

# Lower Hood Canal Area State Park Management Plan DRAFT 12/05/2007



## Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE  
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



**CAMP**  
Washington State Parks  
Classification and Management Planning Project

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

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

### **Plan Authors**

Lisa Lantz, Southwest Region Resource Steward  
Steven Starlund, Puget Sound Region Resource Steward

### **Lower Hood Canal Area Management Planning Team**

Peter Herzog, CAMP Project Lead  
Lisa Lantz, Southwest Region Resource Steward  
Kelli Burke, Environmental Specialist  
Mike Sternback – Southwest Region Assistant Manager – Programs and Services  
Michael Hankinson, Southwest Region Parks Planner  
Paul Malmberg, Southwest Region Manager  
Don Hoch, Puget Sound Region Manager  
Nikki Fields, Puget Sound Region Park Planner  
Joel Pillars, Belfair and Twanoh State Parks Area Manager  
Darella Standfill, Potlatch Ranger

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

7150 Cleanwater Drive Southwest, P.O. Box 42650 Olympia, WA 98504-2650  
Tel: (360) 902-8500 Fax: (360) 753-1594 TDD: (360) 664-3133

### **Commissioners:**

Mickey Fearn  
Fred Olson  
Robert Petersen  
Eliot Scull  
Joe Taller  
Joan Thomas  
Cecilia Vogt

Rex Derr, Director

**LOWER HOOD CANAL AREA - LAND CLASSIFICATION, RESOURCE ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

Includes: Potlatch, Twanoh, Belfair, Lilliwaup Tidelands and Lake Isabella State Parks

**CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION**

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of (insert) State Park.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Park Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Region Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## LOWER HOOD CANAL AREA --LAND CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Includes: Belfair, Twanoh, Potlatch, Lake Isabella and Lilliwaup Tidelands State Parks

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## **PREFACE**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus for the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public stake in the system.

As part of the Centennial 2013 Plan, the Commission directed staff to complete land use plans for all 120 parks. Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called CAMP. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan.

One of the most important elements of land use planning is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and facilities are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities.

A CAMP brings together park visitors, nearby communities, stakeholders and agency staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify park management issues, and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is a plan that will help focus our efforts to balance resource protection with recreation in the park. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Commission's Vision for State Parks Centennial:

*In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.*

## **SUMMARY**

This document is the result of a multi-staged planning process. The document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to this park.
- Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.
- Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.
- Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.
- Section 6: Lists other plans pertinent to this park.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

## **PURPOSE**

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

## SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

### LOWER HOOD CANAL AREA PARKS: Belfair, Twanoh, Potlatch, Lilliwaup Tidelands and Lake Isabella.

#### Belfair State Park: Description

**Location:** Belfair State Park is located on the Hood Canal, 3 miles west of the town of Belfair on State Route 300 in Mason County.

**Acreage:** 62.46 acres with 3,720 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** The Park was acquired in eleven parcels, between 1952 and 1991, for a total of \$304,034.83.

#### **Historical**

**Background:** The Park was officially named in February 1952 for the town of Belfair. It was determined that this central location had been a meeting and shellfish harvest area for many generations of Skokomish Indians.

**Facilities:** The campground has 184 campsites, 47 with utilities and three comfort stations. The day use area has 205 picnic tables and a bathhouse/comfort station, a kitchen shelter, a sports playing field, a 2-mile trail, 290 feet of beach, one horseshoe pit, and a play area. An office/contact station, two residences, a shop, and dump station.

**Activities:** Camping, picnicking, beachcombing, wind surfing, kite flying, fishing, crabbing, swimming, horseshoes, volleyball, badminton, kayaking and canoeing.

**Interpretation:** Display at bridge telling salmon story, kiosk at beach on water quality and shellfish, summer evening campfire programs

#### **Attendance:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
2000	22,891	14,576	466,275	503,742
2001	21,933	13,967	406,556	442,456
2002	19,498	14,806	374,496	408,800
2003	21,042	14,262	308,184	343,488
2004	24,815	14,481	226,170	265,466
2005	19,084	12,606	178,147	209,837
2006	22,673	15,677	564,068	602,418

**Staffing:**

<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
Ranger 4	12.00
Ranger 2	12.00
Park Aide (5)	18.80
Senior Park Aide	3.00
Office Assistant	5.80

Administers These Satellites: Harvey Rendsland State Park and Twanoh State Park

**Twanoh State Park: Description**

**Location:** Twanoh State Park is located 8 miles west of Belfair on the south side of lower Hood Canal, on State Highway 106, Mason County.

**Acreage:** 182.02 acres with 3,167 feet of saltwater shoreline.

**Acquired:** Twanoh State Park was acquired in 11 parcels, between 1922 and 1977, for a total of \$72,075.

**Historical**

**Background:** Twanoh State Park derives its name from the Twana Indian Tribes better known as the Skokomish. These tribes were comprised of several bands whose habitat included the entire Hood Canal region. The Quilcene, Dosewallips and Clifton bands made up the rest of the groups within the Twana Tribe. It is thought that Indians from the surrounding area moved into the Hood Canal basin in search of game and finding how abundant the wildlife was they stayed. Because of this wealth of wildlife, they were among the few hunting and gathering societies in the world which produced wealth beyond their needs. The basis for their economy was fishing, with the main fish being the salmon.

The present park was logged around the 1890s. Evidence of this early logging still remains as springboard notches are still visibly carved into old cedar stumps. After the Navy Yard Highway was completed, the area became a private resort, then a state park.

**Facilities:** Boat dock, 5 mooring buoys, boat pump out facility, 2 launch sites, 580 feet of swim beach, wading pool, 2 bathhouses, day use area with 111 picnic sites, 5 kitchens, concession building, parking for 525 cars, 4 comfort stations, camp area with 22 utility sites, 24 standard sites, and group camp with 15 walk-in sites and 2.4 miles of hiking trails.

**Special**

**Interest:** The park buildings, constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the early 1930s, are still preserved in their natural beauty.

**Activities:** Picnicking, swimming, hiking, oyster harvesting, boating, water skiing, fishing, camping, crabbing, beachcombing, badminton, horseshoes, volley ball, bird watching, wildlife viewing, smelting and wind surfing.

**Attendance:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
2000	5,979	4,770	601,965	612,714
2001	5,487	5,499	567,394	578,380
2002	5,643	5,175	575,630	586,448
2003	5,315	5,190	493,914	504,419
2004	4,884	4,992	595,786	605,662
2005	5,180	4,408	579,842	589,430
2006	385	426	452,871	453,682

**Interpretation:** Display telling the Civilian Conservation Corps role in construction of park. Salmon spawning display

**Staffing:**

<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
Ranger 3	12.00
Ranger 1	12.00
Senior Park Aide	5.00
Park Aide (2)	7.50

**Potlatch State Park: Description**

**Location:** 12 miles north of Shelton on State Highway 101 in Mason County.

**Acreage:** 56.95 acres with 9,570 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** The Park was acquired in July 1960 from Hansons, Kern, and Granger for \$34,325.

**Historical**

**Background:** The site served as a gathering place for the Skokomish and Twanoh Indian Tribes for their festivals or "Potlatches," thereby getting its name. Later, it became the Minerva Resort, with cabins and hotel. It is the site of a saw mill which was destroyed by fire.

**Facilities:** 81 picnic sites, parking for 85 vehicles, comfort station/bathhouse, comfort station, 5 moorage buoys, 17 tent sites, 18 trailer sites, 2 primitive sites, kitchen shelter, mobile home for ranger quarters, and shop.

