# San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Plan

Approved February 14, 2000

## **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.





#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

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

#### San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Planning Team

Daniel Farber, Project co-lead
Peter Herzog, Project co-lead
David Castor, San Juan Marine State Park Area Manager
Terry Doran, NW Region Manager
Allison Alderman, NW Region Assistant Manager - Human and Financial Resources
Jim Neill, NW Region Assistant Manager - Maintenance and Preservation
Eric Watilo, NW Region Assistant Manager - Programs and Services
Jim Ellis, Parks Planner

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

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

#### Commissioners (at time of land classification adoption):

Clyde Anderson Bruce Hilyer Mickey Fearn Bob Petersen Joan Thomas Jack Shreve Mel Wortman Cleve Pinnix, Director

# SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

ures below certify the adoption of this plan b ent of The San Juan Marine State Park Area	y Washington State Parks for the o
Park Manager	 Date
Region Manager	Date
Assistant Director, Operations	 Date
Director	Date

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

PREFACE4
SUMMARY5
SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA7
SECTION 2: SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM 17
SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES24
LIST OF TABLES
Table 1: Summary of San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Issues6
Table 2: San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Objectives19
Table 3: Natural Resource Issues25
Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues
Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facilities Issues
LIST OF FIGURES
Figure 1: San Juan Marine State Park Area Vicinity Map16
Figure 2: Sucia Island Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map20
Figure 3: Stuart, Cemetery, and Gossip Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map21
Figure 4: Jones, James, Doe, Saddlebag, and Clark Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map22
Figure 5: Patos, Matia, Turn, Blind, and Posey Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map23

#### **PREFACE**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 125 parks located throughout the state. Growth in the state's population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation has dramatically increased pressure on the agency to provide for more recreational opportunities in parks under agency management. Simultaneously, the agency recognizes that as an ever greater number of parks become oases surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to preserve natural and cultural resources from "overuse" will only increase in importance.

The duality of the agency's role as both recreation provider and resource protector has led to fierce debate among park stakeholders as to how these seemingly opposing imperatives can be achieved. Simply put, it is the agency's goal to find a balance between meeting the needs of the recreating public and protecting natural and cultural resources for future generations. Diligent planning that includes careful analysis of available resource information and encourages participation by park stakeholders provides the most effective means of finding this balance (see Appendix A: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

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

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

Following the adoption of the revised classification system, it became clear to agency staff that simply classifying park lands and delineating them on a map did little to effect "on the ground" results nor did it adequately address the goal of preparing management plans for each park. As a result State Parks developed a combined planning effort and titled it the Classification and Management Planning Project or CAMP. This combined effort began in March 1996.

The CAMP Project classifies park lands and prepares park management plans through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and results of an issue based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify specific issues facing the park and develop detailed management approaches designed to resolve these issues during a series public planning workshops. In this initial stage of planning, classification of lands is employed as only one of several management activities that combined make up an overall approach to resolving particular issues.

#### **SUMMARY**

Management planning at the San Juan Marine State Park Area began in April 1997 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, region staff, headquarters Planning Program representatives, a Natural Resource Stewardship Program representative, and other agency technical specialists. Public participation was an integral part of the planning process, and included three sets of planning workshops (April through August 1997). During these meetings participants identified a number of management issues. Parks' staff then led participants through a process of developing alternative land classification schemes and management approaches designed to address these issues. Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. The Commission at its September 5, 1997 meeting at Ft. Worden Conference Center approved the staff recommended land classifications.

The purpose of this park management plan is to: 1) Orient readers to the San Juan Marine State Park Area and the agency's park management planning process, 2) identify the natural, cultural, and recreational resource management issues that face the San Juan Marine State Park Area, and 3) recommend management approaches designed to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this plan is to describe how park management intends to balance recreational use with appropriate measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This plan has been divided into three sections, several appendices, and is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Description of San Juan Marine State Park Area provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Planning Program describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program, as well as specific application of this program to the San Juan Marine State Park Area.
- Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches outlines natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues identified through the park area's public planning process and recommends specific management approaches designed to resolve these issues. A brief outline of management issues facing the San Juan Marine State Park Area is presented in Table 1.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

Table 1: Summary of San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Issues

	© Preservation of natural plant and animal communities
	© Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive animals - Bald Eagles and Marbled Murrelets
	Control of Nuisance wildlife
	© Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive plant species, communities and associations – red fescue grasslands
	© Protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive plant species, communities and associations – prickly pear cactus colonies
Natural Resource Issues	Control of noxious weeds and non-native plant species
Tracarar resource results	© Wildfire prevention/suppression
	© Prescriptive use of fire for natural resource management purposes
	© Property Acquisition/Surplus
	© Protection and use of marine natural, cultural, and recreational resources in waters adjacent to state parks
	© Marine park harbor water quality/sewage pumpout stations
	C Disposition of areas managed as part of the San Juan Marine Area not included in first planning cycle
	© Protection of archaeological resources - Native American shell middens, burial sites, and other cultural sites
Cultural Resource Issues	© Protection of historic sites and cultural landscapes - homestead sites, orchards, and quarrying operations
	C Native American ceremonial/cultural activities in marine park areas
	C Marine park information dissemination
	C Natural and cultural resource interpretive programming/facilities
	Configuration of camping/other overnight accommodations
	C Trail use, development, and signing
	© Provision of electrical utilities
	C ADA facilities
Recreational Resource/Facility Issues	© Exclusive use of marine park areas for the Washington Water Trail
	© Protection of drinking water quality
	C Harvesting of driftwood for firewood
	© Risk management on park lands operated by WSP&RC under active or expired federal government leases
	© Adequacy of mooring facilities - dock and buoy rafting limits and maximum vessel size
	© Pets off leash, development of picnic shelters, and trail development

#### SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA

#### **Sucia Island State Park**

**Location:** 2.5 miles north of Orcas Island on the southern portion of the Straight of Georgia, San Juan

County.

**Acreage:** 564.08 acres with 77,700 feet of saltwater shoreline.

**Acquired:** Sucia Island State Park was acquired in five parcels as follows:

1952: 115 acres purchased from San Juan County for \$1,597.29

1959: 319 acres donated by the Interclub of Washington

1970: 128.55 purchased from BLM for \$321.38

1972: Tidelands transferred from DNR

1974: .11 acres purchased from Fabey - Corum for \$4,900.00

Total acquisition cost: \$6,818.67

Historical Background: The island-s name originated with the Spanish Captain Eliza on his map of

1791. He named it Alsla Sucia@ which in Spanish means Adirty@ or in a nautical sense Afoul@. This word was chosen because the shore was deemed unclean

and circled by reefs.

**Site Description:** Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

**Facilities:** Two docks with 100' mooring floats, 48 mooring buoys, 9 composting toilets, 2 potable

drinking water systems, shop building w/staff apartment, 55 camp and picnic units, 6.2 miles of trails, 3.5 miles of primitive service road, 3 reservation group campsites, and 2 reservation

picnic shelters.

Activities: Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, clamming, and other saltwater related

activities.

Of Special Interest: Marine fossil deposits at Fossil Bay.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	Day Use	<u>Total</u>
1994	8,325	9,476	87,643	105,444
1995	9,300	16,737	100,662	126,669
1996	15,296	8,817	82,733	106,846
1997	19,658	5,320	73,476	98,454
1998	24,821	5,960	49,318	80,099

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North.

## **Stuart Island State Park**

Location: 4 miles northwest of San Juan Island on Haro Strait, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 147.6 acres with approximately 4,130 foot of saltwater shoreline.

**Acquired:** Stuart Island State Park was acquired in four parcels as follows:

1952: 84 acres purchased from Barney Nordhorst for \$6,000.00

1963: 2 acres purchased from BLM for \$4.00 1974: 52.4 acres transferred from US Coast Guard

1975: Tidelands transferred from DNR

Total acquisition cost: \$6,004.00

**Historical Background:** The island was by the Wilkes Expedition in 1841 in honor of Frederick D.

Stuart, captain-s clerk on the expedition.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 19 primitive campsites, Washington Water Trail site, picnic units, hiking trails, potable

drinking water system, 22 mooring buoys, 2 docks, 2 float islands (not attached to land),

sewage pumpout station, 2 composting toilets.

Activities: Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, clamming, and other saltwater related

activities.

Of Special Interest: A large colony of prickly pear cactus was discovered in the Reid Harbor area.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	6,433	7,089	55,610	69,132
1995	7,823	6,863	48,180	62,866
1996	10,276	3,832	50,284	64,392
1997	17,074	2,161	50,660	69,895
1998	16,644	2,863	63,929	83,436

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South.

#### **Jones Island State Park**

**Location:** 1 mile west of the southwest tip of Orcas Island in Presidents Channel, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 188.09 acres with 25,000 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: Jones Island was acquired as one parcel from US Fish and Wildlife Service in January 7,

1983.

**Historical Background:** The island was named by the Wilkes Expedition in 1841 in honor of Captain

Jacob Jones, United States Navy. Jones, while Master Commandant of the sloop-of-war Wasp, captured the British brig Frolic on October 18, 1812.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 21 primitive camping and picnic units, Washington Water Trail site, dock with 120' mooring

float, 7 mooring buoys, hiking trails, potable drinking water system, reservation group camp

with shelter, 4 composting toilets.

Activities: Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, and other saltwater related activities.

Of Special Interest: Feeding very tame deer. Pest raccoons. Numerous colonies of prickly pear

cactus.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	1,395	2,547	25,427	29,369
1995	1,323	4,213	23,442	28,978
1996	3,492	2,653	24,279	30,424
1997	8,011	2,781	30,185	40,977
1998	8,393	3,360	39,367	51,120

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South.

Interpretation: Map board and interpretative panel depicting storm damage of 1990.

#### **Turn Island State Park**

**Location:** 2 mile east of San Juan Island, near the south entrance to Friday Harbor, in the NW 2 of

Section 17, Township 35 N; Range 2, San Jaun County.

**Acreage:** 35.15 acres with 16,000 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: Turn Island is owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and is part of the San Juan National

Wildlife Refuge. From 1959 to 1976 Turn Island was managed wholly as a marine state park under lease from the federal government. In 1976 the island was included in the newly established San Juan National Wildlife Refuge. Management of the island for recreational purposes by WSP&RC was allowed to continue until present. Since June of 1983 WSP&RC

has managed the island for recreational purposes under a renewable management

agreement with USF&WS.

