

# Pearrygin Lake State Park Management Plan



## 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 Pearrygin Lake State Park who participated in public workshops, reviewed voluminous materials, and because of it, made this a better plan.

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# PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE 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 Pearrygin Lake State Park.

### Signatures on file

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# Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS.....	2
PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT	
APPROACHES .....	3
Table of Contents.....	4
PREFACE.....	5
SUMMARY .....	7
PURPOSE.....	7
SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION.....	8
Figure 1. Pearrygin Lake State Park vicinity map .....	11
Table 1. Summary of Pearrygin Lake State Park Issues .....	12
SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS .....	14
SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES .....	16
Table 2: Park Objectives.....	16
SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.....	18
Figure 2.....	20
Figure 3: Pearrygin Lake State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map. ....	22
SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES .....	23
<b>Park Management Issues</b> .....	24
SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS.....	34
APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.....	35
ACTIVITIES .....	41
APPENDIX B: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPLES .....	46
APPENDIX C: LISTING OF PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION.....	47
APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK .....	48

## **PREFACE**

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

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

In November 2005, the Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Legacy Priorities. Pearrygin Lake State Park was chosen as one of six parks that would be suitable for significant investment to provide for new recreation opportunities and major upgrades at the existing park. The designation and previous Commission interest in the state park led to a public process that has led to this plan and a step closer to achieving an important goal for the Centennial 2013 Plan that reads, “All 120 parks have land-use plans supported by the public and Commission (which includes the direction of care of historic buildings and sites and natural resources).”

These 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. The modifications from CAMP to land-use plans allow for a simplified and efficient process that can be used by a wider number of staff to complete all 120 plans by 2013.

The important elements of the CAMP project are retained. One of the most important elements 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 (see Appendix B: CAMP Project Planning Principles). Through a public process that we believe to be as open as any, staff and public participants identify resource management issues, look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is this plan that will help focus all our efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in a park. For State Parks’ staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the 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.*

## **SUMMARY**

Pearrygin Lake State Park provides a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving valued natural and cultural 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, and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This document is divided into five 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 the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary

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

Section 6: Other Park Plans

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

## SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

### PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK - RECREATION AREA

**Location:** Pearrygin Lake State Park is located 4 miles north of Winthrop in the Upper Methow Valley and is accessed off of the East Chewuch and Bear Creek Roads which are on the northeast side of State Highway 20.

**Acreege:** 962.76 acres with 16,783.57 feet freshwater shoreline.

#### Lands inventory as of plan adoption:

Park Name	Grantor / Grantee	Status	Date	Exp. Date	Acree	Fresh	Salt	
L-01	RAINIER TELEPHONE CO	A	3/25/1974	3/24/2004				
L-02	COURT, ASHLEY & LINDA	A	5/22/1998					
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>								
P-1	HEATON, PAUL & MARTHA		5/21/1959		500.00	5,300.00	0.00	
P-1A	PAUL HEATON		6/15/1959		0.00	0.00	0.00	
P-2	US BUREAU OF LAND MGMT		3/25/1964		78.17	2,900.00	0.00	
P-3	WA DEPT OF FISH & WILDLIFE		11/ 6/1959		1.70	0.00	0.00	
P-4	COURT, ASHLEY & LINDA		5/22/1998		25.00	0.00	0.00	
P-5	HINMAN, JEAN LLOYD		5/22/2000		0.23	0.00	0.00	
P-6	LOTT, DERRY L. & LORNA R.		3/17/2004		6.33	144.73	0.00	
P-7	HINMAN, JEAN LLOYD		8/31/2004		65.00	1,170.80	0.00	
P-8	BACKROADS LLC (LOTT)		10/ 1/2004		23.00	1,868.04	0.00	
P-9	MARBLE, CURT & SUZANNE		8/ 1/2005		22.48	1,200.00	0.00	
P-10	YOCKEY FAMILY LIMITED		11/29/2005		57.63	0.00	0.00	
P-11	YOCKEY FAMILY LMT		7/18/2006		64.60	1,800.00	0.00	
P-12	TRUST FOR PUBLIC LANDS		7/18/2006	7/18/2008	118.62	2,400.00	0.00	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>					962.76	16,783.57	0.00	
R-1	HINMAN, JEAN LLOYD		5/22/2000		\$0.00	-0.77	0.00	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>					\$0.00	-0.77	0.00	
<b>PARK TOTAL</b>					<b>\$6,683,572.74</b>	<b>961.99</b>	<b>16,783.57</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>REPORT TOTAL</b>					<b>\$6,683,572.74</b>	<b>961.99</b>	<b>16,783.57</b>	<b>0.00</b>



**Historical Background:** The Methow Valley was first opened to the white man by fur trappers and traders in the early 1800s and later became an access route into the large mining region in the upper Skagit drainage. The town of Winthrop was founded in 1894 by Boston-bred and Harvard-educated Guy Waring as a trading post handling supplies needed by the mining operations as well as those for the homesteaders who were gradually moving into the area. Much of the acreage now included in the park was settled by just such homesteaders who became the mainstay of valley life when the mining boom came to an end in the early 1900s.

**Facilities:** 74 utility sites and 93 standard sites; 2 group camps with 16 tent sites, vault toilet, water, and parking facilities; 2 primitive sites w/o vehicle access; 6 comfort stations, 45 picnic sites, two boat launches, 3.5 miles of roadway, 2 contact station, 3 residences, park shop, storage building, 2 irrigation pumphouse, bathhouse, 2 trailer dump, boat handling floats, and an ADA accessible fishing pier.

**Activities:** Fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, picnicking, camping, cross country skiing, sledding and snowmobiling.

<b>Attendance:</b>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2000	15,662	22,483	193,429	231,574
	2001	15,134	19,823	155,650	190,607
	2002	15,095	20,693	114,799	150,587
	2003	15,177	20,031	123,592	158,800
	2004	15,434	19,604	174,587	209,925

**OPERATIONS:**

**Interpretation:** Junior Ranger Program, Tuesday night Fly Fishing Demonstration and Thursday evening with the Ranger (6/15-Labor Day), Trees are Terrific with the Methow Valley 5<sup>th</sup> grade annually.