**Activities:** Picnicking, clamming, fishing, oyster harvests, camping, wind surfing, kayaking, and scuba diving.

**Attendance:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1997	6,009	4,667	31	181,519	192,226
1998	5,300	4,407	39	217,368	227,114
1999	4,949	3,863	111	229,785	238,708
2000	4,448	3,364	76	217,444	225,332
2001	4,954	3,395	164	194,373	202,886
2002	4,814	3,410	98	201,247	209,569
2003	5,940	3,654	15	237,750	247,359
2004	5,468	3,265	3	271,282	280,018
2005	4,857	3,192		279,252	287,301
2006	6,471	3,695	42	216,426	226,634

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:**

<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
Ranger 3	12.00
Ranger 2	12.00
Park Aide (2)	9.30

Administers These Satellites: Hoodspout Trail State Park, Lake Isabella State Park, and Lilliwaup Tidelands

**Lake Isabella State Park: Description**

**Location:** 2 miles south of Shelton, ¼ mile west from Highway 101 in Mason County.

**Acreage:** Approximately 162 acres of farmland, 20 acres of forested land, 1600 lineal feet of low bank, freshwater footage on Lake Isabella, and a small pond.

**Acquired:** This property was deeded to State Parks by Raymond and Bernice Orr on January 17, 1992.

**Historical**

**Background:** Site was homesteaded by Albert Insel in 1898. He started a farmhouse in 1908 and finished in 1911. The family did not have electric power or a bathroom until 1963. Unfortunately, the farmhouse burned to the ground in 1992. The property has remaining heritage fruit trees and hay fields.

**Facilities:** One storage shop and one horse barn.

**Activities:** Hiking, bicycling, picnicking. Undeveloped: an information board has been put up; there is an active hay lease/contract in effect; and there is on-going activity for noxious weed control.

**Attendance:** Day-use not recorded.

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** None

Administered By: Potlatch State Park

**Lilliwaup Tidelands: Description**

**Location:** 5 miles north of Hoodspout, in the community of Lilliwaup, on Highway 101 in Mason County.

**Acreage:** 20.75 acres of tidelands with 4,122 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal.

**Acquired:** In 1967, the Legislature transferred Lilliwaup Tidelands from the Department of Natural Resources to State Parks for a sum of \$0.

**Historical Background:** Lilliwaup Tidelands took its name from the nearby community of Lilliwaup.

**Facilities:** Stairway to beach

**Activities:** Clamming, crabbing, oysters, bird watching, beachcombing, fishing, and wildlife viewing.

**Interpretation:** None

**Staffing:** None

**Administered By:** Potlatch State Park

**Figure 1: Lower Hood Canal Vicinity Map**



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

The CAMP for the Lower Hood Canal Area began in March of 2006 with the selection of a core planning team comprised of the park managers of each respective park property, Southwest Region staff, Puget Sound Region staff and Headquarters staff. The planning team also consulted with a number of other agency and organization technical specialists. This advisory committee consisted of representatives from the *Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Skokomish Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Health, Mason County Parks and Recreation, Mason Conservation District and WSU Mason County Extension, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, and local landowners.*

Because the parks are separated along Hood Canal, there was concern about getting a dispersed representation and participation in public meetings. Therefore, for each stage of the planning process, public meetings were held in population centers near the towns of Belfair, Hoodsport and Shelton to cover local and regional interests and concerns about all the park properties.

In March 2007, a first public workshop was held in Hoodsport to explain the CAMP process and identify park issues and desires from our park constituents. Subsequent public workshops were held in June 2007 in Shelton and Belfair to identify issues to address in the planning process. In addition, e-mail announcements or post cards were sent to 191 individuals who had made camping reservations at the parks or who had expressed interest in the planning process. These park visitors were also directed to the State Parks Lower Hood Canal planning website for additional information on the CAMP progress. CAMP signs were posted at the parks to invite additional input from the visiting public

On September 24, 2007 in Belfair and September 25, 2007 in Shelton, 2006, the staff planning team held a second set of public workshops to present and receive specific input on alternative land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and approaches to identified issues. Drawing on the public input, the team then put together preliminary recommendations for parks in the Lower Hood Canal Area. These recommendations were presented to the public on November 14, 2007 in Belfair and November 15, 2008 in Shelton. The team has incorporated all comments into this draft park management plan.

### **SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES**

Development of park objectives is currently in-process.

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

#### Land Classification

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

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

#### Long-Term Boundary

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

The agency might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal.
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features.
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee.
- Figure 2 - 7 also delineates the parks' long-term boundary where darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership and lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership but desirable for long-term boundary inclusion. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

## **Belfair State Park**

### **Land Classifications**

Through analysis of future program direction, facility needs, and the existing natural and cultural resource base, staff recommends that the Commission classify Belfair State Park as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation Area, and Natural Areas (Figure 1).

### **Recreation Areas**

The developed camping area and day-use parking areas are high intensity recreation areas with a history of heavy camping and day-use recreation. Staff recommends the Commission classify the largest portion of the park as Recreation to permit intensive recreation opportunities to continue.

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-trail Cycling

Staff recommends the Commission not approve any conditional uses within Recreation Areas.

### **Resource Recreation Areas**

The Hood Canal tidelands provide the main attraction at Belfair. Shellfish harvesting, kayaking, and swimming draw many park day-use and overnight visitors. The recently rehabilitated nearshore environment, which removed man-made obstructions from the estuary of Big Mission Creek, has created new natural shoreline. These areas can sustain dispersed recreational use and still retain their habitat value for fish, shorebirds, and wildlife. Therefore, the shoreline portions of the park are best protected by the Resource Recreation classification. This classification allows the planting of shellfish and management of the tidelands for harvest.

