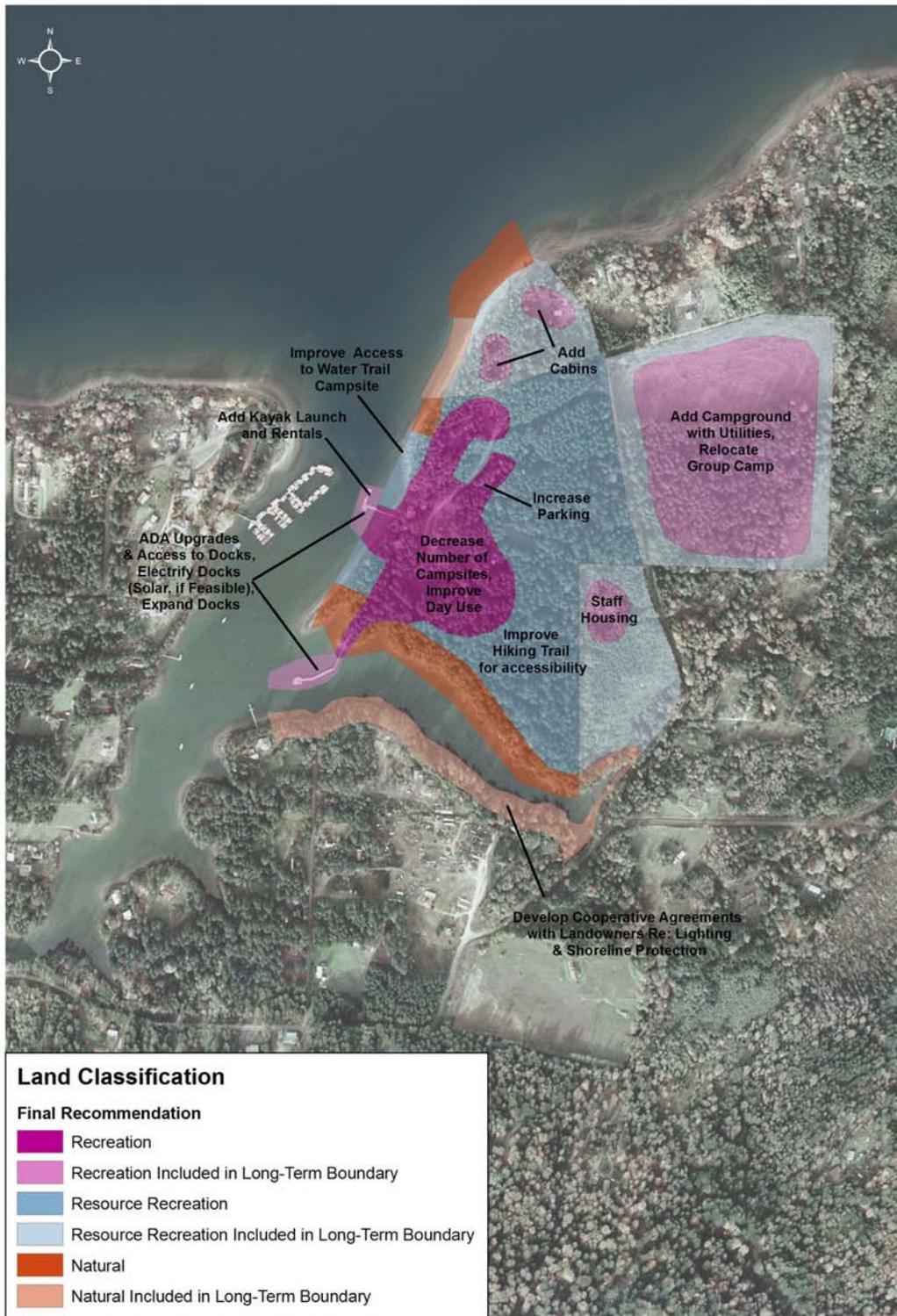
Natural Areas proposed include most of the park's shoreline. Within the long-term boundary is also the shoreline around the east and south sides of the cove. This area is included to allow parks to develop cooperative agreements with the other property owners on the cove to work together on such issues as shoreline protection and light pollution.

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

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

Figure 6 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Jarrell Cove State Park.

Figure 6



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
 Jarrell Cove State Park
 Final Recommendation

0 500 1,000 Feet

Harstine Island Property

The Harstine Island Property is 315-acres, with 1,600 feet of saltwater shoreline on Case Inlet. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) retained the tidelands adjacent to the property. The forested island property is accessible by road and bridge, and is off the beaten path. The property is largely undeveloped, but does include a vault toilet and three miles of hiking trails, including trails to the beach. Proposed land classifications for Harstine Island are shown in Figure 7.

