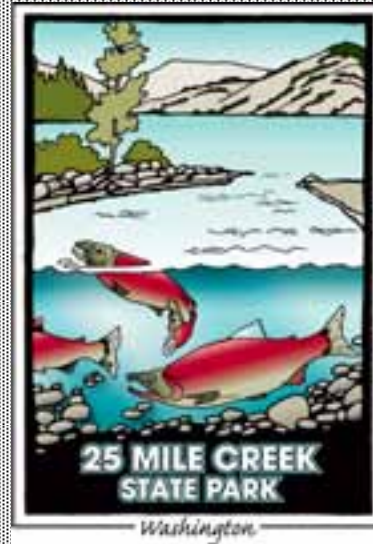
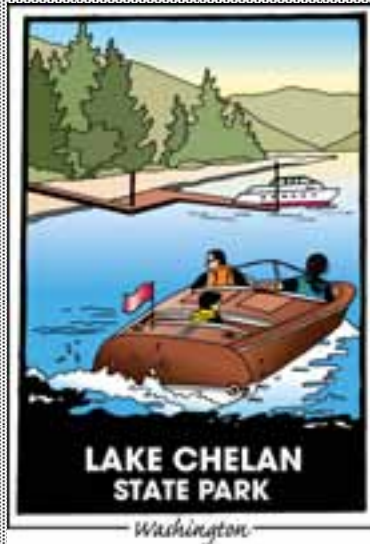


Lake Chelan Area State Parks Management Plan



January 2009

Washington State Parks Centennial 2013 Vision

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

Washington State Parks Mission

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



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP

Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of the state park who participated in public workshops, reviewed voluminous materials, and because of it, made this a better plan.

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LAKE CHELAN AREA LAND CLASSIFICATIONS, LONGTERM BOUNDARY, ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the Lake Chelan Area state parks.



Dwight Keegan, Area Manager

12/4/08
Date



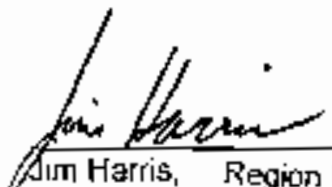
Scott Griffith, Assistant Region Manager

12/15/08
Date



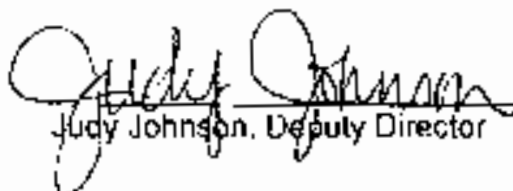
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RECEIVED

JAN 14 2009

Parks Development Service Center

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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state. The parks protect the best of Washington's natural and human heritage; provide access to the great outdoors and offer learning and inspiration.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership and the public. Together we can work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and prepares for a second century of service.

Priority No. 1 in the Centennial 2013 Plan "Our Commitment" is fixing up the state parks and recreation services you enjoy today, while looking towards the future. We pursue a vision so that each park will be Premier destinations of uncommon quality . . . outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people. Our goal is have a land-use plan for all 120 parks by Centennial 2013.

Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called the CAMP Project. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan. One of the most important elements of CAMP is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

A CAMP brings together the customers, nearby community, stakeholders, and State Parks staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify resource management issues, look at alternative approaches for addressing them and make final recommendations. The outcome is this plan that will help focus all our efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Centennial 2013 Vision.

SUMMARY

The Lake Chelan Area state parks provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving valued natural resources. This plan will describe the park land classification, long-term boundary, and prescribe management objectives.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to:

1. Orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system.
2. Identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues.
3. Provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address park issues.

The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.

Section 2: Describes the public process that led to the CAMP.

Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.

Section 4: Describes land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary

Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and the management approaches for resolving them.

Section 6: Facility Concepts.

Lake Chelan Area State Parks Vicinity Map



Figure 1: Lake Chelan Area state parks vicinity map

SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION

Lake Chelan and Twenty-five Mile Creek state parks are the two parks in the Lake Chelan management area. The state parks are located in Central Washington in Chelan County. The topics below describe some of the factors that affect both parks.

Physical Factors

Land area: The following information comes from State Parks' land inventory:

Name	Acreage	Freshwater Shoreline (feet)
Lake Chelan State Park	127	6,454
Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park	236	1,600

Air quality: Lake Chelan is currently in attainment of air quality standards. Department of Ecology manages air quality in this area.

Transportation: Regional access to Lake Chelan is by Highway 97.

Public transportation in the area is provided by Link Transit. There are bus routes that connect Wenatchee, Chelan, and Manson. No bus routes connect with the state parks.

The daily Amtrak passenger service, the Empire Builder, runs between Seattle/Portland and Chicago. The nearest depot is 45 miles south in Wenatchee.

Political Factors

Legislative District: The Lake Chelan area state parks are within the 12th Legislative District, and as of plan adoption, represented by the elected officials below.

12 ^h Legislative District		
Senator Linda Evans Parlette	Representative Gary Condota	Representative Mike Armstrong

Jurisdiction: The parks are under the jurisdiction of Chelan County.

Lake Chelan County Board of Commissioners		
Commissioner Ron Walter District 1	Commissioner Keith Goehner District 2	Commissioner Buell Hawkins District 3 (both parks are within District 3)

City of Chelan		
Mayor Robert Goedde	Council Member David Weldy	Council Member Cameron Morehouse
Council Member Mike Cooney	Council Member Tanya Greenfield	Council Member Stan Morse
Council Member Jenae Pape-Miller	Council Member Guy Harper	

Community factors

Contribution to local economies: Based on overnight visitors¹, the estimated contribution to the local economy of Chelan County is \$10.5 million between 1987 and 2005.

The total amount of annual taxes (sales tax, local tax, Hotel/Motel tax) contributed by the parks from July 2003 to November 2006 was \$560,000. Much of that money was returned to the local governments.

