

South Sound CAMP Project



Stage 3 – Preliminary Recommendations

October 22, 2010



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP
Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

Preface

This document, along with supporting maps, presents preliminary recommendations for approaches to management of parks within the Kopachuck and Jarrell Cove State Park Management Areas as part of State Parks' Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) Project. During the first stage of planning, public and staff participants identified a host of issues facing these parks, and the second stage explored several alternative approaches.

Now, for the third stage, the agency planning team has developed preliminary recommendations that respond to identified issues. This work is posted on the project webpage: www.parks.wa.gov/plans/Kopachuck-JarrellCove.

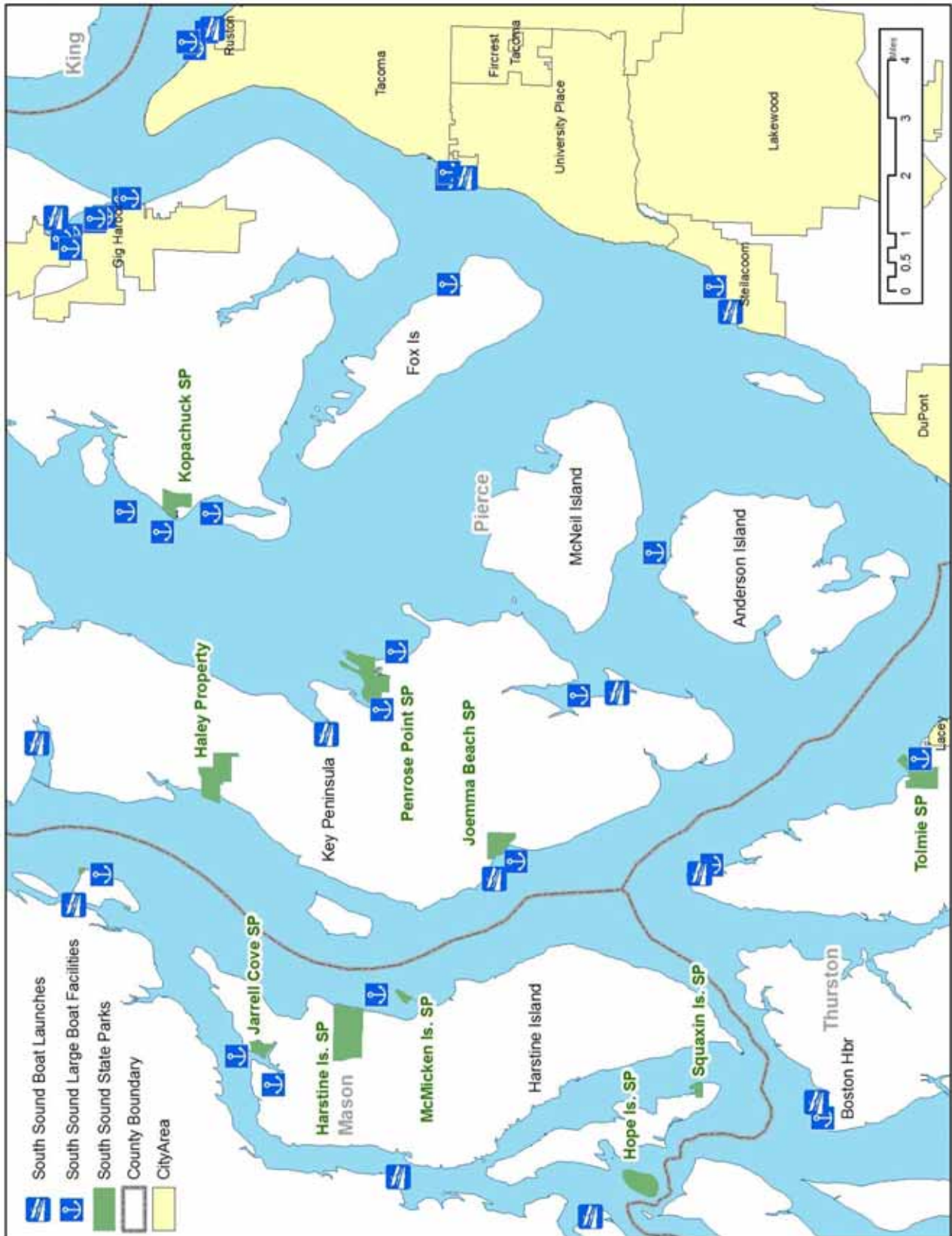
The team will also present alternative approaches for public input at three planning workshops scheduled for October 26, 2010, from 6:30 to 8 PM, at Kopachuck Middle School, October 27, 2010, from 6:30 to 8 PM at Harstine Island Community Hall, and October 28, 2010, from 5:30 to 7 PM, at Olympia Timberland Library. Written follow-up comments are encouraged and should be sent to Nikki Fields, Parks Planner at Kopachuck.JarrellCove.Planning@Parks.Wa.Gov or mailed to: Washington State Parks, Planning and Research Program, PO Box 42650 Olympia, WA 98504-2650.

Your input will help us refine the recommendations before they are taken to the Parks and Recreation Commission for consideration in January 2011. It is difficult to communicate entirely in writing and misunderstandings happen. If you have a question or concern, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Contents

Introduction.....	4
Planning Process	4
Planning Products	5
Land Classification	5
Long-Term Park Boundary	6
Park Management Plan	7
Facilities Concept Plan	7
Preliminary Recommendations	8
Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries.....	9
Kopachuck State Park	9
Penrose Point State Park	11
Joemma Beach State Park	13
Haley Property.....	15
Jarrell Cove State Park	19
Harstine Island State Park, McMicken Island State Park, & Scott Property	21
Hope Island State Park.....	23
Stretch Point State Park	26
Eagle Island State Park	28
Marine Parks/Boating System	30
Issues and Preliminary Recommendations	31
Appendix A	68

Figure 1: South Sound State Parks and Properties



Introduction

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse system of over 100 parks located throughout the state. Dramatic growth in population and the popularity of outdoor recreation has increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities while continuing to preserve the unique natural and cultural resources under its management.