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas proposed for the Harstine Island property include most of the eastern part of the property to allow for future camping. Another proposed Recreation Area is surrounding the existing parking lot. This would allow for additional day-use development.

Resource Recreation Areas

Resource Recreation Areas include the remainder of the park's uplands and a small portion of the shoreline to allow for a water trail campsite.

Resource Recreation Areas within the park's long-term boundary include an upland trail connection between the Harstine Island Property and the Scott Property, and the DNR tidelands between the two properties. These connections would allow for a walking loop as well as for consistent tideland management.

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas include the park's draw and its steep slopes.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at the Harstine Island Property:

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

Figure 7 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for the Harstine Island Property it undergoes a more substantial master planning process.

Scott Property

The Scott property is approximately one half mile south of the Harstine Island Property. It is approximately 100 acres in size and has about 3,000 feet of saltwater shoreline. The property is undeveloped except for remnant logging roads and social trails. Proposed land classifications for the Scott Property are shown in Figure 7.

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas proposed for the Scott Property include a portion of the property's uplands, to allow for restrooms and day-use facilities

Within the proposed long-term boundary, Recreation Areas also include:

- An area on the north end of the park to allow for additional day-use facilities and parking
- An area around two existing houses to allow for staff housing and park administrative facilities
- A piece of timber land southwest of the current ownership to allow for camping and an alternate park access point.

Resource Recreation Areas

Resource Recreation Areas proposed include most of the remaining uplands, both in our current ownership and within the proposed long-term boundary, and the tidelands and bedlands between the Scott Property and McMicken Island.

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas within the Scott Property include the park's draws and most of the shoreline.

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

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

Figure 7 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for the Harstine Island Property it undergoes a more substantial master planning process.

McMicken Island State Park

Adjacent to the Scott property lies the 11-acre McMicken Island State Park. This island is accessible by boat or by foot from the Scott Property during low tide. The park includes a trail, picnic sites, and 5 mooring buoys. Proposed land classifications for McMicken Island are shown in Figure 7.

Recreation Areas

The Recreation Area proposed for McMicken Island includes the southern part of the island. This area encompasses the park's structures (most of which are currently under a lifetime lease to the former owners) and the open field, which is a remnant of the island's homestead. This will allow for a future picnic shelter or a water trail campsite.

Resource Recreation Areas

Proposed Resource Recreation Areas include the tidelands and bedlands surrounding the island, including an area south of the tombolo that is currently owned by Mason County.

Natural Areas

The remainder of the park's uplands is proposed to be a Natural Area.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at McMicken Island State Park:

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

Figure 7 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for the Harstine Island Property it undergoes a more substantial master planning process.

Figure 7



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Harstine Island Property, McMicken Island, and Scott Property
Final Recommendation

0 500 1,000 Feet

Hope Island State Park

Hope Island State Park is a 106-acre marine camping park with approximately 8,541 feet of saltwater shoreline west of Harstine Island in south Puget Sound. Hope Island is located between Steamboat Island and the southwest end of Squaxin Island in Mason County. The forested island park is accessible boat and is popular for picnicking, beachcombing, clamming, fishing, and hiking.

Unlike the other parks in the South Puget Sound area, Hope Island State Park already has a Commission-adopted land use plan. A revision is necessary because it didn't take into account the caretaker's house on the island. The area around the house is currently classified Resource Recreation, which does not allow for staff housing. So through the public process, several small changes are recommended. Proposed land classifications for Hope Island are shown in Figure 8.

Recreation Area

A small Recreation Area is proposed near the beach to allow for a future picnic shelter.

Resource Recreation Areas

The park's shoreline and tidelands, and a portion of the southern park of the island are proposed to remain Resource Recreation Areas. The only change proposed is that the Resource Recreation Area near the campground would be expanded to allow for management of the park's historic vineyard.

Natural Area

Most of the park is proposed to remain a Natural Area. The only change is the one mentioned above, for the vineyard.

Heritage Area

A Heritage Area is proposed to include the island's historic orchard. The park's caretaker residence and vault toilets will also be within the Heritage Area, as non-contributing elements.

No additional properties are recommended to be included within the Hope Island long-term park boundary.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Hope Island State Park:

- Recreation Areas: none
- Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing
- Natural Areas: none
- Heritage Areas: Farming/Orchards

Figure 8 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Hope Island State Park.

