



Chelan County Planning Commission

Chair: Cherié Warren Vice Chair: Doug England

Commissioners District 1: Tammy Donaghue, James Wiggs, Nik Moushon

Commissioners District 2: Cherié Warren, Mike Sines, Ken Hemberry

Commissioners District 3: Christopher Willoughby, Jesse Redell, Doug England

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, March 25th, 2026 at 6:30 PM

Chelan County Community Development

400 Douglas Street,

Wenatchee WA, 98801

Or via Zoom- details listed below:

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81110401526?pwd=ZsERyNrMEUbQECXFLXDRItxeDJ56Yk.1>

Meeting ID: 811 1040 1526

Passcode: 877571

Meeting to Order

I. Administrative

- A.** Review/Approval of Minutes from February 25th, 2026 Planning Commission Meeting.

II. Public Comment Period

- A.** Comment for any matters not identified on the agenda (limit 2 minutes per person)

III. Old Business

IV. New Business

- A. CPA 24-145 Recreation Element (PROS Plan) Update** – Chelan County's Recreation Element of its Comprehensive Plan, also known as a Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails (PROST) Plan, examines the County's parks, recreation, and open space assets and engages the public in determining their desired quality of life and the appropriate level of recreational service to be provided, then outlines recommended improvements to form a basis for future capital improvement planning. This plan has been prepared in compliance with State of Washington Growth Management Act requirements and serves as the County's

strategic plan to deliver parks & recreation services to the community, and complements the policy framework identified in Chelan County's Comprehensive Plan's Parks and Open Space Element. Additionally, the plan has been developed in compliance with the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office guidelines.

V. Discussion, at the Chair's discretion

VI. Adjournment *Meeting will go no longer than 8:30 PM.*

Materials available on the Community Development website

Any person may join this meeting via Zoom Video conference, of which the link is provided on the Chelan County Website. A Copy of the Agenda may be reviewed online <https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/community-development/pages/planning-commission>

Chelan County has been recording Planning Commission meetings which will continue to be accessible on the Community Development Planning Commission web page shortly after the meeting takes place.

**Next Regular Meeting
April 22, 2026 at 6:30 PM**

** All Planning Commission meetings and hearings are open to the public.*



CHELAN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

Chelan County Planning Commission Chelan County Community Development 400 Douglas Street Wenatchee, WA 98801	Date: February 25, 2026
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CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 6:30 PM

COMMISSIONER PRESENT/ABSENT

Doug England	Present - zoom	James Wiggs	Present
Tammy Donaghue	Present	Ken Hemberry	Present
Cherie Warren	Present	Jesse Redell	Present - zoom
Chris Willoughby	Present	Mike Sines	Present
Nik Moushon	Present		

STAFF PRESENT

Jessica Thompson
Susan Dretke
Cathy Mulhall

PUBLIC PRESENT:

PUBLIC PRESENT VIA ZOOM:

Minutes:

Chairwoman Cherie Warren starts the meeting and takes roll.

She proceeds, asking the commissioners if they had read the minutes from the January 28th meeting.

Hearing no corrections, changes, or additions.

Motion:

Motion made by commissioner Wiggs, second by commissioner Willoughby, to approve agenda and meeting minutes from January 28th Planning Commission Meeting.

Vote – Unanimous

Motion carries

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

No public comment.

New Business:

CPA (Capital Improvement Plan) 26-009 - This non-project action is to make a text amendment to the Comprehensive Plan to update the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) list. The CIP list includes projects from the following departments: Cashmere Dryden Airport, Commissioner’s Office, County Expo Center, Wenatchee River County Park, Facilities Department, Ohme Gardens, Public Works, Regional Justice Center, Sheriff/Emergency Management. Most projects involve building upgrades, site improvements, and infrastructure rehabilitation at existing public sites or rights-of-way that are already developed.

Chelan County Administrator Cathy Mulhall gives a brief description of the projects for 2026.

No questions from commissioners

Motion made by commissioner Hemberry, second by commissioner Donaghue, to approve CPA (CIP) 26-009.

Vote – Unanimous

Motion carries

Old Business:

Discussion at the Chair's Discretion:

Commissioners briefly discuss what will be on the 2026 docket.

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting Adjourned at 7:06 p.m.

Next Planning Commission Meeting to be held on March 25,
2026, at 6:30 pm
**All Planning Commission meetings and hearings are open
to the public**

DRAFT



COUNTY OF CHELAN

Recreation Element (PROS Plan) Update

March 2026

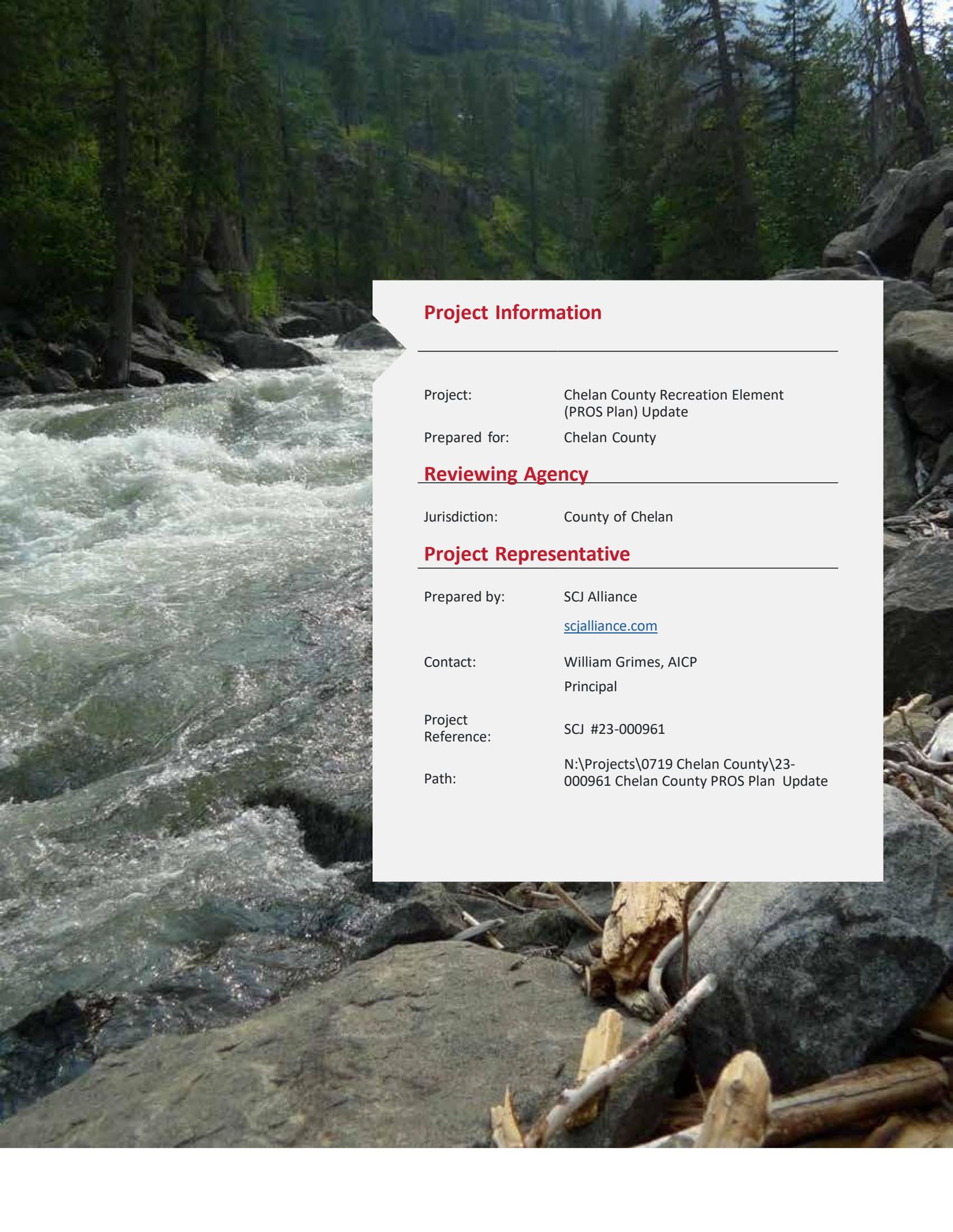
County of Chelan

411 Washington St #201

Wenatchee, WA 98801

Phone: 509.667.6533





Project Information

Project: Chelan County Recreation Element
(PROS Plan) Update

Prepared for: Chelan County

Reviewing Agency

Jurisdiction: County of Chelan

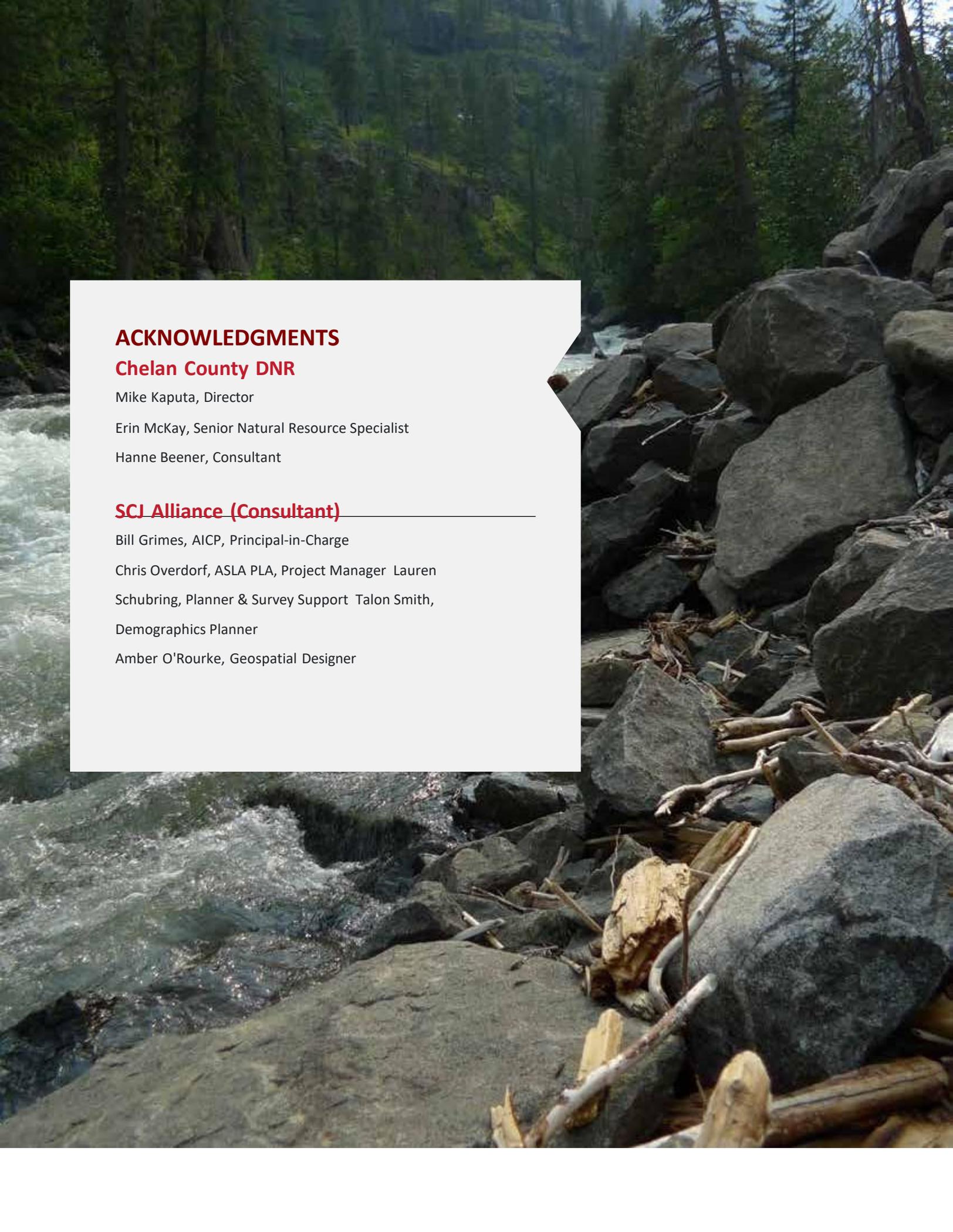
Project Representative

Prepared by: SCJ Alliance
scjalliance.com

Contact: William Grimes, AICP
Principal

Project Reference: SCJ #23-000961

Path: N:\Projects\0719 Chelan County\23-000961 Chelan County PROS Plan Update



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Chelan County DNR

Mike Kaputa, Director

Erin McKay, Senior Natural Resource Specialist

Hanne Beener, Consultant

SCJ Alliance (Consultant)

Bill Grimes, AICP, Principal-in-Charge

Chris Overdorf, ASLA PLA, Project Manager Lauren

Schubring, Planner & Survey Support Talon Smith,
Demographics Planner

Amber O'Rourke, Geospatial Designer

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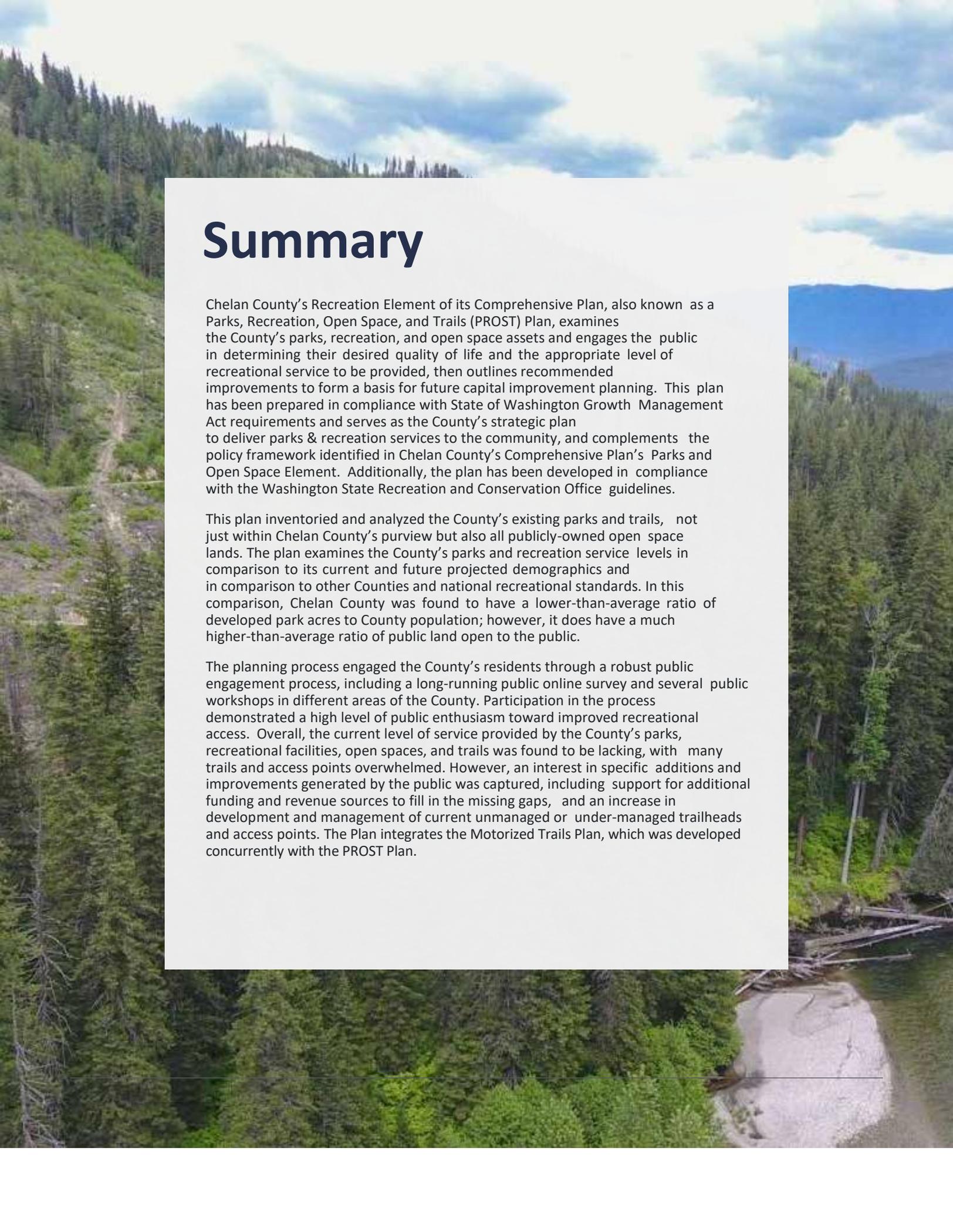
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Summary

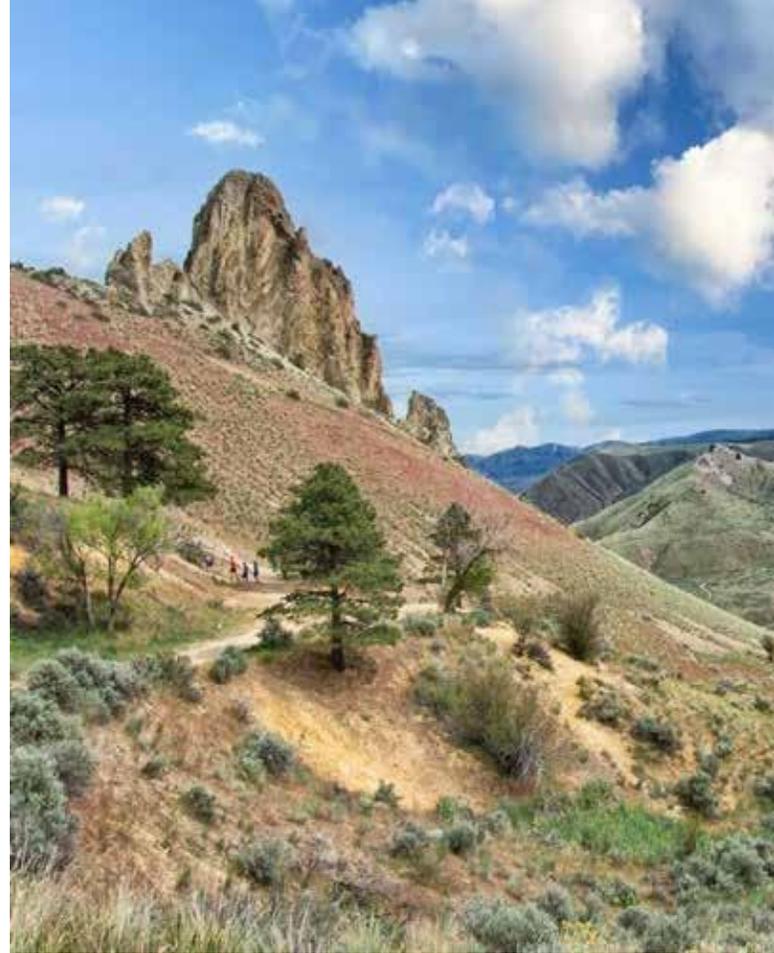
Chelan County's Recreation Element of its Comprehensive Plan, also known as a Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails (PROST) Plan, examines the County's parks, recreation, and open space assets and engages the public in determining their desired quality of life and the appropriate level of recreational service to be provided, then outlines recommended improvements to form a basis for future capital improvement planning. This plan has been prepared in compliance with State of Washington Growth Management Act requirements and serves as the County's strategic plan to deliver parks & recreation services to the community, and complements the policy framework identified in Chelan County's Comprehensive Plan's Parks and Open Space Element. Additionally, the plan has been developed in compliance with the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office guidelines.

This plan inventoried and analyzed the County's existing parks and trails, not just within Chelan County's purview but also all publicly-owned open space lands. The plan examines the County's parks and recreation service levels in comparison to its current and future projected demographics and in comparison to other Counties and national recreational standards. In this comparison, Chelan County was found to have a lower-than-average ratio of developed park acres to County population; however, it does have a much higher-than-average ratio of public land open to the public.

The planning process engaged the County's residents through a robust public engagement process, including a long-running public online survey and several public workshops in different areas of the County. Participation in the process demonstrated a high level of public enthusiasm toward improved recreational access. Overall, the current level of service provided by the County's parks, recreational facilities, open spaces, and trails was found to be lacking, with many trails and access points overwhelmed. However, an interest in specific additions and improvements generated by the public was captured, including support for additional funding and revenue sources to fill in the missing gaps, and an increase in development and management of current unmanaged or under-managed trailheads and access points. The Plan integrates the Motorized Trails Plan, which was developed concurrently with the PROST Plan.

Overview





Introduction

Welcome to Chelan County's Recreation Element of its Comprehensive Plan, also known as a Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails (PROST) Plan. This document is crafted to meet the Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements and maintain the County's eligibility for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding, along with other potential funding sources, over the next six years and beyond.

This document provides a comprehensive overview and assessment of the County's parks, recreation areas, open spaces, and non-motorized trails. It also includes the Motorized Trails Plan, which was developed concurrently with the PROST Plan. The plan captures the community's recreational needs and preferences through surveys, public outreach initiatives, and online tools. Furthermore, the plan establishes a vision, sets planning goals, and evaluates the current level of service offered by the existing mix of County parks and open spaces.

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is an integral component of this document and, upon formal approval and adoption, finalizes the Recreation Element. It outlines a series of recommended improvements designed to enhance services for the citizens of Chelan County over the next six years and beyond. These recommendations are strategically tied to potential grant funding sources, guiding the County's response and prioritization to align with the desired quality of life envisioned by its citizens.

Purpose

This update evaluates the effectiveness of the County of Chelan County's parks, open spaces, and trails, in conjunction with local and regional parks and recreation assets, in meeting the community's needs. Enclosed within this comprehensive plan are both functional and aspirational goals, objectives, and desires, presenting recommendations for improvements and changes to align with the evolving recreational demands of the community.

Functioning as a dynamic six-year strategic guide and aspirational plan, it outlines strategies for managing and enhancing the County of Chelan County's parks, trails, open spaces, and recreation services. This plan establishes an implementable framework aimed at realizing the community's desired quality of life in relation to its parks, recreation areas, trails, green open spaces, and recreational opportunities. Additionally, it offers a visionary perspective for the County's park and recreation system, suggesting updates to level-of-service standards for park and facility classifications. It addresses departmental and community-wide goals, objectives, and other management considerations, ensuring the continued provision of high-quality recreation opportunities for the benefit of the Chelan County community.

Developed through direct input and guidance from County residents, County staff, and Planning Commission, this update conducts a thorough inventory and evaluation of existing park and recreation areas. It assesses how well the County's parks, open spaces, and trails, in collaboration with other local and regional parks and recreation assets, serve the County's residents. Furthermore, it proposes strategic improvements and changes to meet the evolving recreational demands and needs of the community. Additionally, the plan evaluates conditions for acquisition, site development, financing options, and operational improvements. It concludes by offering a set of policies and recommendations designed to support the community's desired quality of life.

Regulatory Requirements

Growth Management Act Requirements

RCW 36.70A.140, also known as the Growth Management Act (GMA), is highly relevant to a Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan in Washington State. This statute outlines the requirements for comprehensive planning and development regulations to manage growth in a manner that protects natural resources, promotes economic development, and enhances the quality of life for all of Chelan County's residents.

Specifically, RCW 36.70A.140 mandates that local jurisdictions, such as Chelan County, must plan for and accommodate growth through the adoption of comprehensive plans. These plans must address various elements, including land use, housing, transportation, and parks and recreation. Specifically, RCW 36.70A.140(3) outlines the requirements for a Capital Facilities Plan that consists of:

- ♦ An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, including green infrastructure, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- ♦ a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- ♦ the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities

- ♦ at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
- ♦ a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

The Parks and Recreation element, RCW 36.70A.140(8), further describes that the plan shall include:

- ♦ Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
 - ♦ an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and
 - ♦ an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.
- Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
 - an evaluation of facilities and service needs;
 - an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.

In the context of a PROS Plan, RCW 36.70A.140 provides the legal framework and mandate for municipalities to incorporate parks, recreation, and open space considerations into their comprehensive planning efforts. The PROS Plan acts as a specific component of the broader comprehensive plan, focusing specifically on the development, maintenance, and enhancement of parks, recreational facilities, and green spaces within the community.

By adhering to RCW 36.70A.140, Counties like Chelan ensure that their PROS Plans align with broader state goals for sustainable growth and development. This includes preserving natural areas, providing recreational opportunities for residents, and promoting a high quality of life. Therefore, compliance with RCW 36.70A.140 is essential for Chelan County to maintain eligibility for state funding and to guide its efforts in effectively managing its parks, recreation, and open spaces.



Washington Recreation And Conservation Office (RCO) Requirements

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a Washington State agency dedicated to promoting outdoor recreation and conservation. They achieve this through grants and technical assistance, aiming to ensure all residents have access to well-maintained parks and protected natural spaces. But their role goes beyond funding.

The RCO recognizes the importance of well-planned park systems. These systems not only serve communities but also contribute to a network of parks and open spaces across the state. A well-implemented PROS Plan is a roadmap for a city or county's park, recreation, and open space system. It communicates to the RCO the current state of its parks and recreation facilities, budgeting, and programs, where there are gaps in its current and future levels of service, and develops an implementable vision for the community's future. This roadmap assures the RCO that grant money will be used effectively for community needs that align with statewide goals.

The RCO requires a PROS Plan, updated every six years, to comply with the Growth Management Act (GMA), with general expectations to cover the following key elements:

- ◆ **Existing Conditions & Baseline Analysis:** Establishes the groundwork by reviewing past plans, demographics, and park system trends.
- ◆ **Community & Systems Needs Assessment:** Identifies gaps and needs in park infrastructure, assesses facility conditions, and sets service level benchmarks.
- ◆ **Priorities, Strategies, and Implementation Plan:** Compiles the analyses and proposes recommendations. It prioritizes goals, outlines implementation strategies, and establishes a potential capital improvement plan for park development.

More information can be found in RCO's Manual 2: Planning Guidelines (January 2024), which can be found at: <https://rco.wa.gov/recreation-and-conservation-office-grants/grant-manuals/>.

RCO’s Self-Certification Form (See Approvals Section) is required to be submitted with the PROS Plan demonstrating that it followed RCO’s framework and ensuring alignment with the GMA. Washington communities can develop a strong vision for their parks and recreation systems and strengthen a city’s grant application by demonstrating a clear vision and strategic priorities.

Chelan County Requirements

Potential improvements outlined in this plan were developed to be consistent with Chelan County’s County’s Comprehensive Plan and applicable codes.

Chelan County’s Recreation Element Update forms the 6-year and 20-year Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) serving to inform possible near-term and long-term County budgeting, procurement, and construction needs, while providing the flexibility to adapt to unforeseen opportunities that may present themselves during this plan’s performance period.

The CIP noted in this document is in no way or means the final plan to guide all park, recreation, trails, and open space development, acquisition, and maintenance needs the County will undertake over the next six years. It is an aspirational vision of potential projects, agreements, and possible programs developed through a public involvement process designed to capture the community’s needs and wishes for its parks & recreation system. Many projects, due to funding changes, procurement challenges, staffing needs, and political priorities, may not be implemented. Yet, the projects reflected in the CIP have been developed in a way so that if the County decides to pursue a specific project, they is best positioned to secure competitive funding from other sources or are prioritized correctly.

Process

While RCO has no specific requirements for the number of pages, number of chapters, or format for comprehensive park plans, it is expected that the plan will capture the organization’s needs and, more importantly, the quality of life desired by the community.

The process used to develop Chelan County’s Recreation Element Update is modeled after six minimum elements noted in RCO Manual 2: Planning Policies & Guidelines. Whether this plan supports a grant application for a capital project (facility development and land acquisition) or a non-capital project (architectural, engineering, planning, etc.,) the organization of this plan and the process followed is purposefully designed to capture the elements expected by RCO.

Aside from this, the first section, the project overview, this plan is structured around six primary sections or elements needed for an effective comprehensive parks plan:



Existing Conditions (Systems Inventory)

A description of the planning or service area, including the physical setting, the community profile, other mutually supportive planning efforts, and a summary of conditions of the complete inventory of each existing outdoor recreation asset or program.

Public Involvement

A description of how the planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.

Demand & Needs Analysis

An analysis that takes your inventory work and public involvement into consideration, balancing public demand with your organization's current capacity and future expectations.

Goals and Objectives

The plan must support the applicant's park and recreation mission, including the current project, with broad statements of intent, or goals that capture a community's desired outdoor recreation resources.

Capital Improvement Program

A list of the desired capital improvements or capital facility programs of at least 6 years that lists and prioritizes desired land acquisition, development, renovation, and restoration projects.

Approvals

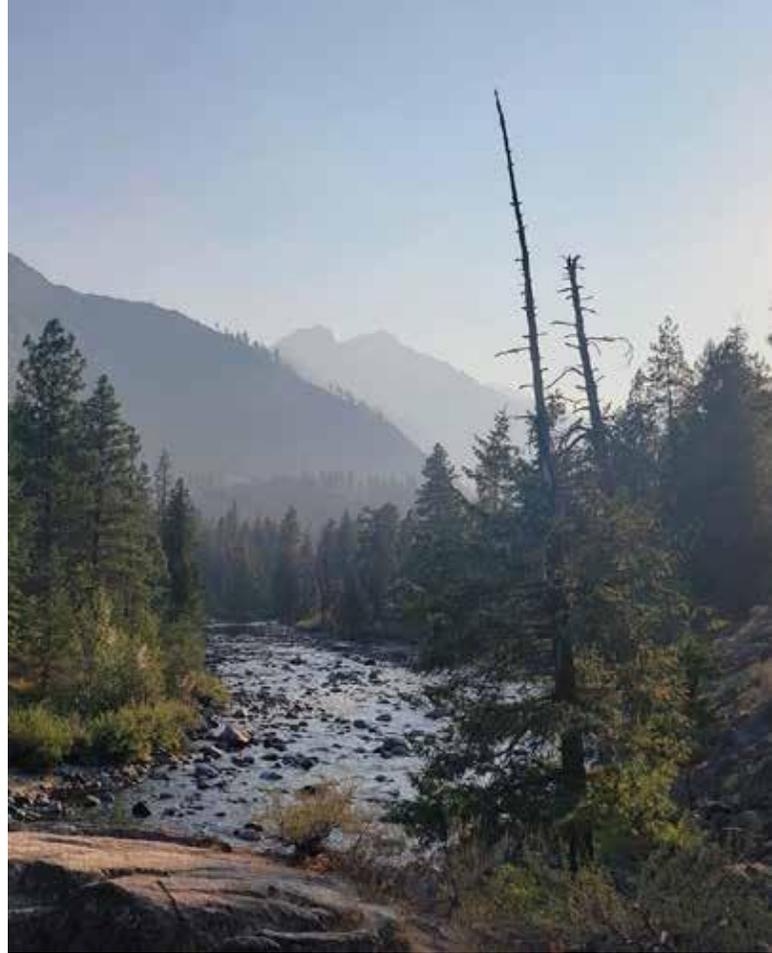
A resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument showing formal approval of the plan and planning process by the governing entity.

The process diagram on the previous page identifies the priority sections needed to develop a GMA-compliant and RCO-certified comprehensive parks & recreation plan; however, many steps ran concurrently.



Inventory & Assessment





Introduction & Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to gain a broad understanding of the current conditions of Chelan County's parks, recreation, open space and trails, the population that the parks are serving, and the regional context and planning efforts that frame the County's comprehensive system.

Currently, the County manages three named facilities and two community forests. In addition, the County is also working with the Peshastin community on the feasibility of a new passive park space along the Wenatchee River, each providing a variety of recreation amenities and experiences for the County residents to enjoy.

The inventory and assessment section is assembled across the following four distinct contexts.

Physical Context

Planning Area

Chelan County unfolds beneath the majestic backdrop of snow-covered mountains, glacier-fed waterways, and sprawling forests, where orchards seamlessly blend with sagebrush-covered hills. This unparalleled setting,

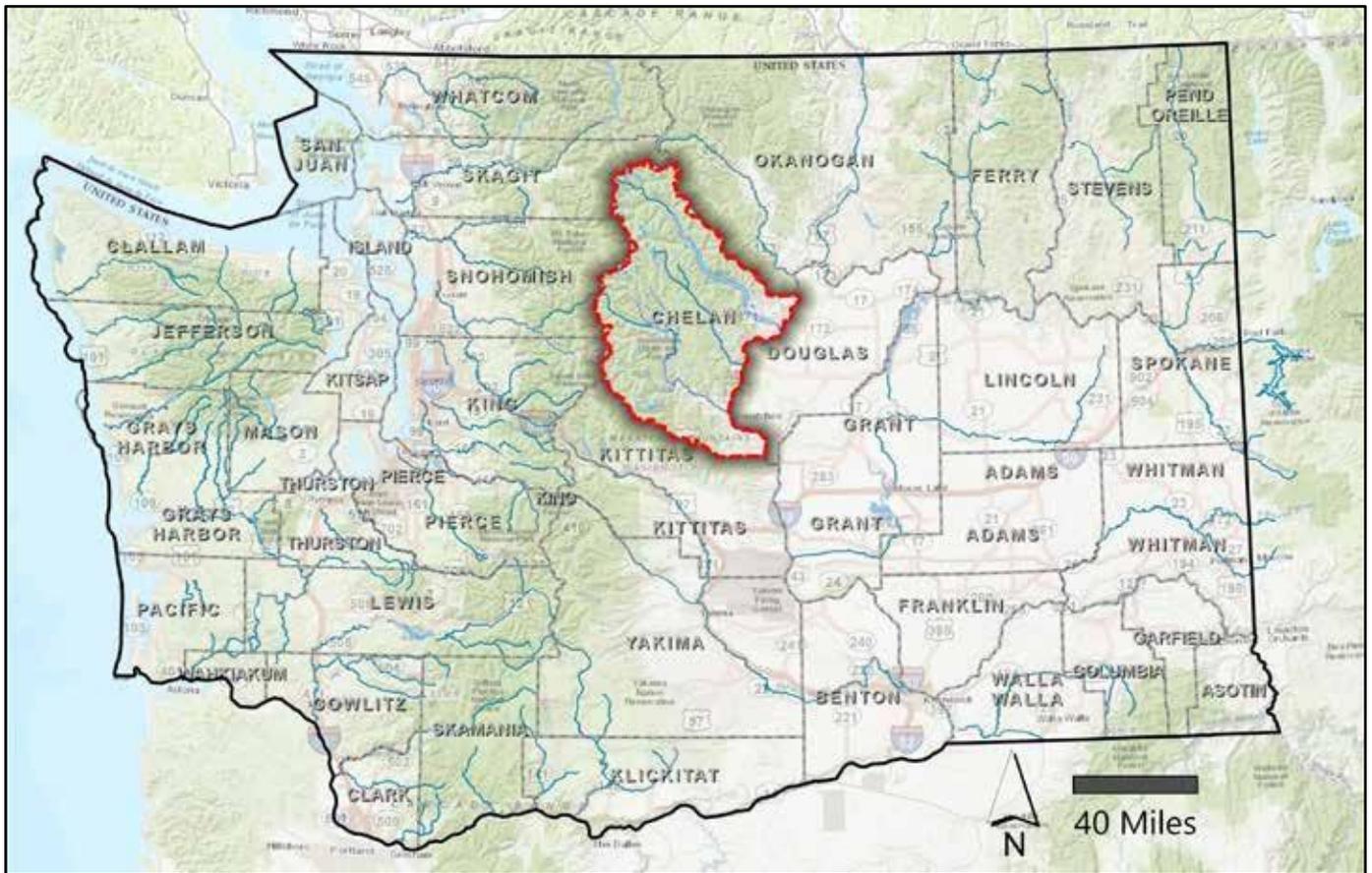
renowned on a global scale, offers an abundance of recreational opportunities for both local residents and visitors from across the state, and the globe.

