

Barnum Point County Park

Management Plan



Photo by Benjamin Drummond

Approved Date:

Purpose of Document

Island County Parks and the Whidbey Camano Land Trust have partnered on the creation of the Barnum Point County Park Management Plan that includes current conditions and future management actions for the Park.

Acknowledgment of Barnum Point County Park Management Plan

Island County and the Whidbey Camano Land Trust acknowledge that each has reviewed and approves of the content in the attached “Barnum Point County Park Management Plan”.

ISLAND COUNTY PARKS

Bill Oakes, Public Works Director

Date

WHIDBEY CAMANO LAND TRUST

Pat Powell, Executive Director

Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Barnum Point County Park

Project Size: 129 acres

Upland Trail Length: 3.5 miles

Beach Length: 1 mile

Public Trailheads: Sunrise Boulevard

Landowner: Island County

Acquisition Dates: 2012-2018

Property Description: Barnum Point County Park ("Park") is located on Camano Island adjacent to Livingston Bay and Triangle Cove. The approximately 129-acre Park includes 5,300 feet of shoreline and feeder bluff, diverse upland wildlife habitat, and passive outdoor recreational opportunities, including two and a half miles of upland trails and a mile of beach. The Park is adjacent to private property to the north and northwest, and surrounded by Port Susan Bay on the south and east.

Natural Features: Feeder bluffs, nearshore and tidelands, forested wetlands, coastal forest, and shrub habitat.

Compatible Uses: Passive, non-motorized recreation

Funding Sources: Federal, state, and local grant funding and private donations



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Plan Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Barnum Point County Park Management Plan (“Plan”) is to:

- 1) Identify the management goals of the Park given the current ecological, social, and economic environment;
- 2) List the guidelines directing the management and use of the Park; and
- 3) Recommend specific implementation strategies.

The overall goals for management of the Park are to:

- 1) Protect, manage, and enhance natural resources including maintaining and promoting healthy ecosystems and their processes;
- 2) Provide and promote safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities while minimizing detrimental impacts on ecological and scenic resources; and
- 3) Manage the Park to provide the best possible visitor experience, while conserving the Park’s resources through cost-effective administration and visitor participation.

1.2 History of Barnum Point

Geological: Camano Island is in the Puget Lowlands, a structurally complex depression between the Cascade Range and the Olympic Mountains. The Puget Lowlands were inundated by surges of southward-moving continental glaciers over the last million years. The last major advance of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet occurred between 25,000 and 10,000 years ago. Camano Island is composed of interbedded glacial till and glaciomarine sediments. The last phase of the rising landmass left wave-cut strandlines above the coastline, several of which are visible on the southwest end of Barnum Point.

Native Americans: The first inhabitants of Camano Island were American Indians of the Kikialos and Snohomish tribes. They lived on the Island in temporary dwellings during the summer. Shell middens have been located in various areas on the Island. No sites have been found on the Park at this time, but there is a high likelihood of shell middens along the shoreline.

European settlement: Camano Island received its name in 1791 from Spanish explorers. Island County was formed in 1853 during the creation of the Washington Territory, joining Whidbey and Camano Islands under one local government. Immigrants from Scandinavia and from the Eastern United States began moving to the Island in large numbers in 1855. Logging and mining were the primary economic activities for these early settlers.

Recent: Today more than 15,500 people live full-time on Camano Island (2017). There are no incorporated cities or towns on the Island and it supports a rural and suburban population. The nearest city is Stanwood, with a population of around 6,700. Camano Island has a considerable number of

retirement and recreation homes and is increasingly becoming a bedroom community for professionals who commute to jobs along the Interstate 5 corridor. The Island's population is predominately white and tends to be older than the state average due to the large number of retirees.

In 2012, the County acquired a 27-acre property to create Barnum Point County Park ("Park"). The oddly-shaped parcel posed management challenges due to numerous trail segments that looped onto neighboring and, at that time, private properties. In addition, because of the property's high-bluffs, the only public beach access was from an access easement across one of the neighboring private properties, along a private driveway and past a private beach house.

In 2015, the Whidbey Camano Land Trust ("Land Trust") purchased a 35-acre parcel located immediately west of the existing Park with a bridge loan from The Conservation Fund (TCF). The parcel, identified as the "Core Tract", contains much of the existing trail network, including several loops off the existing Park. The Core Tract was about to be sold to a private buyer when the Land Trust purchased it. The Core Tract is a high bluff property with no access to the beach below.

In October 2016, the Land Trust purchased the 37 acres immediately east of the existing Park. Known as the "East Tract", the property was acquired with a Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board grant and private donations from more than 620 households. At the time of purchase, the East Tract contained two private residences and outbuildings. These were subsequently removed by the Land Trust in 2017.

The County then purchased four parcels on the western tip of Barnum Point ("West Tract"), using federal, state and local grant funding secured by the Land Trust. The West Tract purchases were the final acquisitions of the Park, as originally scoped, and provide the low-bank beach access on Barnum Point, as well as allowing for a full hiking loop around the mile of beach on the Park. The West Tract contains two private residences, both of which will be removed when purchased in 2018.

1.3 Non-Profit and Agency Involvement

Acquisition and protection of the Park involved a close partnership between Island County and the Land Trust, along with continued stewardship by Friends of Camano Island Parks ("FOCIP"). The Whidbey Camano Land Trust was the lead entity in the acquisition effort. Grant applications, acquisition, and building demolition tasks were handled by the Land Trust.

Funding sources for the Park included federal, state and local grants, and private donations. Grant sources included Island County Conservation Futures Funds, Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Water Access funds, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and WA Department of Ecology National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program funds.

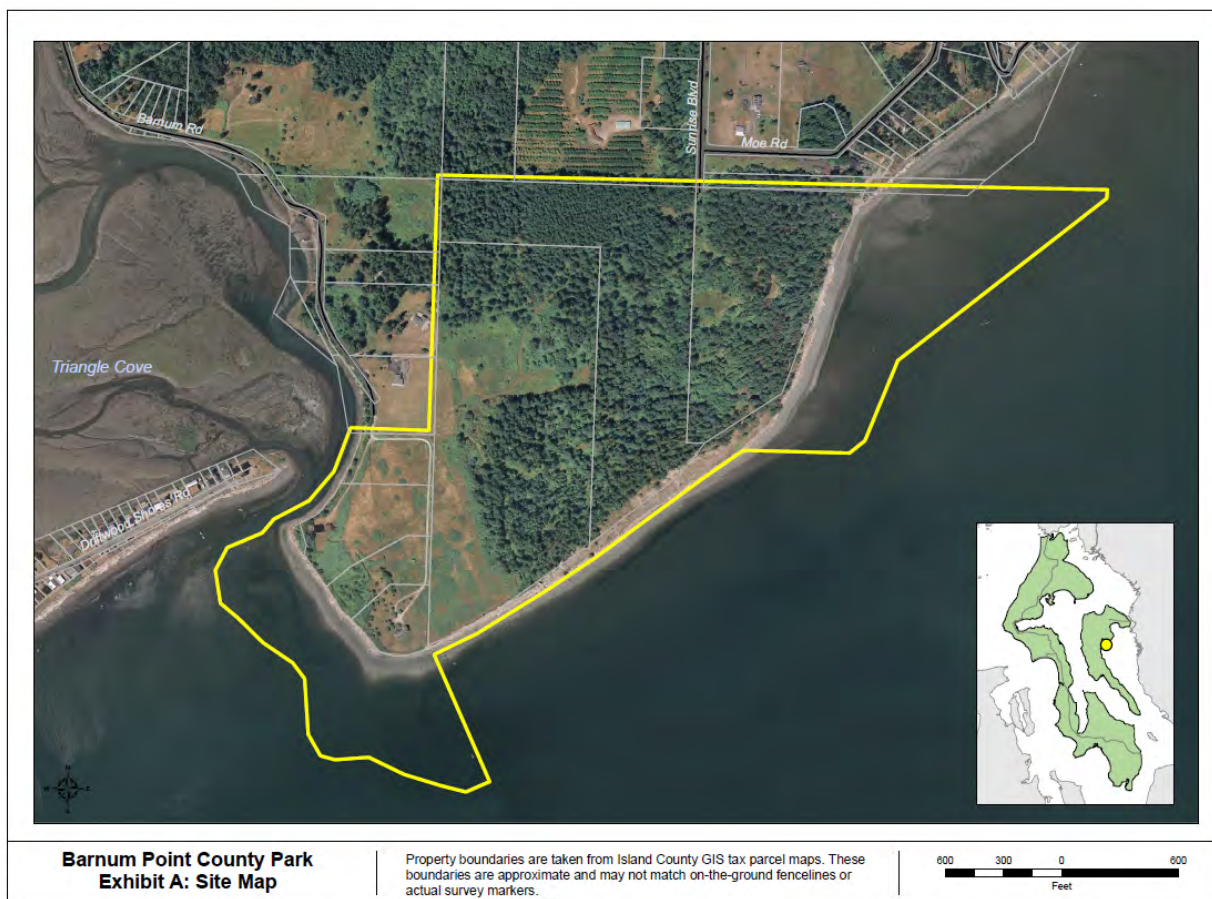
Ongoing stewardship of Barnum Point will involve the Friends of Camano Island Parks (FOCIP) as the primary partner. The Land Trust will assist, as needed, with the stewardship and protection of

conservation values. Both FOCIP and the Land Trust will be involved in conducting volunteer work parties to complete trail improvements, infrastructure maintenance, and invasive species removal. The Land Trust donated \$150,000 for the continued stewardship and maintenance needs, which will be managed by Island County Parks.

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Overview

Barnum Point County Park is located on Camano Island in Port Susan Bay, and adjacent to Triangle Cove. The approximately 129 acre Park includes 99 acres of upland and 30 acres of tidelands, with 5,300 feet of shoreline and feeder bluff, diverse upland wildlife habitat, and passive outdoor recreational opportunities, including 2.5 miles of upland trails and a mile of beach. The Park is adjacent to private property to the north and west.



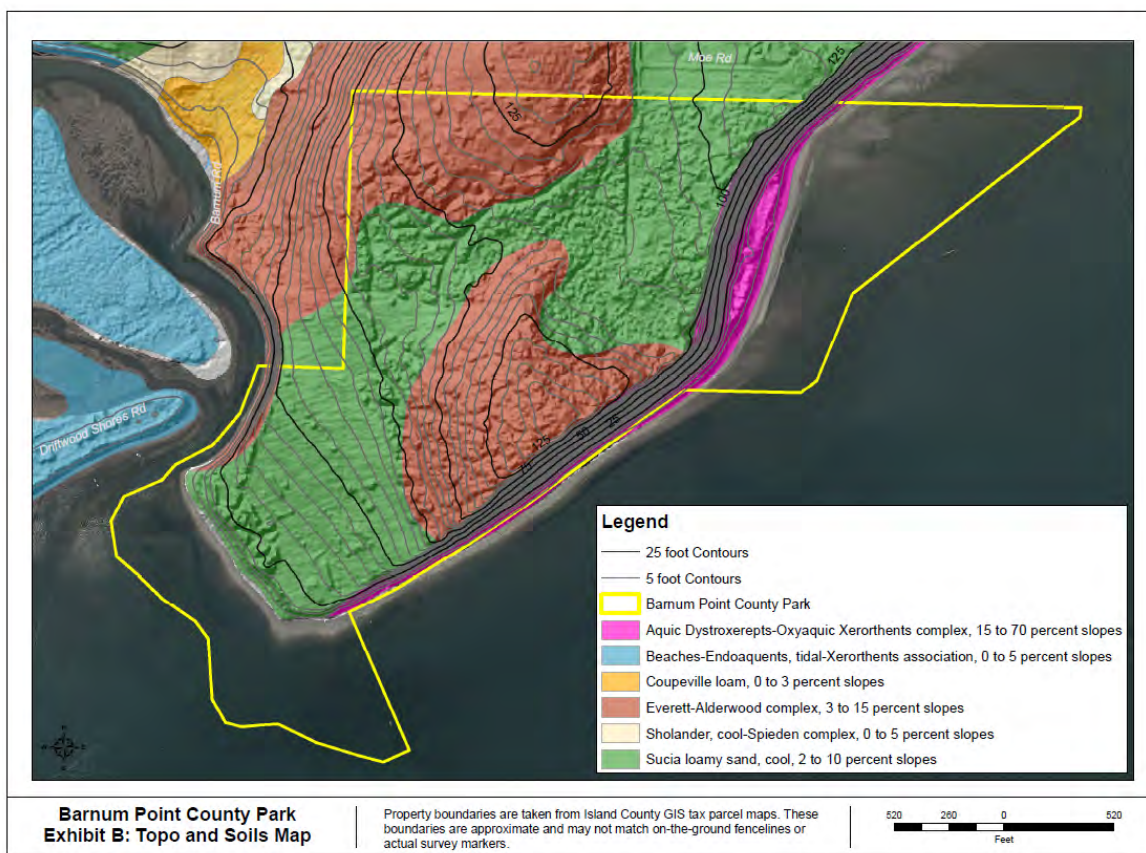
2.2 Natural Resources

Climate. Camano Island receives on average 30 inches of rain per year. The average July high temperature is 72 degrees Fahrenheit and the average January low temperature is 36 degrees Fahrenheit. The mild marine climate stays relatively moderate throughout the year.