In October of 2003, the Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan to focus the agency, state leadership, and the public on improving Washington's state park system as it turns 100 years old and prepares for another century of service.

The first priority of the Centennial 2013 Plan is to fix up the state park system you enjoy today, while looking to the future and determining what the system should become. To help achieve this, the agency set an ambitious goal to prepare land-use plans for each of its parks.

State Parks prepares land use plans through an agency-wide planning system called Classification and Management Planning or CAMP. CAMP is a multi-staged, public participation-based planning process for individual parks that culminates with adoption of park land classifications, a long-term park boundary, and a park management plan.

For each planning project, the agency assembles a planning team. The team includes planners, resource stewards, and park staff. As necessary, the planning team also calls upon the expertise of resource and facility specialists – both from within and outside the agency.

The State Parks' Planning webpage includes information on active planning projects throughout the state at: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans>.

Planning Process

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

Stage One – Identify issues and concerns

The purpose of this stage is to understand what is important to the park community and identifies issues to address through the planning process.

Stage Two – Exploring alternative approaches

At this stage, the planning team suggests potential alternative approaches to address the various issues and concerns raised by people in stage one. No preferred alternative is established; rather this is an opportunity to examine and understand the range of possibilities.

Stage Three – Preparing preliminary recommendations

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two are combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The preliminary plan includes recommendations for use and

development of park lands, changes to property boundaries, and ways to address issues raised during the process.

Stage Four – Preparing final recommendations

At stage four, final adjustments are made to recommendations and submitted to the seven-member Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. The public is encouraged to attend the Commission meeting and provide testimony or to provide written comment.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The planning process incorporates requirements of SEPA for communicating to the public potential environmental effects of agency actions. During Stage 2, a document describing the environmental implications of each alternative is prepared. This document will be posted on the project webpage.

In Stage 3, information gathered during the planning process will be included in a SEPA checklist describing the environmental effects of enacting the plan. The agency will then make a formal determination of the significance of any environmental impacts and whether additional environmental analysis and documentation is necessary.

Planning Products

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

Land Classification

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

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

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

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

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

Long-Term Park Boundary

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

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives Commission direction to staff to work with nearby landowners on potential land transactions. Transactions may range from simple agreements, to recreation and conservation easements, and sometimes even to agency purchase of property. If a landowner is not interested in participating, State Parks is unlikely to pursue the matter further. However, since land frequently changes hands, the agency uses delineation of a long-term boundary to set its long-term property planning goals.

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

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

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

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

Park Management Plan

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

Facilities Concept Plan

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

Preliminary Recommendations

The purpose of this section is to present the planning team's preliminary recommendations, which are based on comments received in the previous planning stages. As with earlier stages, your comments are welcome.

Please note that the sum total of all the preliminary recommendations represents a significant workload to staff, and may also create high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. At this time, completing, or in some cases even beginning to implement, recommendations is not feasible with existing resources. Therefore, the following preliminary recommendations should be understood as a "potential to do list". Further comment and review of subsequent final recommendation items and/or actions will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries

Kopachuck State Park

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

Figure 2



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Kopachuck State Park
Preliminary Recommendation

Penrose Point State Park

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

Figure 3



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



Joemma Beach State Park

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

Figure 4



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



Haley Property

At the Haley Property, additional evaluation still needs to be completed to get to a recommendation. The current Parks ownership does not have a feasible way to connect the property's uplands to its shoreline because of steep topography. There is a road that makes this connection, but part of the road is on private property, and despite numerous inquiries, State Parks has been unable to purchase the road or a public easement on it for many years. There remain two viable options for the park's future:

1. Classify the uplands for surplus, and transfer or sell them to another entity. The uplands could be sold to a private entity, or they could be transferred to another public agency, like Key Pen Parks, to manage as a local park. State Parks would retain the shoreline portion of the park, and manage it for water access only.
2. Continue to work toward acquiring the necessary land or easements to make shoreline access from the uplands feasible. If this access were acquired, the park could serve as one of the few places left to visit a nearly undisturbed Puget Sound Shoreline, both from the land and from the water. The uplands might be used for outdoor education and traditional park activities like trails and picnicking, and the shoreline area would remain undeveloped except for a water trail campsite and mooring buoys.

State Parks is currently working on criteria to judge whether the second option is feasible, and whether it would result in a park that is of regional or statewide significance, one that plays a key role in the State Parks system. Criteria to consider could include:

- Would the park provide access to a unique or rare resource?
- Would it provide that access to underserved urban populations?
- Would it tell an interpretive story that cannot be adequately told elsewhere?
- Would the park play a key role in the marine park system in the south Puget Sound?
- Would it provide recreational opportunities that cannot be easily found elsewhere?

In order to answer these questions, State Parks would like public input on the two options, and on the criteria the agency should use to choose between them.

Figure 5 shows schematically the first option for preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for the Haley Property, and Figure 6 shows the second option

In addition to the items above, this process will result in an official name for the Haley Property. The following names are being considered. Public input on park naming is encouraged.