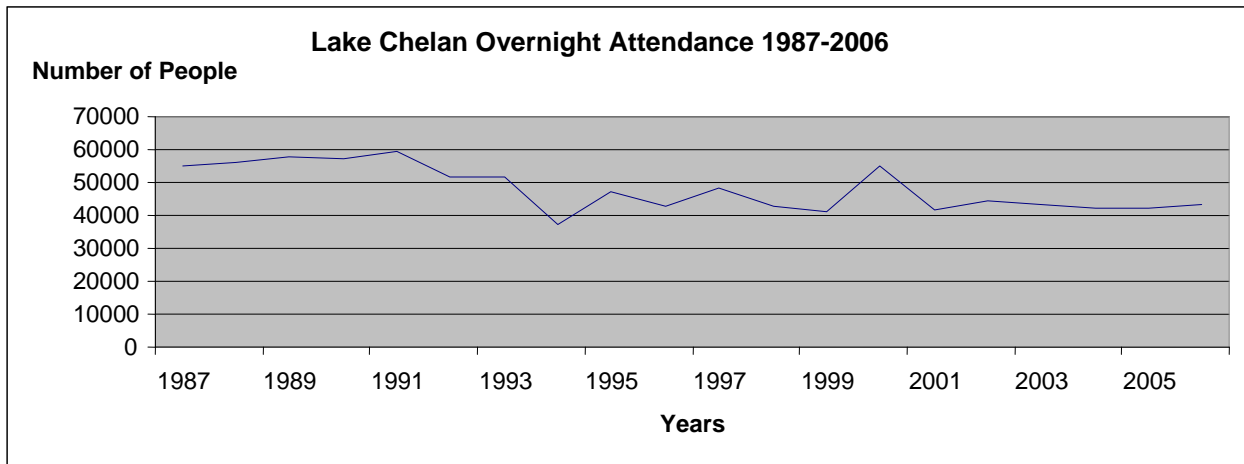


Figure 2

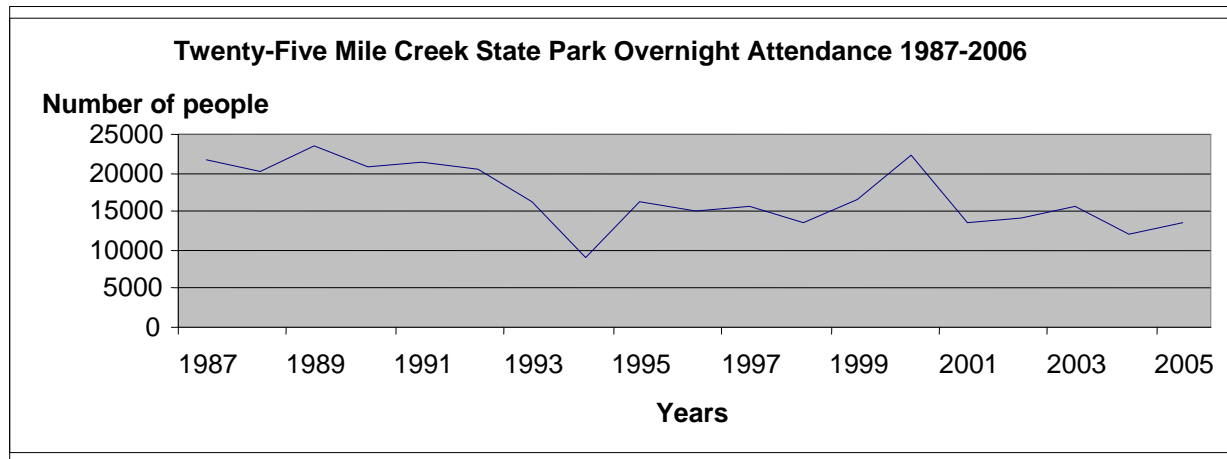


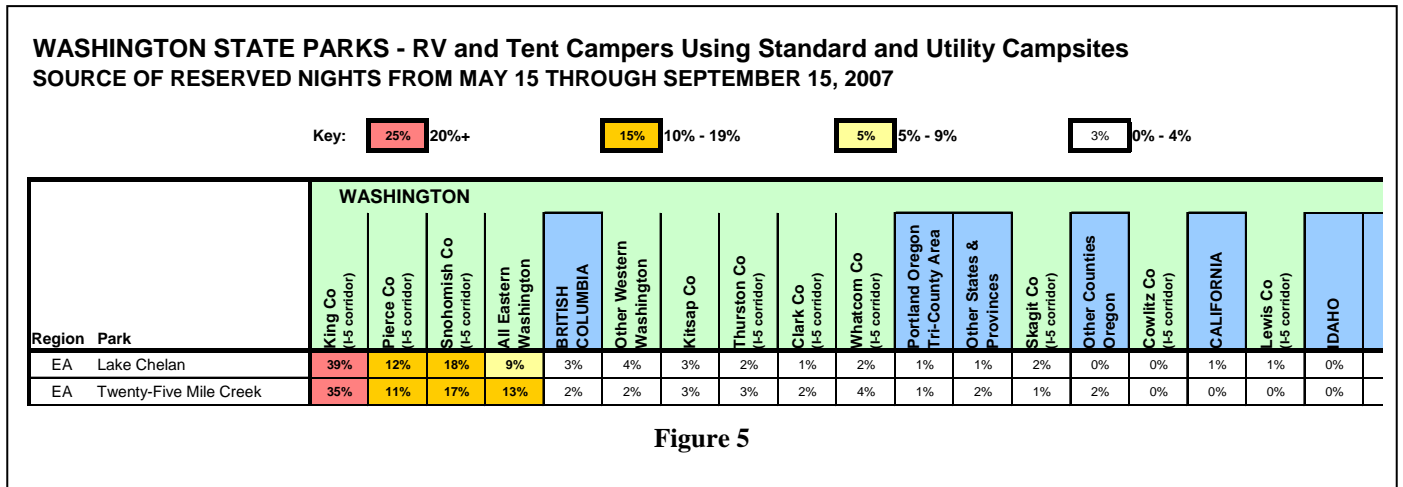
Figure 3

¹ The estimated daily spending per person for overnight state park campers is \$29.80. Dean Runyan and Associates, "Economic Impacts of Visitors to Washington State Parks, 2002."

It is important to note that State Parks are important to local economies in other ways, besides bringing overnight and day visitors to the area. Following are some examples:

- Employees usually live close to the parks and are part of local economies
- Materials for construction projects in the parks are mainly purchased locally
- Materials and supplies for normal operations are often purchased locally

Based on 2005 data, the majority of overnight visitors come from Seattle and Tacoma.



Recreational factors

We are very fortunate to have available the Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD), *Recreation Resources Management and Implementation Plan*, finalized in September 2007. This extensive study of existing and forecasted recreational needs, and provides an excellent resource for State Parks Planning effort. The following information on public parks on Lake Chelan is mostly taken from the PUD report², although any errors in understanding are mine.

Existing conditions: There are 29 public recreational facilities, managed by local, state and federal governments. These facilities are grouped into three zones; the Lower Chelan Basin zone (includes Lake Chelan and Twenty-Five Mile Creek state parks), Middle Chelan Basin Zone, and the Upper Chelan Basin Zone.

Existing facilities in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone include approximately 390 campsites, 11 boat launch lanes, 226 vehicle/trailer parking spaces, 134 picnic tables, 109 toilets, 3.9 acres of public beaches, and 2.1 miles of trails/walkways.

Existing facilities in the Middle Chelan Basin Zone include about 41 campsites, 10 docks with capacity for about 67 boats (based on an average 21-foot boat length), 43 picnic tables, and 17 toilets.

Existing facilities in the Upper Chelan Basin Zone include about 41 campsites, 8 public docks with capacity for about 43 boats (based on an average 21-foot boat length), 13 picnic tables, and 27 toilets.

The Lower Chelan Basin Zone received most of the use. Lake Chelan State Park was one of the top five sites in regards to public use. Use at most of the sites in the zone currently exceeds capacities on occasion, primarily during late summer peak-season weekends.

Based on fee receipt data and field observations, swimming/visiting the beach was the most popular peak-season activity at Lower Chelan Basin Zone recreation sites, followed by camping, motor boating, and picnicking. During the fall season, camping was the most popular activity followed by motor boating and swimming/visiting the beach. During the spring season, most visitors were camping on weekends and motor boating on weekdays, followed by camping.

Visitors appear to be satisfied with facilities and their recreation experience. All recreation sites received average ratings above 8 (on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the best), except for Lakeshore RV Park and Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park, which received average ratings of 7.9 and 6.2, respectively.

² The PUD report did not include detailed information on the number and types of facilities at private campgrounds.

Current camping conditions: Current campground facilities in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone are generally meeting average peak-season demand, with an average utilization of around 70 percent. Lower Zone campgrounds are generally full on peak-season holidays and during late July and August. Lakeshore RV Park and Lake Chelan State Park are full more often than Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park, and more visitors are turned away from Lake Chelan State Park than any other campgrounds.

Future camping needs: Additional campgrounds are needed in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone to meet future (2020) peak-season demands. Both Lake Chelan State Park and Lakeshore Park are expected to exceed their capacity on most peak-season days by 2020. In the PUD study, the Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park campground received the most comments regarding the need for larger and more campsites.

Current boat launch and parking conditions: Currently, boat launches in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone are accommodating average peak-season demand, with an average utilization of 72 percent for launch lanes and 60 percent for vehicle/trailer parking spaces. During most peak-season weekends and during many peak-season weekdays, parking capacity at Chelan Riverwalk Park is exceeded. By one standard, the existing 226 public vehicle/trailer parking spaces in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone is more than the 205 spaces recommended for a lake the size of the Lower Lake Chelan Basin Zone. But it is less than another standard that would recommend 288 spaces.

Future boat launch and parking needs: Washington State recreational data from the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCO) lists boating access as one of the more desired facilities in parks. Washington State projections indicate that motor boating is expected to grow at a slightly lower than average rate, whereas non-motorized boating is expected to grow at a slightly higher than average rate.

Projections indicate that peak-season boat use in 2020 will reach the public boat launch capacity in the Lower Chelan Basin Zone. From that standpoint it appears that there may be sufficient capacity to meet the needs in 2020. Other sources, including observations, traffic counter data, and visitor comments indicates that additional vehicle/trailer parking spaces are needed at Chelan Riverwalk Park to meet current and future peak-season, as well as off-season demand. Additional vehicle/trailer parking spaces will also likely be needed to accommodate projected future peak-season weekend use at Lake Chelan State Park and Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.

Other needs: It appears that the current playground areas are sufficient on a lake-wide basis. There is an interest in developing kayaking sites on the lake. Ever popular trails are needed and a Riverwalk Loop Trail is in the planning process. There appears to be a growing demand for arts and other community events in the Lake Chelan area.

Private lodging: There are a number of private resorts, hotels and motels, private homes, cabins and condominiums for rent on Lake Chelan.

Campgrounds: Private and public developed campgrounds³ on or nearby Lake Chelan, other than the state parks include:

Lakeshore RV Park and Marina (165 sites)	Kamei Campground and RV Park (50 sites)	Snowberry Campground (9 sites)
BeeBee Park (46 sites)	Mill Creek Casino	

Park specific factors

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the individual parks within the Lake Chelan Area. Dwight Keegan is the area manager and his office is at Lake Chelan State Park.

Lake Chelan State Park

Soils and slopes:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
314	Thowson Stony Fine Sandy Loam, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes	0.04	3
50	Brief Gravelly Sandy Loam, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes	31.5	25
312	Thowson Fine Sandy Loam, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes	74.2	60
313	Thowson Fine Sandy Loam, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes	18.7	15

Water: The park is adjacent to Lake Chelan. No wetlands are present⁴.

First creek and an unidentified creek flow through the park.

The park is not within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website⁵ contains two reports of “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” associated with Stink Creek across from the state

³ Sites accessible only by boat were excluded.

⁴ Based on a National Wetlands Inventory search, October 29, 2007

⁵ Based on a 303(d) database search on October 30, 2007

Lake Chelan State Park – Continued

park. First Creek is listed as a priority for monitoring based on past samples for dissolved oxygen.

Plants: A plant association survey has not been completed.

The Natural Heritage Program⁶ database administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources does not list rare plant species populations and endangered ecosystems in or near the park.

Animals: The following animals are present at or near the park:

Mammals	Birds	Fish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bears • Bobcats • Chipmunks • Coyotes • Deer or Elk • Raccoons • Squirrels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chukars • Crows or Ravens • Doves or Pigeons • Ducks • Eagles • Geese • Grouse • Gulls • Hawks • Hummingbirds • Jays • Owls • Quail • Woodpeckers • Wrens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmon • Trout

The Priority and Habitat Species (PHS) database⁷ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife lists the entire area as priority habitat for Mule Deer winter range.

Small numbers of the Chelan Mountainsnail (*Oreohelix sp.*) has been found on mountain sides near the park. One of the snails was found in Lake Chelan State Park. The Chelan Mountainsnail is a Monitor Species. Monitor Species are managed by The Department of Fish and Wildlife, as needed, to prevent them from becoming threatened, endangered or a sensitive species.

⁶ Based on a October, 29 2007 review.

⁷ PHS Database search, October 30, 2007.

Lake Chelan State Park – Continued

Environmental health: The Facilities Site Atlas administered by the Washington Department of Ecology lists three potential hazardous materials sites and two wellhead protection zones near the park.

Lake Chelan State Park – Continued

Noise: The park is affected by the noise from watercraft.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are used for residences, farming and a commercial resort. The park has not been recently used for agriculture.