Topography. Elevation of Barnum Point goes from below sea level in the tidelands to 140 feet above sea level. The east side of the property is characterized by near vertical feeder bluffs that drops from 120 feet to sea level. The property slopes gradually down to the southwest tip of the Barnum Point, with the only natural low-bank beach occurring by Triangle Cove. See Exhibit B for details.

Geology/Soils. The point is composed of interbedded glaciomarine drift, outwash sands and glacial till. The upland is composed of Sucia loamy sand and Everett-Alderwood complex. Both of these are moderately well-drained soils and associated with hill slopes. The beach also includes Aquic Dystroxerepts-Oxyaquic Xerorthents complex that is associated with sea cliffs and beach soil.

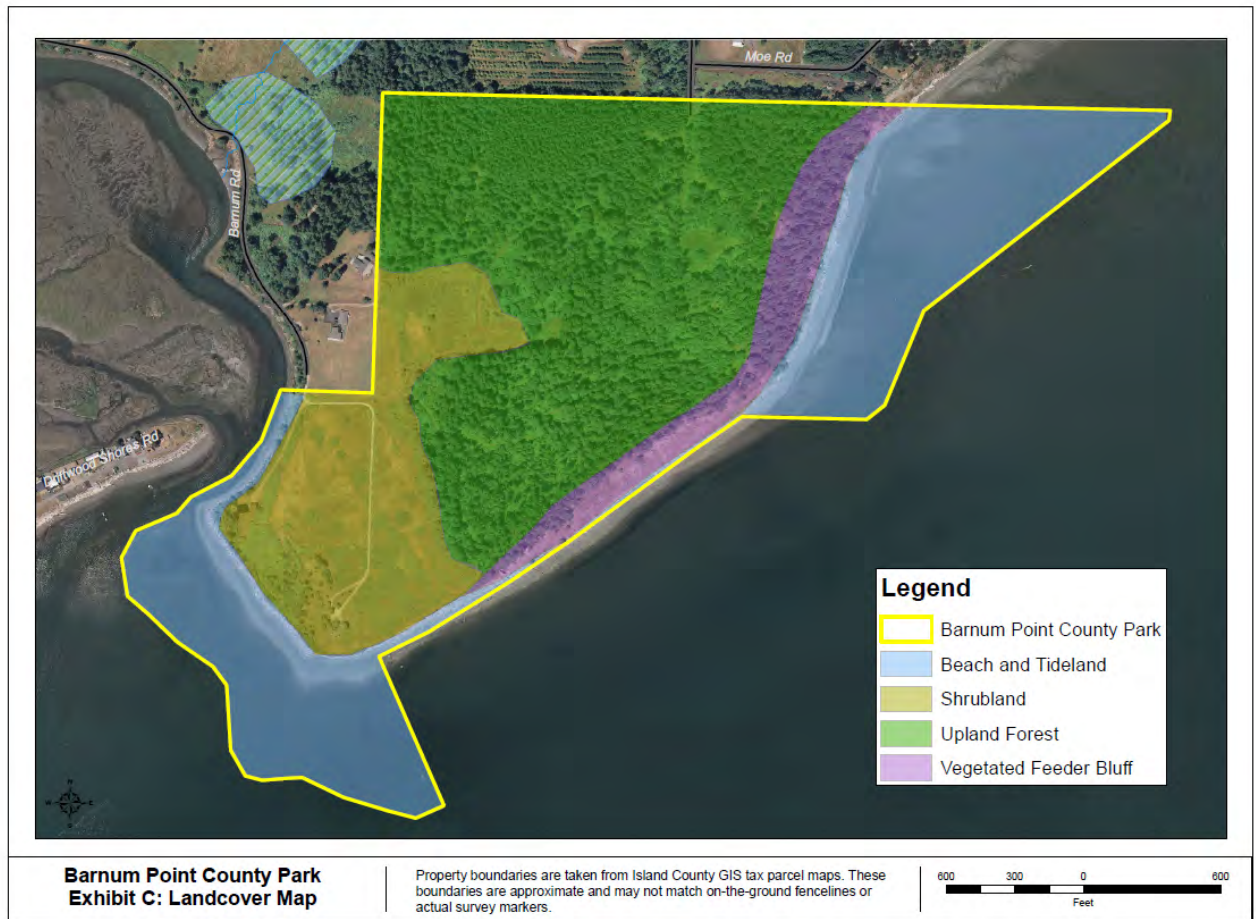
Feeder bluffs located on the western portion of the Park provide continual nutrient input to the nearshore environment. This material is moved along the drift cell both to north towards Livingston Bay and south towards Triangle Cove depending on the specific location along the shoreline.



Surface Hydrology. There are no streams on the property. Forested wetlands are located in several areas of the upland forest on the central and eastern portions of the Park. These wetlands are seasonally inundated forming large pond areas. One pond remains year round and small areas of the Park are muddy for large portions of the year.

Port Susan Bay surrounds the Park. The west side of the Park is located at the entrance of Triangle Cove, a 225-acre estuary. Drift cells along the shoreline move material both east and west, diverging roughly from the southern point.

Vegetation. Vegetation types present within the Park include upland conifer forest, forested wetland patches, shrublands, and forested feeder bluff. Major vegetation types are shown below in Exhibit C.



Upland Forest. Barnum Point Park is dominated by a mature coniferous forest. The dominant species are Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) with a mixture of grand fir (*Abies grandis*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). Understory species include sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), creeping blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*).



There are two distinct age classes of forest. The northern forest area near the Sunrise Road access is younger and more dense. The remainder of the forest is mature with greater spacing between trees. In addition, there are a few old-growth Douglas fir trees scattered through the forest. Both stands have healthy understories and a multitude of snags and downed woody debris.

Patches of forested wetlands are dominated by red alder (*Alnus rubra*), willow (*Salix sp.*), and big leaf maple (*Acer Macrophylla*). Understory vegetation includes salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), sedge (*Carex obnupta*), and common rush (*Juncus effusus*). Many of these areas are seasonally wet with standing water.



Shrubland. The shrub areas are a mixture of Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) hedge formations along with large areas of grass. Patches of both native blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and invasive Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) are present.

There are scattered fruit trees in the northern shrub area and a previously maintained orchard near the old house sites by the west beach.

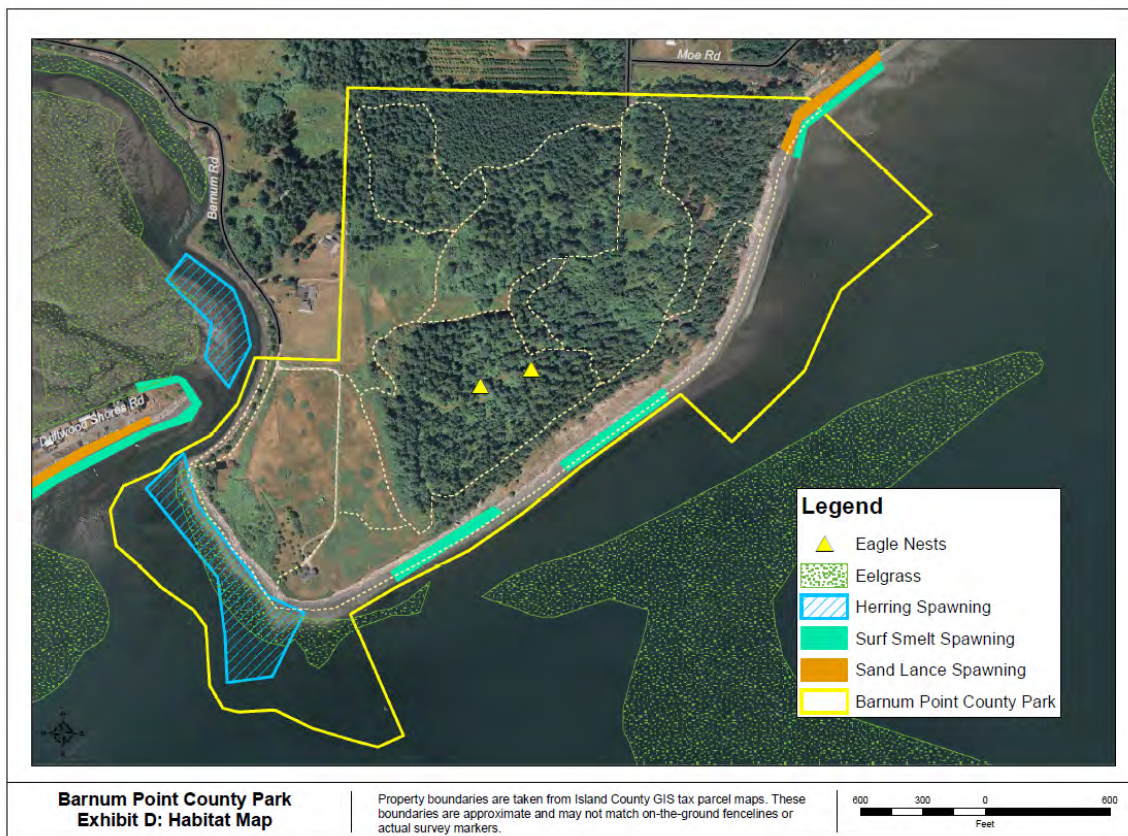
Vegetated Feeder Bluff. On the eastern and southern border of the Park are steep feeder bluffs, primarily exposed soil and sand, with some vegetated portions. Douglas fir, Pacific madrone, and grand fir are found along the bluff. These are all subject to movement as the bluff continues to slide over time. Vegetation along the bluff helps to stabilize the bluff, slow the movement of material, and allows for a slow release of nutrients into the nearshore.

Exotic Plants and Noxious Weeds. Noxious weeds are a concern for the Park with a variety of species present. The only regulated Class B weed currently found on site is poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). Unregulated Class B and C weeds include bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), evergreen blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus*

scoparius), and Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*). While not a listed noxious weed, English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) is recognized by the Island County Noxious Weed Control Board as a weed of concern. English holly is prevalent throughout the property and a neighboring property with a previously commercial holly farm will make this species a continuing issue. The noxious weeds listed above are found throughout the Park and will require continued control and management to protect the health of both the native upland forest and shrubland.

