



Don Hoch
Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

1111 Israel Road SW · P.O. Box 42650 · Olympia, Washington 98504-2650
(360) 902-8500 · Washington Telecommunications Relay Service at (800) 833-6388
www.parks.wa.gov

January 27, 2011

Item E-5: South Puget Sound Area State Parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries—Requested Action

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: This item asks the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to adopt land classifications and long-term boundaries for Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Jarrell Cove, McMicken Island, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island State Parks, and the Haley, Scott, and Harstine Island Properties. It also asks them to officially name the three properties. This item complies with our Centennial 2013 Plan element, “Our Commitment—Stewardship” and with our core values.

SIGNIFICANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State Parks Land Use Planning Effort

The agency’s Centennial 2013 Plan outlines eleven goals through which the agency will measure its success. Land use plans are prepared for parks using the agency’s Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) system. If adopted by the Commission, the South Puget Sound Area plan will raise the total number of State Parks with land use plans to 81.

Planning Process

Land use planning for the South Puget Sound Area State Parks began in September 2009, and followed the four-stage CAMP process. Extensive public outreach included notification of potential stakeholders through postcards, e-mails, and news releases. State and local elected officials and interested Native American Tribes were invited to participate by personal letter. Follow-up postcards and e-mails kept them apprised of workshops and planning information posted to the project’s webpage.

Public workshops included:

1. Stage 1 workshops to identify issues to be resolved in the planning process:
 - a. September 21, 2009 at Kopachuck Middle School
 - b. September 22, 2009 at Key Peninsula Middle School
 - c. September 24, 2009 at Harstine Island Community Hall
 - d. September 29, 2009 at Olympia Center
2. Stage 2 workshops to present alternative approaches to resolve the issues identified in Stage 1, and to receive public comment:
 - a. March 4, 2010 at Kopachuck Middle School
 - b. March 8, 2010 at Shelton Yacht Club
3. Stage 3 workshops to present preliminary recommendations and to receive public comment:



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

The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Land Classifications and Long-Term Park Boundaries

Through an analysis of facility needs and the existing natural and cultural resource bases, staff recommends the Commission adopt classifications and long-term park boundaries for the South Puget Sound Area State Parks as described in Appendix 2.

Kopachuck State Park

The recommended land classifications include:

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

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

Penrose Point State Park

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

- Classify most of the park shoreline and the forested eastern part of the park as “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 as “Recreation”.
- Include Lakebay Marina in the long-term park boundary, and classify it as “Recreation”.

Joemma Beach State Park

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

- Classify most of the shoreline as “Natural”.
- Classify the campgrounds, day-use area, and boating areas “Recreation”.
- Classify the forest east of the admin area as “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 as “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 as “Resource Recreation”, except for a small “Recreation” area for a trailhead and restroom.
- Include the YMCA Camp Colman within the long-term boundary, and partner with them on environmental education and shoreline protection. If the YMCA ever decides to sell the property, expand the park southward.

Haley Property

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

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

Jarrell Cove State Park

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

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

Harstine Island Property

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

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

Scott Property

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

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

McMicken Island State Park

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

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

Hope Island State Park

Unlike the other parks in the South Puget Sound area, Hope Island State Park already has a Commission-adopted land use plan. A revision is necessary because it did not take into account the caretaker’s house on the island. The area around the house is currently classified as “Resource Recreation”, which does not allow for staff housing. Through the public process, several small changes are recommended.

The recommended land classifications include:

- 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 as “Recreation” to allow for a picnic shelter.
- Increase the size of the “Resource Recreation” Area slightly to allow for management of the park’s historic vineyard near the campground.

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

Stretch Point State Park

The recommended land classifications and long-term park boundary includes:

- Classify the lagoon as “Natural”.
- Classify the rest of the park as “Resource Recreation”.
- Include an easement from the uplands into the park to allow for public access by land.