Facilities in park:

109 standard sites, 35 utility sites	4 comfort stations with showers	52 picnic sites and one picnic shelter
Playground equipment	Bathhouse	Boat launch and dock
2 residences	Garage	Contact station
Trailer dump		

A facilities condition assessment about five years ago rated the park structures as good. Some structures and utilities might fail before the Centennial 2013 celebration.

Zoning: Rural Public (RP).

Comprehensive plan designation: Rural Public (RP).

Shoreline master program designation: Rural.

Housing: Two residences within the park.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood or cement-board (e.g. Hardiplank) construction.

Lake views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars, buildings and campfires illuminate the park at night.

Lake Chelan State Park – Continued

Recreation: Picnicking, camping, boating, swimming, fishing, waterskiing, sledding, and playground activities.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers.

There is an archaeological site within the state park.
Lake Chelan State Park – Continued

Public services: The park is served by the Chelan County Sheriff's Department and Chelan County Fire District 7.

Utilities: The state park is served by on-site septic systems. Water is provided from a community water system operated by Chelan County Public Utilities District (PUD). The PUD also provides electricity to the park.

Business development: A concession-operated store provides services to park visitors.

Nearby public land: None adjacent to the park.

Twenty-Five Mile Creek

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
176	Marmont Cindery Fine Sandy Loam, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes	80	35
178	Marmont Cindery Fine Sandy Loam, 30 To 75 Percent Slopes	48	21
313	Thowson Fine Sandy Loam, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes	35	15
177	Marmont Cindery Fine Sandy Loam, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes	20	9
316	Thowson-Rock Outcrop Complex, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes	17	144
312	Thowson Fine Sandy Loam, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes	12	5
185	Mippon Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes	12	5
307	Thow Cindery Fine Sandy Loam, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes	7	3
	Total	229	

Water: The park is adjacent to Lake Chelan. No wetlands are present⁸.

Twenty-Five Mile Creek is adjacent to the park.

The park is not within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps. Twenty-five Mile Creek does flood.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website⁹ does not list any "Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters" or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

Plants: A plant association surveys has been completed. No rare or watch status plants were found. There were 227 vascular plants identified within the park.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any species of concern nearby.

⁸ Based on a National Wetlands Inventory search, October 29, 2007

⁹ Based on a 303(d) database search on October 30, 2007

Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park - Continued

Animals: The following animals may be found at or near the parks:

Mammals	Birds	Fish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bears • Bobcats • Chipmunks • Coyotes • Deer or Elk • Rabbits • Raccoons • Sheep • Squirrels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crows or Ravens • Ducks • Eagles • Grouse • Gulls • Hawks • Hummingbirds • Jays • Ospreys • Owls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmon • Trout

The Priority and Habitat Species (PHS) database¹⁰ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife lists the entire area as priority habitat for Mule Deer winter range.

Small numbers of the Chelan Mountainsnail (*Oreohelix sp.*) has been found on mountain sides near the park. One of the snails was found in Lake Chelan State Park. The Chelan Mountainsnail is a Monitor Species. Monitor Species are managed by The Department of Fish and Wildlife, as needed, to prevent them from becoming threatened, endangered or a sensitive species.

Environmental health: No wellhead protection zones exist near the park, as defined by the Department of Ecology database. Within the park wellheads are protected and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health.

The Department of Ecology database does not list potential hazardous facilities near the park.

Noise: The park is affected by the noise from watercraft.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences. Orchards have operated on the park lands for many years. The orchards are less than three acres in size and are managed by an agricultural permit.

¹⁰ PHS Database search, October 30, 2007.

Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park – Continued

Structures and facilities:

46 standard sites, 21 utility sites	2 comfort stations with showers	6 picnic sites
Marina	Storage shed	Pump house
Playground equipment	Bathhouse	Boat launch
1 residence	Garage	Contact station
Trailer dump	Shop building	

A facilities condition assessment about five years ago rated the park structures as good. Some might fail before the Centennial 2013 celebration.

Zoning: The park is zoned as Rural Public (RP).

Comprehensive plan designation: Rural Public (RP).

Shoreline master program designation: The shoreline adjacent to the park is designated as a Rural. The mouth Twenty Five Mile Creek is designated Conservancy. Upstream, Twenty-Five Mile Creek is designated Natural, although it is not clear if that designation refers to the creek through the park.

Housing: One residence is within the park.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood or cement-board (e.g. Hardiplank) construction.

Lake views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars, buildings and campfires illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing and boating.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers.

It is unknown whether archaeological sites are present. A review of data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is underway.

Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park – Continued

Public services: The park is served by the Chelan County Sheriff's Department and Chelan County Fire District 7.

Utilities: The state park is served by on-site septic systems. Water is provided by three wells. Electricity is supplied by the Chelan County Public Utilities District.

Business development: A park store is operated by a concession agreement to provide services to park visitors.

Nearby public state or federal land: USDA Forest Service land is adjacent to the park.

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process began with a series of public workshops and ended when the Commission provided its policy direction. The workshops were designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for the state parks.



Figure 6: Public Workshop, November 29, 2007

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

Stage 1. Identify hopes and concerns of the community and park customers

To gather hopes and concerns, the planning team held a public workshop on November 29, 2007 at Campbell's Resort. The team sent invitations to a mailing list of 6,000 people, including customers, and landowners. The local newspapers and Go

Lake Chelan, a local area website published information about the workshop. Responses from workshop attendees and others were posted on State Parks' planning Webpage.

Stage 2. Explore alternative approaches to address community and customer issues

In response to comments from the first stage, the planning team developed alternative approaches that might meet peoples' needs. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team sent another notice inviting people to a second workshop. The second workshop took place on February 13, 2008 at the same location. Responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues

The planning team considered the comments received and developed preliminary staff recommendations. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at a third workshop on April 30.

Stage 4. Propose final recommendations for formal agency and Commission adoption

After hearing from the public, the planning team made its final recommendations to the Commission. The Commission meeting was open to the public and in Vancouver, Washington on November 13, 2008. Public testimony was allowed, and those who could not be present for the meeting, were encouraged to provide written comments to the Commission.

In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will solicit stakeholder comments on the progress made towards addressing the issues presented herein and to assist staff in the identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

During initial stages of planning, staff worked with stakeholders to craft a series of objectives to guide future management of the park.

Management objectives must be consistent with laws, policy and the mission statement of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission that reads:

The Washington State Parks And Recreation Commission Acquires, Operates, Enhances, And Protects A Diverse System Of Recreational, Cultural, Historical, And Natural Sites.

The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.

Likewise, the Centennial 2013 Vision gives guidance to what state parks should be as the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission begins its second century of service.

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

Management Objectives:

Protect the unique natural, cultural, and recreation resources within the parks, and provide settings and opportunities that allow visitors to experience renewal of their mental state, physical condition, and spiritual attitude.

Relationship to the Community:

- ❖ Recognize the park's importance in the economic and social life of the community and actively participate in local economic development and community programs.
- ❖ All actions should focus on a "good neighbor" policy of park management.

Recreational resources:

- ❖ Provide camping, trails, and water access to meet long-term community needs.
- ❖ Link the parks to other public lands.

Natural resources:

- ❖ Protect sensitive plant and animal habitat.
- ❖ Reduce wildfire risk to the park and neighbors.
- ❖ Protect shorelines and creek riparian buffers while meeting public demand for water access.

Partnerships: Encourage public and private partnerships that support the park management objectives.

Cultural Resources: Protect and provide interpretation.

Programs and Services:

- ❖ Provide experiences that increase the visitor's enjoyment and appreciation of the outdoors.
- ❖ Provide interpretation and education opportunities.
- ❖ Explore revenue enhancing opportunities that support park management objectives.

SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Discussion of the long-term park boundary

One of the products of the CAMP is a long-term boundary for each state park. Determining long-term park boundaries is an often misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. The planning team considers whether an adjoining property would make a good addition. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives State Parks' staff the authority to have discussions that might lead to several types land transactions. If the landowner is not interested, then it is unlikely those land transactions will ever occur. Sometimes, when property changes hands, the new owner is more interested and transactions can take place. Being in a state park long-term boundary gives property owners one more option when planning for their property.

If the land owner is interested and the property is within a long-term boundary, there are actions available besides land purchase. Amongst those actions might be one or a combination of the following:

- Seek to formalize an agreement to advance a shared property management goal, such as screening of houses to protect privacy.
- Help establish a conservation easement to protect features that are important to the park visitor's experience and to the landowners' privacy. Conservation easements can decrease a property owner's taxes.
- Accept a donation of all or part of a landowner's property. About 40 percent of the current Washington State Park system is made up of donated properties. Sometimes, this can be of benefit to a person's estate and create a lasting legacy.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for private property, either in the area or somewhere else in the state.

Discussion of land classification

Within the *long-term* boundary, staff developed recommendation for classifications. Land classification is like internal zoning for the park (see Appendix A) and is regulated by WAC 352-16-020, which reads:

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.

The land classification that is a combination of Recreational (red,) Resource Recreation (blue) and Natural (orange) Areas. The lighter shades of blue, red and orange indicate that the property is not currently owned by State Parks, but is in the long-term boundary.

Maps for the long-term boundary and land classification are provided below and a written description included in the management tables.