**Historical Background:** The island was originally mapped as a point of land on San Juan Island by the

Wilkes Expedition in 1841 and was named Point Salsbury. It was later found to be an island at a turn in San Juan Channel and was named Turn Island on

British Admiralty charts of 1858-59.

**Site Description:** Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 3 mooring buoys, 4 pit/vault toilets, 13 primitive campsites, 3 miles of hiking trails.

Activities: Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, and other saltwater related activities.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	6,689	6,689
1995	0	0	5,630	5,630
1996	294	271	6,846	7,411
1997	1,121	2,628	6,936	10,685
1998	1,625	1,325	12,006	14,956

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South.

#### **Matia Island State Park**

**Location:** 2.5 miles north of Orcas Island and 1.5 miles east of Sucia Island, San Jaun County.

**Acreage:** 145 acres with 20,676 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: Matia Island is owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and is part of the San Juan

National Wildlife Refuge. From 1959 to 1976 Matia Island was managed wholly as a marine state park under lease from the federal government. In 1976 the island was included in the newly established San Juan National Wildlife Refuge. Management of the island for recreational purposes by WSP&RC was allowed to continue until present. Since June of 1983 the area managed for recreational purposes by WSP&RC was reduced to 5 acres at

Rolfe Cove under a renewable management agreement with USF&WS.

Historical Background: Captain Eliza of the Eliza Expedition of 1792 named the island Alsle de Matae.

Mata has many meanings in Spanish, most having to do with lush plant growth. The US Coast Survey conferred the name Matia on the island in 1854. Matia

also means Ano protection@ in Spanish.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: Dock with 64 foot float, 2 mooring buoys, 6 primitive campsites, composting toilet, 1-mile loop

trail (maintained by USF&WS).

**Activities:** Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, and other saltwater related activities.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	Other	Day Use	<u>Total</u>
1994	2,345	2,104	7,489	11,938
1995	686	859	8,656	10,201
1996	992	592	9,483	11,070
1997	1,595	415	8,626	10,636
1998	2.203	354	5.442	7.999

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North.

#### **Patos Island State Park**

Location: Northwestern most island in US territory of southern Georgia Strait, 5 miles NNW of Orcas

Island and 2.5 miles NW of Sucia Island, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 207.4 acres with 20,000 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: Patos Island is owned by the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Coast

Guard. Since 1974 Patos Island has been leased to WSP&RC for 5 year periods and has been managed for recreation purposes. Currently the lease of the Island is lapsed and will not be renewed pending BLM decision to either enter into a management agreement with WSP&RC or to proceed with steps to dispose of the island to WSP&RC. Under federal law the island is eligible for Wilderness status under the federal Wilderness Act. In order for BLM to surplus the property to WSP&RC, a determination would be required by BLM that the island is not suitable for Wilderness status and an EIS prepared prior to property transfer. However, a perpetual agreement between BLM and WSP&RC to allow State Parks to manage the island for recreational purposes consistent with other marine park areas remains

an option.

Historical Background: The island was named by the Spanish Eliza Expedition of 1792. Patos means

ducks in Spanish. The Wilkes Expedition named it Gourd Island, however, in 1874 Captain Henry Kellett restored the name to Patos on British Admiralty

charts.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: Lighthouse, tri-plex lighthouse keeper-s residence, 2 mooring buoys, 7 primitive campsites,

vault toilet, 2 pit toilets, 1.2 mile loop trail.

Activities: Primitive camping, viewing cultural resource - lighthouse and associated facilities, picnicking,

hiking, beach combing, and other saltwater related activities.

Of Special Interest: Colony of prickly pear cactus was discovered on the island.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	6,069	6,069
1995	0	0	7,129	7,129
1996	121	58	5,591	5,770
1997	537	114	4,846	5,497
1998	770	0	3,204	3,974

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North.

#### **Clark Island State Park**

Location: 1.75 miles northeast of Orcas Island in the southern Straight of Georgia, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 55.05 acres with 11,292 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: Clark Island was acquired from the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as one parcel

in 1964 for \$137.63.

Historical Background: The island was named by the 1841 Wilkes Expedition in honor of John Clark, a

midshipman killed in Perry-s battle of Lake Erie.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 9 mooring buoys, 8 primitive campsites, 2 day use picnic sites, and 2 vault toilets, storage

shed.

**Activities:** Primitive camping, picnicking, beach combing, and other saltwater related activities.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	Day Use	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	8,563	8,563
1995	0	0	8,206	8,206
1996	99	129	6,248	6,476
1997	485	530	4,321	5,336
1998	980	564	2,657	4,201

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North.

#### Saddlebag Island State Park

**Location:** 2 miles northeast of Anacortes in Skagit County.

**Acreage:** 23.2 acres with 6,250 feet of saltwater shoreline.

**Acquired:** Saddlebag Island was purchased in one parcel from Diane Gibbons in 1974 for \$192,000.00

Historical Background: The island was originally identified as on of the APorpoise Rocks@ by the Wilkes

Expedition in 1841. The US Coast and Geodetic Survey shows the present

name possibly derived from the shape of the island.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 4 primitive campsites, Washington Water Trail site, 1 mile of trail, and a vault toilet.

Activities: Primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, beach combing, crabbing, and other saltwater related

activities.

Attendance: None Reported

Operations: Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North. Operated by DNR as part of

the WSP&RC and DNR working circle agreement.

#### **Doe Island State Park**

Location: Doe Island State Park is 1/4 mile southeast of Orcas Island, Township 36 North, Range 1 W

of Section 2, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 6.11 acres with 2,049 feet of saltwater shoreline.

Acquired: This park was acquired in two parcels from the Federal Government; the first in 1964 from

the federal government for \$15.27 and the last in 1967 from DNR for no cost.

Historical Background: This island received its name because of nearby Doe Bay. A Native American

" canoe pullout" site is present as an archeological site on the north shoreline.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 44-foot pier, 12 x 30 ft moorage float, 31-foot connecting access ramp, 5 campsites, 1 vault

toilet, a loop trail, and a bulletin board. The island has no water source.

**Activities:** Primitive camping, picnicking, saltwater fishing, scuba diving, and hiking.

Attendance: None reported

Operations: Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - North. Operated by DNR as part of

the WSP&RC and DNR working circle agreement.

## **Blind Island State Park**

Location: In Blind Bay, west of the Shaw Island ferry dock. Township 36N; Range 2 W NE 1/4 of NW

1/4 Sec. 27, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** Three acres with 1,280 feet of saltwater rocky shoreline.

**Acquired:** Under expired lease from the Bureau of Land Management.

Historical Background: Held by BLM probably as game and bird refuge. In the early part of the

century, a "squatter" set up housekeeping to the point of building a small house and storage sheds. His lifestyle was mostly that of a hermit, living off his work as a fisherman and tilling a small garden spot, evidence of which still remains today. This man dug several holes into the rock, evidently to be used as cisterns. There is a small spring, around which he built a concrete retainer that

still is in place. All buildings were removed in 1972 due to their unsafe

condition.

**Site Description:** Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: Washington Water Trail site, 4 picnic tables w/stoves, 4 mooring buoys, 1 composting toilet.

Water from the spring is not safe for human use, and the concrete cistern has been covered

with a steel plate.

**Activities:** Primitive camping, picnicking, scuba diving, bird watching.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	3,632	3,632
1995	0	0	4,352	4.352
1996	0	0	5,828	5,828
1997	128	22	5,063	5,213
1998	674	229	8,246	9,149

Operations: Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South. Operated by DNR as part of

the WSP&RC and DNR working circle agreement.

#### **Posey Island State Park**

Location: One-fourth mile from the northwest end of San Juan Island, San Juan County.

**Acreage:** 1 acre with approximately 1,000 feet of saltwater shoreline on Spieden Channel.

**Acquired:** Posey Island is operated under lease by BLM (expires 2004).

Historical Background: The island was originally thought to be a part of Pearl Island and was called

Spit Point. When the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey were mapping the area, they asked local folks what they called it. Since the locals went there to pick wild flowers, they called it Posey Island, and that name was applied on the

maps.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been

prepared for the park area. Examples include the Washington Natural Heritage Program Forest Inventory, plant lists, and mammal lists. Appendix C: Listing of San Juan Marine State Park Area Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information

includes references and locations of these types of documents.

Facilities: 2 picnic tables, 1 composting toilet, 2 fire rings, 1 wooden structure historically used as a

"tidally flushed" outhouse. This structure is now being evaluated for addition to the Historic

Register.

**Activities:** The island is a Water Trail site.

#### Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	Day Use	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	3,493	3,493
1995	0	0	2,523	2,523
1996	0	219	4,663	4,882
1997	54	686	5,102	5,842
1998	0	616	10,955	11,571

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South.

# **James Island State Park**

# Attendance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moorage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	615	2,712	11,637	14,964
1996	915	1,316	12,977	15,208
1997	206	43	11,018	11,267
1998	1,968	500	15,946	18,414

**Operations:** Administered as part of the San Juan Marine Area - South.

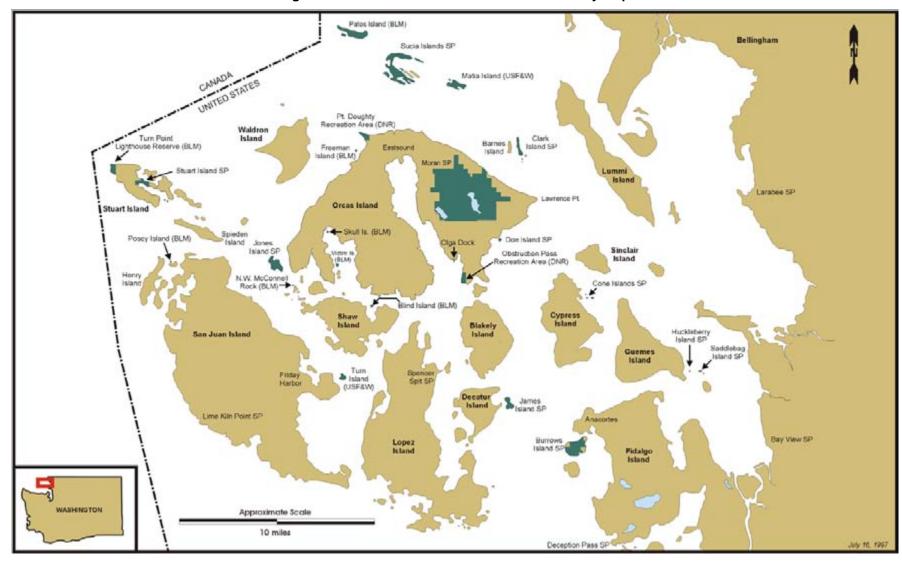


Figure 1: San Juan Marine State Park Area Vicinity Map

# SECTION 2: SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM

#### 2.1 Legal and Policy Direction

The San Juan Marine State Park Area operates within a framework of laws, rules, regulations, and policies that govern jurisdictional behavior. Agency staff must make day-to-day management decisions consistent not only with laws and policies of the agency, but with all federal, state, and local regulations. Interpretation of, and compliance with, government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A comprehensive listing and description of all laws and policies under which the agency operates is not included in this document. However, management activities recommended in this plan have been reviewed to ensure a sound legal and policy footing. A detailed description of the of the agency's legal/policy framework can be referenced in Appendix D: Detailed Park Policy Direction and Legal Responsibilities.