Eagle Island State Park

The recommended land classifications include:

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

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

Park Naming

There are three park properties within the South Puget Sound Area that have not been officially named by the Commission. They are the Haley Property, the Harstine Island Property, and the Scott Property.

Haley Property

This property was acquired in several phases between 1978 and 1982, and has not yet been developed. During the public process for this project, a number of potential park names have been explored and presented to the public for input. Some of those names include:

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

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

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

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

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

Harstine Island Property

The Harstine Island Property was acquired in 1990 from the Department of Natural Resources, and this property has been commonly referred to as Harstine Island State Park by both staff and the public, despite the property having no official name.

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

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

Scott Property

The Scott Property is one of our most recent acquisitions, being acquired in 2009 with the help of the Trust for Public Land. Part of the Purchase and Sale Agreement for this property said “State will make a good faith and diligent effort to secure Parks Commission approval to name the Property the “Walter and Isabella Scott Memorial State Park.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After considering all these names, and several others, the planning team recommends combining the Scott Property with the nearby Harstine Island Property, and managing them as one park. The Harstine Island Property is one-half mile north of the Scott Property, and both tideland and upland connections between the two properties are in the recommended long-term park boundaries. As a park sub-unit, the planning team recommends naming the Scott Property “Harstine Island State Park—Scott Natural Area.” The Trust for Public Land has indicated that they support this concept. The Scott family is supportive of this concept, but continues to prefer that the park be named Scott State Park.

Key Issues

The issues summarized below were of particular importance during the planning process. A draft management plan with a complete list of issues and recommendations is available on the project webpage: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans/kopachuck-jarrellcove> (hard copy available upon request).

Haley Property Water Access

The current ownership at Haley includes two primary landscape types: relatively flat uplands with mature second-growth forest, and a beautiful sandy beach and lagoon at the shoreline. In between the two are very steep slopes, which make a sustainable and easily usable trail system difficult and potentially costly. There is an existing road connection between the uplands and the beach, but it goes partially onto private property. Despite several inquiries over the years, State Parks has been unable to purchase the road or an easement on it from the current owners.

Because of this difficulty, the planning team considered several alternatives that would have surplused the park’s uplands, leaving Haley as a water-access only park. In the end, the planning team recommends against surplus for the following reasons:

- The uplands include a beautiful, mature forest with almost no invasive species. Forests of this quality are becoming rarer, particularly this close to urban centers.
- The property is actually quite similar to other properties, such as the Scott Property, that State Parks has spent some considerable effort acquiring in recent years. Compared to the Scott Property, the Haley Property has more developable land, and its forest has a lot fewer invasive species.
- One of the goals through this planning effort involved social justice for urban and lower-income people. Making Haley a water access-only park would mean that the only people who would enjoy its beauty are people who can afford to boat in. This may be appropriate on islands, or in places where upland access is impossible, but that is not the case at Haley, and the planning team did not think the agency should consciously limit this park’s use only to people who can afford to boat.
- Haley’s nearly pristine beach and lagoon are unlike the beaches at the other nearby parks, and could provide a different palette of outdoor learning opportunities.
- Surplusing the uplands would make maintenance on the beach more challenging because Kopachuck area park staff currently walk in to the site. If it had to be maintained by boat, it would be more costly, and would have to be done by staff from the Jarrell Cove area.

- Because the property is completely undeveloped, very little staff time is used to maintain it. Since it is not a financial drain on the agency, and since replacing this property someday in the future when the population on the Key Peninsula is higher may be cost prohibitive, the planning team believes that the prudent option is to continue to hold this beautiful property for future development.

South Puget Sound Marine Park Boating System

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

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

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

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

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

1. Work with public, private, and non-profit partners in the area to identify the existing south Puget Sound boating resources, and to link them together into a comprehensive system.

2. With the partner groups, work to identify the remaining needs and deficiencies in the system, and determine which partner could best provide them.
3. Provide trip planning materials digitally and on-site through the system. This would include not only boating facilities, but nearby upland facilities that might be of interest to boaters. In parks, this would also include interpretive media to give boaters a more in-depth understanding of the places they visit.