Wildlife. The upland forest is home to a variety of wildlife. No systematic wildlife inventory has been done for the park but deer, coyote, and a number of small mammals, including long-tail weasel, are known to use the forest for forage and shelter. Several species of shorebirds, and many neotropical songbirds and raptors are found throughout the Park. Two large eagle nests are located centrally in the upland forest. Reptiles and amphibians can be found on the site, especially near the wetland areas, and red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora*) are common in the Park.

The nearshore environment in the Park is a healthy aquatic habitat that extends into Port Susan Bay. Eelgrass beds, located just offshore, are feeding areas for fish and other species that provide food for larger marine animals such as gray whales and seals. Forage fish, including sand lance, surf smelt, and herring spawn along the beaches at the Park. Salmon, including the endangered Chinook salmon, travel and feed along the shoreline and enter into Triangle Cove and Kristoferson Creek. Sea-run cutthroat and coho spawn in Kristoferson Creek.

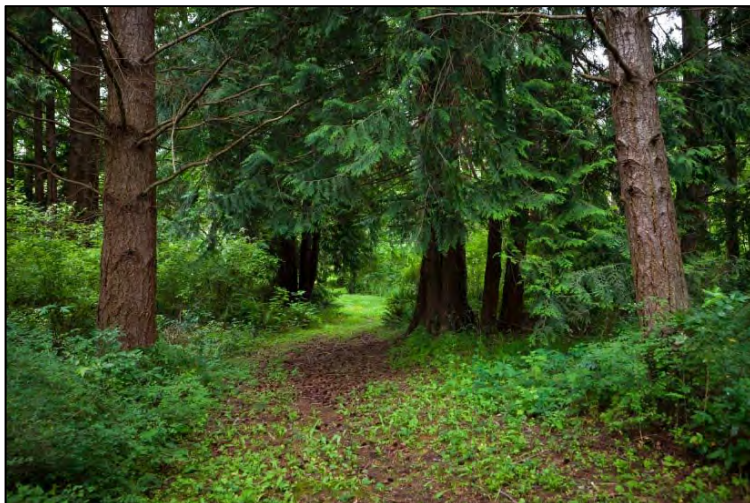


2.3 Visitor Experiences and Resources

Visitor Activities and Distribution. Barnum Point County Park is intended for low-impact recreational uses. Hiking, on-leash dog walking, wildlife and scenic viewing, mountain biking on some trails, beach walking, and fishing are permitted uses, although shellfishing is not allowed. The beach is also a potential landing point for human-powered recreational watercraft, such as kayaks and paddleboards. See Section 4.3 for a summary of permitted and prohibited activities.

The distribution of activities in the Park is focused on the upland trail system and beach. This allows for large areas of habitat to remain relatively undisturbed for wildlife.

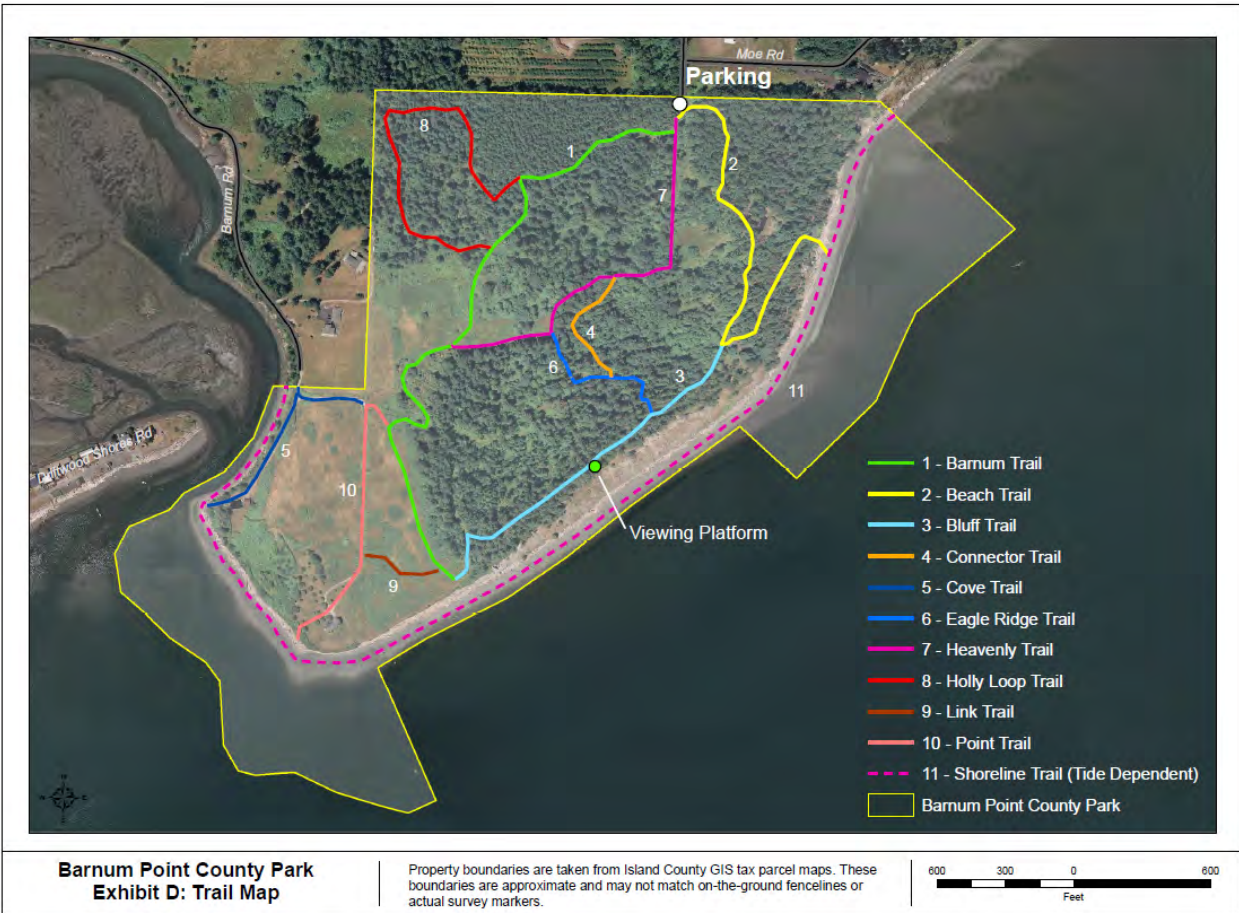
Trails. The Park currently has approximately 3 miles of trails that were created by the previous landowners. Island County, with input from the Land Trust and assistance from FOCIP, has started to improve the trail system, including closing certain sections of trails and opening other connections. Split rail fencing was installed to guide visitors away from sensitive resource areas. The approved trail system was designed to balance wildlife habitat and recreation needs. The public access trail system is shown on Exhibit D.



Trail tread widths vary from single track trails in the forest area to wide mowed paths in the shrubland. There are a number of improvements, including a viewing platform, boardwalks, and fencing.

Some trails have drainage and design issues that still need to be addressed. In addition, there are a few remaining social trails that need to be closed. An inventory of trail condition and photographs are located in Appendix A: *Trail*

Inventory. Specific implementation tasks are detailed in that inventory. New inventories should be conducted periodically to evaluate trail conditions as use increases.



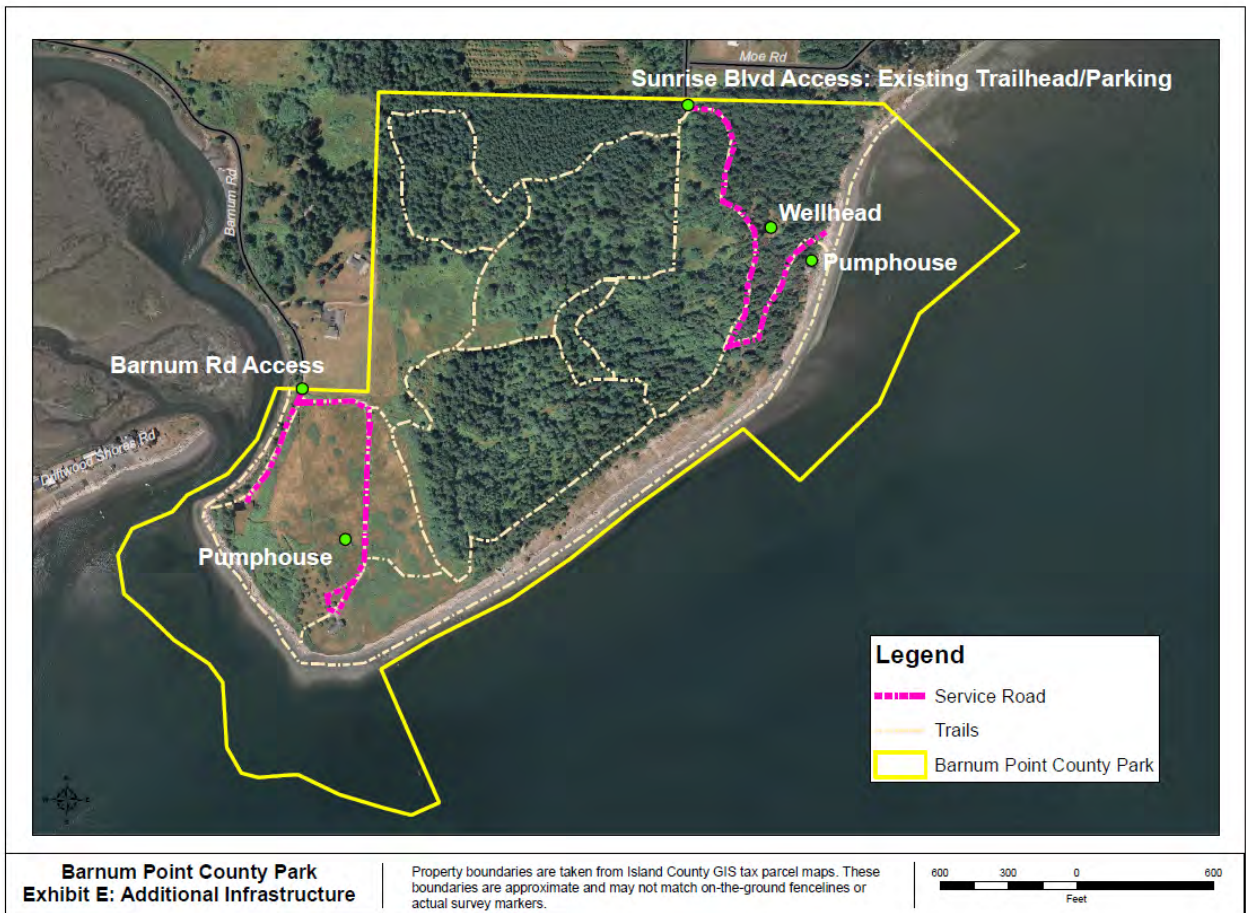
2.4 Park Administrative Resources

Access, Circulation and Traffic. There are two access points to the Park. Sunrise Boulevard is the primary visitor access entrance and the location of the parking area. This road is not heavily used and a parking area poses limited impacts to the neighboring properties. The secondary access is from Barnum Road which ends at the western access to the Park. The road is narrow and runs along the edge of Triangle Cove. The paved County road turns into a private gravel driveway before entering the Park. Barnum Road is narrow, subject to shoreline erosion and road sloughing, and will not support increased traffic levels. Access from Barnum Road would also require increased oversight to prevent after-hours access and related dumping and vandalism.