#### 2.1.1 Park Mission and Management Objectives

The mission of the San Juan Marine State Park Area is to provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits while preserving vast and varied natural and cultural resources contained within the park. A list of general park management objectives for the San Juan Marine State Park Area is presented in Table 2.

#### 2.1.2 San Juan Marine State Park Area Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 show land classifications and long-term boundaries adopted by the Commission for the San Juan Marine State Park Area on September 5, 1997. The adopted land classifications provide policy guidance for appropriate use and development intensities in specific areas of the park area. Adopted classifications also represent the park area's desired long-term boundary, i.e., properties either desired for acquisition or surplus to park needs. Specific rationales and more detailed discussion of the park area's classifications and long-term boundary are included in Section 4: Park Issues and Management Approaches. Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of the San Juan Marine State Park Area can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item E-3 – San Juan Marine State Park Area Land Classification and the official Commission minutes for this item.

#### 2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for the San Juan Marine State Park Area

Collections of other existing plans provide additional policy guidance for management of specific resources or activities within a particular park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans are generally oriented towards capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as "iterative". As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this park management plan is to serve as an umbrella document under which all other park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for the San Juan Marine State Park Area is included in Appendix E: List of Plans for the San Juan Marine State Park Area.

#### 2.2 San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Planning Process

Management planning at the San Juan Marine State Park Area began in April 1997 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, region staff, headquarters Planning Program representatives, and a Natural Resource Stewardship Program representative. The planning team also consulted with a number other agency technical specialists throughout the planning process.

The public participation process including three sets of planning workshops and the final Commission meeting began with two "issues workshops" on April 17 and April 19, 1997. The first workshop was held at the Westsound Community Center on Orcas Island and a second identical workshop was held at State Parks Northwest Region Headquarters in Burlington. During these initial workshops, staff provided a general overview of the planning process and led participants through a process of identifying management issues facing the park area. Following these workshops the planning team reviewed issues generated in the meetings, added issues identified by staff, and collapsed them into fewer, more generalized issues.

At the second set of public workshops held June 20 and 21, 1997 (on Orcas Island and in Burlington), the planning team presented two alternative concept plans. Each alternative concept plan included a land classification scheme, a long-term park boundary (properties to acquire or surplus), and a management approach in response to each generalized issue. The two alternatives emphasized either natural and cultural resource protection or recreational use of the park. Participants were asked to provide their input regarding each alternative concept plan either during the workshops or otherwise through written correspondence at any time during the planning process.

At the third set of public workshops held August 12 and 13, 1997, the planning team presented a preliminary recommended land classification scheme, long-term boundary, and management approaches that incorporated public input from previous workshops and written correspondence. Participants again provided input regarding the preliminary recommendation.

Following the August 12 and 13 public workshops, the planning team prepared a final staff recommended land classification scheme and management approaches, drawing on all public input and correspondence. The final staff recommendation was approved by the Director and presented to the Commission at its September 5, 1997 meeting at Ft. Worden. During this meeting the Commission approved the staff recommendations for land classification and long-term boundary of the San Juan Marine State Park Area.

Park staff intends to coordinate with regional staff and review the park area's management plan with park stakeholders and encourage participation in identification of additional management issues and other plan revisions during future open houses and other public meetings.

#### Table 2: San Juan Marine State Park Area Management Objectives

The Mission of the San Juan Marine State Park Area will be advanced by:

**Recreation**: Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities related to small islands and the marine environment including overnight boat mooring on docks and buoys; primitive on-shore camping for groups and individuals, as well as marine trail sites for human powered craft only; trails for pedestrians and bicycles; picnicking; fishing; shellfish harvesting; wildlife viewing; and interpretive activities.

**Natural Resources:** Protecting, preserving, and interpreting natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife habitats; and by ensuring that park use does not adversely affect marine water quality.

**Cultural Resources:** Protecting, preserving, and interpreting where appropriate, key cultural resources of the park, including historical features such as early homestead sites, fruit orchards, quarry sites, and Native American cultural properties and continuing cultural practices.

**Interpretation and Environmental Education:** Combining the resources and skills of Washington State Parks with local, regional, and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education and interpretation, to expand programs and facilities for individuals and/or groups that use parks in the San Juan Marine State Park Area as destinations for environmental education and interpretation.

**Park Enterprise:** Enhancing public services via revenue generating programs and projects that heighten the park experience for visitors, minimally impact park natural and cultural landscapes, and serve to increase park-generated income and thereby upgrade park fiscal capacity. Such enterprise efforts may include commercial facilities and programs, and off-site advertising.

**Volunteers:** Recruiting and managing a volunteer corps of park neighbors, recreational users, resource stewards, and all other interested organizations or individuals, to assist park staff in park programs and activities.

**Park Boundary:** Identifying a long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors.

**Relationship to Regional Community:** Recognizing the park area's importance in the economic and social life of the San Juan Islands, continue to work actively with local government, community-based organizations, and other interested parties to meet the needs of the local community, as well as the citizens of the State of Washington and visitors from around the world.

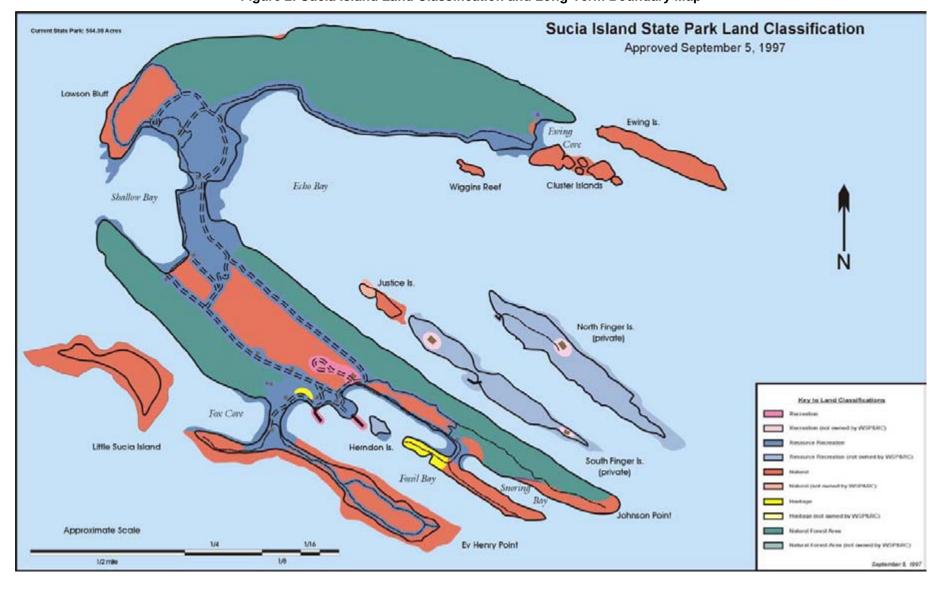


Figure 2: Sucia Island Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

Stuart Island State Park and Vicinity **Turn Point** Stuart Island Satellite Island Stuart Island State Park Land Classification Approved September 5, 1997 Current State Park: 147.6 Acres Prevost Harbor Harbor Turn Point Lighthouse Reserve Reid Harbor 28 27 September 5, 1997 20 29 Key to Land Classifications Reid Harbor 27 Natural (not owned or managed by WGP&RC) Recreation Haro 34 Recreation (not owned or managed by WSP&RC) Strait Cemetery Island Stuart Island Hadtage (not owned or managed by WSP&RC) Resource Recreation Resource Recreation (not owned or managed by WGPARG) Natural Forest Area Gossip Island Natural Forest Area (not owned or managed by WGP&RC)

Figure 3: Stuart, Cemetery, and Gossip Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

Jones Island State Park Doe Island State Park Clark Island Land Classification Land Classification Land Classification Approved September 5, 1997 Approved September 5, 1997 Approved September 5, 1997 not to scale Clark Island Saddlebag/Dot Island State Parks Land Classification Approved September 5, 1997 188.09 Acres not to scale James Island State Park Saddlebag 55.05 Acres Land Classification Approved September 5, 1997 The Sisters Islands (USF&W) 23.2 Acres not to scale Key to Land Classifications Regression Heritage mertage (not owned or managed by WSPSRC) Resource Recreation Natural Forest Area Natural (potential property exchange with USF 500) 113 Acres

not to scale

Figure 4: Jones, James, Doe, Saddlebag, and Clark Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map

September 5, 1997

(not owned or managed by WSPARC)

**Patos Island Land Classification Blind Island Land Classification** Approved September 5, 1997 Approved September 5, 1997 Patos Island **Light Station** Active Cove Blind Island (BLM) Toe Point Patos Island (BLM) Little Patos Island (BLM) 207.4 Acres 3 Acres not to ecale not to scale. **Posey Island Land Classification** Matia Island Land Classification Approved September 5, 1997 Approved September 5, 1997 Matia Island (USF&W) 145 Acres Posey Island (BLM) 1 Acre Puffin Island (USF&W) not to scale **Turn Island Land Classification** Approved September 5, 1997 **Key to Land Classifications** Turn Island Hertage (USF&W) Recreation (not owned or managed by WSPERC) (not evined or managed by WSPERC) Resource Recreator Natural Forest Area Resource Recreation (not owned or managed by WGPSRC) histural Forest Area (not owned or managed by WSF&RC) San Juan Island Natural Natural Natural incl owned or managed by WGPSRCs September 5, 1997. 35.15 Acres not to ecale

Figure 5: Patos, Matia, Turn, Blind, and Posey Islands Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary

#### **SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

While individual parks may have significantly different resources and resource management issues, all park managers share the same essential dilemma – how to effectively manage increasing demand for recreational opportunities that utilize sensitive natural and cultural resources. The challenge at the heart of this dilemma is to accommodate recreational use while also protecting resources from deterioration. How much recreational use can resources sustain without compromising their value to the recreating public? The answer to this question is usually as subjective as it is technical. For this reason the "best" resource management decisions incorporate both public sentiment and sound scientific information and principles.

