

Don Hoch
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

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DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Description of proposal: The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is in the final stages of completing a land-use planning project for South Puget Sound area state parks located in Pierce, Thurston, and Mason County. These parks include Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Haley Property, Jarrell Cove, Harstine Island, McMicken Island, Scott Property, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island. The planning project, also known as Classification and Management Planning (CAMP), addresses overall visitor experiences, natural and cultural resource management, long-term property boundary decisions (acquiring and/or surplusing land, as well as other land management agreements, etc.), defining use and upgrading existing park facilities, and other topics of interest to the community and park visitors.

Proponent: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Location of Proposal: This proposal addresses multiple state parks located in the Puget Sound area: Kopachuck State Park, Penrose Point State Park, Joemma Beach State Park, Jarrell Cove State Park, McMicken Island State Park, Hope Island State Park, Eagle Island State Park, Stretch Island State Park and the Haley, Harstine Island, and Scott properties.

Lead agency: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2) (c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

Although there is no comment period required for the proposed action all comments are welcome and will be considered. **Please address your comments to Nikki Fields, Parks Planner, at the letterhead address above or at nikki.fields@parks.wa.gov by January 4, 2011.** You may also provide testimony at the January 27, 2011 regularly scheduled Commission meeting. The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. at the Millersylvania State Park Environmental Learning Center located at 12245 Tilley Road South, Olympia, Washington, 98512.

Responsible Official: Randy Kline
Position/Title: Environmental Program Manager
Phone/Email: (360) 902-8632, randy.kline@parks.wa.gov
FAX: (360) 586-6647
Address: 1111 Israel Rd SW
Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Date: December 21, 2010

Signature: _____

"All Washington State Parks are developed and maintained for the enjoyment of all persons regardless of age, sex, creed, ethnic origin, or physical limitations."

There is no agency SEPA appeal; however all comments are welcome and will be thoroughly considered.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries

2. Name of applicant:

Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Nikki Fields, Parks Planner

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

1111 Israel Rd SW Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Phone: (360) 902-8658

FAX: (360) 586-0207

TDD (360) 664-3133

E-mail: Nikki.Fields@parks.wa.gov

4. Date checklist prepared:

November 2010

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

This checklist contains non-project SEPA analysis, which includes preliminary recommendations for land classifications and long-term boundaries for the South Sound area state parks, which include: Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Haley Property, Jarrell Cove, Harstine Island, McMicken Island, Scott Property, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island state Parks.

Washington State Parks held public workshops at three stages during the planning process for this proposal. Each stage included multiple workshops to collect comments from stakeholders in different geographic areas.

- Public workshops for Stage 1 were intended to identify the issues to be resolved in the planning process. They were held on:
 - September 21, 2009, at Kopachuck Middle School.
 - September 22, 2009, at Key Peninsula Middle School
 - September 24, 2009, at Harstine Island Community Hall
 - September 29, 2009, at Olympia Center
- Public workshops for Stage 2 were held to present alternative approaches to resolve issues identified at the previous workshop and to receive public comment. They were held on:
 - March 4, 2010, at Kopachuck Middle School
 - March 8, 2010, at the Shelton Yacht Club

- Public workshops for Stage 3 were held to present preliminary recommendations and receive public comment. They were held on:
 - October 26, 2010, at Kopachuck Middle School
 - October 27, 2010, at Harstine Island Community Hall
 - October 28, 2010, at Olympia Timberland Library

Advance notice was provided to a contact list of people that expressed an interest in the process. To develop the contact list, the staff:

- Sent 1108 E-mails to former park customers.
- Mailed letters to neighbors and other stakeholders.
- Distributed news releases to local newspapers and radio stations.
- Wrote letters to elected officials and other government staffs.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) will take action on a staff recommendation for long-term boundaries and land classifications at its regularly scheduled meeting (January 27, 2011). Individuals interested in commenting on this action may do so through this SEPA document, or may provide comments directly to the Commission at the meeting. If the final recommendation is significantly different than the preliminary recommendation, an addendum to the SEPA checklist and determination will be filed. The January Commission meeting will be held in Olympia. The exact location is not known at this time; please contact Nikki Fields (see above) if you'd like information regarding the location to be sent to you. Commission meetings are scheduled to begin at 9:00 am, but the proposed items have not been allotted a specific time on the agenda.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain:

Yes. This SEPA checklist analyzes the foreseeable impacts associated with the Commission's adoption of the proposed staff recommendations for the land classification plan and long-term boundary for south Puget Sound area state parks. The Commission's decision will provide policy direction to staff, and begin the agency's focus on completing tasks identified by that direction.

A draft management plan for the Puget Sound area state parks has been developed to implement the Commission's proposed land classifications and long-term boundary. The management plan is an administrative document that will be approved by the Deputy Director when finalized. Portions of the plan will be reviewed under SEPA, where applicable. The draft plan will be available to any interested parties on the Commission's website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans>.

Any future project actions are dependent upon securing adequate funding and regulatory approvals. Additional SEPA documentation will be prepared for any specific project actions at such time as developments are proposed.

8. List any environmental information you know that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency flood maps for the Puget Sound area State Parks. 2010
- National Wetland Inventory GIS data. 2010.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), 2010. Web Soil Survey Data system research for Puget Sound area state parks.
- Department of Ecology facilities GIS data, 2010.
- Washington Department of Natural Resources. 2008. State of Washington Natural Heritage Program, data system search for Puget Sound area state parks.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008 Priority Habitats and Species Program data system search for Puget Sound area state parks.
- Pentec Environmental. 2008. Biological Assessment—Harstine Island/Scott Property—Mason County, Washington
- A search for significant archaeological sites for the Puget Sound area state parks was conducted. The Native American Tribal officials and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation were contacted during the planning process.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain:

Yes. Below is a list of projects currently known to be occurring on park properties covered within this proposal. Additional environmental analysis and review will be completed for these projects, as appropriate.

The following projects are underway:

- Penrose Point State Park pier stabilization

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known:

Approval by the Commission is required for adoption of long-term boundaries and land classifications for the south Puget Sound area state parks.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

Washington State Parks is in the final stages of completing a land-use planning project for the south Puget Sound area state parks in Pierce, Thurston, and Mason County. The planning project, also known as Classification and Management Planning (CAMP), addresses overall visitor experiences, natural and cultural resource management, long-term property boundary decisions (acquiring and/or surplus land, as well as other land management agreements, etc.), defining use and upgrading existing park facilities, and other topics of interest to the community and park visitors.