The county's recreational tapestry is rich and diverse, featuring activities such as hiking, skiing, camping, fishing, boating, and biking, each contributing to the vibrant character of the region. The Cascade Scenic Byway, tracing its route through the northern expanse of the Cascade Mountains and along the southern shores of Lake Chelan, serves as a gateway to these varied recreation opportunities. Utilizing US Highway 97 and US Highway 2, the primary arteries to and through Chelan County, the byway encapsulates the essence of the county's natural wonders.

Spanning over 2,920 square miles in north-central Washington State, Chelan County ranks as the third-largest county in the state in terms of land area.

Geographically, the county shares its northwestern border with Skagit County, while the Cascade Mountains form its western boundaries alongside Snohomish and King Counties. To the northeast, it is bordered by Okanogan County, with the Columbia River delineating the eastern border and shared with Douglas County. The southern boundary neighbors Kittitas County.

A striking characteristic of Chelan County is the substantial portion of publicly owned land, comprising approximately 87 percent of its expanse. The lion's share (80 percent) of this public domain is seamlessly



integrated into the Wenatchee National Forest. Complementing this, an array of federal, state, and local agencies collaboratively manages the remaining public lands, forming a cohesive network that contributes to the region's natural beauty and accessibility.

History

The historical tapestry of the region, shaped by the Chelan and Wenatchi Native American tribes, became even more nuanced with recent research. As documented in contemporary studies, the integration of these tribes into the Consolidated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation following the 1855 Yakama Nation Treaty reveals a complex interplay of cultural and political dynamics. Insights from archeological excavations and ethnographic research shed light on the rich heritage and intricate social structures of these indigenous communities.

Advancements in historical documentation highlight that European settlers, arriving in the 1870s and 1880s, not only navigated through switchbacks but also encountered formidable challenges in adapting to the local ecosystems. Ongoing environmental research underscores the ecological impact of early settlement patterns on the Wenatchee Valley, providing

a more comprehensive understanding of the region's environmental evolution.

Incorporation in 1892 marked a pivotal moment for Wenatchee, and recent analyses delve into the socio-economic factors that influenced the decision-making process. Additionally, insights from urban development studies showcase how the first train's passage in the area catalyzed subsequent urbanization trends.

Recent interdisciplinary studies in agriculture and water resource management shed new light on the historical role of irrigation canals in Chelan County. This research underscores the enduring importance of water management practices and their implications for sustainable agriculture in the region. Moreover, a contemporary examination of public utility districts and their impact on local governance provides insights into the evolving power dynamics within Chelan County. Ongoing research in energy policy and sustainability offers a fresh perspective on the role played by the Chelan County PUD and its contributions to the region's energy landscape.

Leavenworth's economic transformation in the 1960s, documented through economic analyses and sociological studies, provides a more nuanced understanding of the community's decision to adopt a Bavarian theme. Recent

interviews with local residents and business owners offer valuable perspectives on the socio-economic factors that fueled Leavenworth's growth as a tourist destination.

Current agricultural research reveals the ongoing diversification of fruit crops in Chelan County, with a particular emphasis on the expansion of blueberries and wine grape cultivation. The flourishing wine economy, explored in contemporary studies on viticulture and tourism, showcases its pivotal role in attracting visitors to the region.

In conclusion, recent research enriches the historical narrative of the region, offering a more intricate and multidisciplinary perspective on its development, cultural heritage, and economic transformations.

Topography

Chelan County boasts a remarkable topographic tapestry, ranging from the lowlands hugging the Columbia River, just under 600 feet above sea level, to the soaring peaks that punctuate the skyline, several of which breach the 9,000-foot mark. Among these lofty summits, Bonanza Peak reigns supreme, standing proud as the county's loftiest pinnacle at an elevation of 9,511 feet. What distinguishes Bonanza Peak further is its claim to fame as the highest non-volcanic peak not just in the state of Washington but across the entire Cascade Range.

Within Chelan County, the Cascade Range unfolds into various sub-ranges, each contributing its unique character to the region's diverse topography. The Chelan Mountains, Entiat Mountains, Chiwaukum Mountains, Sawtooth Range, and the Stuart Range are among these distinctive sub-ranges, each offering its own set of scenic wonders and recreational opportunities. These ranges provide a canvas for a myriad of activities, from well-developed recreational pursuits to more primitive, backcountry adventures.

Exploration within these sub-ranges unveils a treasure trove of natural wonders. The Chelan Mountains, with their undulating terrain, invite hikers and nature enthusiasts to traverse through canyons and foothills adorned with shrub-steppe habitats. The Entiat Mountains, dominated by dry ponderosa forests, present a landscape ripe for exploration and discovery. The Chiwaukum Mountains, with their high alpine meadows, beckon adventurers to explore the elevated realms and witness breathtaking vistas.

Further afield, the Sawtooth Range showcases its rugged beauty, offering opportunities for both developed and primitive recreation. Meanwhile, the Stuart Range stands as a testament to the geological diversity of the region, providing a scenic backdrop for those seeking to

immerse themselves in the untouched wilderness.

In essence, Chelan County's topography is a dynamic canvas, painted with elevations that span the spectrum from river valleys to towering peaks. The sub-ranges of the Cascade Range add layers of complexity to this natural masterpiece, creating a playground for outdoor enthusiasts and a haven for those seeking diverse and awe-inspiring landscapes.

Hydrology

Rivers and their valleys stand as defining features of Chelan County, with the Wenatchee, Entiat, and Chelan Rivers serving as significant tributaries to the Columbia River. Originating high in the Cascade Mountains, these watersheds provide essential resources for drinking water, irrigation, recreation, and diverse fish and wildlife habitats.

The Chelan River Basin revolves around the grandeur of Lake Chelan, the largest natural lake in Washington, extending over 50 miles and reaching depths of almost 1,500 feet. Notable tributaries like the Stehekin River, Railroad Creek, and Twenty-Five Mile Creek contribute to its inflow, regulated by the Lake Chelan Dam. The Entiat River, emerging below Mount Fernow's Entiat Glacier, is the smallest of the three major watersheds, gathering waters from the North Fork Entiat River and the Mad River before joining the Columbia in Entiat.

The Wenatchee River, the largest watershed in the county, drains southern Chelan County. Originating as the Little Wenatchee and White Rivers, it flows through Lake Wenatchee and converges at Wenatchee Confluence State Park before discharging into the Columbia River. Tributaries such as Chiwawa River, White River, Little Wenatchee River, Nason Creek, and Icicle Creek contribute to over 90% of the river's average flow.

In addition to Lake Chelan and Lake Wenatchee, numerous lakes, varying in size, are scattered across Chelan County, supporting a range of recreational activities. The majority of these lakes are nestled within federally designated wilderness areas, contributing to the region's allure and diverse offerings.

Habitat

Chelan County boasts an array of habitat types, characteristic of regions east of the Cascade Mountains, exhibiting remarkable diversity. Wetlands trace the Columbia River and Lake Chelan shorelines, while the shrub-steppe habitat thrives in the county's canyons and foothills. Ponderosa forests, dry and flourishing, coexist with meadows nestled in the high alpine zones. The area teems with an assortment of wildlife, including mule



deer, elk, black bears, coyotes, cougars, and a myriad of small mammals and birds. The native tree population comprises western red cedar, Douglas and grand firs, ponderosa and white pines, big leaf, Douglas, and vine maples, along with dogwoods, alders, and cottonwoods. Beneath or beyond the tree canopy, the landscape features grasses, sagebrush, and shrubs.

Climate

The region's climate exhibits a fascinating blend, bridging characteristics of the milder, moister Puget Sound and the drier climate of central Washington. Temperature fluctuations from hot summers to cold winters are more pronounced, varying with elevation and proximity to the Cascade Crest. Precipitation generally decreases inland, but Lake Chelan plays a crucial role in moderating temperatures, contributing to the area's success as a thriving growing region.

Demographic Context

In order to make planning recommendations that will work for Chelan County, it is important to understand who lives in Chelan County, with details including population, demographics, income, housing, education, employment, and transportation.

Each of these categories and sets of data shares something new about Chelan County and its use of the parks and recreation system. With each data point, it is important to consider how parks, trails, and open spaces can better serve both the sets of people who show as the majority in a data set and those who are a minority. It is clearly a necessity to make sure that the parks system works well for those in the majority and who already frequent these spaces. It is also sometimes most critical to see who the minority is and to think about how to make the parks system more accessible so that Chelan County can increase its park use and ensure the system is working for all community members.

Key Takeaways

- ◆ Chelan County's population was estimated to be 81,500 in 2023 and **the population projection for Chelan County in 2050 is roughly 97,195**. This means that Chelan County will need to accommodate roughly **15,695 new residents by 2050** – a 19.3% increase from 2023. This includes implementing a parks plan to accommodate the

level of service desired by the community.

- ◆ **The median age in Chelan County is 39.9**, which is higher than that of Washington State (37.9). 29.8% of households have at least one person under 18, and 36.9% of households have at least one person 65 or older. It is important that the parks plan takes these two populations into account.
- ◆ **About 72.2% of Chelan County residents are white alone, 28.0% identify as Hispanic or Latino**, 1.0% are Asian alone, 0.3% are Black or African American, 0.5% are American Indian or Alaska native, 0.1% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 0.5% are some other race, and 3.7% are two or more races. 27.8% of the Chelan County population is an ethnicity that isn't white alone. 26.0% speak a language other than English. Programming and recreational opportunities for Chelan County should serve the uniqueness of this community.
- ◆ **Of the total population, 17.5% of the population have at least one disability**. 6.7% have difficulty with walking, 5.7% have cognitive difficulty, 6.7% have difficulty with hearing and 6.9% have difficulty with vision. These disability categories should be taken into consideration when planning public spaces.
- ◆ **19.9% of residents are living at or below 149% of the poverty level**, indicating that they likely have limited disposable income available for recreational activities.
- ◆ 68.7% of all housing units in Chelan County are single-family units, and 12.3% are mobile home units. Considering population density within Chelan County would only benefit the parks plan.
- ◆ **5.0% of residents have no vehicle available**, and for parks to be accessible to all residents, walkability is a crucial factor.
- ◆ **70.5% of Chelan County residents travel less than 25 miles to work**. Chelan County PROS Plan considerations should accommodate those who both live and work within the county, and it may be useful to use employment locations and concentrations to better serve the workforce with parks near local businesses.
- ◆ **Chelan County has a median household income of \$64,895, which is much less than Washington statewide median household incomes (\$82,400). However, incomes are not consistent throughout the County**. In particular, Wenatchee includes some of the lowest-income census tracts, and the areas surrounding Wenatchee have some of the highest-income census tracts. Considerations should be made within PROS recreation and programming to accommodate and serve the needs and demands of all communities in Chelan County and thereby developing an equitable distribution of parks systems.

Population

Historic Trends

Chelan County has experienced a largely stable population over the past 30 years, with a significant estimated population increase from 1990 to 2000. Chelan County's population appears to be increasing at a similar rate to overall trends in Washington State. The table below shows a steady increase in Chelan County's population from 2010 to 2023.

Population Forecast

The population projections for Chelan County are based on the Washington State Office of Financial Management's (OFM) countywide population projections. OFM publishes low, medium, and high population projections for all counties in Washington every five years, and the most recent projections were released in 2022. This plan will utilize the new OFM projections to project a population for Chelan County through the year 2050.

This process utilizes the OFM medium-level projection as the forecasted population. The OFM medium-level projection for Chelan County for 2050 is 97,195.

This means that Chelan County will need to accommodate roughly 15,695 new residents by 2050 – a 19.3% increase from 2023. Figure 2.1 at the top of the following page shows the estimated historical population from 1990 to 2023 and the population projection growth until 2050.

Census Population	Chelan County		WA State	
	Count	Growth Rate	Count	Growth Rate
1990	52,250	--	4,866,692	--
2000	66,616	27.49%	5,894,121	21.11%
2010	72,453	8.76%	6,724,540	14.08%
2020	79,141	9.23%	7,705,281	14.58%

Source: OFM Decennial Census Counts of Population for the State, Counties, Cities and Towns 1990-2020.

Year	Chelan County	
	Population	Growth Rate
2010	72,453	--
2011	71,787	-0.92%
2012	73,687	2.65%
2013	73,967	0.38%
2014	74,588	0.84%
2015	75,463	1.17%
2016	76,338	1.16%
2017	76,533	0.26%
2018	77,036	0.66%
2019	77,200	0.21%
2020	79,141	2.51%
2021	80,000	1.09%
2022	80,650	0.81%
2023	81,500	1.05%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, DP05 and OFM Population Projections for years 2020-2023.

Population Demographics

Age & Gender

Chelan County has a slightly higher percentage of male residents than female residents. The 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates indicate the age categories with the highest populations in Chelan County are 25 to 34 years (12.3%), 35 to 44 years (11.9%), and 65 to 74 years (11.3%). The median age in Chelan County is 39.9, which is higher than that of Washington State (37.9). Approximately 2.5% of the population is under 18, and 19.0% of the population is age 65 or older. According to census data (specifically DP1), 29.8% of households have at least one person under 18, and 36.9% of households have at least one person 65 or older. It is important that the parks plan takes these two populations into account.

Race & Ethnicity

About 72.2% of Chelan County residents are white alone, 28.0% identify as Hispanic or Latino, 1.0% are Asian alone, 0.3% are Black or African American, 0.5% are American Indian or Alaska native, 0.1% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 0.5% are some other race, and 3.7% are two or more races. 27.8% of the Chelan County population is an ethnicity that isn't white alone. Figure 2.2 on the following page shows the race and ethnicity percentages of Chelan County vs Washington State as a whole.

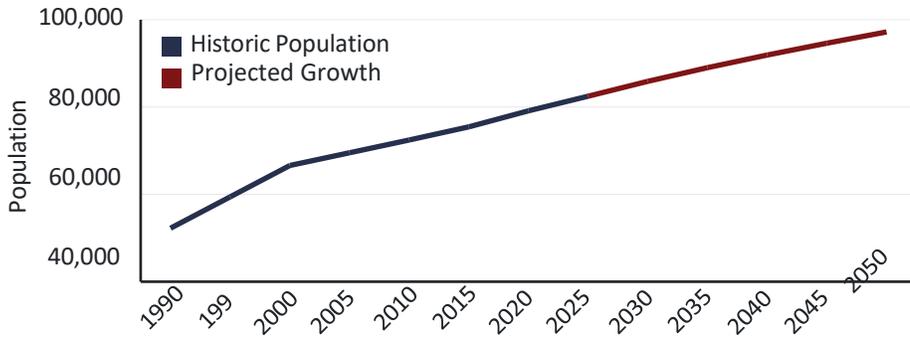


Figure 2.1: Chelan County Population Projection

Source: US Census (2000, 2010, 2020) and OFM County Population Forecasts

Gender	Estimate	Percent
Male	39,511	50.3%
Female	38,997	49.7%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, DP05.

Age	Chelan County Estimate	Chelan County %	WA State %
Under 5 years	4,625	5.9%	5.9%
5 to 9 years	5,512	7.0%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	5,166	6.6%	6.3%
15 to 19 years	4,887	6.2%	6.0%
20 to 24 years	4,622	5.9%	6.3%
25 to 34 years	9,665	12.3%	15.1%
35 to 44 years	9,379	11.9%	13.7%
45 to 54 years	8,773	11.2%	12.3%
55 to 59 years	5,319	6.8%	6.3%
60 to 64 years	5,633	7.2%	6.4%
65 to 74 years	8,873	11.3%	9.6%
74 to 84 years	3,968	5.1%	4.1%
85 years and over	2,086	2.7%	1.7%

While understanding racial and ethnic demographics can help identify the need for incorporating languages other than English into parks planning, operations, and programming, it is even more critical to examine English proficiency and languages spoken at home, as Census data does not indicate cultural identities of populations. Increasing efforts to engage

with residents in the languages

represented by community members

could help make planning efforts and parks more accessible to all.

Of Chelan County residents over the age of 5 who were included in the ACS data, 26.0% speak a language other than English. (2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1601). 24.0% speak Spanish at home. Of the roughly 19,182 residents who speak a language other than English, 39.3%, or 7,530 indicated that they speak English “less than very well.” 24.0% of residents speak Spanish at home, 1.3% speak another Indo-European language, and 0.6% speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language (2021 ACS S1601). It is also worth noting that Census data and estimates often have an undercount of non-English speakers, as undocumented residents with the community do not feel safe filling out the surveys.

Disability

Disability metrics for Chelan County are important to understand, as they help in identifying the accessibility needs of the population and incorporating amenities within the parks system for greater access.

This information also helps to

determine how many people are likely to travel to parks and open spaces. According to the U.S. Census, 17.5% of the population have at least one disability. This is a higher percentage of the population that lives with a disability than Washington (12.7%). In further developing a parks plan for Chelan County, it is important to consider amenities and accommodations which would serve the portion of the population who live with disabilities.

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage of residents within Chelan County living with a disability according to the U.S. Census. Of the total population, 6.7% have difficulty with walking, 5.7% have cognitive difficulty, 6.7% have difficulty with hearing and 6.9% have difficulty with vision. These disability categories should be taken into consideration when planning public spaces. Additionally, 5.1% need assistance with independent living, and 2.6% need assistance with self-care. Disability impacts most people at some point in their lives, so the more accessible communities are, the more they will be able to benefit the whole population.

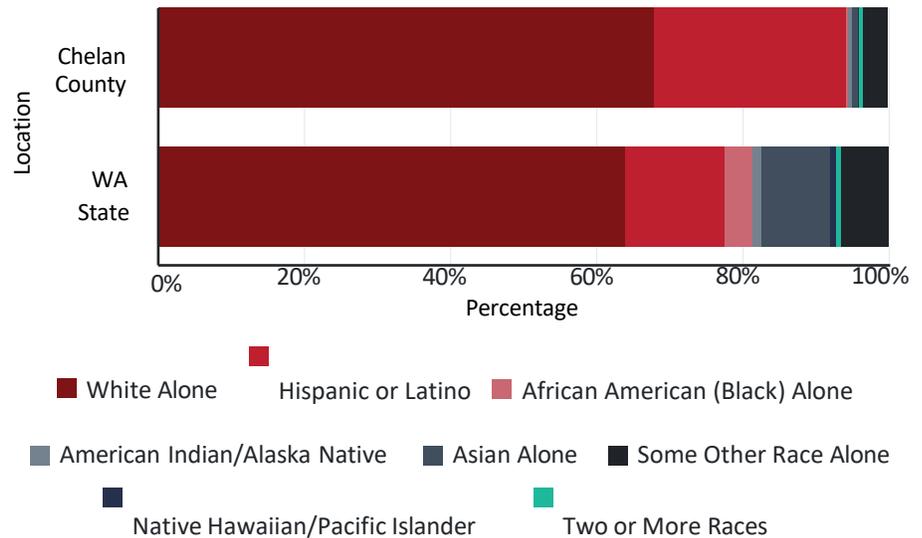


Figure 2.2: Race and Ethnicity Percentages of Chelan County versus WA State

Source: 2020 Decennial Census, DP1

Ethnicity	Chelan Count Estimate	Chelan County %	WA State %
Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)	22,104	28.0%	13.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,970	72.0%	86.3%

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP05

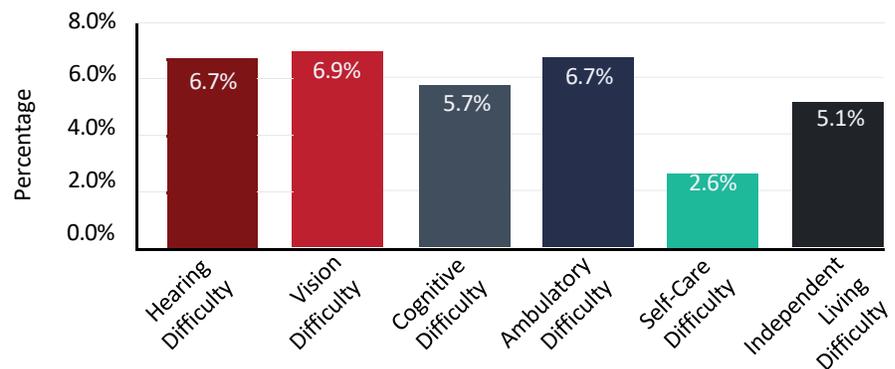


Figure 2.3: Percentage of Chelan County's Population Living with Disability

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1810.

Income

The median household income in Chelan County per 2021 ACS estimates was approximately \$64,895 compared with Washington State at \$82,400. Overall, Chelan County income brackets are consistent with statewide households. 38.1% of Chelan County households make less than \$50,000 a year. Table 2-6 below shows the distribution of household incomes for Chelan County and Washington State. Figure 2.4 below shows a graph of the income distributions. The median property value in Chelan County is \$492,700.

In 2021, the census tracts with the highest Median Household Income in Chelan County, WA was Census Tract 9607 (north of Wenatchee) with a median income of \$108,750, followed by Census Tract 9605.02 (near Monitor, South of Monitor and West of Wenatchee) with a median income of \$94,421 and Census Tract 9612 (south of Wenatchee), with a median income of \$93,464. The tracts with the lowest median household incomes are Tract 9610.02 (Wenatchee) at \$36,003, Tract 9608.03 (Wenatchee) at \$37,940, and Tract 9611.01 (Wenatchee) at \$44,792.

The map on the following page shows all of the tracts in Chelan County, WA colored by their Median Household Income. As seen from the visualization, the areas surrounding Wenatchee have concentrations of census tracts with higher average incomes, and Wenatchee proper has a concentration of census tracts with lower median incomes. Considerations should be made within Chelan County PROS recreation and programming to accommodate and serve the needs and demands of all communities in Chelan County and thereby developing an equitable distribution of parks & recreation elements.

Household Income	Chelan County Households	WA State Households
Less than \$10,000	3.0%	4.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.2%	2.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.4%	5.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.8%	6.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.7%	10.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.4%	16.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12.7%	13.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.7%	18.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.0%	9.8%
\$200,000 or more	7.1%	12.4%
Total Households:	29,474	2,931,841
Median Income (Dollars):	\$64,895	\$82,400

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP05

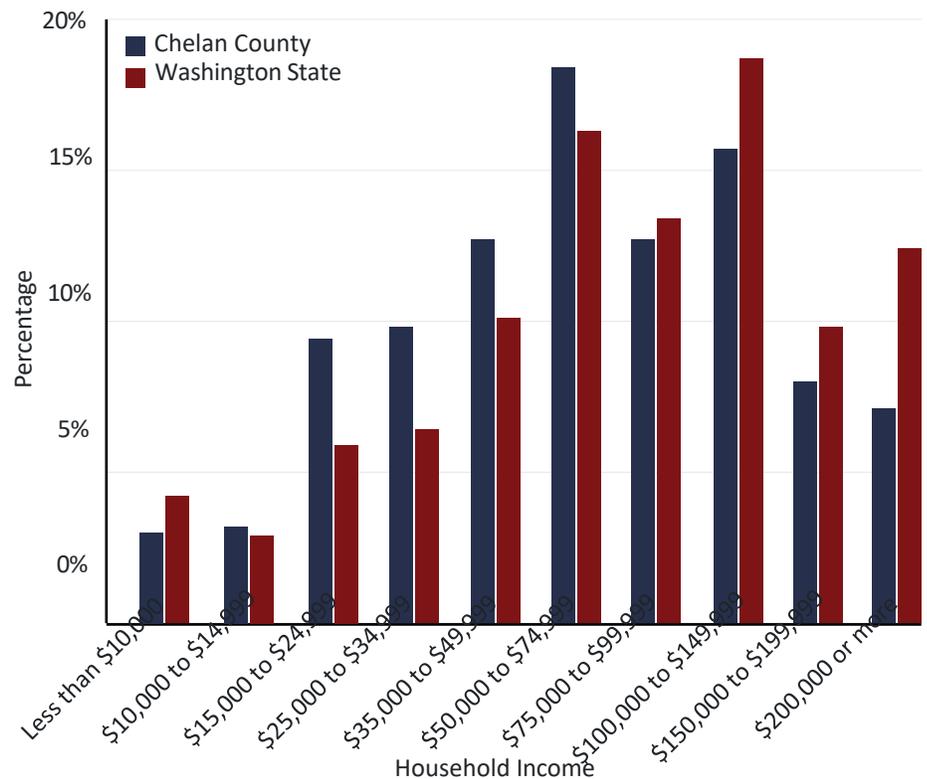


Figure 2.4: Chelan County and WA State Household Income

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1810.

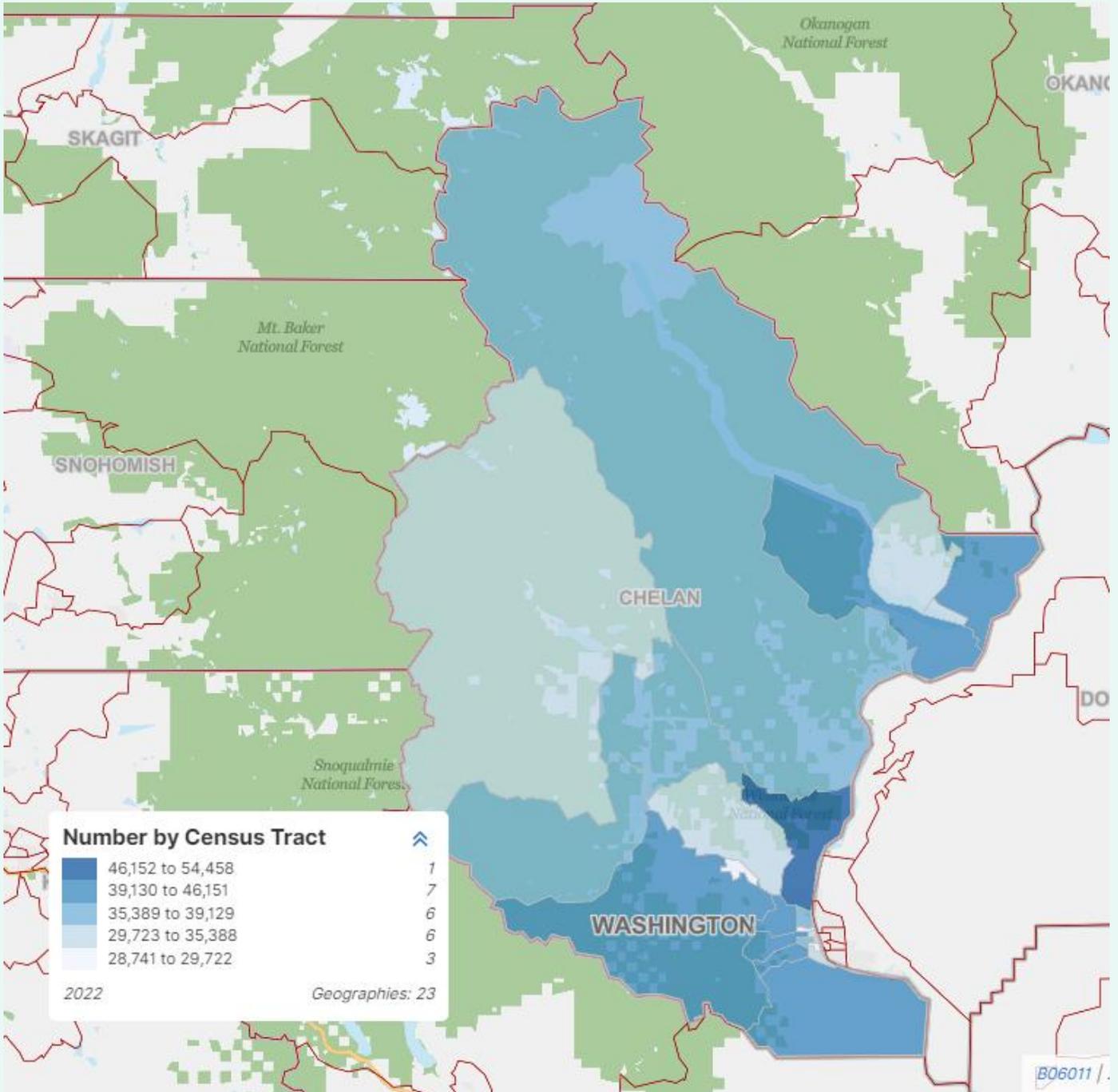


Figure 2.5: Chelan County Census Tracts and Median Incomes

Source: S1901, ACS 2022, 5-Year Estimates

Table 2-7 identifies the number of residents over the age of one and their poverty status in 2021. For reference, according to the 2021 Federal Poverty Guidelines, being below the poverty level for a one-person household would earn less than \$12,880 or for a four-person household it would be \$26,500, with other amounts for other household sizes. 150% of the poverty level for a one-person household is \$19,320 or \$39,750 for a four-person household. This paints a picture of finances for all residents in Chelan County – with a reminder that this includes both adults and children. It is important to note that 19.9% of residents are living at or below 149% of the poverty level, indicating that they likely have limited disposable income available for recreational activities.

Poverty Status	%
# of People for Whom Poverty Status is Determined (Age 1 and over)	77,001
Below 100% of the poverty level	10.7%
100-149% of the poverty level	9.2%
At or above 150% of the poverty level	80.1%

Housing

Housing Type

Table 2-8 presents the distribution of various housing unit types in Chelan County, along with their corresponding percentages relative to the total housing within Chelan County and the state of Washington. 68.7% of all housing units in Chelan County are single-family units, which is higher than Washington (67.1%). Chelan County also has a lower percentage of structure with 20 or more units (4.7%) than Washington (11.7%), and it has a higher percentage of mobile homes (12.3%) than the state as a whole (5.9%). Otherwise, the distribution of housing types are generally consistent with Washington state percentages.

Housing Type	Chelan County # of Units	Chelan County %	WA State %
1, detached	25,482	65.8%	63.0%
1, attached	1,137	2.9%	4.1%
2	971	2.5%	2.3%
3 or 4	1,226	3.2%	3.6%
5 to 9	1,061	2.7%	4.4%
10 to 19	2,246	5.8%	4.8%
20 or more units	1,840	4.7%	11.7%
Mobile home	4,781	12.3%	5.9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	0.2%
Total:	38,744	38,744	3,170,695

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

Housing Tenure

Excluding vacancy rates, 64.7% of occupied units in Chelan County are owner-occupied and 35.3% of units are renter-occupied. The percentage of owner-occupied housing is consistent with Washington state (63.6%) percentages. This is consistent with Chelan County's housing values and incomes. Figure 2.6, right, shows owner vs. renter rates in Chelan County Washington.

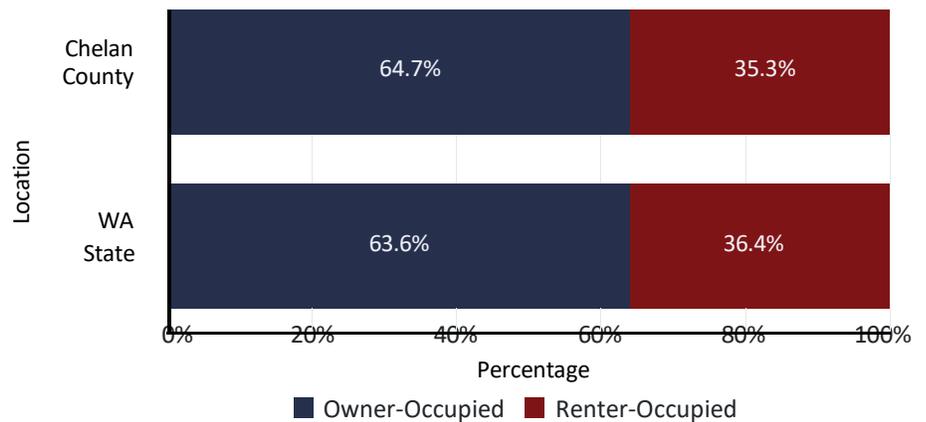


Figure 2.6: Owner vs. Renter in Chelan County and WA State

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

Average Household Type

The average household size in Chelan County is 2.62 people, which is a slightly higher average household size than Washington State at-large (2.55 people). Table 2-9 provides a breakdown of the average number of households per type of household. This information is useful when considering what housing types might be best suited for people in Chelan County with differing life circumstances. While a single-family home might be most suitable for certain family households, multi-family homes might create a greater sense of community for households with one parent present, and smaller units may be better suited for nonfamily households. This table shows that Chelan County has a slightly lower percentage of married households (49.7%) than statewide percentages (50.1%).

Employment & Transportation

Employment

The civilian employed population 16 years and over in Chelan County is estimated to be 36,584, according to 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (DP03). The largest industry employment sectors in Chelan County are educational services, health care and social assistance (22.7%) and retail trade (12.0%). Chelan County's public administration sector employs a higher percentage of the population than that of Washington, but is otherwise generally consistent with statewide percentages.

Household Type	Chelan County # Households	Chelan County %	WA State %
Married-couple family household	14,637	49.7%	50.1%
Male householder, no spouse present, family household	5,219	17.7%	18.1%
Female householder, no spouse present, family household	7,307	24.8%	23.6%
Cohabiting couple households	2,311	7.8%	8.2%
Total:	29,474	29,474	2,931,841

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

Employment Inflow/Outflow

Figure 2.7 shows the US Census OnTheMap estimates for inflow and outflow of daily jobs in Chelan County. This identifies that a greater number of people travel into Chelan County for employment (18,494) than travel out of the county (17,057). 20,882 people remain in Chelan County to live and work. It is important to note that employment has changed for many people since the 2020 Census, with many more people working from home. These numbers continue to change each year following the pandemic.

