

# Dosewallips State Park Area Management Plan

Approved June 2006



**Washington State Parks Mission**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.



WASHINGTON STATE  
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



**CAMP**

Washington State Parks  
Classification and Management Planning Project

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of Dosewallips State Park who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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**DOSEWALLIPS STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN  
CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION**

The signatures below certify the adoption of this plan by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the Dosewallips State Park Area.

  
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## PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state, with “a commitment to stewardship that transmits high quality park assets to future generations” (Agency Core Value, 2000). Growth in the state’s population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation have dramatically increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities in parks under agency management. Simultaneously, the agency recognizes that as parks become surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to preserve natural and cultural resources within these parks will increase in importance.

The agency has the dual role of recreation provider and resource protector. Simply put, it is the agency’s mission to identify appropriate recreational experiences that meet the needs of the public while protecting natural and cultural resources for future generations. Insightful planning, which includes careful analysis of available resource information and encourages participation by park stakeholders, provides the most effective means of identifying appropriate recreational experiences and resource management approaches in a park.

In January 1992, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission adopted a publicly developed Strategic and Action Plan. One question asked in the plan was “how do we provide for protection and wise use of park resources and assets?” In response to this question, the agency committed to a number of actions, including the preparation of management plans for each park in the system.

In late 1995, the Commission adopted a revised land classification system (see Appendix A: Washington State Parks Land Classification System). Application of the revised system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park. Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

Following the adoption of the revised classification system, it became clear to agency staff that simply classifying park lands and delineating them on a map did little to Effect “on the ground” results, nor did it adequately address the goal of providing resource management direction for each park. As a result, State Parks developed a combined planning effort entitled the Classification and Management Planning Project or CAMP. This combined effort began in March 1996 (see Appendix B: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

The CAMP Project classifies park lands, and identifies resource management issues and general approaches for addressing them through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and an issue-based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify the specific issues facing the park, and suggest management approaches designed to resolve these issues, during a series of public planning workshops. The classification of lands, when combined with issue-identification and management approaches, provides an effective means of using staff and public concerns to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park.

## **SUMMARY**

The Dosewallips State Park Area provides a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving varied natural and cultural resources. The CAMP process for the area began in March 2005 with an assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the Area manager, and staff representatives from Southwest Region, the Parks Development Service Center Planning Program, and the Stewardship Service Center. The planning team compiled a list of major park issues and assembled existing park data. They also assembled a group of stakeholders to advise during the planning process. To obtain initial input, the planning team met with the advisory committee in July 2005 and held a public workshop in Brinnon in November 2005. This input was then used to develop options for land classifications, long-term boundaries, and to identify resource management issues facing the Dosewallips State Park Area. A second public workshop was held in March 2006, along with additional advisory committee meetings in February and March 2006, to gather input on the range of options. Following the advisory committee meetings and public workshops, the planning team prepared a preliminary staff recommended land classification and long-term boundary scheme, clarified resource issues and suggested management approaches to address them, drawing on all public input and correspondence. At its May 18, 2006 meeting in Port Townsend, the Commission approved the staff-recommended land classifications and long-term boundaries for the Dosewallips State Park Area.

## **PURPOSE**

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

This document is divided into five sections, with several appendices:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to this park.
- Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.
- Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary
- Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches toward resolving them.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

## SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE DOSEWALLIPS STATE PARK AREA

### DOSEWALLIPS STATE PARK

**Location:** Dosewallips State Park is located one mile south of Brinnon and 40 miles north of Shelton on Hood Canal, State Highway 101, in Jefferson County.

**Acreage:** 424.5 acres and 5,500 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal and 5,400 feet of freshwater frontage on both sides of the Dosewallips River.

**Acquired:** Dosewallips State Park was acquired in 4 parcels; the first in 1954 and the last in 1972, for a total of \$72,520.

**Historical Background:** The first people used the area as a winter village. Then as now, four species of wild salmon and steelhead use the Dosewallips River for spawning, as the river is very pristine. The flat meadows in this park were called Dose Meadows and made up several old homesteads before purchased for a recreation area. In the far southeast side, old railroad beds can be found - remnants from the logging days when logs were railed down the mountains to the water, where they were floated to the ships and mills. The park is a winter area for a herd of approximately 75 elk.

**Facilities:** 91 standard sites, 40 trailer sites, 2 primitive sites, 2 group camps, 40 picnic sites, parking for 60 vehicles, 3 comfort stations, 4 vault toilets, 2 residences, shop, public pay phone, registration booth, 2 picnic shelters, utility building, well, 10,000-gallon reservoir, 5 miles of trail, 5 footbridges, 4.4 miles of road, 2 equipment sheds, 3 tent platforms, wildlife viewing platform, and seal fence.

**Activities:** Picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing, oyster picking, clamming, crabbing, shrimping, wildlife watching, kayaking, and boating.

<b>Attendance:</b>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2000	15,387	12,400	357,068	384,855
	2001	15,769	16,156	330,920	362,845
	2002	15,815	19,947	342,938	378,700
	2003	15,998	19,494	209,394	244,886
	2004	17,007	21,459	348,755	387,221

**Interpretation:** The park has several interpretive panels, as well as an amphitheatre with nightly programs during the summer. Junior Ranger programs are presented every Sunday in the summer months.

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 4	12.00
	Ranger 2	12.00
	Ranger 1	12.00
	Park Aide (5)	15.60

### TRITON COVE STATE PARK

**Location:** Triton Cove State Park is located seven miles south of Dosewallips State Park and five miles north of Eldon on the Hood Canal on State Highway 101 in Jefferson County.

**Acreage:** 28.5 acres with 592.7 feet of shoreline on Triton Cove.

**Acquired:** Triton Cove State Park was acquired in 2 parcels, both in 1990, for a total of \$888,368.

**Historical Background:** A gas station and small store were located on the property in the 1930s. Following World War II, the property was purchased and developed as a private resort. It changed ownership but continued to be operated as a resort and launch until State Parks acquisition.