This plan outlines individual management approaches developed in response to issues identified by the public and park staff. Each management approach contains two interrelated components: **policy direction** and **programmatic activities**.

Policy direction responds to issues by setting new or emphasizing existing rules that regulate public use and/or guide future management activities. Policy direction can be conveyed through agency-wide or park level policy statements and/or through land classification decisions. Examples of policy direction include limiting rock climbing to a specific season in an attempt to protect birds during nesting periods and classifying an area of a park as a Natural Forest Area to preserve a rare forest community.

Programmatic activities detail specific projects or tasks designed to achieve the stated policy direction. Programmatic activities vary widely, ranging from cooperative efforts that engage outside experts to development of capital projects and resource monitoring. Examples of programmatic activities include soliciting the advice of wildlife biologists in managing sensitive animal species, proposing building rehabilitation projects to protect historic structures, and monitoring visitor impacts and applying adaptive management techniques to protect against loss of vegetation. Programmatic activities frequently identify the need for coordination among agency staff and cooperation with other organizations to develop additional management policies and prescriptions in response to a particular issue. In these cases it is expected that identification of specific projects or development of site level plans will ultimately result.

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders.

Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not realistic. This plan should be seen as a "to do" list where items will be completed as staff and financial resources permit.

The following three tables (Tables 3, 4, and 5) summarize key issues and management approaches for natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the San Juan Marine State Park Area. As in any real world situation, some issues do not fit neatly into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. As a result some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. It should also be noted that in Tables 3, 4, and 5, under the heading of policy direction the policies listed include only those most applicable or specific to a particular issue. Other more general policy direction can be referenced in Appendix D: Detailed Park Policy Direction and Legal Responsibilities. Appendix F: Glossary provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: The majority of San Juan marine park islands are classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, Natural, and Natural Forest Areas where: 1) Only docks accommodating 10 vessels or more are classified as Recreation Areas; 2) Existing or potential campgrounds/picnic areas, associated tidelands, and docks accommodating less than 10 vessels are classified as Resource Recreation; 3) Upland undeveloped areas and trails are classified primarily as Natural/Natural Forest Areas; 4) Most areas eligible for Natural Area Preserve classification by the Natural Heritage Advisory Council are classified as Natural/Natural Forest Areas; and 5) Historic orchards and associated homestead site at Jones Island and quarry sites at Sucia Island are classified as Heritage Areas. Because areas outside currently developed campgrounds and picnic areas are generally classified as either Natural/Natural Forest Areas, recreational developments in these areas will generally be limited to interpretive displays/signs, and recreational activities would generally be limited to hiking. The limitations placed on recreational development and permitted uses in effect provide a high degree of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystem protection. See land classification maps - Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 for detailed land classifications.
Preservation of natural plant and animal communities (570N1)	Park Policy: 1) Noxious weed and non-native plant control measures should be addressed using integrated pest management practices (IPM) that utilize the least toxic means available. Chemical herbicides should only be used as a last resort where other non-chemical prescriptions have failed. 2) No net loss to the size or functional value of wetland areas due to human impact should be allowed in Moran State Park.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship Program staff and solicit technical expertise and cooperation from other State Parks staff, Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program (DNR NHP), Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, County Extension, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, regional tribal authorities, and other land managers to enhance the park area's on-going park natural resource management program. The general purpose of this program should be to identify additional research needs and to develop and implement additional management policies and prescriptions for: 1) General Protection of important plant and animal communities; 2) specific protection of identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive animal species; 3) control of nuisance wildlife; 4) specific protection of threatened/endangered/sensitive plant species/communities/associations; 5) control of non-native vegetation/noxious weeds; 6) prevention of wildfires; 7) prescriptive use of fire; 8) protection of marine park harbor water quality; and 9) Protection and use of marine natural resources in waters adjacent to state parks.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Spot classification of areas containing threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife species is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information. In general, areas where these species are known to inhabit are classified as either Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, or Resource Recreation Areas. Classification in this manner restricts recreational use and development in these areas to low and medium-intensity only.
Protection of threatened/ endangered/sensitive animals - Bald Eagles and Marbled Murrelets (570N2)	Park Policy: Bald Eagles should continue to be managed consistent with management plans prepared in cooperation with WDFW. Newly observed nesting areas should be managed consistent with previously identified nesting areas until additional management plans can be prepared or revised to reflect changed nesting patterns. Protection to Marbled Murrelets and other identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive animal species should continue to be explored as necessary.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs and solicit cooperation from WDFW to: 1) Evaluate adequacy of protection currently afforded to Marbled Murrelet populations; 2) if necessary, propose additional policies and prescriptions for long-term protection of Marbled murrelet populations; 3) re-inventory active Bald Eagle nests; and 4) update Bald Eagle management plans for all active nests.

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not Applicable
	Park Policy: Any feeding of wildlife in the San Juan Marine State Park Area must be consistent with WSP&RC Policy/WAC: WAC 352-32-01001 Feeding wildlife [effective 3/5/98]. This law prohibits the feeding of wildlife unless part of a feeding program established with the Washington State Department of Wildlife (WDFW) or otherwise posted. None of the parks within the park area should be posted to allow feeding of wildlife.
Control of nuisance wildlife	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
(570N3)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs and solicit cooperation of WDFW to assess impacts of black tail deer and raccoon on park vegetation and visitor safety/experience and, if necessary, develop and implement nuisance wildlife control measures consistent with State Parks Procedure 65-1 - Problem Wildlife Management.
	Park Capital Project (see Appendix G: San Juan Marine State Park Area Capital and Planned Maintenance Projects): As a part of the park area's interpretive program, develop interpretive approaches geared towards eliminating the feeding of deer, raccoon, and other wildlife throughout the marine park area, but emphasized on Jones Island.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	<u>Land Classification:</u> The majority of red fescue grasslands in the San Juan Marine State Park Area are classified as Natural/Natural Forest Areas to limit recreational development and limit recreational activities to hiking on trails only.
	Park Policy: Remnant red fescue grassland balds in the San Juan Marine State Park Area should be managed to favor a non-forested or savanna type successional state and thereby be protected against encroachment by native shrubs and trees, as well as invasive non-native vegetation. As appropriate to the particular site, removal of existing native shrubs and trees and re-seeding of native grasses may be explored to re-establish grasslands. Archival aerial photography should be used to determine historic extent of grasslands. Any non-native plant species eradication efforts should follow an integrated pest management (IPM) approach, however chemical herbicides should only be used as a last resort where other non-chemical means have failed.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
Protection of threatened/ endangered/sensitive plant species, communities and associations – red fescue grasslands (570N4)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs to: 1) Solicit technical assistance and cooperation from DNR NHP, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan Preservation Trust, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, local higher education institutions, and other interested organizations and individuals to develop and implement management policies and prescriptions designed to maintain nonforested "balds" and promote associated red fescue grasslands; and 2) Work cooperatively with the San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, Skagit County Noxious Weed Board, and the above listed organizations to identify infestations of non-native plants and noxious weeds in red fescue grasslands and to carry out least toxic eradication efforts.
	Park Capital Project: As a part of the park area's interpretive program, develop interpretive approaches geared towards on-site protection of red fescue grasslands (see Natural and Cultural resource interpretive programming/facilities above).
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management (see Appendix H: Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Adaptive Management System): As part of the park area's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) Total area of red fescue grassland (delineated from 1958 aerial photograph) not covered with tree and shrub species. 2) The number of concentrations of himalayan/evergreen blackberry vines or tansy ragwort plants in the Sucia Island - Johnson Point and James Island - South Bluff red fescue grasslands.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Areas where prickly pear cactus colonies occur are generally classified as Natural/Natural Forest Areas to limit recreational development and limit recreational activities to hiking on trails only.
	Park Policy: Areas of marine park islands containing prickly pear cactus should continue to be managed for the preservation or enhancement of the overall number, as well as size, of individual cactus colonies.
Protection of threatened/ endangered/sensitive plant	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
species, communities and associations – prickly pear cactus colonies (570N5)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs and solicit technical assistance and cooperation from DNR NHP, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan Preservation Trust, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, local higher education institutions, and other interested organizations and individuals to develop and implement management policies and prescriptions designed to preserve and/or enhance identified prickly pear cactus colonies.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park area's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) Total number of prickly pear cactus colonies (Jones Island - west side and Stuart Island - Reid Harbor); and 2) Total area covered by individual prickly pear cactus colonies (Jones Island - west side and Stuart Island - Reid Harbor).

Issue	Management Approach
Issue	Management Approach  POLICY DIRECTION  Land Classification: Not applicable.  Park Policy: Any non-native plant species eradication efforts carried out in the San Juan Marine State Park Area should follow an integrated pest management (IPM) approach. However, chemical herbicides should only be used as a last resort where other non-chemical means have failed.  PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
Control of noxious weeds and non-native plant species (570N6)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: As part of the park area's natural resource management program, San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Resource Stewardship Program staff and solicit technical assistance and cooperation from the San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, Skagit County Noxious Weed Board, DNR Natural Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan Preservation Trust, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, local higher education institutions, and other interested organizations and individuals to identify specific areas of non-native plant and noxious weed infestations throughout the park area and work cooperatively to formulate and carry out least toxic eradication efforts.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park area's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) tansy ragwort, 2) english ivy, 3) blackberries, and 4) Other nonnative plants or noxious weeds identified by park staff, San Juan County Noxious Weed Board, or Skagit County Noxious Weed Board.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
Wildfire prevention/ suppression (570N7)	POLICY DIRECTION  Land Classification: Not Applicable.  Park Policy: Wildfire prevention and suppression activities conducted by park staff should continue to be guided by the fire element of the park's emergency plan until an enhanced wildfire prevention and suppression plan can be prepared.  PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES  Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Park Area staff should coordinate with Parks region and headquarters Stewardship Programs and solicit cooperation from DNR NW Region Office and local fire district officials to develop and implement a wildfire prevention/suppression plan. This plan should consolidate existing wildfire prevention/suppression plans and be expanded to include: 1) Specific fire hazard reduction policies and prescriptions; 2) Fire suppression policies; 3) Fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment; 4) Human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment; 5) Communications and Response plans; and 6) Other