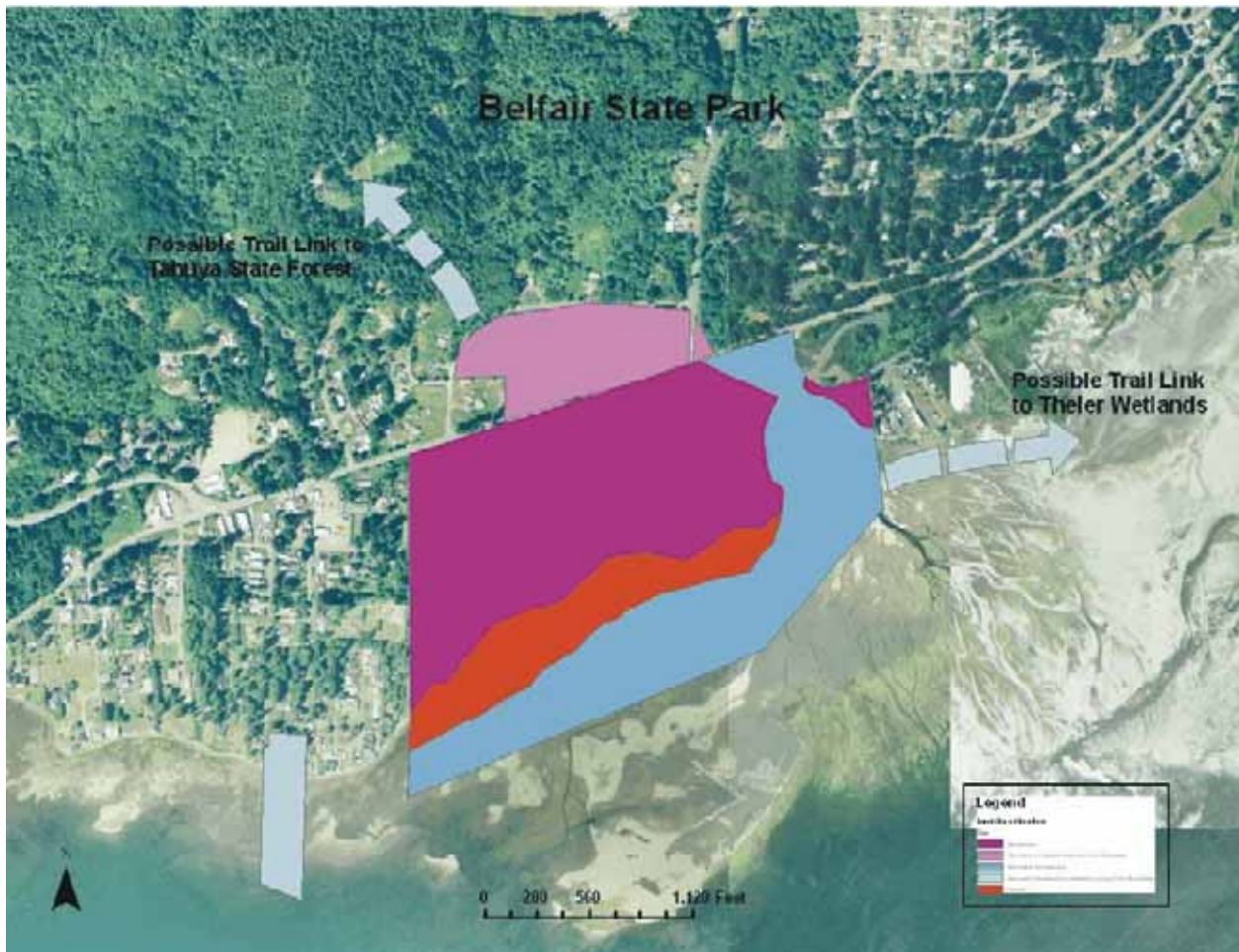
The proposed long-term boundary at Belfair State Park includes two trail corridors to connect the park with other recreation opportunities. One of the corridors would link the park to the Theler Wetlands located to the east. The other corridor would lead north to connect the park to Tahuya State Forest. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife property to the west of the park is also included in the park's long-term boundary. The property could be managed for water access, shellfish harvest, and as a water trail site.

Staff recommends that the Commission classify these areas as Resource Recreation to allow existing hiking, shellfish harvesting and water access activities.

Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Haying
- Metal Detecting
- Orienteering
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Paragliding
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming

**Figure 1. Belfair State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Staff Recommendations**



Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Water: Jet Skiing
- Water: Power Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Wind Surfing

Of these, staff recommends the Commission only permit wind surfing within Resource Recreation Areas.

Natural Areas

Saltwater marsh along park shorelines is among the park’s most significant and fragile natural features. Staff recommends these areas be classified as Natural Area to limit use to low-intensity only and emphasize salt marsh interpretation.

Activities permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Water: Swimming

Activities conditionally permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: White Water Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Sailing

Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional uses in Natural Areas.

### Long-Term Park Boundary

Delineation of long-term park boundaries is a relatively new aspect of park planning. The purpose of a long-term boundary is to look at the function and potential of a park with fresh eyes and consider what property additions (or deletions), might advance the vision and goals of the park, independent of current ownership limitations. This process not only considers whether an adjoining property would make a suitable addition, but also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or might appropriately be considered surplus to park needs. Including a privately owned property in a long-term boundary does not necessarily mean the agency wants to purchase it. It simply means that it would be in the park's best interest if the property were managed in a condition that complements development and operation of the park. Any of the following possibilities could apply:

The agency might:

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

Staff recommends that the following properties be included within the park's long-term boundary:

- Property to the north of highway 300 across from the park for administrative relocation and RV camping expansion.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife tidelands and upland ownership to the west of the park for enhanced tideland recreation opportunities.
- Trail corridor route along the shoreline to link with Theler Wetlands near Belfair.
- Trail corridor between the existing park and Tahuya State Forest.

State Parks seeks to acquire properties identified in this action on a willing seller basis.

## Twanoh State Park

### **Land Classifications**

Staff recommends that the Commission classify Twanoh as a combination of Heritage, Natural, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas (Figure 2).

#### Heritage Areas

To reflect the park's status as a Civilian Conservation Corps-constructed facility, staff recommends classifying the majority of the historic park campground and constructed day-use facilities as a Heritage Area. This includes the campground and historic bathhouses, and kitchen shelters (excluding the existing paved parking areas). The log and stone structures and the openness of the original CCC park development offer a rustic park experience. While demand for more modern campground facilities could justify expansion and larger and more "full-hookup" sites, any intrusion into the historic landscape would diminish the site's historical integrity and the park visitor's experience. Staff therefore recommends against any expansion of camping facility in this area. The Heritage classification allows for a shared use hiking, cycling, and equestrian link from parking areas to the upper trail system as part of future trails planning and development.

Activities permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (edible fruits, mushrooms, shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Wood Debris Collection
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming
- Haying

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Metal Detecting
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-trail Cycling
- Paragliding
- Orienteering
- Water: Windsurfing

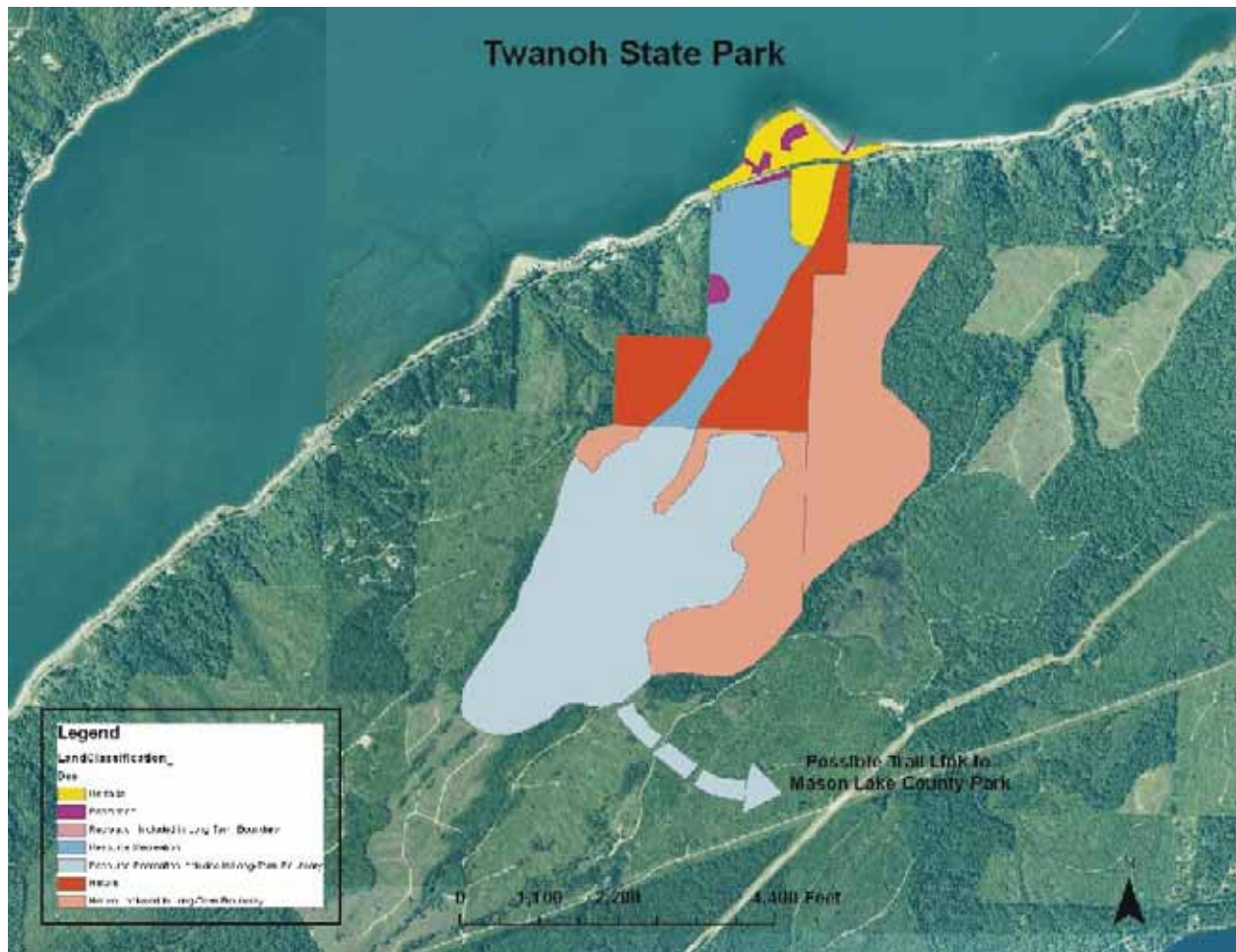
Of these, the staff recommends the Commission permit all recreational activities except: wood debris collection, grazing, metal detecting and off trail equestrian and off trail cycling at Twanoh.