<b>Staffing:</b>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 4	12.00
	Ranger 3	12.00
	Ranger 1	12.00
	Senior Park Aide	12.00
	Const/Maint. Project Specialist 1	12.00

**PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK - RECREATION AREA (continued)****Changes In Last  
Biennium To...**Park Structures/Utility System

- Building #2, Bathhouse – New sewer lines, interior remodel, and floors tiled
- Installation of Chlorinator mixing tanks

Use Of Park By Public

- One of the top state parks for camping and with the additional acquisitions the park has potential for additional summer and winter trail use.

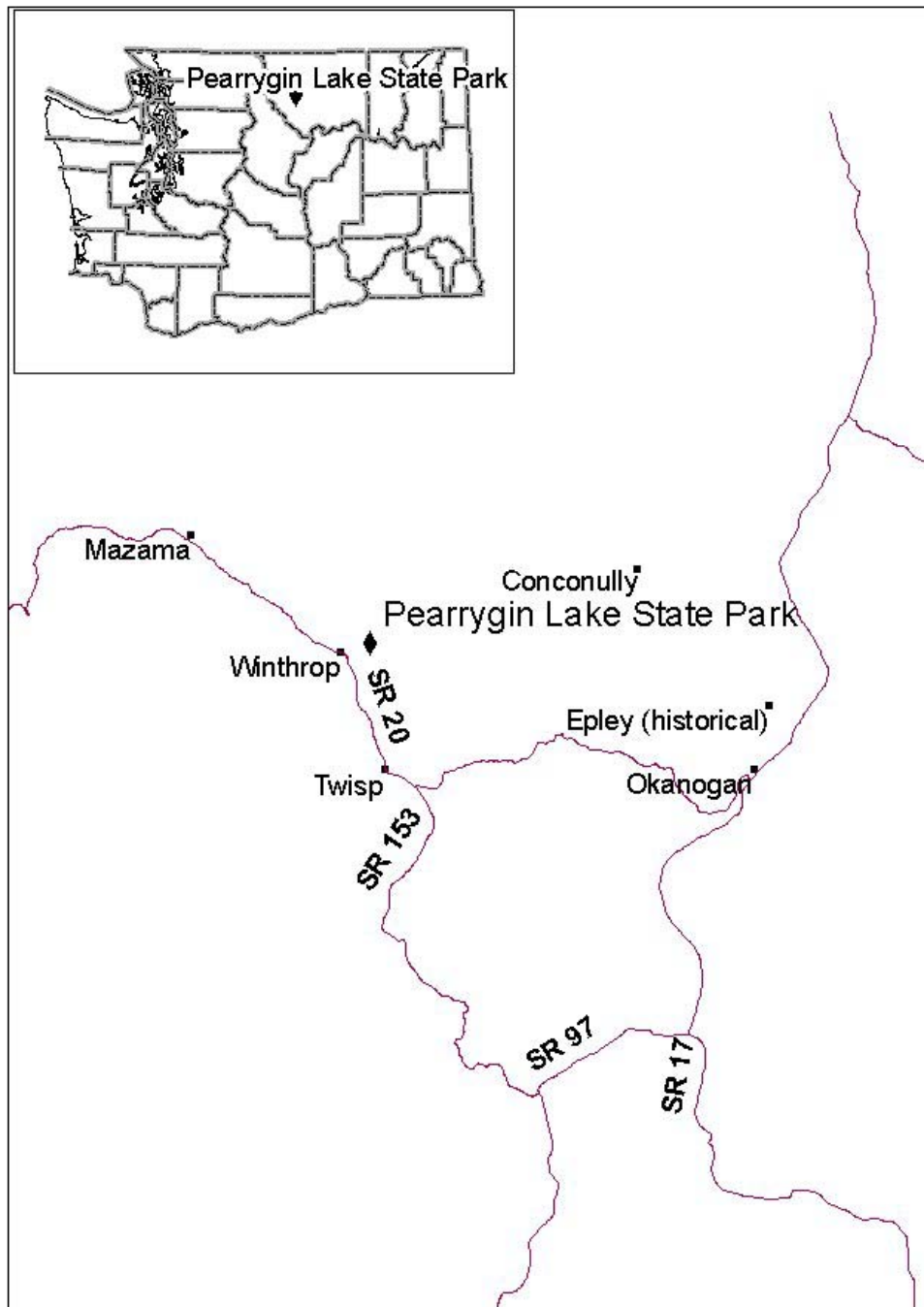
Methods Of Operation

Park on Central Reservation System.

**Major Accomplishments  
in Last Two Years...**

- Completion of the CAMP process
- Major acquisitions
- Development of stores
- New comfort station
- Electrification of camping loop A
- Construction of ADA accessible picnic site
- Construction of outdoor projection screen (community partnership)
- Replace lighting in comfort station #2 (deferred maintenance)
- Campground redevelopment at new property (volunteer and regional work party)