Lake Chelan State Park - Final Recommendation Long-term Boundary and Land Classification



Legend
Recreation in existing park property
Resource Recreation in existing park property

August 11, 2008

0 205 410 1,140 Feet

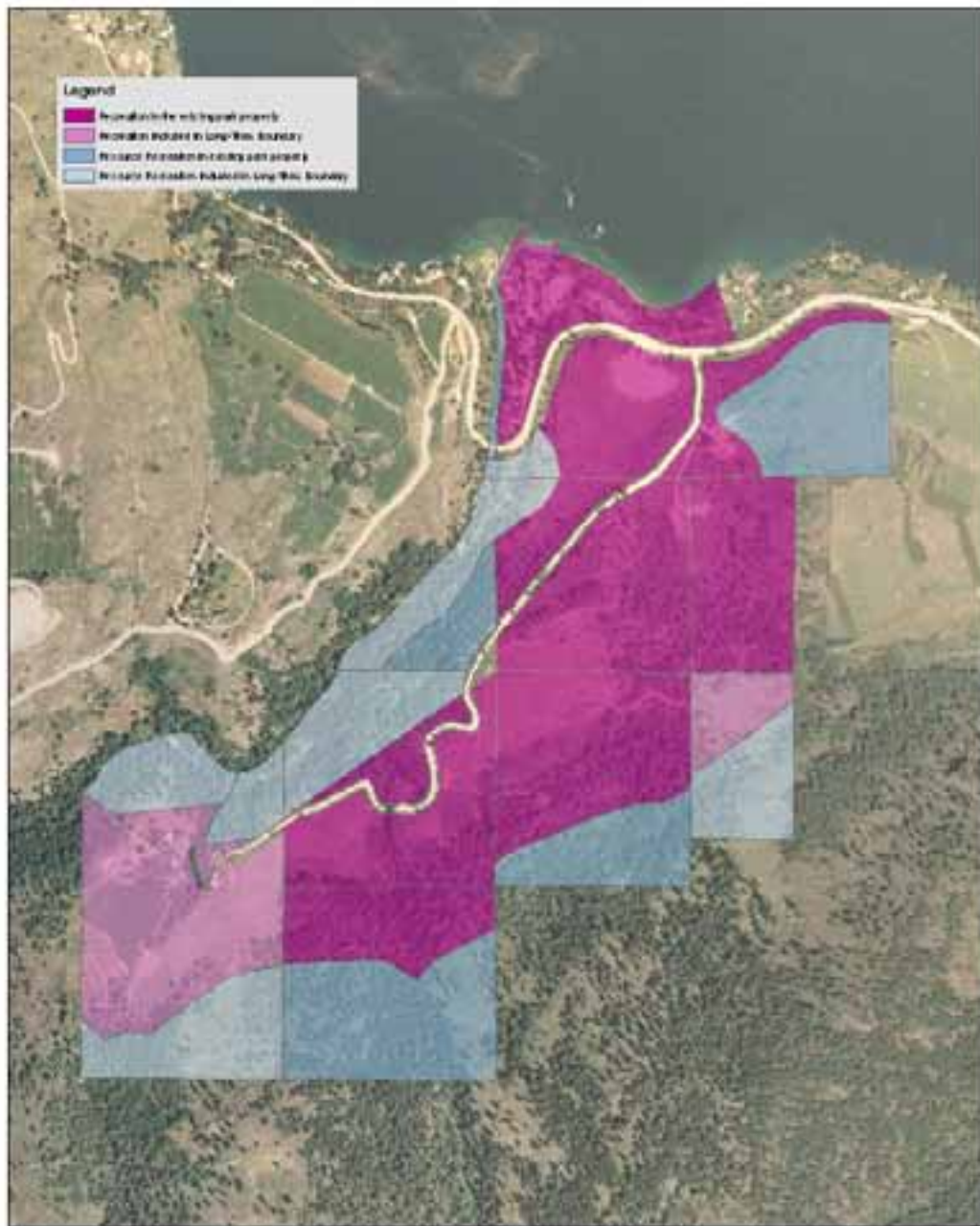


NAD83 HARN Washington State Plane South

Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this material.

Figure 7

Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park - Final Recommendation Long-term Boundary and Land Classification



August 11, 2008

0 320 640 1,280 Feet



NAD83 HARN Washington State Plane South

Data in these maps were compiled for cartographic purposes. Due to the variability of the source information, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission can not accept responsibility for errors or omissions, and, therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this material.

Figure 8

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

The tables below are a listing of park management issues identified through the public planning process. There is a table for each state park or property and the issues are divided into natural, cultural and recreational related issues when applicable. The left column describes the issue and the right describes the recommended management approach. These tables will be used to guide future management decisions for the area.

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Lake Chelan State Park

Lake Chelan State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>The natural setting in the park is important to the visitor’s experience. Many of the park’s recreational facilities are concentrated in the area north of the South Lakeshore Road.</p> <p>In order to provide a natural setting that will protect plant and animal communities, and further the park’s conservation role, the Resource Recreation Area will replace the current Recreation Area in the current park classification.</p> <p>Resource Recreation Area will restrict development to low to medium level intensity uses, such as trails.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify park land south of South Lakeshore Road as Resource Recreation Area. • Classify the campground and developed area north of South Lakeshore Road as Recreation Area, except for a buffer around First Creek. • Classify park land to the north of South Lakeshore Road and east of the last lakeshore campground as Resource Recreation Area.

Lake Chelan State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of First Creek</p> <p>Park lands lie on both sides of First Creek Riparian areas are sensitive and important habitat. A management objective of the park is to protect shoreline and riparian areas.</p>	<p>This issue will be resolved partly by a new land classification for the creek and by enhancing the riparian buffers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifty feet from the center of First Creek within the park (currently classified as Recreation Area) will be classified as Resource Recreation Area. • State Parks will work with other agencies and individuals to complete and implement a riparian buffer plan.
<p>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</p> <p>The South Shore Lake Chelan Community Wildfire Protection Plan¹¹ was completed in December 2006. State Parks participated in plan development.</p> <p>The plan calls for fuel reduction in the park, particularly in the area south of the South Lakeshore Road. The plan also recognizes the state park as possible fire camp location and a place to develop a pumping station.</p> <p>Park management objectives call for a reduction of wildfire risk.</p>	<p>A project to reduce ladder fuels on parks lands south of the South Lakeshore Road bordering the Chelan Ridge Community Association started in 2007. With the help of the Department of Natural Resources, another project to reduce ladder fuels will occur in Spring 2008. General principles would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Clear ladder fuels 15– 20 feet away from trees. ❖ Trees will be pruned up about 15 feet or for young trees about half way up the vertical height of the tree. ❖ Possibly remove down timber. Down timber is not as much of a fire threat and provides important habitat. ❖ Thin trees in some areas where the benefits of fire protection outweigh habitat and forest health issues. <p>State Parks will continue to reduce ladder fuels in this area, consistent with an approved fuels reduction management plan and the guidelines above. State Parks will pursue cost-sharing and grant funding with the Department of Natural Resources or others, to reach that goal.</p>

¹¹ http://www.chelanridge.com/index.php?page_id=211

Lake Chelan State Park Natural/Cultural Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
Archaeological sites	Please see “General issues relating to Lake Chelan area state parks” below.

Lake Chelan State Park Recreational Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recreational facilities development There is little room to provide for additional recreational facilities development at the park. From customer comments and a recreational assessment of Lake Chelan¹², we know there is a demand for camping and other forms of recreation on Lake Chelan, which exceeds current capacity.</p> <p>Park neighbors are very sensitive about government using eminent domain powers, despite assurances that State Parks acquires property on a willing-seller basis. In addition the Chelan County Board of Commissioners¹³ opposes any further reduction of any private sector land ownership in Chelan County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make park improvements without expanding the park (see campground improvements below). • Retain Recreation Area classification for park lands suitable for high level uses, such as campgrounds and marinas.

¹² See pages 12-14 in the “Preliminary Report” posted under stage one of the Lake Chelan area planning web page: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans/lkchelan25milecrk/> .

¹³ As per letter from the Chelan County Board of Commissioners, February 18, 2008. According to the letter, only 13% of county property is in private ownership.

Lake Chelan State Park Recreational Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Boating facility improvements</p> <p>A larger boat launch and improved dock space was identified as a need.</p> <p>Some folks want ladders on the boat docks near the lakeside campsites.</p>	<p>A larger boat launch and dock improvements are in the planning stages.</p> <p>The issue of ladders on the boat docks near the lakeside campsites is a difficult one. Swimming in that area is prohibited, because of boat traffic near the docks. On the other hand, it would be good to have ladders for boaters. Complicating the issue are rules concerning American with Disabilities Act. State Parks will gather more information and work with customers to resolve this issue.</p>
<p>Fishing facilities</p> <p>The docks are congested and crowded for fishers.</p>	<p>According to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Washington Administrative Code, waters are closed to fishing within 400 feet of a Lake Chelan tributary. If the new dock is within 400 feet of First Creek, it will need to be closed to fishers.</p>
<p>Trails within the park</p> <p>Trails within the park, especially those that connect with other trail systems, will increase the recreational experience at the park.</p> <p>Neighbors south of the park would like to use park trails to evacuate their homes in case of wildfire. The B-line road was mentioned, which is an old road bed through the park lands south of the South Lakeshore Road.</p> <p>Management objectives call for opportunities for solitude and for trail connections to other public lands.</p>	<p>Develop a trail system within the park, including consideration of interpretive opportunities.</p> <p>Participate in community efforts resulting in connections to trails systems outside the park (Please see “General issues relating to Lake Chelan area state parks” below).</p>