Figure 8



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Hope Island State Park
Final Recommendation

0 200 400 800 Feet

Stretch Point State Park

Stretch Point State Park is an approximately four-acre marine camping park with approximately 610 feet of saltwater shoreline located in south Puget Sound. Stretch Island was named by Captain John Wilkes during an exploratory journey in 1841 after a gunner's mate, Samuel Stretch. Stretch Point is popular for picnicking, beachcombing, boating, clamming, and fishing. Accessible only by water, the park is located 12 miles north of Shelton on Stretch Island in Mason County. Proposed land classifications for Stretch Point are shown in Figure 9.

Resource Recreation Areas

The park's uplands, shoreline, and tidelands are proposed to be Resource Recreation Areas. This will allow popular activities like water skiing to continue at Stretch Point. The park's administrative easement from the uplands is also proposed to be classified Resource Recreation, with the hope that this easement, or another one, could someday allow for upland access to the park.

Natural Area

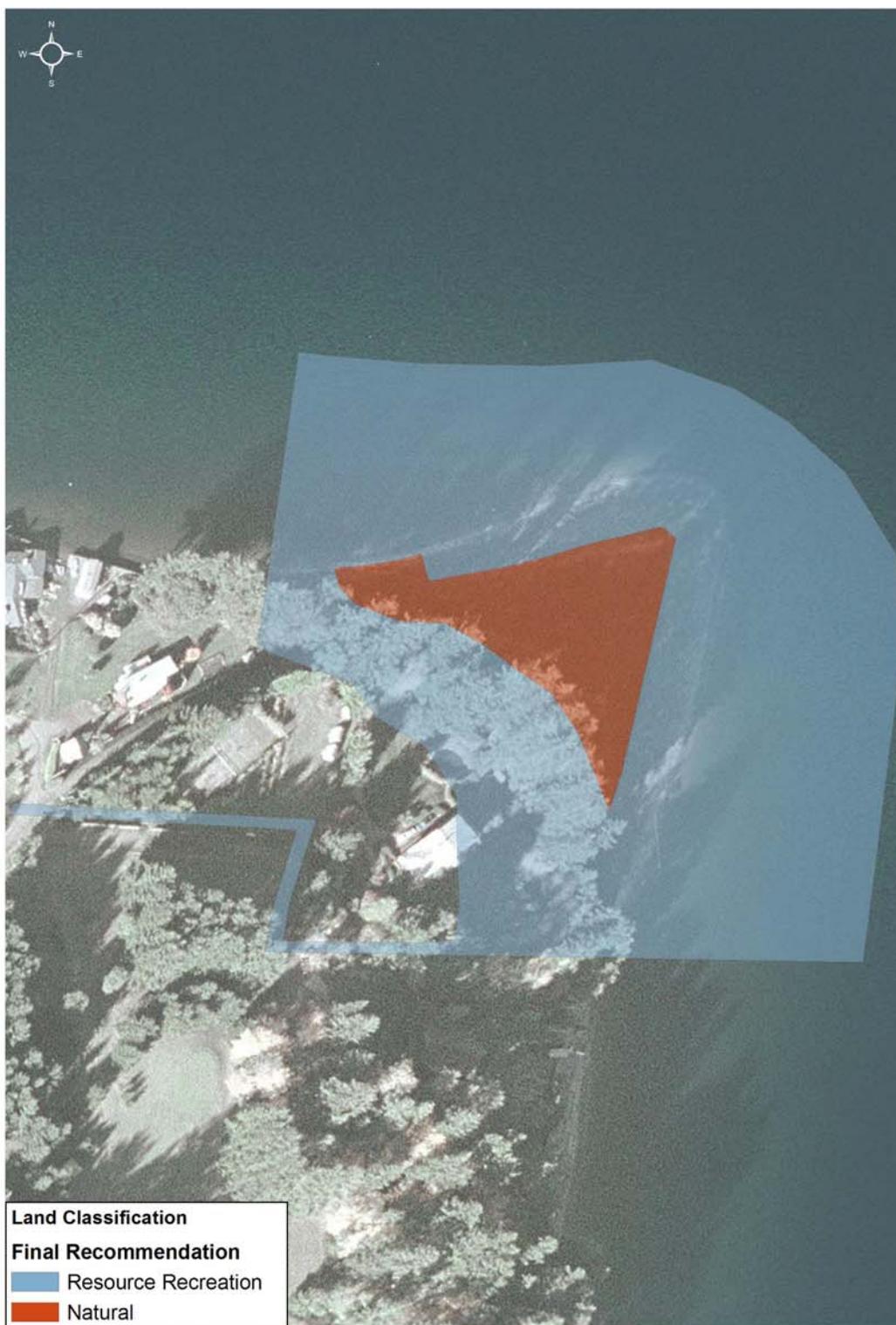
The park's lagoon is proposed to be Natural in order to protect this sensitive resource.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Hope Island State Park:

- Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing
- Natural Areas: Kayaking/Canoeing

Figure 9 shows schematically the recommended land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Stretch Point State Park.