#### Recreation Areas

The upper group camp, the boat launch area and the day-use parking area at Twanoh are the high intensity, modern, developed park facilities. Staff recommends the Commission classify both areas as Recreation Areas to permit intensive recreation opportunities to continue.

Activities permitted in Recreation Areas applicable to Twanoh include filming/special events and harvesting mushrooms and edible fruiting bodies. Activities conditionally permitted in Recreation Areas under the land classification system do not apply to Recreation Areas recommended for Twanoh.

**Figure 2. Twanoh State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Staff Recommendations**



### Resource Recreation Areas

Natural forested areas and riparian areas within the park are a significant backdrop for the camping experience and provide a healthy habitat for birds and wildlife. Areas that surround the campground and extend into the upper watershed of the park are best protected through classification as Resource Recreation. Staff recommends that the Commission classify these areas as Resource Recreation Area to permit existing hiking trail activities and to allow for cycling and equestrian trail opportunities as part of future trail planning and development.

The trail routes looping through the upper watershed of the park offer a potential to connect with a proposed overland trail system connecting to Mason Lake County Park, several miles northeast. These trail corridors should be classified as a Resource Recreation Area to permit existing and potential shared-use hiking, cycling, and equestrian trail connections, while limiting additional development to that consistent with preservation of adjacent cultural landscapes and natural features.

Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Haying
- Metal Detecting
- Orienteering
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Paragliding
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming

Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling

Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional uses in Resource Recreation Areas.

### Natural Areas

The mature conifer forest surrounding the upland campground and the stream corridor along the west edge of the park are among the park's most significant natural features. Staff recommends these areas be classified as a Natural Area to restrict development and emphasize interpretation.

Activities permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Trails - Hiking

Activities conditionally permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: White Water Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Sailing

Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional uses in Natural Areas.

### **Long-Term Park Boundary**

Staff recommends that the following properties be included within the park's long-term boundary:

- Green Diamond property adjacent to the southern and eastern boundary of the park which outlines the upper watershed owned by Green Diamond.
- Green Diamond property adjacent to the park on the south boundary, which would provide a trail linkage to Mason County Parks.

State Parks seeks to acquire properties identified in this action on a willing seller basis.

### **Potlatch**

#### **Land Classifications**

Staff recommends that the Commission classify Potlatch as a combination of Heritage, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas (Figure 3).

### Heritage Areas

To reflect the park's status as a significant Native American gathering place, staff recommends that the Commission classify the developed day-use portion of the park as a Heritage Area. Activities permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (edible fruits, mushrooms, shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Wood Debris Collection
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming
- Interpretive - kiosks
- Interpretive – signs
- Interpretive trail

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Metal Detecting
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Paragliding
- Orienteering
- Water: Windsurfing

Staff recommends the Commission permit orienteering and windsurfing in Heritage Areas.

### Recreation Areas

The campground at Potlatch includes 37 campsites in the established campground, with an additional 51 sites in the newly acquired Minerva Beach property. While future planning will be needed to redesign and meld the two camp areas together, their location on Hood Canal makes both sites popular with the public. Staff recommends the Commission classify both campgrounds as Recreation Areas to permit camping opportunities to continue.

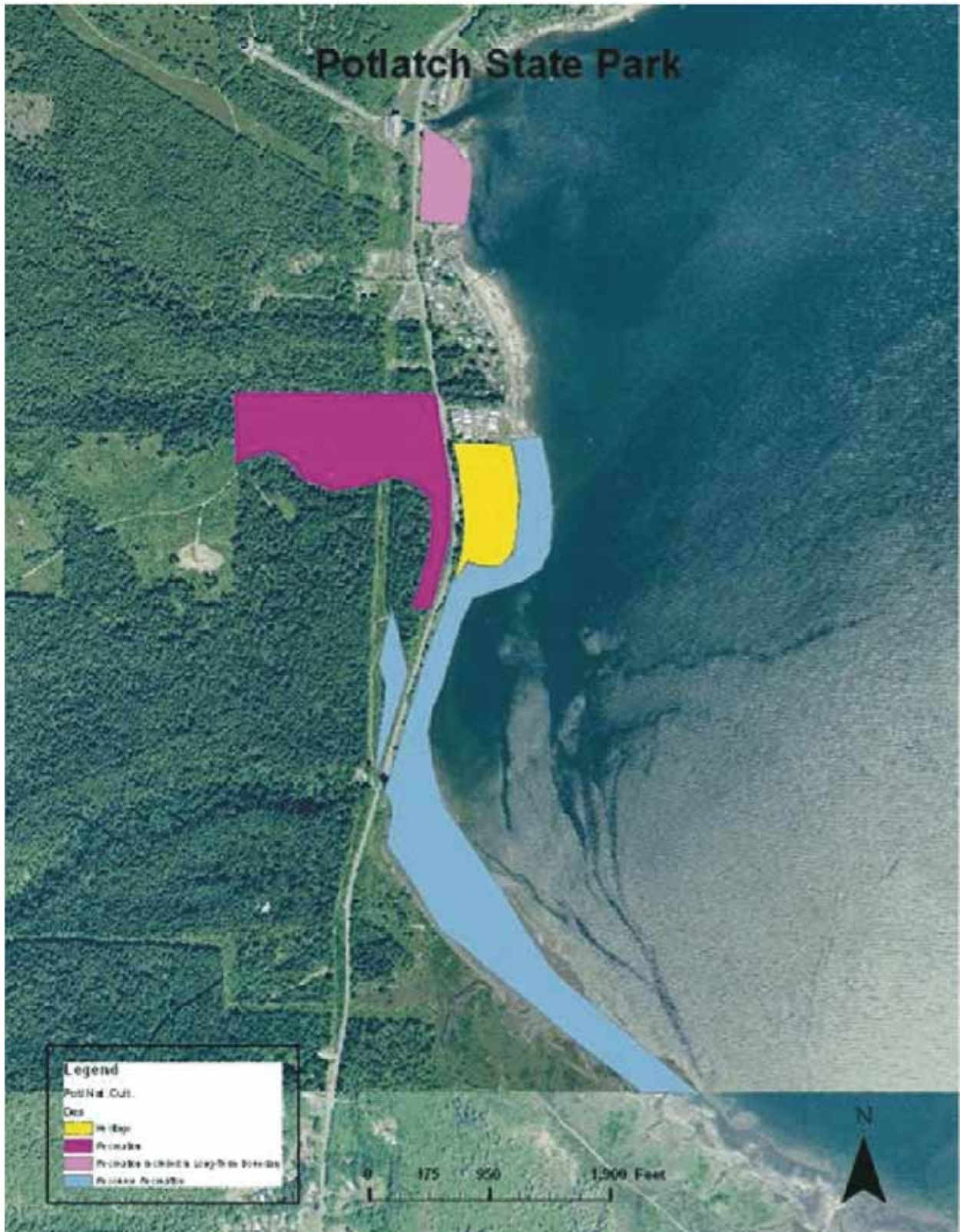
Within the park's long-term boundary, staff recommends classification of a Recreation Area encompassing the existing Saltwater Boat Launch owned by Tacoma Power. This classification would allow retention and use of the launch if ever acquired by the park.