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

Urban and Suburban Area State Parks

Most of Washington's state parks were originally in rural areas, but with expanding development, some are now much closer to urban or suburban communities. These parks are becoming oases of public open space nestled within expansive suburbs. With these changes, the agency has sometimes been unclear about the role these parks should play in the state park system. We question whether these parks would best be managed by city or county parks agencies. These questions have been raised about the parks in the south Puget Sound, and as the state's population grows, these questions may be raised about some of our parks that are still in rural areas today.

The question about whether urban or suburban state parks meet the Centennial 2013 Vision of being "premier destinations of uncommon quality" led the planning team on this project to explore alternate ideas of what uncommon quality means. We thought that maybe it could be something more than a measure of a park's size, popularity, and uniqueness. Maybe there are qualities inherent in our more urban parks that are also uncommon.

With that in mind, during the alternatives stage of this project, instead of focusing on the standard natural, cultural, and recreational resources, with the help of the public, we explored such uncommon qualities as social justice and equity, public health, community enrichment, and the interface between metropolitan populations and the natural world. Through this process we learned that people value their "local state parks" precisely because they are not like the parks managed by local parks agencies. While local parks are oriented principally toward playgrounds and sports, state parks are designed to bring people closer to their history and to the natural world. The south Puget Sound community argued that a park oriented toward such state and regionally significant goals furthers our agency's statewide purposes, even if that park serves mostly local visitors. And, they told us, that this is especially true if these parks were also used to help instill a conservation ethic in the large part of the state's population that lives in the nearby Tacoma metropolitan area.

The Commission has previously found Kopachuck State Park, Joemma Beach State Park, Jarrell Cove State Park, and the Haley Property to be "potentially consistent" with the Centennial 2013 Vision, and it found Stretch Point State Park to be not consistent. This determination did not consider the uncommon qualities these parks bring to their communities, and it also did not consider them as parts of the marine park system in the south Puget Sound. The planning team recommends that these parks are determined to be consistent with the Centennial 2013 vision

because:

- These parks play a key role in supporting statewide values for our urban populations;
- They are all key pieces of the boating system in the south Puget Sound, a system that serves the most populous part of the state; and
- With the changes proposed in the land use plans, these parks will be better able to serve recreationists, and to bring visitors closer to their history and to the natural world.

Supporting Information:

Appendix 1: Vicinity Map—Boating Facilities in South Puget Sound

Appendix 2: Descriptions of Land Classifications, Conditional Uses, and Long-Term Park Boundaries

REQUESTED ACTION OF COMMISSION:

That the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:

1. Adopt the land classifications, conditional uses, and long-term park boundaries recommended by staff for Kopachuck, Penrose Point, Joemma Beach, Jarrell Cove, McMicken Island, Hope Island, Stretch Point, and Eagle Island State Parks, and the Haley, Scott, and Harstine Island Properties, as described in Appendix 2;
2. Find that Kopachuck, Joemma Beach, Jarrell Cove, and Stretch Point State Parks and the Haley Property are, as integral parts of the south Puget Sound marine park boating system, consistent with the Commission's 2013 Vision;
3. Name the Haley Property Olympic View State Park;
4. Name the Harstine Island Property Harstine Island State Park;
5. Include the Scott Property as part of Harstine Island State Park, with the sub-unit name of Scott Natural Area;
6. Direct that staff work with other state agencies, local governments, non-profits, and private businesses that provide boating amenities in the south Puget Sound to develop a comprehensive and unified motorized and non-motorized boating system in the area;
7. Affirm that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only, and should not affect private property values, or be used as an indication of a property owner's willingness to sell, or as a basis for regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions on private land holdings; and
8. Affirm that working with owners of properties within the parks' long-term boundaries to voluntarily protect natural resources contiguous with those on park property may achieve the desired conservation effect and avoid the need for fee acquisition of these properties. If feasible in the future, acquisition of these properties should be on a willing-seller basis.

