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Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
**WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION**

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July 23, 2015

**Item E-3: Fudge Point Property – Classification and Management Planning Project – Requested Action**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:** This item asks the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to adopt land classifications, long-term boundary, and facilities concept plan for the Fudge Point Property. This item aligns with the agency’s core values and advances the Commission Transformation Strategy: “Develop amenities and acquire lands that advance transformation.”

**SIGNIFICANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** For the past nine months, staff conducted a public planning process for the Fudge Point Property as part of the agency’s Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) project. Staff is now seeking Commission adoption of land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and a facilities concept plan for the property.

**Fudge Point Property**

Fudge Point is located on the east side of Harstine Island in South Puget Sound, Mason County near the town of Shelton. Currently, State Parks owns and manages 141 acres with over 3,000 feet of saltwater shoreline. The property slopes north and east, towards Case Inlet. Elevation of the site ranges from approximately 160 feet above mean sea level to sea level. Portions of the property are tidelands. Steep bluffs are present on the eastern side of the property. The uplands were heavily logged in the mid-1980s. There is no infrastructure at the park with the exception of a 1.5 mile two-track entry road that historically served as a logging road. This alignment provides access from East Ballow Road to the low-bank shoreline.

The property was acquired in two stages. The first 66 acres of land were acquired for \$2,540,000 in 2012 using Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) State Parks funding. The second 75 acres were acquired in 2013 using a mix of WWRP (\$556,000) and Parkland Acquisition Account (\$102,000) funding. Staff also submitted a WWRP-State Parks 2015-17 grant for the acquisition of an additional 47.1 acres.

**Landscape Characteristics**

Fudge Point is characterized by steep ravines, feeder bluffs, sandy/gravelly beach, an estuary system, and logged uplands. Low bank water access is one of the most important aspects of the property allowing for visitors to enjoy Puget Sound’s Case Inlet and view Mount Rainier over the Kitsap Peninsula.

Fudge Point is very walkable because it includes a smooth, sandy surface. The estuary and beach also provides habitat for sand lance and smelt which are considered key sources of food for Puget Sound salmon. The feeder bluffs, primarily located on the east side of the property, maintain healthy habitat by providing sedimentation and overhanging vegetation.

The logged uplands provide opportunities for development. There is an ideal area of the property that has been considerably disturbed located east of the existing entrance road. It is characterized by alder, young conifers, and shrubs. It is an area of land that includes high ground. It is level and considered buildable. Dramatic ravines, located west of the entrance road, cross the property diagonally southwest to the northeast, draining into Case Inlet.

### **Planning Process**

State Parks prepares CAMP plans through multi-staged, public participation-based planning processes that culminate with Commission consideration and adoption of land classifications and long-term park boundaries. When appropriate CAMP plans also include development of facilities concept plans, also for Commission consideration and adoption. Park management plans are adopted by the Director to allow periodic updates as conditions change.

For each planning project, the agency forms a planning team. The team includes park planners, resource stewards, and park staff. As necessary, the planning team also calls upon the expertise of resource and facility specialists-both from within and outside the agency. The Fudge Point planning team included:

- Michael Hankinson, Parks Planner
- Ed Girard, Southwest Region Manager
- Steve Brand, Partnerships and Planning Program Manager
- Mischa Cowles, Area Manager
- Lisa Lantz, Stewardship Program Manager
- Julie McQuary, Southwest Region Parks Planner

The CAMP process for the Fudge Point Property included four standard planning stages:

#### *Stage One: Identify issues and concerns (October 2014)*

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

#### *Stage Two: Exploring alternative approaches (January 2015)*

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

#### *Stage Three: Preparing preliminary recommendations (April 2015)*

The ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two are combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The preliminary plan includes recommendations for use and development of park lands, changes to property boundaries, and ways to address issues that were raised during the process.

#### *Stage Four: Preparing final recommendations (May 2015)*

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

In April 2015, staff completed the third stage of the planning process (preliminary recommendations) for Fudge Point. Through this stage, public meetings averaged about 150 attendees. Staff also met separately with park neighbors to hear their concerns and provide additional information about park planning, development, and management. Staff provided a report to the Commission at its May 2015 meeting outlining the planning process, key issues, and preliminary staff recommendations

#### **Public Input**

During Stage 2 (alternatives), staff presented five options representing the widest range of potential classification options at Fudge Point. First, the public provided comments on the five options. Then, public and staff comments were considered together with the goal to determine the most appropriate kind of development, balancing the level of recreational intensity with the protection of natural resources and addressing concerns of park neighbors.

Many comments showed support for day-use and overnight facilities, but suggested restraint, emphasizing small-scale development to better protect the wild character of the landscape and to provide special protection to the lagoon's sand lance and smelt habitat. Other comments suggested overnight campers will impact commercial shellfishing operations, increase traffic on county roads, and negatively impact natural resources of Fudge Point.