Parking Facilities. Currently, the Park has one parking area located off of Sunrise Boulevard. This gravel parking lot contains a total of five parking spaces and expansion will be necessary to accommodate the expected use of the Park. The area immediately south of the existing parking area provides the best opportunity for expanded parking.

Fire Protection. Barnum Point County Park is served by the Camano Island Fire and Rescue. Fire Station 3 is located approximately three miles away at the junction of North Camano Rd and State HWY 532.

Public Safety. Law enforcement for the Park is handled by the Sheriff's Department and Park management is provided by County Parks' staff.



Service Roads. Two driveways exist that will provide maintenance access for staff, one on the east and one on the west side of the property. The east service road originates next to the Sunrise Boulevard access and travels along the east side of the property, traversing down a steep slope and ending at the beach. The west service road is a driveway leading from the end of Barnum road along the west side of the property to the beach at two locations. Both of these service roads are also part of the trail network, functioning as part of the larger loop trail system. In addition to these two driveways, there are a number of trails that, while not accessible by vehicles, are suitable for County maintenance vehicles such as ATVs or utility vehicles.

Potable Water. There are four well houses and pumps on the property, all associated with the single-family residences that were removed from the site by the Land Trust in 2017 and 2018. Power

is currently cut to these pumps, but they are available for future use, if needed. See Appendix B: House Demolition Addendum for details on these structures.

Sewage. There are no restrooms or active septic systems on the site.

Solid Waste. The Park is a 'Pack it in, Pack it out' facility, but if trash collection is provided, it will be managed by Island County Parks staff and hauled to the Island County landfill.

Operations Budget and Funding. Barnum Point County Park operations are funded through two primary sources. At the time of acquisition, \$150,000 was provided by the Land Trust to the County, restricted for the ongoing management and operations of Barnum Point County Park. See Section 6 for budget details. In addition, Island County Parks may use approved County funds for ongoing operations. For special projects, Island County Parks can apply for Island County Conservation Futures Funds.

3. OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND PLANNING ISSUES

3.1 Overview

During the management plan development process, input was received from Parks staff, Land Trust staff, and a number of stakeholders, regarding opportunities, constraints, and planning issues. These issues are divided into three key components: 1) natural resources, 2) visitor experience and 3) park administration.

3.2 Natural Resources Considerations

The natural resources objective of the Barnum Point Management Plan is to:

- ***Protect, manage, and enhance natural resources, including maintaining and promoting healthy ecosystems and their processes.***

Natural Resources Opportunities:

- The forest and shrubland habitats are relatively undisturbed and healthy, requiring little work to maintain.
- Wildlife use is established throughout the Park.
- Large contiguous acreage.
- Dedicated volunteer support through FOCIP and the Land Trust.
- Interested citizen science groups, such as the Sound Water Stewards, can help with shoreline preservation and monitoring.
- The approved trail system balances wildlife habitat and recreation.

Natural Resources Constraints and Planning Issues:

- Significant infestations of invasive species exist throughout the Park.
- Comprehensive vegetation mapping is needed to determine the full extent of noxious weeds.
- Several species, including English holly, require control with herbicides, making the use of volunteers more difficult.
- Wildlife, including nesting raptors and other sensitive species may be disturbed by recreation.
- Dogs that are off-leash will disturb wildlife and other recreational users.
- If additional trails occur, they will further fragment the larger intact habitat areas.

3.3 Visitor Experience Considerations

The visitor experience objective of the Barnum Point Management Plan is to:

- ***Provide and promote safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities while minimizing detrimental impacts on natural and scenic resources.***

Visitor Experience Opportunities:

- Multiple scenic vista points.
- Trail loops that provide a variety of hiking options.
- Several easily accessible beach access points.
- A parking area at the end of Sunrise Boulevard.

Visitor Experience Constraints and Planning Issues:

- Restroom facilities will be necessary to accommodate the future expected use.
- Multi-user conflict and lack of trail etiquette may cause issues between users.
- Social trails already exist, both internally and between the Park and neighboring lands.
- Trail damage may occur during the wet season, especially if bicycles are allowed.
- Dog excrement on the trails pose health and safety concerns.
- Off-leash dogs are a threat to wildlife and a nuisance to other users.
- Use by large groups may overwhelm the capacity of the area.
- No ADA-compliant access currently exists.
- ATVs and trucks can enter the property to trespass.
- Existing parking is insufficient for the expected use.
- Signage needs to be strategically developed and placed.
- Grant funds restrict certain uses such as motorized boats or the creation of ballfields, playgrounds, or other active use infrastructure.

3.4 Park Administrative Considerations

The park administrative objective of the Barnum Point Management Plan is to:

- ***Manage Barnum Point County Park to provide the best possible visitor experiences while conserving the Park's resources through cost effective administration and visitor participation.***

Park Administrative Opportunities:

- A dedicated management fund is in place for needed capital improvements and maintenance and operations.
- Volunteer support exists to assist with maintenance.

Park Administrative Constraints and Planning Issues:

- Site potentially requires significant oversight.
- Island County Park staff is limited and spread across many County properties.
- Volunteer coordination takes staff time.
- Continued maintenance funds will be needed.

4. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND VISITOR EXPERIENCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Park Purpose and Significance

Park purpose clarifies the most basic assumptions about park use and management and provides context for how the Park needs to be managed.

Purpose Statement:

Barnum Point County Park was established to provide nature-based recreation and to protect the conservation values found in the upland forest, wetland, shrubland, feeder bluff, and nearshore environment. Appropriate public use is welcomed provided it does not detrimentally affect the habitat or harm fish and wildlife.

4.2 Natural Resources Management

a) Forest Health Management. The majority of Barnum Point County Park is forested. With the exception of noxious weed issues in areas, the forest is healthy. There is natural decomposition and insect activity, which should continue. Species diversity and spacing of the forest canopy provides habitat and will continue to diversify in years to come. Large woody debris and horizontal/vertical heterogeneity will increase as time goes on resulting in an old-growth forest.



Implementation Steps:

- Monitor forest health conditions.
- Inventory plant species on site and map sensitive habitats.
- Control invasive species.

b) Shrubland Health Management. The shrubland habitat was created partially through past farming practices and subsequent mowing. The open grassy areas will require continued management to avoid conversion to noxious plant species. Fire hazards should also be considered in this open area.

Implementation Steps:

- Mow areas currently in grass at least once per year to discourage establishment of invasive species.
 - Mow prior to dry season to limit the amount of fuel on site.
 - Consult bird experts to avoid sensitive nesting times.
- Encourage native shrub growth, such as Nootka rose and snowberry, to transition grass areas to shrub habitat.
- Monitor shrubland habitat and remove noxious plant species.

c) Nearshore Management. The feeder bluffs, beaches, and tidelands in the Park are critical to the health of Port Susan Bay. These habitats are intact and will require minimal management with the exception of monitoring and protection. Partnership with Sound Water Stewards and other marine habitat related volunteer groups will be important to develop an experienced volunteer base.

Implementation Steps:

- Monitor the nearshore for any issues that may develop. This includes trash accumulation on the beach, creosote that washes ashore, large landslides, etc.
- Conduct eelgrass and feeder bluff surveys to monitor distribution and health of the nearshore habitat.
- Post signs to keep visitors from climbing feeder bluffs and removing driftwood from the beach.

d) Noxious Weed Management. As described in Section 2.2, a number of noxious weeds are present in the Park. Control of these species should be accomplished through an integrated approach. The primary removal techniques include mechanical and chemical. Volunteers can be used to assist with the mechanical removal. Biological control can also be considered depending on the species and larger implications. To properly prioritize removal of these species, it is important to complete a comprehensive mapping of the existing problems. This will allow for tracking of progress as removal occurs and allow for immediate response to any additional infestations.

Implementation Steps:

- Partner with a local group to complete thorough mapping of noxious weed populations throughout the Park.

- Prioritize removal of noxious weeds based on their impact to conservation values and rate of spread.
- Use integrated management techniques for noxious weed control and restoration.

e) Wildlife. The primary action related to wildlife at Barnum Point is ensuring proper trail network design to minimize disturbance and harassment to or injury of wildlife from park uses. In addition, Park management would benefit from additional information on some wildlife species that use the Park, in particular amphibian, salmon, forage fish, and shorebird use.

Implementation Steps:

- Engage trained volunteers to inventory and monitor locations of sensitive species (nesting raptors, neotropical birds, amphibians, etc.) and other wildlife populations to determine any necessary steps to minimize disturbance.
- Restrict visitors from areas with high wildlife use, such as wetlands and large undisturbed forest areas.
- Restrict incompatible uses, such as fireworks and shellfishing, that disturb sensitive species.
- Monitor fish use in the tidelands. Partner with volunteer groups to conduct beach seining and forage fish surveys.
- Close all unapproved trails in a timely manner to prevent them from becoming established.
- Develop protocols to avoid adverse impacts to non-target species from pesticide applications intended to control animal or plant pests. Specifically, treatments to control mosquitoes could adversely affect pollinators and amphibians, including the Red-legged frog population. If such treatments are deemed necessary, they must be strictly monitored and timed so to avoid or minimize adverse consequences to species along the entirety of the food chain.
- Add interpretive sign material in the kiosk to educate the public on the fish and wildlife species that use the Park.
- Add signage to prohibit the use of fireworks.

4.3 Visitor Experience Management

a) Recreation Experience Management. Barnum Point County Park is intended to provide low-impact recreational opportunities for the public balanced with an emphasis on the appreciation of the natural environment. Ballparks, playgrounds, car camping, and other higher intensity uses are incompatible for this site due to sensitive resources and restrictions from the public funding sources used to acquire the property. The focus of the Park is the non-motorized trail network and beach access and the opportunities they provide for observing native plants and animals. The following table is a summary of the permitted and prohibited activities allowed in the Park based on the goals of the Park.

Permitted Activities Table

Activity	Restrictions
Walking or running	On trails only
Beach walking	None
On-leash dog walking	On-leash only. Pet waste must be picked up.
Biking	Seasonal closing of certain trails will be needed due to wet conditions.
Fishing	No shellfishing
Kayak/canoe/standup paddleboards	None
Kayak camping	See section on potential kayak camping below.
Mushroom/berry picking on trails	No commercial harvesting permitted. No collection off-trail.
Nature photography on trails	None
Picnicking	
Guided tours	As arranged by/in coordination with Park staff. No commercial tours.
Geocaching on trails	Placement of a geocache requires Park staff approval. Geocaches must be reached from the trail only.
Research and education	Parks staff approval required for any off-trail use.

Prohibited Activities Table

Activity	Reason for prohibition
Horseback riding	No parking access. Sensitive trail areas.
Dogs off-leash	Resource, wildlife, and user impacts.
Frisbee golf	Resource and wildlife impacts.
Upland camping	No facilities or staff to monitor.
Fires	Safety hazard and resource impact.
Fireworks	Safety hazard and wildlife impact.
Hunting	Safety hazard and resource impact.
Shellfishing	Resource and wildlife impacts.
Motorized vehicles – including boats	Safety hazard and resource impact.
Use after daylight hours	Safety hazard.
Commercial gathering of fruit, mushrooms, or other forest materials	Resource impact.
Competitive events and concerts	Safety hazard and resource impact.
Racing or technical stunt mountain biking	Safety hazard and resource impact.
Ballfields, playgrounds, etc.	Grant restrictions
Unapproved trail creation	Safety hazard and resource impact.

Potential Future Recreational Activities. There are a number of recreational activities that are not currently supported at the Barnum Point County Park, but could in the future. Funding and other resources need to be available for the development of these features.



Mobility Impaired Access. No American Disabilities Act (“ADA”) compliant access opportunities currently exist. Trail surfacing and site topography restricts access to the majority of the property. There are two areas of the Park that could potentially be improved to create additional opportunities.