Author(s): Nikki Fields, Parks Planner
nikki.fields@parks.wa.gov (360) 902-8658

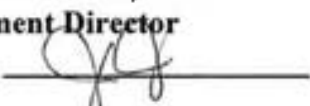
Reviewer(s):

Randy Kline, SEPA Review: Pursuant to WAC 197-11-310 and WAC 197-11-340, staff prepared a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist and issued a "Determination of Non-Significance" for the staff recommendation finding that the action proposed by Commission staff was minor and the environmental effects not significant.

Ilene Frisch, Fiscal Impact Review: There is no direct fiscal impact by approving this plan however; implementation of this plan has long-term operating and capital fiscal impacts of which the agency has no current appropriations to support and would need requests approved by the Governor and Legislature in future years.

Jim Schwartz, AAG Review: December 21, 2010

Larry Fairleigh, Parks Development Director

Judy Johnson, Deputy Director: 

Approved for Transmittal to Commission:



Don Hoch, Director



Appendix 1
Vicinity Map—Boating Facilities in the South Puget Sound

Appendix 2

Descriptions of Land Classifications, Conditional Uses, and Long-Term Park Boundaries

Land Classification:

A central part of Classification and Management Planning (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 land classifications are defined in Chapter 352-16 in the Washington Administrative Code (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 posted on the planning webpage for this project.

Long-Term Park Boundaries:

A second part 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 park 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 a 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 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 lands 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.

Kopachuck

Kopachuck State Park is a 631 acre marine and camping park with 5,600 feet of saltwater shoreline. The park provides numerous trails; some with views of Henderson Bay and the Olympic Mountains. One portion of the park, Cutts Island is a half mile from shore and reachable only by boat. The park provides scenic views of sunsets, the Olympic Mountains and Puget Sound in Kitsap County, Washington and is popular for hiking, clamming, boating, water skiing, camping, picnicking, beachcombing, scuba diving, use of personal water craft, swimming, crabbing, oyster digging, bird watching, and shore fishing. Kopachuck State Park is located on Henderson Bay, Puget Sound, 7 miles off State Route 16 in Pierce County. Proposed land classifications for Kopachuck are shown in Figure 1.

Recreation Areas

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

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas include the uplands on Cutts Island.

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

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

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

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

Figure 1



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Kopachuck State Park
Final Recommendation



Penrose Point

Penrose Point State Park is a 162-acre marine and camping park on the shores of Puget Sound. The park has over two miles of saltwater frontage on Mayo Cove and Carr Inlet. This park provides patrons with camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, horseshoes, clamming, boating, fishing, beachcombing, diving, swimming, water skiing, kayaking, crabbing, oyster digging, bird watching, and wildlife viewing, located about 26 miles from Tacoma in Pierce County, Washington. Proposed land classifications for Penrose Point are shown in Figure 2.

Recreation Areas

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

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

The long-term boundary also includes:

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

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

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

Figure 2



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



Joemma Beach

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

Recreation Areas

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

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

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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

Natural Areas

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

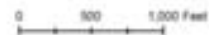
Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at Joemma Beach State Park:

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

Figure 3



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



Haley Property

Haley Property is a 178-acre undeveloped property on northwest Key Peninsula. The only access to the beach is by water, or via a very steep trail. Aside from the natural beauty of park and surroundings, the area is an excellent place for fishing, boating and crabbing in located west of Gig Harbor and about two miles northwest of Home in Pierce County, Washington. The site lies immediately adjacent to Case Inlet and is located off Jackson Lake Road. Proposed land classifications for the Haley Property are shown in Figure 4.