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not Applicable.
	Park Policy: Prescriptive burning of park lands within the San Juan Marine State Park Area should be explored. The primary purpose of prescribed burning should be to reestablish, as closely as practical, the natural fire disturbance cycle to selected portions of marine park islands and to maintain and/or enhance the diversity of biological organisms that inhabit them.
Prescriptive use of fire for	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
natural resource management purposes (570N8)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with Parks region and headquarters Stewardship Programs and solicit technical assistance and cooperation from DNR Natural Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy, San Juan Preservation Trust, San Juan chapter of the Native Plant Society, local higher education institutions, and other interested organizations and individuals to assess and determine: 1) Need for WSP&RC-approved, statewide prescriptive burning policy, 2) Criteria for selecting specific areas for prescriptive burning as a natural resource management tool (e.g., Gossip Island), 3) Pre-burn vegetation survey and analysis, 4) Specific burning procedures, i.e., public notification, fire district/DNR notification, test burns, burn timing, ignition technique, necessary on-site personnel/suppression equipment, and visitor/employee safety measures, 5) Post-burn vegetation monitoring protocols and on-going management prescriptions ("Limits of Acceptable Change" monitoring and management), and 6) Necessary on-going individual/organizational volunteer participation.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	<u>Land Classification</u> : Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange are shown in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5: Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.
	Park Policy: Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director; 68-55-1: Land Acquisition; 74-55-1 Inholding Policy; 76-55-1: Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition; and 81-55-1: Appraisal Policy.
	Park Policy: State Parks and DNR jointly operate marine state parks and DNR marine recreation areas in San Juan and Skagit Counties under a cooperative work agreement (Working Circle Agreement). Under this agreement DNR staff maintain several marine state parks and State Parks staff maintain several DNR recreation areas. As a part of the above interagency program, the Working Circle Agreement should be periodically reviewed and revised as necessary.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
Property Acquisition/ Surplus (570N9)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Area staff should continue coordination with region staff and Resources Development Division Lands and Planning Programs to solicit cooperation of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS), US Coast Guard (USCG), and the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in developing an interagency land management plan that determines the most appropriate agency to manage federal and state lands in San Juan and Skagit Counties. Specifically, this plan should identify: 1) BLM-owned properties appropriate for acquisition/management by WSP&RC as <i>state parks</i> , e.g., Patos Island. 2) USF&WS-owned properties appropriate for acquisition/management by USF&WS as <i>wildlife refuges</i> . 4) USCG-owned lighthouse stations appropriate for acquisition/management by WSP&RC as <i>state parks</i> . 5) DNR-owned properties appropriate for acquisition/management by WSP&RC as <i>state parks</i> . 6) WSP&RC-owned properties appropriate for acquisition/management by DNR as <i>recreation areas</i> .
	Park staff should also continue to coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Programs, Planning Program, and Lands Program to carry out the following property acquisitions and surplus (see also Figure 2):
	Acquire: North Finger Island; Reef Island; Jones property on Stuart Island; and Herndon (Wilkinson) Island. For planning purposes the term acquisition should be defined loosely to include fee purchase, exchange, donation, lease, or easement as appropriate.
	Note: Prior to final agency action on any specific property acquisition or exchange, a full public hearing and review process by the Parks and Recreation Commission would need to occur. Listing of properties above, as well as classification of non-parks-owned sites, is for long-range planning purposes only.

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: The agency's existing land classification system does not currently address, in adequate detail, management of marine resources in park bays, harbors, and waters otherwise adjacent to marine parks. A process to enhance the current classification system is proposed below.
	Park Policy: Marine natural resources in waters adjacent to state parks, because of their inter-relationship with on-shore natural resources should be managed in a manner that recognizes that these two sets of resources are part of one larger natural system. Cooperative efforts with agency's that hold management jurisdiction over tidelands, bedlands, water column, and the water surface should be explored to enhance overall conservation and protection of this larger natural system.
Protection and use of	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
resources in waters adjacent to state parks (570N10)	Park Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program to propose formation of a "charter team" to address issues and coordinate staff work related to use and protection of marine resources. Specific areas requiring coordinated policy and management guidance include: 1) Designation and management of underwater parks; 2) Designation and management of marine Ano harvest zonese; 3) Placement of recreational vessel mooring facilities (i.e., piers, floats, buoys, linear mooring systems, sewage pumpout stations, and anchoring areas); 4) Obtaining management authority over tidelands/bedlands/water column/water surface adjacent to marine parks (e.g., through direct acquisition or cooperative management agreement with managing agencies); and 5) Agency response to personal water craft (PWC) bans (i.e., county ordinance enforcement).
	The charter team should solicit technical assistance from other agencies including DNR, DOE, WDFW, USF&WS, NOAA, USCG, OAHP, Counties, and Tribes, as well as from public user groups and other interested individuals as necessary, and it should determine most appropriate Avehicle® for transmitting policy information to field staff and general public (e.g., additions to agency land classification system, underwater park designations, etc.).

**Table 3: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	<u>Land Classification:</u> Because the water surface, water column, and bedlands of Marine park harbors do not fall under the management jurisdiction of Washington State Parks, they have not been classified under the agency's land classification system. See Protection and use of marine natural and cultural resources in waters adjacent to state parks (570N11).
Marine park harbor water quality/sewage pumpout stations (570N11)	Park Policy: Visitor mooring activities in marine park bays and harbors should not adversely affect water quality. Water quality should be monitored periodically during peak use periods to determine whether "grey water" or holding tank discharge from recreational vessels has caused pollution in excess of state water quality standards. Should water quality exceed state standards, corrective actions ranging from visitor education efforts to installation of sewage pumpout stations should be undertaken.
(0/01411)	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Natural Resource Management Program: Park staff should continue to post and enforce sewage discharge regulations for recreational vessels. Enforcement should initially assume a visitor educational approach and escalate only as necessary.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park area's natural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) marine raw water fecal coliform count in mooring area at Fossil Bay, Sucia Island (for the purpose of determining the need for additional sewage pumpout stations and viability/appropriateness of continuing shellfish enhancement programs).

Issue	Management Approach
Disposition of areas managed as part of the San Juan Marine Area not included in first planning cycle (570N12)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not Applicable
	Park Policy: Not Applicable.
	PROGRAMMATIC INITIATIVES
	Agency Classification and Management Planning Program: Park staff should coordinate with region Stewardship Program to propose classification and management planning be expanded to include other properties managed as part of the San Juan Marine State Park Area (e.g., Burrows Island).

# **Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues**

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of archaeological resources - Native American shell middens, burial sites, and other cultural sites (570C1)	POLICY DIRECTION
	<u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable. Land classification of Native American ceremonial or other cultural sites is intentionally avoided to maintain confidentiality of this information from the general public.
	Park Policy: 1) San Juan Marine Area staff will ensure that no known historic or prehistoric cultural sites or artifacts are disturbed or degraded by park development or renovation. 2) Location of all Native American cultural sites will be treated as confidential information and any disturbance of sites will be immediately reported to State Parks Archaeologist and Parks Interpretive Supervisor. 3) San Juan Marine Area staff will monitor Native American shell midden sites in developed marine park areas (areas classified as Resource Recreation) to identify any increase in exposure of midden material attributable to recreational activity. 4) All assessment, monitoring, and management of midden sites will be carried out only by permission of State Parks Archaeologist and Parks Interpretive Supervisor. 5) In the event of major disturbance to known Native American cultural sites, State Parks Archaeologist will notify appropriate Tribal authorities. 6) Monitoring of burial sites and other Native American cultural sites not located in developed marine park areas will be the responsibility of regional Tribal authorities.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Park Area staff should coordinate with State Parks regional staff, Parks Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Management Program, and Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit technical assistance and cooperation of regional Tribal authorities and Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) to inventory, assess, monitor, and manage shell middens, burial sites, and other Native American cultural sites, and to prescribe site stabilization measures necessary to ensure long-term viability of these sites.
	As part of the park area's cultural resource management program, a comprehensive cultural resource management plan should be prepared. This plan should be consistent with the agency's cultural resource management policy and should include: 1) a comprehensive inventory of significant cultural sites, 2) prioritized "treatments" or prescriptions to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites, and 3) monitoring protocols to ensure long-term preservation objectives are met.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park area's cultural resource management program, the following indicators should be measured: 1) signs of increased exposure of midden material in developed marine park areas attributable to human activity.

**Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of historic sites and cultural landscapes - homestead sites, orchards, and quarrying operations (570C2)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: 1) The historic orchard and associated open grassy area on the south cove of Jones Island is classified as a Heritage Area. 2) Portions of Sucia Island associated with historic quarrying of sandstone are classified as Heritage Areas. 3) The Patos Island Light Station is classified as a Heritage Area (area not currently owned or managed by WSP&RC). 4) The Turn Point Light Station is Classified as a Heritage Area (area not currently owned or managed by WSP&RC).
	Park Policy: In areas classified as Heritage Areas, park staff should ensure that any rehabilitation or enhancement of existing structures or any additional facility construction should conform to Washington State Parks Cultural Resource Management Policy. Specifically, policy # 9 states that the "Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings" should be used to provide guidance for work on any historic structures. Additionally, policy # 10 states that "New buildings, structures, landscape features, and utilities will be constructed in heritage areas (or potential heritage areas) only if existing structures and improvements do not meet essential management needs and construction is designated and sited to preserve the integrity and character of the area".
	Park Policy: San Juan Marine Area staff will insure that no known historic cultural sites or artifacts are disturbed or degraded by park development or renovation. Park staff will also consult immediately with the State Parks Archaeologist and/or State Parks Interpretive Supervisor should day-to-day park operation threaten the integrity of any known historic or prehistoric cultural sites or artifacts.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: San Juan Marine Park Area staff should coordinate with State Parks regional staff, agency Cultural Resource Management Program, and Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and solicit technical assistance and cooperation from Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) to inventory, assess, monitor, and manage historic properties including homestead sites, quarry sites, and orchards and to prescribe stabilization measures necessary to ensure long-term viability of these sites.
	As part of the park area's cultural resource management program, a comprehensive cultural resource management plan should be prepared. This plan should be consistent with the agency's cultural resource management policy, should be presented as part of the parks overall management plan, and should include: 1) a comprehensive inventory of significant cultural sites, 2) prioritized "treatments" or prescriptions to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites, and 3) monitoring protocols to ensure long-term preservation objectives are met.
	Park Capital Project: As a part of the park area's interpretive program, develop interpretive approaches geared towards protection of homestead sites, orchards, and quarry operations. See Natural and Cultural resource interpretive programming/facilities (570R2).