- **East ADA access:** The driveway that leads from the existing parking area off of Sunrise Boulevard provides a potential ADA trail opportunity. The start of the driveway is flat and wide enough for wheelchair access, some surfacing improvements may be necessary. The main gate system would need to be adjusted to allow for wheelchair passage. The extent of ADA accessibility would be a viewpoint at the top of the bluff. A wooden platform with a ramp could be installed to showcase the shoreline and Port Susan Bay (see Exhibit F: *ADA Access*).

- **West ADA access:** The west side of the Park is the only natural low-beach access. There is an opportunity to provide mobility-impaired access by creating a parking area at the end of the service road on this part of the property. See Exhibit F: *ADA Access* for location information. Restricting use of this access will require a keyed gate to ensure that only handicap placard individuals park in this lot. Mobility-impaired individuals would contact County Park staff and request a key, chip card, or gate code. The use of codes would allow for the numbers to be changed periodically in case too many unauthorized individuals learn the code. A solar gate is recommended to avoid the need for power on the west side of the property.
- **Assessment of Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs):** The only trails that are appropriate for access by OPDMDs are the two service roads. It is possible to allow OPDMDs in the Park with the following restrictions:
 - The OPDMD must stay on the main road. Use of the side trails is not permitted.
 - The OPDMD may be electric-powered. Internal combustion engines are not permitted due to safety issues.
 - The OPDMD may be no more than 44 inches in width.
 - The OPDMD may not exceed 5 miles per hour while on the permitted roads.

Kayak Camping. The kayaking community and Washington Water Trails Association have identified the need for additional camping opportunities along the Island County shoreline, and specifically, in Port Susan Bay. The area behind the beach, at the bottom of the East Tract driveway, near the site of the former single-family residence, is a potential location for a kayak campground. Infrastructure would be needed to allow for a kayak campground, including water and restroom facilities, signage, picnic tables, and camping spaces which could also benefit other daytime users. Potential issues with fires or other prohibited uses may require additional staff oversight or a seasonal caretaker. However, the benefits of providing a kayak campground are significant and, if resources are available, it would be a desirable attribute of the Park.

New Infrastructure. Visitor use will require some additional infrastructure to support the above-listed permitted activities. Dog walkers will need poop bag stations for waste removal. The need for waste collection bins will depend on the amount of use and if there are volunteers or staff available to remove the bags. Otherwise pack-it-out signage will be needed.

There is a need for some benches along the trail and picnic tables at the beach. Restroom facilities for visitors are the other major improvement needed as there are no facilities at this time. The amount of Park use will determine the size and number of these restrooms. The type of restroom can also vary from port-a-potties, cement pit toilets, or full restrooms with plumbing and electricity. Budget and use should drive this decision. For the first year, port-a-potties should be installed until the other improvements, such as the parking area, kayak campground (optional), and mobility-impaired parking (optional) are completed. In any case, some type of restrooms will be needed at three locations to avoid health issues and resource impacts: The Sunrise Boulevard Parking/Trailhead, West Beach uplands, and East Beach.

Implementation Steps:

- Create appropriate signage for permitted and prohibited uses.
- Evaluate the mobility-impaired access opportunities. Implement one or both new access based on available funding.
- Evaluate the creation of kayak campgrounds:
 - Monitor shoreline conditions to verify appropriateness of identified kayak camp site.
 - Determine staff or volunteer caretaker needs.
 - Determine costs for campsite creation.
- Evaluate need for benches or picnic tables.
- Install temporary restroom facilities.
- Monitor use and determine long-term restroom facilities needs in years one to three.
- Install dog poop stations and signs to encourage owner clean-up.

b) Parking Lot Design and Development. Additional parking capacity will be needed as the existing trailhead only accommodates five cars. The new trailhead should be designed to hold approximately 12-15 vehicles. A larger parking area could impact the natural experience of the Park, so care should be taken to only build a lot to accommodate the number of visitors desired on the site at one time. The area directly south of the existing



Existing trailhead off of Sunrise Boulevard.

parking area represents the least impactful opportunity for parking expansion on the existing Park. Safety is an important aspect of trailhead design. Parking lots should be close to and visible from a main road to discourage any illegal activities occurring on site.

Implementation Steps:

- Design expanded trailhead parking lot off of Sunrise Boulevard.
- Complete permitting and construction for parking expansion.
- Build and install kiosk.
- Design, order and install sign material for inside the kiosk.
- Build and install entrance sign.
- Order and install safety and visitor information signs.

c) Trail Maintenance and Construction. Over 3.5 miles of walking routes are available at Barnum Point County Park, including 1 mile of beach and 2.5 miles of upland trails. The combination of upland hiking-trail, beach, and service roads require varying levels of maintenance. No new construction of trails is suggested. Sufficient trails are already established on the property, and several trails are being decommissioned to avoid confusion and protect conservation values.

See Exhibit D for a map of the approved trail system. The approved trails provide a number of loops for visitors and avoid sensitive areas. Volunteer support will be needed for the continued

stewardship and maintenance of these trails. There are a variety of surfaces to maintain, ranging from driveways to grassy paths and dirt trails. Mowing the grass trails will be the most time intensive task and a brush hog or riding lawnmower would assist on the maintenance of those trails. Trails should remain narrow to limit the amount of maintenance needed and limit their disturbance to nearby vegetation. Social trail creation must be monitored to avoid habitat impacts from unapproved new trails. This will include trails from neighboring properties or trails that are created as shortcuts between loops. Such trails damage habitat areas and cause visitor confusion.

Implementation Steps:

- Develop and publish a trail map for the public.
- Close trails not approved by this Plan. See Appendix A: Trail Inventory for details.
- Design, order, and install trail signs. These signs include directional signs with trail names and any safety signs to keep visitors from hazardous or sensitive areas.
- Complete trail improvement projects as outlined in the Trail Inventory.
- FOCIP formally adds the Park as an Adopt-a-Park site.
- Engage volunteers in annual trail maintenance projects.
- Mow trails that are wide enough to require mowing.
- Monitor trails for erosion or disturbance stemming from seasonal weather conditions or overuse.
- Monitor approved trail network and close any social trails.

d) Educational Opportunities. Barnum Point is a unique area with natural habitats and features that should be showcased. The proximity of the Park to schools and populated areas makes the Park an excellent choice to provide educational opportunities.

Implementation Steps:

- Provide educational information in kiosks.
- If funding allows, develop interpretive panels to describe nearshore and forest habitats.
- Engage with schools to promote field trips and tours.

4.4 Park Administration Management

a) Caretaker. Barnum Point County Park has 99 acres of uplands that require active County maintenance, including 2.5 miles of upland trails, topographical variation, and significant forest cover. These conditions present monitoring challenges to prevent prohibited activities from taking place. There is currently only one full-time Island County Parks staff on Camano with some seasonal help. Once opened to the public, monitoring use levels will help determine the level of oversight necessary. The nature of the site, with small secluded clearings, etc., as well its large size, justify a caretaker to assist with the day to day tasks. If a kayak campground is installed, a caretaker is necessary. Costs associated with having an on-site caretaker could include utilities, caretaker compensation, and construction and maintenance of improvements for caretaker lodging.

Evaluation of the Park's use for at least one year is recommended to determine if a caretaker is needed.

Implementation Steps:

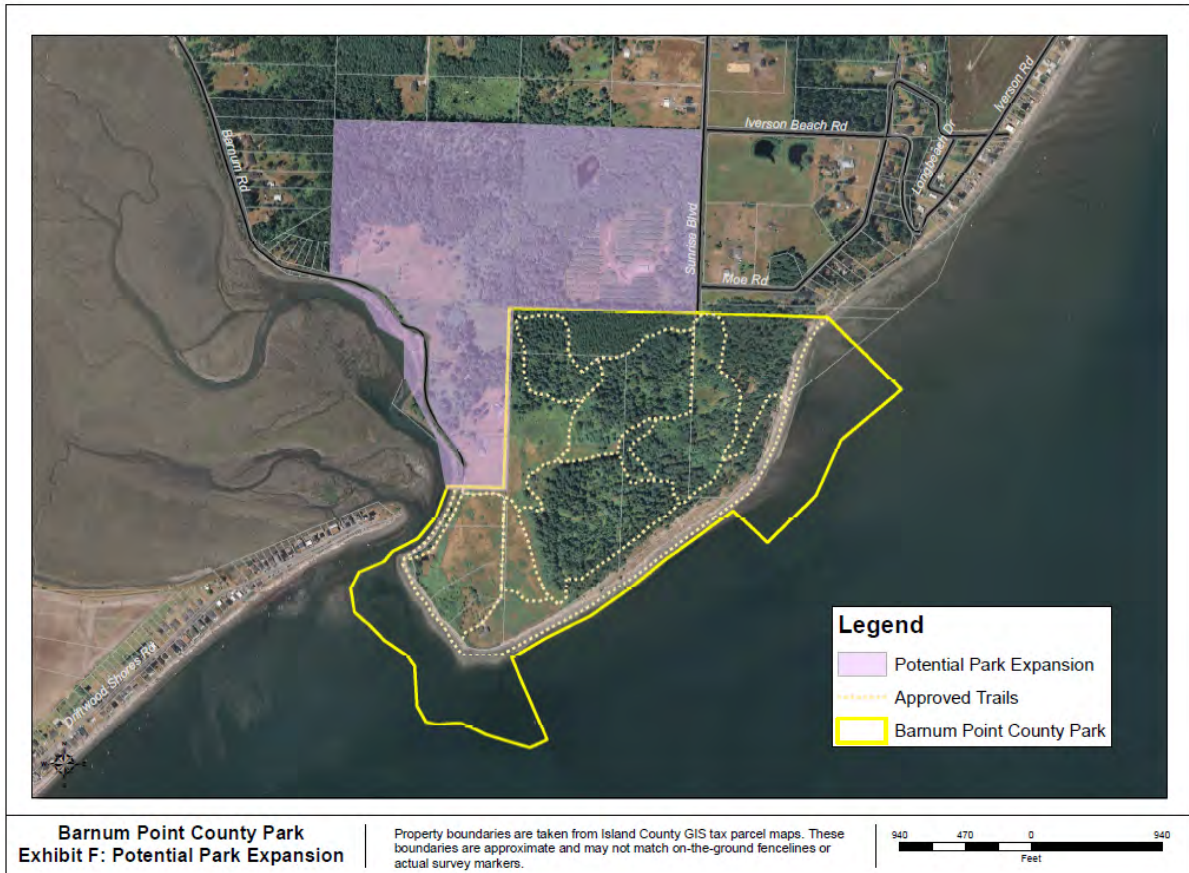
- Calculate budget for improvements needed to accommodate a caretaker.

b) Volunteer Coordination. Leveraging the limited staff capacity with volunteers will be very important, to assist with Park management. Volunteers can assume the bulk of trail maintenance, monitoring, visitor information, trash removal, noxious weed removal, and a number of other tasks. Coordination by Island County staff will be required to balance maintenance needs with available volunteer capacity, to ensure volunteer labor remains engaged and feels appreciated.

Implementation Steps:

- Engage a core group of volunteers that are committed to Barnum Point County Park.
- Partner with FOCIP and other volunteer groups, such as the Land Trust and Sound Water Stewards, on joint volunteer activities.
- Communicate regularly with volunteers.

c) Park Expansion. Properties adjacent to Barnum Point County Park could enhance the Park and its natural resources and visitor experiences, if landowners are willing and interested and the County desires such expansion. Reasons for expansion include conservation of additional natural resource values and potential for trailhead or visitor use improvements. See Exhibit F for location information.