Lake Chelan State Park Recreational Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Interpretation and environmental education</p> <p>People like the park interpretation and want more.</p>	<p>The park has an interpretive plan and should continue to offer programs, such as the campfire and Junior Ranger programs. An interpretive trail is also in the works.</p> <p>The interpretive programs are mostly funded through the park budget and some donations.</p>
<p>Water trail site</p> <p>Recreational studies completed by Chelan PUD show a demand for additional recreational facilities for human-powered boat facilities, such as kayaks.</p>	<p>With kayak groups, develop a water trail site for human-powered boats.</p>
<p>Campground improvements</p> <p>Park facilities are crowded into an area of the park north of the county road.</p> <p>People want more privacy and campsites, larger RV sites, better and more restrooms, and wider roads. Access to the lakeside campsites can be improved. In addition, utilities need upgrades.</p>	<p>Increase campsite spacing to create additional privacy, and improve access to the lakeside campsites. There may be a slight decrease in the number of campsites.</p> <p>Convert some standard to utility sites, not including the lakeside campsites. Increase the road size so that larger RVs can be accommodated. Add bathrooms where needed. Upgrade utilities as needed.</p> <p>Please see facilities concept plan for Lake Chelan Area state parks.</p>

Lake Chelan State Park Recreational Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Transportation connections to the park by water and land</p> <p>There is community interest in having a water taxi stop at Lake Chelan State Park that would connect to Manson and other locations. A public transit bus stop might also be possible.</p> <p>Benefits of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease vehicular traffic on the main roads. • Additional transportation options for park visitors and community members. <p>Parking will be the biggest problem to overcome. During the summer there are already congestion issues and parking is fully utilized.</p>	<p>Explore the idea with the community. The general principles with which State Parks will approach the issue are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water taxi and bus stop could be a benefit to park visitors and the community. • Public transit at the park cannot exacerbate existing parking problems. • State Parks will not operate the water taxi. • Any possible marina facilities in the park that supports a water taxi would need to be on lands classified as Recreation Area.

Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park

Twenty-five Mile State Park Natural/Cultural Resource Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p> <p>Most of the park lands are south of the county road and are largely undeveloped. As some of those park lands are developed for high level recreation (see below), it is important to preserve the natural setting, which is important to the visitor’s experience.</p> <p>There are private lands between the park and the USDA Forest Service that would make a good addition to the park, both for increased recreation and for preservation of the natural setting.</p> <p>Twenty-five Mile Creek is adjacent to the park. The creek has been classified as a shoreline of state significance by Chelan County. Public ownership could help protect the creek and reduce development in the area, thus preserving the natural setting of the park.</p>	<p>On a willing seller basis or by non-acquisition land transactions consolidate land management along the eastern bank of Twenty-five Mile Creek and between the state park and nearby federal lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify steep slopes that are mostly forested as Resource Recreation Area for habitat protection and low to medium level intensity uses. • Classify the east bank of Twenty-five Mile Creek as Resource Recreation Area. • Classify areas previously developed or flat areas suitable for development as Recreation Area. <p>The Chelan County Board of Commissioners is concerned about further conversion of private to public lands, and State Parks will be sensitive to that concern, if it acquires land for the park.</p>

Twenty-five Mile State Park Natural/Cultural Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Dump</p> <p>An old dump exists at the park and it is in a difficult location to access. The park has already completed significant clean-up, but more remains.</p>	<p>Clean up the dump, possibly using grant sources.</p>
<p>Archaeological sites</p>	<p>Please see “General issues relating to Lake Chelan area state parks” below.</p>
<p>Fruit tree management</p> <p>There are fruit tree orchards in the park. Husbandry for most trees is provided by concession agreement. Some fruit trees exist outside the actively managed orchards.</p> <p>Pests can infect fruit trees that are not actively managed and disease can spread to other areas.</p>	<p>If the fruit trees cannot be adequately managed for pest control, then park staff should contact State Parks’ arbor manager. Alternatives, including tree removal will be considered.</p>

Twenty-five Mile State Park Recreational Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recreational facilities development</p> <p>There is little room to meet additional demand for recreational facilities development at Lake Chelan State Park. The most undeveloped potential is at Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.</p> <p>The existing recreational area is concentrated in a relatively small part of the park on the north side of the county road. Much of park land lies on the south side of the road, but some of those lands are steep and forested, better suited as Resource Recreation Area (please see “Protection of natural plant and animal communities” above).</p> <p>There are private lands between the park and the USDA Forest Service that would make a good addition to the park, both for increased recreation and for preservation of the natural setting.</p>	<p>On a willing seller basis or by non-acquisition land transactions consolidate land management suitable for recreation between the state park and nearby federal lands. Flat areas would be classified as Recreation Area for higher level intensity uses, such as campgrounds.</p> <p>The Chelan County Board of Commissioners is concerned about further conversion of private to public lands, and State Parks will be sensitive to that concern, if it acquires land for the park.</p>

Twenty-five Mile State Park Recreational Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Campground improvements</p> <p>Park facilities are crowded into an area of the park north of the county road. Most of the park property is south of the road. Moving the county road would provide for additional flat areas and provide for additional recreational facilities.</p> <p>People want more privacy and campsites, larger RV sites, paved roads, better bathrooms, and additional recreation facilities.</p> <p>The recommendation would move camping away from the shoreline and develop additional water dependent recreation facilities, such as a swimming area, water trail site, docks along the shoreline. Other recreation facilities, such as picnic areas, playgrounds, and boat launch parking would be located close to, but not on the shoreline.</p>	<p>Move campground facilities upland south of the county road (please see facilities concept). Explore opportunities to move the county road from its present location to the south.</p>

Twenty-five Mile State Park Recreational Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Cabins</p> <p>There is a customer demand for simple cabins at state parks. Cabins help people that are unfamiliar with traditional camping have an overnight state park experience¹⁴. Cabins also extend the camping season into the winter, as per the draft management objectives.</p>	<p>Include cabins in a redeveloped campground.</p>
<p>Group camp</p> <p>The current group camp is considered small and lacks convenient bathroom facilities.</p>	<p>A group camp will be included in a redeveloped campground.</p>
<p>Trail and path development – trails within the state park</p> <p>People want a well maintained trail system in the park that connects to other locations. Please also see General Issues Related to Lake Chelan state Parks below.</p>	<p>State Parks will develop trails within the state park. The location of those trails will depend upon park development decisions yet to be made. A preference would be for loop trails and trails that connect to public lands outside the park, as per draft management objectives.</p> <p>If camping areas are moved upland from the lake, then trails will provide additional access to the shoreline.</p>

¹⁴ For more information about State Parks yurts, cabins and rustic shelters please see <http://www.parks.wa.gov/yurtsandcabins/default.asp>.

Twenty-five Mile State Park Recreational Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Boat facility improvements</p> <p>The park is one of the best places to launch for up lake travel. The boat launch is more difficult to use when lake levels are low. Otherwise, the launch seems in good shape.</p> <p>When the boat launch and marina was upgraded about five years ago, regulators would not grant permits that would expanded the existing facility footprints. The marina and launch could not be deeper.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase maintenance of the boat launch so it will be more usable during low-water periods. • Explore maintenance practices, subject to existing permits, at the marina and boat launch to provide for additional use.
<p>Fishing pier</p> <p>Some people asked when a pier extending out into the water will be reopened. Some people want to use the pier for fishing.</p>	<p>The pier has not been open since a flood event damaged the footings. Plans are underway to shorten and reopen the pier.</p> <p>If it remains illegal to fish within 400 feet of the mouth of Twenty-five Mile Creek (according to 2007-08 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife regulations¹⁵), park staff should educate park visitors about the prohibition.</p>

¹⁵ As of January 10, 2008, <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/regs/2007/2007sportregs.pdf> .

Twenty-five Mile State Park Recreational Resource Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Enterprise opportunity</p> <p>A customer wanted State Parks to offer year-long leases for trailers out of the main campground.</p>	<p>In order to afford the general public the greatest possible use of the state park system, on a fair and equal basis, and to prevent residential use, continuous occupancy of facilities is limited. Campers may stay ten consecutive nights in one park, after which the camping party must vacate the park for three consecutive nights, April 1 through September 30, not to exceed thirty days in a forty-day time period; provided that at the discretion of the park ranger the maximum stay may be extended to fourteen consecutive nights if the campground is not fully occupied. Campers may stay twenty consecutive nights in one park, after which the camping party must vacate the park for three consecutive nights, October 1 through March 31, not to exceed forty days in a sixty-day time period. WAC 352-32-030¹⁶</p>

¹⁶ As of January 11, 2008, <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=352-32>.

General issues relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Natural/Cultural Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Green and sustainable parks</p> <p>People appreciated park recycling and wanted more.</p>	<p>The parks have moved recycling away from the garbage, because some folks were not sorting well. Both parks will continue to expand recycling to meet customer demands.</p> <p>The parks will explore opportunities to become more sustainable, consistent with Commission policy.</p>
<p>Water quality</p> <p>People suggested that there should be water quality monitoring stations at the state parks to assist in the effort to understand how growth is affecting Lake Chelan.</p> <p>People also wanted to know how the park plans would affect water quality.</p>	<p>State Parks has not received any proposals to establish water quality monitoring stations at the parks. State Parks would want to help, but would need to review a specific proposal.</p> <p>To assist in water quality protection of the lakes, there are boat porta-potti dump facilities in both parks. There are also hand-outs and signs at boat launches to help educate park visitors.</p> <p>Park development will be subject to numerous regulations, some of which directly respond to water quality protection, such as the locations of drain fields.</p>
<p>Archaeological sites</p> <p>There are known Native American archaeological and cultural resource sites on Lake Chelan.</p>	<p>State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p>

Natural/Cultural Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>General air quality recreation</p> <p>In order to help retain good air quality in the Lake Chelan area, the Department of Ecology has recommendations for park operation.</p>	<p>State Parks will include the following in operation of the Lake Chelan area state parks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During construction identify and control fugitive dust. 2. Apply for all required burn permits. 3. Consider alternatives to burning when disposing of woody debris. 4. Use certified wood burning stoves at the park. 5. Help eliminate unnecessarily smoky campfires through education.