**Table 4: Cultural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Management Approach
Native American ceremonial/ cultural activities in marine park areas (570C3)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable.
	Park Policy: Requests for Native American ceremonial or other cultural uses of San Juan marine park areas that are not consistent with adopted land classifications and associated management guidelines and that are not specifically prohibited by law (e.g., WAC Chapter 352-32 Public Use of State Park Areas; WAC Chapter 352-12 Moorage and Use of Marine Facilities) must be pre-approved by the San Juan Marine Area Manager.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Cultural Resource Management Program: Park staff should to coordinate with region Stewardship Program to continue cooperation with regional tribal authorities concerning ceremonial or other cultural activities in the San Juan Marine State Park Area.

**Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facilities Issues** 

Issue	Management Approach
Marine park information dissemination (570R1)	POLICY DIRECTION  Land Classification: Not applicable.  Park Policy: Because the San Juan Marine State Park Area does not have a single entry point or a centralized park office, dissemination of information presents a significant challenge. To adequately address this challenge a proactive approach that provides information to park visitors at their point of departure, in addition to on-site information, should be taken. Information should be made available at marinas, boat ramps, retail recreational outfitters, boat charter companies, and other off-site locations throughout the northern Puget Sound region. Making park information available on the Internet should also be explored.  PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES  Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: 1) San Juan Marine Area staff in cooperation with State Parks Information Services staff should explore the establishment of an Internet home page supplementary to the official Washington State Parks home page. The purpose of this home page should be to orient park visitors to the location of all marine park areas, the facilities available at specific sites, rules/regulations for use, elements of this management plan, volunteer opportunities, and additionally to provide natural/cultural resource interpretation designed to enhance enjoyment and protection of these resources. 2) San Juan Marine Area staff in cooperation with State Parks Public Affairs staff should explore public/private partnerships in order to produce a marine park brochure, either for sale or at no cost, to be made available to potential marine park visitors at regional recreation retailers,

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable.
	<u>Park Policy</u> : Consistent with future interpretive planning, interpretive programming for the San Juan Marine State Park Area should integrate the natural and cultural history, and contemporary public recreational use of marine park islands and the San Juan Archipelago.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
Natural and Cultural resource interpretive programming/facilities (570R2)	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should coordinate with the region Programs & Services Program, Stewardship Program, and State Parks Interpretive Supervisor and solicit cooperation from local historical society, higher education institutions, yacht clubs, user groups, and other interested individuals and organizations to develop an on-going, cooperative interpretive program. Potential interpretive topics for consideration in interpretive planning include Native American historic cultural use, historic homesteading/hermits, fruit production/orchards, mining, and contemporary park use and protection.
	Park Capital Project: Prior to or in conjunction with capital project proposals for natural/cultural interpretive facilities, develop a area-wide interpretive master plan. An interpretive master plan should include at least the following elements as appropriate to the site:  © Identification of park management goals related to interpretation
	© Identification of target audience © Identification of parameters/limiting factors under which the interpretive program
	must operate  © Inventory and identification of natural/cultural resources appropriate for interpretation
	<ul> <li>interpretation</li> <li>C Development of interpretive themes and sub-themes</li> <li>C Development of a network of interpretive opportunities, i.e., enticement, orientation, interpretive hubs, and location/design of specific opportunities</li> </ul>

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
Configuration of camping/other overnight accommodations (570R3)	Land Classification: 1) All San Juan Marine Park Area docks are classified as either Recreation or Resource Recreation thereby allowing overnight camping aboard vessels. 2) All existing campground areas are classified as either Resource Recreation or Heritage Areas thereby allowing primitive overnight camping in designated campsites. 3) Areas adjacent to existing campgrounds at Sucia, Jones, Stuart, and Patos Islands are classified as Resource Recreation thereby allowing the development of a modest number of additional camping opportunities. 4) Additional areas at Matia and Turn Islands are classified as Resource Recreation to permit development of small primitive camping areas contingent on acquisition or modified management agreement with USF&W for those islands. 5) A small area on the south cove of Clark Island is classified as Resource Recreation to permit development of one or two additional primitive campsites contingent on Bald Eagle management rules and updated Bald Eagle management plan for Clark Island.
	Land classifications for the San Juan Marine State Park Area generally limit campgrounds, sanitary facilities, and potable water systems to their present location. With the above listed exceptions, the development of additional camping areas would not be permitted by classification. For location of existing and additional Resource Recreation camping areas, see land classification maps - figures 3, 4, and 5.
	Park Policy: The San Juan Marine State Park Area should provide a wide variety of marine-related overnight accommodations including overnight boat mooring on docks and buoys; primitive onshore camping for groups and individuals, as well as marine trail sites for human powered craft only. Providing Adirondack type shelters to expand shoulder season use should also be explored. The configuration of overnight opportunities should, to the extent possible, remain flexible to meet changing use patterns. Expansion of overnight accommodations should be considered as demand warrants, but as a general rule, existing facilities should be reconfigured or expanded prior to development of entirely new facilities.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to provide overnight accommodations at current service levels and operate reservation group camp areas under the existing park-level reservation system. Park staff should also coordinate with region and headquarters Programs & Services Program to explore the potential for a marine park reservation system that includes dock and buoy moorage and on-shore group and individual campsites.
	Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Monitoring and Adaptive Management: As part of the park area's recreational resource/facilities management program, at Posey Island the following indicators should be measured: 1) The number of nights when the number of persons occupying a Washington Water Trail site exceeds posted limits; 2) The number of complaints received by park staff concerning crowding; and 3) The number of visitor conflict incidents reported to park staff. If standards are consistently not met, as a last resort camping may be eliminated from the island.
	Park Capital Project:  Construct at Clark Island one Adirondack shelter  Construct at Jones Island three Adirondack shelters  Construct at Sucia Island three Adirondack shelters

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Trail Use, Development, and signing (570R4)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: At marine parks that have dock access (with the exception of Doe Island), a portion of trail areas are classified as Resource Recreation, thereby conditionally permitting cycling in these areas (see land classification maps - figures 2, 3, 4, and 5). On Sucia Island all trails conditionally allow mountain bike use with the exception of Fox Point, Johnson Point (beyond Snoring Bay trial junction), and Wiggins Point . On Stuart Island all trails conditionally allow mountain bike use with the exception of the loop trail northwest of the saddle campground area. On Jones Island only the trails directly connecting the north cove, south cove, and the west side Washington Water Trail site conditionally allow mountain bike use. On James Island only the trails directly connecting the saddle area campground, the east cove campground, and the west cove Washington Water Trail site conditionally allow mountain bike use.
	<u>Park Policy:</u> Trail use in the San Juan Marine State Park Area should generally be limited to pedestrian use only. In marine parks where mooring docks are provided or where an extensive trial and primitive roadway system exists, use of roadways and some trails by bicycles should be permitted. Marine parks with extensive trail systems should be signed as necessary to orient park visitors and discourage trespass onto private lands.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to organize and supervise volunteer trail projects, propose planned maintenance or capital trail projects, and otherwise improve trails as necessary to protect against damage to natural and cultural resources.
	Park Capital Project: As an element of other, island-specific capital projects:  © Develop trail signing plan for Stuart Island, James Island, and Jones Island Marine State Parks consistent with trail map boards and signs previously installed at Sucia Island.  © Purchase and install trail map boards and trail signs at the above islands.

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	<u>Land Classification:</u> Not Applicable. The agency land classification system does not currently address provision of electric utilities in park areas.
Provision of electrical utilities (570R5)	Park Policy: To maintain the primitive experience afforded marine park visitors, electrical utilities should be limited to those required for administrative purposes only. Lighting in restrooms and ADA dock lifts should be permitted as necessary. Electrical hookups should not be provided at docks or in campgrounds. Additionally, electric receptacles should also not be provided in park restrooms.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to coordinate with region Maintenance & Preservation Program to upgrade and maintain administrative electric utilities as necessary.

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
ADA facilities (570R6)	POLICY DIRECTION  Land Classification: Docks at Fossil Bay and Jones Island are classified as Recreation Areas, thereby allowing installation of ADA dock-to-pier lifts, ramping, and other facilities as necessary to accommodate full ADA accessibility requirements.  Park Policy: Through capital projects, planned maintenance projects, and on-going park staff projects, San Juan Marine Area staff will seek to develop and maintain park facilities that allow ADA access to on-shore day use and camping opportunities at
	Sucia Island Fossil Bay Dock #2 and Jones Island north cove dock.  PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES  Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to coordinate with region and headquarters Maintenance & Preservation Program and headquarters Planning Program to propose and design capital and planned maintenance projects to address accessibility in marine parks.
	Park Capital Project: Sucia Island: C At Sucia Island, Fossil Bay Dock #2 construct ADA dock-to-pier lift using photo voltaic power generation system and designate ADA mooring C Construct ADA access campsite Renovate water source to allow ADA access Harden trails between Fossil Bay Dock #2, restrooms, ADA campsite, ADA water source, and other ancillary facilities Jones Island: At North Cove Dock construct ADA dock to pier lift using photo voltaic power generation system and designate ADA mooring Construct ADA access campsite
	C Construct ADA access picnic shelter  Harden trails between North Cove Dock, ADA campsite, picnic shelter, and other ancillary facilities  Harden trail from North Cove Dock to South Cove orchard area

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Exclusive use of marine park areas for the Washington Water Trail (570R7)	POLICY DIRECTION  Land Classification: Not applicable  Park Policy: 1) No future net loss at each marine park island of non-marine trail camping opportunities should be allowed as a result of establishment of a Washington Water Trails camping site. 2) At all San Juan Marine State Park Area parks, development of additional water trail sites will only be pursued if, during any twelve nights between May 1 and September 30, all general access sites on these islands are fully occupied.  PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES  Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to coordinate with region and headquarters Stewardship Program and headquarters Planning Program and cooperate with the Washington Water Trails Association to operate existing Cascadia Marine Trail sites and explore potential additional sites for inclusion into the system.

Issue	Management Approach
Protection of drinking water quality (570R8)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable
	Park Policy: Potable water delivery systems in all parks including the San Juan Marine State Park Area must comply with drinking water regulations set by the Washington State Department of Health.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to operate, monitor, and maintain park water systems at current service levels.
	Park Planned Maintenance Project: At Jones Island construct a drainage/diversion system to direct surface water runoff away from existing well site.