Figure 1. Pearrygin Lake State Park vicinity map



**Table 1. Summary of Pearrygin Lake State Park Issues**

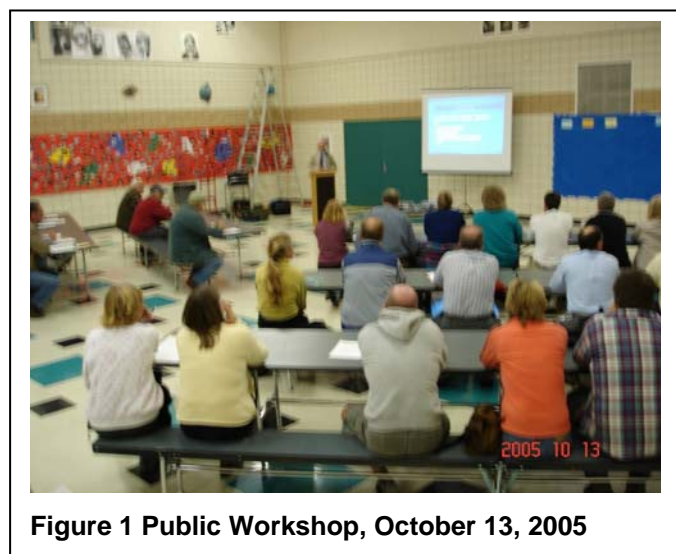
<p>Natural Resource Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Fire prevention preparedness</li> <li>◆ Improvement of water quality</li> <li>◆ Inventory of natural plant and animal communities</li> <li>◆ Land Classification</li> <li>◆ Maintenance of existing vegetation in the campgrounds</li> <li>◆ Planting grass, trees and shrubs at the west developed area</li> <li>◆ Protection of aquatic plant and animal communities</li> <li>◆ Protection of natural plant and animal communities</li> <li>◆ Sustainability in the new area development</li> <li>◆ Weed management of the new and existing properties</li> <li>◆ Wildlife viewing and environmental interpretive opportunities</li> </ul>
<p>Cultural Resource Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Identification and protection of Native American archaeological and cultural resources</li> <li>◆ Interpretation of Methow Valley history</li> </ul>
<p>Recreational Resource Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Access of water-front campsites to lake</li> <li>◆ Acquisition plan for protection of the Bear Creek corridor to Davis Lake</li> <li>◆ Adding more cabins and yurts</li> <li>◆ Affect of land acquisition on county and local government</li> <li>◆ Balance of issues from the various public groups</li> <li>◆ Better and more showers</li> <li>◆ Better enforcement of State Parks rules, including quiet hours</li> <li>◆ Boat management on the lake</li> <li>◆ Choosing to improve Pearrygin Lake State Park over other state parks</li> <li>◆ Connecting the state park to other trails</li> <li>◆ Connecting the state park to Winthrop</li> <li>◆ Contribution of the state park to the community</li> <li>◆ Control the hornets</li> <li>◆ Cooperative management with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)</li> <li>◆ Create a design standard for the state park</li> <li>◆ Creating access points to new state parks property</li> <li>◆ Creation of a construction budget and timeline</li> <li>◆ Developing moorage on the lake</li> <li>◆ Development of a single entrance road</li> <li>◆ Dry storage of boats</li> <li>◆ Eliminate the parking fee</li> <li>◆ Events at the state park</li> <li>◆ Fishing on the lake, including fishing docks</li> <li>◆ Foundation or Friends of Pearrygin State Park group to collect donations to help improve facilities</li> <li>◆ Four season park open to public</li> <li>◆ Golf Course management and development</li> <li>◆ Improvement of the central reservations system</li> <li>◆ Improvement of utilities and facilities at the existing campsites</li> <li>◆ Increase privacy around campsites</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase the number of waste receptacles or move them to be more convenient</li> <li>◆ Lake level affect on recreation</li> <li>◆ Location and number of boat launches</li> <li>◆ Location, number and configuration of swimming areas</li> <li>◆ Location, services and development of the store</li> <li>◆ More full or partial hookup campsites with some campsites along the lake</li> <li>◆ Noise reduction in the state park</li> <li>◆ Number, location and type of campsites and cabins</li> <li>◆ Off-leash area for dogs</li> <li>◆ Okanogan County zoning change</li> <li>◆ Operation of the go-kart track</li> <li>◆ Outdoor covered area for washing dishes</li> <li>◆ Pet waste control</li> <li>◆ Proper staffing of the state park</li> <li>◆ Provide an outdoor stage for movies and other programming</li> <li>◆ Reduce conflict between trail users</li> <li>◆ Reduce light pollution from the state park</li> <li>◆ Retaining the qualities of Pearrygin Lake State Park while incorporating the new properties</li> <li>◆ Should State Parks and the Washington</li> <li>◆ Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), make boundary line adjustments to differentiate management areas?</li> <li>◆ Shuttle connecting state park to Winthrop</li> <li>◆ Signage in the state park, particularly when the campgrounds are physically separated</li> <li>◆ Tent-only campsites that are separate from RVs</li> <li>◆ Trail management and development in the state park</li> <li>◆ Upgrading and location of facilities at the west developed area</li> <li>◆ View shed protection between the state park and East Chewuch Rd.</li> <li>◆ What will happen to the Fowler Road?</li> <li>◆ Website information on the state park and facilities</li> <li>◆ Wireless Internet or cable at the state park</li> </ul>
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## 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 planning team gathered public comment at several community workshops. The workshops were designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for Pearrygin Lake State Park.

The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process. The process will lead to a "blueprint" stage where the park programs and facilities are renewed and expanded. The planning team is confident that the Pearrygin Lake State Park CAMP may be implemented, because it represents a common vision with many in the community and amongst our customers.



**Figure 1 Public Workshop, October 13, 2005**

### *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 Oct. 13, 2005, at the Liberty Bell High School between Twisp and Winthrop. The team sent invitations to a mailing list of several hundred people, including nearby landowners. The Methow Valley News published information about the workshop. The team also sent more than 3,000 e-mails to customers of Pearrygin Lake State Park and others and invited people to tell the planning team what

hopes and concerns the plan should address. Responses from customers and workshop attendees were posted on State Parks' planning Webpage.

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

In response to the community and customer comments in 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 a notice to a larger mailing list inviting people to a second workshop and offered to send them the alternatives. The list grew as people expressed interest and was over 700 people at that time. The Methow Valley News, The Wenatchee World and local radio stations helped broaden outreach by publishing articles and making announcements. A second workshop took place on Jan. 11, 2006, at the Liberty Bell High School. The planning team took comments at the workshop and asked for final comments by January 23.



**Figure 2: Public Meeting January 11, 2006**

*Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues*

The planning team considered the comments received to date and developed preliminary staff recommendations based on the best available information. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at a third workshop on March 23.

*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 occurred in Chelan on August 24, 2006. The public testified concerning the final staff recommendations, and if they could not be present for the meeting, there was a procedure to provide written comments to the Commission.

The Commission approved the land classification scheme, the park long-term boundary and the facilities concept plan. Following Commission approval, staff finalized this document. The CAMP captures the main issues and suggests management approaches to address them. This document has undergone extensive staff review and sign-off process prior to being accepted by the agency Deputy Director.

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 are outlined in table 2, below.

**Table 2: Park Objectives.**

### **Relationship to Adjacent Property Owners and the Community:**

- Recognize the park's importance in the economic and social life of the community and actively participate in community economic development and other programs.
- Be aware of the potential positive and/or negative impacts on adjacent property owners of continued park development and management.