**Facilities:** 6 picnic sites, 32 parking spaces, boat launch, vault toilet, and loading dock.

**Activities:** Picnicking, boat launch, shore fishing, nature study, oyster picking, bird watching, skin diving, and shrimping.

<b>Attendance:</b>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Use</u>
	2000	86,912
	2001	111,354
	2002	62,541
	2003	60,529
	2004	42,212

**Interpretation:** Self-read natural history panels.

**Staffing:** Dosewallips Area Staff

### PLEASANT HARBOR STATE PARK

**Location:** Pleasant Harbor State Park is located 1.8 miles south of Dosewallips State Park, just off Highway 101.

**Acreage:** 1 acre, with 100 feet of saltwater frontage on Pleasant Harbor in Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** The property was purchased in 1955.

**Facilities:** 120 lineal feet of dock, small parking lot, and a vault toilet.

**Activities:** Most visitors use the park to take advantage of the sheltered moorage it provides on Hood Canal.

<b>Attendance:</b>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2000		998	3,321	4,319
	2001		580	616	1,196
	2002		494	2,398	2,892
	2003	52	620	1,814	2,486
	2004	131	477	1,831	2,439

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** Administered by Dosewallips State Park.

### TOANDOS PENINSULA

**Location:** State Parks manages shoreline at the southern tip of the Toandos Peninsula, approximately three miles northeast of Dosewallips State Park, on Hood Canal.

**Acreage:** 10,000 feet of shoreline on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** The Toandos tidelands were acquired from the state in 1967. Under RCW 79.94.390, the Toandos tidelands are withdrawn from sale or lease and reserved as public areas for recreational use and the taking of fish and shellfish for personal use.

**Facilities:** None

**Activities:** The park's rock beach is used primarily for shellfish harvest, particularly oysters.

**Attendance:** No data collected.

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** Administered by Dosewallips State Park.

### **RIGHT SMART COVE**

**Location:** Right Smart Cove is located approximately three miles north of Dosewallips State Park, on Hood Canal.

**Acreage:** 1 acre, with 200 feet of saltwater frontage on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** The property was acquired in two parcels between 1978 and 1988.

**Facilities:** None.

**Activities:** Nature study, bird watching, and kayaking.

**Attendance:** No data collected.

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** Administered by Dosewallips State Park.

### **H.J. CARROLL**

**Location:** This undeveloped property is on Pulali Point, approximately five miles north of Dosewallips. The landscape includes second growth forest, with high bank access to Hood Canal. State Parks does not appear to have legal upland access to the site, so it can only be reached legally by boat.

**Acreage:** 3 acres with 560 feet of shoreline on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** Mr. H.J. Carroll donated the property to State Parks in 1976 for use as a "mini-marine park."

**Facilities:** None

**Activities:** Kayaking, nature study.

**Attendance:** No data collected.

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** Administered by Dosewallips State Park.

Figure 1. Dosewallips State Park Area Vicinity Map



**Table 1. Summary of Dosewallips State Park Area Management Issues**

Dosewallips State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of native plant and animal communities.</li> <li>• Wildlife management</li> <li>• Shellfish</li> <li>• Protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species</li> <li>• Pollution prevention</li> <li>• Dosewallips River hydrology and management</li> <li>• Viewshed</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites</li> <li>• Tribal harvesting</li> <li>• Protection of original homestead</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreational Facilities development – Campground</li> <li>• Renovation of park administrative facilities and infrastructure</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – general</li> <li>• Trespass issues</li> <li>• Relationship between park and surrounding public lands</li> <li>• Trail use, development</li> <li>• Grounds maintenance</li> <li>• Expansion of interpretive programs and facilities</li> <li>• Enterprise and concessions</li> <li>• Park capacity and use</li> <li>• Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
Triton Cove State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of native plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Shellfish resources/management</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boat launch</li> <li>• Public use</li> <li>• Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
Pleasant Harbor State Park	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution prevention</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility/Public use/Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
Toandos Peninsula	
Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shellfish resources/management</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water trails potential</li> <li>• Accessibility/Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
Right Smart Cove	

Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of native plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Shellfish resources/management</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility/Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
H.J. Carroll	
General Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of native plant and animal communities</li> <li>• Shellfish resources/management</li> <li>• Geologic resources</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Long-term park boundary</li> </ul>
All Park Areas	
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunting</li> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Shellfish</li> <li>• Long-term park boundary</li> <li>• Control visitor impact on natural resources</li> <li>• Recreational facilities development – general</li> <li>• Expansion of interpretive programs and facilities</li> </ul>

## **SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS**

The CAMP for the Dosewallips Area began in March of 2005 with the selection of a core planning team comprised of the park manager, Southwest region staff, and Headquarters staff. The planning team also consulted with a number of other agency technical specialists. The process continued with initial gathering of planning information and identification of management issues among park staff.

Because the parks are in a relatively isolated area, there was concern about participation in public meetings. Therefore, the decision was made to obtain guidance both through public meetings and through an advisory committee consisting of stakeholders who had previously expressed an interest in the area's state parks. On July 28, 2005, an initial advisory committee meeting was held to explain the CAMP process and to solicit input on issues that should be addressed in CAMP. Committee membership included representatives from the Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Jefferson County, Jefferson Land Trust, Washington Trout, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Skokomish Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and local landowners. On November 16, 2005, a public workshop was held to explain the CAMP process and identify constituent issues. In addition, an e-mail was sent to 3,231 individuals who had made camping reservations at Dosewallips during the two preceding years. These campers were directed to the Dosewallips planning website for additional information on the CAMP process.

Using input from the advisory committee and the public, the planning team crafted a set of park objectives and two planning alternatives to help structure public input. On March 7, 2006, the staff planning team held a public workshop in Brinnon to present and receive specific input on the planning alternatives. Drawing on the public input, the team then put together a set of recommendations for the land classification and long-term boundaries for the park properties in the Dosewallips Area. The Commission approved these recommendations at its May 18, 2006 meeting.