#### **STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff has prepared final recommendations for land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and a facilities concept plan for the Fudge Point Property. Staff has also prepared a draft management plan for the Fudge Point Property. Park management plans are adopted at the Director level to allow periodic revisions as circumstances change. Staff is therefore not seeking adoption of this plan by the Commission.

#### **Land Classifications**

Based on information gathered in the field, consultation with operations managers and engagement with the public, staff recommends that the Fudge Point Property be classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Natural Area (Appendix 1).

Specific recommendations include:

- *Resource Recreation*: 116 acres (current state park ownership) and 166.4 acres (includes lands within the long-term boundary). The land is characterized by the east beach, feeder bluffs, uplands, wetlands, and ravines.

- *Recreation*: 20.3 acres includes uplands that are centrally located, relatively flat, and previously disturbed. In addition, .8 of an acre of land is reserved for future ADA access and sanitary facilities at the beach access point.
- *Natural*: 3.8 acres of land associated with the lagoon system and north beach at Fudge Point, which provides critical habitat for sand lance and smelt.

#### Recreation Area

Fudge Point provides low bank access to the water while offering outstanding views of Mount Rainier and the Kitsap Peninsula. The park includes opportunities for terrestrial access by car, bike or foot. Once in the park, several acres of cleared, upland is appropriate for development of day-use parking, flush comfort stations, picnic shelters, camping, cabins and other operational facilities.

Staff recommends that the Commission classify a 20-acre area centered in the park away from the water and ravines as Recreation Area. This classification allows for development of day-use, overnight and administrative facilities. An additional one-acre area near the shoreline should also be classified as Recreation Area to provide parking, sanitary facilities, and facilitate beach access that complies with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

#### Natural Area

A five acre brackish lagoon is located along the park's north facing beach. With increasing shoreline development, this is a highly significant and increasingly rare natural feature in Puget Sound. The lagoon receives freshwater inputs from two streams. A sand spit surrounds the lagoon with characteristic backshore vegetation dominated by dunegrass (*Leymus mollis*) along the waterward edge of the spit. The lagoon and associated beach areas provide critical habitat for forage fish including spawning areas for sand lance surf smelt. Both surf smelt and sand lance are an important part of Puget Sound salmon recovery because they serve as an important food source for salmon.

Staff recommends that the Commission classify an approximately ten acre area including the lagoon, mouth of the stream, and associated feeder bluffs as Natural Area. While retaining access to the beach, this classification limits development to interpretive signing and pedestrian trails or boardwalks and therefore provides heightened protection for this area.

#### Resource Recreation Areas

The natural systems of Fudge Point hold much potential for successional regrowth of upland forests despite impacts from logging twenty years ago. Although it will take decades to re-establish mature forest characteristics, the property should be managed to encourage natural forest regeneration and protect intact natural features. Other examples of landforms that will benefit from conservation include ravines, streams, mature trees, and associated understory plants.

The Resource Recreation classification balances appropriate levels of recreation access with protection of natural resources that form the site's principal attraction. Staff recommends that the Commission classify remaining areas of the park as Resource Recreation Area. To preserve the

park’s natural shoreline and remain consistent with restriction associated with federal land acquisition funds, staff is not recommending development of boat launches, bulkheads, docks, piers or mooring buoys. Interpretive trails will play a key role in educating and directing visitors to respect natural resources and neighboring properties and aquaculture activities.

Conditional Uses

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency’s land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission (Appendix 4). Staff recommends the Commission permit the following conditional activities at the Fudge Point Property:

Recreation Areas	No conditional uses permitted
Resource Recreation Areas	Permit Jet Skiing, Power Boating, Water Skiing, and Wind Surfing along shorelines
Natural Areas	No conditional uses permitted

Staff recommends that conditionally permitted boating activities be permitted in Resource Recreation Areas as indicated above. These activities should not be supported with onshore facilities so as not to encourage this use. In the event of damage to the shoreline environment, staff should undertake additional measures to address or otherwise mitigate impacts.

**Long-Term Park Boundary**

The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of a park. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs. Including properties within a long-term park boundary establishes the Commission’s desire to secure an interest in these properties ranging from management agreements, to recreation or conservation easements, and to purchase of properties from willing sellers.

Public comment primarily focused on protecting private lands from trespass on the beach, especially between McMicken Island and Fudge Point. The primary concern was preventing pedestrians from intentionally accessing private beaches through the park and damaging or poaching from shellfish beds. Public comments from neighbors indicated that they preferred that the long-term boundary be limited to the lagoon area and not include a terrestrial link for pedestrians on the beach between McMicken Island State Park and Fudge Point.