Figure 9



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

0 100 200 Feet

Eagle Island State Park

Eagle Island State Park is an approximately ten acre marine camping park with approximately 2,600 feet of saltwater shoreline east of Harstine Island between Anderson and McNeil Islands in Pierce County. The forested island park is accessible boat and is popular for clamming, fishing and wildlife viewing. Eagle Island 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, our lease with BLM is expired, and the lighthouse structure no longer seems to be onsite, so the whole island is shown within the proposed long-term boundary, but outside of current State Parks ownership or management. Proposed land classifications for Eagle Island are shown in Figure 10.

Resource Recreation Area

The island's southern tip is proposed to be a Resource Recreation Area to allow for picnicking.

Natural Area

The remainder of the island is proposed to be a Natural Area, to allow for only low-intensity hiking.

Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Eagle Island State Park:

- Resource Recreation Areas: power boating, water skiing, jet skiing, wind surfing
- Natural Areas: Kayaking/Canoeing

Figure 10 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Eagle Island State Park.

Figure 10



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Eagle Island State Park
Final Recommendation

0 100 200 Feet

Marine Parks/Boating System

In addition to developing land use plans for the existing state parks in the South Puget Sound area, the planning process sought input on developing a comprehensive, unified boating system in the south Puget Sound. This came about because of an acknowledged weakness in the scoring system State Parks developed to determine the consistency of our parks with the Centennial 2013 vision. As stated in the January 2004 Commission agenda item on Parks of Regional and Statewide Significance, the scoring system was developed to evaluate stand-alone parks, but additional work was needed to determine whether an assemblage of parks could be treated as a regionally significant unit.

After surveying boaters who use the parks in the South Puget Sound Area, the planning team learned that many boaters visit more than one park during a single boating excursion, and that different parks serve different purposes during that trip. For example, a boater might launch from Joemma Beach, water ski at Stretch Point, and moor overnight at Jarrell Cove; the next day, they might picnic at McMicken Island before returning to Joemma Beach.

Through the planning process, staff learned that the parks in the South Puget Sound area really do function as a system for both motorized and non-motorized boating, and that this system is very important to the boaters that live in the Tacoma and Olympia urban areas, and beyond. This system allows boaters to experience the diversity of the Puget Sound marine environment while staying near their homes. This convenience has become even more important during the current economic climate, when more people are choosing to save money by recreating closer to home.

Further, the planning team learned that our State Parks are only a portion of the boating system in the south Puget Sound. Boaters use facilities owned or managed by other state agencies like the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), by Tribes, by local parks agencies, and by private boating providers. Unfortunately, many boaters don't know about all the opportunities there are for boating in the south Puget Sound, or about how those opportunities can fit together to make a compelling recreation experience.

There was much public support for continued work on this boating system, with three primary focuses:

1. Work with public, private, and non-profit partners in the area to identify the existing south Puget Sound boating resources, and to link them together into a comprehensive system.
2. With the partner groups, work to identify the remaining needs and deficiencies in the system, and determine which partner could best provide them.
3. Provide trip planning materials digitally and on-site through the system. This would include not only boating facilities, but nearby upland facilities that might be of interest to boaters. In parks, this would also include interpretive media to give boaters a more in-depth understanding of the places they visit.

The planning team recommends that the Commission direct staff to work with other boating providers in the south Puget Sound area toward these goals.

Section 5: Park Issues and Management Approaches

| Kopachuck State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Implement the recommendations of the 2009 URS Vegetation Survey Report, including control of English Ivy on Cutts Island. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. • Educate and enforce the extra vehicle policy to reduce plant damage in the campground. |
| Food harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Continue working with WDFW on shellfish management, including oyster enhancement. • As part of the Forest Health Plan, enhance native harvestable plant and fungi communities. • Develop interpretive programs on responsible food harvest and preparation in the park. |
| Shoreline protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use natural soft armoring techniques to protect the shoreline Recreation area. Encourage natural beach processes on the rest of the shoreline. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local and nearby urban school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Works with Harbor Wildwatch and other organizations to develop interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develop interpretive programs and media to inspire urban and suburban neighbors to live more sustainably. • Replace the upland picnic shelter with an enclosable shelter that can be used for education programs. |

| Kopachuck State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island and Puyallup Tribes to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and properties. |
| Cultural interpretation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop interpretive media on the park's history and prehistory. |