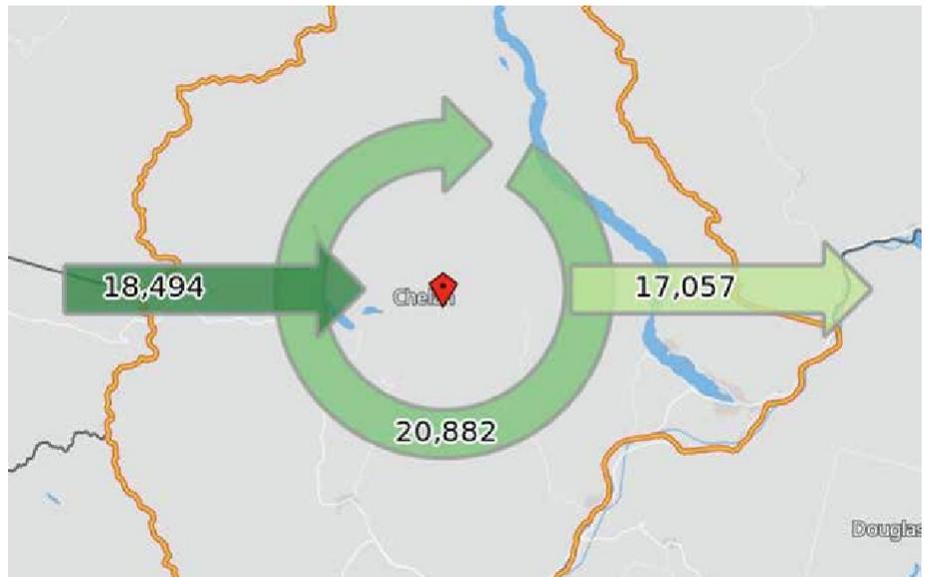


Figure 2.7: Inflow/Outflow of Employment in Chelan County

Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

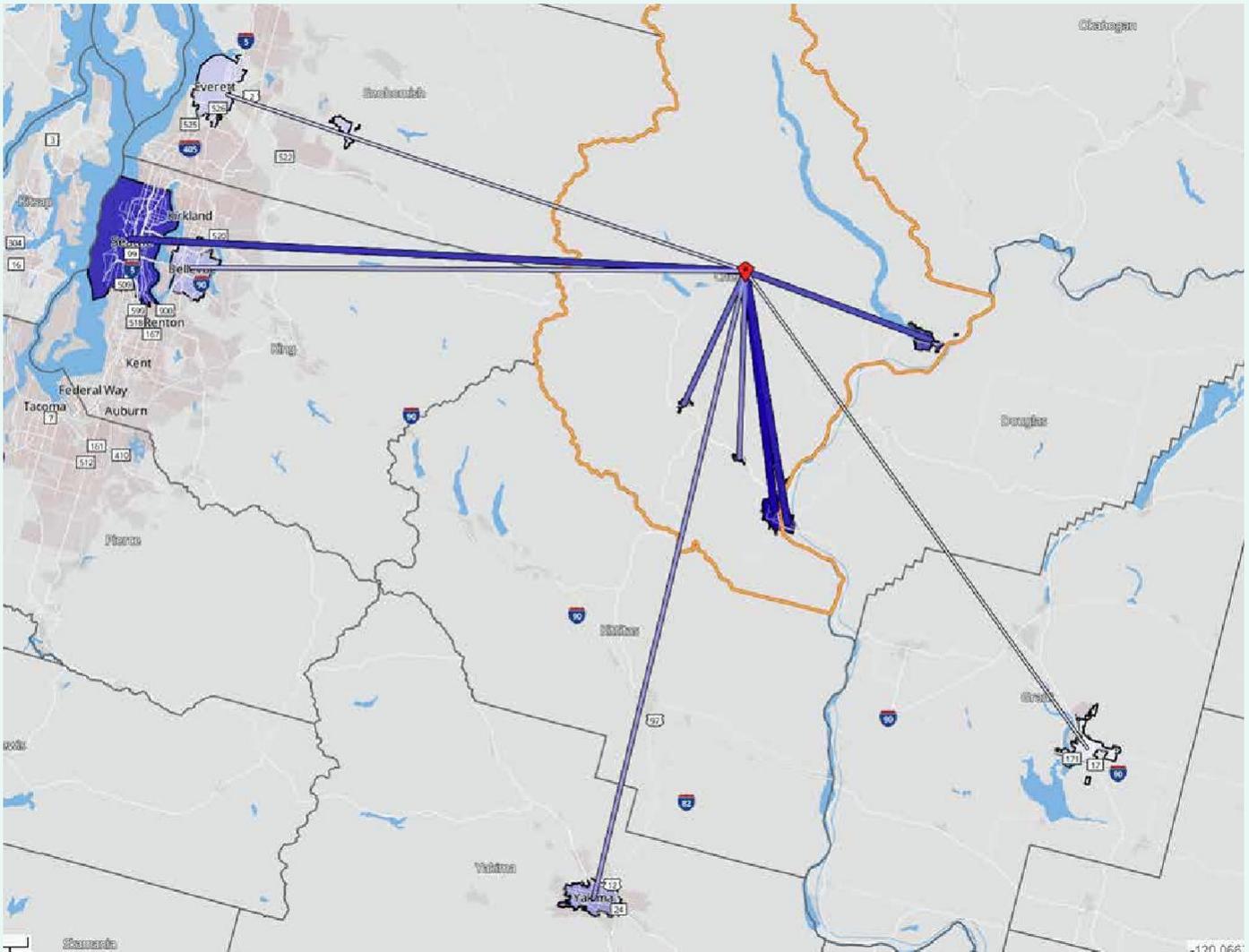


Figure 2.8: Employment Locations of Chelan County Residents
 Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

Table 2-10: Chelan County Distance Traveled to Work

Distance	Chelan County %	WA State %
Less than 10 miles	58.2%	49.4%
10 to 24 miles	12.3%	27.0%
25 to 50 miles	7.0%	10.4%
Greater than 50 miles	22.5%	13.2%

Employment Locations

Figure 2.8 above shows a map of the top 10 employment locations of Chelan County residents in 2021, emanating from Chelan County. According to the OnTheMap visualization, there are concentrations of employment in Wenatchee, East Wenatchee, Seattle, Chelan, and Leavenworth, with lower concentrations in other cities (Cashmere, Yakima, Bellevue, Everett, Moses Lake, etc.).

2-10, left, shows the distances residents travel to work and the percentage of the populations in Chelan County and Washington. 49.9% of Chelan County residents travel less than 10 miles for work, which is a slightly higher percentage compared to statewide percentages (49.4%). About 61.4% of Chelan County residents travel less than 25 miles to work, and 32.4% work greater than 50 miles away from home.

Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

Means of Transportation to Work

Table 11 below shows the means of transportation for the populations of Chelan County and Washington. 84.9% of Chelan County residents travel by car/truck/van to work, which is a higher percentage compared to statewide (76.9%). 1.0% of Chelan County residents take public transportation to work, and 7.3% of residents work from home according to 2021 estimates.

Distance	Chelan County %	WA State %
Car, truck, or van	84.9%	76.9%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1.0%	5.2%
Walked	3.8%	3.3%
Bicycle	0.6%	0.7%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	2.3%	1.2%
Worked from home	7.3%	12.6%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, Table

S0801.

Access to Vehicles

Figure 9 below shows the access Chelan County residents have to vehicles. 34.6% of people in Chelan County have access to 2 vehicles, and 30.5% have access to 3 or more vehicles at any time. It is important to note that 5.0% of residents have no vehicle available, and for parks to be accessible to all residents, walkability is a crucial factor.

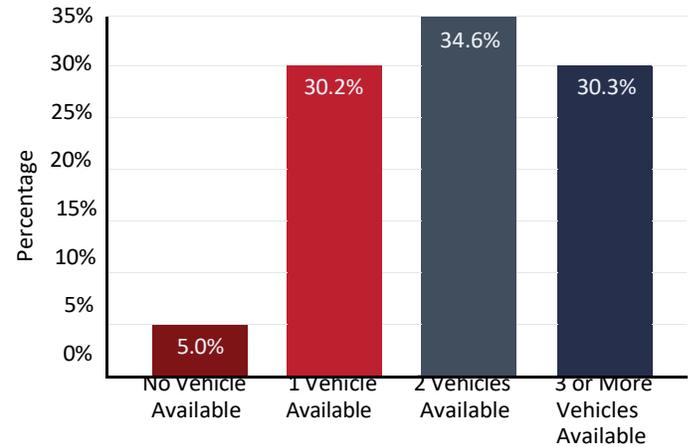


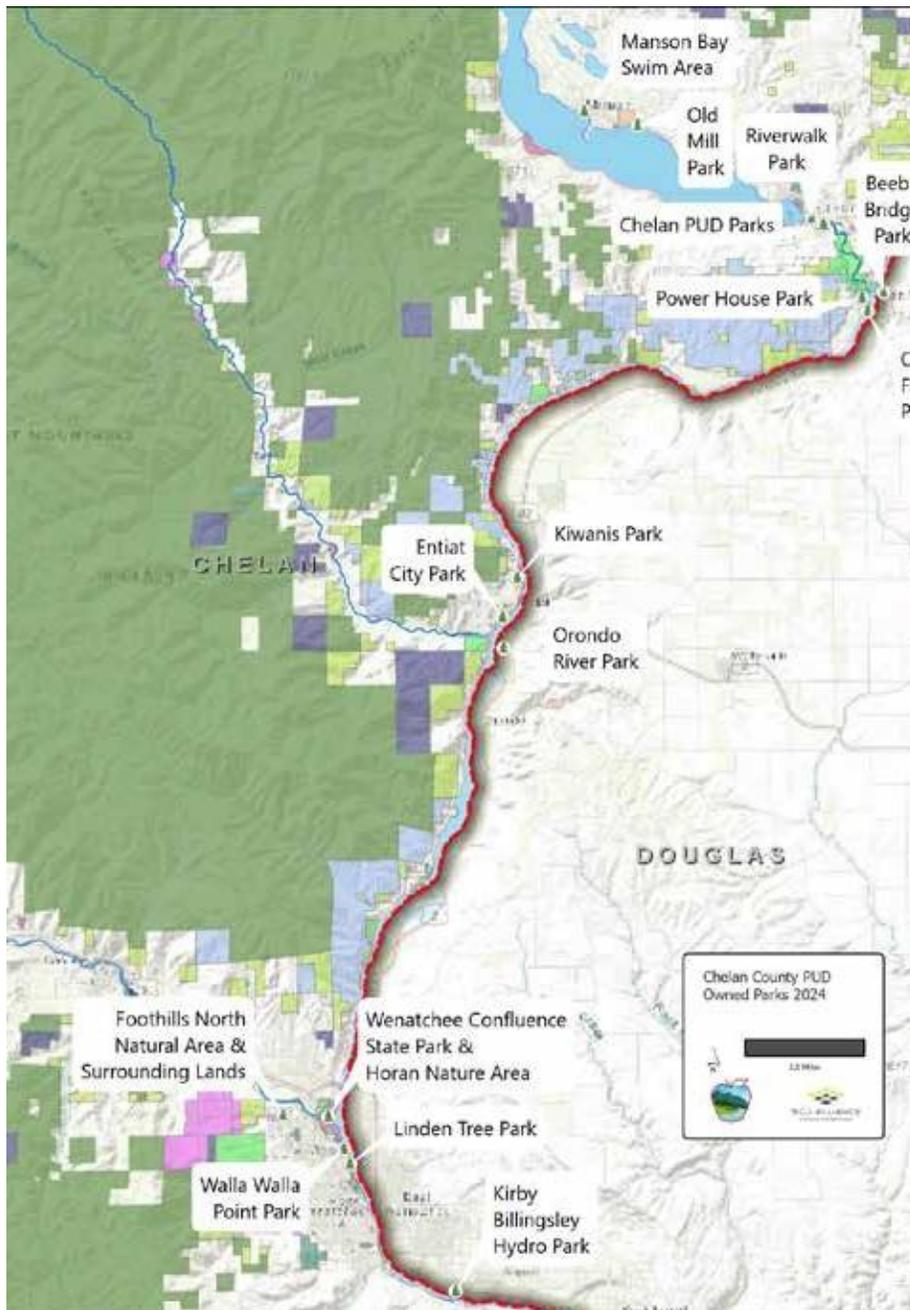
Figure 2.9: Percentage of Chelan County Vehicle Availability

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S2504.





Physical Inventory & Assessment



The many recreation opportunities within Chelan County include boating and water sports, rafting, kayaking, fishing, mountain biking, backpacking, mountaineering, rock climbing, golf, hiking, hunting, camping, motorized trail sports, horseback riding, sightseeing, bird watching, snowboarding, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, and fossil, rock and mushroom collecting. Many regional facilities are inventoried within the incorporated city comprehensive plans and are not listed in detail here. See the attached Motorized Trails Plan for a detailed inventory of motorized recreation opportunities.

Some parts of the County have few opportunities for traditional community sports activities such as baseball and soccer. Facilities for these types of activities tend to be located in more urbanized locations.

The County operates the Expo Center, manages the Ohme Garden State Park and owns the Wenatchee River County Park, located in the Monitor area. That park includes 17 developed acres adjacent to the Wenatchee River, and includes full service camp-sites for recreational vehicles and a State of Washington temporary farm worker camp and is managed through a contract.

Chelan County PUD has developed 14 parks to provide recreational opportunities along the Columbia River and Lake Chelan as required as part of dam licensing. Five of those parks are in Douglas County (Rock Island, Lincoln Park, Orondo, Daroga, Beebe Bridge).



Table 2-12: List of Parks within Chelan County Lines

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Chelan County Parks			
Chelan County	Wenatchee River County Park	17	♦ Adjacent to the Wenatchee River with 43 full-service camp sites for RVs.
Chelan County	Chelan County Expo Center	33	♦ 140RV hook-ups with sewer, horse barn with 42 inside stalls and 40 outside stalls, grandstand with 1,200 seating, arena, buildings (24,000 sq ft for Pavilion with full commercial kitchen, auditorium with 6,500 sq ft) multiple smaller buildings.
Chelan County	Ohme Gardens	40	♦ Botanic garden with lawns, seven pools, four waterfalls and one mile of natural stone paths. Also used as a rentable special events center.
Chelan County PUD			
Entiat Park and Recreation Department	Entiat Park	40	♦ Camping (26 tent sites and 31 RV sites with complete hookups), 2-lane boat launch, boat trailer parking, swimming, restrooms, showers, RV dump station, playground equipment, 2 picnic shelters, picnic areas.
WA State Parks and Recreation Commission	Wenatchee Confluence State Park	197	♦ Camping (59 tent/RV sites: 51 with electricity, water and sewer, 8 standard), baseball/soccer field, 2-lane boat launch, boat trailer parking, swimming, restrooms, showers, picnic shelter, volleyball, tennis, playground equipment, Wenatchee River pedestrian bridge, 4.5 miles of trail, wildlife area, interpretive graphics, RV dump station.
PUD	Chelan Falls Park	33	♦ Two-lane boat launch, short-term boat moorage, parking, day-use facilities, picnic shelters, restrooms, showers, shoreline trail, tennis court, playground equipment, sports fields, horseshoe pits, swimming area.
PUD	Chelan Falls Powerhouse Park	20	♦ Boat ramp, boat dock, day-use facilities, picnic shelter, restrooms, playground equipment, swimming area.
PUD	Chelan Riverwalk Park	12	♦ One-mile scenic river loop trail, boat launch, short-term moorage, boat trailer parking, grass playfield, restrooms, picnic areas, picnic shelter.
PUD	Entiat Park	40	♦ Campsites, picnic shelters, restrooms, boat launch, interpretive trail.
PUD	Rocky Reach Dam Park	38	♦ Extensive, award-winning landscaping, picnic areas, picnic shelter, playground equipment, horseshoe pits, Visitor Center, fish viewing room, historical galleries, restrooms.
PUD	Walla Walla Point Park	70	♦ Fourplex soccer/softball complex, swimming, 1.2 miles of trail, tennis, volleyball, horseshoe pits, playground equipment, restrooms, picnic shelters, special event area, ADA fishing pier platform.
PUD	Wenatchee Riverfront Park	31	♦ 1.1 miles of shoreline trail, "special event" mini-railroad, ice rink, 2-lane boat launch, short-term moorage, boat trailer parking, restrooms.
Local Parks			
Chelan	Chelan Ball Field Complex (aka 'Stinky Fields')	12	♦ (2) Hardball/Softball Fields, (1) Softball Field with 2 batting cages, horseshoe pits, food concession, restroom, and a playground.
Chelan	Ruth Pingrey Centennial Park	0.5	♦ Overlook with benches and lawn area.
Chelan	Don Morse Memorial Park	40	♦ 18-hole natural green grass putting course, toy rentals, snack bar, volleyball courts, skate park, tennis and basketball courts, playground and picnic shelters with electric, water, and BBQ areas.
Chelan	Lakeshore Marina/RV	5	♦ 100 slip with or without power, pump out station, launch, 163 full hook up sites for RV's (water, electric, sewer & cable), including 22 sites with 16 x16 tent pads, picnic tables, dump station and ADA accessible restrooms and showers.

Table 2-12: List of Parks within Chelan County Lines

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Chelan	Lakeside Park	10	♦ 17,500 sq. ft. of beach front swim area, seasonal boat launch, volleyball & basketball courts, play equipment, picnic tables and ADA accessible restrooms and 2 hour transient boat tie up.
Cashmere	Ardeta	0.06	♦ Small park in the city center where the Christmas tree is located.
Cashmere	Cottage Avenue Park	0.67	♦ Climbing structure, swings, and picnic tables.
Cashmere	Natatorium Park	N/A	♦ Outdoor heated swimming pool.
Cashmere	Railroad Park	0.02	♦ Picnic tables, trees, grass.
Cashmere	Cashmere Riverside Park	13.8	♦ Two restroom buildings, skate park, bmx pump track, horseshoe pits, children's play area, multiple use soccer/ softball fields, access ramp for rafters, parking, and picnic area. A paved walking trail runs the full length of the park and along the dike from Aplets Way to N. Douglas Street.
Cashmere	River Street Park	0.49	♦ Small neighborhood park where the old City Hall was located.
Cashmere	Simpson Park	4.27	♦ Small playground, and picnic tables, softball field.
Dryden	Dryden School Memorial Park	N/A	♦ --
Entiat	Columbia Breaks Fire Interpretive Center	17.5	♦ Amphitheater, Forest Service lookouts, and ½ mile trail.
Entiat	Kiwanis Park	4.5	♦ Kiwanis 2 baseball/softball fields.
Entiat	Rainbow Gardens	0.5	♦ Beautification area.
Wenatchee River Institute	Barn Beach Reserve	5.36	♦ Natural area, Upper Valley Museum, trails, interpretive signs, Wenatchee River Institute and Red Barn educational buildings.
Leavenworth	Blackbird Island	14.12	♦ Trails, interpretive signs, groomed ski trail.
Leavenworth	Enchantment Park	39.46	♦ Two softball fields, a junior baseball field (one field doubles as a youth soccer field), playground, BBQ, trails with interpretive signs, boat put-in, groomed ski trails, skate park. Restrooms and changing rooms are adjacent to the fields, along with parking that accommodates a large number of vehicles and up to 3 busses, including ADA parking.
Leavenworth	Front Street Park	1.75	♦ Lawns, shade trees, restrooms, gazebo, interpretive kiosk, and alpine gardens downtown.
Leavenworth	Fish Hatchery	N/A	♦ Visitor's center, interpretive signs, picnic area, trails, and tours of fish hatchery infrastructure, as well as groomed cross-country ski trails in winter managed by the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club.
Leavenworth	Frankie's Wayside	0.5	♦ Benches, shade trees, water fountain.
Leavenworth	Leavenworth Golf Course	102.5	♦ 18-hole public golf course, groomed ski trails.
Leavenworth	Lions Club Park	1.76	♦ Picnic tables, picnic shelter, adjoining City Hall and City pool.
Leavenworth	Pump Track	N/A	♦ Public bathrooms, asphalt pump track located in Enchantment Park.
Leavenworth	Leavenworth Ski Hill	N/A	♦ 2 rope tows and tube hill, lodge with public bathrooms, and groomed cross- county ski trails managed by Leavenworth Winter Sports Club, as well as a new mountain bike trail system built by Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance.
Leavenworth	Trout Unlimited Park (City Boat Launch)	1.6	♦ Boat launch, parking, trails.
Manson Park and Rec District	Manson Bay Park/Marina	6	♦ Lake overview, swimming, picnic area, restrooms, 3 boat docks, 32-slip marina, winter-only boat launch, boat sanitary pump-out facility.

Table 2-12: List of Parks within Chelan County Lines

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Manson Park and Rec District	Old Mill Park	20	♦ 4-lane boat launch, short-term moorage, picnic area, restrooms, marine dump station, boat trailer parking.
Manson Park and Rec District	Old Swim Hole	N/A	♦ Grassy area, designated swim area.
Manson Park and Rec District	Singleton Park	10	♦ Softball and baseball fields, restrooms, gazebo, soccer field, basketball courts and universally accessible paths and parking, and playground improvements are planned for the near future.
Manson Park and Rec District	Wapato Lake	6	♦ The site has a forty-site campground for tent camping and small RVs, 2 boat docks, a gazebo, restroom facilities and a boat ramp that has previously been maintained by the State Department of Wildlife.
Manson Park and Rec District	Willow Point Park	1.85	♦ Designated swim area, playground, 3 barbecues and 5 picnic tables.
Peshastin	Kiwanis Park	N/A	♦ --
Wenatchee	Centennial Park	0.4	♦ Picnic area, bandshell, restrooms.
Wenatchee	Chase Park	0.5	♦ Picnic area & playground.
Wenatchee	Hale Park	4.97	♦ Dog off-leash recreation area, parking, picnic area. Restrooms, skate park, play area and picnic shelter area slated for 2018.
Wenatchee	Lincoln Park	18.8	♦ Ball fields, bandshell, restrooms, picnic shelter, & Rotary playground.
Wenatchee	Morris Park	N/A	♦ Located on Cherry Street in Wenatchee, Morris Little League Park features four fully-functional baseball diamonds complete with scoreboards, outfield fences, dugouts, grandstands and a concession stand.
Wenatchee	Okanogan Street Property	0.29	♦ Undeveloped park space.
Wenatchee	Pennsylvania Park	1	♦ Play equipment, wading pool, ball field, restrooms.
Wenatchee	Pioneer Park	7.7	♦ City pool, restrooms, picnic area, play equipment and skateboard park.
Wenatchee	Rainbow Park	2	♦ Gateway into the City of Wenatchee.
Wenatchee	Rotary Park	8	♦ Group and individual picnic shelters, restrooms, basketball court, disk golf course, horseshoe pits, splash pad, flag plaza, parking, restrooms, paved loop trail.
Wenatchee	Saddle Rock Gateway	4.83	♦ Parking, electric vehicle charging station, restrooms, picnic shelter, amphitheater, interpretive areas, bike racks, and drinking fountain.
Wenatchee	Skyline Drive Overlook	0.3	♦ Parking area with views of the Wenatchee Valley.
Wenatchee	Washington Park	4.1	♦ Picnic shelter, restrooms, wading pool, play equipment.
Wenatchee School District	Wenatchi Park	8.1	♦ Soccer, baseball & softball fields, open space.
Chelan-Douglas Land Trust, Chelan PUD, City of Wenatchee, and private landowners	Wenatchee Foothills Trails	1,928	♦ Natural space with pristine shrub/steppe habitat and many miles of non-motorized trails in the Sage Hills Trails, Horse Lake Reserve, Castle Rock Natural Area, Saddle Rock Trails, Jacobson Preserve, Foothills North, and Dry Gulch areas. Several parking areas have restrooms, picnic areas, and interpretive signs. These areas provide superb, easily accessible outdoor recreation opportunities in the Wenatchee Valley.
Wenatchee	Wenatchee Ice Arena	1	♦ Replaced in 2008 with semi-public events center.
Wenatchee School District	Lewis and Clark Park	11	♦ --

Table 2-12: List of Parks within Chelan County Lines

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Wenatchee School District	Recreation Park	9.11	♦ --
Wenatchee School District	Triangle Park	0.18	♦ --
Wenatchee School District	Western Hills Park	5	♦ Soccer and softball fields, play equipment.
State Agency			
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	25-Mile Creek	235	♦ An inland waters camping park on the forested south shore of Lake Chelan. The park separates the mountains from the lake and is surrounded by spectacular scenery. With its modern marina, the park affords visitors excellent boating access to the upper reaches of Lake Chelan.
WA Fish and Wildlife	Chelan Butte Wildlife Area	8,200	♦ Mostly dry grassland with some shrubs and riparian zones where most of the wildlife is. There is small game habitat favorable for upland birds including chukar, quail, grouse, and mourning doves.
WA Fish and Wildlife	Swakane and Entiat Wildlife Areas	19,200	♦ Mostly valley bottom near the Columbia River with numerous steep drainages that have perennial and intermittent streams. Major habitat types include sage steppe, ponderosa pine and several riparian draws.
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	Lake Chelan State Park	127	♦ Lake Chelan State Park is a camping park on the forested south shore of Lake Chelan. The park has 6,000 feet of shoreline, lakeside views and expansive lawns for strolling and playing.
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	Lake Wenatchee State Park	489	♦ A camping park with 12,623 feet of waterfront on glacier-fed Lake Wenatchee and the Wenatchee River. The park is bisected by the Wenatchee River, creating two distinct areas – South Park, with areas for camping, swimming and horseback riding; and North Park, in a less developed, forested section, a quarter-mile walk from the lake. The park is a natural wildlife area, and visitors should be aware of the presence of bears and other natural dangers.
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	Wenatchee Confluence State Park	200	♦ Park consists of two distinct areas. Facilities include camping, picnic shelters, boat launch and docking, swim area, multi-purpose play area, tennis courts, restrooms, and a trail system including interpretive signs and parking at various points.
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	Peshastin Pinnacles State Park	34	♦ A popular location for rock climbing, one and a half miles of trails and sandstone slabs and spires. Spires are as high as 200 feet.
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	Squilchuck State Park	288	♦ A camping park covered with forests of fir and ponderosa pine. The park sits at an elevation of 4,000 feet. A new system of mountain bike trails built and maintained by Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance adds to the recreation opportunities of the park.
Federal Land			
National Park Service	North Cascades National Park	504,6543	♦ The North Cascades National Park Complex encompasses North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.
National Park Service	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	61,949	♦ The Lake Chelan National Recreation Area surrounds the northern end of Lake Chelan and the community of Stehekin. There are no roads to the Recreation Area and access is limited to foot, boat, or plane. Some of the possible experiences include accessible trails to world class mountaineering, hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, relaxation, boating and fishing.
Forest Service	Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest	1,724,229	♦ Includes parts of Alpine Lakes, Henry M Jackson, and Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas.



Table 2-12: List of Parks within Chelan County Lines

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Forest Service	Wenatchee-Okanogan National Forest	3,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 3000 miles of recreation trails of varying length and difficulty on the forest. There are low-elevation trails in the sage-covered fringes of the forest, trails in the timbered zones, and high country trails traversing alpine terrain. Almost half of these trails are within designated Wilderness. Several “barrier-free” trails have also been developed adjacent to recreation sites to provide access to those with physical challenges.

There are many recreation opportunities on Federal lands throughout the County. The County includes portions of North Cascades National Park and all of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, which the National Park Service manages. There are also several developed campgrounds on National Park Service lands in the vicinity of Stehekin, including:

- ♦ High Bridge
- ♦ Tumwater
- ♦ Shady
- ♦ Purple Point
- ♦ Weaver Point
- ♦ Harlequin

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest manages four federally protected Wilderness Areas that have boundaries within the County:

- ♦ Glacier Peak
- ♦ Henry M Jackson
- ♦ Alpine Lakes
- ♦ Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Areas.

There are multiple recreational opportunities available on US Forest Service property, including hiking, mountain biking, and motorized trails, drive-in and remote campgrounds, and day use and trailhead facilities. There are approximately 70 developed Forest Service Campgrounds in Chelan County.

- ◆ Antilon Lake
- ◆ Grouse Mtn. Springs
- ◆ Handy Springs
- ◆ Junior Point
- ◆ Cascade Creek
- ◆ South Navarre
- ◆ Windy Camp
- ◆ Fields Point Landing
- ◆ Fish Lake
- ◆ Domke Lake
- ◆ Domke Falls
- ◆ Stuart
- ◆ Hatchery
- ◆ Moore Point
- ◆ Prince Creek
- ◆ Bygone Byways
- ◆ Big Creek
- ◆ Corral Creek
- ◆ Deer Point
- ◆ Fox Creek
- ◆ Lake Creek
- ◆ Silver Falls
- ◆ North Fork
- ◆ Spruce Grove
- ◆ Three Creek
- ◆ Cottonwood
- ◆ Pine Flat
- ◆ Graham Harbor Creek
- ◆ Lucerne
- ◆ Mitchell Creek
- ◆ Refrigerator Harbor
- ◆ Safety Harbor
- ◆ Eight Mile
- ◆ Bridge Creek
- ◆ Johnny Creek
- ◆ Ida Creek
- ◆ Chatter Creek
- ◆ Rock Island
- ◆ Black Pine Creek
- ◆ Tumwater
- ◆ Alder Creek
- ◆ Goose Creek
- ◆ Meadow Creek
- ◆ Deep Creek
- ◆ Deer Camp
- ◆ Grouse Creek
- ◆ Finner Creek
- ◆ Riverbend
- ◆ Chiwawa Horse Camp
- ◆ Schafer Creek
- ◆ Nineteen Mile
- ◆ Alpine Meadows
- ◆ Phelps Creek
- ◆ Nason Creek
- ◆ Glacier View
- ◆ Soda Springs
- ◆ Little Wenatchee Ford
- ◆ Theseus Creek
- ◆ Napeequa Crossing
- ◆ Grasshopper Meadows
- ◆ White River Falls
- ◆ Fish Pond
- ◆ Rock Creek
- ◆ Atkinson Flats
- ◆ Graham Harbor
- ◆ Grouse Mountain
- ◆ Holden
- ◆ Ramona Park
- ◆ Swiftwater

Table 2-13: Chelan County School Districts

School District	Number of Schools	Students
Cashmere School District 222	3 Schools	1,556
Lake Chelan School District 129	5 Schools	1,459
Entiat School District 127	2 Schools	341
Cascade School District 228	6 Schools	1,336
Manson School District 19	2 Schools	671
Stehekin School District	1 School	8
Wenatchee School District 246	16 Schools	7,931
Private Schools	7 Schools	838

The School Districts in Chelan County provide many sports fields and indoor venues, but public access is limited by school activities. Facilities often are most often not available to the general public, but only at predetermined times.

Planning Context

Existing Plans Working Together

In the formation of this plan, any plans that have already been completed or are underway that are relevant to Chelan County's parks, recreation, and open space goals have been reviewed and incorporated as necessary. The plans that have been reviewed include:

Table 2-14: Existing Plans Relevant to the PROS Plan Update

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Natural Resources Dept	2017	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Parks and Recreation Element of Chelan County Comprehensive Plan	Chelan County	--	<p>Top community priorities from public engagement focused on collaboration to achieve common recreation goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ better collaboration between land/recreation resource managers; ♦ increase in organized recreation advocacy groups. <p>Goals identified in the plan focus on more passive role for County in encouraging the addition/improvement of open space and recreation opportunities, as well as increased coordination for efficiency/effectiveness of operations, but also to ensure alignment with other important community factors (housing supply, critical habitat, water resources, etc.)</p>
Trust for Public Land	2018	Vision Document Informed by Public Input	Lake Chelan Community Open Space Vision	Southernmost portion of Lake Chelan Basin, including Chelan and Manson.	76% White/non-Hispanic respondents; 19% Hispanic respondents	<p>Top community priorities from survey were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ protecting Lake Chelan water quality and ♦ increasing public access to Lake Chelan. <p>The final list of top open space goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Protect water quality; ♦ Promote community health through increasing access to trails, parks, and the lake; ♦ Protect wildlife habitat; ♦ Preserve agricultural land.
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2019	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Stemilt-Squilchuck Recreation Plan	Stemilt-Squilchuck Basin, southern Chelan County	---	<p>Detailed plan for improvements, development of new amenities or infrastructure, and longterm management objectives for both summer and winter recreation. Implementation Committee coordinated by CCNRD.</p>

Table 2-14: Existing Plans Relevant to the PROS Plan Update

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2019	Management Plan Informed by Advisory Committee	Nason Ridge Community Forest Management Plan	Lake Wenatchee Area	--	Wholistic management plan that includes recreation management. Rec mgmt goals generally focus on continuing to provide access to the property, and improving recreation opportunities that are compatible with other management objectives, with special focus on children, underserved communities, and providing for hunting opportunities. Continued management will be guided by a Stewardship Committee
Chelan PUD	2020	Feasibility Study	Wenatchee River Whitewater Park Feasibility Study	Wenatchee River Corridor	N/A	Out of 6 sites evaluated, feasibility study identified 1) Dryden Dam and 2) historic mill dam in Leavenworth as two most suitable sites for whitewater park development based on the following criteria: adequate hydraulic drop, existing park infrastructure, adj. public property ownership, geomorphic suitability, constructability, river reach degraded, habitat improvement potential, safety improvement potential.
Upper Valley Parks & Recreation Service Area	2021	Report of Survey Data	Needs Assessment	Upper Valley PRSA (similar to Cascade, SD, minus Plain/Lake Wenatchee)	Respondents: 85% Caucasian, 8% Latino	Improvements with most support from respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ trail connecting Leavenworth/Peshastin; ♦ year-round covered aquatic center; ♦ trail connecting Leavenworth/Wenatchee; ♦ more multi-use hiking/biking trails
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2021	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Chelan County Multimodal Pathways Plan	Chelan County	Respondents: 81% Caucasian, 3% Latino	Identified priority corridors connecting communities or major destinations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Leavenworth to Lake Wenatchee area ♦ Shore of Lake Chelan ♦ Chelan to Manson ♦ Wenatchee to Leavenworth ♦ South of Wenatchee ♦ Wenatchee to Chelan ♦ East Leavenworth & Icicle Roads.
Our Valley Our Future	2022	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Action Plan	Chelan and Douglas Counties	Survey/input: 26% Latino	Community input placed high value on open space, public access and recreation resources. Relevant action items identified: Active Transportation with connected pathways; Recreational stewardship; Funding for trails & open space; Frontcountry trails expansion; Trails & Access Infrastructure; Whitewater Park on the Wenatchee. Keep in mind: demand for local and regional recreation & sports centers.

Table 2-14: Existing Plans Relevant to the PROS Plan Update

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Public Works	2022	Inventory Data	Recreation Access Inventory and Assessment	Chelan County	N/A	Inventory & analysis of the distinct recreation access sites that are currently within a Chelan County road ROW. Many sites are used for river access, and some for authorized or unauthorized trail systems. Overall, recommendations focus on creating parking space & trailheads in a formalized way on land adjacent to current ROW informal use.
TREAD	2023	Survey Data	Central Washington Outdoor Recreation Survey	Chelan and Douglas Counties	N/A	Survey respondents (nearly all residents) identify Wenatchee Mtns in southeastern Chelan County as the place they visit most for outdoor recreation, followed by Alpine Lakes area, Lake Wenatchee Area, and the 'Canyons' area north of Hwy 2 between Leavenworth and Wenatchee. Top desires: More trails, but especially paved pathways between communities; maintenance of existing trails & access infrastructure; improved access points (trailheads).
Chelan Douglas Regional Port Authority	2023	Survey & Inventory Data	Regional Sports Complex Feasibility Study: Phase 1 Findings	Chelan and Douglas Counties	N/A	Study indicates population growth trends, including relatively significant 25% increase in population under 40 by 2050. Survey & inventory focused on sports fields and aquatic resources, but several mentions of pathways as a method of safe transportation to reach a regional sports facility.
Visit Chelan County	2023	Survey Data	Destination Master Plan	Chelan County	Respondents: 86.9% Caucasian	Resident survey key findings: 1) Visitor impact at high use locations is a significant issue, and visitor impact management strategies are needed; 2) Outdoor recreation is a primary driver of visitation, and there is a need to strengthen collaboration among the outdoor industry and tourism; 3) Mobility, access, and connectivity are significant challenges across the county, and transportation solutions are needed; 4) Sports facilities and infrastructure is needed to support recreation and events.
City of Wenatchee	2023	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan	Greater City of Wenatchee area	--	Public survey section notes that top two outstanding capital projects from previous planning that had highest community support were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ constructing more trails and ♦ acquiring more property for open space and habitat.