- Haley State Park
- Olympic View State Park
- Mountain View State Park

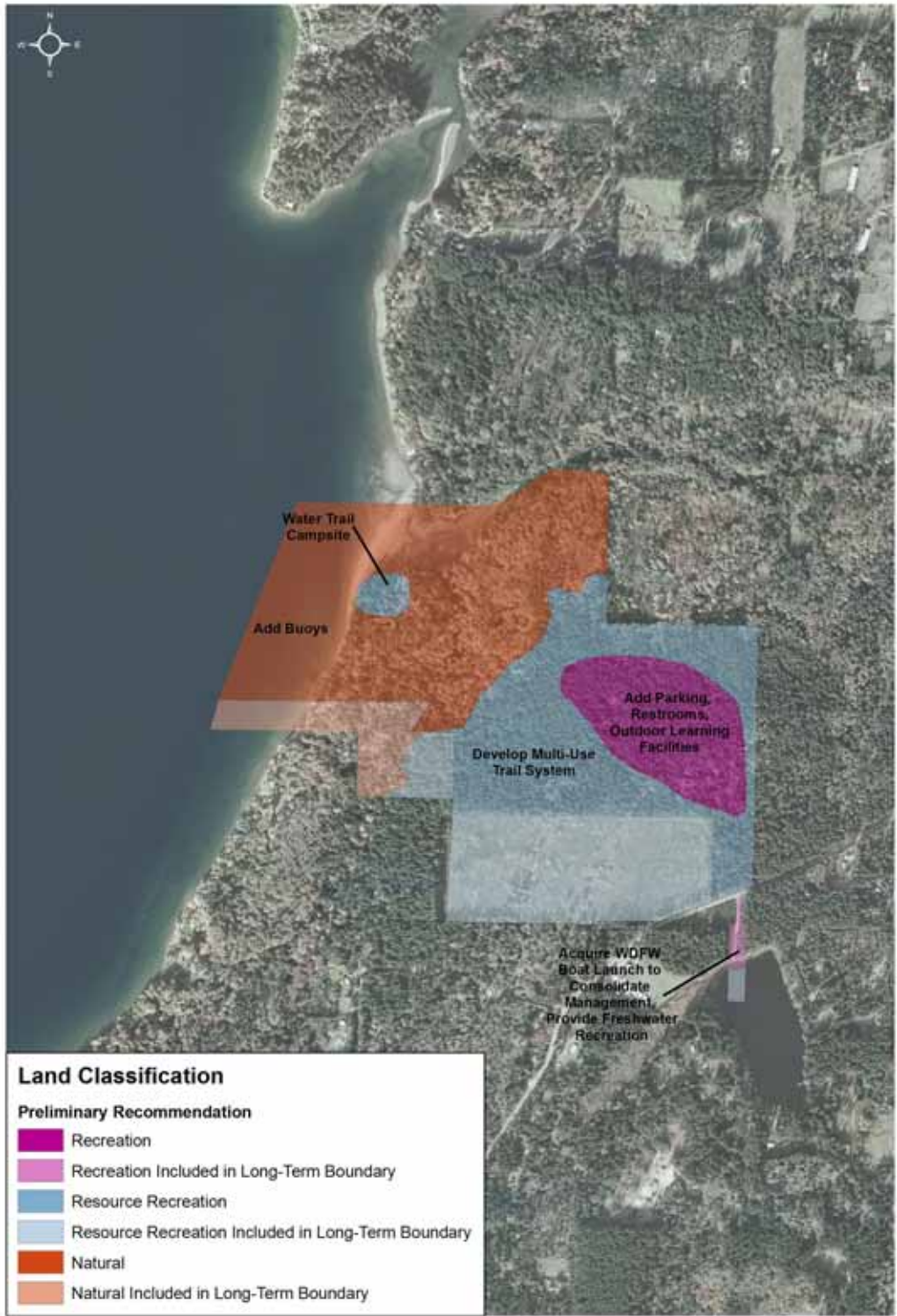
- Dutcher Cove State Park
- Case Inlet State Park
- Reynolds Bay State Park
- Herron State Park

Figure 5

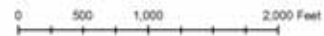


Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Haley Property
Preliminary Recommendation #1

Figure 6



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Haley Property
Preliminary Recommendation



Jarrell Cove State Park

Figure 7 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Jarrell Cove State Park.

Figure 7



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

0 500 1,000 Feet

Harstine Island State Park, McMicken Island State Park, & Scott Property

Figure 8 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Harstine Island State Park, McMicken Island State Park, and the Scott Property. A Facilities Concept was not prepared for these parks because it is recommended that they undergo a more substantial master planning process.

In addition to the items above, this process will result in official names for Harstine Island and the Scott Property. The following names are being considered. Public input on park naming is encouraged.

Harstine Island:

- 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

Figure 8



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

0 500 1,000 Feet

Hope Island State Park

Figure 10 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Hope Island State Park. Hope Island, unlike the other parks in the area, already has a completed Classification and Management Plan. Its existing land classifications are shown in Figure 9. A revision is necessary because the caretaker's house is not allowed in a Resource Recreation Area, so a change in classification is needed for this existing facility. The Preliminary Recommendation includes a Heritage Area that encompasses the caretaker's house and the historic orchard, and a small Recreation Area near the beach to allow for a future picnic shelter. There is also a slight alteration to the Natural Area boundary near the campground to allow for management of the historic vineyard.

Figure 9



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Hope Island State Park
Existing Land Classifications