| Kopachuck State Park Recreational Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Beach Accessibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a system for managed vehicular access to the beach restroom area for people with disabilities and for car-top boat launches, and develop a barrier-free trail from there to the beach • Develop signage to let visitors who need this access know how to contact staff. • Develop an easy and visible water-to-land access point for people visiting the park in hand-powered watercraft • Create a vehicular turn-around near the beach restroom • Improve the beach trail system using vegetation and soft armoring to secure the slope. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with a concessionaire to provide canoe and kayak rentals near the beach restroom. • Install a no-wake marker in front of Kopachuck. |
| Water Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the water trail campsite in the park, particularly its access from the water. |
| Underwater park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and expand the park's artificial reef. • Construct a dive shower near the beach restroom |
| Group Shelter/Group Events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the picnic shelter on the bluff with a larger, enclosable kitchen shelter to accommodate group events. • Add an accessible access route to the shelter |
| Amphitheater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the campground amphitheater, including accessibility improvements, to be used for outdoor orientation and interpretive programs, and for day-use by community organizations |
| Picnicking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add accessible picnic sites between the parking lot and the picnic shelter • Improve individual picnic areas in the upland grassy area. |
| Restrooms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the upland day-use restroom with a larger, accessible facility. • Remodel or replace the beach and campground restrooms to make them ADA compliant. • Include extra showers in the campground restroom. • Use solar power where feasible, and include interpretation on the new sustainability measures. |
| Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make drainage, surfacing, and safety improvements to the trail system. • Add an accessible forest loop trail. • Label all park trails with a rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. • Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park. • Add an interpretive trail system. |
| Playgrounds and active recreation facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a playground near the parking lot. • Add a measured fitness trail west of the park admin area. |
| Camping Improvements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the existing campground • Focus on tent camping, but add electricity to some sites if it can be done without extensive resource damage. • Add cabins south of 56th Avenue NW. • Consider adding the park to the reservation system. |

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| Park Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local transit agencies to encourage a bus stop in the park. • Build a bus stop facility with a shelter. • Organize kayak tours to Cutts Island. • Organize kayak tours to Cutts Island. |
| Park enterprise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a kayak rental concession. • Rent “camping kits” to new campers. • Use the parking lot for a farmer’s market in the summer. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce quiet hours in campground. • Schedule shoulder season interpretive programs. • Encourage shoulder-season use of new picnic shelter. |
| Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve signing to orient visitors to parking and other park facilities. • Make low-impact development improvements to the day-use parking lot. |
| Community Outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local and nearby urban school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community to organize a friends group to support the park’s facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park’s natural systems. |

| Penrose Point State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Implement the recommendations of the 2009 URS Vegetation Survey Report, including control of English ivy, Robert's geranium, and lawnweed. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media. • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Interprets the history of the Mosquito Fleet at the marina. • Works with Harbor Wildwatch, Audubon, the County Conservation District, and others to develop interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develop interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably. • Replaces the western picnic shelter with an enclosable shelter for environmental education. |
| Shoreline protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all creosote from the park. Remove bulkhead. Replace groins at boating area with non-creosote material to protect the spit. Replace piles at dock and floats with steel. • Work within county shoreline regulations to maintain the day-use lawn. |

| Penrose Point State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island and Suquamish Tribes to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and properties. |

| Penrose Point State Park Recreational Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Restrooms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remodel or replace all restrooms to make them ADA compliant. • Add showers to the restroom in the first campground loop. • Add soap dispensers to all restrooms. • Replace the vault toilet in the boating area with a flush restroom. • Add a restroom to the group camp |
| Camping improvements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 3 cabins to the bluff east of the boating area. • Make ADA improvements to the campground. • Add some utility sites to the first campground loop • Modernize and improve the group camp, including ADA improvements. • Add an amphitheater to the campground • Delineate parking pads in campground, plant understory vegetation between campsites, and enforce extra vehicle policy to improve privacy and habitat. |
| Water trails | <p>Improve the water trail campsite in the park by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding an additional site • Improving the signs from the water • Adding a kayak rack • Adding a fire ring |
| Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make drainage and surfacing improvements to the trail system. • Improve the interpretive trail and make it accessible. • When the area southeast of the current park boundary is acquired, develop new trails in this area. • Label all park trails with a rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. • Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park. • Add a tree canopy walk |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace pier and make ADA compliant. • Add a float to the string. • Add additional mooring buoys inside Mayo Cove • Add a kayak rental concession in the day-use area. • Electrify the dock, using solar power, if feasible. |
| Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the day-use parking lots. • Make low impact development improvements to the day-use parking lots, including rain gardens |
| Picnic shelters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the western picnic shelter with a large, enclosable kitchen shelter. • Replace the shelter in the group camp with a larger kitchen shelter. • Add a small picnic shelter in the boating area |
| Playground | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a playground to the day-use area. |
| Park access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a contact/welcome station • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park. • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry. |
| Community outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association, the Mountaineers, |