The CAMP process sought input from the public including members of the local community, organizations, governmental agencies (Puget, Thurston, and Mason County, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tribes,

Preserve Our Parks (a local friends group), Audubon Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers) and State Parks staff. Through public meetings different land classification and long-term boundary alternatives were evaluated, and a preliminary recommendation was developed.

The review for this proposal will be phased. “Phased review” means the coverage of general matters in broader analysis (WAC197-11-776). Phased review will allow State Parks to focus on decision regarding the proposed land classification designations and long-term boundary. This is the first phase of environmental analysis for the Puget Sound area state parks. Subsequent Phases will include environmental analysis for specific project actions at such time developments or other actions are proposed. Further phases may include capital projects, implementation of the management plan objectives, and other facility improvements.

This proposal seeks Commission approval of:

- 1) A long-term park boundary for Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Haley Property, Jarrell Cove, Harstine Island, McMicken Island, Scott Property, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island state parks. The long-term boundary of the park represents areas that the agency deems desirable for management, consistent with each park’s mission.
- 2) Specific land classifications are for the properties within the long-term boundaries of Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Haley Property, Jarrell Cove, Harstine Island, McMicken Island, Scott Property, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island State Parks. The purpose of Land Classifications is to provide general policy guidance for staff on appropriate management and use of land holdings in the state parks for recreational activities and developments in areas of a park. The land classification system was revised in October 1995, and is codified under WAC 352-16.
- 3) Facilities Concept Plans for Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, and Jarrell Cove State Parks. These plans set the appropriate type, character, and general location of facilities within a park landscape, and they provide a basis for capital budget requests or opportunities for construction by partners.
- 4) Naming of the Harstine Island Property, the Scott Property, and the Haley Property. The official naming of State Park areas is a function of the Parks and Recreation Commission, and the Commission has not yet named these three properties.

Land Classification-

Within the long-term boundary, staff has developed recommendation for classification. Land classification is like internal zoning for the parks. Land classification is regulated by WAC 352-16-020. Although all land classifications were considered for the park, as described in WAC-16-020 the classifications proposed for the parks include:

- (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 recreation use.
 - (3) **Natural areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
 - (4) **Heritage areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of state-wide or national significance.
 - (5) **Natural forest areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) 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.

Appropriate land classifications were identified by State Parks staff with assistance of the public planning process. The preliminary recommendations for the parks were chosen to provide a high level of protection to the parks' natural and cultural resources while considering current and future recreational uses and opportunities.

The proposal classifies state park lands, adjacent public and private holdings identified as potential additions to the Puget Sound area state parks, and other lands distant from existing parks that may be appropriate for acquisition. **Important note:** Proposed land classifications and long-term boundaries are for State Parks policy direction only. Those land classification have never been, and should not be, used as a basis for local government decisions on private land holdings within the proposed long-term boundaries.

Maps of the vicinity and preliminary recommendations for the land classification and long-term

boundary for the Puget Sound State Parks are provided in Appendix A. Please note that the color coding of the classification types is as follows: Recreation (pink), Resource Recreation (blue), Natural (orange), and Heritage (yellow). The half tones of those colors describe the land classification for lands that are not owned by State Parks, but will be included in the final staff recommendation to the Commission (or park lands that may be appropriate for surplus/exchange).

Brief discussions about the preliminary recommendation proposals follow. For more information, please see the planning webpage: www.parks.wa.gov/plans/Kopachuck-JarrellCove.

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

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify the uplands of Cutts Island Natural, and the remainder Resource Recreation
- Classify the existing campground, upland day-use area, and park administrative area Recreation.
- Classify the shoreline near the beach restroom Recreation.
- Classify the northern part of the area south of 56th Avenue NW as Recreation.
- Classify the remaining parts of the park Resource Recreation.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

Several new construction project concepts for Kopachuck State Park are included in the facilities concept plan and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow, should the projects proceed. The projects could include the construction of a bus stop with shelter, measured fitness trail, playground, cabins, utilities to some campsites, improvements to the amphitheater, and ADA improvements throughout the park.

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

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify most of the park shoreline and the forested eastern part of the park Resource Recreation.
- Acquire properties or easements on both sides of 156th Avenue north of Delano Road to provide a parkway feel to the entrance.
- Include the area south and east of the current park boundary in the long-term boundary.
- Classify the campground, group camp, day-use area, entry, boating area, and the bluff adjacent to the western picnic shelter Recreation.
- Include Lakebay Marina in the long-term park boundary, and classify it Recreation.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

Several new construction project concepts for Penrose Point State Park are included in the facilities concept plan and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include the construction of an amphitheater, cabins, canopy walk, contact station, utilities on the first campground loop, additional buoys, an additional float, improved trails, improved group camp, ADA improvements to the campground, the replacement of a vault with flush toilet, the replacement of a shelter with a larger enclosable kitchen shelter, and the replacement/remodel of restrooms.

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

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify most of the shoreline Natural.
- Classify the campgrounds, day-use area, and boating area Recreation.
- Classify the forest east of the admin area Recreation to allow for campground expansion.
- Include the Tacoma School District property east of the park in the long-term boundary, and classify the southern portion of it Recreation to allow for a group camp and conference center.
- Include the shoreline and undeveloped forested land north of the park within the long-term boundary, classifying the uplands Resource Recreation, except for a small Recreation area for a trailhead and restroom.
- Include the YMCA Camp Colman within the long-term boundary, and partner with them on environmental education and shoreline protection. If the YMCA ever decides to sell the property, expand the park southward.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

Several new construction project concepts for Joemma State Park are included in the facilities concept plan and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include the construction of a new equestrian trail system, new campsites with utilities, new contact station/park office, the addition of a restroom with showers, the addition of a concession area (to rent crab pots, shrimping gear and bait), the replacement of a kitchen shelter with an enclosable one with crab-cooking facilities, the conversion of campsites to cabins, , a parking expansion, and dock modifications (electrification and addition of lighting--solar, if feasible).

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

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify the shoreline area Natural, except for an area for a water trail campsite.
- Classify a portion of the uplands Recreation to allow for restrooms, picnic facilities, and outdoor learning facilities, to be determined based on a future master plan. Classify the rest of the uplands Resource Recreation
- Include the forest land south of the property in the long-term boundary as a natural buffer, and to help prevent the introduction of invasive species into the property.
- Include the existing road to the beach in the long-term boundary.
- Include the WDFW Jackson Lake boat launch in the long-term boundary, and classify the developed portion of it Recreation.