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Harvesting of driftwood for firewood (570R9)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable
	Park Policy: Harvesting of driftwood for firewood shall be permitted, provided that the length of wood can be completely contained within the parks-designated fireplace. Chainsaws are not permitted for use in harvesting firewood. Firewood may not be harvested from any upland areas.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should continue to enforce driftwood harvesting policy during normal daily activities and park patrols.

Issue	Management Approach
	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable
	Park Policy: Risk management activities in the San Juan Marine Area should be guided by Commission Policy 97-01-1: Risk management.
Risk management on park lands operated by	PROGRAMMATIC ACITIVITIES
WSP&RC under active or expired federal government leases (570R10)	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: 1) San Juan Marine Area staff should coordinate with region and headquarters risk management staff and headquarters Lands Program staff to solicit cooperation of BLM and USF&WS in identifying unsafe conditions and prescribing, funding, and implementing corrective measures on park lands operated by WSP&RC under active or expired leases. Cooperation with BLM and USF&WS should be addressed as part of the Interagency Property Acquisition/Management Agreement Program, above. 2) Continue to coordinate with regional staff and headquarters risk management staff to ensure that all aspects of park development, maintenance, and operation adhere to provisions of the WSP&RC Risk Management Policy (97-01-1).

Table 5: Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

Issue	Management Approach
Adequacy of mooring facilities - dock and buoy rafting limits and maximum vessel size (570R11)	POLICY DIRECTION
	Land Classification: Not applicable
	Park Policy: Suggested mooring limits currently posted on park mooring buoys and floats should continue to be encouraged until such time as mooring limits are reviewed and revised by the agency's engineering program.
	PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES
	Park Recreational Resource/Facilities Management Program: Park staff should propose to State Parks Resources Development Division that Engineering Program review mooring/rafting limits on marine park docks, buoys, and linear mooring systems to ascertain maximum load tolerances and recommend mooring/rafting limits as appropriate. This review should also assess current level maintenance intervals and recommend modifications as appropriate.

Issue	Management Approach
Pets off leash, development of picnic shelters, and trail development (570R12)	State Parks staff will address this issue during the second cycle of San Juan Marine Park Area management plan review.

# **APPENDIX**

#### APPENDIX A: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

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

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

#### APPENDIX B: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

#### Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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

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

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

### Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

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

### Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

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

### Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

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

# Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

### Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

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

### Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

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

# Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives. N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

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

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

# Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

NÀ - Not Applicable

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications. N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

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

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

# APPENDIX C: LISTING OF SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

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

Title	Author	Date	Location
Natural Forest Inventory for Moran State Park	Washington Natural Heritage Program	1992	Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Planning Program

# APPENDIX D: DETAILED PARK POLICY DIRECTION AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Under Construction! Revised management context section from previous version of park management plan to be inserted here.

## APPENDIX E: LIST OF PLANS FOR THE SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA

Under Construction! List of all known plans for the San Juan Marine State Park Area to be inserted here.

#### APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

**Agency Policy/Procedure** - One-time statement of administrative rules or procedures that apply to more than one park, e.g., Commission Policy, Administrative Policy/Procedure, Directive, Memorandum of Understanding, etc. (adopted by various levels of the agency).

**Agency Program** - Response to an issue identified in all or most parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the headquarters level. Examples include the following agency-level programs: Resource Stewardship, Lands, Environmental, Planning, Engineering, Contracts/Concessions, Interpretation, Law Enforcement, ELC, WCC, Volunteer, Boating, Winter Recreation, Central Reservations, Park Fees, Public Affairs, etc..

**Capital Agency Staff Project** - Proposal for a large-scale capital project (more than approximately \$20,000) in response to an issue. Examples include, request for preparation of a park master plan, major facility renovation, and acquisition of in-holdings/additional property (may include additional staff as an "operating impact").

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - Response to an issue that requires on-going monitoring and adaptive management of a specific natural, cultural, or recreational resource. The LAC system monitors specific resource attributes that are indicative of the overall condition of a resource at issue and sets standards beyond which the condition of a resource is no longer acceptable. Should the condition of a resource exceed a pre-determined standard, specific management actions are prescribed in an effort to improve the condition to within the acceptable range.

**Other Park Plans** - Subordinate plans developed to express, in greater detail, management of specific park resources, administration, or facility development (e.g., Bald Eagle management plans, business plans, and site plans).

**Park Land Classification** - Zoning that sets the desired intensity and extent of recreational uses and facilities for specific areas within a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

**Park Master Plan** - Plan that sets policy base and guides long-term capital development of a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

**Park Policy** - One-time statement of a rule in response to an issue that either regulates public activities or guides future management activities.

**Park Program** - Response to an issue that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the park level. Examples include wildfire prevention/suppression, watershed management, marine resource management, cultural resource management, visitor safety/law enforcement, volunteers, court probation workers, etc.

**Park Staffing Plan** - Response to an issue that requires changes to the allocation of staff time or areas of staff responsibility. Additional staff allocation is *usually* requested as part of "operating impacts" associated with capital projects, property acquisition, or in response to legal mandates.

**Planned Maintenance Project** - Proposal for a maintenance project (less than approximately \$20,000) or an agency staff project in response to an issue. Examples include small renovation projects, regularly scheduled facilities maintenance, requests for hazard tree removal, and requests for assistance in preparation of park-level plans.

**Regional Program** - Response to an issue identified in several parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the region level (e.g., Eastern Region Noxious Weed Control Program).

WAC (Washington Administrative Code) - Rules and regulations developed by state agencies at the direction of the legislature, governing administration of programs for which the legislature has appropriated funds. Most WACs approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission are codified in Title 352 WAC.

# APPENDIX G: SAN JUAN MARINE STATE PARK AREA CAPITAL AND PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS



Under Construction! Revised capital and planned maintenance project tables to be inserted here. Example tables shown below for demonstration purposes only.

**Table 1: San Juan Marine State Park Area Planned Maintenance Projects** 

Project Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Agency Priority Number	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (Yes/No)
				Proposed Pla	nned Mainte	nance Projects				
97-02- Area	replace rec units: 50 ea; Stuart, Jones, James, Turn	1			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-01-Su	replace rec units @ Sucia	2			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-02-Su	replace rec units @ Sucia	3			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-18- Area	replace water taps and fountains	4			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-09- Area	renovate CT @ Matia	5			OPS	pk mngr	In Progress		Park Staff	
97-20- Area	renovate bldg 47 @ Moran as SJMA shop/office	6			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-02-Su	repair boat ramp	7			PM	pk mngr			Marine Crew	
97-01-Su	culvert & rock @ switchback	8			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-04	replace B-B-Q pit @ Echo Bay day use area	9			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-05	renovate storage bldgs @ Sucia	10			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
91-10-Lk	remodel kitchen bldg 17	11			PM	pk mngr	Completed		Park Staff	
91-06-Lk	storm windows/screens bldgs 16 & 17	12			PM	pk mngr				
97-06	replace propane heater @ Sucia shop	13			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
93-18-Lk	fireplace insert @ bldg 17	14			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-07	replace woodstove/reline chimney @ Sucia shop	15			PM	pk mngr	In Progress		Park Staff	
97-05- Area	replace info boards @ Stuart/Jones/James	16			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-01- Area	renovate pit toilets: various sites	17			OPS	pk mngr	In Progress		Park Staff	
89-18-	polycarb covering on info boards	18			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-03-Su	relocate mooring buoys	19			PM	pk mngr			Marine Crew	
97-06- area	renovate trails	20			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-07- area	renovate trails	21			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-08- area	renovate trails	22			PM	pk mngr			Park Staff	
97-09	ivy removal @ Sucia	23			OPS	pk mngr	In Progress		Park Staff	
98-01-Jo	well site runoff drainage/diversion system	24			PM	pk mngr			Marine Crew/Park Staff	

Table 2: San Juan Marine State Park Area Capital Projects

Project Number	Project Description	Park Priority Number	Agency Priority Number	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Initiator/ Project Lead	Project Phasing/ Completion Dates	Life Expectancy	Party Completing Work	Operating Impact (Yes/No)
Proposed Capital Projects										
97-15- area	piling protection: all sites	1			I-215/057	pk mngr				
97-18- area	phase 2 & 3 CT conversion	2		\$100,000	I-215	pk mngr	2/99			YES
97-14- area	replace piling: Doe/Matia/Prevost	3			O57	pk mngr				
97-17-Ja	replace floats/piles/pier @ James Island	4			O57	pk mngr				
97-12-Jo	create ADA access from moorage float/lift/pier/day use & camping area: Jones Is	5			I-215	pk mngr				YES
97-01-Jo	build picnic shelter @ Jones Is	6			I-215/ donation	pk mngr				YES
97-13- area	build 7 Adirondack shelters @ Jones/Sucia/Clark Is	7			O57	pk mngr				YES
97-06- Do	redeck pier/float @ Doe Is	8			O57/PM	pk mngr				
97-08-Su	replace rails on piers	9			O57/PM	pk mngr				
97-09-Su	replace uniform waterway marker buoys	10			O57	pk mngr				
97-10- area	upgrade Fossil Bay campground facilities to ADA standards	11			I-215	pk mngr				
97-16- area	ADA access all sites	12			I-215	pk mngr				YES
97-05-Su	sink 3 vessels @ underwater pk site	13			O57	pk mngr				YES
97-11-Su	repairs to Bldg 1 @ Sucia	14			O57	pk mngr				
97-19-St	improve access @ Reid Hbr pier	15			O57	NW Region C&M Supvsr				YES
98-01- area	prepare park area-wide interpretive master plan	16			O57	pk mngr				
93-15-lk	renovate septic system @ bldgs 16 & 17	17			057	pk mngr				
98-02- Area	trail signing @ Stuart, Jones, James	18			057	pk mngr				

# APPENDIX H: LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### Introduction

Managing a diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources is a balancing act. Park managers face increasing pressure to accommodate public recreational use of natural and cultural resources while also protecting those resources from unacceptable degradation. How much public use is too much? What kinds of use can a resource sustain? Over the past 30 years several approaches to resource management have been developed to increase objectivity in decision making when prescribing actions to protect resources. This Appendix explains the evolution of Washington State Parks' approach to resource management. The tables that follow apply the current approach to the resources of The Moran State Park.