Staff recommends that the Commission include 191 acres in the Fudge Point long-term boundary as shown in Appendix 1. Lands within the recommended long-term boundary encompass the ravines, which serve as a portion of the headwaters that feed the lagoon. Including these lands will protect wetlands and allow the forests to regenerate in the uplands and ravines, providing long-term protection of water quality. In addition this land will allow for an interesting hiking experience.

Other areas staff recommends be included in the long-term boundary include several acres of uplands associated with the stream that feeds the small lagoon closest to Fudge Point. Including

these lands will protect water quality in the stream, wildlife habitat, and allow the possibility of public access if suitable. Staff does not recommend including a pedestrian connection between Fudge Point and McMicken Island along the beach.

### **Facilities Concept Plan**

A facility concept plan provides information on the general location and type of facilities that are appropriate for a park. Future schematic designs, associated with funded construction projects, will reveal more detail. The development of facilities at Fudge Point should include a two-phased process with development of day-use first and, if determined to be economically viable and appropriate in scale, overnight facilities second. Staff will consider with public input the most logical and cost effective phasing of park-wide projects in association with development of an overall schematic site plan for the property. For example, the entrance road, day-use parking, and water access facilities will be prioritized over development of other amenities such as overnight and administrative facilities to ensure public access.

A timeline for development is entirely dependent on securing necessary funds through the state capital budget process. It is realistic to expect that the first phase of development for park access could be funded within the next five and ten years. Construction of overnight facilities in the second phase will take more time to secure funding and to plan.

Although the recreation classification allows State Parks to retain the possibility for overnight facilities, a rigorous examination of the opportunities and constraints must be developed to more fully understand if such facilities are economically feasible, sustainable, and scaled to promote a balance of conservation and recreation.

Staff's recommended facilities concept plan is included as Appendix 2. This plan illustrates what is physically appropriate for recommended land classifications. Potential development of recreational facilities may include:

- Vehicular circulation
- Bicycle and pedestrian circulation
- Comfort stations-day use and overnight
- Beach access
- Interpretive installations
- Picnic shelters
- Camp host sites
- Campground
- Cabins
- Visitor contact station
- Operations garage/shop

### **Park Management Plan**

Park management plans describe the principal features of a park, set park-wide management objectives, and outline specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans also help document the planning process and serve as an informational resource. A draft management plan for Fudge Point is provided in Appendix 3. Park management plans are adopted at the Director level to allow periodic revisions as circumstances change. Staff is therefore not seeking adoption of this plan by the Commission.

In collaboration with park neighbors and stakeholders, staff is addressing the following management concerns:

- Trespass and protection of resources
- Vehicular access
- Pedestrian/bicycle access
- Overnight/Day-use facilities
- Administrative facilities
- Park staffing numbers
- Fire response
- Master plan

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION:**

- Appendix 1: Staff Recommended Land Classifications and Long-Term Park Boundary
- Appendix 2: Staff Recommended Facilities Concept Plan
- Appendix 3: Draft Fudge Point Management Plan
- Appendix 4: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Land Classification System

**REQUESTED ACTION OF COMMISSION:**

*That the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:*

1. Adopt land classifications, conditional uses, and long-term boundary as shown in Appendix 1 and as recommended by staff.
2. Adopt the facilities concept plan included as Appendix 2 and as recommended by staff.
3. Affirm that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not affect private property values; be used as an indication of a property owner’s willingness to sell, or be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions on private land holdings.
4. Affirm that working with owners of properties within the park’s long-term boundary to voluntarily protect recreational and natural resources in proximity to park property may achieve the desired conservation effect and avoid the need for fee acquisition of these properties. If feasible in the future, acquisition of these properties should be on a willing seller-basis.

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**Reviewer(s):**

**Randy Kline, SEPA REVIEW:** Pursuant to WAC 197-11-310 and WAC 197-11-340, staff issued a “Determination of Non-Significance” for the staff recommendation finding that the action proposed by Commission staff was minor and the environmental effects not significant.

**Chris Leeper, Fiscal Impact Statement:** Commission action to classify lands, set long-term boundaries, and approve a facilities concept plan will not result in any financial impacts. Development of park facilities will depend on securing future state capital budget appropriations. Costs to operate the park, once developed, will be requested as part of future operating budget proposals.