Activities permitted in Recreation Areas applicable to Potlatch include filming/special events and metal detecting. Currently, no land at Potlatch is cleared for metal detecting. Activities conditionally permitted in Recreation Areas under the land classification system do not apply to Recreation Areas recommended for Potlatch.

### Resource Recreation Areas

Beaches and tidelands fronting the park provide an extremely popular recreation attraction. Visitors access these areas on foot from upland parking areas and by private boats – both hand propelled and powered – to harvest shellfish, beach comb, picnic, and enjoy other traditional beach activities. During the open shellfish season, large numbers of people use the park's beaches. Staff recommends the Commission classify tidelands, along with a small wedge of land along Highway 101, as a Resource Recreation Area.

Figure 3. Potlatch State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Staff Recommendations



Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Haying
- Metal Detecting
- Orienteering
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Paragliding
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming

As indicated earlier, the Commission currently has not approved any areas for metal detecting at Potlatch. Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/Orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Water: Jet Skiing
- Water: Power Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Wind Surfing

Of these conditional uses, staff recommends the Commission only approve power boating and wind surfing activities in saltwater shoreline/tideland Resource Recreation Area at Potlatch.

#### Long-Term Park Boundary

Staff recommends that the Saltwater Boat Launch be included within the park's long-term boundary. Washington State Parks should generally approach acquisition of properties identified in this action on a willing seller basis.

## **Lake Isabella**

### **Land Classifications**

Staff recommends that the Commission classify Lake Isabella as a combination of Heritage, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas (Figure 4).

### **Heritage Areas**

To reflect the park's status as one of the original homesteads in Mason County, staff recommends the Commission classify the homestead site, surrounding hayfields and heritage orchards as a Heritage Area. Activities permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (edible fruits, mushrooms, shellfish)
- Haying
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Wood Debris Collection

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Metal Detecting
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Paragliding
- Orienteering

Figure 4. Lake Isabella Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Staff Recommendations



Staff recommends the Commission permit farming/orchards and orienteering in Heritage Areas. This classification also allows for development of shared use hiking, cycling, and equestrian trails as part of future trail planning.

### Recreation Areas

Several areas of Lake Isabella remain significantly disturbed as a result of previous land uses. These areas include a portion of the property south of Delight Park Road, as well as two smaller areas on the western and eastern sides of the hayfield north of the road. Focusing future development in these disturbed areas would minimize impacts on sensitive resources. Staff recommends the Commission classify these areas as Recreation Areas to provide flexibility for future park planning and development.

Activities permitted in Recreation Areas applicable to Lake Isabella include filming/special events and metal detecting. Currently, no land at Lake Isabella has been cleared for metal detecting. This classification also allows for shared-use hiking, cycling, and equestrian trails and related trailhead and camping facilities as part of future planning and development.

### Resource Recreation Areas

The park's shoreline, wetlands, and mature forest stands provide limited opportunities for recreation, such as trails and swimming, as well as habitat for fish and wildlife. Staff recommends that the Commission classify these areas as Resource Recreation Areas to permit existing trail activities and allow for shared use, hiking, cycling, and equestrian trails, and other minimal facilities as part of future planning and development.

Within the park's long-term boundary, staff recommends classification of a Resource Recreation Area encompassing an easement through private property to link the western park boundary with nearby lands owned by Green Diamond Resource Company. This classification would allow for shared-use hiking, cycling, and equestrian trail link between the park and Green Diamond's trail network as part of future trails planning and development.

Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Haying
- Metal Detecting
- Orienteering
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Paragliding
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming

As indicated earlier, the Commission currently has not approved any areas for metal detecting at Lake Isabella. Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/Orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Water: Jet Skiing
- Water: Power Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Wind Surfing

Of these activities, staff recommends the Commission permit farming/orchards and windsurfing in Resource Recreation Areas.

### Long-Term Park Boundary

Staff recommends that the following property be included within the park's long-term boundary:

- Trail easement from the western park boundary to nearby Green Diamond land and its extensive trail network.
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife boat launch

State Parks seeks to acquire properties identified in this action on a willing seller basis.

## **Lilliwaup Tidelands**

### **Land Classifications**

Staff recommends that the Commission classify Lilliwaup Tidelands as a Resource Recreation Area (Figure 5).

The entire park consists of beaches and tidelands, which are the park's recreation attraction. Visitors access these areas on foot from an upland parking area and by private boats – both hand propelled and powered – to harvest shellfish, beach comb, picnic, and enjoy other traditional beach activities. Staff recommends that the Commission classify the entire park as a Resource Recreation Area, to permit existing uses to continue.

Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Haying
- Metal Detecting
- Orienteering
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Paragliding
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming

The Commission currently does not permit metal detecting or algae harvest at Lilliwaup Tidelands. Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