Table 2-14: Existing Plans Relevant to the PROS Plan Update

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
City of Cashmere	2023	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Cashmere Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan	City of Cashmere	Respondents: 10% self-identified Latino	Focus on urban parks and trails, but specifically calls out trail connections in unincorporated county, as well as the formation of a City trails committee to achieve this goal. Goal 4. Connectivity: Provide an interconnected network of multi-use trails, walkways, and bikeways connecting city and regional destinations.
Trust for Public Land	2016 & present	Vision Document Informed by Public Input	Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan	Upper Wenatchee River Watershed: Cashmere/ Mission Cr, Blewett/ Peshastin, Leavenworth, Chumstick	--	2016 plan was developed to anticipate long-range planning for the 38,000 acres of private commercial timberlands owned in Chelan County. This plan is currently being updated as the landowner has changed, and real timelines associated with a phased option to acquire the lands are in play.
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept./ City of Leavenworth	2023-2024	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	River Recreation Management Plan for the Wenatchee River & Icicle Creek Near Leavenworth	Portion of Wenatchee River near Leavenworth, incl. lower reaches of Icicle Creek	--	Report based on user data and public input collected in 2020 and 2023. Managing heavily used river access sites in the study area is challenging due to multiple jurisdictions and inadequate amenities (incl. parking). Report suggests staffing specifically for managing river recreation, and also establishing a user registration fee system to fund staffing. Chelan County needs to consider how to build this into current public engagement process.
City of Wenatchee	2023 & present	Planning Document	Reimagine Wenatchee Master Plan	Portion of Downtown Wenatchee & Colombia Waterfront	Unknown as of yet	Only discovery phase has been completed, results linked. Process may affect management of and scope of recreation resources provided along Loop Trail/ waterfront in downtown area.
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2025	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Chelan County Motorized Recreation Plan	Chelan County	--	Inventory of current motorized recreation opportunity, economic impact of motorized recreation, and synthesis of public input on desired future opportunities/improvements around motorized recreation in Chelan County. Summary included as Attachment A

Assessment

Assessing the quantity and quality of parks and recreation facilities in Chelan County is crucial to establishing standards for the level of service. These standards should reflect the community's fundamental recreation needs and expectations. Currently, Chelan County lacks officially adopted standards for parks and recreation at the county level. However, various planning entities have different facility requirements and have implemented distinct levels of service.

Cities and service providers have outlined urban levels of service within municipal boundaries and adjacent urban growth areas, with a notable emphasis on the Wenatchee

planning area. Although there are numerous recreational opportunities within the county, there is a lack of metrics to gauge the quality and distribution of these parks and recreation options.

Public engagement is a crucial component in this planning process. Other regional planning initiatives suggest that the county should prioritize parks and recreation efforts toward enhancing connectivity to existing opportunities and creating more access points to the County's diverse range of outdoor recreation options. Additionally, fostering partnerships and coordinating regional-scale planning activities, which often span multiple jurisdictions, is essential. Access and linkages to federally owned lands are critical components of the overall parks and recreation system in the county.



Public Involvement





Introduction & Purpose

The successful development and execution of a parks, recreation, and open space system hinge on attentive listening to the community's needs, demands, and ideas. Recognizing that decisions are made by those who actively participate, it was crucial to implement an effective public involvement process that offered multiple opportunities for Chelan County citizens and visitors to shape the process and outcomes. These opportunities included:

1. *Comprehensive Recreation Element Survey*
2. *Public Open Houses*
3. *Commission Public Hearing (Upcoming)*

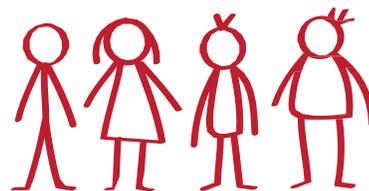
With grant programs and decision-makers emphasizing an understanding of a community's desired quality of life, public involvement becomes the most vital and time-consuming aspect of the planning process. This phase allows for a thorough assessment of the community's aspirations. The public and users can share their ideas, goals, and objectives for the parks system, ensuring alignment with the community's needs.

The public involvement approach aimed to maximize an equitable distribution of needs, wishes, and ideas from the public. To reflect Chelan County's community and its shared interests, needs, and priorities, specific engagement goals were identified.

Engagement Goals

1. Ensure equitable distribution of survey results throughout the whole County.

Gathering survey results from every populated area within the county is crucial for understanding its diverse communities. This approach ensures a holistic understanding of the community's needs, enabling tailored strategies for resource allocation, interventions, and community engagement.



2. Create multiple virtual and analog engagement opportunities.

Alongside online surveys, in-person workshops in North and South County provided additional opportunities for participation. Various organizations and agencies also actively shared surveys with their members, ensuring a diverse range of voices.

3. Monitor & adapt the survey as results are dynamically captured

Real-time collection of survey results requires cross-referencing with the community demographic profile from the latest US census data. This ensures accurate representation and allows adjustments to target missing or under-represented demographics.

4. Provide a broad range of constituents with the ability to supply both broad and specific action-oriented feedback.

The planning process facilitated the expression of broad needs and desires and identified site-specific desires within parks or recreation destinations. It aimed to offer tangible ways for the public to make a meaningful impact, drawing participants representing the true profile of all residents and recreational users within the County.



Public Engagement Plan Overview

The engagement plan was organized around a series of both virtual and analog, in-person events.

Distribution

Marketing of the survey and its distribution occurred from several distinct actions. A list of stakeholders, partnering agencies, and other community groups was identified, and the engagement flyer and its direct link were sent. Surveys were distributed in both English and Spanish to the groups listed in Table 3-1 on the following page.

In addition, several social media boosts were scheduled over the month of February for both Facebook and Instagram and a webpage was developed on Chelan County's website where the survey and other background information could be found. Metrics for the social media boosts are shown on the following pages.

#1	Online Recreation Element Survey	Late Jan-Feb
#2	Public Workshop #1 (Chelan)	Feb 7th
#3	Public Workshop #2 (Wenatchee)	Feb 8th
#4	Public Commission Hearing	Late March

Table 3-1: Survey Distribution

Organization	When?
Leavenworth Winter Sports Club	1/26/24
Residents Coalition of Chelan County	1/26/24
Wenatchee River Alliance	1/25/24
TREAD	1/25/24
Plain Valley Ski Trails	1/26/24
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	1/26/24
Team Naturaleza	1/26/24
Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	1/26/24
WA Trails Association	1/26/24
Northwest Motorcycle Association	1/26/24
Backcountry Horseman Association, Wenatchee Valley Chapter	1/26/24
Lake Wenatchee Rec Club	1/26/24
Bavarian Boondockers	1/26/24
Lake Chelan Trails Alliance	1/26/24
Chelan PUD	1/26/24
Wenatchee Chamber	1/28/24
Leavenworth Chamber	1/28/24
Chelan Chamber	1/28/24
Visit Chelan County	1/26/24
CAFE	2/2/24
NCW Equity Alliance	1/29/24
Wenatchee Valley College	1/29/24
State Parks	2/2/24
USFS	2/2/24
City of Wenatchee	1/29/24
City of Chelan	1/29/24
City of Cashmere	1/29/24
City of Entiat	1/26/24
City of Leavenworth	1/29/24
NCESD/School Districts	1/28/24
BLM	2/2/24
WDFW	2/2/24
Manson Parks and Recreation	1/29/24
Thriving Together	1/26/24
Indigenous Roots & Reparations Foundation	2/2/24
NCW Libraries	2/2/24
Link Transit	2/2/24
Brave Warrior Project	2/2/24
Our Valley Our Future	1/30/24
Wenatchee Valley Ridge Runners ATV Club	2/16/24
Lake Chelan Snowmobile Club	2/16/24
Lake Chelan Off Road Club	2/16/24
Wenatchee Row & Paddle Club	2/17/24



Chelan County Boost Analytics- February 2024

February 2nd Boosts

Facebook - English

Good distribution of ages outside of very young. 12 shares! That's a lot and undoubtedly helped these numbers.

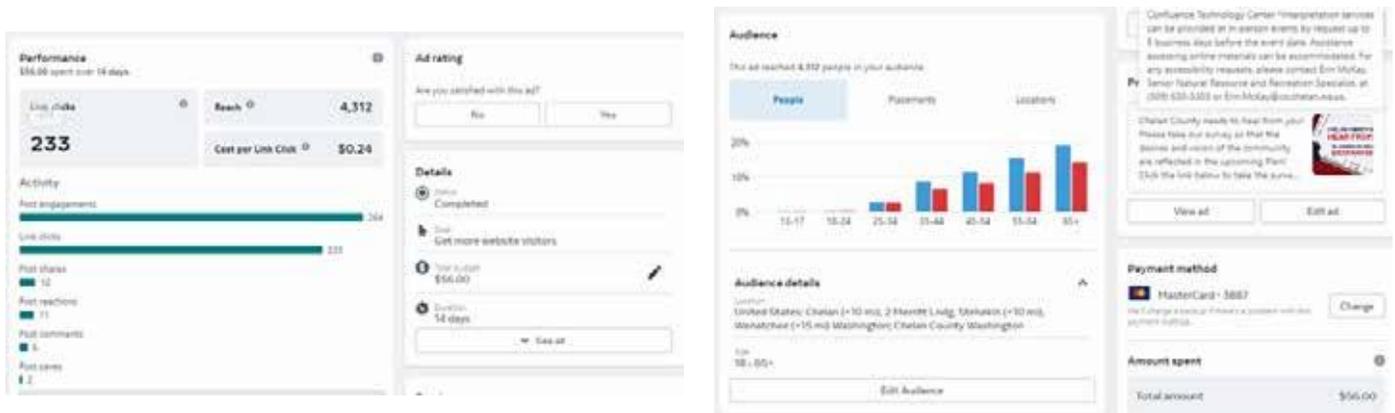


Figure 3.1: February 2nd Facebook Boost Analytics - English

Facebook - Spanish

Reached about the same number of people but had significantly less link clicks. Demographics skewed more towards middle age.

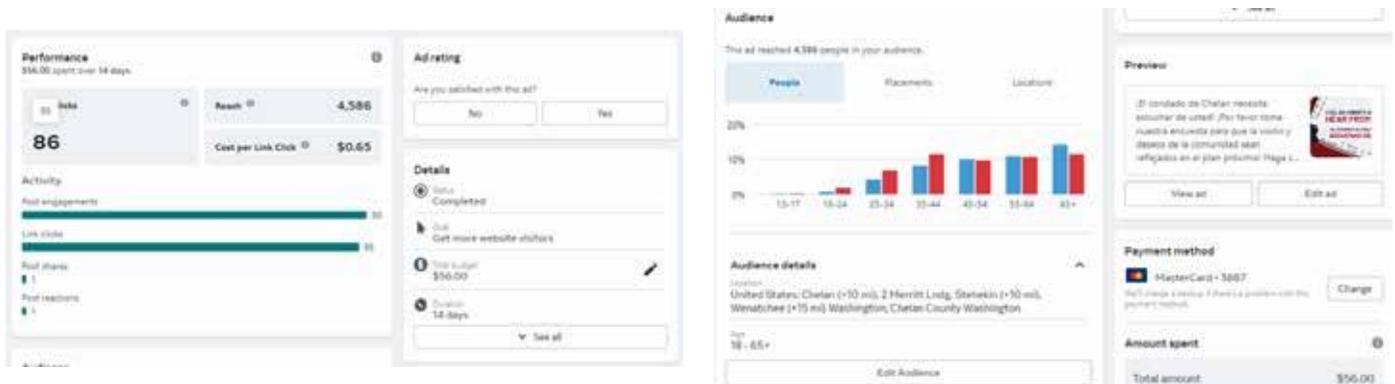


Figure 3.2: February 2nd Facebook Boost Analytics - Spanish

Instagram - English

Skewed much younger, link click number is great but not phenomenal. Would like to see link clicks over time.

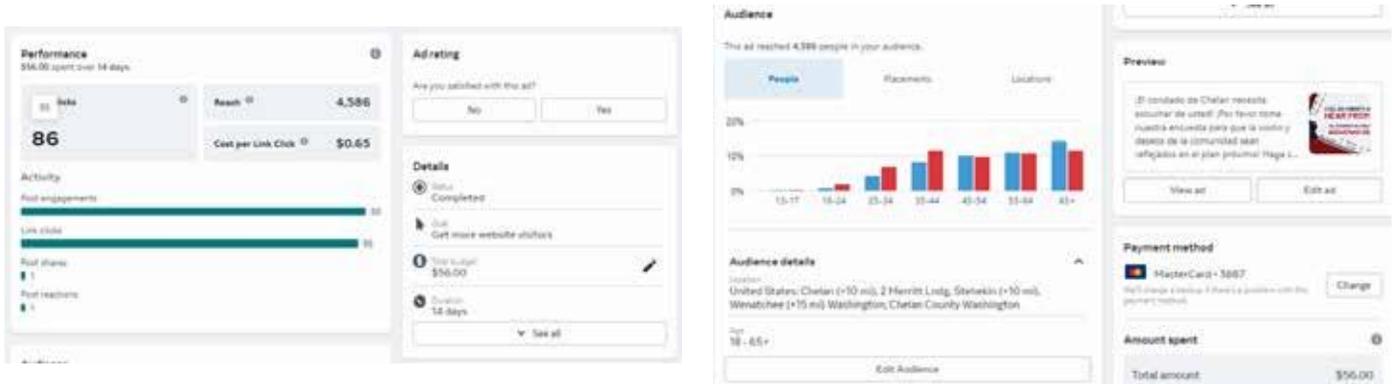


Figure 3.3: February 2nd Instagram Boost Analytics - English

Instagram - English

Reached mostly the very young, about the same number as the English post but less than half clicked it. Wondering if its because most people that saw it didn't speak Spanish.

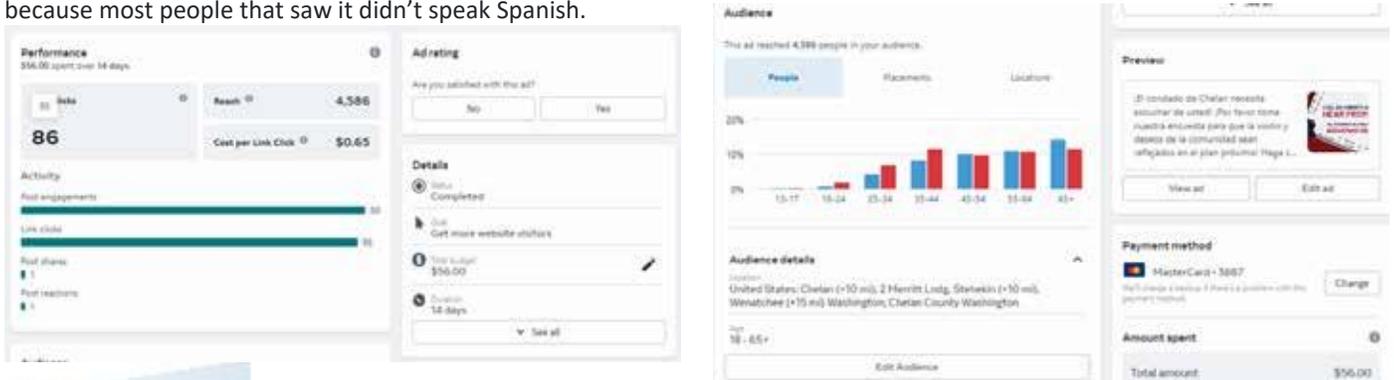


Figure 3.4: February 2nd Instagram Boost Analytics - Spanish



Instagram - English

40 less link clicks on the same reach compared to the last one.

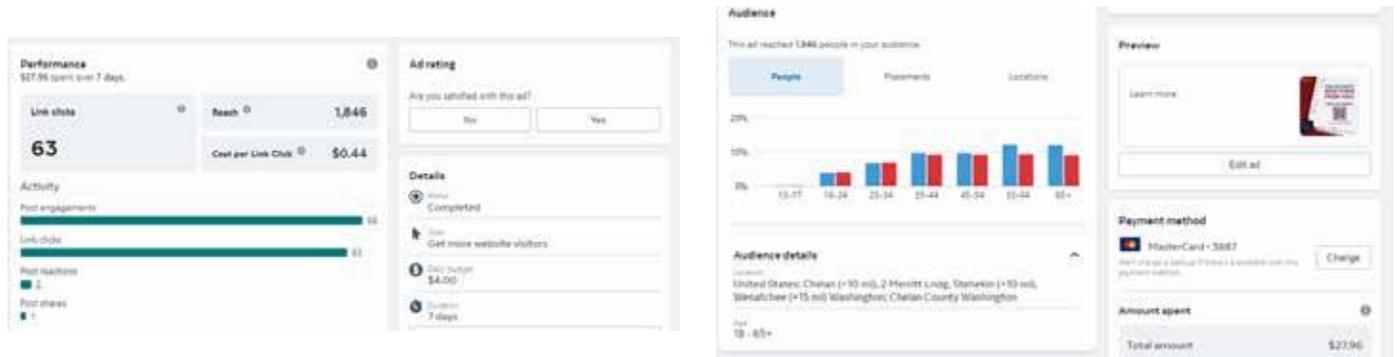


Figure 3.7: February 26nd Instagram Boost Analytics - English

Instagram - Spanish

This actually reached more people and generated about the same number of clicks as the last one. Both heavily skew younger.



Figure 3.8: February 26nd Instagram Boost Analytics - Spanish

Recreation Element Survey

The first engagement touchpoint as developed in Alchemer, a software platform that provides survey and feedback solutions. Formerly known as SurveyGizmo, Alchemer offers a range of tools for creating and conducting online surveys, and to gather valuable feedback from target audiences about their use patterns, desires & needs, to better understand the needs and parks usage of the Chelan County community. This survey was open to all residents and to visitors and people in neighboring communities.

The survey was designed to capture the following questions:

1. **How often do you visit these facilities owned and managed by Chelan County?**
2. **Which outdoor recreation sites in Chelan County have you accessed before?**
3. **What barriers do you experience accessing open space and recreation opportunities in Chelan County?**
4. **Which public access and recreation resources are most important to add in Chelan County? These options are based on a variety of recent past surveys and planning documents in our region.**



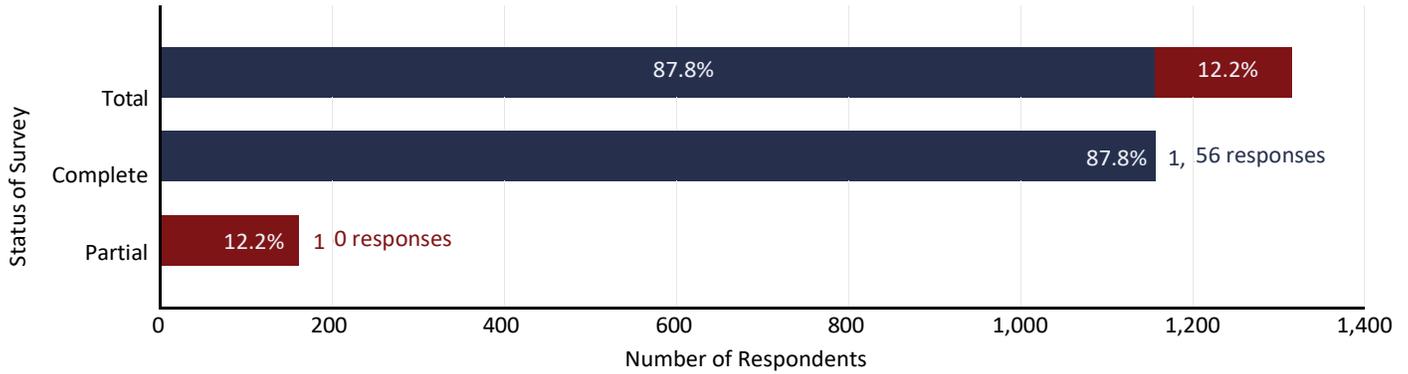
Figure 3.10: Chelan County's Public Engagement Plan Flyer

5. **It requires funding to improve amenities, provide better access to outdoor recreation, and support the operations and maintenances of these amenities. How would you be willing to fund improvements?**
6. **Would you support increased maintenance, access, and amenities in currently unmanaged areas, even if that meant increased oversight and use guidelines?**

Lastly, some very generic and optional demographic questions were asked so that the survey results could be tested against the established County demographic profile for consistency of representation, including where people lived, connections to the County, age, household size, ethnic or racial group, gender, languages, spoken, and the ability to sign up for continued results.

Survey Key Takeaways

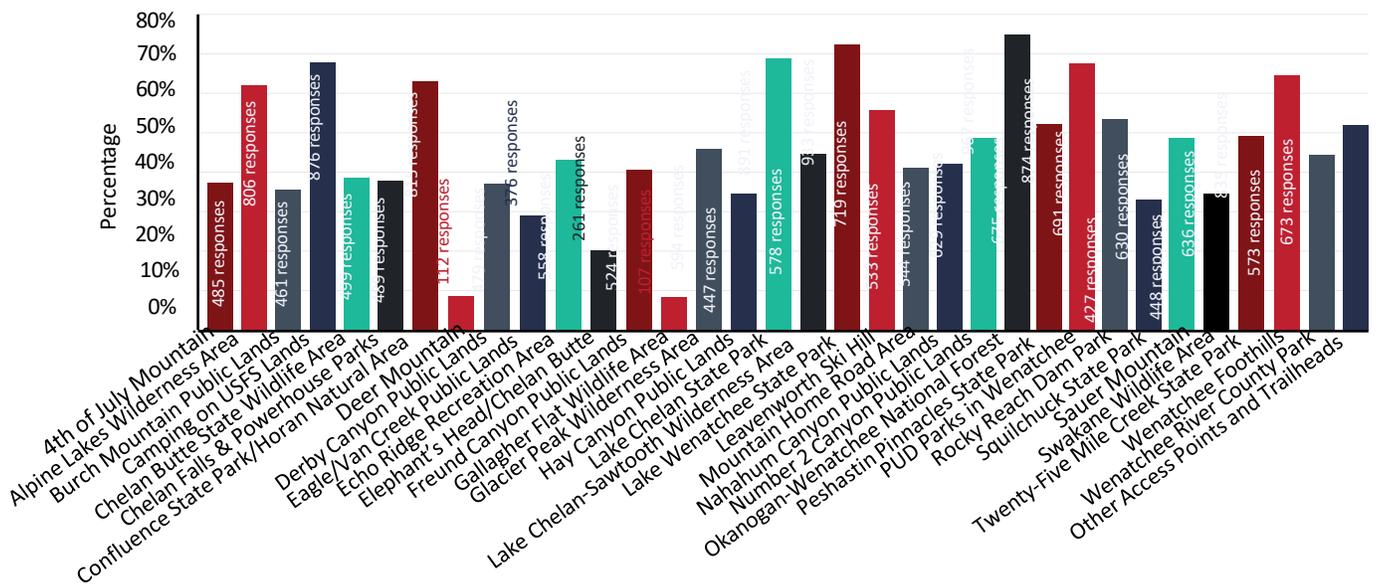
Together, the number of respondents who took the survey or participated in the in-person workshops resulted in over 1,300 surveys and almost 50 in-person attendees.



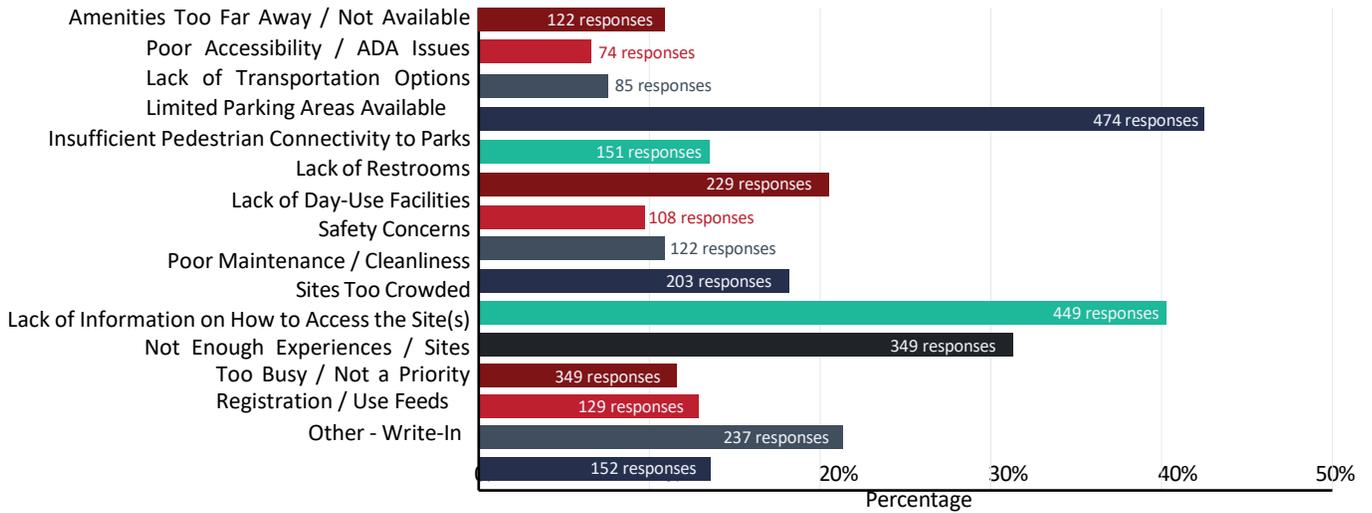
1. How often do you visit these facilities owned and managed by Chelan County?

Facility	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never	Responses
Chelan County Fairgrounds & Expo Center	2 responses (0.2%)	5 responses (0.4%)	25 responses (2.0%)	643 responses (50.2%)	605 responses (47.3%)	1,280 total
Nason Ridge Community Forest	1 response (0.1%)	38 responses (3.0%)	182 responses (14.3%)	523 responses (41.0%)	533 responses (41.7%)	1,277 total
Ohme Gardens	3 responses (0.2%)	13 responses (1.0%)	40 responses (3.1%)	619 responses (48.6%)	598 responses (47.0%)	1,273 total
Stemilt-Squilchuck Community Forest	16 responses (1.3%)	71 responses (5.6%)	254 responses (19.9%)	440 responses (34.4%)	497 responses (38.9%)	1,278
TOTALS						5,108 responses (100.0%)

2. Which outdoor recreation sites in Chelan County have you accessed before? Select all that apply.



3. What barriers do you experience accessing open space and recreation opportunities in Chelan County? Select all that apply.

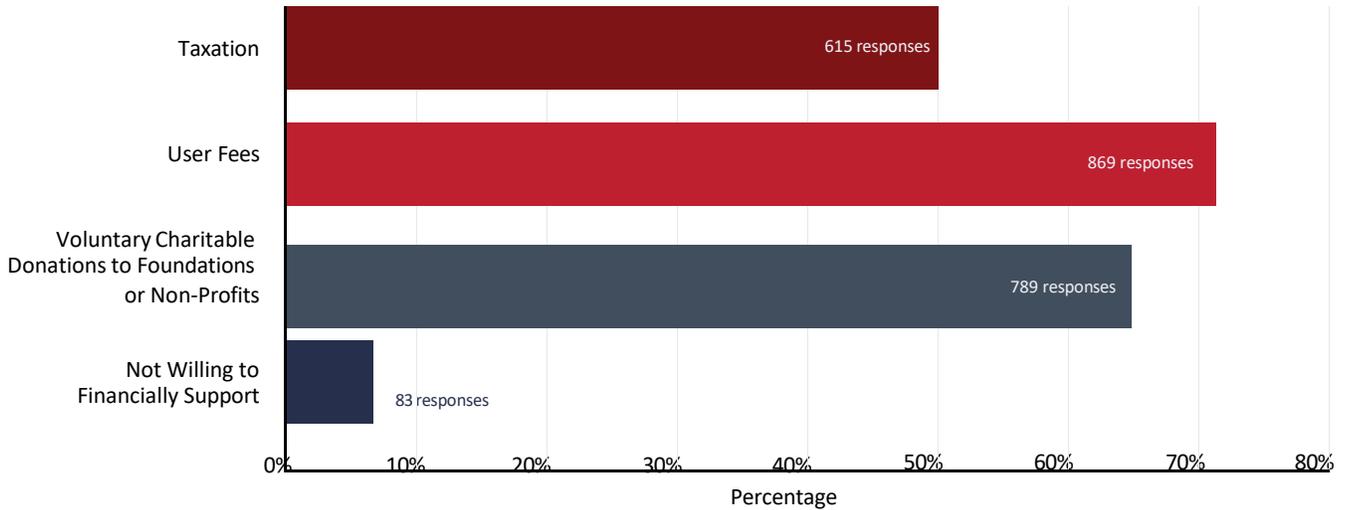


4. Which public access and recreation resources are most important to add in Chelan County? These options are based on a variety of recent past surveys and planning documents in our region.

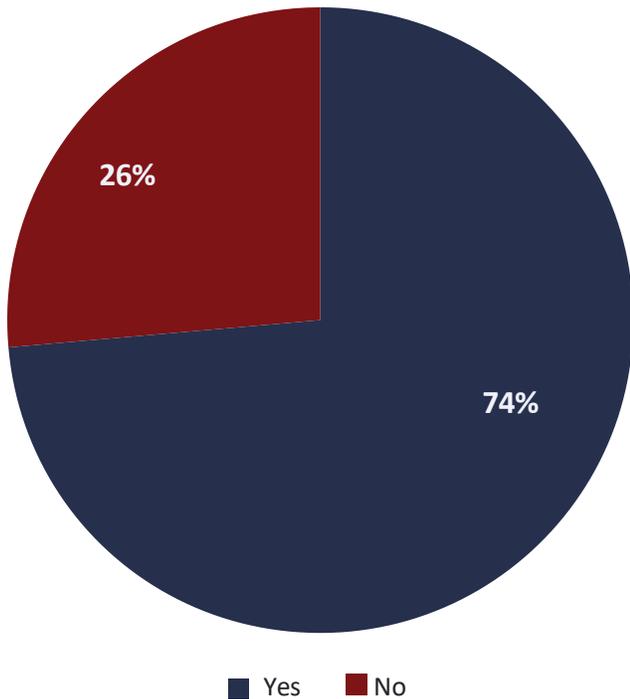
Item	Overall Rank	Rank Distribution	Score	No. of Ranking
Developed/managed access points and trailheads for public lands	1		8,328	837
Public water access to rivers in Chelan County	2		8,107	824
Multi-modal pathways connecting communities in Chelan County	3		7,884	791
Public water access to Lake Chelan	4		7,454	788
Native-surface trails in non-wilderness open lands/space	5		6,638	733
Developed campgrounds	6		5,590	700
Opportunities for mountain bike skills park	7		5,234	698
Developed parks with high levels of day-use amenities	8		5,108	639
Opportunities for ORVs	9		5,025	709
Whitewater park on the Wenatchee River	10		4,605	646
Sports courts or active recreation areas	11		4,421	628
Athletic fields for soccer or baseball	12		3,751	599
Opportunities for winter motorized recreation	13		3,741	623



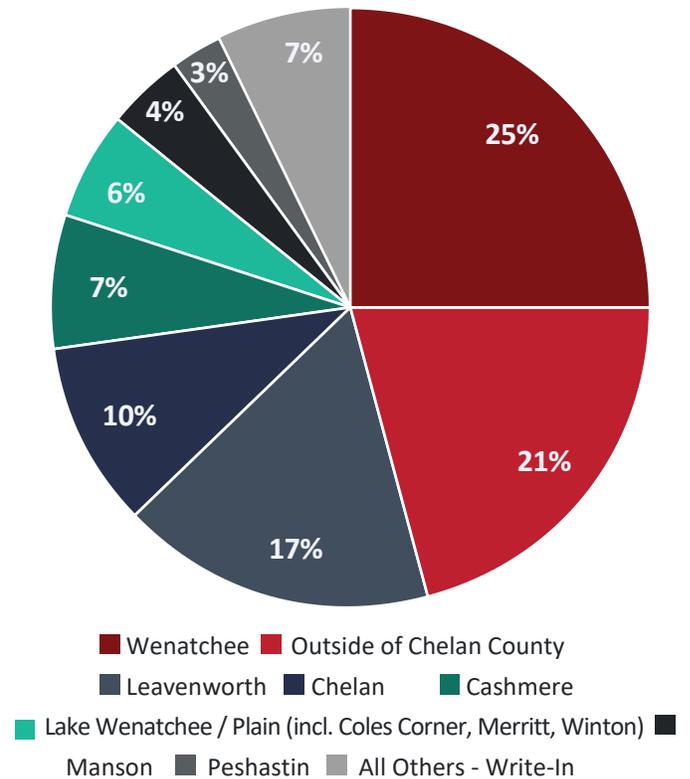
5. It requires funding to improve amenities, provide better access to outdoor recreation, and support the operations and maintenances of these amenities. How would you be willing to fund improvements? Select all that apply.



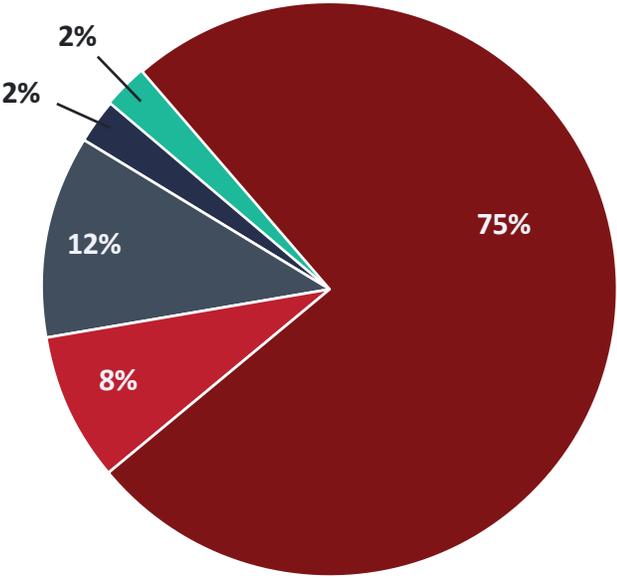
6. Would you support increased maintenance, access, and amenities in currently unmanaged areas, even if that meant increased oversight and use guidelines?