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| | <p>and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with the community to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future.• Work with the community and local organizations to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems. |
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| Joemma Beach State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Food harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Add a concession to rent crab pots and shrimping gear, and to sell bait. • Partner with private shellfish harvesters to develop interpretive programs on harvesting. • As part of the Forest Health Plan, enhance native harvestable plant and fungi communities. • Develop interpretive programs on harvest and food preparation in the park. • Add a crab cooking facility to the day-use area. |
| Shoreline Protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the YMCA on shoreline protection. • Consider replacing the rip rap in front of the day-use area with soft armoring, if feasible. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking, horseback riding, and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Partners with the YMCA on environmental education. • Works with Harbor Wildwatch and other organizations to develop interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develop interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably. • Develops marine gateway interpretive kiosks in the park. |

| Joemma Beach State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and properties. |
| Cultural interpretation | <p>Include cultural interpretation in the park's interpretive master plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of Joe and Emma Smith • The park's earlier life as the Department of Natural Resources Robert F. Kennedy Recreational Area • The boating history of the south Sound, and the park's role in the current boating matrix. |

| Joemma Beach State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an accessible route to the dock, if feasible • Add a concession area to the proposed new restroom building to rent crab pots and shrimping gear, and to sell bait. • Improve the boat launch by adding handling floats. • Investigate ways to keep the docks in the water year-round, including a floating breakwater. • Add a no-wake zone in front of the park. • Electrify the dock, using solar power, if feasible. • Replace creosote piles with steel piles on pier. • Replace the boat launch with a raised launch with a more gradual slope, which allows shoreline processes to continue under it. • Add a kayak rack to the water trail campsite. |
| Restrooms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a restroom with flush toilets and showers between the southern campground and the picnic shelter. • Add an outdoor shower/rinse off station outside the restroom |
| Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand parking into the northern camp loop area. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking lots, including rain gardens |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert the campsites along the bluff in the northern loop to cabin sites • Remove the rest of the campsites in the northern loop, and replace with additional day-use and boating parking. • Expand camping to the east, with utilities in the new loop • Maintain standard sites in the southern camp loop. • Develop a group camp and conference center on Tacoma School District property to the east. • Add playgrounds to the camp loops • Consider adding the park to the reservation system. |
| Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add an equestrian trail system in the forested parcels to the northwest. • Add an interpretive trail system east of the campgrounds. • Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park. |
| Picnic shelter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace picnic shelter with an enclosable kitchen shelter with crab-cooking facility. Use solar power, if feasible. |
| Park access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a park contact station and office. • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park. • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry. |
| Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore renewable energy sources for park facilities, including solar and wind power. Use where feasible. • Work with the county to develop an improved recycling system. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking area. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sign plan that conveys information clearly to all visitors, including people with disabilities. • After the restroom is built, institute a pack-it-in/pack-it-out policy for garbage in the park. |

| Haley Property Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a master plan for the park that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Implement the recommendations of the 2009 URS Vegetation Survey Report, including surveys for tall bugbane. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. • Include the road to the beach in the long-term boundary to prevent erosion to the steep slope. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. |

| Haley Property Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. |

| Haley Property Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a multi-use trail system in the upland area. Partner with local organizations to plan and develop. • Develop a more sustainable trail to the beach for public and administrative use, preferably on the existing road within the proposed long-term boundary. • Work with local governments to connect regional and community trails to the park. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a water trail campsite with a toilet on the south shore of the lagoon. • Add mooring buoys. |
| Park Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the master planning process, select sites for parking and other facilities that best minimizes damage to the park's vegetation and other natural resources. • Through the master planning process, identify and develop a single public park entry that minimizes environmental degradation and respects the privacy of park neighbors. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until resources are available for planning and development activities, manage the property so as to protect, preserve, and improve, if possible, the property's natural resources, while minimizing operating costs. • Until the road to the beach can be acquired, manage the park with two separate use zones, with the lower part accessed primarily by water. |