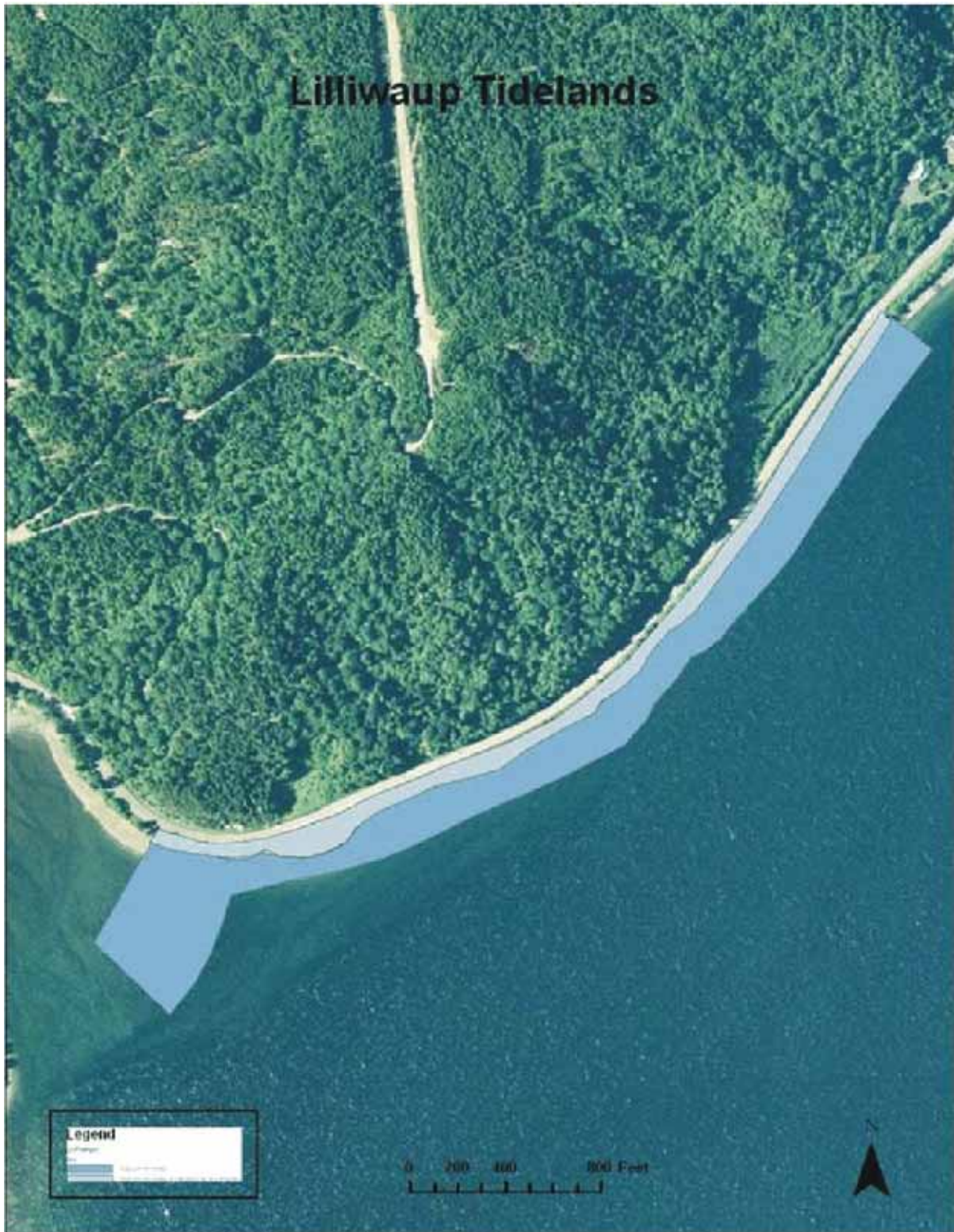
- Farming/Orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Water: Jet Skiing
- Water: Power Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Wind Surfing

Of these conditional uses, staff recommends the Commission only approve power boating and wind surfing activities in saltwater shoreline/tideland Resource Recreation Areas at Lilliwaup Tidelands.

### **Long-Term Park Boundary**

Staff recommends that the a portion of the Highway 101 right-of-way adjacent to Lilliwaup Tidelands be included within the park's long-term boundary to foster improved recreation management.

Figure 5. Lilliwaup Tidelands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Staff Recommendations



## **SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

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

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

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

## **Belfair State Park: Issues and Management Approach**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of Natural Plant and Animal Communities – Uplands, Shoreline, and Inter-tidal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify salt marsh areas of shoreline as natural area to limit use and development to low-intensity.</li> <li>• Classify inter-tidal areas as Resource Recreation to permit shellfish enhancement and improve recreational shellfish harvest.</li> <li>• Include nearby WDFW property in the park’s long-term boundary to unify management of shoreline under agency.</li> <li>• Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM) that incorporates removal of non-native plant species and re-vegetation with native species.</li> <li>• Develop a Hood Canal health monitoring program to monitor water quality, oversee improvements or degradation of the local water quality, and propose specific management treatments to ensure water quality goals are met.</li> </ul>
Coordination with other natural resource groups and public involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish a program, such as Nature Mapping (volunteer stewardship program) to begin a census of wildlife and bird populations.</li> <li>▪ Establish regular resource management forums to increase coordination among conservation organizations, fishing and shellfish organizations, private industry, and the public.</li> <li>▪ Establish a Belfair State Park volunteer stewardship training program to continue restoration work at the park.</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park sustainability plan that addresses operational functions and park facilities.</li> <li>▪ Develop a park-wide system for recycling and on-site composting where visitors are engaged in the active demonstration of a sustainable living environment.</li> </ul>
Public education / interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop an expanded interpretive master plan for all the parks adjoining Hood Canal that includes on-site and school-based education programs. Work with agencies and tribes to develop a coordinated on-going program.</li> <li>▪ Develop a volunteer stewardship program, beach walks, and restoration projects.</li> <li>▪ Develop in-park interpretation and community presentations representing the restoration program at the park.</li> </ul>
Tree care in developed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with agency forester to assess tree health in developed park areas and remove unhealthy trees as necessary.</li> <li>▪ Work with the local community and schools to promote Arbor Day in the park.</li> </ul>

Issue	Management Approach
Shellfish management, harvest and public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify inter-tidal areas as Resource Recreation to permit shellfish enhancement and stocking.</li> <li>▪ Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations. Continue to work with the Washington Department of Health on shellfish disease and contamination issues.</li> <li>▪ Work to connect park visitors / travelers with a “hot-line” for shellfish schedules, limits, etc</li> <li>▪ Establish a system of signage for fish and shellfish harvest information which explains the management considerations and closure rationale.</li> <li>▪ Have an ongoing Beach interpretive program which would emphasize restorative principles and marine life management.</li> </ul>
Protection and management of historic and cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Research and develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan which would gather needed historical information and foster education programs within the park.</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with agency cultural resources program before undertaking ground-disturbing activities.</li> </ul>
Cultural resource education / interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop an expanded interpretive master plan for all the parks adjoining Hood Canal that includes on-site and school-based education programs. Work with agencies and tribes to develop a coordinated on-going program.</li> <li>▪ Construct and maintain an amphitheatre for interpretive programs and cultural demonstrations.</li> <li>▪ Involve Navy personnel with programs about their operations in Puget Sound.</li> <li>▪ Invite Skokomish Tribe to provide programs and visitor interpretation for winter village site and salmon migration.</li> </ul>
Recreational facility development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify upland areas of the park and park manager residence as Recreation Areas to allow for retention of existing recreational and administrative facilities and uses.</li> <li>• Keep active recreation facilities apart from the riparian, shoreline, and forested areas.</li> <li>• Add more active recreation facilities to provide for: renovated playground, horse shoe pits, basketball courts or other intensive recreation activities in areas away from riparian, shoreline, or forested areas.</li> <li>• Add an enclosed picnic shelter for use as meeting space in addition to picnics and other special events.</li> <li>• Monitor the noise limits in the park to maintain the natural park environment.</li> </ul>