Expansion could take the form of additional purchased land or conservation easements, where the land cannot be further developed but remains in private ownership. The property adjacent to the existing Sunrise Boulevard Trailhead is a potential expansion opportunity for trailhead facilities and parking. The large forested tracts to the north and west offer potential habitat conservation and could be protected with a conservation easement or fee purchase. Several of the smaller parcels are potential for expansion, but are lower priority as they are occupied with homesites. However, if these properties become available they would add to the shoreline and view potential.

Implementation Steps:

- Monitor identified potential parcels to see if any become available on the market.
- Determine funding sources that would be available for either purchased land or conservation easements.

5. IMPLEMENTATION TASK SUMMARY AND SCHEDULE

ID	Implementation Task	Category	Priority
1	Monitor forest health conditions.	Forest Management	Medium
2	Inventory site and map sensitive habitats to ensure Park use and trails do not impact those areas.	Forest Management	Low
3	Mow areas currently in grass at least once per year to discourage establishment of invasive species.	Shrubland Management	High
4	Encourage native shrub growth, such as Nootka rose and snowberry, to transition grass areas to shrub habitat	Shrubland Management	Medium
5	Monitor shrubland habitat for noxious plant growth.	Shrubland Management	Medium
6	Monitor the nearshore for any issues that may develop. This includes trash accumulation on the beach, creosote that washes ashore, large landslides, etc.	Nearshore Management	Medium
7	Conduct eelgrass surveys to monitor distribution and health of that habitat.	Nearshore Management	Low
8	Post signs to keep visitors from climbing feeder bluffs and from driftwood from the beach.	Nearshore Management	High
9	Partner with a local group to complete a full mapping of noxious weed populations throughout the Park.	Noxious Weed Management	Low
10	Prioritize removal of noxious weeds based on their impact to conservation values and rate of spread.	Noxious Weed Management	High
11	Use integrated management techniques for noxious weed control and restoration.	Noxious Weed Management	High
12	Close all existing trails that were excluded from the approved trail network to prevent unnecessary impacts to wildlife or natural resources.	Wildlife Management	High
13	Engage volunteers to inventory and monitor locations of sensitive species (nesting raptors, amphibians, etc.) and wildlife populations to determine any necessary steps to minimize disturbance.	Wildlife Management	Low
14	Restrict visitors from areas with high wildlife use, such as wetlands and large undisturbed forest areas.	Wildlife Management	Medium

15	Restrict incompatible uses such as fireworks and shellfishing that will disturb sensitive species.	Wildlife Management	High
16	Monitor fish use along the shoreline. Partner with volunteer groups to conduct beach seining and forage fish surveys.	Wildlife Management	Low
17	Close all new unapproved trails in a timely manner before they become established.	Wildlife Management	High
18	Create appropriate signage for permitted and prohibited uses.	Recreation Experience Management	High
19	Evaluate the mobility impaired access opportunities. Implement one or both, based on available funding.	Recreation Experience Management	Medium
20	Evaluate the creation of kayak campgrounds.	Recreation Experience Management	Low
21	Evaluate need for benches or picnic tables.	Recreation Experience Management	Low
22	Install temporary restroom facilities.	Recreation Experience Management	High
23	Monitor use and determine long-term restroom facilities needs in year one.	Recreation Experience Management	High
24	Install dog poop stations and signs to encourage owner clean-up.	Recreation Experience Management	Medium
25	Design expanded trailhead parking lot off of Sunrise Boulevard.	Parking Lot Development	High
26	Complete permitting and construction for parking expansion.	Parking Lot Development	High
27	Build and install kiosk.	Parking Lot Development	High
28	Design, order and install sign material for inside the kiosk.	Parking Lot Development	High
29	Build and install entrance sign.	Parking Lot Development	Medium
30	Order and install safety and visitor information signs.	Parking Lot Development	High
31	Develop and publish a trail map for the public.	Trail Maintenance	High
32	Close trails not approved by this Plan.	Trail Maintenance	High
33	Design, order and install trail signs.	Trail Maintenance	Medium
34	Complete trail improvement projects as outlined in the Trail Inventory.	Trail Maintenance	Medium
35	Have FOCIP formally join the Adopt-a-Park program for the site.	Trail Maintenance	Low
36	Engage volunteers in annual trail maintenance projects.	Trail Maintenance	Medium
37	Mow trails that are wide enough to require mowing.	Trail Maintenance	Medium
38	Monitor trails for erosion or disturbance that may come from seasonal weather conditions or overuse.	Trail Maintenance	Medium
39	Monitor approved trail network and close any social trails.	Trail Maintenance	Medium

40	Provide educational information in kiosk.	Educational Opportunities	Low
41	If funding allows, develop interpretive panels to describe nearshore and forest habitats.	Educational Opportunities	Low
42	Engage with schools to promote field trips and tours.	Educational Opportunities	Low
43	Monitor site use and daily tasks in the first year after opening to evaluate need for seasonal caretaker.	Caretaker	High
44	Determine need for caretaker. Calculate budget for improvements needed to accommodate a seasonal caretaker.	Caretaker	Medium
45	Engage a core group of volunteers that are committed to Barnum Point County Park.	Volunteer Coordination	High
46	Partner with FOCIP and other volunteer groups such as Sound Water Stewards on joint volunteer activities.	Volunteer Coordination	High
47	Communicate regularly with volunteers.	Volunteer Coordination	High
48	Monitor identified potential parcels to see if any become available on the market.	Park Expansion	Low
49	Determine funding sources that would be available for either purchased land or conservation easements.	Park Expansion	Low

6. FUNDING AND BUDGET

As part of the expansion of Barnum Point County Park a restricted fund of \$150,000 was donated by the Land Trust and is managed by Island County Parks. These funds add to an existing restricted fund source from the initial Island County acquisition. The fund is for the continued stewardship and improvements for the Park.

Annual Maintenance Costs

There will be annual costs related to the management of Barnum Point County Park. The amount of visitor use will impact the amount of maintenance required. Costs include:

- Staff time to monitor trails, pick-up trash, coordinate volunteers, and other site management.
- Gas for mowers, line trimmers and other gas powered tools.
- Maintenance of tools and other equipment used on the site.
- Port-a-potty rental costs or other restroom maintenance.

Capital Improvement Projects

A number of capital improvement projects would improve the visitor experience at Barnum Point County Park. Below is a list of some such projects ranked by priority. The estimated budget gives an approximate cost of each project. Additional grants funding will be necessary to complete all of the projects.

Item #	Project Name	Description	Priority	Budget
1	Sunrise Parking	Parking area expansion	High	\$50,000
2	Sunrise Trailhead Signage	Kiosks, parking signs, kiosk informational signs, Park entrance signs	High	\$8,000
3	Trail Signs	Trail name signs, safety signs	High	\$4,000
4	Restrooms	Install restrooms at Sunrise Boulevard Trailhead, East Beach and West Beach. Type of restroom will be dependent on use level and budget.	High	\$10,000-\$50,000 (\$10k = annual rental of 3 port-a-potties; \$50k = 3 permanent concrete cisterns)
5	Barnum Rd Access Gate and Fencing	Gate to close vehicle access to West Beach	High	\$5000
6	Trail improvements	See Trail Inventory for details	High	\$5,000
7	Benches or picnic tables	Two tables for east beach and four for west beach	Medium	\$2,000

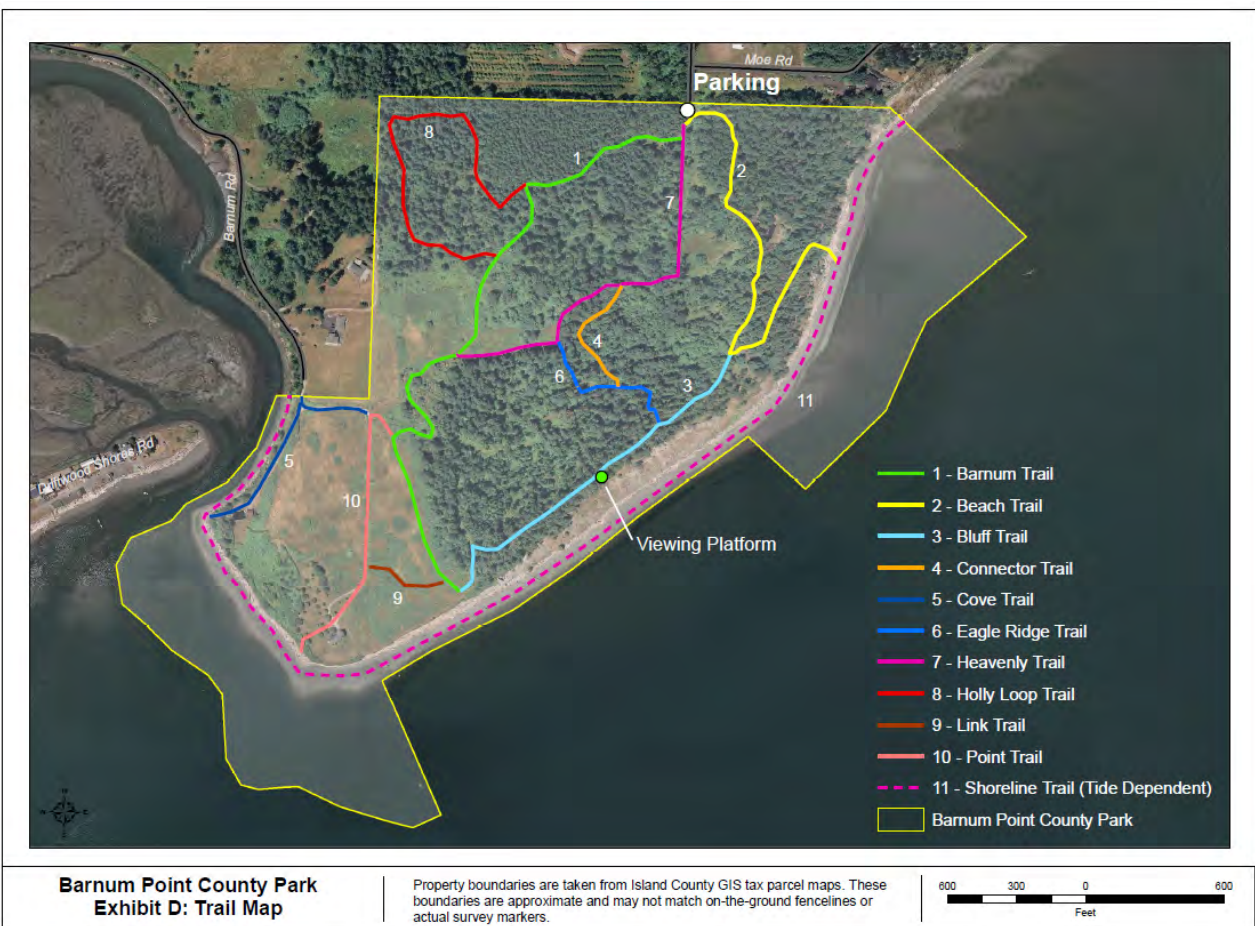
8	Poop Stations	Dog poop bag stations for the main trailhead and beaches.	Low	\$600
9	Trail maintenance	Gas and supplies needed for yearly maintenance	Medium	\$500
10	Tool Shed	Shed to store mower or other tools	Low	\$5,000
11	Riding lawnmower	Mower for trails and fieldwork	Low	\$2,500
12	East ADA Access	Main gate and driveway improvements	Low	\$3,000
13	East Viewing Platform	ADA compliant wooden viewing platform	Low	\$5,000
14	West ADA Access	Parking lot construction, solar panels, electric gate opener, ADA compliant trail, ADA compliant picnic table	Low	\$80,000
15	Kayak Campground	Picnic tables, campsite barriers, signage, water and electric utilities	Low	\$4,000

APPENDIX A: Barnum Point Park – Trail Inventory

The upland trail system at Barnum Point Park includes more than 2.5 miles of upland trails and a mile of beach across a variety of terrain. The following inventory includes trail descriptions and recommendations for maintenance or improvements.