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach				
<p>Trail and path development – trail connections with the state parks</p> <p>There is considerable interest in trails that connect the state parks to each other and with other trails and locations in the area. A connection between Twenty-five Mile State Park and USDA Forest Service lands was mentioned several times.</p> <p>The Chelan County Comprehensive Plan incorporates a plan developed by the Lake Chelan Recreation Association. Non-motorized priorities¹⁷ in the Comprehensive Plan are divided into two groups, those that should be accomplished in the next seven years, and those with a 20 year deadline.</p>	<p>Non-motorized transportation seven year priorities in the Comprehensive Plan that connect the state parks to each other, and with other trails and locations include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="772 483 1906 1036"> <tr> <td data-bbox="772 483 1339 776"> <p><u>U-24 South Shore Pathway:</u> Paved urban multi-use trail located adjacent to the South Lakeshore Rd. from SR-97A to Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1339 483 1906 776"> <p><u>S-3 and R-28 Twenty-five Mile Creek special use area and trails:</u> Rural multi-use trail starting at Ramona Park, the trail would follow Twenty-five Mile Creek up the valley. [Please note that a connection through Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park is possible.]</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="772 776 1339 1036"> <p><u>S-2 and R-27 Slide Ridge – First Creek special use area and trails:</u> Starting at the end of the county road approximately 4 miles up First Creek from Lake Chelan State Park and extending up valley.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1339 776 1906 1036"></td> </tr> </table> <p>State Parks will work with Chelan County, Chelan County Public Utilities District, other agencies, and interested recreation groups to complete the non-motorized goals above. A trail between Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service will be the higher priority.</p>	<p><u>U-24 South Shore Pathway:</u> Paved urban multi-use trail located adjacent to the South Lakeshore Rd. from SR-97A to Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.</p>	<p><u>S-3 and R-28 Twenty-five Mile Creek special use area and trails:</u> Rural multi-use trail starting at Ramona Park, the trail would follow Twenty-five Mile Creek up the valley. [Please note that a connection through Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park is possible.]</p>	<p><u>S-2 and R-27 Slide Ridge – First Creek special use area and trails:</u> Starting at the end of the county road approximately 4 miles up First Creek from Lake Chelan State Park and extending up valley.</p>	
<p><u>U-24 South Shore Pathway:</u> Paved urban multi-use trail located adjacent to the South Lakeshore Rd. from SR-97A to Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.</p>	<p><u>S-3 and R-28 Twenty-five Mile Creek special use area and trails:</u> Rural multi-use trail starting at Ramona Park, the trail would follow Twenty-five Mile Creek up the valley. [Please note that a connection through Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park is possible.]</p>				
<p><u>S-2 and R-27 Slide Ridge – First Creek special use area and trails:</u> Starting at the end of the county road approximately 4 miles up First Creek from Lake Chelan State Park and extending up valley.</p>					

¹⁷ As of January 9, 2008, http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/bl/data/comp_plan_2004_last_amended_41207.pdf (page TR 15)

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Chelan Gorge</p> <p>There is some interest in trail development along the Chelan Gorge. At least one participant wanted State Parks to apply for easements for trail development.</p>	<p>State Parks will not apply for an easement for trail development on the Chelan Gorge. Priorities for trail development are discussed above.</p>
<p>Extending the season at the state parks</p> <p>The parks are busy during the summer, but camping drops off after Labor Day. The parks are open for another month and a half when the weather is good.</p> <p>There are tours and programs outside of the park that might attract visitors to the area who will stay at the park.</p>	<p>Explore opportunities to work with other tourism groups to offer programs and tours to park visitors.</p>

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Additional information on the website or through the Central Reservation System.</p> <p>Some people wanted to have additional information about the parks. For instance, it would be handy to know what boat slips are near the lakeside campsites at Lake Chelan State Park.</p>	<p>A completely redesigned website is under construction, including maps of all parks. Following completion, park staff will be review and make suggestions for upgrades.</p>
<p>Local information on events, tours, and conditions</p> <p>People wanted more information about the area at the park, including rules for the up lake North Cascade National Park and nearby USDA Forest Service trails and campgrounds. People also wanted to know about events and local conditions, particularly weather or fires.</p>	<p>Both state parks have information boards that help visitors understand the rules and facilities on nearby federal lands. Staff will review materials that are available and expand the selection when it is possible.</p> <p>There are good websites¹⁸ that can help visitors know about local conditions, events, including:</p> <p>http://www.lakechelanonline.com/webcams.html</p> <p>http://www.golakechelan.com/</p> <p>Park staff will try to provide additional information to park visitors upon request.</p>

¹⁸ The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is not responsible for content or maintenance of these websites. They were visited on January 10, 2008.

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Intergovernmental coordination</p> <p>Workshop participants noted that there are a lot of government agencies with regulatory and land management responsibilities around Lake Chelan. They wanted to know what State Parks would do to coordinate with other government agencies.</p>	<p>There is a considerable amount of intergovernmental coordination that already occurs. Projects at the parks will be reviewed by Chelan County, Chelan County Public Utilities District and other government agencies, as part of the normal regulatory process.</p> <p>State Parks staff will participate in County planning projects that have the greatest impact or benefit to our State Park facilities or programs, especially the Chelan County Transportation Plan, Lower Lake Chelan Basin Land-use Plan and the Comprehensive Plan Updates.</p>
<p>Expansion of concessions</p> <p>Park visitors appreciate the park stores. Some wanted an expansion of items stocked.</p>	<p>The park stores are private businesses and have limited space. The parks may be offering some additional books and merchandise in the future¹⁹.</p> <p>Improvements to the concession store would be included in park improvements at Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park.</p>
<p>Fee and reservation system recommendations</p> <p>Several people congratulated State Parks on its reservation system. It is working well for them and they like the changes that have occurred. Some people noted that was hard to make reservations at the Lake Chelan area state parks. One person asked about including boat slips in the reservation system.</p>	<p>It is hard to reserve campsites at the Lake Chelan area state parks, but that is more an indication of high demand. Holiday weekends will be the most difficult times to get reservation. Mid-week is the best time during the main camping season, and if you have the flexibility, the parks are great after Labor Day.</p> <p>Some boat slips are already included in the reservation system.</p> <p>All the comments about the reservation system have been passed on to the manager of that program.</p>

¹⁹ As of January 10, 2008, please State Parks products, including park icons at: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/specialoffers.asp> .

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Park security and ranger presence</p> <p>Park visitors appreciated the presence of rangers and other staff. In some instances, particularly when the parks are packed, visitors have complained about noise and unruly behavior.</p>	<p>Rangers are usually in the park at least until 12:00 AM each night. Campers are encouraged to use their cell phones and call 911 if they have a problem with noisy neighbors or other activity. The people at 911 will call the on duty Ranger and often will send a Deputy to help.</p>

Recreation Resource Issues Relating to both Lake Chelan area state parks

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Land survey</p> <p>There is at least one potential trespass issue at one of the parks.</p>	<p>Increase land surveys at the park when opportunities arise.</p>
<p>General water recreation</p> <p>People wanted to know what agency has jurisdiction over personal watercraft (e.g., brand name Jet Skis) on the lake. There were complaints from park neighbors about noise.</p>	<p>The Commission is aware of both the increased demand for water recreation and also the impacts caused by that use. Jurisdiction on the water is with local governments. State Parks will continue to work with other jurisdictions to provide educational information on proper watercraft operation.</p> <p>By policy our rangers do not patrol the waters. They can complete a written inspection of the vessel, educate the watercraft operator, issue a citation for the equipment violation, take reports, and call the sheriff's marine patrol and request the deputy come handle the problem.</p> <p>The Chelan County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement on the non-federal parts of the lake. Chapter 9.44 of Chelan County Code applies.</p> <p>In addition, the City of Chelan has regulations concerning personal water craft rentals and operation. Please see City of Chelan municipal code Chapters 8.32 and 5.44.</p> <p>Personal watercraft are not allowed in the North Cascades National Park Service Complex²⁰.</p>

²⁰ As of January 9, 2008, <http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/boating-and-fishing.htm> .

SECTION 6: FACILITIES CONCEPTS

The Facilities Concepts section documents some of the ideas that were developed during the public during the planning process for planning purposes and relate to Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park. Drawings were developed by Bill Fraser, Region Planner and may be found in Appendix E.

It is important to understand that, although schematic drawings (showing approximate locations of roads, trails, campgrounds, etc.) are provided, the drawings are for discussion purposes only. The exact size, location and configuration of facilities depend upon studies that will be completed later.

Here are some notes helpful for understanding the facilities concepts.

- Principles for development of Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park:
 - Non-water dependent facilities should be away from the shoreline.
 - Camping should be expanded south of the county road.
 - Study the feasibility of moving the county road.
- Figures 9 - 11: These concepts were developed as the team considered different options for Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park. The concepts were presented at the third public workshop and comments were favorable.
- Figures 12-14: At the third workshop, participants asked the planning team to consider moving the parking areas away from the lake shore. These drawings were developed to explore options.

APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Recreation Areas**

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	<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
<p>Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</p>	<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	DEVELOPMENTS
<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: (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

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
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

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
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).

APPENDIX B: LISTING OF RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION



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

Title	Author	Date	Location
"Rare Plant and Vegetation Survey of Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park"	LYRA Biological	2007	The report is posted at N:/Stewardship. GIS files are posted at W:/data. In addition copies of the report may be found at park and region offices.
Lake Chelan CAMP SEPA Checklist	State Parks planning team	2008	The SEPA Checklist will be posted on the State Parks' planning webpage for the Lake Chelan Area, N:/Park Information/CAMP. Copies may also be found at park and region offices.
Various environmental maps produced for the CAMP	State Parks planning team	Throughout CAMP project	The maps and documents may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.
"SR 971: First Creek Fish Passage Project, Chelan County, TAD KJ, AHS letter Report DOT98-46"	Holstine, Craig, Eastern Washington University	November 1998	This report may be found in the Parks Development Service Center, Archaeology Section files.