Recreation Areas

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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

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

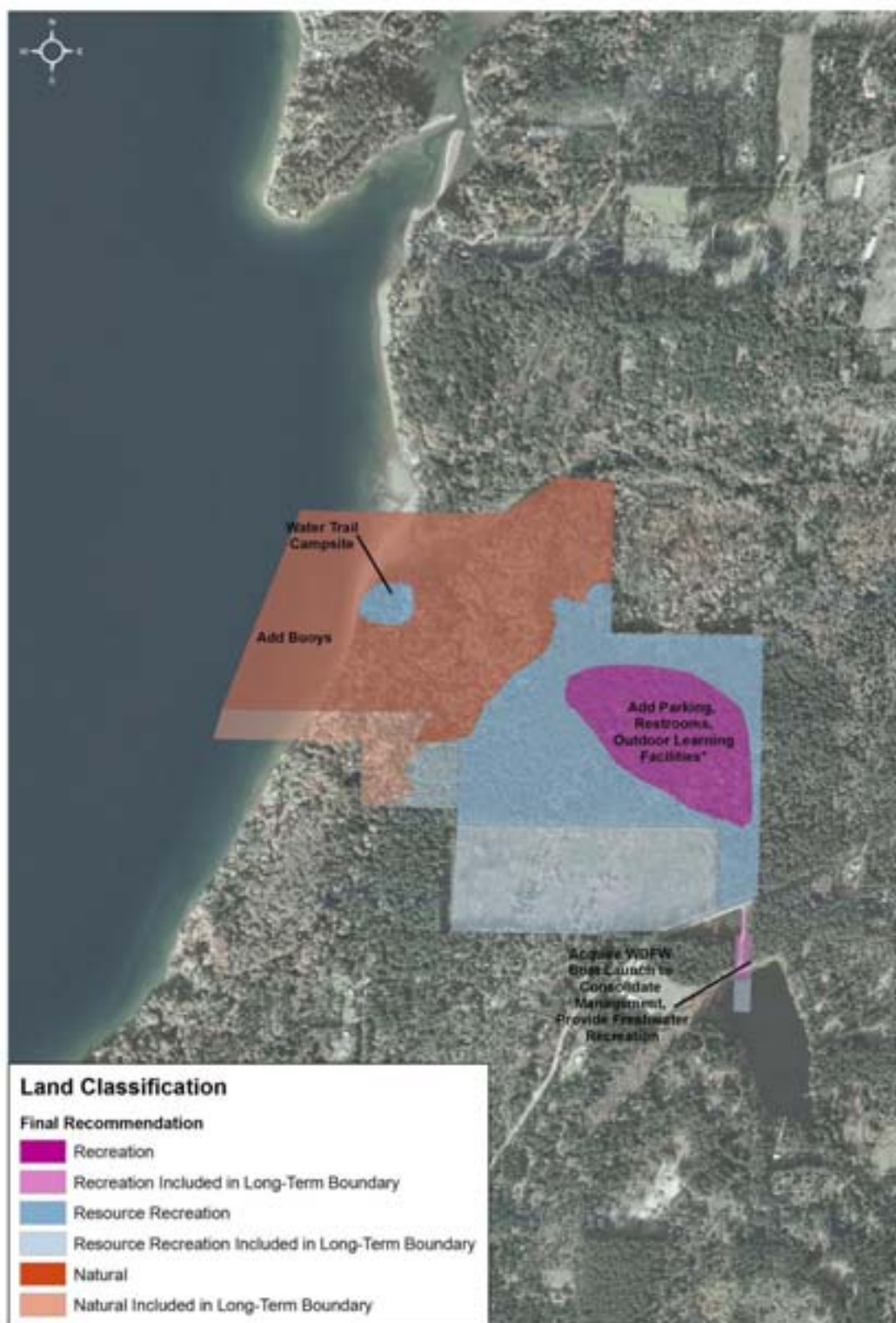
Natural Areas

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

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

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

Figure 4



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
 Haley Property
 Final Recommendation