### **Recreation:**

- Provide access to Pearrygin Lake State Park for a variety of water-based activities.
- Develop a variety of year-round trails and trail-related recreation opportunities, focused on hiking, biking, equestrian, cross-country skiing (groomed and non-groomed), but also provide when not in conflict with the primary uses, opportunities for mushing, sledding, tubing and other under served winter recreational activities.
- Offer affordable summer and winter overnight campsites and cabins.

### **Financial Strategy:**

- Make the state park a model of self-sufficiency so that it can provide public services that heighten the visitor's park experience and is complementary to community enterprise and minimally impacts park natural, recreational and cultural landscapes.
- Develop programs and facilities that will encourage camping customers to stay longer.
- Seek partners that will help create the facilities and provide the services requested by the community and state park customers.

### **Natural Resources:**

- Inventory, protect, preserve, and interpret natural resources of the park, including rare, fragile and/or high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas.
- Preserve natural resources by developing a sustainable park that uses renewable resources when possible.
- Use integrated pest management practices to control noxious weeds and other pests in the park area.
- Emphasize, to the extent possible, native plants consistent with a sustainable landscape and wildlife habitat enhancement.

### **Cultural Resources:**

- Inventory, protect, preserve, and appropriately interpret the key cultural resources of the park.  
*(Continued on other side)*



## Pearrygin Lake State Park Management Objectives (Continued)

### **Park Boundary:**

- Participate in the land conservation effort with other community groups to protect the natural view of the Pearrygin Lake Basin for our park visitors so that people recreating there may have a quality experience.
- Identify a long-term boundary and property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors so that park visitors may have a quality experience.

### **Park Facilities:**

- Draft an achievable plan for ongoing maintenance of the existing park facilities and development and maintenance of the proposed facilities.
- Create a park facility that is compatible with the site and community and establishes high standards for facilities, programs and customer service.

### **Customer Service**

- Provide appropriate staffing so that customers are satisfied with the level of agency and concessionaire service.

March 30, 2006

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



Figure 3: Cartoon by DOC Cook, Methow Valley News, January 11, 2006. Used with permission.

### Long-Term Boundary

How big Pearrygin Lake State Park should be was an important issue for the community. It turned out to be one of the most hotly discussed topics at the workshops and in the local paper.

Staff began the process by considering land acquisitions that were approved by the Commission. Those purchases included the Yockey Property on the west side of Pearrygin Lake State Park and the Court property south of Pearrygin Lake State Park.

Staff next used mapping technology to approximate the view area based on a line that went down the middle of Pearrygin Lake south through the Court property.

Staff felt it was important to ensure that landowners affected by the possible long-term boundary were notified, and individual letters were sent to them.

The planning team looked at several alternatives, including a *long-term* boundary only as large as the existing state park and the property acquisitions already in progress. The team proposed a *long-term* boundary defined by Bear Creek Road on the north, south and east, and on the west, by a line approximating the “military crest” of Studhorse Mountain. A two hundred foot corridor from the East Chewuch Road to the Pearrygin Lake State Park entrance is included to enhance the visitor experience as they approach the state park. The *long-term* boundary does not extend south of the Bear Creek Road, because of recent conservation easements that adequately protect the land view area.

The team’s recommended *long-term* boundary (see figure 2 below) assumes that maintaining large tracts of land in State Parks’ ownership furthers both the conservation and recreation mission of the park. In the case of Pearrygin Lake State Park, members of the community saw the benefits of a larger state park.

Advantages of recommended long-term boundary:

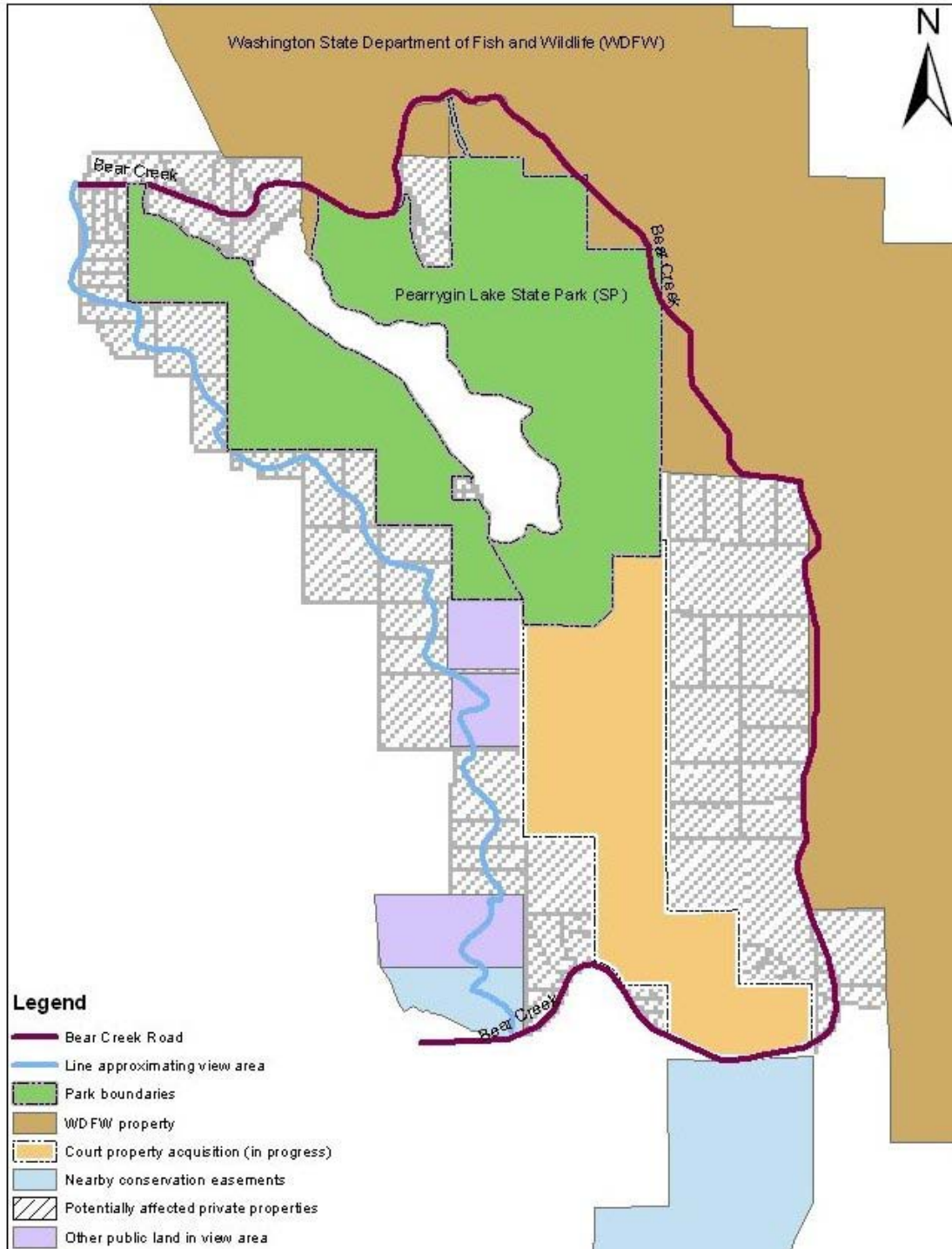
- Protects the park visitor's experience by managing development around Pearrygin Lake State Park.
- Provides a land base that would allow significant recreational opportunities while preserving natural and cultural resources.
- Separates the state land by types of use. The state lands on one side of Bear Creek Road would be managed by the Washington Department of Wildlife (WDFW) and on the other side it would be managed by State Parks<sup>1</sup>. Please note that only preliminary discussions have occurred between the two state agencies and inclusion of WDFW managed land within the long-term boundary does not indicate concurrence by WDFW.