**Jim Schwartz, Assistant Attorney General:** July 3, 2015

**Peter Herzog, Assistant Director**

**Approved for Transmittal to Commission**

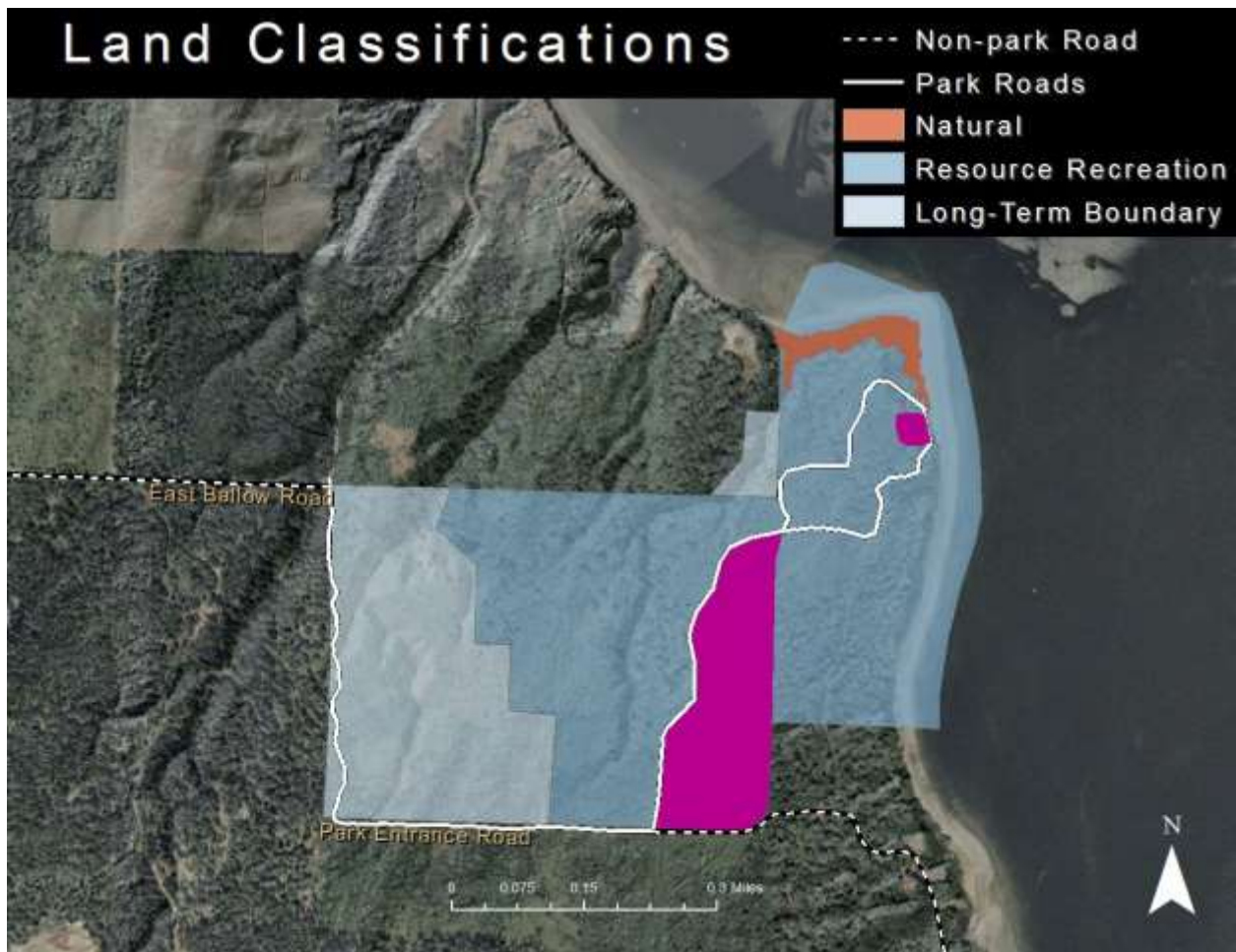


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**Don Hoch, Director**



**APPENDIX 1  
STAFF RECOMMENDED LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM  
PARK BOUNDARY**



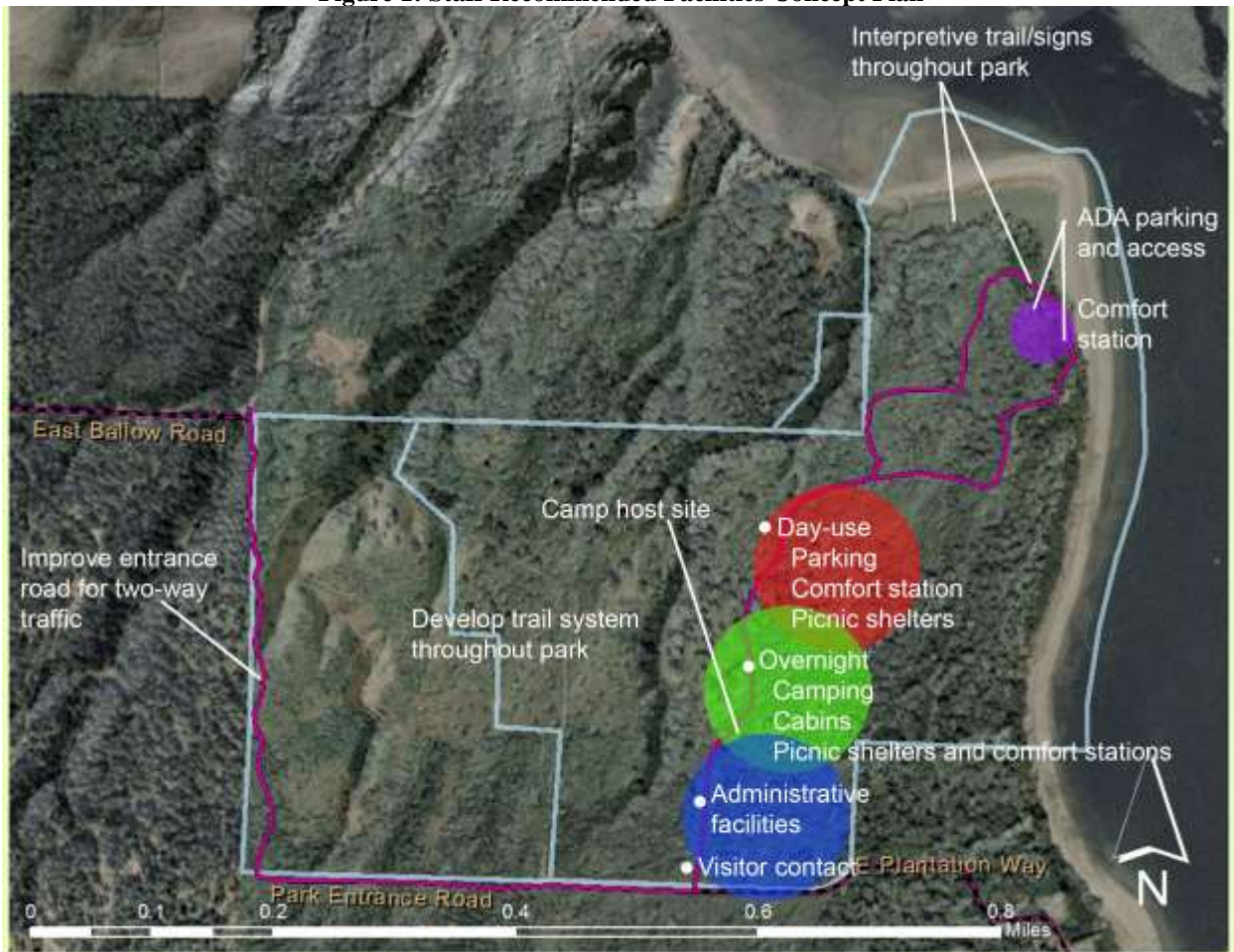
## APPENDIX 2

### STAFF RECOMMENDED FACILITIES CONCEPT PLAN

#### Introduction

This section provides information on the general location, type, and scale of facilities. Figure 1 shows graphically staff's recommended facilities concept plan. A future schematic site plan, associated with funded construction projects, will reveal more detail. The development of a schematic site plan will include a public planning process to formulate a two phased process with day-use facilities first and overnight facilities second.

Figure 1: Staff Recommended Facilities Concept Plan



The schematic site planning process will evaluate both state-wide and park-wide priorities together with public input to determine the most logical and cost effective design proposal. For example, the entrance road, day-use parking, and water access facilities will be prioritized over development of other amenities such as a campground and administrative facilities to ensure public access occurs in the short term. A timeline for the development of Fudge Point cannot be determined at this time, however, until these rankings occur in the future.

The first phase of development in support of park access could be funded between five and ten years, depending on complexity in permitting or engineering. Construction of overnight facilities in the second phase will take more time to secure funding and permit. The second phase of development, associated with development of overnight facilities, will require more information to determine if they are appropriate for Fudge Point.

## **Circulation System**

**Vehicular Circulation:** The existing entrance road serves as the central spine of development with all of the proposed facilities on the property physically connected to it. Beginning at Buffington's Corner on East Ballow Drive, the 1.5 mile long entrance road to Fudge Point is aligned to take advantage of the path of least resistance, a relatively flat route that avoids the ravines and wetlands that cross the property diagonally. Today, the entrance road is a two-track dirt/gravel road in fair condition.

In the future, the entrance road will be widened to allow for two-way traffic, surfaced with asphalt, and include bike lanes. This two-way traffic segment, following the existing road, will be about one mile in length and terminate in the day-use parking lot, centrally located within the existing property.