7. Where do you live?

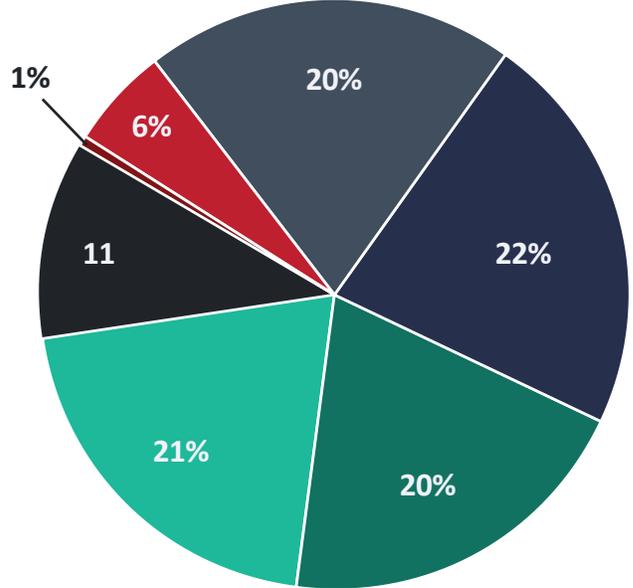


8. What best describes your connection to Chelan County?



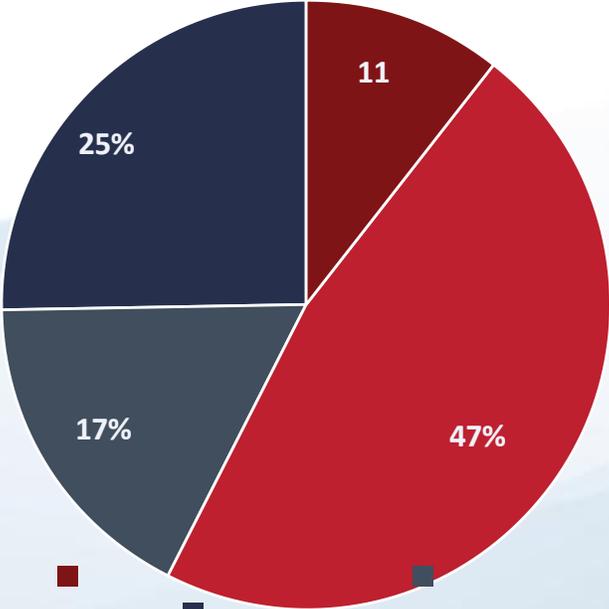
■ Full-Time Residents
 ■ Part-time / Seasonal Visitor
■ I Frequently Visit Chelan County
 ■ Other - Write-In
■ I Work in Chelan County, but Live Outside the County

9. What is your age range?



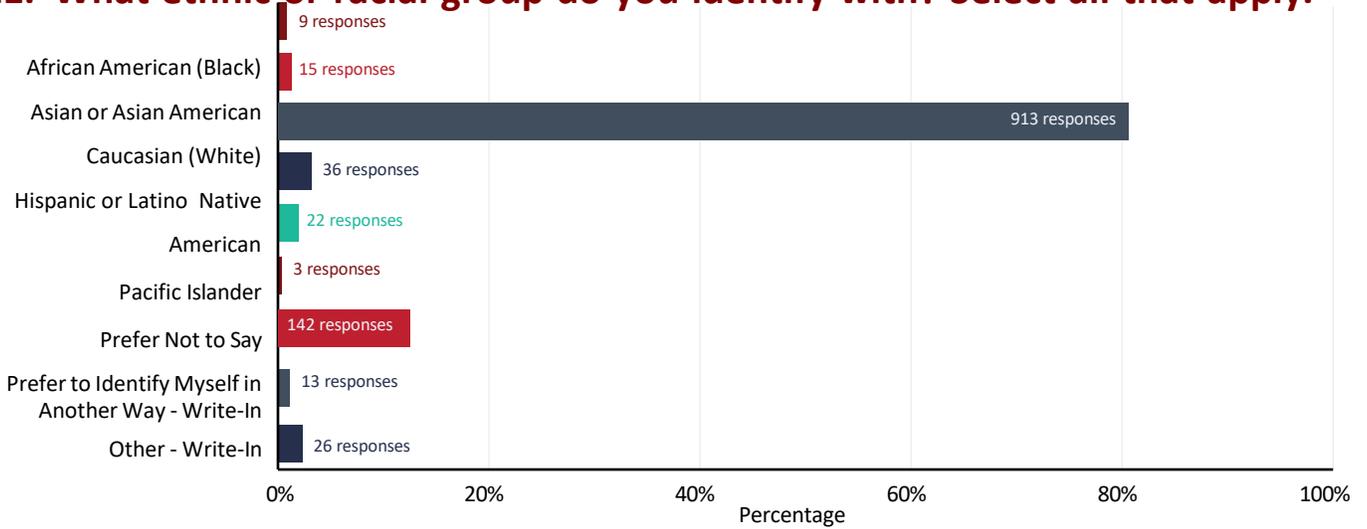
■ 13-19
 ■ 20-29
 ■ 30-39
■ 40-49
 ■ 50-59
 ■ 60-69
 ■ 70 or Older

10. What is your household size, including yourself?

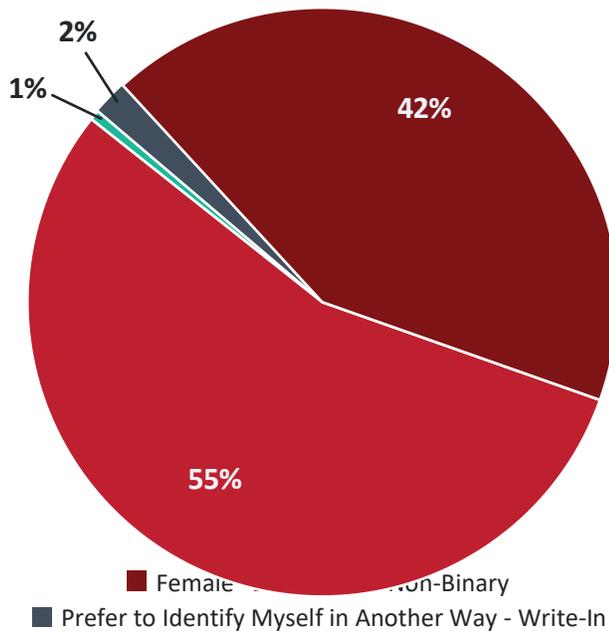


■ 1 Live Alone
 ■ 2 People
 ■ 3 People
■ 4 or More People

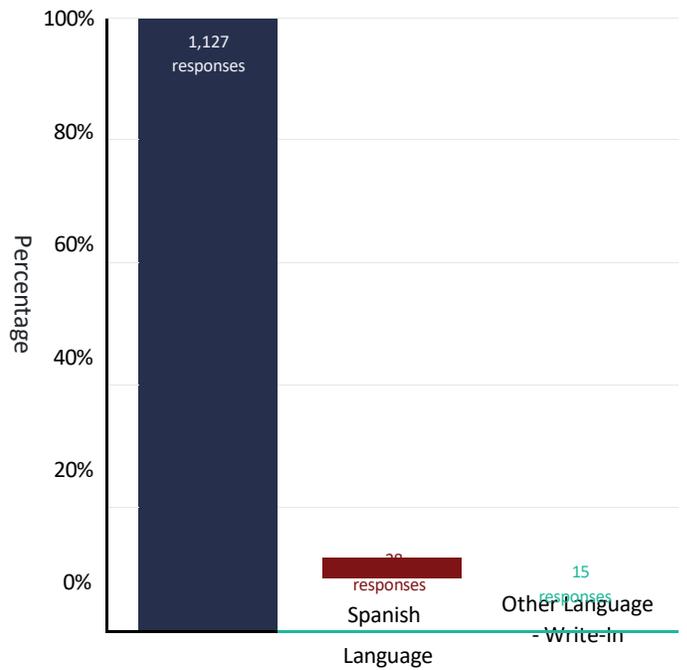
11. What ethnic or racial group do you identify with? Select all that apply.



12. How do you identify your gender?



13. What languages are most often spoken in your home? Select all that apply.





Demand & Needs Analysis



Introduction & Purpose

The survey highlights various barriers and concerns faced by respondents in Chelan County related to outdoor activities and recreational access. One recurring theme is the state of road conditions, with mentions of poor maintenance, rough roads, and closures impacting accessibility to trailheads and recreation areas.

Safety concerns are raised, particularly regarding wildfire prevention and homeless camps. There's also a desire for improved fire-wise prevention measures and increased safety in areas like Hay Canyon, where homeless camps and shooting activities are reported.

Recreational enthusiasts express frustration over limitations on ATV and motorcycle use and the need for better infrastructure, such as boat ramps and improved access to rivers. Some respondents indicate a fear of going alone, emphasizing the importance of safety and the need for knowledgeable companions.

Additional issues include inadequate trail signage, concerns about inappropriate behavior in parking areas, such as break-ins and unsanitary conditions, and frustrations with excessive government regulation and fees.

The feedback suggests a need for better road maintenance, enhanced safety measures, increased access to recreational areas, and improved communication about available amenities. Additionally, addressing issues related to homelessness and ensuring proper regulation enforcement are identified as crucial steps toward creating a more enjoyable and secure outdoor experience for the community.

As outlined in survey responses, the public's demands for Chelan County's parks and recreation system are multifaceted and reflect a diverse set of priorities.

Trends for Parks and Recreation

A review of national and regional recreation trends offers another strategic avenue for identifying potential future park needs. These insights can be evaluated alongside survey findings and relevant plans. A summary of national trends, state trends, and emerging issues and needs are highlighted below and warrant consideration as the County's specific needs are addressed.



National Trends

Pickleball and Padel

Pickleball has continued to grow as one of the most popular recreational activities nationwide and shows no signs of slowing down. The 2023 APP Tour's Pickleball Participation Report shared that there are 36.5 million pickleball players in the United States. The sport is easy to learn, accessible to most ages and ability levels, and doesn't require expensive equipment. On average, 130 new pickleball locations are created each month. Currently, several municipalities in Chelan County have either added pickleball courts or are in the process of adding more capacity to meet the demand.

Similar to pickleball, Padel is a racket sport of Mexican origin gaining popularity across the United States. This game is a cross between tennis, racquetball, and squash. It's currently estimated that Padel has over 100,000 players in the United States, and the number of courts has more than doubled in the last two years, expecting to grow to 30,000 courts by 2030.

Dog Parks

A surge in pet ownership ensued in the wake of the 2020 global pandemic. Larger dog parks have become destination facilities that both residents and visitors seek out and are willing to travel to. Furthermore, according to the Trust for Public Land, the development of dog parks has grown by over 40% in the past 15 years. NRPA data show that 68% of agencies have a dog park and 60% of households own a dog.

Trails

Trails, both within parks and connecting parks, schools, shops, and destinations are generally the top demand seen across the country. Providing trail connections between these popular destinations enhances a community's walkability and encourages active lifestyles.

Playground Trends

There are specific trends that people are seeking in new playgrounds as they are built or updated. These include:

- ◆ **Inclusivity:** Providing facilities for individuals of all ability levels to enjoy
- ◆ **Eco-Conscious:** Using recycled materials and eco-friendly construction and maintenance
- ◆ **Incorporating Adventure & Nature Play:** Using natural playground elements for sensory experiences and a deeper connection with nature
- ◆ **Reflecting Unique Community Identity:** Infusing local culture, art, history, and other features to encourage community pride and spirit

Electrification

As electric technology develops, maintenance equipment, vehicles, mowers, and other equipment used in parks and recreation are transitioning from gas powered resources to electric assets. This transition provides long-term cost savings, environmental benefits, and decreased noise. Additionally, parks and trailheads should consider the addition of EV charging stations in parking lots, as the number of EV cars on the road continues to grow. Washington State has led this transition to electric vehicles, with over 18% of new cars sold in the first half of 2023 being fully electric or plug-in hybrids according to the Seattle Times. Vehicle chargers located at park facilities enable drivers to engage with park facilities while waiting for a full charge.

Climate Resiliency

The concept of electrification pertains to growing needs for climate resilience and the ways in which future park implementations can accommodate the increase of hotter days and nights, as well as the increase of storm and wildfire impacts. Parks create a great opportunity to address these goals through smart design and engineering. Parks and open space can mitigate urban heat islands, absorb flood and stormwater, and create fire breaks through green space and linear trail corridors. Climate change, stormwater/flooding implementations, and tree canopy coverage should be considered in future park renovations to increase resiliency.

Youth Sports

Over the past decade, there has been a sharp decline in the number of children and youth playing team sports. Parks and Recreation providers try to balance both organized and unorganized sports and recreation programs across their facilities. The benefits of youth sports are well-documented, providing healthy activities, teamwork skills, and community cohesion. However, competitive youth sports leagues are becoming increasingly available, charging high fees for participation. Most recreation providers partner with third-party entities to deliver youth sports leagues. 92% of providers offering youth sports opportunities require a registration fee. Municipalities face the challenges of a shortage of volunteer coaches, competition with travel sports leagues, lack of sufficient field/court space, and lack of interest from youth.

Washington State Trends

To meet the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, Washington State develops a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (SCORP) that includes participation rates in outdoor recreation activities, issues related to future demand, and recommendations for meeting recreation and conservation needs. This plan was reviewed to understand statewide trends and participation data. These statewide trends are important, given the larger tourist base that recreates in Chelan County.

The top 20 outdoor recreation activities in Washington State are shown in Table 4.1, including participation rates and the number of responses for each activity.

Table 4-1: 2023 Top 20 Outdoor Recreation Activities in Washington State*

Activity	Activity Category	%	N
Walking or Using Mobility Device on Roads or Sidewalks	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	91%	5,390
Walking or Day Hiking or Using Mobility Device on Trails	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	90%	5,331
Wildlife and Nature Viewing	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	85%	4,812
Scenic Driving (Sightseeing)	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	85%	4,767
Hanging Out	Leisure Activities in Parks	70%	3,679
Picnic, Barbecue, or Cookout	Leisure Activities in Parks	68%	3,639
Community Garden or Farmers' Market	Leisure Activities in Parks	66%	3,556
Visting Outdoor Cultural or Historical Facility**	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	62%	3,413
Swimming in Natural Settings	Water-Based Activities	61%	3,374
Paddle Sports (Whitewater, Canoes, Kayaks, Stand-Up Paddle Boards, Rowing)	Water-Based Activities	52%	2,910
Outdoor Concert or Special Event	Leisure Activities in Parks	49%	2,602
Gathering or Collecting Anything in Nature	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	49%	2,635
Tent Camping (Developed Campground)	Camping Activities	44%	2,510
Backpacking	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	42%	2,349
Playground	Leisure Activities in Parks	41%	2,148
Tent Camping (Undeveloped Area)	Camping Activities	41%	2,247
Road Cycling	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	40%	2,240
Yard Games (Beanbag Toss, Horseshoes, etc.)	Leisure Activities in Parks	38%	1,966
Volunteering (Restoration Projects, Citizen Science, etc.)	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	37%	1,984
Jogging or Running on Roads or Sidewalks	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	35%	1,944
Snowshoeing	Snow and Ice Activities	35%	1,821

* By Participation Rate - % of Population, N = Number of Responses

** Includes Attending Cultural Events

Recreation Element Priorities

1. Improved Access to Recreational Areas & Trailheads

One of the predominant concerns voiced by respondents is the need for improved road conditions. Many highlighted the importance of regular maintenance for access roads leading to recreational areas and trailheads. The community seeks better infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable access to outdoor spaces.

2. Wildfire Prevention and Safety Measures

The threat of wildfires emerged as a critical issue impacting health and safety. Survey participants expressed a desire for more proactive fire-wise prevention efforts, including the clearing of ladder fuels and strategic forest thinning to mitigate risks and protect recreational areas.

3. Enhanced Safety and Security

Safety concerns were raised regarding homeless camps, shooting activities, and general security. Respondents called for measures to address these issues, creating a safer environment for individuals engaging in outdoor activities.

4. Improved Access and Infrastructure

Access to rivers, boat ramps, and the creation of a whitewater park were cited as priorities. The community emphasized the need for infrastructure development to facilitate recreational pursuits, including additional trails for off-highway vehicles and motorcycles, as well as improved signage for existing trails.

5. Reduced Barriers and Fees

Frustration with fees, permits, and perceived bureaucratic hurdles was evident in responses. The public demands reduced barriers to access, reasonable fees, and less regulatory interference to make outdoor recreation more accessible to all.

6. Community Engagement and Education

Respondents expressed a desire for increased community engagement, education programs, and awareness initiatives. There is a need for better communication about existing amenities, rules, and regulations to ensure that the public is well-informed and can fully enjoy available resources.

7. Environmental Conservation

Environmental concerns, such as the impact of motorized vehicles on trails and degradation of road and trail conditions, were highlighted. The community calls for improved trail maintenance, signage, and education to preserve the natural surroundings.

8. Diverse Recreational Opportunities

The survey indicates a desire for a diverse range of recreational options. This includes the development of new trails, access for different vehicles, and facilities such as outdoor pools. There is interest in expanding opportunities for activities like dirt biking, skiing, and snowshoeing. These opportunities also need to respond to known local and recreational demand trends, e.g., desire for more pickleball courts.

9. Improved Communication

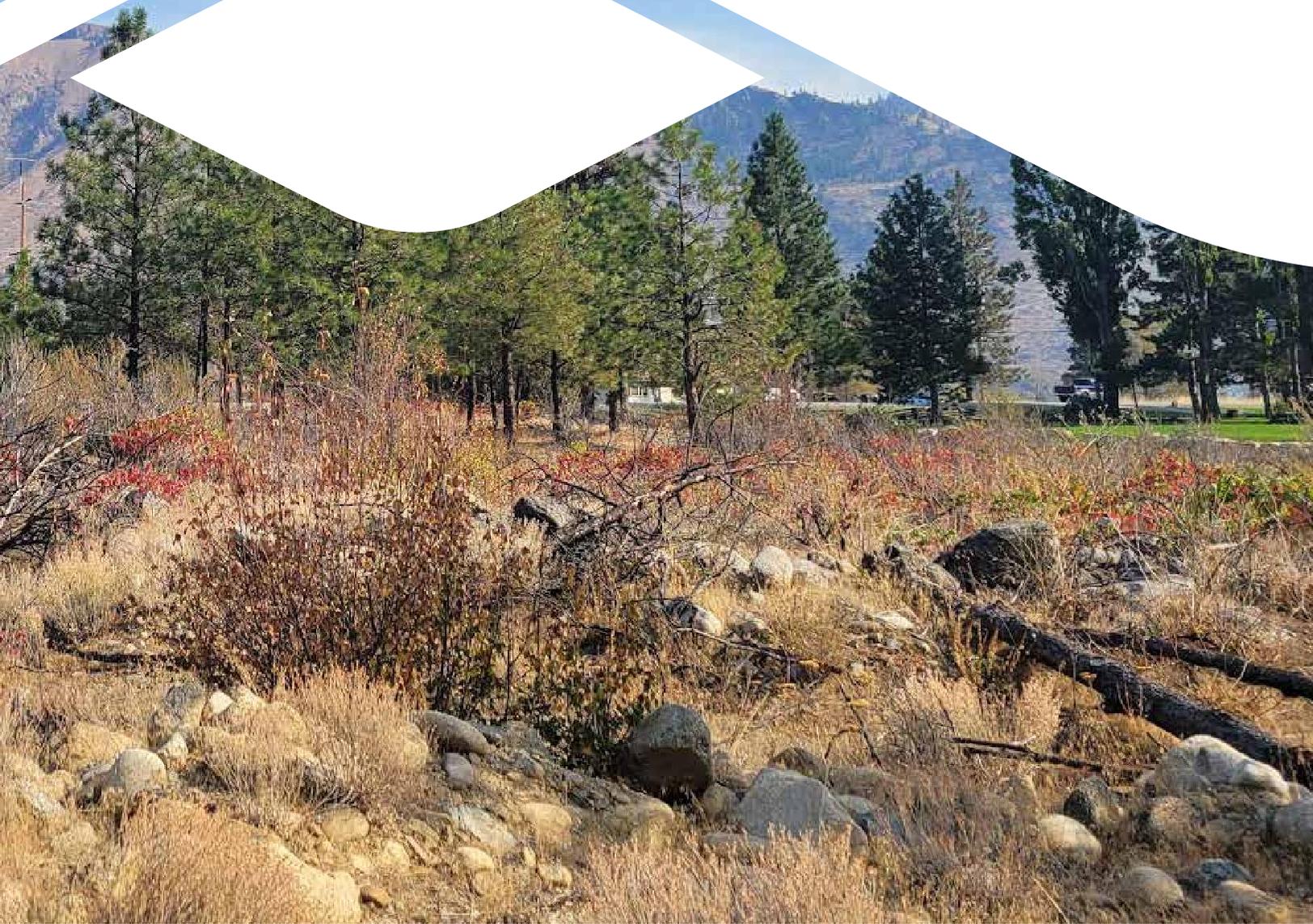
Clear communication about available amenities, guidelines, and rules emerged as a key theme. The community emphasized the importance of effective promotion of recreational opportunities and transparent communication from relevant authorities.

10. Addressing Homelessness Issues

Concerns about homelessness affecting certain areas were raised. Respondents called for measures to address this issue, ensuring that public spaces remain safe and accessible for everyone.

In summary, the public demands a well-maintained, safe, and accessible parks and recreation system that accommodates diverse interests. Addressing infrastructure improvements, safety concerns, community engagement, and environmental conservation are pivotal for meeting these demands.

Goals & Objectives





Introduction & Purpose

“Chelan County provides a mix of parks, recreation, and open space that complements community character, creates diverse opportunities for residents and visitors, and preserves ecological functions.”

The goals and policies have undergone revisions based on valuable input gathered during the two public workshops, ensuring that the comprehensive plan aligns with the public’s suggestions and reflects the most current thoughts on parks and recreation facilities and services. Recognizing the significant impact of the tourist industry on various areas of Chelan County, the importance of recreational opportunities and the region’s natural beauty is underscored, benefiting both residents and visitors.

Open space is acknowledged as a crucial element in the natural environment, supporting diverse systems and contributing to aesthetic, recreational, and economic resources within the rural landscape. Chelan County’s

open space includes minimally developed land, encompassing critical areas, parks, wildlife corridors, historic sites, resource lands, and conservation areas. Identifying and mapping specific sites within this open space system will be an ongoing process, responding to public interest and the need to preserve the integrity of overall open space corridors.

Community safety assumes a paramount role in the urban, wildland-urban interface, and natural undeveloped areas within community recreation planning. The plan recognizes the growing prominence of outdoor recreation and integrates natural ecosystems into development strategies. The heightened awareness of natural hazards, particularly wildfires, is emphasized in the early planning stages. Acknowledging wildfire as a significant natural hazard in Chelan County, the plan advocates for resilient recreation planning strategies that consider the role of fire in the local landscape, aiming to reduce community risks associated with wildfires.

The following list of goals and associated policies should guide recreation and parks management and future development.

Revised Goals & Objectives Based on Survey Results

Goal 1

Enhance Open Space and Public Land Use for Community Enjoyment.

OBJECTIVES:

- ◆ 1.1: Implement innovative techniques (e.g., public benefit rating, open space tax) to preserve open space while respecting private ownership rights.
- ◆ 1.2: Promote compatible multiple uses of public lands supporting open space and recreation.
- ◆ 1.3: Foster access to public lands, coordinating with private landowners, while respecting property rights.
- ◆ 1.4: Identify areas prone to natural hazards, including wildfire, for possible acquisition to act as buffers and recreational spaces.
- ◆ 1.5: Map open space corridors, emphasizing recreation, wildlife habitat, and critical connections.
- ◆ 1.6: Review open space corridors for acquisition opportunities through donation or purchase.

Goal 2

Develop and Maintain Recreational Facilities to Meet Community Needs.

OBJECTIVES:

- ◆ 2.1: Evaluate new park facilities using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board format, addressing diverse recreational needs.
- ◆ 2.2: Design parks for year-round operation, supporting four-season recreation and cultural events.
- ◆ 2.3: Encourage public access to shorelines while protecting critical areas and property rights.
- ◆ 2.4: Establish coordinated park planning between Chelan County and public/private entities for effective land use.
- ◆ 2.5: Ensure publicly owned tourist/recreation destinations provide sanitary facilities with maintenance plans.

- ◆ 2.6: Provide a range of open space and recreation facilities for diverse age, social, and economic groups.
- ◆ 2.7: Facilitate environmental and natural hazard education in parks and recreation development.

Goal 3

Consider Impacts on Surrounding Areas and Preserve Natural Features.

OBJECTIVES

- ◆ 3.1: Ensure compatibility with adjacent land uses and infrastructure adequacy in developing recreational facilities.
- ◆ 3.2: Preserve environmentally sensitive or culturally valuable areas in park and recreation development.
- ◆ 3.3: Design facilities to capitalize on natural features, environmentally sensitive areas, and historic/cultural resources.
- ◆ 3.4: Prioritize aesthetic quality in the design and development of recreational opportunities and facilities.
- ◆ 3.5 : Incorporate natural hazard mitigation in the design and location of parks and recreation facilities.
- ◆ 3.6: Employ ecosystem-based fire management practices where appropriate.

Goal 4

Improve Recreation Service Efficiency through Coordination.

OBJECTIVES

- ◆ 4.1: Support various park and recreation plans from different entities, fostering collaboration and input.
- ◆ 4.2: Encourage ongoing public input in recreational plans and coordinate with other agencies.
- ◆ 4.3: Collaborate with public and private entities to gauge recreation demand and needed facilities.

Goal 5

Foster Active Communities Through Park and Trail Development.

OBJECTIVES

- ◆ 5.1: Strive for access to parks, open space, trails, and/or other recreation resources with a 10-min walk of Chelan County populated areas.
- ◆ 5.2: Provide for safe and convenient active transportation routes for all to enjoy recreation and open space resources.

Goal 6

Provide and Maintain Public Facilities and Services.

OBJECTIVES

- ◆ 6.1: Implement a maintenance plan for the ongoing upkeep of public parks and recreation facilities.
- ◆ 6.2: Support the expansion of facilities to meet community needs.
- ◆ 6.3: Uphold adopted levels of service standards in cities, urban growth areas, and established park districts.
- ◆ 6.4: Ensure sustainable funding for operations & maintenance of parks and recreation resources.



Noted Differences from the Previous Recreation Element

The revised set of goals and objectives demonstrates a nuanced and refined approach, integrating valuable insights from the survey results. The key differentiators include a heightened emphasis on the impact of wildfire and natural hazards on recreational planning, highlighting the need for resilience strategies. The global COVID-19 pandemic also created another notable shift in overall awareness of open spaces, outdoor recreation and trails as highly important resources, both as economic drivers of tourism and quality of life for residents. This has led to a significant increase in use of these open space and recreation resources. There is a strengthened commitment to public input and collaboration, fostering partnerships with entities such as recreation districts, municipalities, public service entities such as the utility district, port and transit authorities, and various community initiatives.

Environmental education and natural hazard mitigation take center stage, with an explicit call for ecosystem-based fire management practices. The goals underscore the importance of providing diverse and inclusive recreation options, catering to various age, social, and economic groups. Considerations for seasonal and year-round facilities are introduced, promoting four-season recreation and cultural events.

Enhanced coordination efforts extend to collaborating with different agencies and implementing coordinated park planning processes to maximize the use of publicly-owned land. Stewardship and preservation receive heightened attention, focusing on mitigating impacts on surrounding land uses and emphasizing the utilization of natural features, environmentally sensitive areas, and historic and cultural resources.

In summary, these refinements reflect a comprehensive and community-centric approach, addressing specific concerns raised by the public and aligning the goals with the nuanced preferences and priorities outlined in the survey responses.



Capital Improvement Program



Introduction & Purpose

The Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan for Chelan County serves as a foundational framework, significantly influencing the residents' quality of life through the county's Parks & Recreation system. The management of these services, overseen by the county's administrative staff within the department, requires a strategic allocation of resources from both the county's and relevant districts' budgets. These ongoing investments in staff, equipment, and supplies play a pivotal role in offering and sustaining a diverse range of outdoor recreation opportunities, prioritizing safety, and meeting public expectations.

Aligned with Chelan County's strategic objectives and integrated into the Comprehensive Plan's guiding principles, this plan underscores the commitment to fostering a safe, healthy, and accessible community, promoting cultural appreciation, and preserving the environment. It encapsulates the aspirations and desired quality of life for Chelan County residents.

This section reaffirms the county's dedication to addressing public feedback and rectifying system deficiencies by outlining a comprehensive Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Encompassing specific

projects and overarching recommendations, the CIP aims to bridge service gaps. These proposals, presented in tabular and detailed formats, outline planned enhancements and conceptual improvements slated for implementation over the next six years. Additionally, the incorporation of long-term aspirational projects reflects a proactive stance, ready to embrace opportunistic improvements contingent upon market conditions or funding viability.

At the core of this plan are key recommendations meticulously crafted to efficiently address current issues, anticipate future demands, maximize funding flexibility, and align with public preferences. It takes into account the full spectrum of available parks and recreation amenities within Chelan County.

On-Going Priorities & Capital Projects

Parks and recreation play a major role in Chelan County. Implementing this plan will take time, money and dedication, but the results will be a stronger parks and recreation system and continued support and growth of that system. Leadership is a vital aspect of cohesively implementing a parks and recreation plan.

Chelan County is the best entity to fill this leadership role. The parks and recreation plan identifies three key areas for leadership, including:

- ♦ coordinating the process at the regional scale,
- ♦ creating connectivity with existing opportunities,
- ♦ developing partnerships with other agencies and non-governmental organizations

Focusing in on these key areas will facilitate the process for implementing the following projects and processes.

One theme that has become apparent during both planning processes was the intention to collaborate to achieve common recreation goals. This theme has taken shape in two different contexts:

1. a desire to see greater collaboration between agencies and local government, and
2. an increase in organized recreation advocacy groups such as the Complete the Loop Coalition, a local volunteer group that advocates funding and developing public trails in the Wenatchee Valley.

This new focus marks a shift in community involvement around recreation development and opens pathways for collaboration between the public and the agencies. Continued confusion about who does what was still a common talking point with the public with an apparent lack of coordination between agencies. The public sees a major gap in the type of collaboration needed to allow for trail connectivity, which is a high priority for recreation development in Chelan County. This plan reinforces that Chelan County is the best suited to lead the effort to coordinate the implementation of recreation plan goals at a regional scale and develop partnerships to further cooperation and create connectivity with existing opportunities.

Organized recreation advocacy groups, such as the Lake Chelan Trails Alliance, Central Washington Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, and TREAD are gaining momentum by engaging agencies and other stakeholders to promote recreation development in the open spaces of Chelan County. Many of these efforts have been met with measurable success, such as the agreement between Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and the US Forest Service to implement development of a series of mountain bike trails in the vicinity of the Leavenworth Ski Hill. Wenatchee Valley Trails Alliance (TREAD) has been an extremely active advocate for

enlistign partners, identifying projects, and planning for trail development and connectivity. These groups are increasingly important driver in recreation development in Chelan County, and will be key players in implementing some of the recreation concepts discussed at the community workshops. They will also hold agencies and local governments accountable for collaboration when the rubber hits the road. As the County currently does not have a Parks and Recreation Department, but with a population very interested in recreation, these advocacy groups play a major role in recreation planning and development. This role should be recognized and appreciated by the County and other land management agencies, and the focus on collaboration that was highlighted at the community meetings will be crucial to successful recreation planning and implementation in Chelan County.

Parks and Recreation Projects Identified In the Previous Plan

During the previous plans' public and stakeholder workshops, participants highlighted various parks and recreation project ideas to address community needs and demands. In many instances, these initiatives were designed to enhance or expand access to existing recreational facilities. Notably, the majority of the proposed projects were focused on developing trails.

The primary objective of the previous plan was to unite Chelan County's parks and recreation landscape. The County's role is centered on facilitating recreation by supporting the parks and recreation initiatives led by cities and other agencies responsible for these services. The projects outlined in the previous plan reflect this role, particularly emphasizing the importance of trails that connect different parks and recreation facilities. Additionally, the plan underscores the necessity of providing planning and feasibility services to determine suitable project locations.

Identified in the previous plan, several concepts, frameworks, and projects are still valid and can aid the County in its facilitation role. Examples include:

- ◆ **Create a Formal County Parks and Recreation Structure and Staffing**
- ◆ **Comprehensive County Pathways Plan (On-Going)**
- ◆ **Shoreline Public Access Plan**
- ◆ **Number 2 Canyon**

- Expand and improve existing trails for hikers, bikers and equestrians on US Forest Service land in the Horse Lake Mountain area, west of Wenatchee's Number 2 Canyon. Potential for an additional 30+ miles of trails, road improvements, and trailhead facilities are currently being assessed.

- ◆ **Lakeside Trail**

- Phases of this Chelan area trail are under construction with additional funding for development needed. This trail, when completed, will extend from Lakeside Park, along the southern shore of Lake Chelan, through downtown and up the north shore to the City limits.

- ◆ **Upper Columbia River Water Trail**

- Add a series of access points and campsites facilitating one-day to multi-day trips on the river.

- ◆ **Lake Chelan Water Trail**

- Add a series of access points and campsites facilitating one-day to multi-day trips on the lake.

- ◆ **Wenatchee Valley Scenic Bikeway**

- Nicknamed "The Fruit Loop," this is an effort to officially designate a bike route through the Wenatchee Valley from the Columbia River to Leavenworth.

- ◆ **New Trail Connectors**

- Squilchuck to Number Two Canyon trail connector, and Number Two Canyon to Maiden Lane trail connector (also in the City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan).

- ◆ **Wenatchee River Water Trail**

- Add a series of access points and day-use sites facilitate one-day trips on the river.

- ◆ **Ski Hill Loop Trails**

- Add the trails created by a partnership between the USFS and EMBA to establish additional riding opportunities in the Leavenworth area.

- ◆ **Nordic Ski Trails**

- Add a winter non-motorized recreation area in Stemilt Basin, and groomed Nordic trails at Mission Ridge.

- ◆ **Riverside Trail**

- Link the Peshastin Mill site (possible Peshastin Community Park site) to the town of Leavenworth via an abandoned railroad grade. The railroad property is privately owned, but some owners have expressed a willingness to provide easement.

- ◆ **Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery**

- Support the development of the Salmon Lifecycle Landscape project,

- ◆ **Rattlesnake Hill Park**

- Potential new bike/hike natural area with separate hiking/mountain biking trails and lookout/viewpoint on summit

- ◆ **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) River Access**

- Access improvements at Drunkards Drop, Rodeo Hole, and Turkey Shoot rapids

- ◆ **Dryden WA Dept. of Transportation Property**

- Potential park, river access and whitewater play feature.