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 10



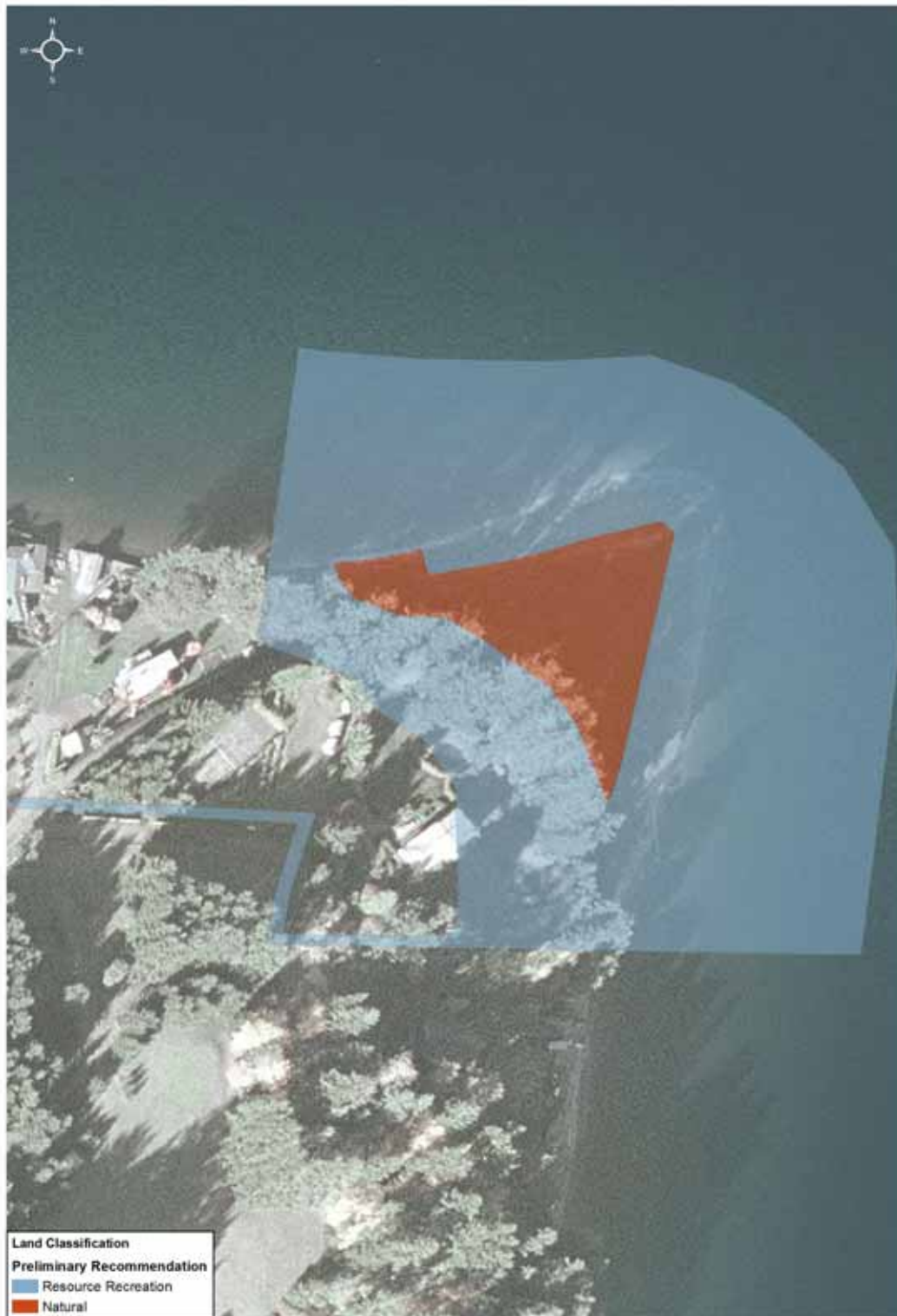
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Hope Island State Park
Preliminary Recommendation

0 200 400 800 Feet

Stretch Point State Park

Figure 11 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Stretch Point State Park.

Figure 11



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

0 100 200 Feet

Eagle Island State Park

Figure 12 shows schematically the preliminary land classification, long-term boundary, and Facilities Concept under consideration for Eagle Island State Park. Most of Eagle Island has been leased by State Parks from the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) since 1962. The northern portion of the island was retained by BLM for a lighthouse. In recent years, the park's lease has expired, and BLM has removed the lighthouse structure. The preliminary recommendation is that State Parks seek to acquire the whole island from BLM, rather than continuing with periodic leases on a portion of the island.

Figure 12



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



Marine Parks/Boating System

In addition to our existing parks, the planning process seeks to set the groundwork for developing a comprehensive, unified boating system in the south Puget Sound. This should involve three primary focuses:

1. Identify and work with partners providing boating experiences in the area. In addition to State Parks, this could include other State agencies like DNR and WDFW, Tribes, local parks agencies, non-profit groups like the Washington Water Trails Association, and privately-owned boating providers like marinas and yacht clubs. This group should work together to identify existing boating resources and link them together into a comprehensive system.
2. With the partner groups, identify the remaining needs and deficiencies in the system, and who should provide them. For example, State Parks has conducted a survey of our boaters, who have said that there is a need for more pump-out facilities. Another example is the goal of having a water trail campsite every 5 to 8 miles as part of the Cascadia Marine Trail system. The team should work together to identify where pump-outs are lacking, and where water trail campsites are too far apart, and they should also identify who could conceivably fill those gaps.
3. Provide trip planning materials digitally and on-site. This would include not only boating facilities, but nearby upland facilities and activities that might be of interest to boaters. In parks, there should also be interpretive media available so that boaters would have the opportunity to develop a more in-depth understanding of the places they visit.

Issues and Preliminary Recommendations

Kopachuck State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
Protect natural state of parks-not highly - "rustic"-designed improvements	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. • Educate and enforce the extra vehicle policy to reduce plant damage in the campground.
Don't we need to preserve areas for natural flora and fauna?		
Preserve old growth forest		
Maintain all natural resources		
Protect natural flora and fauna, such as trillium, get the ivy out		
Cultivate areas where native harvestable foods can thrive and are protected	Food harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Continue working with WDFW on shellfish management, including oyster enhancement. • As part of the Forest Health Plan, enhance native harvestable plant and fungi communities. • Develop interpretive programs on responsible food harvest and preparation in the park.
Fly fishing/shell fishing		
Protect shoreline	Shoreline protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use natural soft armoring techniques to protect the shoreline Recreation area. Encourage natural beach processes on the rest of the shoreline.
Shoreline access exclusive to Kopachuck; only access in local area Habitat connectivity		
Like to see outdoor science education	Interpretation and environmental education	Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local and nearby urban school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking and
Shoreline education for local schools		
Docent group		

		<p>orienteeing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Works with Harbor Wildwatch and other organizations to develop interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develop interpretive programs and media to inspire urban and suburban neighbors to live more sustainably. • Replace the upland picnic shelter with an enclosable shelter that can be used for education programs.
--	--	--