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<sup>1</sup> The exception would be the boat launch area, which would remain under the management of Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

Figure 2

### Longterm Boundary Bordered by Bear Creek Road and a line approximating the view area on the west



## 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:

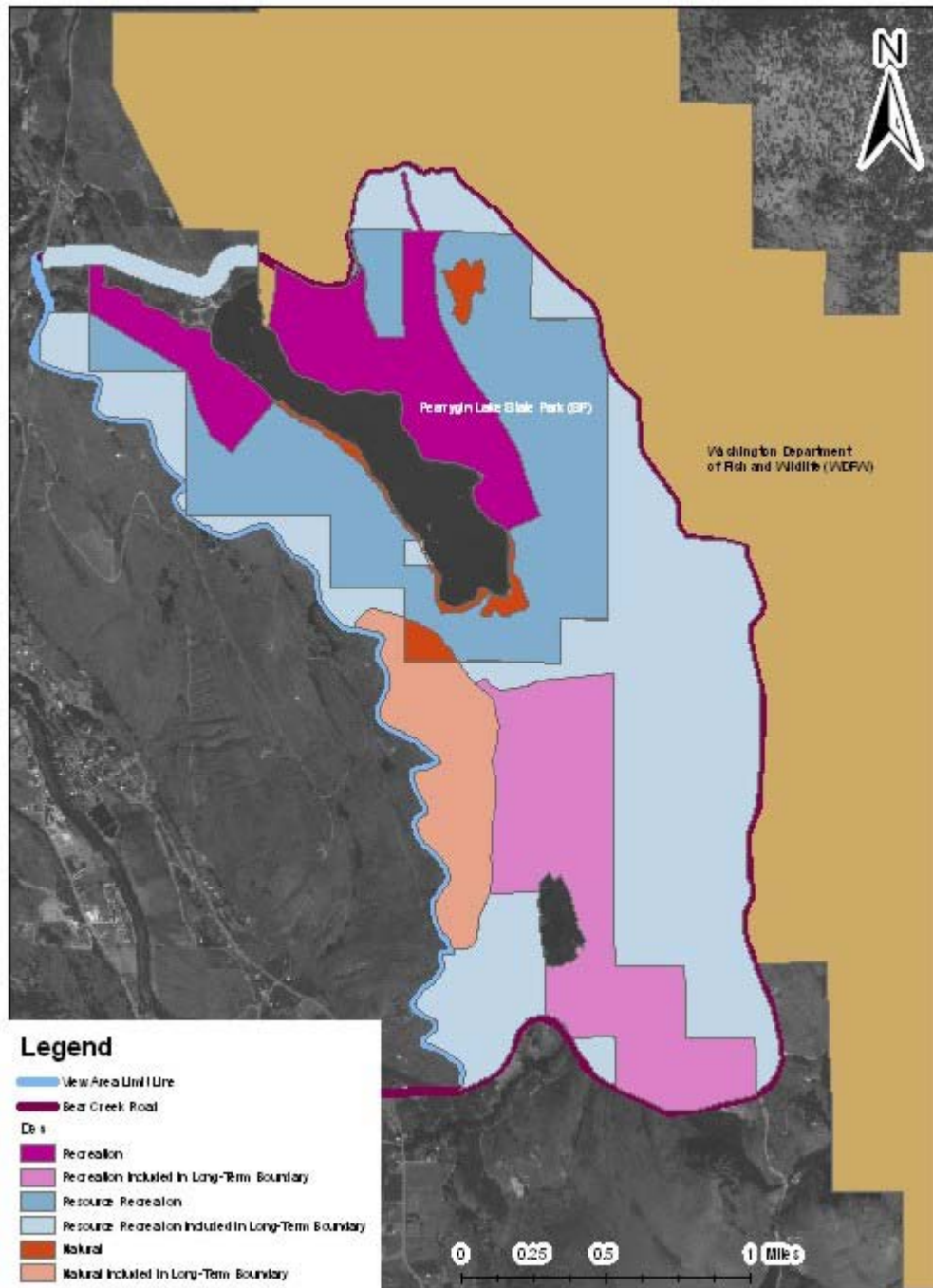
*State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.*

The Commission adopted the a land classification for Pearrygin Lake State Park 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.

These land classifications provide for mule deer priority habitat on the east side of the long-term boundary and a buffer of low-intensity uses along the boundary of the property. Natural Areas are designated around wetlands and intact ecosystems.

An additional recreational area will be added to the northwest area of the state park when the equestrian facility is located.