| Jarrell Cove State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. • Monitor and protect the park's population of the rare giant chain fern. |
| Shoreline protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control upland run-off to prevent erosion and contamination. • Work with neighbors on the Cove to develop an agreement on shoreline protection. |
| Food harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, and where permitted by WDFW, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Develop interpretive programs on responsible food harvest and preparation in the park. |
| Waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work toward improved recycling, and potentially composting, in the park, along with a pack-it-in/pack-it-out policy. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develops interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably. |

| Jarrell Cove State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and properties. |
| Cultural interpretation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop interpretive programs and media to tell the history of the park and of Harstine Island. |

| Jarrell Cove State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Water trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the water trail campsite access from the water • Add a kayak rack • Add a fire ring |
| Water access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop accessible trails to the docks. • Improve access to shoreline. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the docks. • Remove creosote pilings and members from the park • Expand one or both docks. • Add ladders to the docks to assist people who may fall in. • Add a hand-carry boat launch • Add a kayak float to the dock. • Add a canoe and kayak rental concession. • Electrify the docks, using solar power if feasible. • Improve lighting between the restroom and the docks. Use night sky-friendly fixtures. |
| Picnic shelter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the picnic shelter at the long dock with a larger, enclosable shelter to allow for boating and other group events. |
| Community outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community and boating groups to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems. |
| Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add additional day-use parking. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking area. |
| Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the park trail for accessibility. • Make drainage and surfacing improvements to the park's trails. • Work with local communities to link the park to the community trail network. • Add interpretation to a park trail. |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct cabins north of the admin area • Develop a new campground with utility sites east of E. Wingert Road • Relocate the group camp to the new campground. • After the new campground is developed, reduce the number of campsites in the current park to allow space for an improved day-use area. • Make low impact development improvements to the current campground. |
| Park access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park. • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry. |

| Harstine Island State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a master plan for the Harstine Island and Scott Properties that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Brush picking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance to WAC 352-28-020 "Resource sales and leases", work with local landowners, State Park staff, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources to develop a conservation plan for the park. Based on objectives identified in this process, determine whether brush picking is sustainable, and examine and develop a range of options to pilot the permitted use of specific park areas for brush picking access. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like hiking and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develops interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably. • Considers developing an outdoor education learning center. |

| Harstine Island State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. |

| Harstine Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Trails | Develop a trail plan for the park that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible interpretive and recreational trails. • Trails for a variety of skill levels. • A variety of loop trails. • A trail rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. • Connections between the park and community trail systems. • Tideland and upland connections between Harstine Island and the Scott Property. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add mooring buoys |
| Water trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a water trail campsite near the beach. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the Harstine Island and Scott Properties as a single park unit. • Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community and boating groups to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems. |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider developing a campground, group camp, and cabins. |

| Scott Property Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a master plan for the Harstine Island and Scott Properties that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Shoreline protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the shoreline in a largely natural state. • Communicate with adjacent landowners on shoreline use and management issues. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. |

| Scott Property Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. |

| Scott Property Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Trails | <p>Develop a trail plan for the park that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible interpretive trails. • Trails for a variety of skill levels. • A variety of loop trails. • A trail rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. • Connections between the park and community trail systems. • Tideland and upland connections between Harstine Island and the Scott Property. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add mooring buoys. • Add a kayak launch site near the south end of the beach. |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider camping on the Manke parcels. |
| Park access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the primary vehicular entrance to the park on the north end, off of E McMicken Road. • Develop a road connection between the northern and southern portions of the property, if feasible. • Consider a second entrance to the south, potentially from E Harstine Island Road. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the Harstine Island and Scott Properties as a single park unit. |

| McMicken Island State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a master plan for the park that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Food harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Delineate the public oyster beds. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Tells the story of the island's history • Shows how McMicken Island fits into the matrix of boating sites in the south Sound. |

| McMicken Island State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources, landscapes, and properties. |
| Management of historic structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the Cultural Resources Management Plan, determine a suitable use for the homestead house. |

| McMicken Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Water Trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the homestead area comes into Parks ownership, develop a marine trail campsite in the southern part of the island. |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add mooring buoys to discourage anchoring. • Add solar lighting to the park's kiosk. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain clear signing around the private areas of the island until it comes into Parks ownership. |

| Hope Island State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |

| Hope Island State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources, landscapes, and properties. • Develop a Heritage Orchard Management Plan • Develop a plan to protect and preserve the historic vineyard site and its remaining grapes. |
| Cultural interpretation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop interpretive media to tell the story of the island's history, and its role in the south Sound boating system. |

| Hope Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a small dock for administrative use, and for dinghies, kayaks, and canoes. • Add additional mooring buoys to discourage anchoring. |
| Shelter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a group shelter within the Recreation area. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue current no-dogs policy. |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add several new campsites in the campground |