General Trail Guidelines:

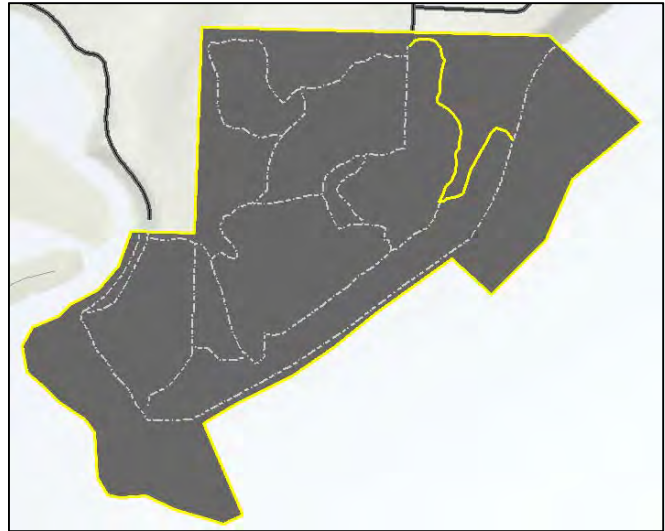
- Avoid all sensitive areas including wetlands and known nesting habitat.
- Keep trails natural with dirt surfacing unless drainage issues require alteration.
- Limit trails to those approved in the Management Plan.
- Limit ATV or other Island County service vehicle use on trails to limit disturbance.



Beach Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.40 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Gate, chain link fencing, and split rail
- *Width:* 10 feet
- *Surfacing:* Gravel service road

Trail Description: Trail heads east from the main parking area off of Sunrise Blvd and travels down a gravel driveway to the beach, traversing the forested bluff for the last 0.1 mile.



Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Gate upgrade to allow for easy pedestrian access. Consideration should be made to make the access wheelchair accessible.
2. Closure of trail loop off driveway near removed cabin.
3. See Appendix B: House Demo Addendum for additional tasks related to the previous house sites located along the trail.

Maintenance Needs: The second half of the trail is steep as it goes down the feeder bluff. This section should be observed for any drainage needs and additional gravel may be needed in the future to keep the trail open for service vehicles.



Barnum Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.58 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Small boardwalk and split rail
- *Width:* 4 feet to 10 feet
- *Surfacing:* Packed dirt in the forest and grass in the open areas.

Trail Description: Trail starts at the parking area. It travels southwest through the forest before crossing through the center of the shrubland. It crosses back into the forest before meeting up with the Bluff Trail.



Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Wet portion of the trail needs a small boardwalk or increased drainage and a raised trail.

Maintenance Needs: The small boardwalk will need maintenance and potential resurfacing in the future. Depending on use, the boardwalk may need to be widened. The trail portions through the shrubland is grass and will need to be mowed multiple times a year. Trail should be monitored for impacts during the wet season.



Small boardwalk near the parking area.



Wet section of trail.

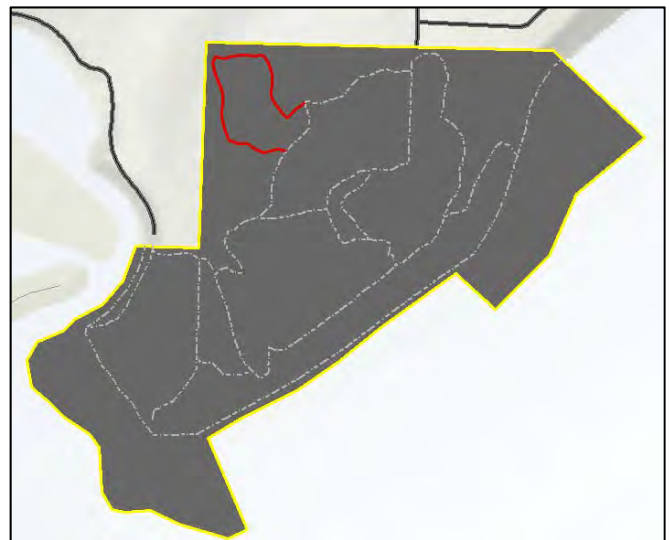
Holly Loop Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.35 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Split rail fencing
- *Width:* 5 feet
- *Surfacing:* Dirt and moss

Trail Description: Trail is a short loop through the woods, connecting with the Barnum Trail.

Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Small section of wet trail. Gravel, additional drainage, or a small boardwalk would improve this section.



Maintenance Needs: Area needs to be monitored for social trail creation. There are already a number of closures using brush piles and split rail. There are several short sections of the trail in wet areas. These sections should be monitored for future maintenance needs such as boardwalks or gravel placement.



Typical trail condition in the forest.

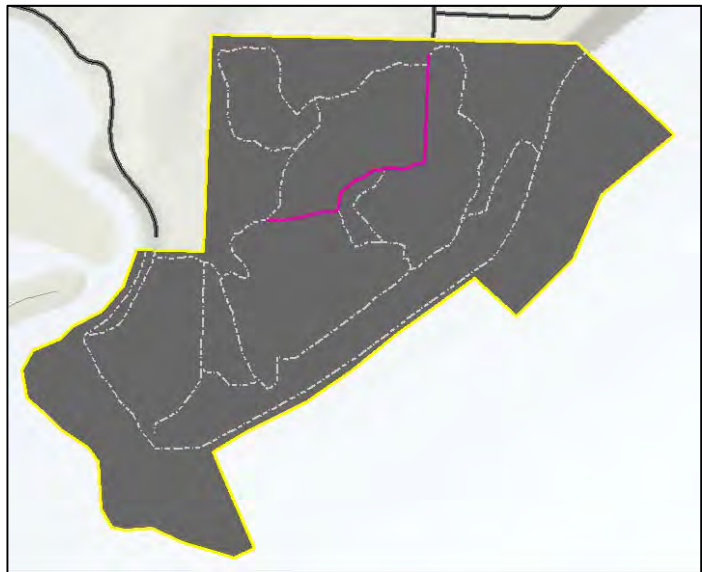


Wet section of trail that may need future work.

Heavenly Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.17 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Chainlink fencing, split rail
- *Width:* Varies 3 ft to 10 ft
- *Surfacing:* portion in gravel, portion dirt

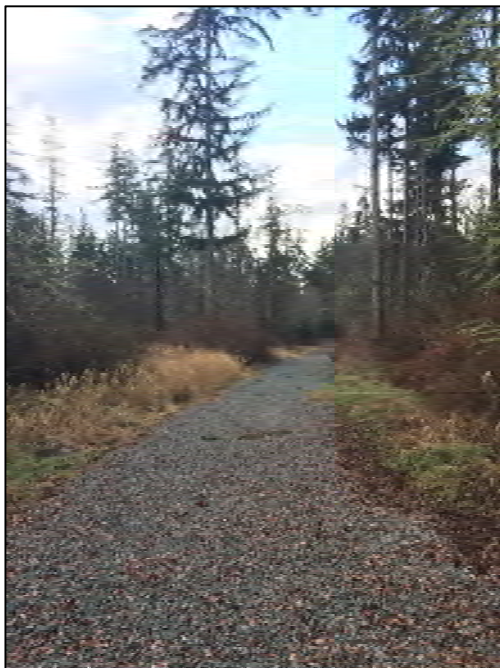
Trail Description: This trail leads south from the parking area. The first 650 feet is a wide gravel trail. The trail then makes a westward turn at the chain link fence and into the forest. The trail surfacing changes into dirt and moss. The narrowest portion of the trail is right before it connects with the trail along the bluff.



Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Additional trail signage or fencing in this wide open area to guide visitors to the correct trail.
2. Closure of social trails along route.

Maintenance Needs: Monitor for social trail creation. Boardwalk across the wetland will need to be monitored to ensure it does not get slippery.



Gravel trail conditions.

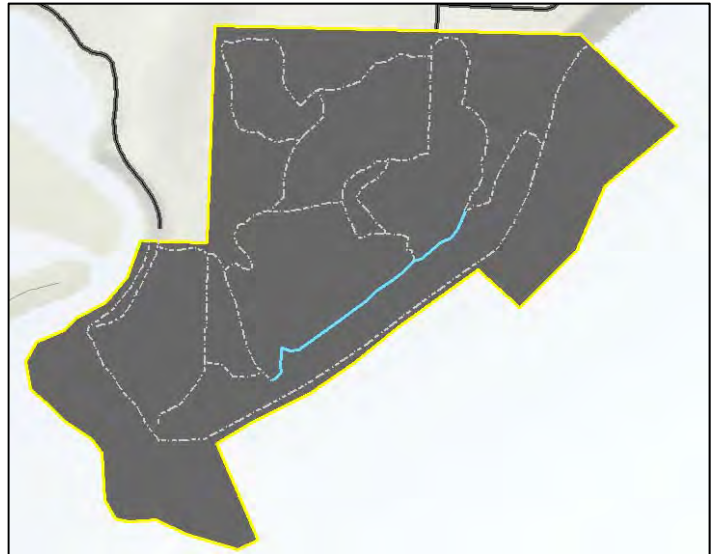


Chain link fence at parking area.

Bluff Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.32 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Viewing platform, boardwalk, chainlink fence, split rail
- *Width:* 4 feet
- *Surfacing:* dirt

Trail Description: Bluff trail can be accessed from three different trail segments. It follows the top of the feeder bluff. There is a wooden viewing platform located centrally along the trail. A large boardwalk spans a section of seasonally inundated wetlands and connects the trail to the Beach Trail.



Immediate Trail Needs: None

Maintenance Needs: Vegetation along this trail will grow in quickly, so pruning will be needed on an annual basis. Continued maintenance will be needed for the various infrastructure elements along the trail.





Viewing platform.



Chain link fence.

Cove Trail –

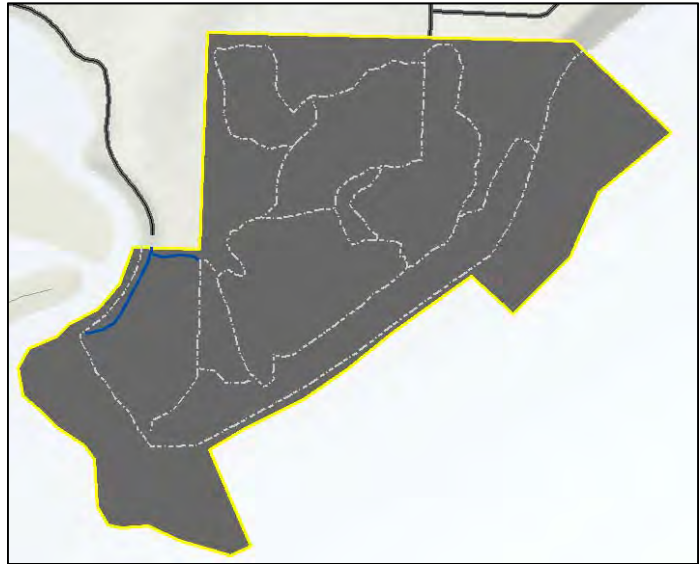
- *Trail Length:* 0.20
- *Infrastructure:* None
- *Width:* 10 feet
- *Surfacing:* gravel driveway

Trail Description: Trail can be accessed via the end of Barnum Road or off of the West Beach Trail. The trail follows an old driveway that ends at the beach.

Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Need to install gate to block vehicle access to the driveways.
2. See Appendix B: House Demo Addendum for tasks needed at the old house site.

Maintenance Needs: Driveway has limited maintenance needs.