In addition to the items above, this process will result in an official name for the Haley Property. The following names have been considered.

- Haley State Park
- Olympic View State Park
- Mountain View State Park
- Dutcher Cove State Park
- Case Inlet State Park
- Reynolds Bay State Park
- Herron State Park

The staff recommendation is to name the Haley Property Olympic View State Park. Additional public input on park naming is encouraged.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

There are new construction project concepts for Haley Property State Park included in the facilities concept plan and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants, and upon the outcome of a future master plan. Potential projects could include the addition of buoys, additional parking, restrooms, outdoor learning facilities, and a multi-use trail system. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed.

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.

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify most of the shoreline Natural, with the areas north and south of the T-dock Resource Recreation.
- Classify the park's forested uplands Resource Recreation.
- Classify the campground, picnic areas, boating areas, and admin area Recreation.
- Include the property southeast of the park in the long-term boundary. Classify the house area Recreation, the shoreline Natural, and the rest Resource Recreation.
- Include the parcels north of the park in the long-term boundary. Classify the house areas Recreation, and the rest Resource Recreation.
- Include the property east of E Wingert Road in the long-term boundary. Classify most of it Recreation to allow for a campground.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

Several new construction project concepts for Jarrell Cove State Park are included in the facilities concept plan and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include improved access to the water trail campsite, the addition of a kayak launch and rentals, increased parking, ADA upgrades, improved dock access, dock electrification (solar if feasible), cabins, day-use area improvements, and hiking trail improvements.

Scott Property, Harstine Island Property, and McMicken Island State Park: 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. 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. 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. All three properties are satellites of Jarrell Cove State Park. Harstine Island Property, Scott Property and McMicken Island State Park are an approximately two-mile drive from Jarrell Cove in Mason County, Washington.

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following.

Harstine Island Property:

- Classify most of the eastern part of the property Recreation.
- Classify the area around the parking lot Recreation to allow for day-use development.
- Classify the western part of the property Recreation to allow for camping.
- Classify the draw and most of the steep slopes Natural
- Include the DNR tidelands between the Harstine Island Property and the Scott Property within the park's long-term boundary. Classify them Recreation.
- Include an upland trail connection between the Harstine Island Property and the Scott Property within the long-term boundary, and classify this connection Recreation.

Scott Property:

- Classify a portion of the uplands Recreation to allow for restrooms and day-use facilities.
- Classify the draws and most of the shoreline Natural.
- Classify the rest of the property Recreation.
- Include 3 parcels west of the property in the long-term boundary to allow for a road to connect the north and south sides of the park. Classify the developed home site Recreation to allow for staff housing or admin facilities.
- Include the Manke parcels southwest of the property in the long-term boundary to allow for access and camping. Classify the central portion of these properties Recreation, leaving a Recreation buffer.

McMicken Island State Park:

- Classify most of the uplands Natural.
- Classify most of the southern part of the island Recreation.
- Classify the shoreline, tidelands, and bedlands Recreation
- Include the county-owned tidelands south of the tombolo in the long-term boundary.

In addition to the items above, this process will result in official names for the Harstine Island and the Scott Properties. The following names have been considered.

Harstine Island Property:

- Harstine Island State Park
- Jim Donkey Hill State Park

Scott Property:

- Scott State Park
- Walter and Isabella Scott Memorial State Park
- Harstine Island State Park
- McMicken Island State Park
- Colonel Wright State Park
- The Ballow State Park

Because of the proposed tideland and upland connections between the two properties, the staff recommendation is to consider them both to be part of the same park, with the recommended name Harstine Island State Park. The Scott Property, as a unit of Harstine Island State Park, could be called the Scott Natural Area. Additional public input on park naming is encouraged.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

There are no new construction project concepts for Harstine Island, Scott Property, or McMicken Island State Park included in the management plan, but a master plan for these parks is recommended, which could result in plans for new construction projects in the parks. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow, should the projects proceed.

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.

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Revise the existing land classifications to include a Heritage area in the historic orchard. Retain the caretaker residence and vault toilets in this Heritage area as non-contributing elements.
- Classify an area near the beach Recreation to allow for a picnic shelter.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

Several new construction project concepts for Hope Island State Park are included in the management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include the addition of a small administrative dock/dinghy-dock and picnic shelter.

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.

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify the lagoon Natural.
- Classify the rest of the park Resource Recreation.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

There are no new construction project concepts for Stretch Point Island State Park included in the management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed.

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.

Staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the following:

- Classify most of the island Natural.
- Classify the southern tip of the island Resource Recreation to allow for picnicking.

To see maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification map, please see Appendix A.

There are no new construction project concepts for Eagle Island State Park included in the management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed.

12. Location of proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section township, and range if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

Please see vicinity maps included in appendices (A-B).

- Kopachuck State Park
202 NE Park Street
Lakebay, Washington 98349
Kopachuck State Park is located five miles west of Gig Harbor, Wash. in Pierce County.

The park is located within Section 16 of Township 21N, Range 1E.

- Penrose Point State Park
321 158th Avenue KPS
Lakebay, Washington 98349
Penrose Point State Park is located 16 miles southwest of Purdy, Wash., on the state's western side in Pierce County.

The park is located within Section 36 of Township 21 N, Range 1 W and Section 01 of Township 20 Range 1 W.

- Joemma Beach State Park
200010 Bay Road KPS
Lakebay, Washington 98349
Joemma Beach State Park is located 28 miles southwest of Tacoma, Wash. in Pierce County

The park is located within Section 16 of Township 21N, Range 1E.

- Haley Property
This is a property is a satellite to Kopachuck State Park.
122°47'9.584"W 47°17'48.435"N
Lakebay, Washington 98349

The park is located within Section 23 of Township 21N, Range 1E.

- Jarrell Cove State Park
E 391 Wingert Road KPS
Shelton, Washington 98584
Jarrell Cove State Park is located on the northwest side of Harstine Island in South Puget Sound in Mason County.

The park is located within Section 25 of Township 21N, Range 2W.

- Harstine Island Property
Longitude -122.883104, Latitude 47.262289
East Harstine Island Road
Shelton, Washington 98584

The park is located within Section 36 of Township 21N, Range 2W.

- McMicken Island State Park
122°51'44.437"W 47°14'53.49"N
McMicken Island is a satellite to Jarrell Cove State Park and is situated on the east side of Harstine Island in Case Inlet in Mason County.
Shelton, Washington 98584

The park is located within Section 6 of Township 20N, Range 1W.