#### **Carrying Capacity Model**

Traditionally, State Parks has approached protection of resources using the "carrying capacity" model. The crux of this concept is that a selected park has a collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources and that each park visitor causes a given amount of impact or wear on one or more of these resources. By setting a maximum number of visitors allowed to enter an area, a resource manager presumably can control the amount of impact and thereby sustain resources at a given level. If the maximum capacity is exceeded, resources may be significantly degraded or facilities over-burdened. The carrying capacity model has been widely embraced because it is easily understood and appears to be attainable. However, applying this approach to a specific site has significant difficulties and limitations. These include:

- # Difficulty in establishing a scientific basis or empirical evidence to support a proposed maximum capacity. Why are 10 people per day allowed but not 11?
- # Impacts per person are not always equal. Some visitors have greater sensitivity to the fragility of resources and tend to tread more lightly.
- # Great variety exists in the amount of impact, based on the type and extent of management tools in place. A primitive area with clearly defined trails, defined seasons of use and certain permit restrictions may be able to withstand a certain level of use with less impact than a similar area without such controls.
- # In many cases controlling the number of visitors accessing an area is simply not a practical option.

The above difficulties and limitations led the agency to search for an entirely different approach. In 1993, State Parks' staff identified the "Limits of Acceptable Change" model (or LAC) as the successor to the carrying capacity model. The carrying capacity model is not used in this management plan.

#### Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Model

LAC was formally published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1985 (Stankey, Cole, Lucas, Petersen, Frissel: The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning. General Technical Report INT-176, January 1985). LAC was first adapted by State Parks staff for use in resource planning of Hope Island State Park. Public support for LAC at Hope Island further solidified the agency's acceptance of this management approach and ultimately led to its use in this plan.

The LAC model embodies a fundamental shift in approach to resource management. Instead of trying to answer the question "how much access to natural and cultural resources is too much?", the LAC model focuses on the condition of resources and asks "how much change to the condition of resources, as a result of public access and development, is too much?"

Application of LAC to state park management has been modified from the original Forest Service model, but retains its basic framework. The Washington State Parks adaptation can be summarized as follows:

- 1) **Identify key resource management issues:** identify high-profile issues where intensive monitoring and assessment is called for as part of the overall management approach outlined in the "Issues and Management Approaches" section of this plan.
- 2) Select measurable indicators of natural, cultural, and recreational resource conditions: identify quantifiable events or physical properties that gauge a resource's condition or the quality of a visitor's experience (e.g., area of bare ground in campsites, incidents of vandalism, reported visitor conflicts).
- Measurement of indicators: determine methods for measuring indicators and make measurements.
- 4) **Determine standards (Acceptable Limits of Change:** identify an acceptable numeric range for the extent, distribution, and/or condition of resource indicators.
- 5) **Explore management options:** identify a range of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain resource standards.
- 6) **Select most appropriate management option(s):** initiate one or more identified management options if indicators do not meet determined standards.
- 7) **Monitor resource indicators:** schedule the monitoring or measurement of resource indicators over a period of time.
- 8) **Evaluate management actions:** determine successes and/or failures of applied management actions and, if necessary, modify either management actions or resource standards.
- 9) **Involve the public:** encourage park stakeholder participation during all of the above steps.

The LAC process recognizes that any recreational use of natural or cultural resources will cause some degree of change to those resources. The overarching goal of the LAC process is to involve managers, specialists, and stakeholders in identifying key park resources and determining how much change to those resources is acceptable. These key resources can then be assessed over time to determine if their condition achieves or remains within acceptable limits. If condition standards are not met, either additional management actions may be selected and implemented or resource standards may be changed, whichever is deemed appropriate.

In most cases, measuring changes or impacts to all resources in an area is impractical. For this reason LAC is an issue-driven process. LAC only addresses resource-related matters of heightened public concern or matters where the "most appropriate" approach to resource protection may be in dispute. Another practical consideration of LAC is the use of resource condition or quality of experience "Indicators". Indicators are quantifiable observations or events that gauge the condition of a particular resource or experience. The use of indicators reduces the need for comprehensive resource inventories and allows persons without extensive technical expertise to monitor change.

#### **Limits of Acceptable Change Tables**

LAC adaptive management information specific to Moran State Park is presented in the tables that follow. Not all steps in the State Parks adaptation of LAC are shown in the tables. Actual results of indicator measurements, the selected management options (if any), and evaluation of the selected options are recorded in raw data monitoring forms. Issues are grouped sequentially by natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Issue numbers coincide with those listed in the "Park Issues and Management Approaches" section of the park's management plan. From left to right the tables outline the following information:

- 1) **Issue:** A general statement of the issue facing the park.
- 2) **Indicator:** A quantifiable, recorded event or physical property used to gauge a resource's condition or quality of a visitor's experience.
- 3) **Measurement of Indicator:** A description of how an indicator will be inventoried and how numeric measurements will be made.
- 4) **Standard (Acceptable Limit of Change):** A numeric threshold or range beyond which indicator measurements are no longer acceptable.
- 5) **Management Options:** A broad set of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain measurements within acceptable limits.
- 6) **Monitoring of Indicators:** A schedule of when and/or how often indicators will be inventoried and measured.

**Table 1: Natural Resource Issues** 

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Control of noxious weeds (570N7)	The number of concentrations of noxious weeds/exotic plant species adjacent to developed areas, roadways, and trails.	1. Walk the perimeter of all park developed areas day use areas, campgrounds, administrative areas, roadways, and trails.  2. Using the Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant List and Plant I.D. Field Guides, identify any concentrations of weeds or exotics.  3. If the identified weed or exotic is on the AA-Liste, pull it.  4. If the weed or exotic is on the AB-Liste and has formed an established concentration, determine the approximate location of the concentration using the monitoring grid map.  5. Assign a unique concentration I.D. number to all AB-Liste concentrations.  6. Estimate the size of the concentration (either 0-100 sq.ft. or over 100 sq.ft Note, 100 sq.ft. = 10 ft. X 10 ft.)  7. Enter information on monitoring sheet.  8. Using the hand held GPS unit (if available), enter the route number, latitude, and longitude of the weed/exotic concentration on monitor sheet.  Note: The potential to store monitoring information on MP2, Maintenance Planning software program, is currently undergoing pilot study and evaluation.	No net increase (from 1998 levels) in the number of concentrations of noxious weeds or exotic plants (listed on the San Juan Marine Area Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant List) adjacent to developed areas, roadways, or trails is acceptable.	1) Work with local chapter of the Native Plant Society to assist in noxious weed eradication efforts.  2) Work with county noxious weed board to develop additional noxious weed eradication approaches.  3) Request regional WCC crew to assist with eradication efforts.  4) Conduct work parties with park user groups to assist in eradication efforts.  5) As a last resort consider the use of chemical weed control measures.	Once per year, generally after annual weeds are established and prior to them going to seed, inventory noxious weeds and exotic plants adjacent to developed areas, roadways, and trails.

**Table 1: Natural Resource Issues (Continued)** 

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Marine park harbor water quality/ sewage pumpout stations (Fossil Bay, Sucia Island)	Raw water fecal coliform count in water sampled from Fossil Bay.	Using Washington State Dept. of Health water sampling procedure, sample marine waters in Fossil Bay. Samples should be taken during high use period at Fossil Bay Dock #1.	Satisfactory lab result as set by San Juan County Health Department.	1) Increase public information/interpretation on park bulletin boards and piers to educate the boating public on the effects of pumping sewage overboard and the location of the nearest sewage pumpout station.  2) Propose the installation of a sewage pumpout station in bays/harbors not meeting standards.	Sample water quality once per month during the months of May, July, and August. Resample during subsequent two weekends following receipt of unsatisfactory result.

**Table 2: Cultural Resource Issues** 

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Protection of archaeological resources - Native American shell middens (570C1)	Signs of exposed midden material caused by human activity in all developed marine park campgrounds, day use areas.	1. Inspect all shell midden sites listed on the Archaeological Site Inventory for the San Juan Marine Area. 2. Should additional midden material be exposed at an inventoried site, photograph exposed area, enter data on monitoring sheet, and notify State Parks Archaeologist. 3. Should an uninventoried site become exposed, photograph site, record location, protect site from further disturbance, and report findings immediately to State Parks Archaeologist.	No further exposure of midden material as the result of human activity is acceptable.	Any measures taken to protect archaeological sites must be approved by Park-s archaeologist prior to implementation. State Parks Archaeologist will be responsible for notifying appropriate Tribal authorities of degree of impact and/or extent of management actions.  1) Consult with Park-s archaeologist for specific measures to limit impacts on archaeological sites. 2) Increase monitoring of archaeological sites where exposure of midden material has occurred. 3) Stabilize site with protective matting, revegetation or bulkheads. 4) Reroute recreational use away from archaeological sites. 5) Construct bridging over archaeological site. 6) Close archaeological site area to recreational use.	Once per year following peak use season (October), visit all known shell midden sites.

Table 3: Recreational Resource/Facilities Issues

Issue	Indicators	Measurement of Indicator	Standards (Acceptable Limits)	Management Options	Monitoring of Indicator
Overnight crowding of Washington Water Trail site at Posey Island (570R3)	1. The number of staff- observed nights when 16 person maximum overnight occupancy is exceeded.  2. The number of conflict incidents reported by visitors or observed by park staff.	Nights Exceeding Maximum Occupancy: Using monitoring sheet, record all dates reported by visitors or observed by park staff where maximum overnight occupancy at Posey Island was exceeded.  Number of Conflict Incidents: Using monitoring sheet record date, time, and involved persons/groups of all visitor reported or staff witnessed conflict incidents at Posey Island.	Nights Exceeding Maximum Occupancy: Greater than 5 nights per year when overnight occupancy at Posey Island exceeds 16 persons is not acceptable.  Number of Conflict Incidents: No greater than 5 conflict incidents per year reported by visitors or witnessed by park staff at Posey Island are acceptable.	1) Increase staff presence during evening hours to control and enforce overnight occupancy limits. 2) Request Washington Water Trails Association enhance published materials to increase awareness of overnight occupancy limits. 3) Increase and/or enhance park signing of overnight occupancy limits. 4) Institute camping reservation system for Posey Island. 5) Limit overnight use to non-commercial recreational users. 6) Eliminate overnight camping at Posey Island.	Nights Exceeding Maximum Occupancy: Year-round during regular park patrols note on monitoring sheets all nights when maximum overnight occupancy exceeded 16 persons.  Number of Conflict Incidents: Year-round enter on monitoring sheets all visitor reported or staff witnessed conflict incidents at Posey Island.

Appendix H: Page 7