Trail condition.

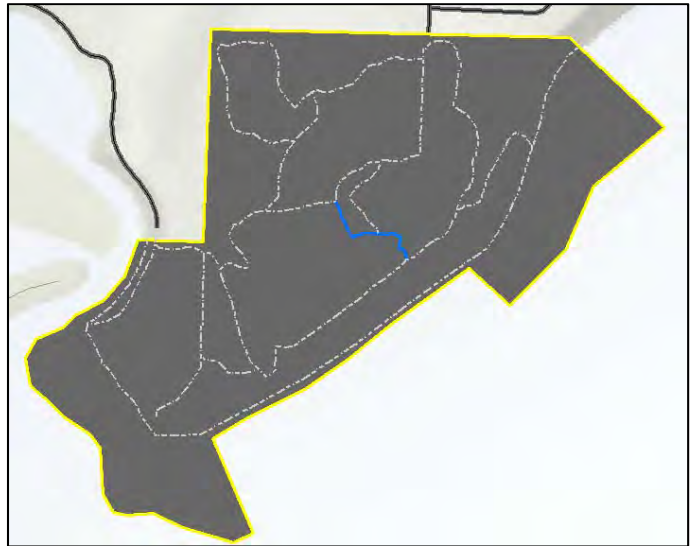
Eagle Ridge Trail –

- *Trail Length:* 0.14 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Split rail fence
- *Width:* 3 to 10 feet
- *Surfacing:* grass

Trail Description: This trail connects the Heavenly Trail to the Bluff Trail. It travels through the forest and is near the existing eagle nests.

Immediate Trail Needs: None.

Maintenance Needs: Monitor for social trails and ensure appropriate signage is in place at the open maple grove area so visitors know where the trails are located.



Wide section of trail.



Narrow section of trail.

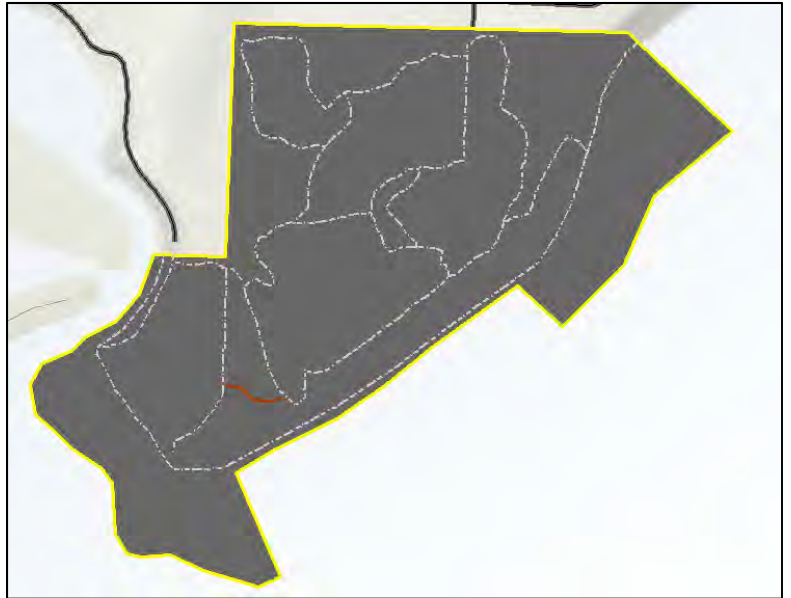
Link Trail –

- Trail Length: 0.07 miles
- Infrastructure: None
- Width: 5 feet
- Surfacing: Grass

Trail Description: Trail connects Barnum Trail and the Point Trail, creating a shortcut through the shrubland.

Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Additional mowing of the trail to remove the remaining shrub roots and stems.



Maintenance Needs: The grassy trail will need to be mowed multiple times each growing season. The area is also seasonally wet, the trail should be monitored to make sure it is not damaged in wet years.

Connector Trail -

- *Trail Length:* 0.11 miles
- *Infrastructure:* Split rail
- *Width:* 5 feet
- *Surfacing:* Dirt and moss

Trail Description: Trail connects the Heavenly Trail and Eagle Ridge Trail. The trail travels through the forest and wetland area.

Immediate Trail Needs: None

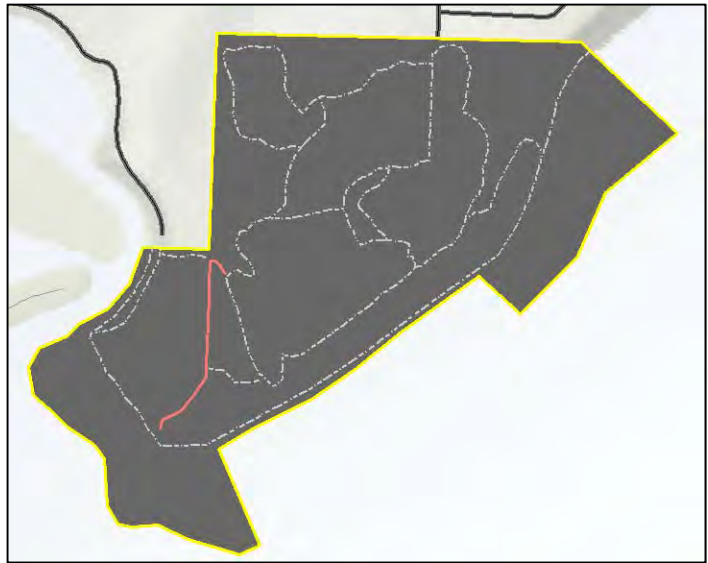
Maintenance Needs: Monitor for social trails and condition of the split rail. Check conditions during the wet season to ensure trail is not degrading.



Point Trail -

- *Trail Length:* 0.24 miles
- *Infrastructure:* None
- *Width:* 2 to 15 feet
- *Surfacing:* Grass and dirt

Trail Description: Trail can be accessed via the Link Trail, Cove Trail, or Barnum Trail and leads to the beach. First portion of trail is a gravel driveway. It turns into a grass field at the old house site. The last short portion of trail is a narrow dirt trail that goes to the beach.



Immediate Trail Needs:

1. Trail from the driveway to the beach through the grass field will need to be defined.
2. Trail portion leading to beach needs improvements. Including widening the trail and adding steps on the final 20 feet of trail.

Maintenance Needs: Portion of trail to along the short bluff will need continual maintenance. Grass portions of the trail will need mowing multiple times per year.



Trail condition.



Low-bank beach access.

Shoreline Trail -

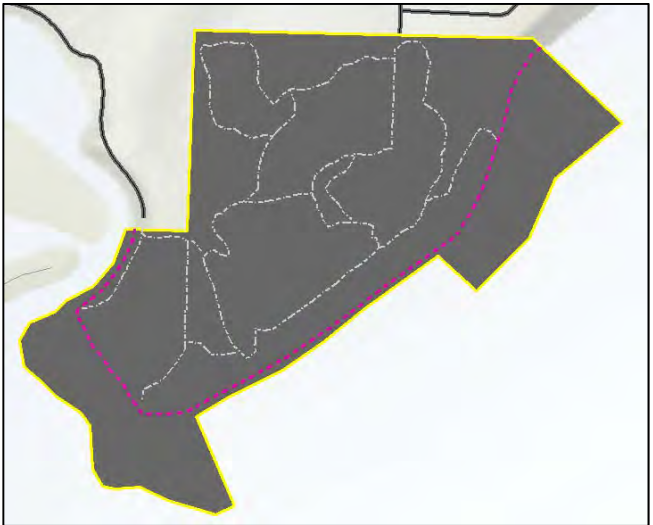
- *Trail Length:* 1.0 mile
- *Infrastructure:* None
- *Width:* Open beach
- *Surfacing:* Cobble and sand

Trail Description: The trail travels along the beach, it can be accessed from the Beach Trail, Point Trail, and Cove Trail. Portions of this trail is completely inundated with water during high tide.

Immediate Trail Needs: None

Maintenance Needs: The beach will accumulate trash on high tides and will need periodic cleanup.

Photos:



Beach trail near opening to Triangle Cove.



Beach on the east side of Barnum.

APPENDIX B: Barnum Point House Demolition Addendum

Purpose of Document

This addendum outlines the tasks necessary, both completed and still to be done, to remove the four residences at Barnum Point. It also delineates the responsibilities between Island County and the Whidbey Camano Land Trust (Land Trust). At the time of acquisition, Barnum Point Park had four residences on the property and several other associated out-buildings. These structures impact the conservation values and pose safety and liability threats for Island County. The Land Trust and Island County are partnering for the efficient removal of these structures.

Overview Map

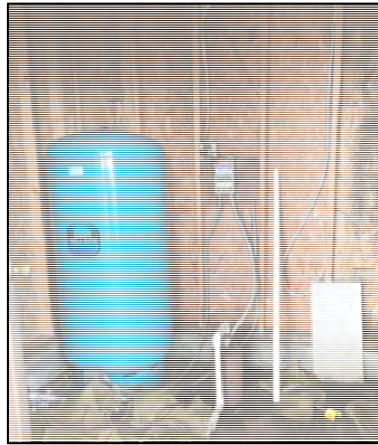


Barnum East Tract – Shore House



The Shore House was removed by the Land Trust in March 2017 via barge. Nickel Brothers House Movers was contracted for the removal work. Local contractors were also used for the disconnection of electrical, propane, and septic.

Infrastructure to Remain:



Pump House – Wooden structure 8'x8' in size with the well pump, compression tank and electrical panels inside. There is currently no power currently but it could be reconnected if water is needed in the future.

Barnum East - Bluff House



The Bluff House was a single family residence with associated outbuildings. There was also a small cabin, pump house, garage and small office. There was a considerable amount of trash and debris left by the previous tenant. All demolition and clean-up on this site was complete as of October 2017.

Infrastructure to Remain:

Well-Head - Power is currently disconnected, but it could be reconnected by an electrician if water is needed in the future.

Barnum West Tract (Lot 1) – Bed and Breakfast



The Inn at Barnum Point Bed and Breakfast is located on the southern tip of the Barnum West Tract (Lot 1) property. The house is split-level and located near the shore. Island County will acquire this property prior to building demolition. The below chart itemizes the responsibility of each party for the tasks necessary to remove the structures.

Infrastructure to Remain: None

Remaining Tasks:

Task	Lead
Asbestos Abatement (if needed)	Land Trust - Contractor
Electrical shut-off	Land Trust - Contractor
Propane tank removal	Land Trust - Contractor
Septic decommissioning	Land Trust - Contractor
House removal	Land Trust – Contractor
Site grading	Land Trust - Contractor
Fencing along bluff	Island County
Replanting (optional)	Island County
Reimburse Land Trust, with allowable grant funds, for costs of completing the above tasks	Island County

Barnum West Tract (Lot 3) – Cove House



The Cove House is located on the northern portion of the Barnum West Tract (Lot 3) property. The house is a single family residence and detached garage. It is not in a condition to be moved. An effort should be made for as much of the structure to be recycled as possible. Island County will own this property at the time of building demolition. The below chart itemizes who is in charge of each of the tasks necessary to remove the structures.

After demolition a portion of this site will remain as a future parking area for ADA compliant access.

Infrastructure to Remain: None

Remaining Tasks:

Task	Lead
Approve contractor selection	Island County
Asbestos Abatement (if needed)	Land Trust - Contractor
Electrical shut-off	Land Trust - Contractor
Propane tank removal	Land Trust - Contractor
Septic decommissioning	Land Trust - Contractor
House removal	Land Trust - Contractor
Site grading	Land Trust - Contractor
Replanting (optional)	Island County
Improvements for parking (optional)	Island County
Reimburse Land Trust, with allowable grant funds, for costs of completing the above tasks	Island County