- Scott Property
122°49'11.539"W 47°19'46.043"N
Scott Property is a satellite to Jarrell Cove State Park and is situated on the east side of Harstine Island on Case Inlet in Mason County.

The park is located within Section 9 of Township 21N, Range 1W.

- Hope Island State Park
122°55'43.085"W 47°11'10.746"N
Hope Island State Park is located between Squaxin Island and Steamboat Island on the state's western side in Mason County.

The park is located within Section 27, 28, 33 and 34 of Township 20 N, Range 2W.

- Stretch Point State Park
122°49'10.564"W 47°19'46.386"N
Stretch Point is a satellite to Jarrell Cove State Park

The park is located within Section 09 of Township 21 N, Range 1W.

- Eagle Island State Park
122°41'46.671"W 47°11'15.478"N
Eagle Island is a satellite to Jarrell Cove State Park. The park is situated in Balch Passage between McNeil and Anderson islands in South Puget Sound in Pierce County.

The park is located within Section 28 and 29 of Township 20 N, Range 1E.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (circle one): flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

Areas within the south Puget Sound area state parks vary.

Table 1 summarizes the general description of the individual parks:

Park Name	General Description of site
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Kopachuck State Park	Generally flat with steep bluffs on the water
Penrose Point State Park	Rolling hilly
Joemma Beach State Park	Rolling, hilly
Haley Property	Generally flat with a steep bluff near the water
Jarrell Cove State Park	Generally flat with a steep bluff near the water
Harstine Island Property	Generally flat with a steep bluff near the water
McMicken Island State Park	Generally flat
Scott Property	Generally flat with a steep bluffs on the water
Hope Island State Park	Flat
Stretch Point State Park	Flat
Eagle Island State Park	Flat

b. What is the steepest slope in the site (approximate percent slope)?

Table 2 indicates the steepest slopes within the individual parks (based off data from the NRCS Web Soil Survey):

Park Name	Approximate Steepest Percent Slope
Kopachuck State Park	6 to 15 percent slopes
Penrose Point State Park	8 to 65 percent slopes
Joemma Beach State Park	0 to 70 percent slopes
Haley Property	0 to 70 percent slopes
Jarrell Cove State Park	5 to 15 percent slopes
Harstine Island Property	5 to 15 percent slopes
McMicken Island State Park	0 to 5 percent slopes
Scott Property	5 to 70 percent slopes
Hope Island State Park	5 to 30 percent slopes
Stretch Point State Park	0 to 15 percent slopes
Eagle Island State Park	8 to 15 percent slopes

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the general classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Table 3 indicates the general types of soils within the individual parks (based off data from the NRCS Web Soil Survey):

Park Name	General Soil Types
Kopachuck State Park	Coastal beaches, Harstine gravelly sandy loam, Indianola loamy sand, Kitsap silt loam.
Penrose Point State Park	Bow silt loam, Kitsap silt loam.
Joemma Beach State Park	Coastal beaches, Indianola loamy sand, Neilton gravelly loamy sand, Harstine gravelly sandy loam, Xerochrepts.
Haley Property	Coastal beaches, Harstine gravelly sandy loam, Kitsap-Indianola complex.

Jarrell Cove State Park	Sinclair shotty loam.
Harstine Island Property	Harstine gravelly sandy loam, Sinclair shotty loam.
Scott Property	Harstine gravelly sandy loam, Sinclair shotty loam.
McMicken Island State Park	Kitsap silty clay loam, Tidal marsh.
Hope Island State Park	Sinclair shotty loam, Rough broken land, Kitsap silty clay loam.
Stretch Point State Park	Coastal beach, Rough broken land, Harstine gravelly sandy loam.
Eagle Island State Park	Bow silt loam.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Yes. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) indicates that the complete list of soils for some parks possess somewhat to very limited soil conditions for development of recreational facilities such as campgrounds, trails, pathways as a result of depth to saturation, slow water movement, and slope (NRCS 2006).

Future project proposals will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and implementation of Washington Department of Ecology’s Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide activity.

e. Describe the purpose, type and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

No fill or grading activities are proposed for the non-project action elements of this proposal. Other future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations and management plan for the south Puget Sound State Parks may result in filling or grading. Future project actions will be analyzed to ensure minimization of environmental impacts and implementation of best management practices.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

The proposed non-project action will not result in erosive activities. In addition, land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive geological hazard areas to prevent future project actions within such areas. Future project actions will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and implementation of Washington Department of Ecology’s Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide activities.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

None for this non-project action. Other future activities may result in a small increase of impervious surfaces (especially compared to the overall park size).

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

As stated above, staff considered sensitive geological hazard areas when developing land classifications. The proposed non-project action avoids significant construction in that area. In addition, State Parks will follow the guidelines for development in the floodplain for construction of new facilities within south Puget Sound Area State Parks.

No further measures to reduce or control erosion are included in this non-project proposal. Future project actions will be in appropriate locations to avoid geologic hazards, incorporate sustainable design, and implement the Washington Department of Ecology's Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide activity.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities, if known.

None for this non-project action. Minor exhaust and fugitive dust emissions (particulate matter) could be expected in the event of future developments at State Parks properties. Future expansions of park facilities including campgrounds may result in the addition of fire rings (grills) within the campsites and picnic areas. These amenities could increase emissions and impact air quality. However, parks will continue to be consistent with local fire departments' fire windows/restrictions and comply with air quality standards.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor, which may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emission, or other impacts to the earth, if any.

No measures to reduce or control emissions are included within this non-project action. Include any park or county specific air quality control methods and/or authorities that may regulate the park or area. In addition, future project actions will include measures to reduce emissions, such as using dust control during dry weather and encouraging carpooling.

3. Water

a. Surface

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Yes. All of the state parks listed in this proposed action are adjacent to the Puget Sound.

There is an unnamed stream at the Haley Property, and one on Hope Island.

The 2008 Pentec Biological Evaluation for the Scott Property identified four unnamed streams and associated wetlands on the property.