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

Kopachuck State Park Recreational Resources Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Provide better access through use of stairs...access ramps, etc.	Beach Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a system for managed vehicular access to the beach restroom area for people with disabilities and for car-top boat launches, and develop a barrier-free trail from there to the beach. • Develop signage to let visitors who need this access know how to contact staff. • Develop an easy and visible water-to-land access point for people visiting the park in hand-powered watercraft. • Create a vehicular turn-around near the beach restroom • Improve the beach trail system using vegetation and soft armoring to secure the slope.
Wheel chair access all the way down to the beach		
Vehicle drop off closer to beach than current parking lot		
Shoreline access enhancement		
Important to keep as much shoreline as possible open to public		
Allow dog owners access to water for their animals to swim with appropriate controls and restrictions		
Construct docks for small boats	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with a concessionaire to provide canoe and kayak rentals near the beach restroom. • Install a no-wake marker in front of Kopachuck.
Pier or boat launch		
Canoe and kayak rental		
Increase moorage		
Mooring buoys instead of anchoring		
Need a boat ramp		
Put a no-wake marker in area of the buoys		
Enforcement of speed		
Need web information about land access		

Connect boating waterways to develop an established "trail"	Water Trails	Improve the water trail campsite in the park, particularly its access from the water.
Develop/improve the marine trail system		
	Underwater park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and expand the park's artificial reef. • Construct a dive shower near the beach restroom.
Large shelter to encourage group events, i.e. Art Days, family reunions, weddings, scout events	Group Shelter/Group Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the picnic shelter on the bluff with a larger, enclosable kitchen shelter to accommodate group events. • Add an accessible access route to the shelter. •
Create a better group area for group activities		
Improve weather protection shelters i.e. larger, more numerous		
Construction of a kitchen shelter		
Develop, enlarge amphitheater fire ring	Amphitheater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the campground amphitheater, including accessibility improvements, to be used for outdoor orientation programs and environmental education programs, and for day-use by community organizations
Promote day use of amphitheater for local organizations		
Better individual picnic areas	Picnicking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add accessible picnic sites between the parking lot and the picnic shelter • Improve individual picnic areas in the upland grassy area.
Add a playground, upgrade existing ones	Playgrounds and active recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a playground near the parking lot. • Add a measured fitness trail west of the park admin area.
Provide electricity in camping area and charge more for camping	Camping Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the existing campground • Focus on tent camping, but add electricity to some sites if it can be done without extensive resource damage. • Add cabins south of 56th Avenue NW. • Consider adding the park to the reservation system.
Maintain existing campground/experience		

Semi-primitive camping (no hook-ups, attractive to tents) is becoming difficult to find-keep campgrounds attractive-not catering to massive RV's		
Add utility sites to all parks		
Interpretive trails	Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make drainage, surfacing, and safety improvements to the trail system. • Add an accessible forest loop trail. • Label all park trails with a rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. • Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park. • Add an interpretive trail system.
Connect parks, roads and private farms to provide horse trails		
Better hiking trails		
Finish paths started that go nowhere		
Walking/hiking paths have to be safe—repair missing steps, handrails		
Trail rating system		
Extra showers	Restrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the upland day-use restroom with a larger, accessible facility. • Remodel or replace the beach and campground restrooms to make them ADA compliant. • Include extra showers in the campground restroom. • Use solar power where feasible, and include interpretation on the new sustainability measures.
Hot water, towels in the bathroom		
Need locks on stall doors		
Upgrade comfort station		
Facilities that promote clean parks, i.e. restrooms and waste receptacles		
Need to add public transport lines, bus lines	Park Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local transit agencies to encourage a bus stop in the park. • Build a bus stop facility with a shelter.

Transport to Cutt's Island		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize kayak tours to Cutts Island. • Organize kayak tours to Cutts Island.
Look at possibility of concessions in the park- fees need to be shared as revenue stream for the park	Park enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a kayak rental concession. • Rent "camping kits" to new campers. • Use the parking lot for a farmer's market in the summer.
Wood for sale close by		
Encourage year round use	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce quiet hours in campground. • Schedule shoulder season interpretive programs. • Encourage shoulder-season use of new picnic shelter.
Need ranger and security		
Needs to be more quiet at night		
No drinking policy on Cutt's Island		
Need better signing for parking, e.g. Kopachuck	Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve signing to orient visitors to parking and other park facilities. • Make low-impact development improvements to the day-use parking lot.
Create active community volunteer organizations to support the education programs	Community Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local and nearby urban school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems.
Where families can share life experiences which creates bonds that keep families and relationships together with memories		
Reach out to local city government for support		
Liaison with Tacoma Schools, field trips, etc.		
Develop a working relationship to have student volunteers		

Boy/Girl Scout leadership training		
------------------------------------	--	--

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

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

Penrose Point State Park Recreational Resources Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Need showers	Restrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remodel or replace all restrooms to make them ADA compliant. Add showers to the restroom in the first campground loop. Add soap dispensers to all restrooms. Replace the vault toilet in the boating area with a flush restroom. Add a restroom to the group camp
Need soap in the bathrooms		
More restrooms		
Enhance/upgrade more sites	Camping improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add 3 cabins to the bluff east of the boating area. Make ADA improvements to the campground. Add some electric sites to the first campground loop Modernize and improve the group camp, including ADA improvements. Add an amphitheater to the campground Delineate parking pads in campground, plant understory vegetation between campsites, and enforce extra vehicle policy to improve privacy and habitat.
Add utility sites to all parks		
Hookups (electric, water)		
Develop camp sites		
Campgrounds fill up		
Privacy at campsites		
Partnership with Mountaineers or some group to develop more water trail sites around Key Peninsula- more water access	Water trails	<p>Improve the water trail campsite in the park by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding an additional site Improving the signs from the water Adding a kayak rack Adding a fire ring
Develop trails	Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make drainage and surfacing improvements to the trail system. Improve the interpretive trail and make it accessible. When the area southeast of the current park boundary is acquired, develop new trails in this area. Label all park trails with a rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park. Add a tree canopy walk
Provide a small dinghy dock	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace pier and make ADA compliant. Add a float to the string. Add additional mooring buoys inside Mayo Cove Add a kayak rental concession in the day-use area. Electrify the dock, using solar power, if feasible.
Need a new or expanded dock with space		

Moorage buoys need some kind of marker		
Additional moorage buoys		
Consider adding dockside power		
Install a boat ramp		
	Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the day-use parking lots. • Make low impact development improvements to the day-use parking lots, including rain gardens
	Picnic shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the western picnic shelter with a large, enclosable kitchen shelter. • Replace the shelter in the group camp with a larger kitchen shelter. • Add a small picnic shelter in the boating area
	Playground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a playground to the day-use area.
	Park access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a contact/welcome station • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park. • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry.
	Community outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association, the Mountaineers, and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community and local organizations to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems.