In addition to land classifications and long-term boundaries, staff began the development of this document to capture the principle resource issues, and suggested management approaches to address them, identified during the public and staff input sessions. In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will solicit stakeholder comments on the progress made towards addressing the issues presented herein and to assist staff in the identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

### SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

During initial stages of planning, staff worked with stakeholders to craft a series of objectives to guide future management of the area. Management objectives are outlined in Table 2, below.

**Table 2: Dosewallips State Park Area Management Objectives**

<b>Natural Resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Protect and responsibly manage shellfish and other estuarine and intertidal resources.</li><li>▪ Provide and protect habitat for salmon species, including passage between Hood Canal and upstream habitat on the Dosewallips River.</li><li>▪ Maintain and enhance habitat for elk and other native species.</li></ul>
<b>Recreational Resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Provide an array of compatible, quality day-use and overnight recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the park's natural and cultural resources.</li><li>▪ Provide park visitor services through public/private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are clearly compatible with other park management objectives.</li></ul>

## **SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY**

### **Land Classification**

An important part of planning for the Dosewallips area involves the zoning or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications are aligned along a spectrum, ranging from low to high-intensity recreational uses and developments. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities to park visitors.

The agency's land classification system includes six classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural/Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. Detailed definitions of each land classification are available from the agency on request. Through critical analysis of natural and cultural resource inventories and evaluation of future recreational facilities needs, staff recommends that park lands be classified as shown in Figures 2 through 7.

### **Long-Term Boundary**

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new and often misunderstood aspect of park planning. In short, the purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. This process not only considers whether an adjoining property would make a suitable addition, but also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or might appropriately be considered surplus to park needs. Including a privately owned property in a long-term boundary does not necessarily mean the agency wants to purchase it. It simply means that it would be in the park's best interest if the property were managed/maintained in a condition that complements development and operation of the park. Any of the following possibilities could apply:

The agency might:

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

Figures 2 through 7 also delineate the parks' long-term boundaries, where darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership and lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership but desirable for long-term boundary inclusion. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