In addition, National Wetland Inventory's GIS Database indicates estuarine sub-tidal, estuarine intertidal, palustrine emergent, palustrine scrub/shrub and lacustrine limnetic, wetlands occur within Eagle Island, Joemma Beach, Harstine Island, Hope Island, Haley property, Stretch Point, Penrose Point, Jarrell Cove, Kopachuck, and McMicken Island State Parks.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) of the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

No work over, in, or adjacent to the described waters is required for this non-project action. Land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive shoreline environments. The proposed classifications for areas adjacent to the water bodies described above provide a high level of protection to the parks' sensitive shoreline environments while considering existing recreation use and opportunities. Future project actions may occur within 200 feet of the above-noted water bodies. Any future project actions shall be consistent with the designated land class for such areas and permitted uses outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix, Appendix E.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

No fill or dredge material is required for this non-project action. Staff classified the park lands to emphasize appropriate management and future uses of sensitive areas such as surface water and wetlands. Future project actions shall be consistent with the designated land classifications and allowed uses.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose and approximate quantities if known.

No surface water withdrawal or diversions are required for this non-project action,

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Yes. Many of the South Puget Sound Area State Parks are within the 100 year flood plain.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

No discharges of waste materials to surface waters will result from this non-project action. Staff classified the parks to emphasize appropriate management and future uses of sensitive areas such as surface waters or wetlands. Future project action within the designated areas will be consistent with the respective land classification and allowed uses policies. In addition, any proposed future project actions will also be consistent with the guidelines for development within the flood plain. Future project actions will ensure compliance and implementation of Ecology's best management practices.

b. Ground

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose and approximate quantities if known.

No groundwater will be withdrawn or discharged as a result of this non-project action. Future

development activities could involve the development of domestic wells for park purposes. Such development would occur within areas classified as Recreation or Resource Recreation.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: domestic sewage, industrial, containing the following chemicals... agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable) or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve. None for this non-project action. Future project actions may result in discharges into the ground (e.g. new septic/sewer systems).

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater)

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

No surface water runoff will be generated by this non-project action. In the event of future development of State Parks property, stormwater would be collected, treated and disposed, in a manner that emphasizes the agency's commitment to stewardship and sustainability and in accordance with local governmental stormwater regulations and best management practices.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

No waste material will enter ground or surface waters as a result of this non-project action. Future project actions will incorporate appropriate stormwater management techniques to treat surface water runoff prior to entering ground or surface waters.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions will include measures that follow local, state, and federal governments' stormwater regulations and other best management practices.

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- deciduous tree:** alder, maple, poplar, apple, cherry,
- evergreen tree:** fir, cedar, shore pine, hemlock, spruce,
- shrubs:** ferns, salmonberry, thimble berry, nootka rose, blackberry, etc.
- grass:** slough sedge, reed canary grass, and other native and non-native grasses associated with Western Washington coastal vegetation communities
- pasture**
- crop or grain**
- wet soil plants:** cattail, buttercup, bulrush, skunk cabbage, pacific silverweed, etc
- water plants:** water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, **other:**
- other types of vegetation:** noxious weeds, reed canary grass, blackberry, scotch broom, thistle moss, etc

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

None for this non-project action. Future development activities or management actions may result in the removal or alteration of native and non-native vegetation and will require consistency with the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

A review of the Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program (NHP) Database indicates List Species Vancouver ground-cone, *Boschniakia hookeri* (not currently listed, state review group 1), chain-fern *Woodwardia fimriata* (state listed as sensitive), tall bugbane, *Cimicifuga elata* var. *elata* (federally listed species of concern, state listed sensitive species), branching montia, *Montia diffusa* (state listed sensitive species). State or Federal Sensitive plant species and communities occur within or nearby Jarrell Cove, Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, McMicken Island, Harstine Island, and Hope Island State Parks.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicates that the following threatened or endangered species may occur within Pierce County: Water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#))

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.

None for this non-project action.

Future project actions that may include measures to preserve or enhance vegetation could be included in development plans. Native plants would be preferred for future landscaping. The Land Classifications chosen would preserve most of the existing vegetation while permitting current recreational uses through a combination of land classification designations.

Land Classification designations for the parks take into consideration the condition and extent of existing vegetation. More sensitive areas were classified in a more protective class such as Resource Recreation. This designation will provide a high level of protection for the vegetation communities and natural resources while restricting high intensity recreational use. Areas within the existing developed footprint of the parks will be classified in order to continue to provide existing high-intensity recreational opportunities.

Additional surveys could be conducted for rare plants, as needed, for any significant land disturbing activities associated with future development or restoration activities. Management planning will implement techniques to minimize resource impacts or enhance areas currently degraded. Parks staff will review management plans to assure recreational uses will not unduly impact sensitive species. Park staff will also seek help from resource agencies and others to enhance these existing native vegetation communities and limit activities which might degrade rare plant communities. In addition, park staff will update the park plans for controlling noxious species within the parks, in particular the areas where sensitive species are present.

5. Animals

a. Check any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

BIRDS:

- songbirds
- other : The local Audubon Society identified well over 100 bird species in the Puget Sound Area State Parks State Park including, Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron, crow, raven, duck, geese, jays, hawk, owl, quail, pheasants, woodpecker, dove, pigeon, grouse and hummingbird.

MAMMALS:

- deer
- bear
- elk
- beaver
- other: cougar, coyote, muskrat, otter, rabbit, chipmunk, squirrel, skunk, raccoon, turkey, weasel, raccoon and porcupine.

FISH:

- Bass
- Salmon
- Trout
- Herring
- Shellfish
- other: channel catfish

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Analysis of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species Program (PHS) lists the following species and/or habitats occur within a 1.5 mile vicinity of the parks:

Kopachuck: Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), colony, state monitored species. Harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), state monitored species – Priority Habitat listed as haul out site where pupping occurs seasonally, (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive) within one mile of the park.

Penrose Point State Park: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive). This property is also listed as Priority Habitat with a bay/estuary-coastal zone atlas code 54 – moderately protected marine embayments with free connections with the open sea. Bluffs, reach substrates marshes, eelgrass beds and other intertidal habitats associated.

Haley Property: Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) colony, state monitored species. Pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) state candidate.

Jarrell Cove State Park: Priority Habitat listed as marine slough-coastal zone atlas of Washington-narrow inlets typically forming on river deltas which receive tidal backup water and very little fresh water runoff.

Harstine Island Property: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive).

McMicken Island State Park: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive).

Hope Island State Park: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive).

Stretch Point State Park: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Federal species of concern, state sensitive) – located within one mile of the park. Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) colony, state monitored species – located within one mile of the park.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicate that the following threatened or endangered species may occur within Peirce County:

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) – Proposed similarity of appearance, threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Golden Paintbrush (*Casteilleja levisecta*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicate that the following threatened or endangered species may occur within Mason County:

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) – Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) – Proposed similarity of appearance, Threatened ([USFW 2010](#)).