Jarrell Cove

Jarrell Cove State Park is a 43-acre marine camping park with 3,500 feet of saltwater shoreline on the northwest end of Harstine Island in south Puget Sound. The forested island park is accessible by road and bridge and is off the beaten path. Most visitors arrive by boat. The park has campsites near the docks, as well as on rolling, grassy areas. Activities at Jarrell Cove include camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, horseshoes, sail boarding, boating, diving, swimming, waterskiing, crabbing, oyster digging, clamming, beachcombing, fishing, volleyball, bird watching, and wildlife viewing. Jarrell Cove State Park administers five other satellite parks including: McMicken Island, Stretch Point, Eagle Island, and Hope Island State Parks, and the Harstine Island and Scott Properties. Proposed land classifications for Jarrell Cove are shown in Figure 5.

Recreation Areas

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

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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

Natural Areas

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

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

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

Figure 5



Land Classification

Final Recommendation

- Recreation
- Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- Resource Recreation
- Resource Recreation Included in Long-Term Boundary
- Natural
- Natural Included in Long-Term Boundary

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



Harstine Island Property

The Harstine Island Property is 315-acres, with 1,600 feet of saltwater shoreline on Case Inlet. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) retained the tidelands adjacent to the property. The forested island property is accessible by road and bridge, and is off the beaten path. The property is largely undeveloped, but does include a vault toilet and three miles of hiking trails, including trails to the beach. Proposed land classifications for Harstine Island are shown in Figure 6.

Recreation Areas

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

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

Natural Areas

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

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

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

Figure 6



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

0 500 1,000 Feet

Scott Property

The Scott property is approximately one half mile south of the Harstine Island Property. It is approximately 100 acres in size and has about 3,000 feet of saltwater shoreline. The property is undeveloped except for remnant logging roads and social trails. Proposed land classifications for the Scott Property are shown in Figure 6.

Recreation Areas

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

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

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

Natural Areas

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

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

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

McMicken Island

Adjacent to the Scott property lies the 11-acre McMicken Island State Park. This island is accessible by boat or by foot from the Scott Property during low tide. The park includes a trail, picnic sites, and 5 mooring buoys. Proposed land classifications for McMicken Island are shown in Figure 6.

Recreation Areas

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

Natural Areas

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

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

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

Hope Island

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

Unlike the other parks in the South Puget Sound area, Hope Island State Park already has a Commission-adopted land use plan. A revision is necessary because it didn't take into account the caretaker's house on the island. The area around the house is currently classified Resource Recreation, which does not allow for staff housing. So through the public process, several small changes are recommended. Proposed land classifications for Hope Island are shown in Figure 7.

Recreation Area

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

Resource Recreation Areas

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

Natural Area

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

Heritage Area

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

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

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

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

Figure 7



Stretch Point

Stretch Point State Park is an approximately four-acre marine camping park with approximately 610 feet of saltwater shoreline located in south Puget Sound. Stretch Island was named by Captain John Wilkes during an exploratory journey in 1841 after a gunner's mate, Samuel Stretch. Stretch Point is popular for picnicking, beachcombing, boating, clamming, and fishing. Accessible only by water, the park is located 12 miles north of Shelton on Stretch Island in Mason County. Proposed land classifications for Stretch Point are shown in Figure 8.

Resource Recreation Areas

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

Natural Area

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

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

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

Eagle Island

Eagle Island State Park is an approximately ten acre marine camping park with approximately 2,600 feet of saltwater shoreline east of Harstine Island between Anderson and McNeil Islands in Pierce County. The forested island park is accessible by boat and is popular for clamming, fishing and wildlife viewing. Eagle Island has been leased from the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) since 1962. The BLM reserved the north 100 feet of the island for lighthouse purposes. Currently, our lease with BLM is expired, and the lighthouse structure no longer seems to be onsite, so the whole island is shown within the proposed long-term boundary, but outside of current State Parks ownership or management. Proposed land classifications for Eagle Island are shown in Figure 9.