Joemma Beach State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Partner with the YMCA to provide environmental education and to protect Whiteman Cove. If the YMCA someday decides to sell the property, expand the park southward. • Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. • Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.
Fishing or crabbing on Joemma Beach is cool	Food harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. • Add a concession to rent crab pots and shrimping gear, and to sell bait. • Partner with private shellfish harvesters to develop interpretive programs on harvesting. • As part of the Forest Health Plan, enhance native harvestable plant and fungi communities. • Develop interpretive programs on harvest and food preparation in the park. • Add a crab cooking facility to the day-use area.
	Shoreline Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the YMCA on shoreline protection. • Consider replacing the rip rap in front of the day-use area with soft armoring, if feasible.
	Interpretation and environmental education	<p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media • Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. • Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking, horseback riding, and orienteering. • Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. • Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners with the YMCA on environmental education. • Works with Harbor Wildwatch to develop interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develop interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably. • Develops marine gateway interpretive kiosks in the park.
--	--	---

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

Joemma Beach State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Keep the docks in the water year round	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an accessible route to the dock, if feasible • Add a concession area to the new restroom building to rent crab pots and shrimping gear, and to sell bait. • Improve the boat launch by adding handling floats. • Investigate ways to keep the docks in the water year-round, including a floating breakwater. • Add a no-wake zone in front of the park. • Electrify the dock, using solar power, if feasible. • Replace creosote piles with steel piles on pier. • Replace the boat launch with a raised launch with a more gradual slope, that allows shoreline processes to continue under it. • Add a kayak rack to the water trail campsite.
Repair floats		
Need to have dock in the water by mid-April each year		
Need solar powered lights on the dock		
Launching point of the peninsula		
Mooring at piers is uncomfortable		
Modern comfort station	Restrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a restroom with flush toilets and showers between the southern campground and the picnic shelter. • Add an outdoor shower/rinse off station outside the restroom
Upgrade bathroom with flush toilets		
Coin-op showers		
	Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand parking into the northern camp loop area. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking lots, including rain gardens
Need utility campsites	Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert the campsites along the bluff in the northern loop to cabin sites • Remove the rest of the campsites in the northern loop, and replace with additional day-use and boating parking. • Expand camping to the east, with utilities in the new loop • Maintain standard sites in the southern camp loop. • Develop a group camp and conference center on Tacoma School District property to the east. • Add playgrounds to the camp loops • Consider adding the park to the reservation system.
	Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add an equestrian trail system in the forested parcels to the northwest. • Add an interpretive trail system east of the campgrounds. • Work with local governments to make trail connections from the community to the park.
	Picnic shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace picnic shelter with an enclosable kitchen shelter with crab-cooking facility. Use solar power, if feasible.
	Park access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a park contact station and office. • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry.
	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore renewable energy sources for park facilities, including solar and wind power. Use where feasible. • Work with the county to develop an improved recycling system. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking area.
Security problems	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sign plan that conveys information clearly to all visitors, including people with disabilities. • After the restroom is built, institute a pack-it-in/pack-it-out policy for garbage in the park.
Open earlier to accommodate morning fishing		
Signage not clear		

Haley Property Natural Resource Issues			
Public Comments	Issue	Recommendation #1—Surplus Uplands	Recommendation #2—Expand Park
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify the shoreline area Resource Recreation. Classify the uplands Resource Recreation appropriate for surplus or exchange. Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify the shoreline area Natural, except for the water trail campsite area. Classify a portion of the uplands Recreation to allow for restrooms, picnic facilities, and outdoor learning facilities. Classify the rest of the uplands Resource Recreation Include the forest land south of the park in the long-term boundary. Include the road to the beach in the long-term boundary. Include the WDFW boat launch on Jackson Lake in the long-term boundary, and classify the developed portion of it Recreation. Develop a master plan for the park that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.
	Interpretation and environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop media that interprets the park's natural resources and it's connection to the south Puget Sound marine park system. 	<p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events.

Haley Property Cultural Resources Issues			
Public Comments	Issues	Recommendation #1—Surplus Uplands	Recommendation #2—Expand Park
	Protection of cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with the Squaxin Island Tribe to ensure that archaeological resources are accurately identified and recorded, as well as adequately protected. 	

Haley Property Recreational Resource Issues			
Public Comments	Issues	Recommendation #1—Surplus Uplands	Recommendation #2—Expand Park
Haley-parking area and trails would be great to develop	Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the uplands remain a park managed by the local parks district, retain the trail connection between the beach and the uplands. If the uplands are sold to a private entity, consider decommissioning the existing trail between the beach and the uplands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a multi-use trail system in the upland area. Partner with local organizations to plan and develop. Develop a more sustainable trail to the beach for public and administrative use, preferably on the existing road within the proposed long-term boundary. Work with local governments to connect regional and community trails to the park.
Equestrian on Haley, no covered arena			
Consider buoys at Haley	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a water trail campsite with a toilet on the south shore of the lagoon. Add mooring buoys. 	
	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue managing the shoreline portion of the park as a water-access only park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until the road to the beach can be purchased, manage the park with two separate use zones, with the lower part accessed primarily by water.