**Figure 3: Pearygin Lake State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.**



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

This section of the document outlines the main natural, cultural, and recreation / facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP and master planning processes, and suggested management approaches to address them (see Tables below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve Park staff working with Regional Stewardship, Environmental, and Planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon), the Tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens. All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies<sup>2</sup> governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

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<sup>2</sup> Specifically, for natural resources: Protecting Washington State Parks' Natural Resources - A Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item F-11, December 2004); and for cultural resources: Cultural Resources Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item E-1, October 1998 + three amendments).

## Park Management Issues

The tables below are a listing of park management issues identified through the public planning process for Pearrygin Lake State Park. This information will ultimately form the basis of the park's management plan, but should be considered preliminary at this time.

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.

<b>Natural Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Fire prevention preparedness	Review the current state park fire plans and update those plans to include new property acquisitions.
Improvement of water quality	Cooperate with agencies that monitor water quality, and when a problem is identified, work to find a solution. This issue had to do with a complaint about boats leaking petroleum products in the lake. Boat management on the lake is the jurisdiction of Okanogan County. A search of water quality data from the Department of Ecology found no water quality problems for Pearrygin Lake.
Inventory of natural plant and animal communities	Complete an inventory of plant and animal communities in the state park.
Land Classification	<p>Properties within the long-term boundary would be classified as Resource Recreation Areas, except for the following:</p> <p>Natural Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wetland on the south end of the lake</li> <li>▪ Aspen forest southeast of Pearrygin Lake and on the west edge of the long-term boundary</li> <li>▪ Wetland area near the entrance road to the east developed area</li> </ul> <p>Recreation Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ East side of the lake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the west developed area, including most of the recent acquisitions (<u>i.e.</u>, former Derry Resort and the alfalfa field)</li> <li>○ the east developed area, including the campground, day-use areas and boat launch</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The existing golf course area with room for a nine-hole expansion</li> <li>▪ West side of the lake in a tree covered area near the proposed trailhead</li> <li>▪ A yet to be determined location for an equestrian facility</li> </ul>
Maintenance of existing vegetation in the campgrounds	See "Planting grass, trees and shrubs at the west developed area." At the east developed area, some vegetation may be replaced by more drought resistant varieties, but most of the existing vegetation would be retained.



<b>Natural Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Planting grass, trees and shrubs at the west developed area	Plant drought-resistant native species appropriate to the area and its development are preferred. Vegetative landscaping will be similar to east developed area.
Protection of aquatic plant and animal communities	Classify wetlands on the south end of Pearrygin Lake as a Natural Area. Retain most of the shoreline in its natural state, except for in the developed areas. The campsites in the west developed area would be moved back from the shoreline in accordance with the Okanogan County Shoreline Management Program
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	Protect natural plant and animal communities through appropriate land classification and sensitive development as discussed above in “Protection of aquatic plant and animal communities” and “Protection of upland plant and animal communities.”  Commission policies concerning natural resources apply, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 03-01 Critical Areas Policy (available upon request)</li> <li>▪ 04-01 Natural Resource Management Policy (available upon request)</li> </ul>
Protection of threatened and endangered species	Protect threatened and endangered species on State Park property by first identifying any known species and then developing a protection plan.
Sustainability in the new area development	These and other sustainability methods would be incorporated into development designs and park operation, when feasible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct using low-water toilets and sinks</li> <li>▪ Continue the recycling program</li> <li>▪ Expand upon electrical energy conservation features</li> <li>▪ Develop fuel conservation practices</li> </ul>
Weed management of the new and existing properties	Complete a weed management plan based on plant inventories of the new and existing properties. Incorporate the following suggestions from Okanogan County into the weed management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Treatment of the parking areas and access roads annually to reduce the spread of noxious weeds in and out of the area</li> <li>▪ Replant disturbed soil with suitable certified grass mixture to compete with noxious weeds</li> <li>▪ Develop effective management practices to control noxious weeds on roads and trails</li> <li>▪ Request weed free forage in the equestrian facility and for three days before coming to the facility</li> <li>▪ Include a weed wash cleaning facility for aquatic equipment (<u>e.g.</u>, boats and jet skis) at the boat launch.</li> <li>▪ Post signs to educate park users regarding noxious weeds and encourage reporting to the Okanogan County Noxious Weed Control Board</li> <li>▪ Research any introduced vegetation to determine whether it is invasive and all seed mixtures should be certified noxious weed-free seed.</li> </ul>

<b>Natural Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Wildlife viewing and environmental interpretive opportunities	<p>Develop programs and bulletin boards in the state park that describe the natural resources. Establish wildlife viewing opportunities and provide interpretation in suitable areas, such as the south end of the lake.</p> <p>Work with local naturalists to establish interpretive walks and programs that would help park visitors appreciate the natural resources in the state park, but also ensure that those resources are not jeopardized. Enhancement of the park interpretive program may be in cooperation with other businesses in the area.</p>

<b>Cultural Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Identification and protection of Native American archaeological and cultural resources	<p>Conduct archaeological survey prior to disturbance of areas affected by development. Continue to consult with Tribes that may have an interest in the archaeological and traditional cultural properties in the state park.</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>
Interpretation of Methow Valley history	<p>Seek information about Pearrygin Lake State Park's role in the interpretation of Methow Valley history. Some of these comments had to do with what State Parks would do with the Graves farmhouse on the Court Property. An interpretation plan is recommended, if the property is acquired. However, most of the buildings would probably be dismantled and photo documented, because they are not eligible for the state and national historic registers.</p>