Resource Recreation Area

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

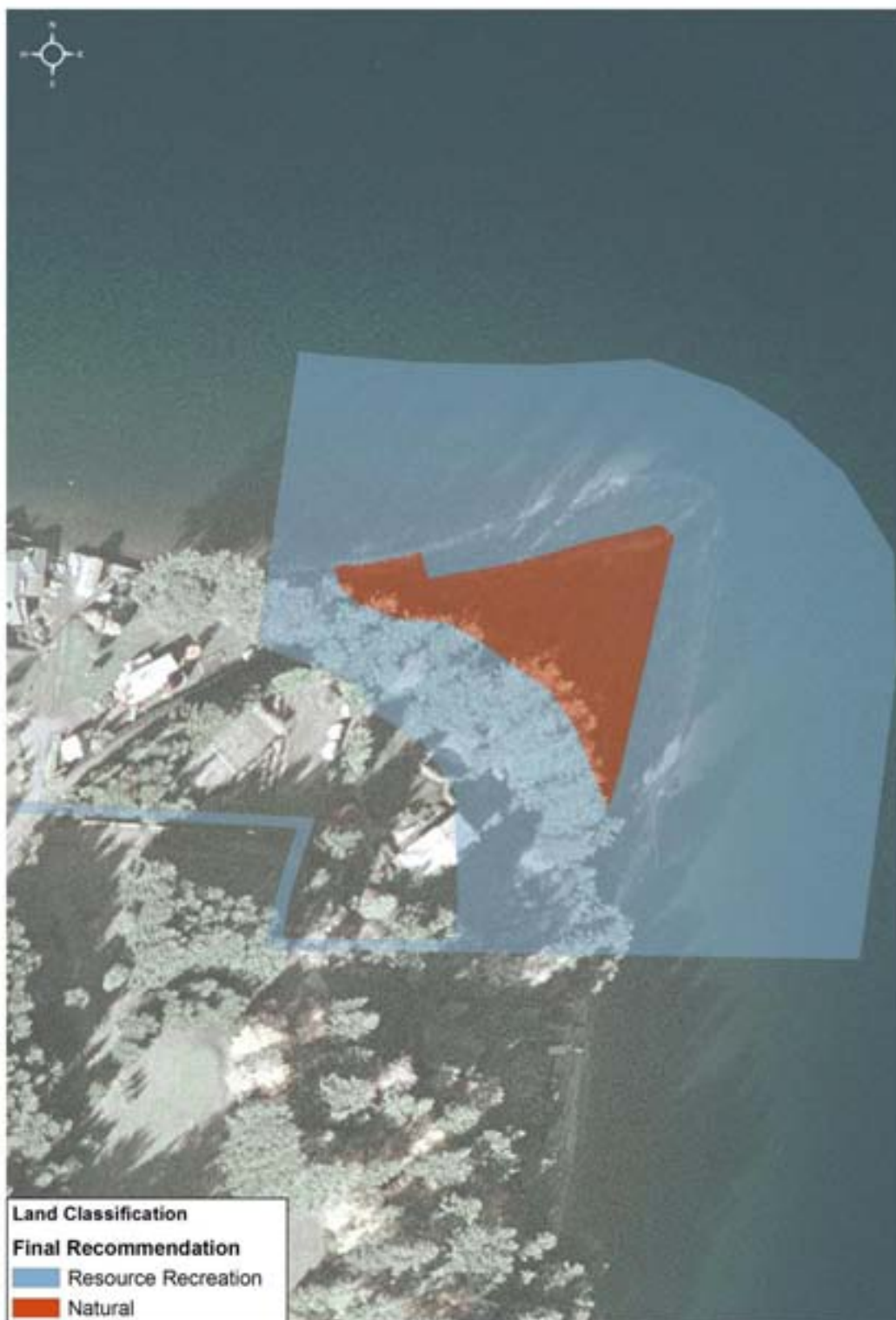
Natural Area

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

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

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

Figure 8



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

0 100 200 Feet

Figure 9



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

0 100 200 Feet