Issue	Management Approach
Camping facilities and camping experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepare a campground master plan/business plan to determine optimum number and appropriate mix of utility, standard, and primitive sites and address parking for second vehicles.</li> <li>▪ Consider reducing the number of camping sites to promote more re-vegetation of campground and allow more natural and space buffers between family camping areas.</li> <li>▪ Acquire property north of Highway 300 to site additional RV camping opportunity and administrative support facilities (pursue crosswalk, speed limit reduction, or other highway crossing if/when acquired).</li> <li>▪ Explore additional camping opportunities on nearby public lands (e.g., Tahuya State Forest)</li> <li>▪ Encourage City of Belfair to integrate RV dump station into their planned sewage treatment facility.</li> </ul>
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in partnership with Theler Wetlands managers to explore trail corridor or recreational easements that connect Belfair State Park and the Theler Wetlands.</li> <li>• Seek more trail opportunities within the park or nearby public lands, such as State Department of Natural Resource's Tahuya State Forest.</li> <li>• Develop trail to provide pedestrian access to salt marsh environment and add an interpretive opportunity (done).</li> </ul>
Water access site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquire WDFW property west of the park to provide additional day use water access.</li> </ul>
Recreation programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop more recreation programs and cultural events throughout the year. Consider waiving camping fees for volunteers.</li> </ul>

**Twanoh State Park: Issues and Management Approach**

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of Natural Plant and Animal Communities – Uplands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify the upland watershed area of the park as Resource Recreation and Natural Area to emphasize the natural resource protection.</li> <li>▪ Classify central swath of park south of the campground up into the watershed as Resource Recreation to allow establishment of a shared use trails. Classify eastern slopes of watershed above campground as Natural Area, limiting trail activities to low-intensity pedestrian use only.</li> <li>▪ Include remaining undeveloped properties within Twanoh Creek watershed within the park’s long-term boundary to extend habitat, water quality protection, and recreation opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Develop vegetation management plan to control/eliminate non-native invasive plant species and maximize function of natural systems.</li> <li>▪ Develop a native plant garden for interpretation purposes and stock for in-planting in the developed areas of the park</li> <li>▪ Conduct a forest health assessment and a replanting plan for forest enhancement.</li> <li>▪ Develop habitat and bird population management plan as part of forest management prescriptions.</li> <li>▪ Establish a program, such as Nature Mapping (volunteer stewardship program) to begin a census of wildlife and bird populations.</li> <li>▪ Develop guidelines for low impact facility design including; permeable parking surfaces, inter-campsite vegetation planting.</li> </ul>
<p>Protection of Natural Plant and Animal Communities – Shoreline and Inter-tidal areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider removing bulkhead to allow for more natural shoreline and ease of water access while still protecting recreational function of the day-use area.</li> <li>▪ With consideration of global climate change effects on Hood Canal sea level, develop a plan that identifies areas and facilities at risk and develop alternatives for relocation or redesign.</li> <li>▪ Redesign existing parking to allow a wider stream delta to the extent practical while preserving essential recreational facilities.</li> <li>▪ Redesign existing parking areas to allow more stormwater infiltration, incorporating use of pervious surface treatments, bioswales, and rain gardens where appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Establish a baseline study for current water quality conditions and a testing and reporting system to oversee improvements or degradation.</li> <li>▪ Monitor improved sewage system and stormwater discharge qualities.</li> <li>▪ Restore riparian buffer with native species and replenish native plant understory in park development areas to provide habitat.</li> <li>▪ Develop a volunteer stewardship program, beach walks and restoration projects.</li> </ul>

Issue	Management Approach
Shellfish management, harvest and public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations. Continue to work with the Washington Department of Health on shellfish disease and contamination issues.</li> <li>▪ Work to connect park visitors / travelers with a “hot-line” for shellfish schedules, limits, etc</li> <li>▪ Establish a system of signage for fish and shellfish harvest information which explains the management considerations and closure rationale.</li> <li>▪ Have an ongoing Beach interpretive program which would emphasize restorative principles and marine life management.</li> </ul>
Coordination with other conservation organizations and Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner with the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) and the Puget Sound Initiative Program to establish best management practices for the shoreline and estuary system within the park.</li> <li>▪ Involve the local tribes, Department of Ecology, and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council in planning for the watershed and to help manage erosion and flooding concerns in the developed areas of the park.</li> <li>▪ Hold regular resource management forums to increase coordination among conservation organizations, fishing and shellfish organizations, private industry and the public.</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park sustainability plan that addresses operational functions and park facilities.</li> <li>▪ Determine which recommendations from the 2007 Green Vision Planning Concept Report to implement.</li> <li>▪ Develop a park-wide system for recycling and on-site composting where visitors are engaged in the active demonstration of a sustainable living environment.</li> </ul>
Public education / interpretation / stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a volunteer stewardship program, beach walks, and restoration projects.</li> <li>▪ Develop an interpretive master plan for all the parks adjoining Hood Canal that would include on-site programs and school education connections. Work with agencies and tribes to develop a coordinated program and recreational opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Provide interpretive trail/boardwalk near riparian areas north of Highway 106, which provides access to views, while protecting the riparian habitat.</li> <li>▪ Develop in-park interpretation and community presentations representing the restoration program at the park</li> </ul>
Shellfish; public education, management and harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work to connect park visitors with a “hot-line” for shellfish schedules, limits, etc.</li> <li>▪ Have an ongoing Beach interpretive program that would emphasize restoration principles and marine life management.</li> <li>▪ Continue to work with WDFW to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations. Continue to work with the Washington Department of Health on shellfish disease and contamination issues.</li> </ul>
Recreational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a native planting plan for the existing camping area to</li> </ul>

Issue	Management Approach
management	<p>promote re-vegetation and allow for buffers between family camping areas.</p>
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the park to assess the condition of the CCC structures and understand the CCC park design. This will influence any future design, expansion, or addition of facilities at the park. This plan should include a Cultural Landscape Inventory and Historic Structures Reports for the park's buildings and structures.</li> <li>▪ Prepare site and architecture design guidelines to ensure rehabilitations and new developments harmonize and are consistent with preservation of the historic landscape and built environment.</li> <li>▪ Consider adaptive reuse of CCC buildings which are no longer used for their historic purposes.</li> <li>▪ Work to recruit and train skilled volunteers who can work on CCC restoration projects.</li> </ul>
Public education / stewardship / interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop education and interpretive displays and programs which inform the visiting public about CCC heritage and the structures representing their work.</li> <li>▪ Work to get staff training in CCC construction and restoration.</li> </ul>
Maintain rustic experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain rustic camping experience with noise monitoring</li> <li>• Partner with local community groups to encourage volunteer labor for stewardship and restoration projects.</li> <li>• Keep historic bathrooms up to date for cleanliness and functionality.</li> </ul>
Park facility management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with WSDOT to explore options for safer pedestrian crossings of Highway 106.</li> <li>• Encourage local community members to contribute to park facility projects.</li> <li>• Invite visitor feedback to support park upgrades and improvements.</li> </ul>
Camping facilities and camping experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance water trail camping site.</li> <li>▪ Preserve a rustic camping experience by keeping areas of the campground non-electrical.</li> <li>▪ Keep the existing recreational development footprint as is and provide more utility sites in nearby State Parks.</li> <li>▪ Consider converting existing campsites or buildings to cabins or yurts for overnight accommodations.</li> </ul>
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work to acquire property and recreational use easements in the upper watershed adjacent to the park which would provide for more upland hiking trails.</li> <li>▪ Work with Mason County and WSDOT to improve bicycle travel on Hwy 106 for safe recreation experience.</li> </ul>
Marine facilities: boat dock / swimming area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Research the feasibility of year-round boat dock at the boat launch.</li> <li>▪ Check functioning of marine pump out station. Regularly monitor proper operation.</li> <li>▪ Provide ADA access facilities to the beach area.</li> <li>▪ Explore the option of converting the wading lagoon to an estuarine tidal marsh, and adding a new wading pool to the day-use area.</li> </ul>