Figure 2: Dosewallips State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

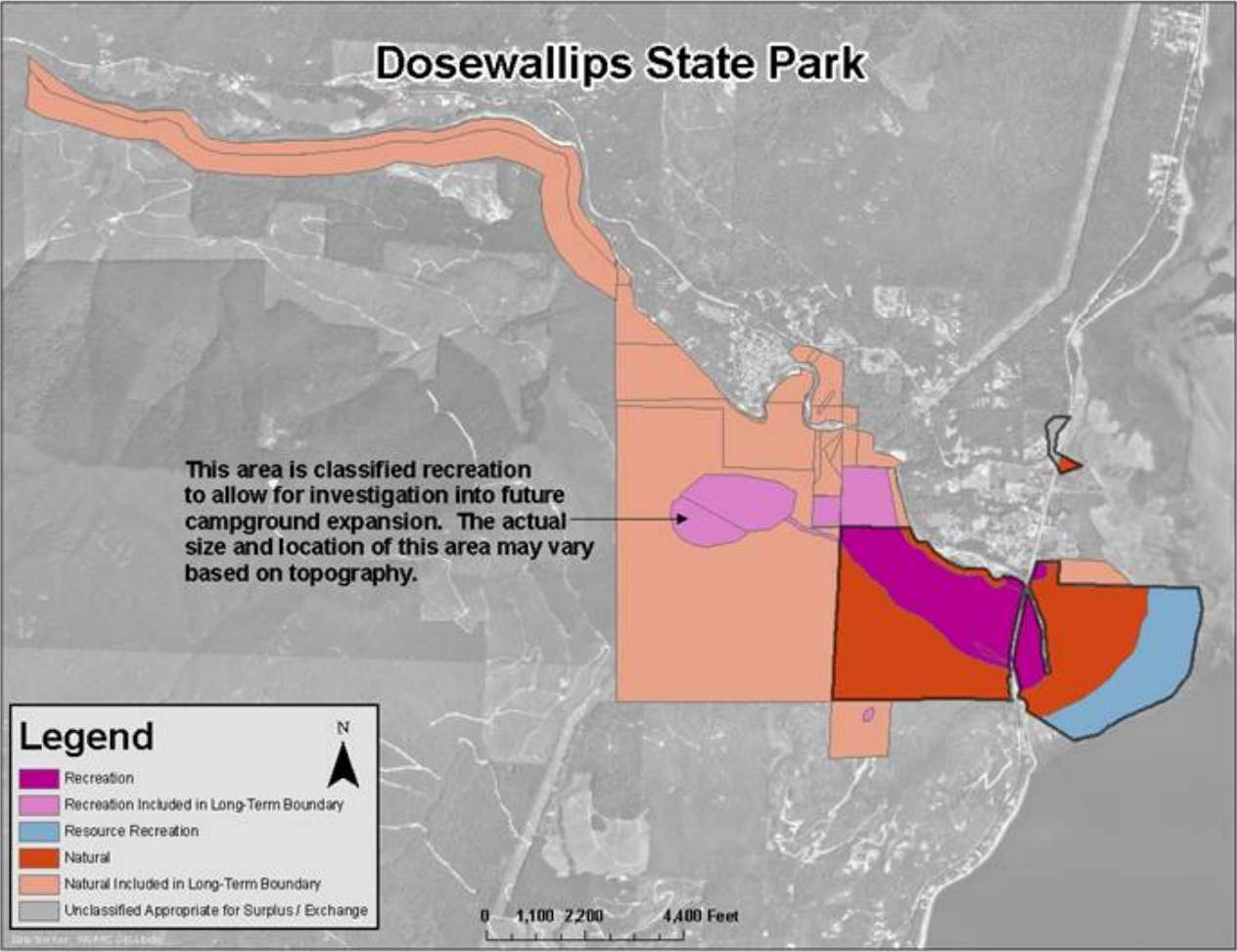


Figure 3: Triton Cove State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

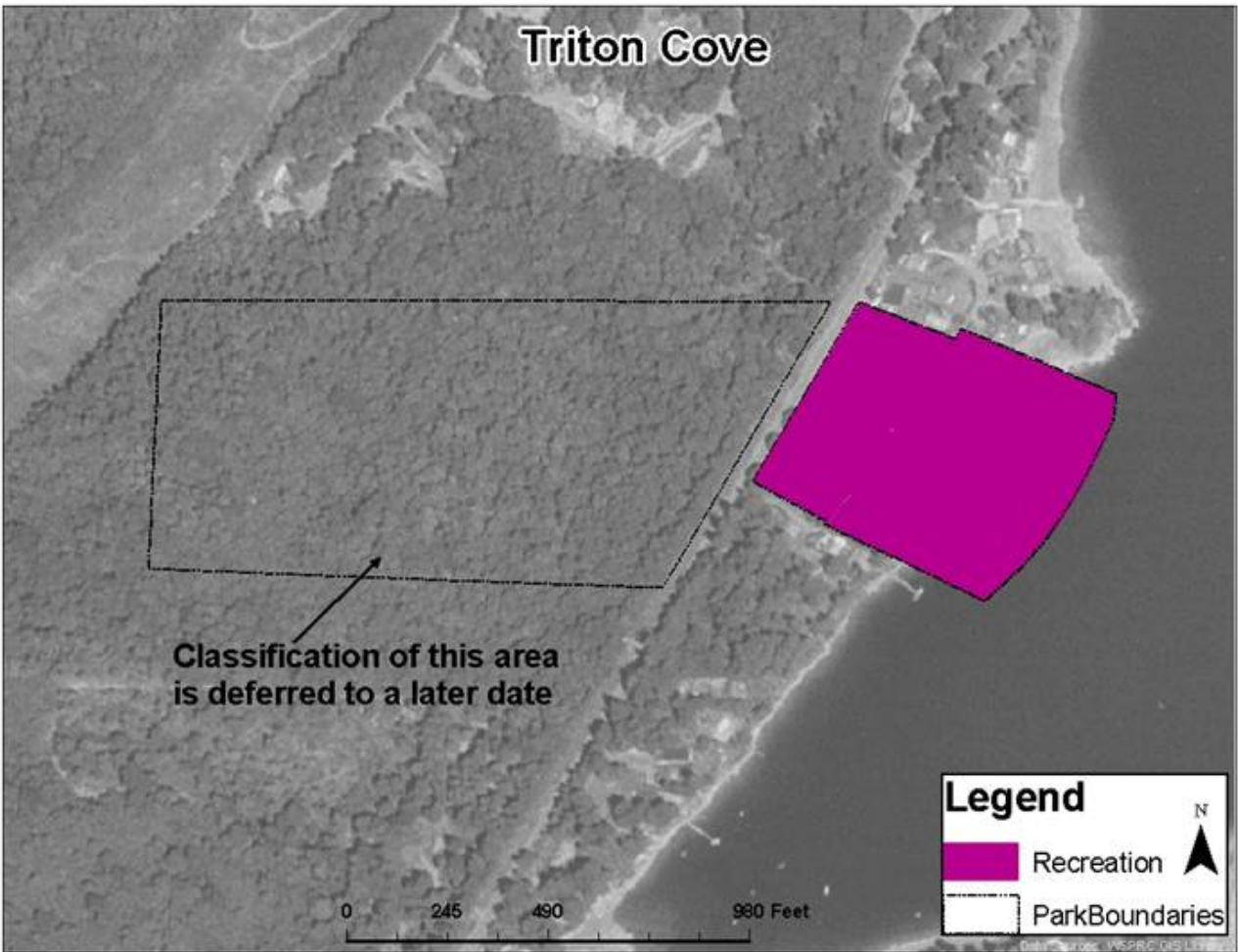


Figure 4: Pleasant Harbor State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