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Yes, all of the south Puget Sound Area State Parks are part of the Pacific Flyway.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.

Proposed land classifications consider existing PHS data on known fish and wildlife resources. State Parks is attempting to balance the needs of the recreating public with wildlife habitat needs by shifting potential intensive recreational developments and uses out of sensitive areas of the parks. Puget Sound Area classifications and proposed facility developments that would allow higher recreation use have been applied in existing disturbed areas and/or in a manner to avoid compromising the wildlife management of the parks. Other proposed measures include continuing consultations with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) habitat biologists and implementing recommended management guidelines for priority species. In addition, State Parks

will participate in site-specific restoration/ enhancement projects/proposals. Any future development actions will be reviewed in consultation with WDFW, as appropriate. Biological assessments will be conducted as required and potential mitigation measures will be identified for any listed species which could be affected by project actions. Additional baseline resource surveys, inventories, and monitoring will help guide park management activities through the further identification of sensitive species and priority habitats.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may result in electricity or solar power to meet energy needs for recreation facilities.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

None for this non-project action. Should future development occur, it is unlikely that the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties would be impacted.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future projects will include energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and park-specific Integrated Sustainability Plans.

7. Environmental Health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

None for this non-project action. Future projects will follow Washington State Department of Ecology's Best Management Practices to limit the potential for environmental health hazards.

1) Describe special emergency service that might be required.

No additional or special emergency services are needed for this non-project action. Future project actions may require additional police, fire, and medical services. Park staff has limited training in emergency services and are qualified to provide a certain amount of those services.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future developments would be subject to appropriate regulatory controls to abate health hazards.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

None for this non-project action.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

No changes in type or level of noise are anticipated as a result of this non-project action. Future developments could cause an increase in noise associated with traffic, recreational uses, and heavy equipment operation.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. Noise impacts caused by future project actions will be controlled by using best management practices during construction, and enforcing quiet hours in the state parks.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The south Puget Sound area state parks provide a mixture of recreational activities including hiking, biking, fishing, camping, cultural area interpretation, and more. Adjacent properties are used for forestry, residences, recreation, open space, agriculture, grazing and, fish & wildlife habitat.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Yes,

Park Name	Type of Agriculture
Kopachuck State Park	None
Penrose Point State Park	None
Joemma Beach State Park	None
Haley Property	None
Jarrell Cove State Park	None
Harstine Island Property	None
McMicken Island State Park	Orchards, vegetable crops
Scott Property	None
Hope Island	Fruit orchards, vineyards and vegetable gardens
Stretch Point State Park	None
Eagle Island State Park	None

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Table 6 Lists structures within the individual parks:

Park Name	Structures
Kopachuck State Park	The park has 41 standard campsites, 79 picnic sites, 3 comfort stations, 3 kitchen shelters, 1,500 feet of beach, 1 water trail campsite, underwater marine park, approximately 3 miles of hiking trails, a group camps, 12 mooring buoys, a vault toilet, shop,

	residence, 1,000 gallon above ground fuel storage tank and a dump station.
Penrose Point State Park	The park overnight facilities include 81 standard sites, 1 utility site, 2 primitive campsites, 4 comfort stations (2 with showers), 2 horseshoe pits, and a 50-person group camp with covered shelter and 2 vault toilets. The park day-use facilities include 60 picnic sites, 2 picnic shelters, 2.5 miles of trails, comfort station, vault toilet, and a self-guided interpretive trail, "A Touch of Nature". The park marine facility includes a pier and 138 feet of moorage dock made up of four 12x32 foot floats and one 12x10 foot float, a pump-out station and dump station on an attached 6x20 foot float, and 8 moorage buoys. Other facilities include a dump station with Large On-site Sewer System, shop, storage shed, ranger residence, and registration booth, above ground fuel storage tank, pump-house, and 20,000-gallon reservoir.
Joemma Beach State Park	The park has 19 campsites, 2 water trail sites, 3 primitive sites, a large picnic shelter, 5 vault toilets, a boat launch, 5 mooring buoys, and a large E-shaped moorage dock (seasonal), made up of 10 12'x 31'8" floats. There is a 1-mile hiking trail, a camp host site with utilities, carport/storage shed, well house building, office, and residence.
Haley Property	There are no developed facilities within the property.
Jarrell Cove State Park	17 picnic sites, 2 picnic shelters, 22 tent sites, group camp, amphitheater, comfort station, marine pump out, 2 docks and moorage piers, 14 mooring buoys, administrative area, 1 water trail campsite, and a 1-mile hiking trail.
Harstine Island Property	Parking lot for about 12 vehicles at trailhead and 1 mile of trail to beach. Three small footbridges on trail, vault toilet, interpretive board, 5 picnic sites and 2 miles of hiking trail.
McMicken Island State Park	2 vault toilets, 5 mooring buoys, a 1-mile hiking trail, 1 house, 1 cabin, and a bulletin board.
Scott Property	There are no developed facilities on the property.
Hope Island	5 mooring buoys, 2 miles of trail, cabin, 8 campsites, 1 water trail site, a windmill, and 2 vault toilets.
Stretch Point State Park	Bulletin board, 5 mooring buoys.
Eagle Island State Park	3 buoys

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Future project actions may result in the demolition of park structures for safety, economic, planning or other considerations, as deemed consistent with this CAMP document. Any proposed alteration to an existing structure older than 50 years will require review and possibly approval by the Washington State Park's Historic Preservation Manager, consistency with the Commission's Cultural Resource Management Plan, and review by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site.

Table 7 Lists zoning for the individual parks

Park Name	Zoning Designation
Kopachuck State Park	R10
Penrose Point State Park	R10 and Agricultural Resource
Joemma Beach State Park	R10 (1du./10ac.)
Haley Property	R10
Jarrell Cove State Park	RR5
Harstine Island Property	RR10
McMicken Island State Park	RR5
Scott Property	RR10
Hope Island State Park	RR5
Stretch Point State Park	unknown
Eagle Island State Park	unknown

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Table 8 Lists comprehensive plan designations for the individual parks

Park Name	Comprehensive Plan Designation
Kopachuck State Park	Park
Penrose Point State Park	Rural
Joemma Beach State Park	Open Space Recreation
Haley Property	Rural Residential Environment
Jarrell Cove State Park	Rural
Harstine Island Property	n/a
McMicken Island State Park	Fisheries Conservation
Scott Property	n/a
Hope Island State Park	unknown
Stretch Point State Park	unknown
Eagle Island State Park	unknown

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Table 9 Lists shoreline master program designations for the individual parks

Park Name	Shoreline Master Program Designation
Kopachuck State Park	Conservancy
Penrose Point State Park	Conservancy
Joemma Beach State Park	Conservancy
Haley Property	Rural Residential Environment
Jarrell Cove State Park	unknown
Harstine Island Property	unknown
McMicken Island State Park	Conservancy
Scott Property	unknown

Hope Island State Park	Conservancy
Stretch Point State Park	unknown
Eagle Island State Park	unknown

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, please specify.