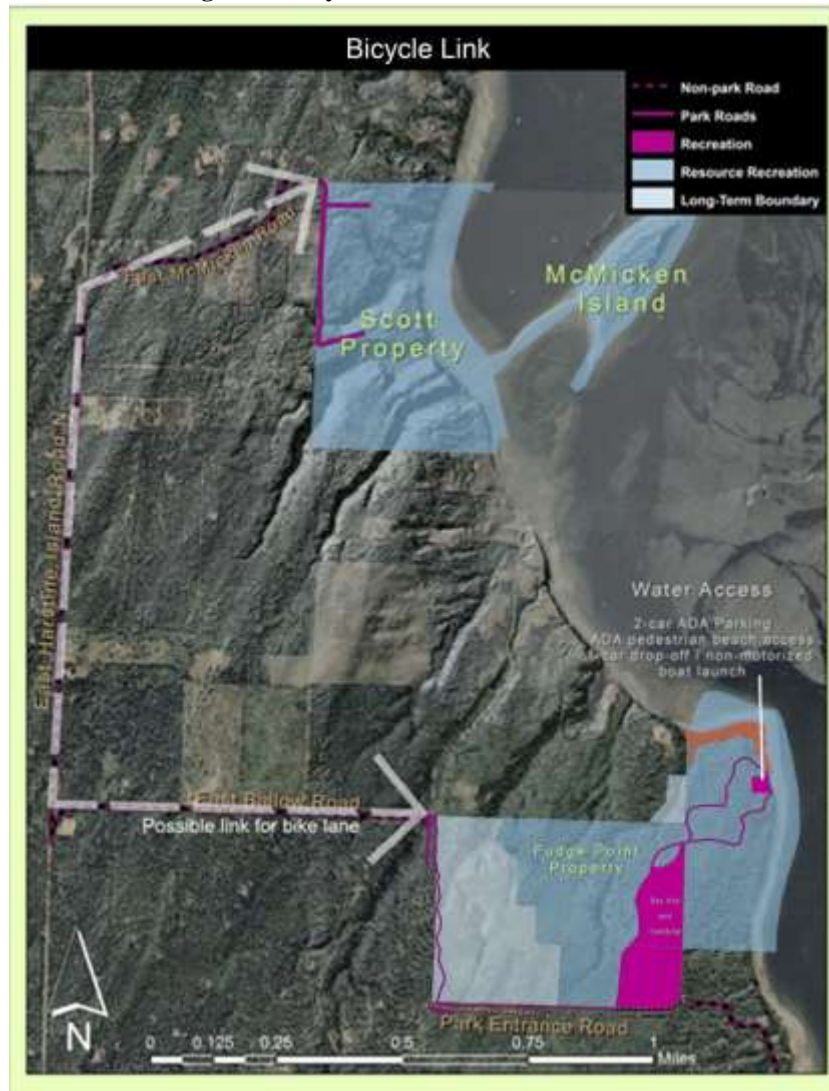
This parking lot will be designed to accommodate peak visitation in summer. A future schematic site plan will estimate potential visitation counts. The scale of the parking lot will consider how to best balance recreational access with protection of natural resources at the park. This area will serve as a central node of activity for park visitors. It will be surfaced with an appropriate hardened material and designed to convey storm water using a system that ensures recharge of the groundwater on-site to adequately manage water quality into Puget Sound. Other amenities will surround the parking lot and are described below.

From the central parking lot, the road continues down-slope, leading to a small two-stall ADA compliant parking area located near the beach. The entrance road also serves as a pedestrian walkway and ADA car access and as a drop-off area for all park visitors. The road then continues up-hill to the central parking lot. There will be no entrance or exit from Fudge Point via Plantation Way.

**Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation:** Trail development will promote physical activity, provide access, and protect habitat (Figure 2). In some cases, trails may be aligned into ecologically sensitive locations or potentially hazardous locations in an effort to prevent unintended development of social trails. Through intentional design, trail systems can be aligned to improve safety, provide protection to sensitive natural areas with opportunities for interpretation.

Trails will be integrated into the landscape with some segments appearing more refined than others depending on their purpose, location, and popularity. Some trails will be wider to allow for people or bicycles to pass each other or by contrast more narrow for single-purpose use into remote areas. Future trails will be surfaced with a variety of appropriate and compatible materials such as native soil, gravel, concrete or asphalt depending on design requirements.

Figure 2: Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation



In addition, bicycle lanes may be needed many years from now to link the northwest corner of the Scott Property with Fudge Point. This concept will only be realized as a partnership between State Parks and Mason County. A demonstrable need for this kind of amenity, however, would be required to prompt a project such as this. In the future, a trail plan will be required to more fully understand potential alignments, purpose, and materials.

## Day-use Development

**Comfort Stations:** Future planning will reveal where to best locate comfort stations. Designers will consider key criteria such as location, where people gather, where drain fields can be constructed, and size based on projected capacity. Larger scale comfort stations will be constructed in the vicinity of the campground and day-use parking lot. A small-scale comfort station will be located closer to the beach in close proximity to the ADA parking stalls. The

purpose of a comfort station near the water is to provide a convenient location for visitors, while also protecting water quality.

**Beach Access:** The access point is located along the existing entrance road. Favorable topography coupled with an existing access road provide an opportunity to install a small-scale, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant, ramp to link the uplands with the beach.