| Stretch Point State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Stewardship Plan to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Interpretation and environmental education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop interpretive media that shows the park's geography and how Stretch Point fits into the matrix of boating opportunities in the south Sound • Develop interpretive media that focuses on the park's natural processes and resources. |

| Stretch Point State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. • Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources. |

| Stretch Point State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Park access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to allow public use of the upland administrative access route. |

| Eagle Island State Park Natural Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. • Work to minimize disturbance to the island's harbor seal population. |

| Eagle Island State Park Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. |

| Eagle Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not add more buoys to limit the impact of people on the island |
| Recreation facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add picnic sites on the southern tip of the island |
| Fire rings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to not allow fires on the island. |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Bureau of Land Management to renew the State Parks lease of the island, or preferably to transfer ownership of it to State Parks so periodic leases would no longer be necessary. Since the lighthouse structure has been removed, include the whole island in the lease or transfer. |

| Squaxin Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues | |
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| Issue | Final Recommendation |
| Park management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Squaxin Island Tribe to develop options for transfer or co-management of the park. |

| Marine Parks Natural Resources Issues | |
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| Issues | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of natural plant and animal communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As properties are acquired and developed in the south Sound, develop Stewardship Plans to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. |
| Land acquisition/Long-term boundary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize acquisitions that are suitable for filling gaps in the existing marine park system managed by State Parks and by others. "Gaps" could include mooring buoys, pump-outs, launches, docks, and marine trail campsites. Seek to acquire properties that can be made accessible to people with disabilities. Seek to acquire properties that include rare or unique natural, cultural, or recreational resource values. Seek to increase public access to tidelands and shorelines Acquisitions to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devil's Head on the Key Peninsula, currently owned by Pierce County Parks McNeil Island, if the Department of Corrections ever decides to stop using it. Shoreline property on Anderson Island Some additional mooring sites to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mooring buoys in Henderson Inlet for seasonal access to the Woodward Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Mooring buoys in Eld Inlet in front of Frye Cove County Park |
| Shoreline protection and access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with DNR and other land owners to increase public access to shorelines. Provide accessible shoreline access opportunities wherever possible. Provide formal water access sites to limit degradation of other parts of the shoreline. |
| Interpretation and Environmental education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a system-wide interpretive plan so that education opportunities are augmented, rather than repeated, at different sites, and that works with interested partners to provide a wide variety of environmental, cultural, and recreational education opportunities. |

| Marine Parks Cultural Resources Issues | |
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| Issues | Final Recommendation |
| Protection of cultural sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with interested tribes to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. Where appropriate, develop Cultural Resources Management Plans to address archaeological, cultural, and historical resources, landscapes, and properties. |

| Marine Parks Recreational Resource Issues | |
|---|---|
| Issues | Final Recommendation |
| Boating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and add mooring buoys where there are popular or unique boating experiences. Where substrate is soft, use mooring buoys to discourage anchoring that can damage underwater habitat. Where substrate is hard, use mooring buoys to limit park capacity, where needed. • Develop a seasonal reservation system on some buoys. • Develop a method, using computer and/or cell phone technology, to pay for buoys without rowing to shore. • Work with partners to add additional pump-outs |
| Canoeing/ Kayaking/ Water trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with WWTA to help identify and construct water trail campsites. • Where feasible, provide kayak or canoe rentals to allow more people to experience the marine parks from the water. • Where feasible, provide hand-carry boat launches to facilitate non-motorized boating by people with a variety of fitness levels. |
| Diving | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are interesting diving opportunities and few conflicts with existing natural resources, provide underwater parks. |
| Upland recreation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and opportunities for marine park visitors to experience upland recreation sites. |
| Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local governments to provide transit services to marine parks wherever feasible. • Develop a system for longer-term parking for visitors experiencing the south Puget Sound boating system. |
| Coordination, marketing and outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with private and public boating providers to provide a boating system in the south Sound that provides opportunities for a wide variety of individuals and groups. • Work with private and public providers of upland experiences in the vicinity of boating facilities to provide park visitors with complementary experiences. • Develop comprehensive marketing materials to allow boaters and non-boaters to plan their visits to the south Sound marine park system. These materials should include webpages, smart phone applications, written materials, and signs on-site. • Develop Design Guidelines for the south Sound marine park system that will provide visitors with a consistent and recognizable experience. • Develop consistent interpretation and signs to orient visitors to the south Sound and its boating opportunities. • Develop web information on South Sound boating, including facilities, trip itineraries, and land access opportunities. |

Appendix A

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Land Classification System

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Establishing the Land Classification System

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

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

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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