There are county-designated critical areas (wetlands, steep slopes, etc.) within the parks.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

N/A. Permanent residents within the parks will remain the same, including park rangers and their families. Future project actions may result in a minor increase of park staff.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

N/A. Future project actions may result in a minor displacement of park staff.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.

Local governments will receive a copy of this checklist and have the opportunity to offer further comment on consistency with existing and projected land use plans. At this time, the proposal appears to be compatible with existing and projected land uses & plans. State Parks staff will continue to work closely with local planning officials during the planning process.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle or low income housing.

N/A. Future project actions may include additional housing units for park staff.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle or low income housing.

N/A. Future project actions may include the elimination of some park housing.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts if any.

N/A. Should future developments eliminate park housing, it is possible that replacement housing could be provided elsewhere.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

N/A. Future project actions may require the construction of additional park structures.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

N/A. Future project actions may affect views in the immediate vicinity. However, the land classification system has been applied to preserve/protect view-sheds, from within the park and from adjacent properties looking towards the park, and to limit aesthetic impacts.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.

Future project actions will be guided by design standards that could minimize potential visual impacts through the use of appropriate building materials, colors, sizes, shapes, and other design elements, such as landscaping. Future project actions will be consistent with adopted land classifications. Preservation and enhancement of existing visual characteristics of the park could be accomplished through a variety of means including: formal viewshed analysis, undergrounding of utilities, restoration of degraded sites, sensitive placement of more intrusive facilities (such as service yards and buildings) to more shielded locations, relocation of improperly sited structures and facilities, and through the use of landscape buffering.

11. Light and Glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

N/A. Future project actions may result in an increase in the number of exterior lights within the developed areas of the parks should additional development activities occur. Also, there may be an increase in light produced from motor vehicles, buildings, campfires, recreational vehicles, etc., during the evening hours.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

N/A. Future project actions may increase light produced from campfires, recreational vehicles, cabins and other buildings when it is dark.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

N/A

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.

N/A. Future project actions may be guided by design standards that include measures to reduce and control light and glare impacts, such as down lighting (special light fixtures to limit light “wash” and planned landscaping to limit light and glare intrusion on the landscape).

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreation opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

The state parks are classified using the Washington State Parks Land Classification System. Recreational facilities and uses are permitted as described in the attached Land Classification Matrix. Recreational opportunities within the subject parks include: Camping, trail hiking, biking, bird watching, volley ball, playgrounds, equestrian trails, fishing, horseshoes, and natural and cultural area interpretation. Please visit Washington State Parks’ website www.parks.wa.gov for more information on recreational opportunities. Include other neighboring/ surrounding

recreational opportunities

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

N/A. Classification of the Puget Sound area state parks will enhance and/or restrict uses of the properties according to State Parks Land Classification rules. The proposed land classifications support current uses and facilities.

Future project actions in the south Puget Sound Area parks may displace recreational uses in the short-term. In general, recreational opportunities will increase; especially camping and other overnight accommodations (i.e. cabins), hiking, and biking.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any.

The purpose of the proposal is to allow for, and enhance, appropriate recreational values and uses, in balance with natural and cultural stewardship responsibilities. Specific considerations should include recreational potential such as developing day-use areas, campgrounds, trails, etc., or disposal of specific properties.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

A review of records on file at State Parks and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation indicates archaeological sites and historic properties exist with the boundaries of several parks identified in this CAMP listing.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any: The following recorded sites lie within the park boundaries listed in this CAMP evaluation:

45MS30; 45PI859; 45PI 23. 45PI48, 45PI49, 45PI493; and 45PI137.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

Because this is a SEPA non-project action, no development or undertaking will occur at this time.

If, and when, capital developments are undertaken within any of these parks, State Parks will undertake cultural resource assessments consistent with agency policy, Governor's Executive Orders, or applicable federal regulations. Additionally, future contract specifications for any new construction activities will contain provisions regarding the protection of cultural resources in compliance with Chapter 27.44 RCW and Chapter 27.53 RCW and the rules and regulations of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Kopachuck State Park is accessed by Highway 16.
Penrose Point State Park is accessed by the Key Peninsula Highway.
Joemma Beach State Park is accessed by the Key Peninsula Highway.
Haley Property is accessed by the Key Peninsula Highway.
Jarrell Cove State Park is accessed by State Route 3.
Harstine Island Property is accessed by Harstine Island Road
McMicken Island State Park is accessed by boat only.
Scott Property is accessed by Harstine Island Road.
Hope Island State Park is accessed by boat only.
Stretch Point State Park is accessed by boat only.
Eagle Island State Park is accessed by boat only.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Public transportation in the area is provided by Pierce and Mason County Transportation Authority. No bus routes connect directly to any of the state parks.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

Future project actions may include the construction of additional parking spaces for recreational purposes.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

Not applicable. In the event of future developments on State Parks property, road improvements may be necessary.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail or air transportation? If so, generally describe

Not applicable.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

The proposed land classification is not anticipated to generate any new vehicle trips

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. In the event of future development on State Parks property, transportation impacts would be assessed and improvements, if any, would be coordinated with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and Mason and Peirce Counties, as necessary.

15. Public Services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

15. Public Services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may require additional services from the Department of Natural Resources and local fire departments. Increased support may be needed from county law enforcement departments, Emergency Management Services (EMS).

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

None for this non-project action. Park staff will continue to coordinate emergency response with local fire, police and EMS. Park rangers will continue to provide active enforcement and patrol activities for the park.