**Interpretive Installations:** In the future, interpretive signs and information kiosks will be integrated into a trail plan to provide more information to visitors about Fudge Point.

**Picnic Shelters:** Picnic shelters are constructed for a variety of reasons. They serve as central nodes of activity for school groups to gather, weddings, and for public and family events. Sometimes larger scale shelters include electricity, water, and tables as amenities. On the other hand, shelters can be smaller in scale and provide protection of a single picnic table. Both scales could be appropriate at Fudge Point.

**Other:** Over time, other facilities not described in this report may be required to operate the park. This is why creation of a schematic site plan is the key next step in the development of Fudge Point. All future proposals will be reviewed for applicable environmental regulations.

## **Overnight Facilities**

**Camp Host Site:** A camp host site allows volunteers to spend extended lengths of time at Fudge Point. The benefit of a volunteer is immeasurable. They make visitor contact, aide park rangers, and monitor the park. Volunteers sometimes engage in various operational tasks with park rangers.

**Campground:** Development of a small-scale campground similar in scale to Jarrell Cove, should be retained for consideration as part of future schematic site planning. A small campground is appropriate for the overall size of the park and allow for a wider range of state residents to enjoy the park. The campsites should include electrical hookups to accommodate RV access. Camping should be limited to the uplands, away from the water and ravines, to ensure protection of the property's wild character and views of the park as seen from the water.

**Cabins:** Development of a small number of cabins should also be retained for consideration as part of future schematic site planning. Cabins will allow visitors who do not have camping equipment the ability to experience the park. Cabins also provide the potential for revenue generation.

## **Administrative Facilities**

Administrative facilities will be scaled to meet the level of intensity of day-use and overnight development. For example, a day-use facility may not require a visitor contact station or other administrative buildings such as a shop/garage or vehicle yard. On the other hand, if an overnight

facility is built, there will be justification for a greater staff presence and as a result administrative buildings in support of these uses are appropriate.

**Visitor Contact Station:** A facility such as this serves the dual purpose of housing park office space and as a single point to provide information.

## **Interpretive Plan**

Fudge Point, located on Puget Sound's Case Inlet, provides low bank access to the water while offering outstanding views of Mount Rainier and the Kitsap Peninsula. Today, the beach appears wild and undeveloped with driftwood embedded into the beach, encircling a brackish lagoon system that abuts the steep hillside behind it.

This beautiful location, however, is also home to successful aquaculture activities occurring on adjacent, privately owned tidelands. For example, Taylor Shellfish Company farms geoduck north and east of the point. Northwest of the Fudge Point property, private landowners in Harstine Island's Ballow community also have commercial shellfish growing operations that farm geoduck and oysters.

An interpretive plan that educates visitors about the many resources and recreational opportunities at Fudge Point should be developed to ensure no harm to this commercial operation and to promote respect for natural systems and resources.

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **DRAFT FUDGE POINT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **Introduction**

Park management plans describe the principal features of a park, set park-wide management objectives, and outline specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified in stages one, two, and three. These plans also document the planning process and serve as an informational resource.

#### **Principle Features**

Fudge Point is characterized by steep ravines, feeder bluffs, sandy/gravelly beach, an estuary system, and logged uplands. Low bank water access is one of the most important aspects of the property allowing for visitors to enjoy Puget Sound's Case Inlet and view Mount Rainier over the Kitsap Peninsula. Fudge Point is very walkable because it includes a smooth, sandy surface. The estuary and beach also provides habitat for sand lance and smelt which are considered key sources of food for Puget Sound salmon. The feeder bluffs, primarily located on the east side of the property, maintain healthy habitat by providing sedimentation and overhanging vegetation.

The logged uplands provide opportunities for development. There is an ideal area of the property that has seen much disturbance located east of the existing entrance road. It is today characterized by alder, young conifers, and shrubs. It is an area of land that includes high ground. It is level and considered buildable. Dramatic ravines, located west of the entrance road, cross the property diagonally southwest to the northeast, draining into Case Inlet.

#### **Key Management Objectives**

In collaboration with our neighbors and stakeholders, State Parks is addressing management concerns including:

- Trespass and protection of resources
- Vehicular access
- Pedestrian/bicycle access
- Overnight/Day-use facilities
- Administrative facilities
- Park staffing numbers
- Fire response
- Master plan

**Trespass and Protection of Resources:** The beach and tidelands between Fudge Point and McMicken Island State Park are of primary concern. Neighbors report trespass by land and boat. The question is how to best educate and prevent park visitors from wandering onto private lands?