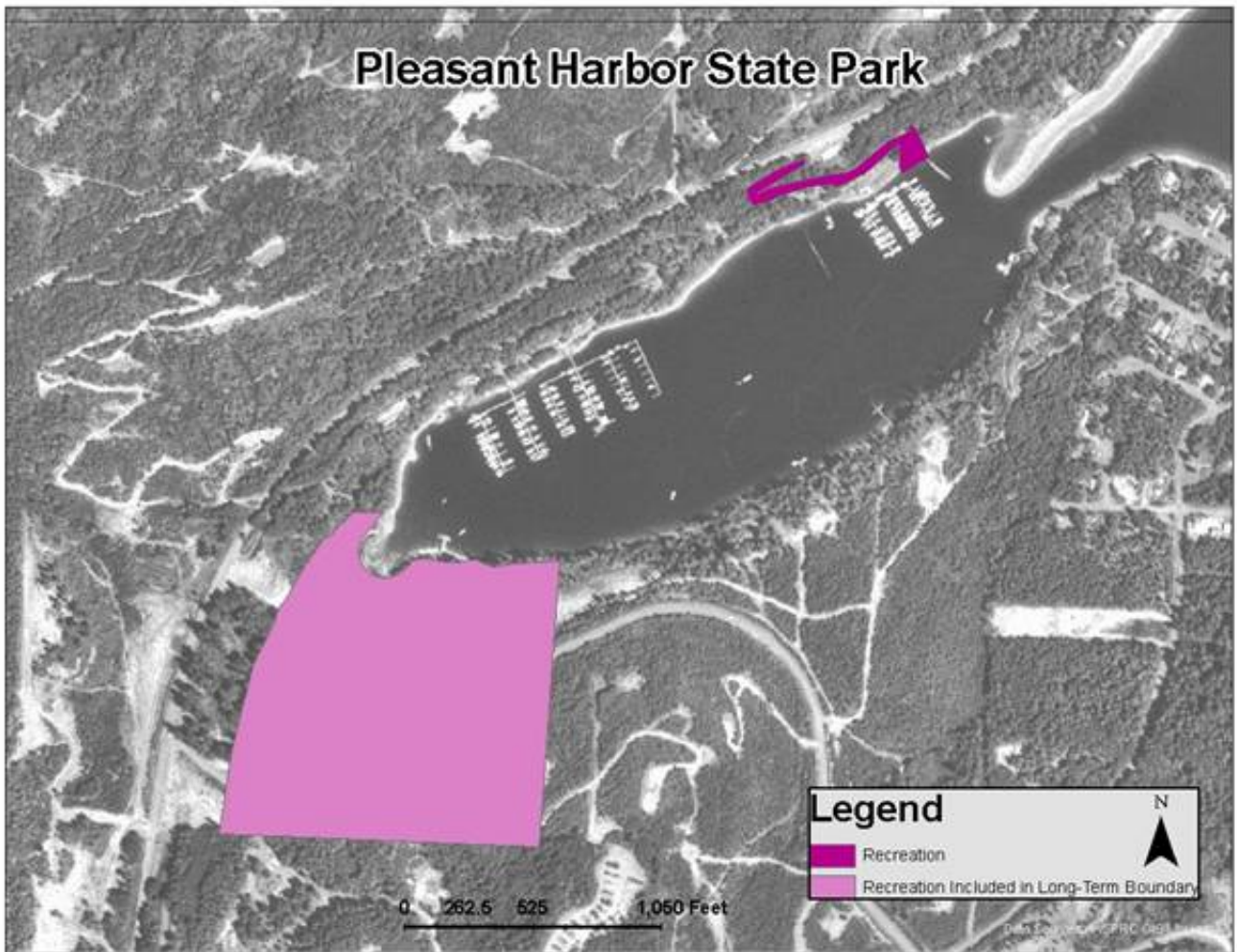


Figure 5: Toandos Peninsula Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



Figure 6: Right Smart Cove Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

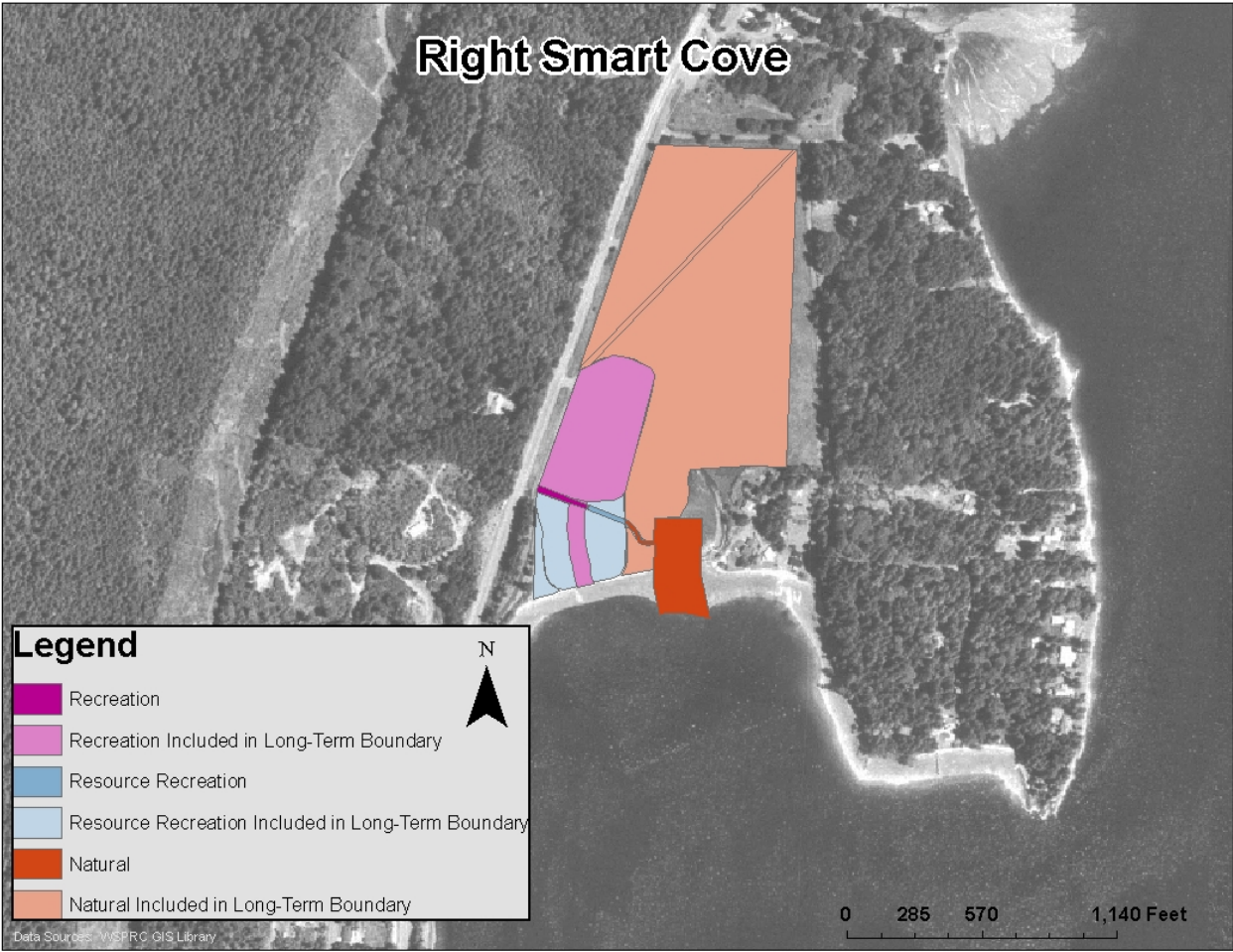
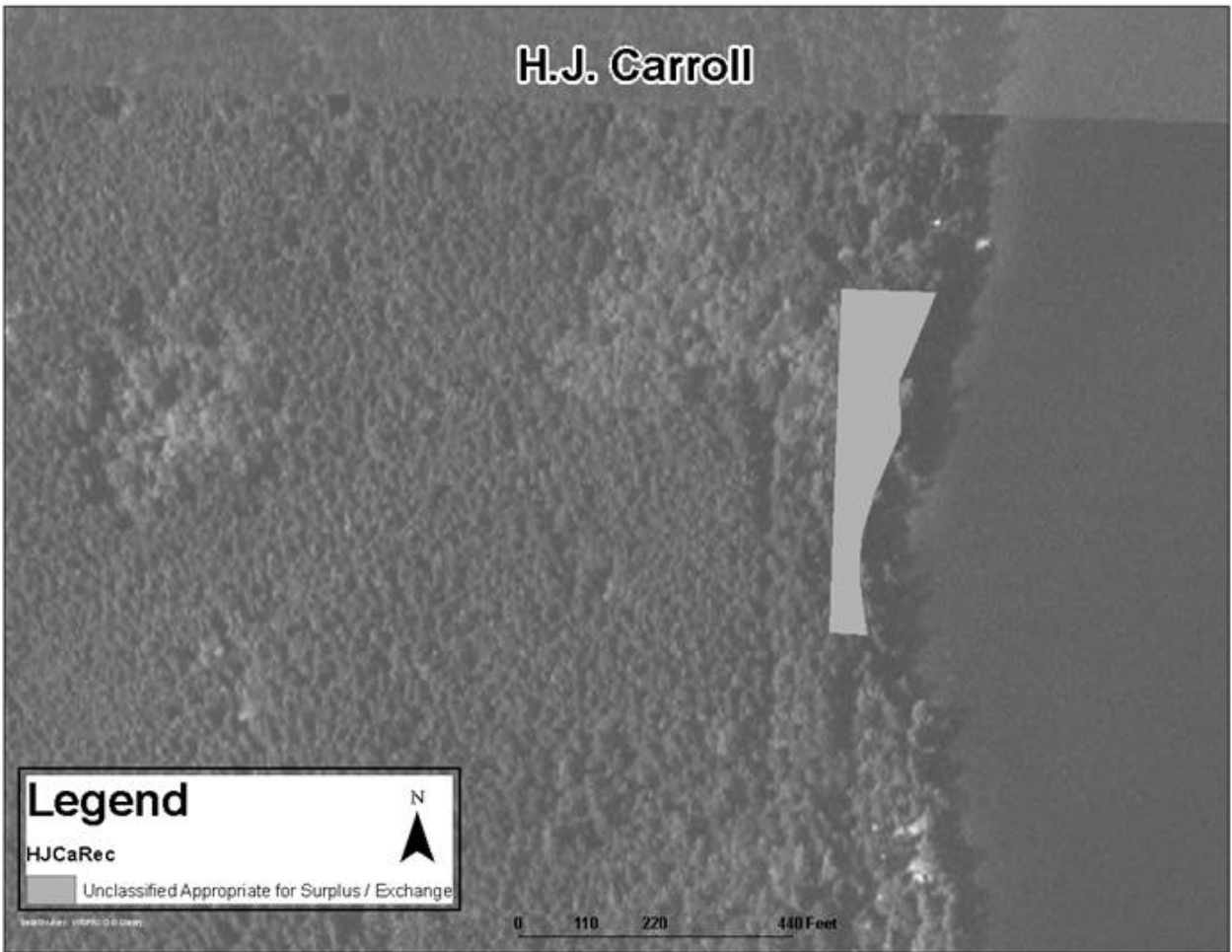