- ◆ **Other project identified for consideration in the previous plan:**

- Feasibility study for a whitewater park.
- Expansion of Wenatchee Row and Paddle Club boathouse facilities on the Columbia River at Ninth Street in Wenatchee
- Additional sports playing fields in Cashmere
- Outdoor splash park in Cashmere
- Pedestrian bridge parallel to Icicle Bridge on Icicle Road
- Better public access/launch for boaters and tubers on the Icicle/Wenatchee in Leavenworth, with parking, restrooms, bank stabilization
- Designated foot/horse traffic (non-mountain bike) trail at Leavenworth Ski Hill
- Bike path along Chumstick Highway, from Leavenworth to Plain
- Year-round swimming pool and recreation center in Leavenworth
- Ice Rink in Leavenworth
- Year-round soccer field complex in Leavenworth
- Downtown Leavenworth to Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery non-motorized trail or enhanced pedestrian shoulder on Icicle Road or East Leavenworth
- Leavenworth to Plain non-motorized trail for biking, running, XC skiing
- Signage/parking for climbing access in the Icicle Canyon
- Continued expansion of mountain biking trails in Chelan County
- Indoor climbing gym in Leavenworth
- Outdoor splash park in Leavenworth

- Safe bike travel paths on Hwy. 2 bridges between Wenatchee and Leavenworth

Other recreation planning efforts proposed and/or already occurring around Chelan County include the following:

- ♦ Stemilt-Squilchuck Recreation Plan
- ♦ The Partnership and the County, with the assistance of state and private funds, were able to acquire an additional 4,000 acres of private timberland in the basin for public management in 2014. This acquisition further demonstrated the region’s dedication to preserve water and wildlife. The County is currently working with the Partnership, public agencies, recreation community, and other stakeholders to address recreation which is the third pillar of the Vision Document. The goal is to create a recreation plan that will help identify and create a sustainable and diverse recreation strategy for the area.
- ♦ Wenatchee Foothills Trail Plan
- ♦ Malaga Community Park Improvements
- ♦ New 2.5 acre park on the Malaga Alcoa Highway.
- ♦ Disc Golf Course
- ♦ Manson Bay Waterfront Revitalization Project
- ♦ Singleton Park Drainage
- ♦ Willow Point Park
- ♦ Number 2 Canyon Road Parking & Trailhead Improvements
- ♦ Human-Powered Paddle Sports Access Point on the Columbia River
- ♦ Designated Countywide Bicycle Routes
- ♦ Expand the Upper Valley Trails Plan model to a County-wide Bike Tourism Plan.
- ♦ Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Exchange
- ♦ Lake Chelan “20 Trails” Network

Developing the Capital Improvement Program

The plan is designed for a full six-year lifespan with the intent that it will guide improvements from 2024 through 2030 while providing a conceptual vision of additional aspirational improvements beyond that are focused on the projected growth of Chelan County. This plan is not a strict “script” to guide any and all park & recreation improvements, since the County's role has primarily been as a facilitator of other organization's efforts. Since funding may be diverted or not secured or public needs or political will may change, this plan is designed to be a fluid and dynamic strategic guide for the County to base

decisions around. Unforeseen opportunities may present themselves that are not covered in this plan, which may create better service to the public.

The capital improvement projects listed are not, nor will they be officially prioritized over the next six years, although specific recommendations at the beginning of this section have initially placed the projects in a series of "tiers", which infers which projects are more likely to occur or already have advocates. For planning purposes, the timeline of implementation has been estimated but may be impacted by a multitude of factors, including likely design and permitting time, other critical public work projects, grant funding cycles and available budgets, and finally, County staff project management capacity. Note that this is for planning purposes only and is not a commitment to implementation in a particular year. This plan should be a living document, constantly updated as conditions change.

- ♦ **Tier 1 - Active:** Already Underway or Currently in Planning
- ♦ **Tier 2 - On Deck:** Possible Partner Project Awaiting Further Detail or Funding
- ♦ **Tier 3 - Aspirational:** Beyond 2030

To reinforce this intention, the CIP project list is meant to address the demand and needs captured by the public survey and community workshops, and have been vetted with both County staff, Planning Commission members, and County Council. Actual implementation over the next six years will be driven by available funding, the County’s success in securing grant funding or other project partners, as well as critical liability maintenance and repair improvements.

Opinion Of Probable Costs

Included in this section is an opinion of the range of probable implementation costs associated with the improvements recommended for each potential project or proposed initiative. Note that these opinions are purposely left in a range reflecting the complexity of the project and are subject to change due to site conditions, final design, and market circumstances.

Inflation, annual cost escalators, cost & design contingencies, permitting and other soft costs are not detailed, neither is the cost for staff time is not included in the cost opinions.

Cost Category:

- ♦ **S:** \$0-\$250,000
- ♦ **SS:** \$250,000 - \$750K
- ♦ **SSS:** \$750,000+

Updated Project & Program Improvements

The results from the public workshops and survey provide comprehensive insights into the community’s perspectives and preferences regarding Chelan County’s parks and recreation system. Project recommendations from participants include and are organized by the demand & need prioritized theme:

Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives					
Project Name	Project Type	Facility Type	Cost Category	Tier	Funding Potential
Increased Open Space, Access Points & Trailheads					
Add Low elevation trails in the Upper Valley (Leavenworth area) to take pressure off the parking at Sauer mtn	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$	I	County, EMBA, USFS, Local
Develop formal trailhead and sanctioned trail system for Sauer Mountain	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$\$	II	County, EMBA, USFS, Local
Develop more accessible (flat) trails throughout the valley	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, EQ, WF	\$\$\$	I	County, EMBA, USFS, Local
More trails and/or trailheads to access sage-brush steppe habitat (especially in the Wenatchee foothills to Cashmere area).	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB	\$\$\$	II	County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Add formal trailhead in Burch Mtn Rd. area	Development	TP, TB	\$\$	III	County, RCO, EMBA, Local
Establish formal trailhead at South end of Sage Hills trail system to resolve overcrowding and neighbor/use conflicts at Day Drive and 5th Street access points	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB	\$\$	II	County, RCO, EMBA, Local
Formal trailhead at lower Horse Lake Road area	Development	TP, TB, EQ	\$	I	County, RCO, Local
Develop formal and managed access points and trails at heavily used informal sites. Implementation of access points should be guided by 2022 CCPW Recreation Access Site Assessment & Need study.	Development	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$\$	I	Local, RCO
Formal trailhead serving multiple trails in Derby Canyon area	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB	\$\$	II	County, RCO, EMBA, Local
Formal trailhead and trail system in the Hay Canyon dispersed recreation area at the interface of Chelan County and Forest Service jurisdictions	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$\$\$	III	County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Formal trailhead with amenities developed in Freund Canyon area.	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ	\$\$	II	County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Increase parking & other amenities at existing formal access points & trailheads	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ	\$\$\$	I	County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Formal trailhead in Mountain Home Road area at interface of private, Chelan County, and Forest Service jurisdictions	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ, OS	\$\$	I	County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local

Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives

Project Name	Project Type	Facility Type	Cost Category	Tier	Funding Potential
Increased parking & amenities at Icicle Ridge trailhead	Development	TP, TB, EQ, OS	\$\$		County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Increased parking at Snow Lakes trailhead	Development	TP, TB, EQ, OS	\$\$		County, RCO, EMBA, USFS, Local
Facilitate representative planning teams to explore and develop trailheads and access points in underserved communities.	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$	1	County, EMBA, TREAD, USFS, CDLT, TPL
Shuttle service to high-use trailheads to reduce parking congestion and safety concerns for roadway overflow parking.	Development	TP, TB, AM	\$\$	1	County, USFS
Increase designated active transportation routes to access trailheads.	Development	TP, TB, AM	\$\$	1	County, USFS, Local
Acquisition and Development of Plain Community Park	Development	OS,	\$\$	I	Local, County
Increased Access to River Recreation					
More put-in / takeout sites along the Wen River. Implementation and management of access sites should be guided by 2023 River Recreation Management Plan for the Wenatchee River & Icicle Creek Near Leavenworth and 2022 CCPW Recreation Access Site Assessment & Need study.	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	B, WF	\$\$	1	Local, County, WDFW, RCO
Icicle Bridge site access to Wenatchee River	Development	B, WF	\$\$	II	Local, County, WDFW, RCO
Beaver Valley Road access to Wenatchee River	Development	B, WF	\$\$	II	Local, County, WDFW, RCO
Sleepy Hollow Bridge site access to Wenatchee River	Development	B, WF	\$\$	III	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Ensure new or enhanced access points include human-powered watercraft launches, including tubing where demand exists.	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	B, WF, AM	\$	I	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Facilitate partnerships for management of existing designated public water access sites, such as some owned by WDFW or CPUD.	Infrastructure	TP	\$	I	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Develop whitewater park on Wenatchee River, informed by CCNRD Wenatchee River Whitewater Park Feasibility Study	Development	BB	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Develop the Peshastin Community Park (if feasible)	Planning/Feasibility	NPK, TP, P, OS	\$\$	1	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Upper Columbia Water Trail	Planning/Feasibility	WF, SB, SO	\$\$\$	III	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Lake Chelan Water Trail	Planning/Feasibility	WF, SB, SO	\$\$	II	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT
Multi-modal Pathways Connecting Communities					
Implement Chelan County Pathways planning process	Planning/ Feasibility,	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$	I	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Develop additional ADA accessible trails throughout the Wenatchee Valley	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT

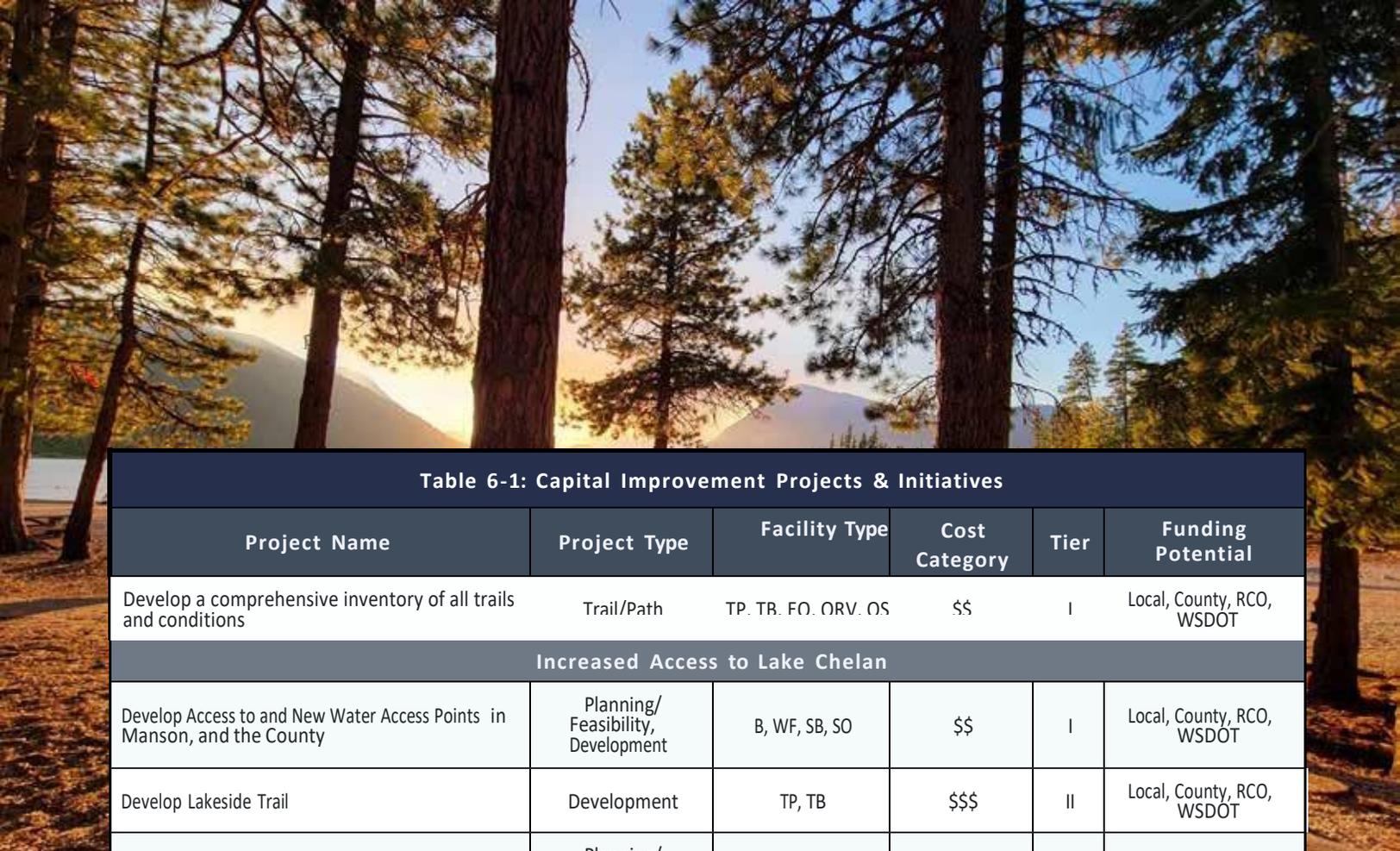


Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives

Project Name	Project Type	Facility Type	Cost Category	Tier	Funding Potential
Develop a comprehensive inventory of all trails and conditions	Trail/Path	TP, TB, FO, ORV, OS	\$\$	I	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Increased Access to Lake Chelan					
Develop Access to and New Water Access Points in Manson, and the County	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	B, WF, SB, SO	\$\$	I	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Develop Lakeside Trail	Development	TP, TB	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Develop Northshore Trail	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB	\$\$\$	III	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Improved Communications & Knowledge					
Updated signage for road routes, wayfinding, ownership, and rules.	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$\$	II	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Develop real-time status updates for trails and recreation.	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$\$	I	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Desire for clear demarcation of public and private lands, especially on trails	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$\$	II	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Safety Improvements					
Suggestions for more reflectors on recreational roads and bridge improvements for pedestrian safety	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$	I	Local, County, WSDOT
Add video monitoring at select trailheads with motion-sensing	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$	I	Local, County, WSDOT USFS
Improve parking capacity and/or transit/shuttle stops at key trailheads	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	AM	\$	I	Local, County, WSDOT USFS
Economic Development					
Concentrate recreation resources near visitor accommodations to boost the local economy.	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$\$	I	Local, County, WSDOT USFS

Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives

Project Name	Project Type	Facility Type	Cost Category	Tier	Funding Potential
Improved ORV / ATV Access & Dedicated Trails					
Open County Roads between Trailheads & ORV Trails	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$	1	Local, County, USFS
Motorized Trail Plan Implementation Feasibility	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$	I	County
Improved ORV / ATV Access & Dedicate Trails	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, USFS
Mills Canyon ORV Trail (Beginner & Intermediate) - Could include MB	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$	II	Local, County, USFS
Reopen old FS roads for ORVs	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$!	Local, County, USFS
Organizational Recommendations					
Identify the oversight agency and the need for better coordination between state and local governments.	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$	I	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT

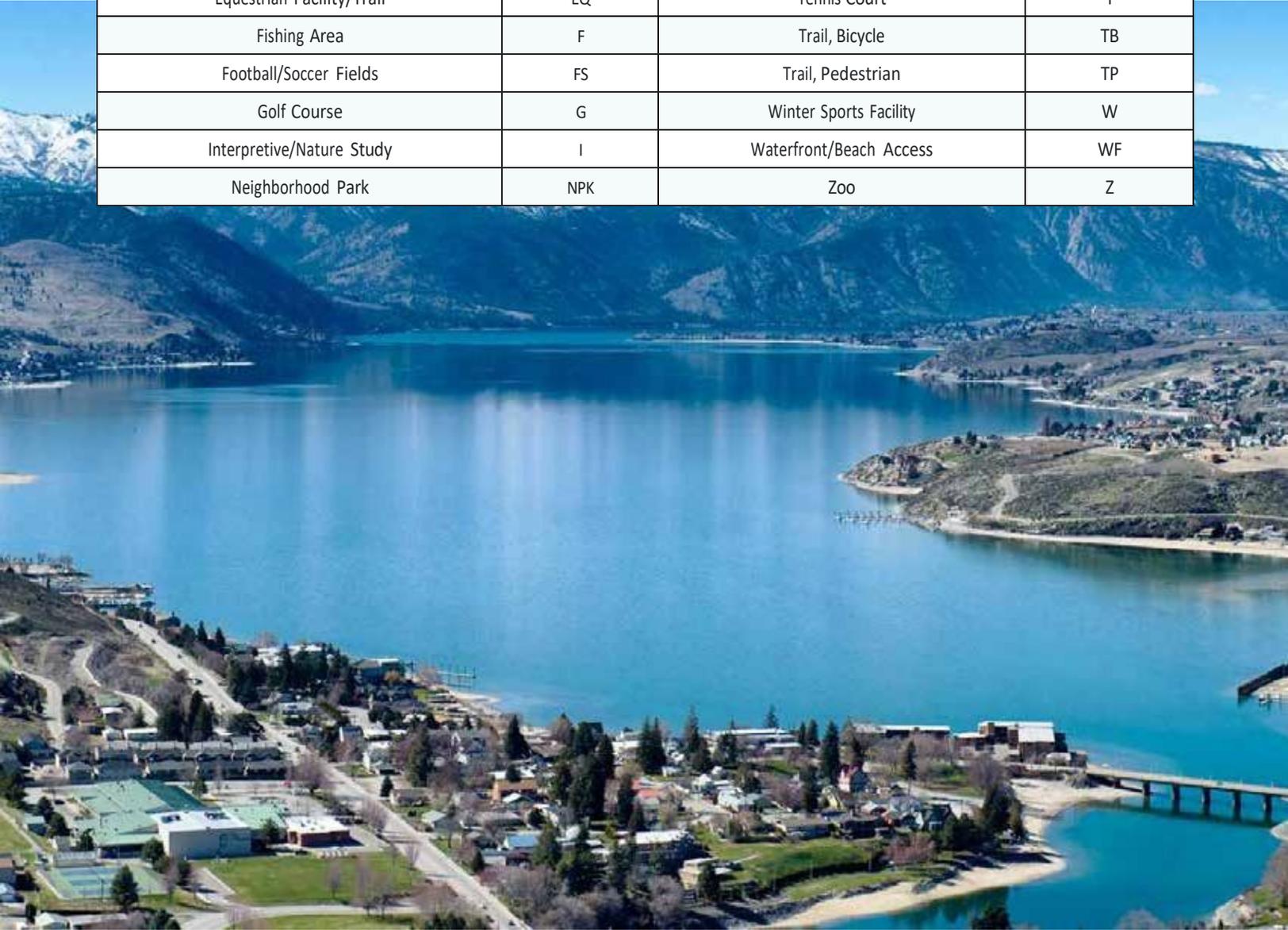
The ongoing planning and implementation initiatives previously discussed in this plan should be formally acknowledged as part of the Capital Improvement Projects, making them eligible for sustained financial support. A significant number of the planning efforts outlined in this plan update are fundamental in establishing the necessary framework for bringing to fruition several of the community-driven concepts. It is imperative to recognize and allocate continued financial resources to these ongoing endeavors to ensure their seamless integration and to provide the structural foundation required for the successful implementation of the community's proposed projects. The CIP lists the funding options and project as categorized using the data in Table 6-2.

Key	Funding Sources	Project Categories
L	Local Funds	Trail / Path
B	General Obligation Bonds	
U	Unknown	
D	Donation	Infrastructure
R	Revenue Bonds	
M	Matching Grant	
O	Other Bonds	Planning / Feasibility
RCO	Recreation and Conservation Office, which encompasses the following programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ LWCF- Land and Water Conservation Fund ◆ WWRP- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program ◆ RCFB – Recreation and Conservation Funding Board ◆ WSPC – WA State Parks Commission 	

The CIP also includes all facility types that apply for each project with the primary use listed first. Facility types specify what funding can be considered and include:

Table 6-3: CIP Facility Types

Facility Type	Symbol	Facility Type	Symbol
Aquarium	A	Open Space, Greenway	OS
Administration, Maintenance	AM	ORV Facility, Trail	ORV
Boating Facilities	B	Picnic, Day Use	P
Basketball, Other Courts	BB	Play Equipment	PE
Botanical Garden	BG	Open Play Field	PF
Baseball, Softball Fields	BS	Swimming Beach	SB
Camping Facility	C	Swimming, Indoor Pool	SI
Community, Senior Center	CC	Swimming, Outdoor	SO
Equestrian Facility/Trail	EQ	Tennis Court	T
Fishing Area	F	Trail, Bicycle	TB
Football/Soccer Fields	FS	Trail, Pedestrian	TP
Golf Course	G	Winter Sports Facility	W
Interpretive/Nature Study	I	Waterfront/Beach Access	WF
Neighborhood Park	NPK	Zoo	Z



Plan Adoption





Adoption

In order for this plan to be formally adopted, the plan must be reviewed by several bodies, including the public, ultimately culminating with a resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument showing formal approval of the plan and planning process by the governing entity. Only after RCO approves the plan, may the organization may apply for grants for up to six calendar years from the date when the governing body adopted the plan.

With the depth of public and staff involvement made over the execution of this planning process, the following review and approvals have been included:

1. County Council Ordinance
2. RCO Self-Certification Checklist
3. Non-Project SEPA Review (See Appendix D)

SPACE FOR RESOLUTION

SPACE FOR RESOLUTION

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form

Use this form to certify that the need for any grant projects have been developed through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans and adoption documentation to RCO via e-mail or other means of electronic access (i.e. Web link, Box.com, etc.).

Organization Name: Chelan County

Contact Name: Mike Kaputa, Director

Adoption Date of Submitted Documents:

Seeking Eligibility for: Recreation Grants Conservation Grants Both

Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
	<p>1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.</p>	64
	<p>2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i></p>	18
	<p>3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.</p>	45
	<p>4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. • The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.). 	59
	<p>4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).</p>	59
	<p>5. Capital Improvement Program: The plan includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding.</p>	65
	<p>6. Adoption: The plan and process has received formal governing body approval (<i>that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/supervisor, etc., as appropriate</i>). Attach signed resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.</p>	75

Certification Signature

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Print/Type Name: Mike Kaputa

Signature (Hand Written or Digital):  _____

Title: Director, Department of Natural Resources



Appendices & Attachments

Chelan County Recreation Element Update

April 2024

A - Terms & Definitions

Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) has found that many terms commonly used in recreation planning do not have consistent definitions from one plan to another. RCO suggests, but does not require, the following definitions compiled from various sources, including Washington Administrative Code, Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission used in this master parks plan include:

Table A1: Terms & Definitions	
Term	Definition#
Access	The public's ability to physically use land or water.
Active Recreation	Predominately human muscle powered recreational activities.
Camping	An overnight stay in a tent or other non-permanent structure.
Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A list or description of proposal capital projects.
Capital Project	A project that results in redevelopment of an existing property, acquisition of new property, or a new built facility with a budget that excess \$10,000.00
Consumptive	Recreation that physically consumes resources; examples include berry picking, shellfish harvest, hunting, fishing.
Development	A development project is construction or work resulting in new elements, including but not limited to structures, facilities, and/or materials to enhance outdoor recreation resources.
Dispersed	Recreation that is scattered or spread across the landscape and not concentrated at a specific site. Examples include trail uses, camping, walking, cycling, and jogging.
Impact (Low, Medium, High)	The effect that recreational uses have on resources including but not limited to soils, water, species, habitat, sites, and facilities.



Table A1: Terms & Definitions

Term	Definition#
Improve	Expanding an existing site or facility to serve more uses or more types of use.
Level of Service	Measure of the current status of a park and recreation system as a whole based on either quantitative or qualitative characteristics.
Maintain	To maintain existing areas and facilities through repairs and upkeep for the benefit of outdoor recreationists.
Multiple-use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Non-consumptive	Resource recreation that depends on, but does not consume, resources; for example, photographing wildlife.
Park	<p>Land or an area set aside for a special purpose, but particularly for leisure or recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Totlot/Mini-Park/Pocket Park – a small local park or civic space accessible to the general public without the capacity for large outdoor recreation activities like field sports and often associated with playground equipment for toddlers and young children. • Neighborhood Park – a local-scale park with a service area of a reasonable walking distance, typically ½ mile, but up to 1 mile. • Community Park – a community-scale park facility has a service area typically of 1-5 miles that includes the city limits of a town or city. • Regional Park – a larger park facility intended to serve populations and uses from multiple jurisdictions. • State Park – a park facility owned and managed by the State of Washington. • Marine Park – a state or regional park facility intended to serve populations spanning multiple jurisdictions with primary access via watercraft . • Day-use Park – any kind of park facility that does not allow overnight uses such as camping. • Seasonal Parks – any kind of parks intended for use in specific seasons.
Passive	Activities usually conducted in place and requiring minimal physical exertion such as picnicking, watching a sports event, sun bathing, or relaxing.
Qualitative	An adjective relating to the quality of something interpreted by its intrinsic non-numerical characteristics other than some quantity or measured value.
Quantitative	Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something obtained using a numerical measurement process.
Recreation	Activities of a voluntary and leisure time Nature that aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, play, relaxation, or instruction.
Renovate (Renovation)	The activities intended to improve an existing site or structure in order to increase its useful service life beyond original expectations or functions. This does not include maintenance activities to maintain the facility for its originally expected useful life.
Restoration	Bringing a site back to its historic function as part of a natural ecosystem or improving the ecological functionality of a site.
Shared Use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Trail	<p>According to the Washington State Trails Plan (RCO, 2013):</p> <p><i>“...a path, route, way, right-of-way, or corridor posted, signed, or designated as open for travel or passage by the general public but not normally designated as open for the transportation of commercial goods or services by motorized vehicles.”</i></p> <p>A trail is a recreational facility that also can serve as a non-motorized route for transportation.</p>

B - Standards & Guidelines

There are six basic park and greenspace facility types typically utilized by municipalities:

- ◆ Pocket Parks / Mini-Parks / Tot Lots
- ◆ Neighborhood Parks
- ◆ Community Parks
- ◆ Natural Areas & Greenspaces
- ◆ Trails, Bikeways & Paths
- ◆ Special Facilities

POCKET PARKS / MINI-PARKS / TOT LOTS

Pocket parks are very small and serve a limited radius (up to ¼-mile) from the site; they provide passive and play-oriented recreational opportunities. Examples of pocket parks can include a tot lot with play equipment such as a climber, slide or swings; a viewpoint; or waterfront access areas such as at street ends.

A small urban plaza or civic recognition project may also be considered a pocket park. Parking is not often provided at pocket parks, although lighting may be used for security and safety.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of traditional park systems. They are small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation. They are generally 3-5 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 2 acre in size when possible.

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within short walking distance (up to ½-mile radius) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street or other significant natural or man-made barrier, such as ravines and railroad tracks, to get to the site.

Additionally, these parks should be located along road

frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites.

Generally, developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, a multi-use open field for youth soccer and baseball, sport courts or multi-purpose paved areas, landscaping and irrigation.

Restrooms are not provided due to high construction and maintenance costs. Parking is also not usually provided; however, on-street, ADA accessible parking stall(s) may be included.

Neighborhood park development may proceed in phases.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are larger sites developed for organized play, contain a wider array of facilities and, as a result, appeal to a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally 20 to 50 acres in size, meet a minimum size of 20 acres when possible and serve residents within a 1-mile radius of the site.

In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized or intensive recreational activities and sports, although passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural areas are highly encouraged and complementary to active use facilities.

Since community parks serve a larger area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, parking and restroom facilities are provided. Community parks may also incorporate community facilities, such as community centers, senior centers or aquatic facilities.



NATURAL AREAS & GREENSPACES

NATURAL AREAS

Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the natural character of the site and are managed to protect valuable ecological systems, such as riparian corridors and wetlands, and to preserve native habitat and biodiversity. In managing for their ecological value, these natural areas may contain a diversity of native vegetation that provides fish and wildlife habitat and embodies the beauty and character of the local landscape. Low-impact activities, such as walking, nature observation, and fishing are allowed, where appropriate, and horseback riding is also permitted on certain sites.

GREENSPACES

Greenspaces are passive-use open spaces and turf areas without developed amenities or structured functions.

TRAILS & BIKEWAYS

Trails are non-motorized transportation networks separated from roads. Trails can be developed to accommodate multiple uses or shared uses, such as pedestrians, inline skaters, bicyclists, and equestrians. Trail alignments aim to emphasize a strong relationship with the natural environment and may not provide the most direct route from a practical transportation viewpoint.

principal focus is on safe and efficient non-motorized transportation. Bikeways serve distinctly different user groups than trail users. Typical bikeway user groups would include bicycle commuters, fitness enthusiasts and competitive athletes. Their emphasis is on speed, which can create conflicts with recreation-type trails and their respective user groups.

For shared-use trails, it is important that the alignment and cross sections be designed with flexibility to accommodate higher speeds, passing zones and greater widths. Surfaces will vary with intended use and environmental considerations. Additionally, parking, consistent signage (wayfinding, access, use hierarchy) and interpretive markers or panels should be provided as appropriate.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Special facilities include single-purpose recreational areas such as skateparks and display gardens, along with community centers, aquatic centers and public plazas in or near the downtown core. Additionally, publicly-accessible sport fields and play areas of public schools are classified as special facilities; while they often serve as proxies to public parks, school sites have restricted daytime access and offer limited recreational use during non-school hours. No standards are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

C - Public Survey Report

Report for 2024 Chelan County Comprehensive Plan - Recreation Element Survey

Response Counts

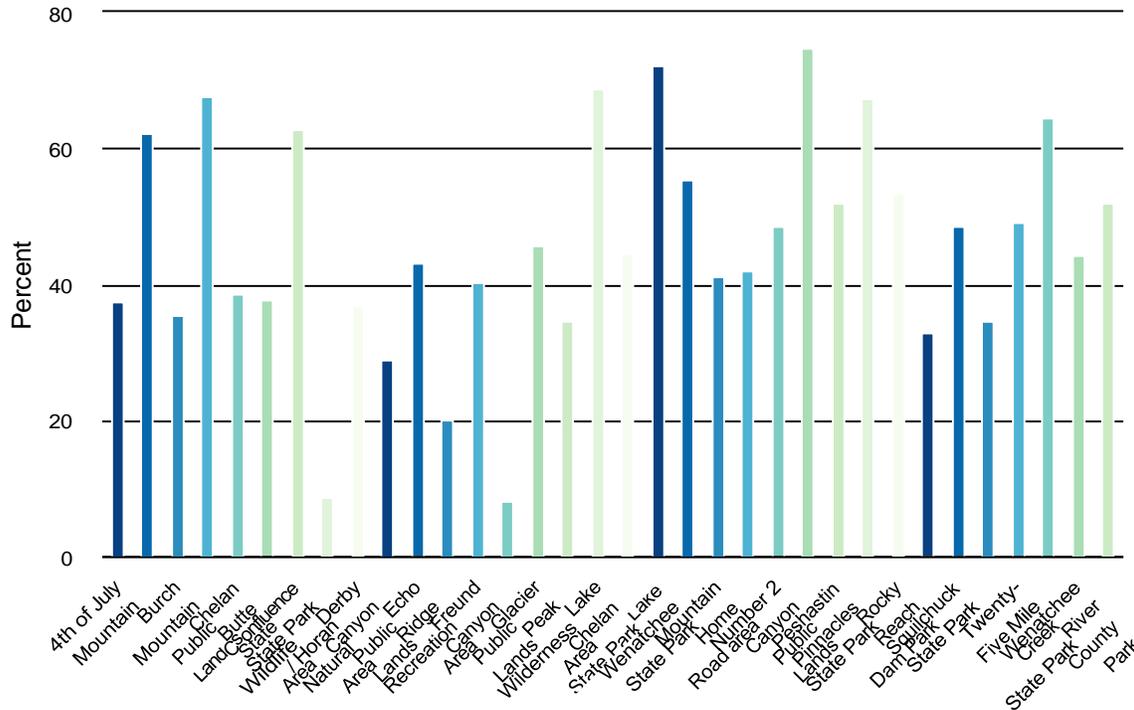


Totals: 1,316

1. How often do you visit these facilities owned and managed by Chelan County?

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never	Responses
Chelan County Fairgrounds & Expo Center Count Row %	2 0.2%	5 0.4%	25 2.0%	643 50.2%	605 47.3%	1,280
Nason Ridge Community Forest Count Row %	1 0.1%	38 3.0%	182 14.3%	523 41.0%	533 41.7%	1,277
Ohme Gardens Count Row %	3 0.2%	13 1.0%	40 3.1%	619 48.6%	598 47.0%	1,273
Stemilt-Squilchuck Community Forest Count Row %	16 1.3%	71 5.6%	254 19.9%	440 34.4%	497 38.9%	1,278
Totals						5108 100.0%

2. Which outdoor recreation sites in Chelan County have you accessed before? Select all that apply.

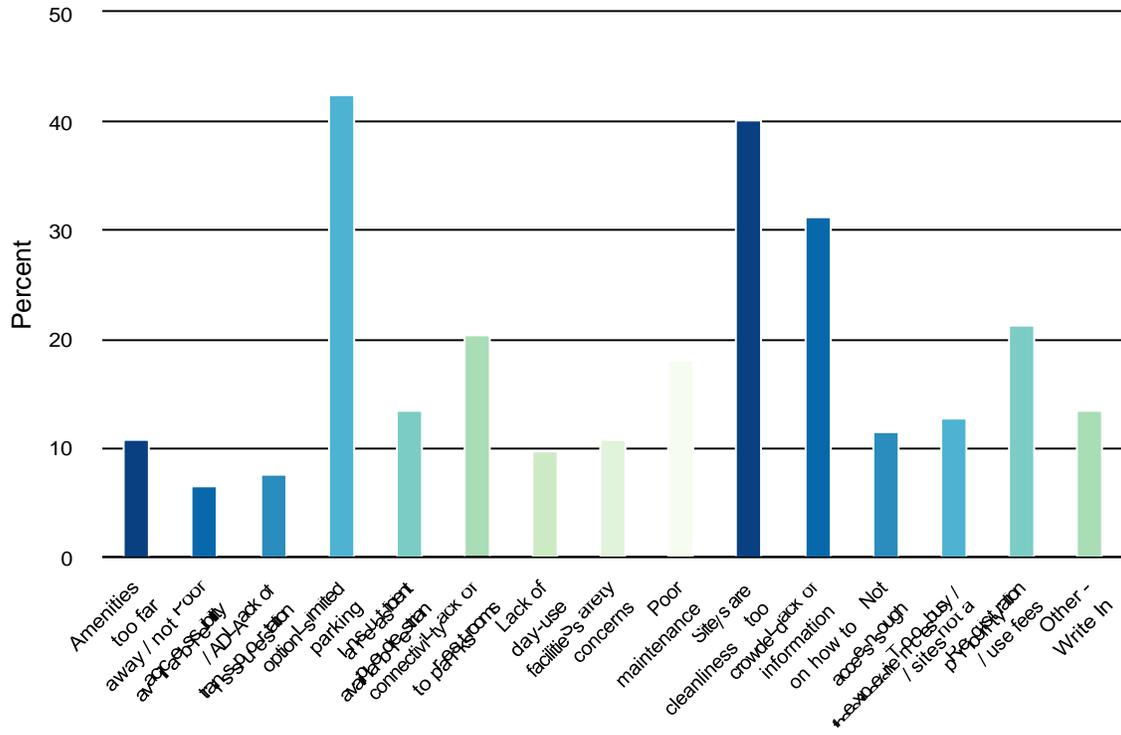


Value	Percent	Responses
4th of July Mountain	37.5%	485
Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area	62.3%	806
Burch Mountain Public Lands	35.7%	461
Camping on USFS Lands	67.7%	876
Chelan Butte State Wildlife Area	38.6%	499
Chelan Falls & Powerhouse Parks	37.8%	489
Confluence State Park / Horan Natural Area	63.0%	815
Deer Mountain	8.7%	112
Derby Canyon Public Lands	37.0%	479

Value	Percent	Responses
Eagle/Van Creek Public Lands	29.1%	376
Echo Ridge Recreation Area	43.2%	558
Elephant's Head/Chelan Butte	20.2%	261
Freund Canyon Public Lands	40.5%	524
Gallagher Flat Wildlife Area	8.3%	107
Glacier Peak Wilderness Area	45.9%	594
Hay Canyon Public Lands	34.6%	447
Lake Chelan State Park	68.9%	891
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area	44.7%	578
Lake Wenatchee State Park	72.2%	933
Leavenworth Ski Hill	55.6%	719
Mountain Home Road area	41.2%	533
Nahahum Canyon Public Lands	42.1%	544
Number 2 Canyon Public Lands	48.6%	629
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	74.8%	967
Peshastin Pinnacles State Park	52.2%	675
PUD Parks in Wenatchee (Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park, Walla Walla Point Park)	67.6%	874

Value	Percent	Responses
Rocky Reach Dam Park	53.4%	691
Sauer Mountain	33.0%	427
Squilchuck State Park	48.7%	630
Swakane Wildlife Area	34.6%	448
Twenty-Five Mile Creek State Park	49.2%	636
Wenatchee Foothills (Sage Hills, Saddlerock, etc.)	64.6%	835
Wenatchee River County Park	44.3%	573
Other Unmaintained Access Points and Unincorporated Trailheads	52.0%	673

3. What barriers do you experience accessing open space and recreation opportunities in Chelan County? Select all that apply.