Strategy: Improve signage, install maps, and continued coordination with neighbors, local and state police.

a. Directional Signs and Buffer Zones

1. Clearly demarcate the State Parks boundary south of McMicken Island and along the land bridge using a combination of signs and markers, placed in a, to better prevent encroachment onto leased tidelands and private beach. Work with interested parties to install signs.
2. New signs and maps will communicate that visitors are leaving State Parks lands and entering private property. The directional signs or boundary makers, provided by State Parks, will be strategically placed on the beach to maximize visibility at McMicken and Fudge Point. Department of Fish and Wildlife will make the maps with metal backing showing private and public lands, installed by State Parks.
3. Place new bulletin boards where appropriate at McMicken Island, Scott property, and Fudge Point. Include signs that encourage proper digging etiquette such as backfilling holes.
4. Work directly with Seattle Shellfish LLC at McMicken Island and Taylor Shellfish Farms at Fudge Point.
5. Install signage on Colonel Wright Road and Plantation Way that communicates there is no State Park access from these roads.
6. Contact Google Maps or other internet mapping services to correct their directions to park access for the Fudge Point property, Scott Property, McMicken Island, and Harstine Island parks.

b. Interpretive Signs

Design interpretive signs with partners to communicate messages that highlight protection of natural resources and recreational opportunities, while educating visitors on how to best respect adjacent private lands.

c. Visitor Contact

Develop volunteer program with area manager to provide direct visitor contact at key times in the summer months. The purpose of the program is to provide a presence on the beach, but not to provide surveillance as a security guard. Rather, the goal is to educate visitors about the tidelands and to explain where visitors can walk. A program such as this would be dependent on volunteer availability.

d. Coordination with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1. Create maps printed on metal sheets showing land ownership and property lines.
2. Work with DFW law enforcement to emphasize contact with trespassers.



e. Dial 911

Call 911 if you witness a crime on private or public lands. Mason County will forward the call to Washington State Patrol. State Patrol will in turn contact DFW if the crime occurs in their jurisdiction or State Parks if the crime occurs on park property.

**Vehicular Access:** Limit day-use access from dawn until dusk.

- a. Install gate at the entrance of the park to control entry.
- b. Open gate from dawn until dusk.
- c. State Parks will open the park in the evening, however, to accommodate special events.
- d. Access into and out of Fudge Point will be through the current location on East Ballow Road. There will be no access via Plantation Way. It was determined through the planning process that Plantation Way would be inappropriate for this use. Plantation Way is a residential street with many homes located very near the right-of-way.
- e. Vehicular access to the Scott property via Colonel Wright Road was determined through the public process as inappropriate for public access. State Parks maintains administrative access, however, into the park using this road.

**Park Staffing Number and Positions:** Future staff numbers at Fudge Point will be based on the intensity of development. For example, if a small campground is constructed, in addition to typical day-use facilities, a ranger or park aide position will be warranted.

**Administrative Facilities:** Need, type, and scale of facilities will also depend on the level of intensity of use at Fudge Point. More development associated with day-use will require smaller-scale developments, while overnight facilities will probably require more administrative support. Typically, a small park with a campground can include a visitor contact station/administrative office and garage. A garage can serve many purposes, but will likely house equipment used to maintain the park.

**Boating:** Because of deed restrictions placed on the waterside parcel at Fudge Point no boating facilities such as docks or marinas or boat launches will be installed. State Parks will not install mooring buoys in this vicinity because of commercial shellfishing in the bedlands. Mooring buoys are already available at McMicken Island State Park.

**Fire Response:** is dependent on size and location of the fire. For example, staff at Jarrell Cove is trained to dispatch a fire using tools and a fire pumper primarily for small-scale incidents. Larger scale incidents that involve buildings will include the local volunteer fire department. If a fire cannot be contained, the Department of Natural Resources may respond to fight the fire. In the future, a hydrant system with a two inch supply line could be constructed in association with development of a new water system used for comfort stations and picnic shelters. Design of a

water system will require an adequately sized reservoir and pump system as a water source for State Parks staff as well as the local volunteer fire department.

In addition, State Parks staff will establish an emergency response plan that considers evacuation routes and ways to reduce the likelihood of a fire through fuel modification and reduction in the forested areas of the property.

**Schematic Site Plan:** Although this report includes a facilities concept plan, the descriptions are considered conceptual to better illustrate their need, utility, and general location. A schematic site plan, however, will include a public process that builds on the ideas first conceived in the facilities concept plan and will allow designers to better understand opportunities and constraints of the property. The schematic site plan will:

- Include surveys of the land to generate existing conditions by mapping topography and locations of natural features such as wetlands, feeder bluffs, and vegetation communities.
- Illustrate design concepts regarding all built features
- Outline phasing of the development
- Cost estimates

## APPENDIX 4

### WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

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

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

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

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

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

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

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

## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

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



## Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

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

## Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

**N** (Not Permitted) - Use not permitted.

**NA** - Not Applicable

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

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

## Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

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

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

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

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

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

**N** (Not Permitted) - Use not permitted.

**NA** - Not Applicable

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

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