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Access of water-front campsites to lake	Work with Okanogan County staff to clarify the Master Program for Shoreline Management rules. The program restricts campgrounds within 100 feet of the lake and creates a 200 foot wide Conservancy Environment.
Acquisition plan for protection of the Bear Creek corridor to Davis Lake	<p>Acquire, seek conservation easements or otherwise seek to protect properties that are not in public ownership and/or that lack conservation easements with a coalition composed of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Methow Conservancy and other interested individuals or organization.</p> <p>The following areas would be targeted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current acquisitions in progress for the Yockey and Court Properties</li> <li>▪ All properties between the state park and WDFW from the southeast part of Pearrygin Lake State Park west of Bear Creek Road</li> <li>▪ A buffer approximately 200 feet on both the north and south sides of Bear Creek Road between East Chewuch Road and Pearrygin Lake State Park</li> <li>▪ Public and private properties along a line that approximates the eastern "military crest" of Studhorse Mountain</li> </ul>
Adding more cabins and yurts	<p>Build a combination of utility and rustic cabins in the west developed area. Yurts would not be added.</p> <p>Property view sheds are of primary importance from the state park. However, basic cabins may be developed on the west side of the lake, provided that they are in the tree-covered area. Vault toilets would provide sanitation for those cabins. Efforts should be made to connect the cabin sites on the west side of the lake to the main state park.</p>
Affect of land acquisition on county and local government	Work with county and local government during acquisition planning process. Develop appropriate facilities and activities that are assets to the local community from government owned lands.
Balance of issues from the various public groups	Listen to everyone that participates in the planning process.
Better and more showers	The bathrooms and showers would be upgraded as the west developed area is redeveloped.
Better enforcement of State Parks rules, including quiet hours	Due to a desire to provide a quality experience for the visitor, a new ranger position has been added to the staff.

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Boat management on the lake	Okanogan County has jurisdiction over boat use on the lake. State Parks would not pursue changes to boat use regulations on the lake, but would work with others to improve habitat protection along the lake and cooperate with the county enforcement of regulations. State Parks would also work with the County to develop a no-wake area near the relocated swim beach.
Choosing to improve Pearrygin Lake State Park over other state parks	The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has identified the Centennial 2013 Plan ( <a href="http://www.parks.wa.gov/Centennial2013/">http://www.parks.wa.gov/Centennial2013/</a> ) as its way to make improvements at all of the state parks. In addition, the Commission recently chose Pearrygin Lake State Park as one of its “Legacy” priorities.
Collaboration instead of competition with local businesses	Continue to work with the local chambers of commerce and local businesses to find ways to be mutually supportive. Referrals to local businesses and sensitivity to how the park fits into the community would continue the already good relationship.
Configuration of the campsites and road system	The road system would be dependent upon the number and types of facilities. Some conceptual drawings are available.  (Campsites are discussed in “Number, location and type of campsites and cabins below.)
Connecting the state park to other trails	Support and actively plan with partners a regional trail system that connects to trails within the state park, where natural and cultural resources are not adversely impacted. Examples of a regional trail system would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trails on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) property</li> <li>▪ The Okanogan County Trail Plan</li> <li>▪ Connection(s) to Winthrop</li> </ul>
Connecting the state park to Winthrop	See “Connecting the state park to other trails”
Construct an equestrian facility	There are several sites under consideration for an equestrian facility. The planning team recommends that the choice of a 5-10 acre site for the equestrian facility be postponed until: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An environmental impact assessment is completed on each of the potential equestrian facility sites.</li> <li>▪ An agreement is reached on the location of the trail system on nearby public lands.</li> </ul> State Parks will continue to work with trail advocates, Okanogan County, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the USDA Forest Service and others to develop the trails plan.
Contribution of the state park to the community	The state park contributes significantly to local economies throughout the state. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Runyan, Dean Associates, “Economic Impacts of Visitors to Washington State Parks,” June 2002.

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Control the hornets	Park staff spray hornet nests as they are located. Hornet traps are already in use.
Cooperative management with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	Continue to meet regularly with local WDFW staff to discuss management issues, such as maintenance of the pump house and hunting season operations.
Create a design standard for the state park	Develop design standard for this park.
Creating access points to new state parks property	Provide access to new state park property through a trail system with additional parking areas, where needed.
Creation of a construction budget and timeline	Create budget documents as part of the public works projects that come from an approved <i>long-term</i> plan. At the November 2005 meeting of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Pearrygin Lake State Parks was designated the "legacy" priorities in the Centennial 2013 Plan ( <a href="http://www.parks.wa.gov/commtg.asp">http://www.parks.wa.gov/commtg.asp</a> .)
Developing moorage on the lake	Develop short term overnight moorage for park visitors. The moorage would be rented on a daily or weekly basis. Space for fishing would be included.  The development of moorage would depend upon the results of a business plan, Okanogan County Master Program for Shoreline Management determinations and environmental review by regulatory agencies.
Development of a single entrance road	Develop a single entrance to the state park at the west developed area and a welcome center so that visitors can be greeted when they arrive and would know how to reach park staff.
Dry storage of boats	No dry boat storage.
Eliminate the parking fee	The fee was eliminated by the Washington State Legislature. For more information, please see <a href="http://www.parks.wa.gov/public.asp">http://www.parks.wa.gov/public.asp</a>
Events at the state park	Develop an outdoor stage and work with the Methow Arts Alliance and other organization to encourage events including those that promote diversity.
Fishing on the lake, including fishing docks	The moorage dock in the west developed area would be also used as a fishing dock on the lake.  Construction of a moorage dock would depend upon additional analysis on the impact to other forms of recreation, the Okanogan County Master Program for Shoreline Management determinations and the environmental review by regulatory agencies.

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Foundation or Friends of Pearrygin State Park group to collect donations to help improve facilities	Develop a foundation or a Friends of Pearrygin Lake State Park group to help implement the plan as approved by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Partnerships are a central theme in the Commission's Centennial 2013 Plan. Similar groups in other state parks have helped make improvements and they would be welcome at Pearrygin Lake State Park.
Four season park open to public	One of State Parks management objectives is to create a state park that would be available to the public on a year-around basis.
Golf Course management and development	The staff recommendation is that the golf course would be expanded, if a private operator can be found that will finance the project. Until that time, the nine-hole golf course would remain open through an agreement with a private operator for an indefinite period. State Parks would limit its investment to maintenance projects and not make major improvements.
Improvement of the central reservations system	Work with the central reservation system to make sure that park visitors have adequate information about the camping facilities.
Improvement of utilities and facilities at the existing campsites	Upgrade tired facilities as part of future capital projects.
Increase privacy around campsites	Review campsites that were identified as having privacy problems because trails that are too close and insufficient screening. Improve privacy at those campsites.
Increase the number of waste receptacles or move them to be more convenient	Review the park visitor complaints about waste receptacles to determine whether a certain area needs additional receptacles.
Lake level affect on recreation	Advocate for the current lake level. The campgrounds and other facilities are on land that is flat and at the same relative elevation as the lake, raising the lake level to increase irrigation capacity would eliminate many of the existing campsites and adversely affect potential trails.
Location and number of boat launches	Eliminate existing boat launch currently located at the West developed area. Retain existing boat launch with necessary improvements.