Value	Percent	Responses
Amenities too far away / not available	10.9%	122
Poor accessibility / ADA issues	6.6%	74
Lack of transportation options	7.6%	85
Limited parking areas available	42.5%	474
Insufficient pedestrian connectivity to parks	13.5%	151
Lack of restrooms	20.5%	229
Lack of day-use facilities	9.7%	108
Safety concerns	10.9%	122
Poor maintenance / cleanliness	18.2%	203
Sites are too crowded	40.3%	449
Lack of information on how to access the site(s)	31.3%	349
Not enough experiences / sites	11.6%	129
Too busy / not a priority	12.9%	144
Registration / use fees	21.3%	237
Other - Write In	13.6%	152
Other - Write In		Count
Road conditions		2
Totals		147

Other - Write In	Count
No barriers (should be an option)	1
A desperate lack of fire wise prevention contributes to wildfires which impacts health and safety, 1 causing inhibited recreational opportunities during prime activity months. Please prioritize clearing ladder fuels and forest thinning.	1
Afraid to go by myself. New to the area.want to go with someone knowledgeable to be safe	1
Atv, motorcycle limited use	1
Bad road conditions	1
Better put-in takeout sites along Wenatchee River. Take-out at park not good and over used. Take out dam and put a whitewater park.	1
Boat ramp below rocky reach is old, metal pops tires, rough, limited parking	1
Closed gates	1
Closed to motorized use	1
Commercial users of some of these lands dominate the space	1
Connecting Motorcycle Use	1
Creepy vans or vehicles that look like they are being lives in, are in the parking lot	1
Day use permits would solve many issues	1
Discover pass is a hinderance and only pays for enforcement	1
Dog parks for off leash run in uncrowded, more sanitary locations, East wenatchee	1
Dogs not allowed	1
Enchantments need better day use rules, as well as a way that still allows locals decent access. 1 It's frustrating when you've lived here for years and you can't get a permit for the core, I don't want that same experience in a day permit. We need reserved walk up permits, or locals permits.	1
Excessive gubbament regulation and interference. Getting tested multiple times for the same land. Access pass is fucking bullshit. Liberals should be restricted to city limits.	1
Fire and smoke	1
Forest service roads are destroyed	1
Totals	147

Other - Write In	Count
Gated public access roads	1
Gates closed well into spring for no reason	1
Gates on county unmaintained roads	1
Gates on open county roadways that are not being maintained.	1
Hace falta un centro Málaga	1
Hay Canyon- Homeless camps and tons of shooting	1
Health and safety concerns due to wildfire smoke	1
Homeless and vehicle breakins	1
I don't really experience barriers to my use - just time!	1
I have not experienced any barriers	1
I poop in the woods it actually cleaner than any bath room	1
I revisit spaces and so don't make it to all of them.	1
I'm sure I've accessed them plenty... I just don't know their formal names...	1
Lack of OHV areas	1
Lack of ORV opportunities	1
Lack of access for dirt bikes	1
Lack of access to rivers with heavy whitewater rafts. More access where a trailer can back in. More places where a wide craft can be carried to or from the river. Includes the Wenatchee and Chiwawa rivers	1
Lack of adequate signage for trails- ie: having a map/marker at a trailhead detailing trail difficulty/features/showing where it starts and ends.	1
Lack of drinking fountains along the Apple Capital trail.	1
Lack of income.	1
Lack of livestock(horse) friendly access.	1
Totals	147

Other - Write In	Count
Lack of motorized trails	1
Lack of single track motorized trails, especially with loop opportunities	1
Lack of trail maintenance	1
Limited Non-motorized winter recreation areas for backcountry skiing and snowshoeing.	1
Limited trails for Dual Sport, single track motor and single track mtb.	1
Motorcycle access trails poorly maintained.	1
Motorcycles hurt the trails	1
Motorized traffic makes areas unappealing or unsafe	1
Moved here in 2017 we're blessed to have so many options with so little time due to owning a business who's busiest season is spring and summer.	1
Need additional new trails in Manson and Chelan area	1
Need more ORV areas	1
Need more ORV opportunities	1
Need more horse trails and information	1
Need more motorized recreation	1
Need more time to ride motorcycles offroad	1
No Barriers.	1
No barriers	1
No public access to Deer Mountain	1
Non-motorized winter access	1
None honestly	1
None of the above	1
Not Dog Friendly	1
Totals	147

Other - Write In	Count
Not always motor recreation use	1
Not authorized for motorcycle use.	1
Not enough atv/orv parks	1
Not enough enforcement to protect the site, the stream, the vegetation and soils are deteriorating in easy access areas. Visitor and RVer/fisher/hunter garbage and waste is causing land and water quality issues and wildlife/fish issues at more sites since Covid hit. MORE EDUCATION, PERMIT SYSTEMS AND ENFORCEMENT IS NEEDED for what you already have and increases in recreation areas.	1
Not enough free time!	1
Not enough motorized vehicle options (atv & motorcycle)	1
Not enough mountain bike specific infrastructure	1
Not enough new motorcycle trails. Existing trails are over ridden. Need to expand the trail systems.	1
Not enough orv area	1
Not enough time, use areas close to home	1
Not enough winter parking for ski touring locations	1
Not interconnected by trails/accessible by bike	1
Over zealous fees for some and as a pet owner Wenatchee needs desperately small and large dog parks/separate for safety and the more investment into that then tourists will not deal with unruly dogs on paths and no dog poop either-it can be a win win!	1
People firing guns crazily and out of hunting season	1
People not obeying the park regulations, including fishing and hunting laws. NOT enough enforcement.	1
People using guns/shooting im areas where people hike and camp	1
Poor road conditions and road maintenance of dirt/gravel roads	1
Poor road conditions. Unofficial trails that lack proper d be design and maintenance but are great rec opportunities	1
Poor roads (eg to the top of Nahahum, Swakane, No 2 canyon	1
Totals	147

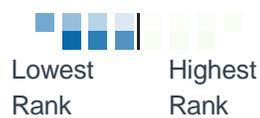
Other - Write In	Count
Poor trail conditions	1
Poor trail maintenance	1
Poorly maintained roads to the more remote areas	1
Prefer bike paths	1
Public lands blocked by private lands	1
Require dogs "on-leash"	1
Road closures	1
Road conditions. Thanks for updating number 2 canyon road!	1
Roads are not always passable by regular vehicle	1
Roads are not being maintained and can't get to trailheads	1
Roads in rough shape preventing access	1
Roads need maintenance USFSFS	1
Rules about motorcycles and lack of trails	1
Shouldn't pay fees if nothing is maintained	1
Some areas locked by private land	1
Stupid permits that don't favor locals	1
The dirt roads are poorly maintained/ not graded/ and not brushed out. Just super rough dirt road 1 access.	1
The fairgrounds is not available to the community in the winter because of boat storage. And in the summer, difficult to reserve.	1
Theft, vandalism, vehicle security	1
Too crowded, but only Colchuck Lake trail, really	1
Too many fees for access or use our public lands. Let the public have our lands back.	1
Too many people from out of the county	1
Totals	147

Other - Write In	Count
Too many people, too many people who disrespect natural areas and can be unsanitary.	1
Too many teenagers with off-road vehicles or shooting near such areas especially during fire danger.	1
Too much government involvement.	1
Traditional homelands should not have barriers to access.	1
Trail difficulty markings	1
Trash condoms all over parking area at saddle rock	1
Unauthorized motor vehicle use	1
Uncontrolled target shooting, off-leash dogs	1
Undeveloped areas without trail maintenance and signage	1
Vehicle breakins	1
Vehicle security, Vandalism, unleashed dogs	1
We have many parks and recreation opportunities. I wonder if we have TOO many.	1
We look for places we can ride dirt bikes or dual sport motorcycle	1
We spend most of Apr-Sep up by Plain, we enjoy anywhere we can go on our dirt bikes, ATVs, and dual sport bikes.	1
Where are they?	1
Which pass for which location is an issue.	1
Who owns it	1
Would like to see public swimming availability as well as an outdoor pool. I would also like to see boat dinner cruises, like in Kirkland argosy	1
access points to busy, break in/theft at parking areas	1
bicycle access/pathways	1
camps of people living in parks	1
Totals	147

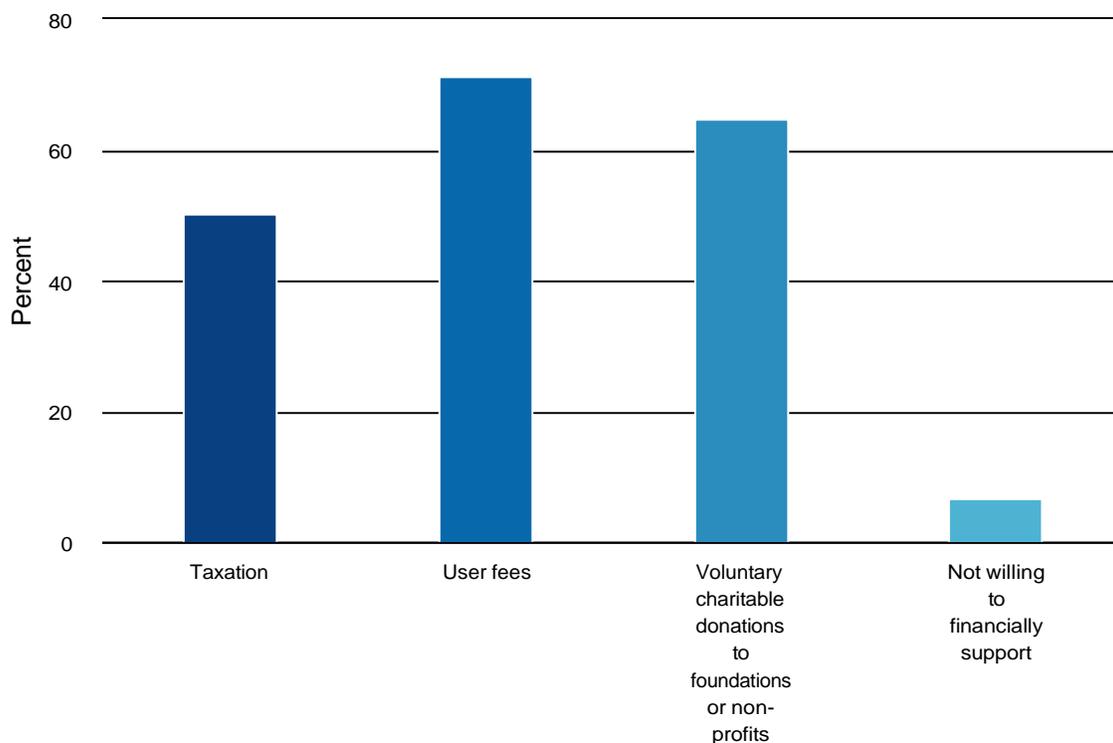
Other - Write In	Count
car break ins!!	1
distance from my home	1
incompatible ATV, OHV motorized, noisy recreationists	1
lack of parking at Day Drive and 5th St trailheads for Sage Hills trails in Wenatchee	1
limited horse trailer access	1
little if any disabled parking. None for wheelchair lift van accessible	1
loud music	1
my wife's age 92 and disabled	1
none	1
not enough soccer fields	1
options are not promoted well	1
ownership/trespassing questions	1
poor dirt road conditions	1
poorly maintained access roads	1
restricted access for the type of recreation I want to experience	1
road maintenance	1
roads are too rough	1
too many ding dang tourists	1
too many motorized vehicles on the trails	1
we use foothills trails	1
Totals	147

4. Which public access and recreation resources are most important to add in Chelan County? These options are based on a variety of recent past surveys and planning documents in our region. Web: Drag each option to prioritize from most important to least important. Mobile: Click each option in order of priority and they will be numbered in order.

Item	Overall Rank	Rank Distribution	Score	No. of Rankings
Developed/managed access points and trailheads for public lands	1		8,328	837
Public water access to rivers in Chelan County	2		8,107	824
Multi-modal pathways connecting communities in Chelan County	3		7,884	791
Public water access to Lake Chelan	4		7,454	788
Native-surface trails in non-wilderness open lands/space	5		6,638	733
Developed campgrounds	6		5,590	700
Opportunities for Mountain bike skills park	7		5,234	698
Developed parks with high levels of day-use amenities	8		5,108	639
Opportunities for ORVs	9		5,025	709
Whitewater park on the Wenatchee River	10		4,605	646
Sports courts or active recreation areas	11		4,421	628
Athletic fields for soccer or baseball	12		3,751	599
Opportunities for winter motorized recreation	13		3,741	623



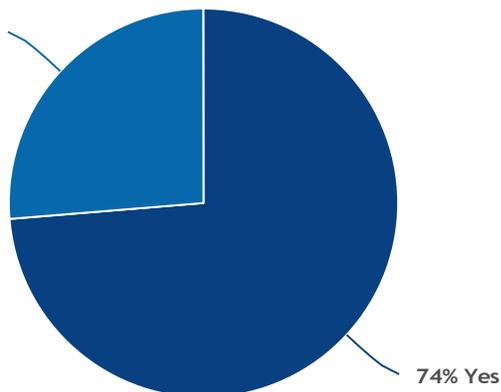
5. It requires funding to improve amenities, provide better access to outdoor recreation, and support the operations and maintenances of these amenities. How would you be willing to fund improvements? Select all that apply.



Value	Percent	Responses
Taxation	50.5%	615
User fees	71.3%	869
Voluntary charitable donations to foundations or non-profits	64.8%	789
Not willing to financially support	6.8%	83

6. Would you support increased maintenance, access, and amenities in currently unmanaged areas, even if that meant increased oversight and use guidelines?

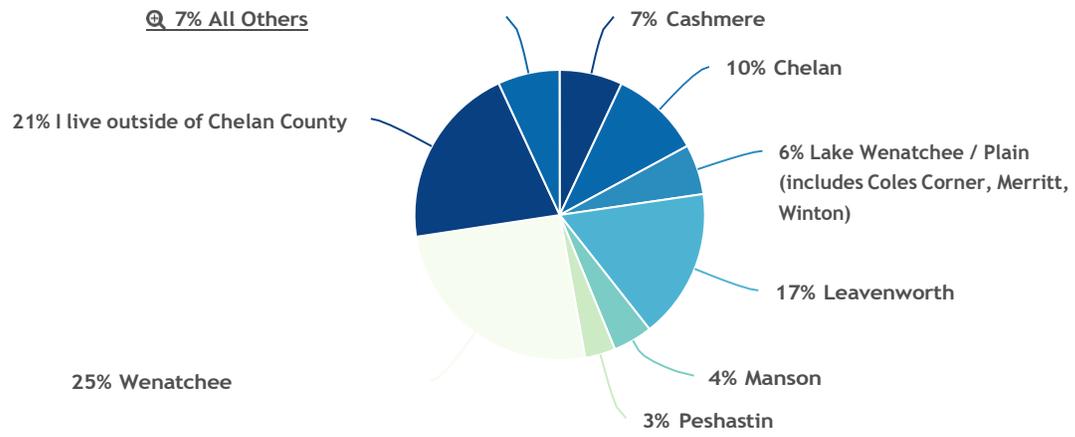
26% No



Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	73.7%	890
No	26.3%	318

Totals: 1,208

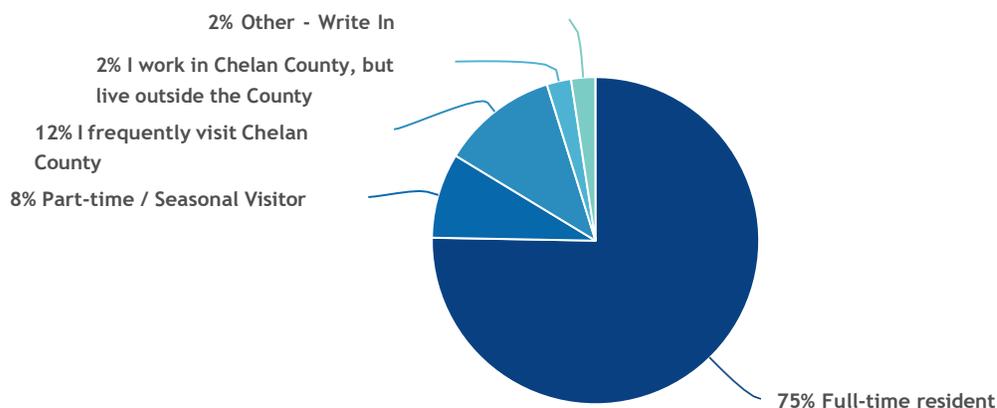
7. Where do you live?



Value	Percent	Responses
Cashmere	7.0%	78
Chelan	10.1%	112
Chelan Falls	0.2%	2
Dryden	0.6%	7
Entiat / Ardenvoir	1.1%	12
Lake Wenatchee / Plain (includes Coles Corner, Merritt, Winton)	5.6%	62
Leavenworth	16.7%	186
Malaga	1.4%	16
Manson	4.4%	49
Monitor	0.4%	4
Peshastin	3.4%	38
Sunnyslope	2.2%	24
Upper Lake Chelan (Holden Village, Lucerne, Stehekin)	0.3%	3
Wenatchee	25.4%	282
Wenatchee Heights	0.7%	8
I live outside of Chelan County	20.5%	228

Totals: 1,111

8. What best describes your connection to Chelan County?



Value	Percent	Responses
Full-time resident	75.3%	856
Part-time / Seasonal Visitor	8.4%	96
I frequently visit Chelan County	11.5%	131
I work in Chelan County, but live outside the County	2.4%	27
Other - Write In	2.4%	27
		Totals: 1,137

Other - Write In	Count
Born and raised here. Live in East Wenatchee part time	1
Born and raised in Wenatchee but decided to leave because of what it's becoming	1
Clark, County	1
Totals	27

Other - Write In	Count
Douglas county resident	1
Family owns a condo near Lake Wenatchee	1
Family roots	1
Former Chelan County resident; Recreational user of Chelan County	1
Former resident	1
Grew up in Leavenworth	1
I have lived in Chelan Co in the past	1
I live in East Wenatchee	1
I live in East Wenatchee.	1
I occasionally visit Chelan County, sometimes for work and sometimes for recreation	1
I own land in Chelan	1
I would love to come ride dirt bikes in your county. Please add more ORV access!	1
Let be in Douglas	1
Live in Douglas county but it is just across the river	1
Live in East Wenatchee	1
Live in East Wenatchee.... Recreate in Chelan County....	1
Live in East Wenatchee.... recreate in Chelan Co.	1
Live in Spokane	1
Orondo	1
River Guide During the summer. The dryden dam kills people and a whitewater park would greatly benefit all residents with a desire to recreate on the river in a safe space.	1
Single track and dual sport motorcycle	1
Vacation	1
Totals	27

Other - Write In**Count**

Visit a time or two per year to ride dirt bikes.

1

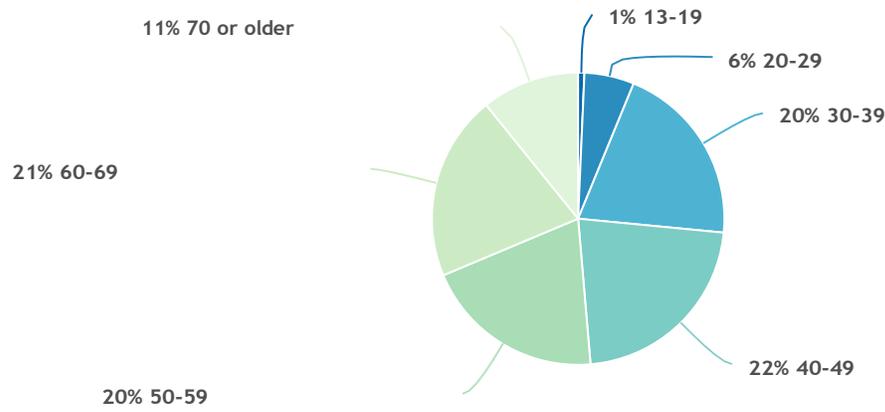
Visitor to the area

1

Totals

27

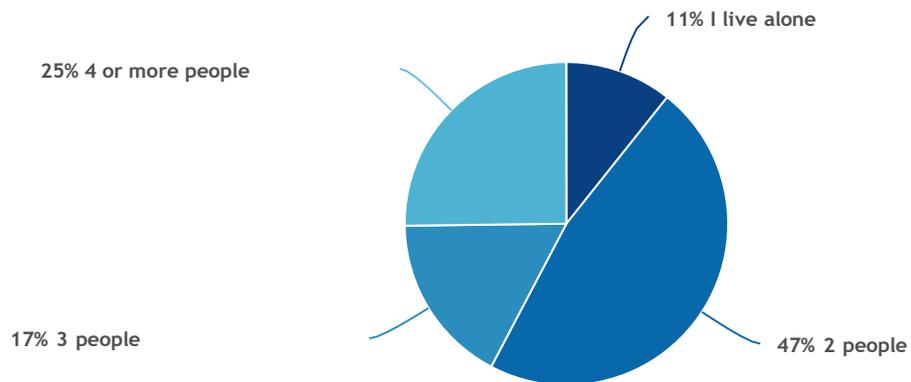
9. What is your age range?



Value	Percent	Responses
13-19	0.7%	8
20-29	5.5%	63
30-39	20.3%	231
40-49	22.1%	252
50-59	20.0%	228
60-69	20.5%	234
70 or older	10.8%	123

Totals: 1,139

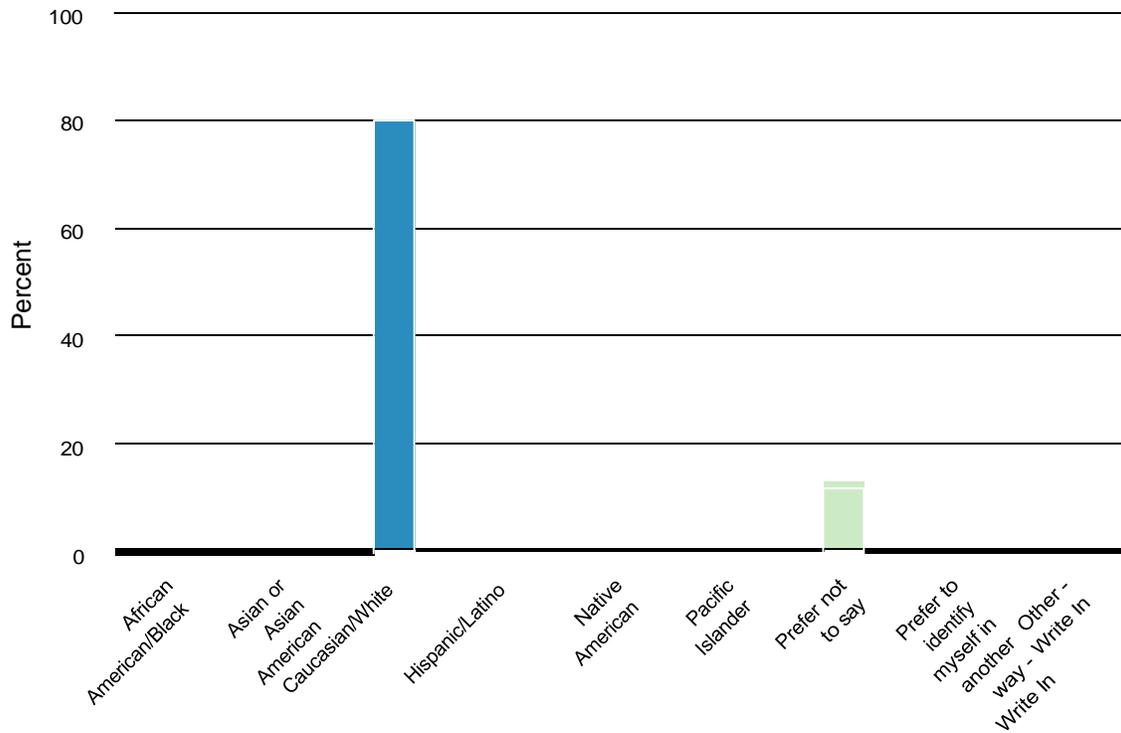
10. What is your household size, including yourself?



Value	Percent	Responses
I live alone	10.7%	122
2 people	47.0%	535
3 people	17.1%	195
4 or more people	25.2%	287

Totals: 1,139

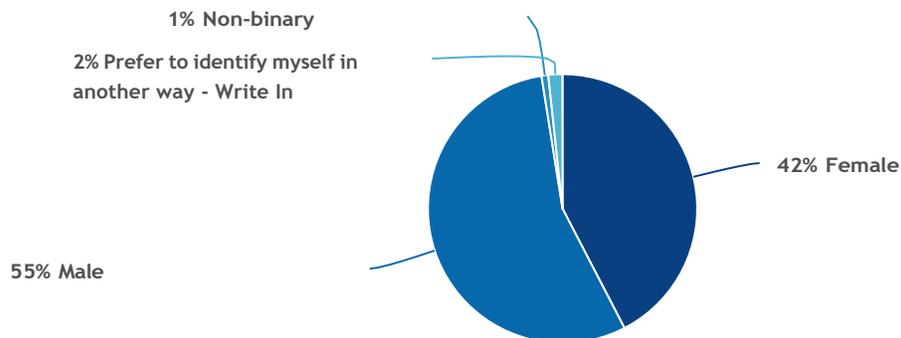
11. What ethnic or racial group do you identify with? Select all that apply.



Value	Percent	Responses
African American/Black	0.8%	9
Asian or Asian American	1.3%	15
Caucasian/White	80.6%	913
Hispanic/Latino	3.2%	36
Native American	1.9%	22
Pacific Islander	0.3%	3
Prefer not to say	12.5%	142
Prefer to identify myself in another way - Write In	1.1%	13
Other - Write In	2.3%	26

Other - Write In	Count
American	4
AMERICAN!!!!	1
Alaska native, Blackfeet, whote	1
American	1
Ass hole	1
Dose it really matter? I don't think so.	1
Euro-American	1
European	1
European American	1
Human	1
I'm the bad kind on your liberal scum dei bullshit requirements.	1
If the government isn't racist you should not ask this question.	1
Irish	1
N/A	1
Non of your buisnesd	1
Other	1
Swedish American	1
eastern european	1
human	1
mixed	1
multiple ethnic groups	1
Totals	24

12. How do you identify your gender?

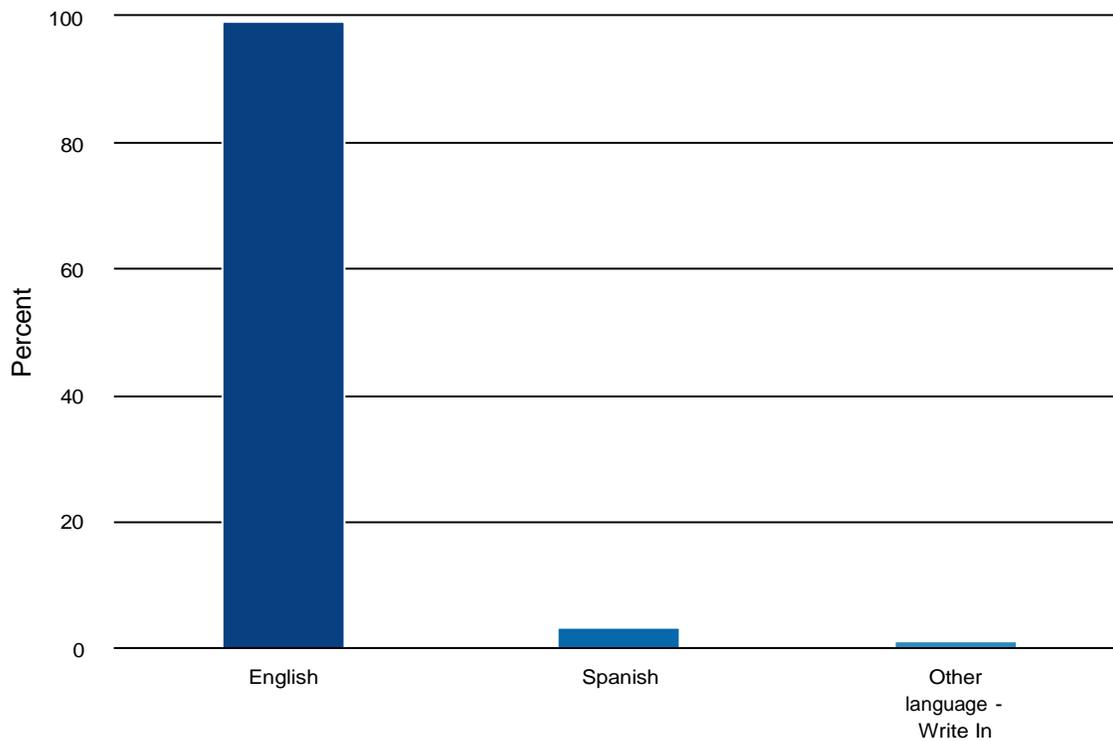


Value	Percent	Responses
Female	42.4%	478
Male	55.1%	622
Non-binary	0.8%	9
Prefer to identify myself in another way - Write In	1.7%	19

Totals: 1,128

Prefer to identify myself in another way - Write In	Count
human	2
Bull shit question	1
Cos gender female	1
Decline to answer	1
N/A	1
NA	1
Not important	1
They are only two mother fucking genders you god damned idiots. This shit is so fucking stupid. 1 Put the mentally ill in an institution and be done with this waste of time gender bullshit. For fuck sake. It has no bearing on anything. Attention seeks pieces of useless shit.	1
This is not relevant	1
Wow even Chelan county is woke... Might be time to move.	1
not important to the question	1
Totals	12

13. What languages are most often spoken in your home? Select all that apply.



Value	Percent	Responses
English	99.3%	1,127
Spanish	3.3%	38
Other language - Write In	1.3%	15

Other language - Write In	Count
----------------------------------	--------------

German	2
--------	---

2

Russian	2
---------	---

2

Brazilian Portuguese	1
----------------------	---

1

French	1
--------	---

1

Hebrew	1
--------	---

1

Irish	1
-------	---

1

N/A	1
-----	---

1

Sign language. Guess which finger I'm holding up now?	1
---	---

1

Swahili	1
---------	---

1

Thai	1
------	---

1

Totals	12
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12

Attachment A – Motorized Trails Plan Summary

Chelan County Motorized Trails Plan



May 2025

Chelan County Commissioners

Position 1 Kevin Overby
Position 2 Shon Smith
Position 3 Brad Hawkins

Chelan County Natural Resources Staff

Director Mike Kaputa
Natural Resources Erin McKay
Economic Services Ron Cridlebaugh
Natural Resources Kelee Hodges
Workshop Facilitator Mike Kane
Workshop Facilitator Jill FitzSimmons
Workshop Facilitator Erin McKay
Workshop Facilitator Elle Robinson

Advisory Committee

Chelan County Commission Shon Smith
Apple Country Snowmobile Club Jim Burts
Apple County Snowmobile Club, Wenatchee Valley Ridge Gene Reed
Runners ATV
Northwest Motorcycle Association Sean Clarke
Central WA Motorcycle Club Travis Fox
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association Nichol Phillips
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association Skip Frans
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association John Vandergrift

Consultants

Team Leader Tom Beckwith FACIP
Economist Eric Hovee
Landscape Architect Jennifer Kiusalass ASLA LEED
GIS Jennifer Hackett

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6 Types of Off-Highway Vehicles



All-Terrain Vehicles



Utility Task Vehicles



Recreational
Off-Highway Vehicles



Four-Wheel
Drive Vehicles



Off-Highway Motorcycles
and Dirt Bikes



Snowmobiles

Executive summary

The Chelan County Board of Commissioners (BOCC) directed the Chelan County Department of Natural Resources to conduct this Chelan County Motorized Trails Plan to develop trail networks in Chelan County for off-road motorized vehicles including motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), side-by-side (SxS), 4-wheel drive (4x4), and snowmobiles. The objectives were to increase recreational opportunities for off-road motorized vehicles and to capture the economic development opportunities associated with motorized trail activity.

The plan's findings and recommendations are organized into 6 chapters including 1. Objectives, 2. Trail demands, 3. Motorized trail user outreach, 4. Motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trails, 5. Economic impacts, and 6. Implementation. Following are the findings from each chapter.

1. Objectives

- A primary objective is to project economic impact for potential motorized trail use volume associated with proposed trail improvements, events, and other promotions on potential trail use volumes and local expenditures.

2. Motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trails

- **The United States Forest Service (USFS) developed the National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18)** - for all trail users including motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trails into 5 categories from Class 1 (minimal or undeveloped) to Class 5 (fully developed). Each class includes a varying level of trail operation and maintenance. Generally, the trails under consideration in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest and Chelan County are class 1-3.
- Chelan County is included within the North Cascades National Park (NCNP), Lake Chelan, Glacier Peak, and Henry M

Jackson Wilderness Areas, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (which do not allow motorized vehicles). Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) Chelan, Entiat, and Wenatchee Ranger Districts which do allow motorized vehicle trails.

- **Off-highway motorcycles and dirt bikes** - are designed specifically for off-road use with lightweight frames, knobby tires, high ground clearance, rugged suspension systems, and minimalistic designs. The variety of off-highway vehicles include motocross bikes, enduro, trail, and dual-sport motorcycles.
- Designated motorcycle, dirt bike, e-bike trails are located in the Sawtooth, Mad River, Devils Backbone, Nason Ridge, and Table Mountain areas for a total of 286.18 miles. The trails extend across county lines into adjoining Okanogan County in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area and in adjoining Kittitas County in the Table Mountain area for an additional 104.25 miles or a total of 390.43 miles for all 3 county riding areas.
- Most of the trails in the Sawtooth, and some in the Mad River, Devils Backbone, and Table Mountain areas are also designated for use by equestrians as well as hikers meaning precautions will be necessary to avoid conflicts.
- In Chelan County, 8.08 miles or 2.8% of the total are class 1 trails suitable for highly skilled riders, 54.82 miles or 19.2% class 2 for mid-to-highly skilled riders, 212.92 miles or 74.4% class 3 for intermediate skill level, and 10.36 miles or 3.6% for minimally skilled riders. There are no class 5 trails in Chelan County for limited trail skill and experience riders.
- The Backcountry Discovery Route (BDR) through Okanogan-Chelan-Kittitas Counties is 231.2 miles of which 60.6% is on USFS trails, 20.8% on Chelan County roads, 13.7% on WSDOT highways, 3.4% on Kittitas County roads, 1.1% on Okanogan County roads, and 0.4% on Wenatchee streets.