Figure 7: H.J. Carroll Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



## SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

This section of the document outlines the principle natural, cultural, and recreation/facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP process, and suggested management approaches to address them (see Tables below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve Park staff working with Regional Stewardship, Environmental, and Planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society), the Tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens. All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies<sup>1</sup> governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

*Readers should note that the issues presented below represent a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all the suggested management approaches in the short-term is not realistic. The issues should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.*

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<sup>1</sup> Specifically, for natural resources: Protecting Washington State Parks' Natural Resources - A Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item F-11, December 2004); and for cultural resources: Cultural Resources Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item E-1, October 1998 + three amendments).

## Dosewallips - Natural Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities.	<p>Emphasize management of the park for natural resource conservation functions with approximately the same intensity of park development that currently exists. Specific measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify the majority of undeveloped lands as a Natural Area.</li> <li>▪ Remove non-native plant species from undeveloped areas and rehabilitate natural plant communities</li> <li>▪ Restore native vegetation in flood plain areas.</li> <li>▪ Provide salmon interpretive opportunity directed specifically towards decreasing human impacts on redds.</li> <li>▪ Manage property within Natural Area boundaries toward the restoration of the native plant and animal communities.</li> </ul>
Wildlife management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify key habitat areas (salt marsh, flood plain, mature forest) as Natural Area to maximize protection of wildlife habitat.</li> <li>▪ Continue to consult with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) on ways to optimize habitat for certain species, such as elk.</li> <li>▪ Work with WDFW to address any wildlife nuisance issues that may arise (e.g. seals and water quality).</li> </ul>
Shellfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations.</li> <li>▪ Continue to work with the Washington Department of Health on fecal coliform contamination issues.</li> </ul>
Protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work with the Natural Heritage Program, WDFW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, or other appropriate agency to protect and monitor any threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.</li> <li>▪ Continue working with Washington Trout, Tribes, and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council on salmon habitat restoration projects within the park.</li> </ul>
Pollution prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When possible, use biodiesel to run equipment.</li> <li>▪ Aggressively maintain equipment to prevent leaks and spills.</li> <li>▪ Work with the Department of Ecology to develop an oil spill response plan for area.</li> <li>▪ Where appropriate, convert areas from lawn to natural vegetation depending on stewardship needs</li> </ul>
Dosewallips River hydrology and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider removing rip rap and revetments currently located on the south side of the lower reaches of the Dosewallips River to allow the river to move.</li> <li>▪ If armoring is removed, remove/relocate affected campsites.</li> <li>▪ Work with the public and the Washington State Department of Transportation to stop/limit removal of woody debris from river.</li> <li>▪ Minimize development in areas that may be prone to flooding.</li> </ul>
Viewshed	Whenever possible, maintain vegetated buffers along park boundaries to maintain viewsheds from all directions.