Jarrell Cove State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
Avoid use of non-native plant species	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify most of the shoreline Natural, with the areas north and south of the T-dock 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. Include the shoreline on the south side of the cove in the long-term boundary. Work with property owners to develop cooperative agreements on lighting and shoreline protection. Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.
Maintain natural habitats		
Wildlife protection		
Try to retain lower intensity		
Work with local shoreline permitting	Shoreline protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control upland run-off to prevent erosion and contamination. Work with neighbors on the Cove to develop an agreement on shoreline protection.
Need fishing/crabbing piers	Food harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent with the State Parks Natural Resources Policy, and where permitted by WDFW, allow harvest of plants, fungi, shellfish, and fish for personal consumption. Develop interpretive programs on responsible food harvest and preparation in the park.
Enforcement of clamming rules		
Consider dispensing wag bags	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work toward improved recycling, and potentially composting, in the park, along with a pack-it-in/pack-it-out policy.
Consider pack-it-in/pack-it-out		
Marine education center	Interpretation and environmental education	<p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. Develops interpretive programs and media to teach outdoor recreation skills like kayaking and orienteering. Encourages families to participate in outdoor recreation by teaching entry-level outdoor skills. Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events.
Education opportunities		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. • Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. • Develops interpretive programs and media to inspire neighbors to live more sustainably.
--	--	--

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

Jarrell Cove State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Need to keep links in Cascadia Marine Trail	Water trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the water trail campsite access from the water • Add a kayak rack • Add a fire ring
Improve trail campsites		
Jarrell Cove-Improve the Marine trail campsite-add fire ring, kayak rack		
	Water access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop accessible trails to the docks. • Improve access to shoreline.
Larger boat opportunities	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make accessibility improvements to the docks. • Remove creosote pilings and members from the park • Expand one or both docks. • Add ladders to the docks to assist people who may fall in. • Add a hand-carry boat launch • Add a kayak float to the dock. • Add a canoe and kayak rental concession.
Need a boat ramp		
"Boat in" park—powered or unmotorized		
Ladders on docks-		

safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrify the docks, using solar power if feasible. • Improve lighting between the restroom and the docks. Use night sky-friendly fixtures.
Prefer not to have electricity on dock		
Consider adding dockside power		
More mooring buoys		
Buoys are too close together		
Better place to put kayak, lower floating, dock for access on/off the water		
Safe kayaking opportunities		
Jarrell Cove-is one of the few completely safe areas for small children to boat (rowing, kayaking) and for anyone to swim		
Needs better lighting on the trail between bathrooms and dock		
Pump out not working		
	Picnic shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the picnic shelter at the long dock with a larger, enclosable shelter to allow for boating and other group events.
Do we need volunteer coordinators to help clean?	Community outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. • Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. • Work with the community and boating groups to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. • Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems.
	Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add additional day-use parking. • Make low impact development improvements to the parking area.

	Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the park trail for accessibility. • Make drainage and surfacing improvements to the park's trails. • Work with local communities to link the park to the community trail network. • Add interpretation to a park trail.
Semi-primitive camping (no hookups, attractive to tents) is becoming difficult to find.	Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct cabins north of the admin area • Develop a new campground with utility sites east of E. Wingert Road • Relocate the group camp to the new campground. • Make low impact development improvements to the campground.
Keep campgrounds attractive- not catering to massive RV's		
Full RV hookups at Jarrell Cove		
Build more RV sites to encourage higher fees		
Need a better campsite		
	Park access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local transit agencies to add a bus stop to the park. • Construct a sheltered bus stop near the entry.

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

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

Harstine Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Harstine Island Park-expand trail network	Trails	Develop a trail plan for the park that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible interpretive trails. Trails for a variety of skill levels. A variety of loop trails. A trail rating system so people can match their hiking experience to their abilities. Connections between the park and community trail systems. Tideland and upland connections between Harstine Island and the Scott Property.
Harstine Island-more trails		
Improve trails		
2 trails to beach on Harstine Island		
water trail site	Water trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a water trail campsite near the beach.
consider primitive marine trail campsite on beach		
	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add mooring buoys
Park has/had real need for maintenance or improvements.	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with local school districts to use the park for environmental education and community improvement projects. Work with organizations like the Washington Trails Association and the Washington Water Trails Association to help maintain park facilities and to teach outdoor skills to park visitors. Work with the community and boating groups to organize a friends group to support the park's facilities and programs into the future. Work with the community to organize a group of volunteers to monitor and maintain the park's natural systems.
group camp	Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider developing a campground, group camp, and cabins.

Scott Property Natural Resource Issues					
Public Comments	Issue	Parks for Everyone	Outdoor Activity and Play	Heritage & Community	Sustainability & Stewardship
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 park Resource Recreation. Include three parcels north of the park in the long-term boundary to allow for park access and parking. Include 3 parcels west of the park 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 west of the park in the long-term boundary to allow for access and camping. Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance forest plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species. Develop a master plan for the park that includes recreation, interpretation, and resource stewardship elements. 			
	Shoreline protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with adjacent landowners on shoreline use and management issues. 			
	Interpretation and environmental education	<p>Develop an interpretive master plan for the park that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops accessible interpretive trails and related interpretive media Works with local school districts to identify outdoor learning field sites for scheduled programming and outreach learning opportunities. Pursues the development of interpretive staff to coordinate community outreach programs and interpretive programs and events. Pursues the development of volunteer docents from the community. Develops interpretive programs focused on the park's natural processes and resources. 			

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

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

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

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

McMicken Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Incorporate McMicken into canoe accessible camping	Water Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the homestead area comes into Parks ownership, develop a marine trail campsite in the southern part of the island.
McMicken Island water trail site		
Provide campsite		
More mooring buoys	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add mooring buoys to discourage anchoring. Add solar lighting to the park's kiosk.
Less boats moored		
Devise system for winter (rainy, dark)		
Enforcement of park boundaries	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain clear signing around the private areas of the island until it comes into Parks ownership.