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Location, number and configuration of swimming areas	Relocate swim beaches to one central location and keep the shoreline as natural as possible, reduce the impact of the boaters on the swimmers, and address the erosion issue. State Parks would work with the County to designate the area as a no-wake zone.  Research of the lake bathymetry and sediment deposition would be needed to determine the appropriate location for the swim area.
Location, services and development of the store	Relocate the store to a central location so that it can provide additional services, such as non-motorized boat rentals (e.g., canoes, paddle boats and kayaks), food services and groceries for campers.
More full or partial hookup campsites with some campsites along the lake	The goal for the ratio of hook-up sites to non-hook up sites would match current recreational trends which are currently 65% hook-up to 35% non-hook up campsites.  (Please see "Access of water-front campsites to lake" for the recommendation for campsites along the lake.)
Noise reduction in the state park	Park staff would continue to enforce WAC 352.32, regarding peace and quiet within the state parks.
Number, location and type of campsites and cabins (see "Adding more cabins and yurts below.)	The planning team recommends that the campground be reconfigured to allow spacing and vegetation similar to the west developed area. The actual size of the redeveloped campground depends upon additional studies. A combination of rustic and utility cabins will be added to the developed area.
Off-leash area for dogs	Maintain the current rules for dogs. The desire to have a place to walk dogs off-leash is very understandable. Unfortunately, dogs off-leash sometimes causes problems for wildlife and other campers.
Okanogan County zoning	Work with Okanogan County and through the Planned Development procedure (Chapter 17.19 County Code) for Pearygin Lake State Park.
Operation of the go-kart track	Use the go-kart area for other recreational uses.
Outdoor covered area for washing dishes	Review site conditions and consider options.
Pet waste control	Install pet waste scoopers in the state park.
Proper staffing of the state park	Balance new developments with the ability to properly maintain State Park facilities.

<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Provide an outdoor stage for movies and other programming	Construct an outdoor stage for performances, events and interpretive programs. Work with the Methow Arts Alliance and other groups during the design process and enlist community resources to implement the design.
Reduce conflict between trail users	The issue was merged into "Trail management and development in the state park."
Reduce light pollution from the state park	Review lighting options and incorporate fixtures in the new development that direct light away from the skies.
Retaining the qualities of Pearrygin Lake State Park while incorporating the new properties	The west developed area would be redesigned to be more like the older part of the state park.
Should State Parks and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), make boundary line adjustments to differentiate management areas?	Seek boundary line adjustments with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) so that State Parks would be able to consolidate its management to the west side of Bear Creek Road and WDFW would have management control of the east side.  State Parks would not seek to obtain the WDFW boat launch on Pearrygin Lake.
Shuttle connecting state park to Winthrop	Consider proposals to link Winthrop to Park via shuttle service.
Signage in the state park, particularly when the campgrounds are physically separated	Review the signage along Bear Creek Road that directs people to the west and east developed areas and make improvements as needed.
Tent-only campsites that are separate from RVs	Evaluate the use and explore for areas appropriate for tent-only camping.



<b>Recreational Resources</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>
Trail management and development in the state park	<p>Develop a trail system for hikers, equestrians and bicyclists riders that would connect key points of the state parks' <i>long-term</i> boundary. The trail system could be designed so that the different uses (i.e., equestrians, bicyclists and hikers) could be separated from each other.</p> <p>It may be difficult to allow both a hiking and biking trail and an equestrian trail on the west side of the lake. In that case, the planning team recommends that the hiking and biking trail have priority over the equestrian trail. Equestrian trails are planned for the east side of the state park.</p> <p>Investigate available community resources that would help plot the proposed trail using Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment.</p>
Upgrading and location of facilities at the west developed area	Upgrade the west developed area. The west developed area obviously needs additional work. State Parks staff made huge efforts to get the area ready for the 2005 camping season, because of comments received from the community and customers of the former resort. Further plans are included in the master plan for Pearrygin Lake State Park.
View shed protection between the state park and East Chewuch Rd.	Merged into "Acquisition plan for protection of the Bear Creek corridor to Davis Lake"
What will happen to the Fowler Road?	Depending upon the trail configuration and facilities on State Parks' property on Studhorse Mountain, it would be advantageous to work with landowners to relocate the existing road.
Website information on the state park and facilities	Review the website on Pearrygin State Park and forward any needed updates to the Web manager.
Wireless Internet or cable at the state park	<p>Review and consider concession proposals to provide wireless Internet in the state park.</p> <p>Wireless Internet could provide opportunities to interpret local features including community programs. It could be a tool to further integrate the state park into the town and region.</p>

## **SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS**

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. A list of inventory materials is included as Appendix C.

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. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for Pearygin Lake State Park is included in Appendix D

## **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	<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.	<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.	<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.	<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.	<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.	<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.

## 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: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPLES

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

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

## APPENDIX C: LISTING OF PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK 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
" Pearrygin Lake State Park - Review of the Potential for Archaeology at the Proposed New Campground," State Parks letter report	Meatte, Dan and Kelley, Lisa,	December 12, 2005	Park Office Region Office

## APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK



**Under Construction! List of all known plans for Pearrygin Lake State Park to be inserted here.**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Location</b>
Pearrygin Lake State Park Master Facilities Concepts, Long-term	2006	Commission	Park and Region Offices
Business Plan	2006	Region Manager	Park and Region Offices; N drive
Integrated Pest Management Plan	2006	Region Manager	Park and Region Offices
Facilities Design Guidelines	2006	Region Assistant Manager, Park Manager, Region Planner and State Parks Architect	Park and Region Offices
Park Law Enforcement Plan		Region Manager	Park and Region Offices
Security of Assets Plan		Region Manager	Park and Region Offices
Park interpretive Plan		Region Manager	Park and Region Offices