<b>Dosewallips - Cultural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites	<p>Conduct archaeological surveys prior to any development activities. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park.</p> <p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>
Tribal harvesting	Continue to consult with Tribes on harvest issues. In particular, discuss the impact of any park property acquisition on usual and accustomed harvest areas for elk.
Protection of original homestead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Search for archived material on site history.</li> <li>▪ Talk to local citizens who might have personal knowledge of the homestead's history.</li> <li>▪ Work with State Parks Stewardship Service Center to develop a plan for protecting the site.</li> </ul>

<b>Dosewallips - Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development – Campground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider removing/relocating campsites from the river right bank below the Highway 101 bridge.</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of sites capable of accommodating large RV's.</li> <li>▪ Design hike-in campsites in the undeveloped portion of the park.</li> </ul>
Renovation of park administrative facilities and infrastructure.	<p>Re-design park sewage system as part of the effort to clean up Hood Canal. Project considerations should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquiring upland parcel upstream of existing park and using it to relocate drain field away from flood plain/tidelands.</li> <li>▪ Planning for future restroom and trailer dump needs.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development – general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphasize resource protection and some recreational development.</li> </ul> <p>Classify portions of the existing park west of Highway 101 as Recreation Area. Explore opportunities to provide additional recreational opportunities.</p>
Trespass issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In areas where trespass is an issue, develop a plan to survey and sign boundaries. Provide adjacent landowners with park contact information, so they know who to call for assistance with trespass issues.</li> <li>▪ Post information in Bloomfield property parking lot that delineates the extent of State Parks tideland ownership and urges the public to respect private property.</li> </ul>
Relationship between park and surrounding public lands	Continue to meet with U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service to coordinate regional recreational opportunities.
Trail use, development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquire a corridor along the south bank of the Dosewallips River from the existing state park boundary to the Olympic National Forest boundary. Classify the land as Natural Area to provide resource protection, while allowing for the future development of a low-impact, pedestrian-only trail.</li> <li>▪ If more upland property comes into state parks ownership, emphasize pedestrian only trails.</li> </ul>

## Dosewallips – Recreational Resource/Facility Issues

Issue	Management Approach
Grounds maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where appropriate, remove turf areas and re-plant with low-maintenance, native species.</li> <li>▪ Regularly inspect and maintain roads and culverts to minimize erosion.</li> <li>▪ Aerate turf annually.</li> </ul>
Expansion of interpretive programs and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park interpretive master plan. Specifically, the plan should address the opportunities for interpreting shellfish resources, natural processes and salmon, Native American history, and local logging history.</li> <li>▪ As part of the park interpretive master plan, design and construct a modest interpretive network for the park utilizing at most interpretive kiosks, signs, and non-facilities oriented programming (brochures, etc.).</li> <li>▪ Partner with other organizations to explore designing and building an interpretive/visitor center on the Bloomfield property. The center would focus on shellfish and salmon resources in the Hood Canal area.</li> <li>▪ Meet with local Tribes to discuss the possibility of including a Native American history component to local interpretive efforts.</li> <li>▪ Actively solicit partnerships with regional school districts to provide environmental education opportunities.</li> </ul>
Enterprise and concessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Direct visitors to local businesses for their needs.</li> <li>▪ Investigate providing concession services in the campground or day-use areas.</li> </ul>
Park capacity and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Focus any new development on low impact, passive recreation.</li> <li>▪ Explore opportunities to encourage day-use visitation outside of shellfish harvest seasons.</li> <li>▪ Acquire new property and classify existing property to allow for new facilities development that could accommodate growing visitation.</li> </ul>
Long-term park boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquire corridor along south side of the Dosewallips River to the Olympic National Forest Boundary to protect riparian habitat for salmonids. Corridor would also provide trail opportunity from Hood Canal to federal lands.</li> <li>▪ Acquire forest lands along southern and western boundary of the park to serve as a buffer from surrounding development and timber harvest, and provide future opportunities for campsite expansion/relocation and trail connections.</li> <li>▪ Sell/exchange a small park holding near the gravel pit in Brinnon. The property has little habitat value and could support development of Brinnon's rural village center.</li> <li>▪ Acquire property immediately upstream from park for potential recreational development and re-location of park drain field.</li> <li>▪ Acquire parcel on southern boundary from landowner who is interested in leaving his property to State Parks.</li> </ul>

<b>Triton Cove – Natural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities.	Develop a vegetation and storm water management plan for the park that would restore native vegetation and reduce run-off into Hood Canal.
Shellfish resources/management	Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons and to enforce harvest regulations.
<b>Triton Cove – Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Boat launch	Retain the boat launch and classify the existing developed footprint of the park as a Recreation Area.
Public use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plant native shrubs to provide a screen between park and neighboring property.</li> <li>▪ Provide a changing area for divers.</li> <li>▪ Meet with diving groups to discuss best ways to minimize conflicts between divers and boaters.</li> </ul>
Long-term park boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retain the property on the east (Hood Canal) side of Highway 101 and classify as recreation.</li> <li>▪ Conduct further research on the property on the upland side of Highway 101 prior to developing a land classification/long-term boundary. Specific considerations should include recreational potential (i.e., day-use, trails, etc.), connectivity with adjacent public lands, and potential use as a drain field.</li> </ul>

<b>Pleasant Harbor – Natural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Pollution prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work with the Department of Ecology to develop an oil spill response plan for the area.</li> <li>▪ Investigate the need/feasibility of installing a marine pump-out station.</li> </ul>
<b>Pleasant Harbor – Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Accessibility/Public use/Long-term park boundary	Acquire/cooperatively manage WDFW property at the head of the harbor to allow for increased recreational access (e.g., boat launch, water trails campsites).