16. Utilities

a. Utilities currently available at the site:

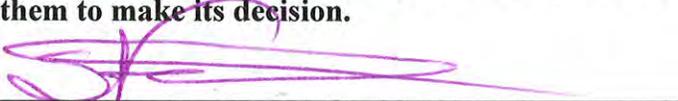
Park Name	Utilities
Kopachuck State Park	Water, sewer, power, telephone
Penrose Point State Park	Water, sewer, power, telephone
Joemma Beach State Park	Water, sewer, power, telephone
Haley Property	Undeveloped
Jarrell Cove State Park	Water, sewer, power, telephone
Harstine Island Property	Undeveloped
McMicken Island State Park	Well
Scott Property	Undeveloped
Hope Island	Water, solar, on-site sewer
Stretch Point	Undeveloped
Eagle Island	Undeveloped

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

None for this non-project action. Future projects may result in additional utilities, such as water, electric, and sewer.

C. Signature.

The above answers are true to the best of knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature 

Date Submitted December 20, 2010

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Land classifications will serve to guide existing and continuing development and use of the state parks. It is possible that recreational uses could increase in areas classified as *Recreation*. State Parks considered impacts to water and air, and impacts caused by the production of noise when classifying the parks. South Puget Sound Area classifications were considered for environmentally sensitive or significant resource areas that would be impacted by intensive recreation, or for the purpose of providing a high level of stewardship and resource protection within the parks. State Parks staff realizes that if recreational uses are not properly managed it is possible that environmental impacts would increase in areas classified as *Recreation*. Increased use would probably require additional structures and infrastructure to control impacts. The proposed land classifications direct staff to consider sensitive natural resource areas when determining proposed project areas. Additional development could result in a net increase in impervious surfaces associated with buildings, hard trails and parking areas. Such development could cause a localized increase in stormwater discharges. Likewise, it is likely that increased motorized uses would cause a minor localized increase in emissions. Increased human use of the park could cause a net increase in human waste, emissions, and noise levels above that which currently exists. Washington Department of Ecology's Best Management Practice's will be implemented for all future projects to prevent and reduce impacts to the environment resulting from proposed project construction.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Future development and use will follow the guidelines of the underlying Land Classification. Management planning will be required to minimize impacts. Management planning will guide development within the park based on policies adopted by the Commission through land classification efforts. Future projects will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan. In general, any future developments on State Parks property will be designed and sited out of sensitive floodplains, and/or so that stormwater runoff is directed to grassy swales for biofiltration and infiltration. All future development will be in compliance with local government stormwater regulations and best management practices. Additional sanitary facilities could be installed that will hook up to existing sewer system. Such facilities would be routinely maintained and waste either treated on-site or taken to an approved waste treatment plant for disposal. Future technological advances and increased regulation of emissions will help offset the impact of increased use of these parks.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The immediate proposal will likely have no direct effect on plant, animals or fish. Finding the optimum balance between the protection of natural systems and public recreational access to those natural systems is the basis for developing land classification and management planning. The application of land classification and management planning confirms State Parks mission to protect the natural systems of state park areas while accommodating increased demand for parks and open space.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish or marine life are:

One goal of the proposed land classification is to preserve quality natural, cultural, and historic resources. The staff recommendation recognizes the importance of preserving the quality of the natural resources within the parks while allowing for appropriate levels of human use. Efforts will be made to minimize habitat loss by locating future developments in areas previously disturbed or in areas with low habitat value. Continuing consultation with WFDW Area Habitat Biologists and DNR's Natural Heritage Program staff will reduce site-specific impacts to wildlife and plant species through implementation of management recommendations. Land classifications also support the concept of greenways to connect to regional parks and open spaces. This could help support regional protection efforts for important migratory corridors and linkages for wildlife.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The proposal is unlikely to have a direct effect on the depletion of energy or natural resources. Existing activities and future proposed actions will include energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan(s).

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Land classifications and long-term boundaries generally support the establishment of local corridors and linkages to other regional open spaces and parks. Such corridors could serve as transportation routes for non-motorized travel. As stated above, any future proposed actions will be consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and the park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan(s).

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

While land classifications do not authorize a particular development for a given area, they do specify the types of developments and uses which could be allowed. Land classification could set the stage for future developments and uses which may have the potential for causing negative impacts to a sensitive species and environmentally sensitive areas; such as, habitat loss, disturbances, increased competition, loss of forage or prey resources, etc. The proposal will designate certain areas of the parks as Resource Recreation to protect quality natural systems, as well as priority habitat and species by restricting high intensity recreational uses from those areas. It will restrict development activities from wetlands and other sensitive areas. Development and use of the park will provide access to certain lands and shoreline areas, but will only do so as approved and/or conditioned by local shoreline and land use ordinances. Only permitted development will be constructed.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

This proposal seeks to achieve a balance between providing adequate recreational opportunities and providing adequate protection of important natural and cultural resources. Public ownership and the proposed land classifications accomplish many of the aims noted above. Any future developments will be subject to regulations administered by federal, state and local governments. All required

permits and approvals will be obtained prior to any development. A management plan has been drafted to further identify management issues and identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts and protect sensitive resources.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The land classification process, on State Parks property, strives to promote compatible uses and resource protection.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

State Parks will work closely with federal, state and local government agencies to assure compatible management objectives on all State Parks owned and/or managed lands. Land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive shoreline environments. The proposed classifications for areas adjacent to the water bodies described above provide a high level of protection to the parks' sensitive shoreline environments while considering existing recreation use and opportunities. Future project actions may occur within 200 feet of the above-noted water bodies. Any future project actions will be consistent with the designated land class for such areas and permitted uses outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix, Appendix E.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Land classifications and long-term boundaries reflect existing and previously planned development patterns. No increase in these services is directly contemplated by this proposal. Future project actions such as campground expansions or improvements may increase the number of parking of daily and overnight visitors to the park causing an increase in demands for parking, public transit access, public services, and utilities. All elements will be examined and thoroughly analyzed prior to approval.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Any proposed use activity or development requiring additional transportation, utilities, and/or public services must be consistent with Parks Integrated Sustainability Plan. Park rangers will continue to patrol the park on a routine basis and provide emergency response and law enforcement when in the area.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The proposal does not appear to be in conflict with any known local, state or federal laws or requirements for protection of the environment. Future developments will be compliant with local, state, and federal requirements and regulations.

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 1



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Kopachuck State Park
Final Recommendation

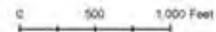
0 500 1,000 Feet

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 2



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

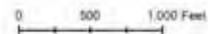


Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 3



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



Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 4



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
 Haley Property
 Final Recommendation

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 5



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

0 500 1,000 Feet

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 6



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

0 500 1,000 Feet

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 7



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

0 200 400 800 Feet

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 8



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

0 100 200 Feet

Appendix A—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Maps

Figure 9



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

0 100 200 Feet



Appendix B—South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Vicinity