<p>Lake Chelan Cultural Resources Management Plan (chapter ten) of "Lake Chelan Project No. 637, Comprehensive Plan"</p>	<p>Chelan County PUD</p>	<p>October 2003</p>	<p>This report may be found in the Parks Development Service Center, Archaeology Section files.</p>
<p>"Cultural Resources Reconnaissance in Washington State Parks: Biennial Summary for 1987-1989"</p>	<p>Randall Schalk, Washington State University</p>	<p>1990</p>	<p>This report may be found in the Parks Development Service Center, Archaeology Section files.</p>
<p>Contact list for the CAMP process</p>	<p>State Parks planning team</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The contact list may be found at: N:\Park Information\Park Distribution Lists and will be supplied to the area manager.</p>

APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANS FOR LAKE CHELAN AREA

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans.

Park master plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances.

No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under which all park-related plans are referenced.



Under Construction! List of all known plans to be inserted here..

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
Lake Chelan Area CAMP	2008	Deputy Director, Region Manager, Assistant Region Manager and Area Manager	Park and Region Offices.
Business Analysis for Lake Chelan Area	2008	Region Manager, Assistant Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	Park and Region Offices; N drive.
Facilities Design Guidelines	2008	Region Manager, Assistant Region Manager, Area Manager, and Region PDSC Manager	Park and Region Offices
Integrated Pest Management Plan For Lake Chelan State Park	2005	Unknown	Park and Region Offices
Interpretive plan	2007	Region Manager, Assistant Region Manager, Area Manager, Region PDSC Manager, and Interpretive Program Manager	Park and Region Offices.

APPENDIX D: AREAS OF LEADERSHIP

Considerable effort has gone into plan development. Between plan development and implementation is the step where most projects fail. In an effort to keep the plan from becoming “shelf-art”, the team is creating an additional step and assigning areas of leadership for plan implementation.

We must, however, add some caveats. Opportunities arise that were unexpected, such as grant funding. Projects become unnecessary because of unforeseen circumstances. The caveat mentioned in Section 5 is worth repeating here:

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

With the imperative of beginning implementation and the caveats expressed above, the planning team agrees to assign areas of leadership for the next two biennia. The issues follow the same order as Section 5. Plan implementation may be updated during annual performance evaluations.

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Lake Chelan State Park		
Long-term boundary and land classification.	❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <u>Brian Hovis</u>	Winter 2008
Protection of First Creek	❖ Develop riparian plans with other agencies. <u>Area Manager and Region Steward</u>	Ongoing
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	❖ Reduce ladder fuel in areas subject to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. <u>Area Manager and Region Steward</u>	Ongoing
Recreational facilities development	❖ Prepare funding requests to make facility improvements at Lake Chelan State Park. <u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Boating facility improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Complete the design phase of the boating facility improvements and seek funding for construction. Consider room for fishers and expansion for water transportation, like water taxis in the design process. <p><u>Parks Development Manager.</u></p>	2009-2011 Biennium, depending upon funding from the Washington State Legislature.
Fishing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Washington Administrative Code, waters are closed to fishing within 400 feet of a Lake Chelan tributary. If the new dock is within 400 feet of First Creek, it will need to be closed to fishers. <p><u>Region Planner</u></p>	2009-2011 Biennium, depending upon funding from the Washington State Legislature.
Trails within the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a trail system within the park, that provides interpretive opportunities. ❖ Participate in community efforts resulting in connections to trails systems outside the park. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u></p>	2011 Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Interpretation and environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continue efforts to increase interpretation and environmental education in the park ❖ Develop a new amphitheater for interpretation. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011</p>
Water trail site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a water trail site. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u></p>	<p>Dependent upon park redevelopment and adequate support from local kayak groups.</p>
Campground improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Make campground improvements, as per the facility concept plan. <p><u>Parks Development Manager</u></p>	<p>In accordance with the Eastern Region ten year capital plan and subject to funding from the Washington State Legislature.</p>
Transportation connections to the park by water and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continue to explore opportunities to link the park by water and land to public transportation. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Twenty-five Mile Creek		
Long-term boundary and land classification.	❖ Clean-up GIS files and move onto agency maps. <u>Brian Hovis</u>	Winter 2008
Dump	❖ Seek funding and continue clean-up of the dump on park property. <u>Area Manager and Region Steward</u>	Ongoing
Fruit tree management	❖ Manage the fruit trees so that pests are controlled. <u>Area Manager and State Parks Arbor Manager</u>	Ongoing
Campground improvements	❖ Make campground improvements, as per the facility concept plan. <u>Eastern Region Parks Development Manager</u>	In accordance with the Eastern Region ten year capital plan and subject to funding from the Washington State Legislature.
Cabins	❖ Include cabins in campground improvements. <u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u>	In accordance with the Eastern Region ten year capital plan and subject to funding from the Washington State Legislature

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Group camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Include group camp in campground development. <u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u>	In accordance with the Eastern Region ten year capital plan and subject to funding from the Washington State Legislature
Trail and path development – trails within the state park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop trail within the park. <u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u>	As opportunities arise
Boat facility improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase maintenance of the boat launch so it will be more usable during low-water periods. ❖ Explore maintenance practices, subject to existing permits, at the marina and boat launch to provide for additional use. <u>Area Manager</u>	Ongoing
Fishing pier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Shorten and reopen the pier. <u>Area Manager and Maintenance and Preservation Manager</u>	Completed

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
General Issues Related to Lake Chelan Area State Parks		
Green and sustainable parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both parks will continue to expand recycling to meet customer demands. ❖ Both parks will explore opportunities to become more sustainable, consistent with Commission policy. <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continue to assist in water quality protection of the lakes and review proposals for water quality monitoring at the parks. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Steward</u></p>	Ongoing
Archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Appropriate park staff should know read and understand the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1, and comply with its policy direction. <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
<p>General air quality recreation</p>	<p>State Parks will include the following in operation of the Lake Chelan area state parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ During construction identify and control fugitive dust. ❖ Apply for all required burn permits. ❖ Consider alternatives to burning when disposing of woody debris. ❖ Use certified wood burning stoves at the park. ❖ Help eliminate unnecessarily smoky campfires through education. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Maintenance and Preservation manager</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Trail and path development – trail connections with the state parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State Parks will work with Chelan County, Chelan County Public Utilities District, other agencies, and interested recreation groups to complete the non-motorized goals in the Chelan County Comprehensive Plan. ❖ A trail between Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service will be the higher priority. <p><u>Area Manager and Region Planner</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2013, dependent upon funding.</p>

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Extending the season at the state parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Explore opportunities to work with other tourism groups to offer programs and tours to park visitors. <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Additional information on the website or through the Central Reservation System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Park staff will review the new web page for both state parks and make suggestions. <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	2010
Local information on events, tours, and conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Park staff will try to provide additional information to park visitors upon request. <p><u>Area Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Intergovernmental coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State Parks staff will participate in County planning projects that have the greatest impact or benefit to our State Park facilities or programs, especially the Chelan County Transportation Plan, Lower Lake Chelan Basin Land-use Plan and the Comprehensive Plan Updates. <p><u>Area Manager, Region Manager and Parks Development Manager</u></p>	Ongoing

Issue	Implementation task/ <u>leader</u>	Anticipated completion date
Expansion of concessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Offer additional books and merchandise in the future. ❖ Make improvements to the concession building when park improvements occur at Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park. <p><u>Area Manager and Parks Development Manager</u></p>	Ongoing
Land survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase land surveys at the park when opportunities arise. <p><u>Area Manager, Parks Development Manager, and State Parks Lands Program Manager</u></p>	Ongoing

APPENDIX E: FACILITIES CONCEPTS



Figure 9:



Figure 10



Figure 11

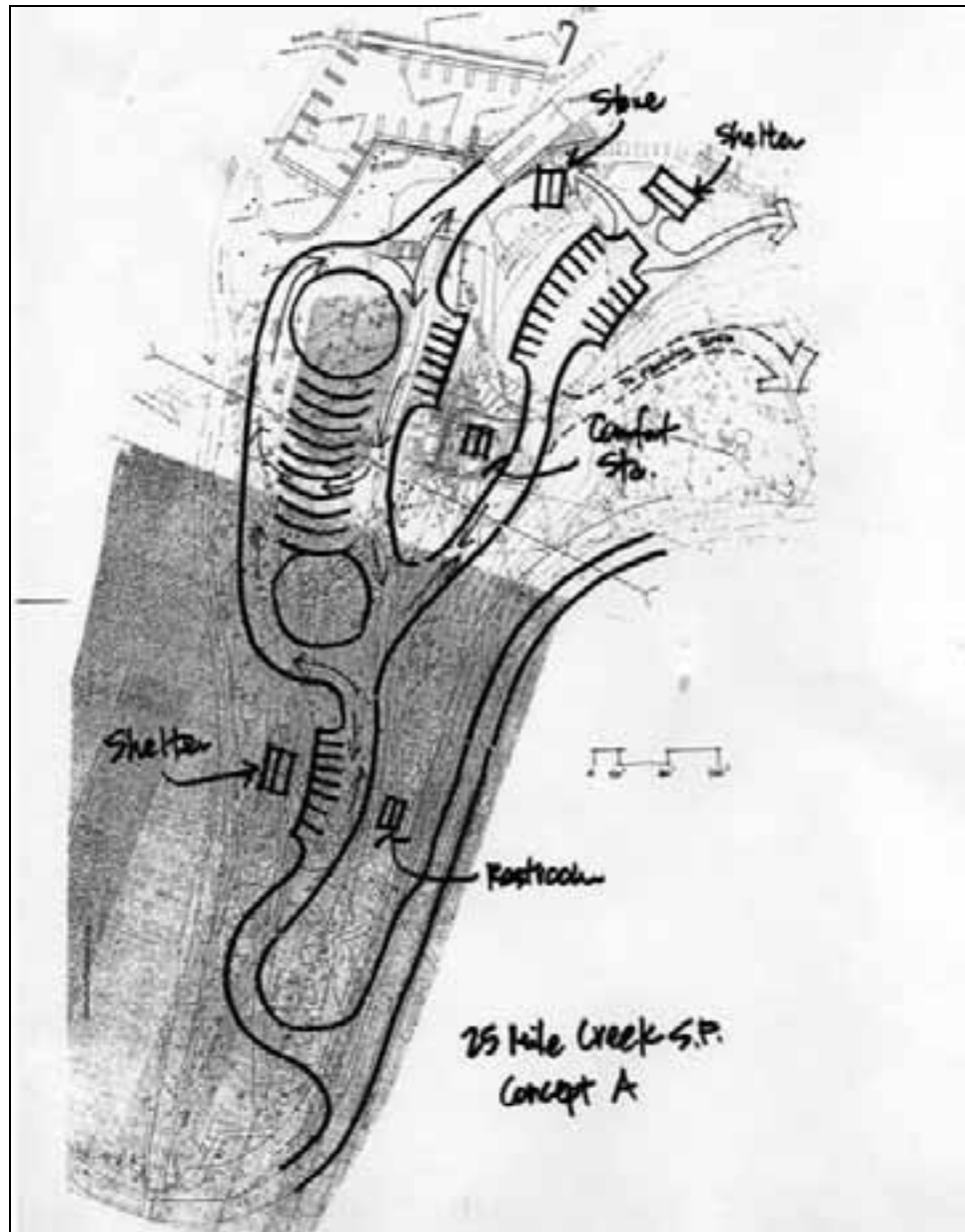


Figure 12

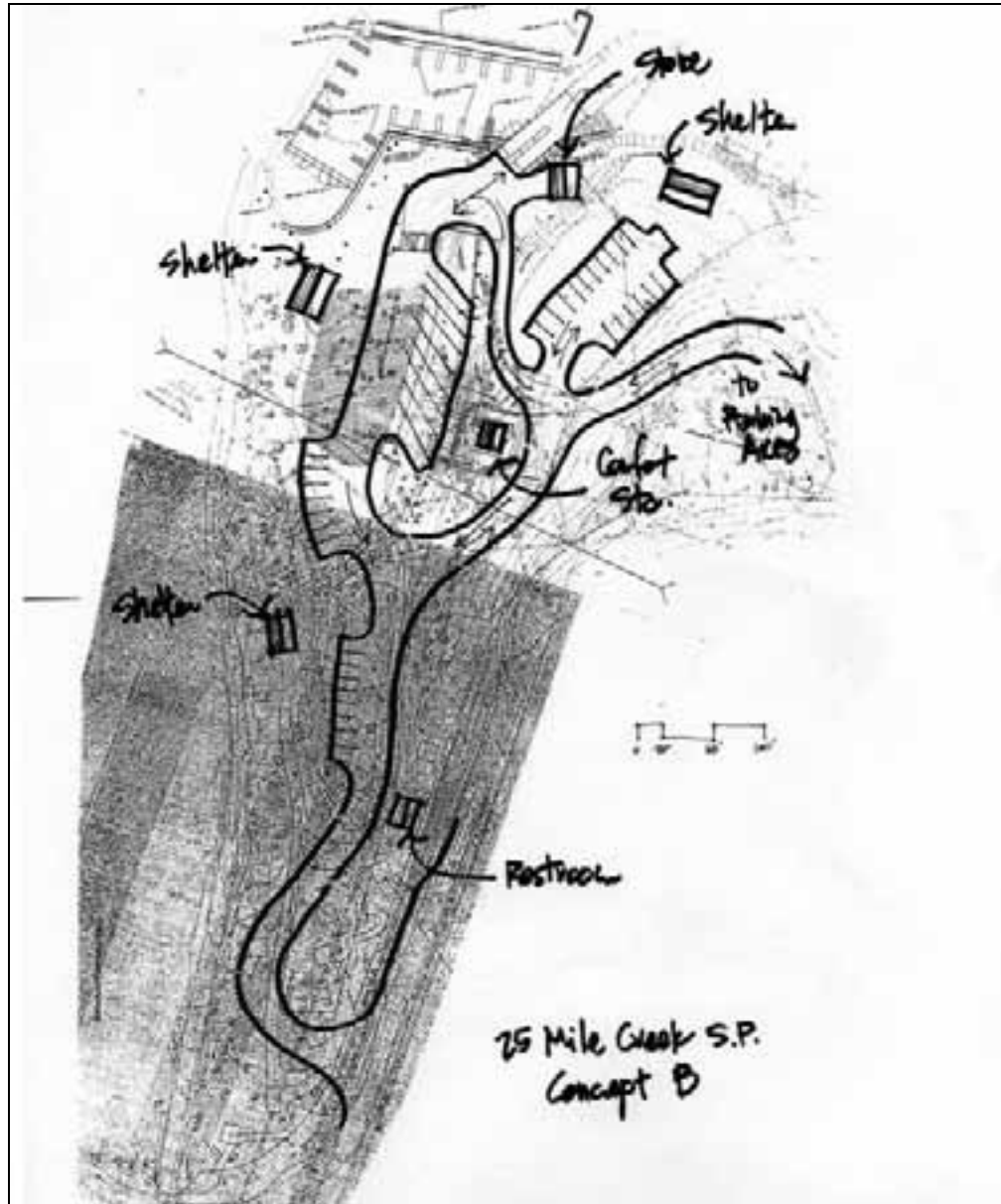


Figure 13

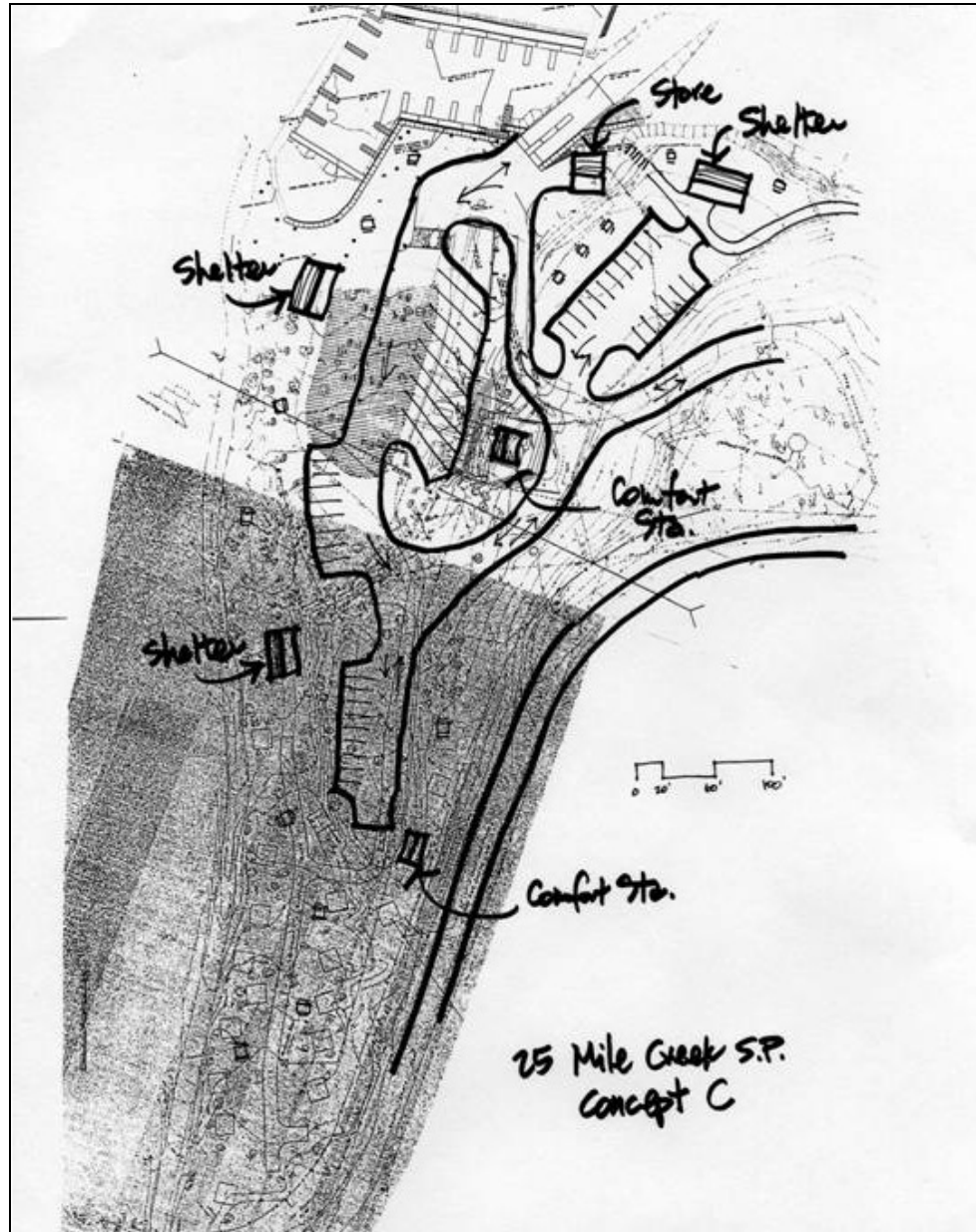


Figure 14