<b>Toandos Peninsula – Natural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Shellfish resources/management	Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons and to enforce harvest regulations.
<b>Toandos Peninsula – Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Water trails potential	Investigate property acquisitions that could potentially provide area for water trails campsite.
Accessibility/long-term	Investigate the potential for future land acquisitions that could provide upland

park boundary	access to tidelands and other recreational opportunities.
<b>Right Smart Cove – Natural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify existing park property as a Natural Area</li> <li>▪ Acquire most property surrounding cove for native habitat restoration.</li> </ul>
Shellfish resources/management	Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons and to enforce harvest regulations.
<b>Right Smart Cove – Cultural Resource Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites	<p>Conduct archaeological surveys prior to any development activities. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park.</p> <p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>
<b>Right Smart Cove – Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Accessibility/Long-term park boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquire property adjacent to cove to protect salt marsh and other habitat and improve upland access.</li> <li>▪ Classify property adjacent to Highway 101 as Recreation/Resource Recreation to allow for a variety of recreational uses (e.g. interpretive center, boat launch, water trails campsite, picnic area).</li> </ul>

<b>H.J. Carroll – General Issues</b>	
Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities.	<p>In November 2005, the Commission determined that this property is not consistent with the Commission’s Centennial 2013 Vision (see <a href="http://www.parks.wa.gov/Centennial2013">www.parks.wa.gov/Centennial2013</a> for more information) and directed staff to transfer the property to another entity with habitat management as a primary mission. Staff is actively seeking alternate public ownership.</p>
Shellfish resources/management	
Geologic resources	
Accessibility	
Long-term park boundary	

<b>All Park Areas – General</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with WDFW on enforcement of all hunting laws.</li> <li>▪ Obtain legal clarification on Tribal hunting rights within state park boundaries.</li> <li>▪ Consult with Tribes on the impact that proposed property acquisition may have on Tribal hunting.</li> </ul>
Water quality	See details above for individual properties.
Shellfish	Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations.
Long-term park boundary	See details above for individual properties.
Control of visitor impacts on natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify large areas of park land as Natural Area or Resource Recreation Area to restrict development and minimize visitor impact on large tracts of land.</li> <li>▪ Identify species most sensitive to human presence and focus protective management on these species.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development - general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For new development or major renovation projects, explore opportunities to use “green” technologies (e.g. permeable pavement, innovative storm water management systems).</li> <li>▪ Explore how park areas can fit into regional mass transportation network.</li> <li>▪ Work with local community to find ways to encourage and support tourism in the Brinnon area.</li> </ul>
Expansion of interpretive programs and facilities.	See details above for Dosewallips.

## **SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS**

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under which all park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for the Dosewallips State Park Area is included in Appendix E: List of plans for the Dosewallips State Park Area. The Glossary in Appendix F provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document. Finally, the following section addresses the issues confronting the resources in the Dosewallips State Park Area, and select approaches for addressing them.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

### Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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

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

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Resource Recreation Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Natural Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Heritage Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Natural Forest Areas**

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines  
Natural Area Preserves**

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

### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

**Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities**

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

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

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

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

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

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

## APPENDIX B: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

The seven basic principles used in the CAMP Project to ensure the long-term value of the end product to both the agency and the public stakeholders:

- 1) **Park management plans use a statewide format:** For efficiency and consistency among park management plans, State Parks has standardized management plans to include information that is applicable throughout the agency and a standard format for presenting park-specific information.
- 2) **Members of the public participate in development of park management plans.** Directly involving park stakeholders in producing and revising plans fosters better understanding of how their particular interests fit into the larger resource management context, while also giving them a stake in the plan's success. Public constituencies should be encouraged to participate in management planning both during the initial CAMP planning process and thereafter during annual open house meetings at the park.
- 3) **Park managers and park staff play an integral role in producing and revising park management plans.** Participation by park staff in planning is an essential part of ensuring that staff responsible for implementing this plan has a vested interest in making it succeed.
- 4) **Park management plans are the primary documents for communicating park resource management information.** Plans should be written to communicate clearly and concisely stewardship-related issues -- and the steps the agency should take to resolve them -- to the rest of the agency and to the public.
- 5) **Key administrative functions are incorporated into the park management planning process.** To ensure that park management plans are kept up to date, a process for proposing and justifying park capital and operating program requests has been incorporated into the management planning process.
- 6) **The Director approves park management plans.** Park management planning is an on-going process and plans should never be considered finished. Plans should however be considered "mature", ready to be published, and acted upon when they have been reviewed by the agency and approved by the Director or his/her designee.
- 7) **The review and approval process for future plan revisions will remain flexible.** After initial park management plans have been approved subsequent environmental, social, and political changes will necessitate that plans be revised. To ensure that revisions don't become mired in lengthy full agency review, a variable level approval process should be used. Staff at each level of the agency – park, region, division, and directorate -- must make a critical judgement as to whether a proposed plan revision requires review and approval at the next higher level.

**APPENDIX C: LISTING OF DOSEWALLIPS STATE PARK AREA RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION**



**Under Construction! Listing of resource inventories and other descriptive documents will be expanded as information is gathered.**

Title	Author	Date	Location
Rare Plant and Vegetation Survey of Dosewallips State Park	H.M. Smith, P.H. Morrison, D. Visalli	2005	Park Office Region Office

## APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR DOSEWALLIPS STATE PARK AREA



**Under Construction! List of all known plans for the Dosewallips State Park Area to be inserted here.**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Location</b>
Dosewallips State Park Elk Management Plan	2004	Park Manager	Park and Region Offices
Dosewallips State Park Interpretive Plan	2003	Region Manager	Park and Region Offices
Dosewallips State Park Law Enforcement Plan	2006	Region Manager	Park and Region Offices
Security of Park Funds/Assets	2006	Region Human and Financial Resources Manager	Park and Region Offices
Dosewallips State Park Stewardship Plan	2004	Region Resource Stewardship Manager	Park and Region Offices
Dosewallips State Park Fire Plan	2006	Park Manager	Park Office
Dosewallips State Park Emergency Plan	2006	Region Programs and Services Manager	Park and Region Offices
Interagency Cooperative Agreement between Jefferson County and Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	2005	Region Manager	Park and Region Offices