**Potlatch State Park: Issues and Management Approach**

Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphasize management of the park for recreational use while still providing adequate protection to natural and cultural resources. Specific measures may include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify the majority of day-use as a Heritage Area.</li> <li>▪ Remove non-native plant species from undeveloped areas and rehabilitate native plant communities</li> <li>▪ Restore Potlatch Creek to improve salmonid habitat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Interpretation/environmental education opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park interpretive master plan using primarily park staff and volunteers to complete.</li> <li>▪ As part of park interpretive master plan, design and construct a modest interpretive network for the park utilizing at most interpretive kiosks, signs, and non-facilities oriented programming (brochures etc.).</li> <li>▪ Specifically, the plan should address the opportunities for interpreting shellfish resources, Hood Canal water quality, and Native American history.</li> <li>▪ Establish a volunteer interpreter/steward program to aid with park interpretive and stewardship efforts.</li> <li>▪ Actively solicit partnerships with regional school district and Washington Sea Grant to provide environmental education opportunities.</li> </ul>
Shellfish resources/management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to work with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to set shellfish seasons, explore enhancement opportunities, and enforce harvest regulations. Continue to work with the Washington Department of Health on shellfish disease and contamination issues.</li> </ul>
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park sustainability plan.</li> <li>▪ Work with agency sustainability coordinator to improve recycling efforts at the park.</li> </ul>
Long-term boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retain all property in current park boundary.</li> <li>▪ Acquire Saltwater Boat Launch.</li> </ul>
Protection of Native American cultural and archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park. Conduct archaeological surveys prior to any development activities.</li> <li>▪ State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</li> </ul>
Partnership opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actively partner with Skokomish Tribe on cultural events at park (e.g. 2007 Tuwaduq Days)</li> <li>▪ Explore partnerships with other local groups to improve stewardship and educational opportunities in park.</li> </ul>

Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development - campground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On recently acquired Minerva Beach property, explore opportunities for providing campsites for larger RV's.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate the need for additional RV hook-ups in the area.</li> <li>▪ Consider separating hook-up and standard sites to the extent possible to accommodate different camping styles.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development - boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquire Saltwater Boat Launch from Tacoma City Light.</li> <li>▪ Consider the need for expanded Water Trails camping at Potlatch and other Hood Canal state parks.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development - diving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Include outdoor shower facilities in the design of any new day-use comfort station.</li> <li>▪ Work with Washington SCUBA Alliance and other diving partners to clean up underwater debris and monitor/control invasive species.</li> </ul>
Renovation of park facilities and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Re-design park sewage system as part of effort to clean up Hood Canal.</li> <li>▪ Investigate potential for establishing rain gardens to manage runoff from impermeable surfaces.</li> <li>▪ Re-evaluate park vehicular circulation system.</li> </ul>
Beach access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure barrier-free access point to beach in compliance with ADA.</li> <li>▪ Explore need for a fishing pier at the Saltwater Boat Launch (if acquired).</li> <li>▪ Limit beach access points to prevent trampling of native shoreline vegetation.</li> </ul>
Trail use, development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work with Port of Hoodsport and other local groups to explore opportunities for regional trail connections.</li> </ul>
Noise management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strictly enforce park regulations regarding the use of sound-emitting electronic equipment (WAC 352-32-056).</li> </ul>
Partnership opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actively seek volunteers and community partners to assist with park projects.</li> <li>▪ State Parks staff will follow the direction given in RCW 79A.05.030(6) and WAC 352-32-285 to allow volunteers to perform personal services in lieu of standard fees.</li> </ul>
Pet waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enforce park regulations regarding pet waste (WAC 352-32-060 (6)).</li> <li>▪ Explore opportunities to provide bags for collecting pet waste.</li> </ul>

## Lake Isabella State Park: Issues and Management Approach

Issue	Management Approach
Preservation of native plant and animal communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphasize management of the park for natural/cultural resource protection, while still providing opportunities for recreational development. Specific measures may include:</li> <li>▪ Classify the land as a combination of Heritage, Resource Recreation, and Recreation areas. Limit most development to disturbed area south of Delight Park Rd.</li> <li>▪ Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan for addressing noxious weed issues.</li> <li>▪ Maintain a mix of habitats (mature forest, wetlands, open areas) to support a diversity of wildlife.</li> <li>▪ Identify areas with highly significant natural resources and focus protective management on these areas (e.g. shoreline, buffers around eagle nests).</li> <li>▪ Develop a forest health management plan.</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a park sustainability plan.</li> <li>▪ Work with agency sustainability coordinator to seek funds for safe removal of abandoned vehicles.</li> </ul>
Protection of agricultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify homestead site as Heritage Area.</li> <li>▪ Work with partners to continue managing heritage orchards/hay fields and exploring opportunities for education, interpretation and demonstration of the site's agricultural heritage.</li> <li>▪ Develop a cultural resource inventory/report.</li> <li>▪ Establish interpretive panels highlighting the cultural heritage of the site.</li> </ul>
Tribal involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and cultural resources in the state park. Conduct archaeological surveys prior to any development activities.</li> <li>▪ State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development – lake access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct improved accessible trail(s) and clear selected vegetation to provide water access.</li> <li>▪ Consider the development of a pier for swimming access.</li> <li>▪ Partner with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to make improvements to existing boat launch on lake.</li> <li>▪ Maintain native shoreline vegetation and natural processes to the maximum extent possible.</li> </ul>

Recreational facilities development – general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify park as a mix of Recreation, Heritage, and Resource Recreation areas.</li> <li>▪ Explore opportunities to provide parking, restrooms, picnic shelters, disc golf course, off-leash dog area, water access and/or a meeting space for environmental education.</li> <li>▪ South of Delight Park Rd., explore the possibility of providing camping.</li> <li>▪ Ensure all facilities are universally accessible to the maximum extent possible.</li> </ul>
Recreational facilities development – off-leash dog area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allow leashed pets in park as permitted under WAC 352-32-060 (1).</li> <li>▪ Classify portions of park as Recreation and Resource Recreation to allow for the potential establishment of an off-leash pet area.</li> <li>▪ Meet with citizen groups to explain policies and procedures for establishing a potential off-leash pet area at park, pursuant to WAC 352-32-060 (7).</li> <li>▪ Consider closing areas to pets if there is evidence of a conflict with wildlife.</li> <li>▪ Enforce park regulations regarding pet waste (WAC 352-32-060 (6)).</li> <li>▪ Explore opportunities to provide bags for collecting pet waste.</li> <li>▪ Work with Mason County Parks to explore opportunities for dog parks in the county.</li> </ul>
Trail use, development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Classify park as a mix of Heritage, Recreation, and Resource Recreation areas. Explore opportunities for new trail development, including mountain bike and equestrian trails.</li> <li>▪ Acquire trail corridor easement to connect park trails with trails on nearby Green Diamond property.</li> <li>▪ Strictly enforce restrictions on motor vehicle use (WAC 352-20-020)</li> </ul>
Long-term park boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retain all property in existing park boundary.</li> <li>▪ Acquire trail corridor easement to connect park trails with trails on nearby Green Diamond property.</li> </ul>

**Lilliwaup Tidelands: Issues and Management Approach**

Issue	Management Approach
Recreational facilities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work with Washington State Department of Transportation to ensure adequate rest stop facilities in the area.</li> </ul>