Hope Island State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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

Hope Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Add floats	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a small dock for administrative use, and for dinghies, kayaks, and canoes. Add additional mooring buoys to discourage anchoring.
Need dock for boats		
More buoys		
Need a small dinghy or kayak dock		
Reserve a buoy in advance		
Larger motor-free boat launch		
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a group shelter within the Recreation area.
Consider cabins, Adirondack shelters	Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add several new campsites in the campground
More water-view		

campsites		
Allow dogs into the park	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue current no-dogs policy.
Upkeep on remote toilets		

Stretch Point State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify the lagoon Natural. Classify the rest of the park Resource Recreation. Develop a Stewardship Plan to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.
	Interpretation and environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop interpretive media that shows the park's geography and how Stretch Point fits into the matrix of boating opportunities in the south Sound Develop interpretive media that focuses on the park's natural processes and resources.

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

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

Eagle Island State Park Natural Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issue	Preliminary Recommendation
	Protection of natural plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify most of the island Natural. Classify the southern tip of the island Resource Recreation to allow for picnicking Include the northern tip of the island in the long-term boundary Develop staff, volunteer, and outdoor learning opportunities to develop inventories and observation records of natural plant and animal populations. Develop a Forest Health Plan to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.

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

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

Squaxin Island State Park Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
Reinstated with a picnic area and clamming beach	Park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Squaxin Island Tribe to develop options for transfer or co-management of the park.
Explore programming partnerships		

Marine Parks Natural Resources Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>Will they continue to be replenished as they are used in the usual way? Does parks have a plan to replace these resources, i.e. shellfish, shellstock sealife, forestry-wildlife? Who oversees their protections?</p>	<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As properties are acquired and developed in the south Sound, develop Stewardship Plans to enhance plant and animal community health and address impacts of invasive species.
<p>Washington Parks must be treasured and protected for current and future generations. Land and islands are vanishing as populations encroach. Under State Management rather than local management these areas stand a better chance of surviving</p>	<p>Land acquisition/Long-term boundary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize acquisitions that are suitable for filling gaps in the existing marine park system managed by State Parks and by others. "Gaps" could include mooring buoys, pump-outs, launches, docks, and marine trail campsites. Seek to acquire properties that can be made accessible to people with disabilities. Seek to acquire properties that include rare or unique natural, cultural, or recreational resource values. Seek to increase public access to tidelands and shorelines Acquisitions to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devil's Head on the Key Peninsula, currently owned by Pierce County Parks McNeil Island, should it ever stop being used as a corrections center Shoreline property on Anderson Island Some additional mooring sites to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mooring buoys in Henderson Inlet for seasonal access to the Woodward Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Mooring buoys in Eld Inlet in front of Frye Cove County Park
<p>Important to keep as much shoreline as possible open to public Maintain tidelands for public use, avoid aquaculture</p>	<p>Shoreline protection and access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with DNR and other land owners to increase public access to shorelines. Provide accessible shoreline access opportunities wherever possible. Provide formal water access sites to limit degradation of other parts of the shoreline.

interpretation	Interpretation and Environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a system-wide interpretive plan so that education opportunities are augmented, rather than repeated, at different sites, and that works with interested partners to provide a wide variety of environmental, cultural, and recreational education opportunities.
----------------	--	--

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

Marine Parks Recreational Resource Issues		
Public Comments	Issues	Preliminary Recommendation
<p>"Boat in" parks, whether human powered or motorized are <u>very special</u></p> <p>Increase moorage at heavily used areas</p> <p>Keep the buoys for year round use</p> <p>Need more pump-out stations with better reliability</p> <p>larger boat opportunities</p>	Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and add mooring buoys where there are popular or unique boating experiences. Where substrate is soft, use mooring buoys to discourage anchoring that can damage underwater habitat. Where substrate is hard, use mooring buoys to limit park capacity, where needed. • Develop a seasonal reservation system on some buoys. • Develop a method, using computer and/or cell phone technology, to pay for buoys without rowing to shore. • Work with partners to add additional pump-outs
Marine trails	Canoeing/ Kayaking/ Water trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with WWTA to help identify and construct water trail campsites. • Where feasible, provide kayak or canoe rentals to allow more people to experience the marine parks from the water. • Where feasible, provide hand-carry boat launches to facilitate non-motorized boating by people with a variety of fitness levels.
Underwater parks	Diving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are interesting diving opportunities and few conflicts with existing natural resources, provide underwater parks.
Water links to upland opportunities	Upland recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and opportunities for marine park visitors to experience upland recreation sites.
Need long term parking opportunities. To park and then spend several days on the water-consider annual pass like DNR	Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local governments to provide transit services to marine parks wherever feasible. • Develop a system for longer-term parking for visitors experiencing the south Sound boating system.

Pamphlet for marine opportunities	Coordination, marketing and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with private and public boating providers to provide a boating system in the south Sound that provides opportunities for a wide variety of individuals and groups. • Work with private and public providers of upland experiences in the vicinity of boating facilities to provide park visitors with complementary experiences. • Develop comprehensive marketing materials to allow boaters and non-boaters to plan their visits to the south Sound marine park system. These materials should include webpages, smart phone applications, written materials, and signs on-site. • Develop Design Guidelines for the south Sound marine park system that will provide visitors with a consistent and recognizable experience. • Develop consistent interpretation and signs to orient visitors to the south Sound and its boating opportunities. • Develop web information on South Sound boating, including facilities, trip itineraries, and land access opportunities.
Advertise South Sound as a destination		
Signage to parks needs improvement		
Include hotels and other accommodations and info		
Water trails website-add other opportunities		
Consider seasonal variations-which park offers opportunities in winter activities		
Make these parks more available to non-boaters		
Better/more accessible information on how to enjoy the marine parks		
Consider links to off-site overnight opportunities-		
Coordinate with local parks to prevent redundant services		
Better signage/special events, etc. to		

attract people instead of just passing through to Hood Canal		
Signage for Peninsula bring in from North Olympia attracting Kayakers and biking to this area		

Appendix A

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Land Classification System

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Establishing the Land Classification System

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

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

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or □ 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).