- Chelan County has a well-developed system of motorcycle and dirt bike trails within Chelan County and with Kittitas and Okanogan Counties for minimally to highly skilled riders. The County could consider, however, developing class 5 trails or riding area for beginning or limited skilled motorcycle rider learners.
- **All-terrain vehicles (ATVs)** - are 2 or 4-wheel drive, high ground clearance, durable construction, and handlebar steering. ATVs are defined by 4 large, low-pressure tires for traction and open air without roll cages or any other protective structures. ATVs include sport and youth, utility task vehicles (UTV) for work and sport, and recreation off-highway vehicles (ROV).
- USFS roads or backcountry dirt roads are considered public roads that require a street legal vehicle with a license plate meeting all local laws and regulations to operate on public roads. Washington State has unique set of laws for ATV and UTV use on public roads which can vary.
- Designated ATV and UTV trails are currently located in Chelan County in the Mad River area north of Lake Chelan for a total of 10.6 miles. The trails are class 4 or suitable for riders with minimal skills and experience. There are no class 1 trails for highly skilled riders, class 2 for low-to-moderate skill levels, class 3 for intermediate skill levels, or class 5 for limited trail skill riders.
- There are no currently designated ATV or UTV trails that extend into Okanogan or Kittitas Counties.
- Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties lack a system of designated ATV and UTV trails to support this motorized trail interest and activity. Existing USFS roads should be evaluated for ATV and UTV use and designated accordingly including class 1-3 for intermediate and highly skilled riders. A class 4-5 beginner's trail or course should also be considered for instructing limited skill riders.
- Workshop participants propose designating more ATV and UTV trails between Chelan and Kittitas Counties at Echo Valley, Naneum Ridge/Mountain Pines, Tronsen Ridge/Meadows, and Blewett Pass.
- **Four-wheel (4x4) vehicles** - provide power to all 4 wheels for traction and control on challenging terrain with high ground clearance, durable construction, advanced suspension, enhanced comfort, and dual use on and off-road. Some models can switch between 2 and 4-wheel drive for on and off-road applications in jeeps, trucks, and SUVs.
- Designated 4x4 trails are currently located in Kittitas County in the Table Mountain area on the border with Chelan County for a total of 14.72 miles. 12.05 miles or 81.9% are class 2 trails for low-to-moderate skill levels and 2.67 miles or 18.1% class 3 for intermediate level riders. There are no class 1 trails for highly skilled riders, class 4 for minimal skills or experience, or class 5 for limited trail skill riders.
- There are not currently designated 4x4 trails that extend into Chelan or Okanogan Counties.
- Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties lack a system of designated 4x4 trails to support this motorized trail interest and activity. Existing USFS roads should be evaluated for 4x4 use and designated accordingly including class 1 for highly skilled riders. A beginner's trail or course should also be considered for instructing class 4-5 minimal and limited skill riders.
- Workshop participants propose designating more 4x4 trails between Chelan and Kittitas Counties at Naneum Ridge/Mountain Pass.
- **Snowmobiles** - have skis and ski handles, a front bumper, handlebar steering and controls, a windshield, and motorcycle seating able to support 2 passengers. Snowmobiles are used for hunting and fishing, racing, outdoor exploration, rescue missions, and transportation.

- Designated snowmobile trails are located in Chelan County in the Lake Wenatchee, Entiat, Echo Valley-Antilon Lake, and Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass areas for a total of 332.2 miles. The trails extend across county lines into adjoining Okanogan County in the Echo Valley-Antilon Lake area and in adjoining Kittitas County in the Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass area for an additional 124.2 miles or a total of 456.6 miles for all 3 county riding areas.
- Most of the trails in the Sawtooth, and some in the Mad River, Devils Backbone, and Table Mountain areas are also designated for use by equestrians as well as hikers meaning precautions will be necessary to avoid conflicts.
- In Chelan County, 317.1 miles or 95.5% of the total are groomed snowmobile trails, 13.8 miles or 4.2% are ungroomed, and 1.3 miles or 0.4% are bladed shoulders. For trails that extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties, 124.0 miles or 99.7% are groomed snowmobile trails and 0.4 miles or 0.3% are bladed shoulders. There are no ungroomed snowmobile trails in Okanogan and Kittitas Counties.
- Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties have a well-developed system of groomed snowmobile trails. The County could consider, however, developing snowmobile trails or riding area for beginning or limited skilled snowmobile riding learners.
- **Summer trailheads** - are all accessible for motorcycles during summer months. Upper Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV is usable for motorcycle, ATV, and 4x4 trail users during summer months.
- There are 32 summer trailheads including 26 or 81% in Chelan County, 1 or 3% in Okanogan County, and 5 or 16% in Kittitas County of which 10 or 31% in Chelan County have high clearance while all others are accessible for all vehicle types.
- There are numerous summer trailheads in the north and south sections of Chelan County but not in the center section north of US-2. According to user groups, however, some of the

most popular trailheads lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.

- **Winter trailheads** - are all accessible for motorcycles during winter months. Upper Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV is usable for motorcycle, ATV, and 4x4 trail users during winter months.
- There are 12 winter trailheads including 10 or 83% in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) and 2 or 17% in the Colockum Wildlife Area accessible to snowmobiles. Echo Valley Sno-Park is also accessible to cross country skiing, downhill skiing, and sledging.
- There are numerous trailheads in the north, central, and south Chelan County sections where snowmobile trails are located. According to user groups, however, some of the most popular trailheads lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.
- **Summer campgrounds** - there are 76 RV, tent, yurt, cabin and group sites on motorized trails, another 1,254 within 1 mile of a motorized trail, and 660 over 1 mile from a motorized trail or 1,990 campsites in total of which 559 or 28% are owned by USFS and operated by USFS or concessionaires, 402 or 20% by Washington State Parks, 269 or 14% by Chelan County, Chelan, or Entiat, and 760 or 38% by private parties.
- A considerable number of USFS, Washington State Park, Chelan County, and other sponsor summer campgrounds with RV, tent, yurt, or cabin sites are located along or within 1 mile of a motorized trail to accommodate motorized users.
- **Winter campgrounds** - there are 105 RV, tent, and group campsites near a snowmobile trail of which 54 or 51% are owned and operated by USFS and 51 or 49% are owned by USFS and operated by concessionaires.
- A significant number of USFS winter campgrounds are located near a snowmobile trail to accommodate users.

According to user groups, however, some of the winter campgrounds lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.

3. User outreach

- **An online survey** - on trail use behavior, use of facilities, and opinions, and priorities was completed in November of 2024 by 561 motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile users identified through direct emails to user organizations. Outreach was supplemented by notices and survey links on each of the above organization websites, Chelan County Department of Natural Resources website, and others. Following are the major findings:
 - Primarily residents of Chelan, Douglas Counties, and other Western Washington, age 35-65+, and male.
 - Predominantly engage in trail bike/motorcycle (77% some, mostly, or primary) and 4x4 (81% some, mostly, or primary) activities.
 - Predominantly observe wildlife (96% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (92% some, often, or every time).
 - Predominantly observe wildlife (94% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (90% some, often, or every time).
 - Predominantly ride the Entiat Ridge/Mad River Motorcycle Trails (82% between 1-20+ a year) as well as Mission Ridge Green Dots on state lands (75%), Nason Ridge USFS (74%), and Table Mountain/Blewett Pass including CWMC Lease lands (73%).
 - Indicated existing Chelan County trail features rated average for trail bike and motorcycle trails (2.98) but generally less than average for all other features including e-bike trails (2.59).
 - Predominantly ride snowmobiles at Lake Wenatchee (55% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.
 - Indicated existing Chelan County snowmobile trail features rated slightly less than average for snowmobile trails (2.87) but generally less than average for all other features including campground improvements and amenities (2.58).
 - Predominantly ride from the Highway 97 Trailhead (46% 1-20+ times a year) or other CWMC trails (45% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-5 times.
 - Indicated existing CWMC trail features rated average for trail bike/motorcycle trails (2.95) but slightly less than average for all other features including campground improvements and amenities (2.81).
 - Predominantly ride other Eastern Washington trails (87% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.
 - Indicated existing conditions in other areas rated average for all areas (2.95-2.99).
 - Gave slightly above average scores for local people's attitudes and friendliness (3.35) and local restaurants, coffee shops, and taverns (3.17).
 - Gave above average scores for low volume of users with few conflicts (3.55), trails with difference skill and age capabilities (3.40), and conveniently located within a 60-minute drive (3.37).
 - Ride between 17-25+ hours during a major summer season activity (71%) and between 7-25+ hours during a major winter season (47%).
 - Are most active in work parties and volunteer events (81% some, often, and regular).
 - Are most likely to drive home afterwards (94% some, often, and regular).
 - Indicated Covid had no impact on their selection of whether to stay at a local B&B or Airbnb (75% no impact) or in a local motel or hotel (71%) though survey respondents rarely stayed in these facilities before Covid.
 - Indicated they spent the most during a typical motorized trail excursion on gas and travel (52% between \$100-200) and restaurants and taverns (61% between \$50-100).
 - 98% of all motorized riders spend on gas and travel, 90% on restaurants and taverns, 81% on equipment, 61% on gifts and clothing, and 46% on hotels and motels.
 - Indicated the largest groups included riders aged 19-44 (84% between 1-6+ riders) and riders aged 45-64 (82% between 1-6+ riders).
 - Indicated previous personal knowledge was the greatest source of trail information (72% major) followed by family and friends (48% major).

- **A public workshop** - was attended by about 80 motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trail users on 30 October 2024 in the Confluence Technology Center in Wenatchee. The workshop was advertised on Chelan County Department of Natural Resources website and by email invites to and by motorized trails user organizations. Workshop participants were divided into 8 breakout groups to brainstorm suggestions concerning motorized trails, snowmobile trails, amenities, and user behavior impact potentials.

4. Trail demands

- **According to the Recreation Conservation Office (RCO)'s 2022 diary-based survey** - motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile riders are most likely to reside in greater percentages in the North Cascades region (Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Okanogan, Chelan, and Kittitas Counties), of ages 18-40, of income above \$62,000, and male compared to other off-road motorized activity participants. This does not mean off-road motorized riders are not identified in other characteristic categories, but rather the predominant characteristic of the largest volume of users is as described above.
- Off-road motorized rider participation rates are significant by region, age group, income group, and gender compared to horseback riding, electric biking, and snowboarding, for example, but not nearly as high as walking on a trail (90% statewide) or backpacking (42% statewide), or road cycling (40% statewide).
- Consequently, proposed motorized trailhead, trail, and event proposals should provide for and include these other user groups to make effective use of and support for Chelan County motorized trail development.
- The highest frequency or number of times a RCO survey respondent participated in an activity was for motorcycling at 23.6 days a year compared with tent camping at a developed site at 9.6 times per year.

- Most trail activities (40.4%) and most camping (60.5%) are on state or federal lands like Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

- **According to RCO's 2020 Economic Contribution of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State** - the greatest expenditures per user were for snowmobiling at \$1,167.70 and Off-Road Vehicles (ORV) at \$1,000.00 compared with \$288.57 for SxS at developed areas. Average expenditure per user per day were less specific averaging \$48.09 for all uses except snowmobiling and ORV on snow.

- According to data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), 67% of all recreational expenditures were for trip related activities including restaurants, retail, gas, accommodations, and government enterprises. The remaining 33% expenditures were for equipment including motor vehicles, electronics, sporting goods, clothing, and personal goods repair.

- Depending on the extent to which recreation industries are connected in the regional economy, the direct, indirect, and induced expenditures circulate (multiply) throughout the economy numerous times before the dollars finally leave the region. The multiplier is estimated to be \$1.52 in indirect and induced effects for every \$1.00 in direct expenditure or a combined contribution of \$2.52 to the economy.

- The multipliers range from 1.4 in Kittitas County to 2.1 in Whatcom County within the North Cascade region depending on the local availability of cafes, restaurants, breweries, grocery stores, campgrounds, motels, hotels, and other business services.

5. Economic impact

- Chelan County's motorized trails market area is defined to be within a 120-minute travel time distance of Chelan County which includes Okanogan, Douglas, Kittitas, Grant, Adams, and Yakima Counties with an extended market area possibly including the populated areas of King and Snohomish Counties.

- The total population within the eastside counties market area was 430,113 persons in 2020 projected to increase to 538,432 by 2050 or by 108,319 persons or 25% with the greatest numerical growth in Grant and Yakima Counties and the least numerical growth in Okanogan and Chelan Counties.
- Total population within the westside counties market area was 2,454,782 in 2020 projected to increase to 3,314,926 by 2050 or by 860,144 or 35%. Total population within the east and westside counties market area combined was 2,884,895 in 2020 projected to increase to 3,853,357 by 2050 or 968,462 or 34%.
- Of the combined eastside and westside total, eastside counties account for 15% of the eastside and westside combined market areas in 2020 and projected to be 14% by 2050 due to the greater growth rates and numbers forecast for the westside counties.
- **Market area implications** - Eastside and westside market area motorized trail users, particularly motorcycle and snowmobile trail users, are most likely to frequent Chelan County given the extensive motorcycle and snowmobile trail systems that have been developed in the county and the limited riding areas on the eastside. ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trail users, however, are less or not likely given the limited available supply of ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails in Chelan County, and most likely to travel elsewhere, possibly to the Mattawa ORV and Off-Road Park in Moses Lake and even Juniper Dunes OHV Area in Pasco if such trails are not developed in Chelan County.
- RCO's 2022 diary-based survey results were defined and collated by RCO for age 18-40, 41-64, and 65+. The result is the same for east and westside combined with the greatest numerical and percentage increases expected to be in age 65+ (530,873 and 102%) which have the lowest motorized participation rates compared with age 18-40 (100,301 or 8%) which have the greatest motorized participation rates.
- Motorized trail volumes were determined by 1) multiplying the population within each age group, 2) by the participation rate for each age group, 3) by the number of activity days per year, 4) by the percent of all trails use that occur on federal and state lands for each motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile use (a constant 40.4% for all trail users).
- The combined eastside and westside total of motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trail activity days will increase from 21,877,340 in 2020 to 26,245,656 by 2050 or by 4,368,316 activity days or by 20% with the greatest increase occurring in 4x4 activity days.
- The economic impact of motorized trail users on select local industries was determined by multiplying the number of trail user days by the average daily expenditures per industry determined by RCO's 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State.
- Eastside market area motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$237,806,313 or 17% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries with the greatest additional increase in B&B, Airbnb and the lowest in gifts.
- Westside market area motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$1,994,351,861 or 24% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries with the greatest additional increase in B&B, Airbnb and the least in gifts.
- Eastside and westside combined market areas motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$2,232,158,174 or 23% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries with the greatest increase in B7B, Airbnb and the least in gifts.
- RCO's 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State's input-output (I-O - IMPLAN) contribution model projected the direct, indirect, and induced effect of value added to jobs, labor, income, and tax revenue in the regional or statewide economy.
- The multiplied impacts in the eastside market could increase the projected additional expenditures for select industries by 1.4 to

1.9 times or by \$95,122,525 to \$214,025,681, and on the westside market from \$2,595,481,488 to \$2,794,166,674 or for the eastside and westside markets combined from \$2,654,670,673 to \$3,008,192,355.

Qualifications

- The projections are focused primarily on motorized trail riding when several other users, such as day-hikers, trail runners, e-bikers, horseback riders, and snowshoe activities may also use the trails in Chelan County. These activities would increase the economic impacts beyond what is projected herein from motorized trail users only.
- The projections do not account for leakage where motorized trail users in the eastside and westside market areas may ride on trails elsewhere and not ride on of the trails in Chelan County. Conversely, motorized trail users may choose to ride in Chelan County that reside outside of the eastside and westside market areas defined here to be within a 120-minute travel distance.
- Likewise, motorized trail users may purchase goods and services elsewhere and not in Chelan County, and motorized trail users who reside outside of the eastside and westside market areas may choose to ride and spend money on businesses in Chelan County.
- Most multiplier benefits including indirect and induced effects will likely occur outside of Chelan County in the larger regional economy.

Conclusion

- While potential expenditures by motorized trail riders residing in the eastside and westside market areas are significant, the amount that Chelan County can capture of this potential will depend on implementation of the proposed trail systems, particularly the ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails, the quality of trail development and maintenance, trail use promotional activities including special events and packaged ride-and-stay offerings, among marketing.

- Overall, however, the projections indicate there is a large and viable motorized trail riding economic opportunity available from the development of the proposed trails in Chelan County presented in this plan.

6. Action plan

The following tasks are vital to seeing the Chelan County Motorized Trails Plan adoption and successful implementation:

Action 1. Review and adopt the Motorized Trails Plan - conduct workshops with USFS, public open houses, and hearings to review and discuss the findings and proposals included in this plan.

Action 2. Designate additional ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails - review the status of USFS roads to determine which ones are suitable for ATV, SxS, and 4x4 use.

Action 3. Maintain motorized trails - Facilitate USFS and motorized trail user groups stewardship agreements to develop and maintain motorized trails in Chelan County.

Action 4. Maintain and improve trailheads and campgrounds - coordinate improvement plans to provide wayfinding signage, directories, restrooms, campsites, parking capacity, and other amenities for motorized trails in Chelan County.

Action 5. Promote motorized trails events - develop and implement website, guides, maps, wayfinding signs, instruction and safety classes, competitions, and other promotional events.

Action 6. Measure motorized trails economic impacts - conduct research into trail traffic, retail sales, and lodging accommodations.

1. Objectives

The objectives of the Chelan County Motorized Trails Plan were to:

- **Conduct a scoping session** - with stakeholders including motorcycle, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), side-by-side (SxS), 4-wheel drive (4x4), and snowmobile user groups, and county and forest service agencies to identify motorized trail issues, concerns, and opportunities.
- **Assemble site information** - existing trailheads, trails, forest roads, and other trail related improvements within the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Methow, Entiat, Wenatchee, and Cle Elum Ranger Districts.
- **Determine motorized trail user characteristics** - defining motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, snowmobile, and other motorized trail users' participation rates, frequencies, and characteristics.
- **Identify trail standards** - for each type of motorized trail user including width, grade, shoulders, and other improvements and amenities.
- **Determine economic multipliers** - for motorized trail activity including expenditures for equipment, travel, accommodations, services, and goods with which to project potential revenues.
- **Develop proposed trail improvement areas** - including trailheads, trails, and other improvements during a workshop with motorized trail stakeholders including user groups, and county and forest service agencies.
- **Survey motorized trail users** - to determine interest in and potential use of the proposed trail areas in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Methow, Entiat, Wenatchee, and Cle Elum Ranger Districts including changes in trail use volumes

and expenditures.

- **Project economic impact** - for potential motorized trail use volume associated with proposed trail improvements, events, and other promotions on potential trail use volumes and local expenditures.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
Attributes	Minimal/undeveloped	Minor development	Developed/improved	Highly developed	Fully developed
Tread and traffic flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread intermittent and often indistinct May require route finding Native materials only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread disassembles and continuous, but narrow and rough Few or no allowances constructed for passing Native materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread obvious and continuous Width accommodates unhindered 1-lane travel with occasional constructed passing sections Typically, native materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread wide and relatively smooth with few irregularities Width may consistently accommodate 2-lane travel Native or imported materials May be hardened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Width generally accommodates 2-lane and 2-directional travel, or provides frequent passing turnouts Commonly hardened with asphalt or other imported material
Obstacles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles common Narrow passages, brush, steep grades, rocks, and logs present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles occasionally present Blockages cleared to define route and protect resources Vegetation may encroach into trailway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles infrequent Vegetation cleared outside of trailway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few or no obstacles exist Grades typically <12% Vegetation cleared outside of trailway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No obstacles Grades typically <8%
Constructed features and trail elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal to non-existent Drainage is functional No constructed bridges or foot crossings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures are of limited size, scale, and number Drainage is functional Structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources Primitive foot crossings and fords 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail structures (walls, steps, drainage, raised trail) may be common and substantial Trail bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access Generally native materials used in Wilderness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures frequent and substantial Substantial trail bridges are appropriate at water crossings Trailside amenities may be present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures frequent or continuous, may include curbs, handrails trailside amenities, and boardwalks Drainage structures frequent, may include culverts and road-like designs
Signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum required Generally limited to regulation and resource protection No destination signs present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum required for basic direction Generally limited to regulation and resource protection Typically, very few or no destination signs present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation, resource protection, use reassurance Directional signs at junctions, or when confusion is likely Destination signs typically present Informational and interpretive signs may be present outside of Wilderness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide variety of signs likely present Informational signs likely (outside of Wilderness) Interpretive signs possible (outside of Wilderness) Trail Universal Access information likely displayed at trailhead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide variety of signage is present Information and interpretive signs likely Trail Universal Access information is typically displayed at trailheads
Typical recreation environs and experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural, unmodified ROS: often primitive setting, but may occur in other ROS settings WROS: primitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural, essentially unmodified ROS: typically, primitive to semi-primitive setting WROS: primitive to semi-primitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural, primarily unmodified ROS: typically, semi-primitive to roaded natural setting WROS: semi-primitive to transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be modified ROS: typically, roaded natural to rural setting WROS: transition (rarely present in Wilderness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be highly modified ROS: typically, rural to urban setting Commonly associated with Visitor Centers or high-use recreation sites Not in Wilderness

Source: National Trail Classification System, FSM 2350, and FSH 2309.18

USFS National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18)

2. Motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trails Trail Standards

USFS developed the National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18) for all trail users including motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trails into 5 categories from Class 1 (minimal or undeveloped) to Class 5 (fully developed). Each class includes a varying level of trail operation and maintenance.

Class	Operation and maintenance considerations
Class 1	Low use level, highly skilled users, comfortable off-trail, with some impossible sections that are not encouraged for use.
Class 2	Low-to-moderate use levels, mid-to-highly skilled users capable of traveling over awkward conditions and obstacles but with some trail sections challenging and requiring advanced skills.
Class 3	Moderate to heavy use, with intermediate skill level and experience, of moderately easy travel by managed use types with some random potential for accessible use.
Class 4	Very heavy use with minimal skills and experience, of easy or comfortable travel managed for use types and may be or has potential to be made accessible.
Class 5	Intensive use with limited trail skills and experience that typically meets accessibility.

Source: National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18)

Generally, the trails under consideration in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest and Chelan County are class 1-3.

Design parameters for motorcycle, ATV, 4x4, and snowmobile, shown in the appendix, are technical guidelines for the survey, design, construction, maintenance, and

assessment of trails, based on design use and trail class. Deviations may be based on specific trail conditions, topography, or other factors, provided that the deviations are consistent with the general intent of the trail class.

Recreation landowners

Chelan County is included within the North Cascades National Park (NCNP), Lake Chelan, Glacier Peak, and Henry M Jackson Wilderness Areas, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (which do not allow motorized vehicles). Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) Chelan, Entiat, and Wenatchee Ranger Districts do allow motorized vehicle trails.

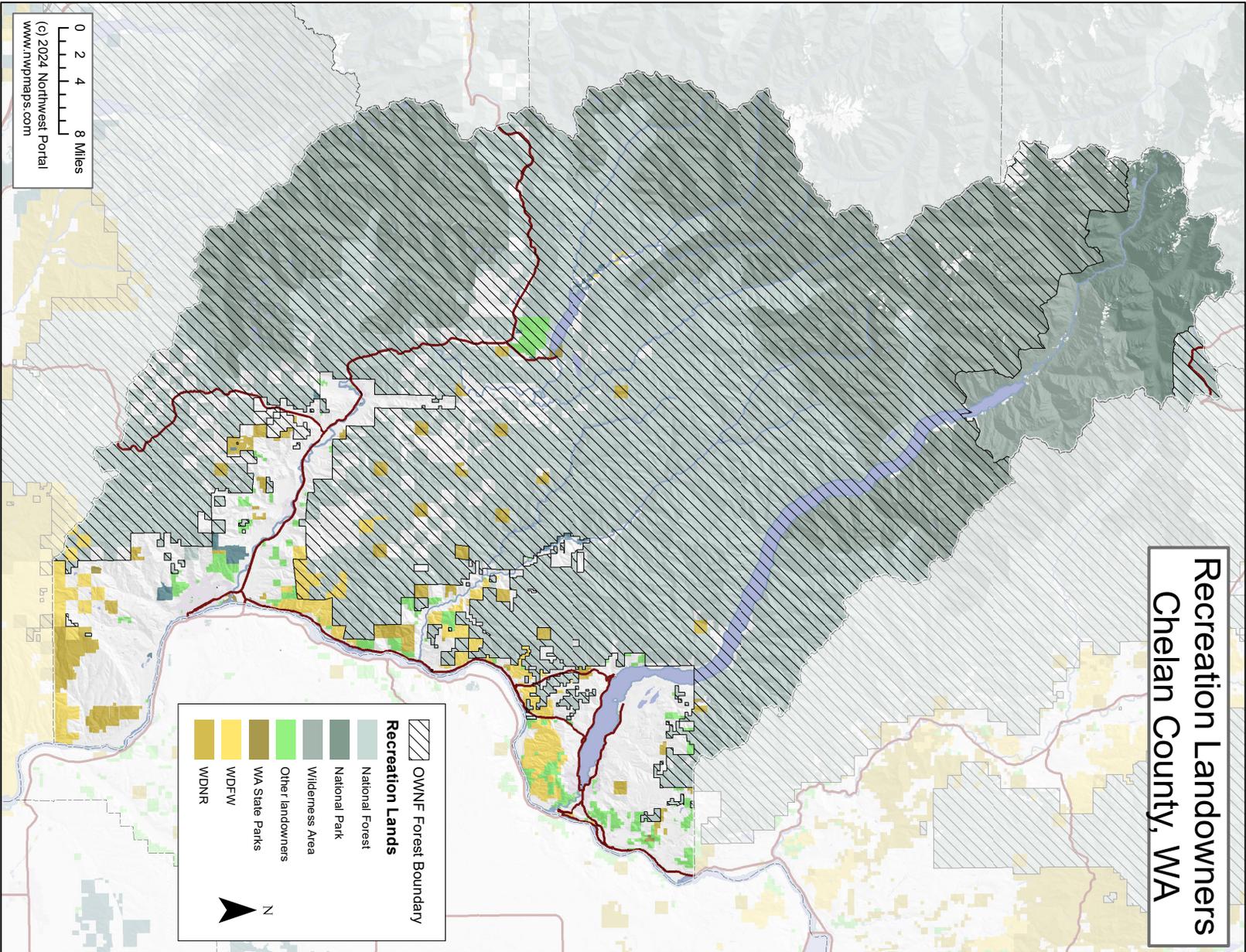
Washington State Departments of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), Natural Resources (DNR), and Parks & Recreation Commission (State Parks), own considerable lands concentrated along the west shoreline of the Columbia River.

Remaining lands are privately owned orchards, some pasturelands, commercial, and residential land uses concentrated around Leavenworth, Cashmere, Wenatchee, Entiat, and Chelan.

Motorcycle and dirt bike trails

Off-highway motorcycles and dirt bikes are designed specifically for off-road use with lightweight frames, knobby tires, high ground clearance, rugged suspension systems, and minimalistic designs. The variety of off-highway vehicles include:

- **Motocross bikes** - built for jumps, sharp turns, and varied terrain with powerful engines and highly advanced,



- responsive suspension systems.
- **Enduro motorcycles** - designed for long-distance off-road riding with larger fuel tanks and durable components.
- **Trail motorcycles** - built for a variety of terrains including forest trails and rocky paths.
- **Dual-sport motorcycles** - designed to be street-legal for use on or off-road versatility with comfort and performance.

USFS's National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18) standards for motorcycle trails are:

Trail design	1	2	3	4	5
Trail width - 1 lane	*	8-24"	18-36"	24-48"	*
Trail width - 2 lanes		48"	48-60"	60-72"	
Target grade		10-25%	5-20%	3-10%	
Cross slope target		5-10%	5-8%	3-5%	
Clearing height		6-7'	6-8'	8-10'	
Turn radius		3-4'	4-6'	5-8'	

* Typically, not designed for motorcycle use though use may be accepted.

The following motorcycle, dirt bike, and e-bike trails in Chelan County and the portions of the trails extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties based on USFS trail database.

USFS	Name	Rate	Miles	Elev change
Sawtooth - Chelan				
1255.1	Prince Creek ORV Trail	3	3.76	2,346
1259.3	Summit ORV Trail	3	8.97	131
1260	Uno Peak Trail	3	5.61	2,126
1261	Safety Harbor Creek Trail	3	4.68	1,194
Sawtooth - Okanogan				
431	Eagle Lakes Trail	3	6.61	2,858
429	Martin Creek Trail	3	7.27	312
418	Bryan Butte Trail	2	5.50	3,009
405	Pasayten Drive Moto Trail	2	4.57	1,480
430	Squaw Creek Trail	2	3.37	2,274

Mad River - Chelan

1434	Duncan Hill Trail	3	6.62	751
1424A	Ducan Hill Viewpoint Trail	3	0.43	407
1435	Anthem Creek Trail	3	1.69	2,372
1414	Trailhead Access Trail	3	0.40	23
1428	Three Creeks Trail	1	6.74	3,258
1428.1	Three Creeks Lower Trail	1	1.34	46
8215	Mitchell Creek Road Trail	4	6.86	1,670
8215-112	East Fork Mitchell Rd Trail	4	3.50	1,634
1403	Hi Yu Trail	3	2.64	1,089
1406	Mad Lake Trail	3	0.29	0
1409.1	Mad River Upper Trail	3	11.7	1,969
1409.2	Pond Camp Trail	3	3.99	266
1415	Tyee Ridge Trail	3	8.48	1,152
1417	Hunters Trail	3	1.10	427
1418	Cougar Ridge Trail	3	6.13	2,746
1418A	Cougar Mtn Viewpoint Trail	3	0.35	361
1419	Jimmy Creek Trail	3	2.51	1,581
1421	Lost Lake Trail	3	3.65	404
1423	South Tommy Trail	3	4.67	3,816
1424	Middle Tommy Trail	3	7.55	3,291
1425	North Tommy Trail	3	8.96	1,765
1425A	Klone Peak Viewpoint Trail	3	0.51	135
1426	Blue Creek Trail	3	4.77	512
1523	Alder Ridge-Mad River Trail	3	8.95	3,369
1524	Minnow Ridge ORV Trail	3	4.86	978
1534	Chikamin Creek ORV Trail	3	5.20	978
1548	Lower Chiwawa ORV Trail	3	8.10	256
1561	Chickamin ORV Tie Trail	3	5.59	2,598
1416	Billy Creek Trail	3	5.60	3,054
1409	Lower Mad River Trail	3	14.56	2,667

1413	Billy Ridge Trail	3	5.46	3,245
1454	Steliko Ridge Trail	3	5.70	705
1211	Three Brothers Mtn Trail	2	1.58	1,857
Devils Backbone - Chelan				
1443	Lake Creek Trail	3	9.18	4,465
1264	Lone Peak Trail	3	6.94	3,054
1265	North Fork 25 Mile Creek Trail	3	2.16	479
1444	Angle Peak Trail	3	3.06	1,860
1445	Four Mile Ridge Trail	3	4.05	1,985
1448	Devils Backbone Trail	3	12.21	541
1266	Pot Peak Trail	3	7.27	4,754
Nason Ridge - Chelan				
1583	Nason Ridge (Motor) Trail	2	8.45	3,333
Table Mountain - Chelan				
1204	Tronsen Ridge Trail	2	7.33	1,473
1221	Red Devil Trail	2	6.15	167
1223	Red Hill Trail	2	7.16	3,094
1223.1	Red Hill Spur	2	3.29	1,706
1201	Mission Ridge Trail	2	9.34	3,930
1220	Devils Gulch Trail	2	10.12	3,251
1205	Tronsen Meadow Trail	2	1.40	1,171
1202	Beehive Trail	3	1.85	420
1203	Devils Trail	3	2.72	764
Table Mountain - Kittitas				
1209	Table Mountain Trail	2	2.06	62
1319	Elk Trap Springs Trail	3	1.14	394
1379	Miller Peak Trail	3	4.26	3,173
1226	County Line Trail	3	5.73	1,119
1383.1	Jungle Creek Trail	3	3.82	318
4W334	Hole in the Rock Trail	2	3.29	1,407
4W332	Lion Gulch Trail	2	2.08	305
4W339	Billy Goat Gulch Trail	2	1.82	453
1371.2	Owl Creek Trail	3	1.53	974
1351	Iron Bear Trail	3	5.19	417
4W312	Upper Naneum Trail	3	2.67	10

1364	Teanaway Ridge Trail	3	7.93	259
1368	Snowshoe Ridge Trail	2	1.81	1,486
1371.1	Drop Creek Spur Trail	3	0.94	689
1372	Howard Creek Trail	3	4.68	387
1373	Old Ellensburg Trail	3	3.32	46
1381	Naneum Creek Trail	3	4.44	1,020
1389	Naneum Meadows Trail	3	2.11	850
1601	Mount Lillian Trail	3	2.55	16
1234	Naneum Rim Trail	3	1.13	469
1373.1	Grouse Spring Trail	3	1.52	449
1373.2	Howard Creek Tie Trail	3	1.65	436
1371	Naneum Wilson Trail	3	6.40	430
4W315	Nealey Creek Trail	2	2.31	1,043
4W316	Ragan Trail	2	2.55	489

Designated motorcycle, dirt bike, e-bike trails are located in Chelan County in the Sawtooth, Mad River, Devils Backbone, Nason Ridge, and Table Mountain areas for a total of 286.18 miles. The trails extend across county lines into adjoining Okanogan County in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area and in adjoining Kittitas County in the Table Mountain area for an additional 104.25 miles or a total of 390.43 miles for all 3 county riding areas.

The trails vary in elevation but the change in elevation on and between trails is 97,423 feet in Chelan County and another 26,634 feet in Okanogan and Kittitas Counties or a total of 124,057 feet over all the trails.

Most of the trails in the Sawtooth, and some in the Mad River, Devils Backbone, and Table Mountain areas are also designated for use by equestrians as well as hikers meaning precautions will be necessary to avoid conflicts.

	Miles	Elev change
Chelan County		
Sawtooth	23.02	5,797

Mad River	160.48	49,382
Devils Backbone	44.87	17,138
Nason Ridge	8.45	3,333
Table Mountain	49.36	15,976
Subtotal Chelan County	286.18	97,423
Sawtooth - Okanogan County	27.32	9,933
Table Mountain - Kittitas County	76.93	16,701
Subtotal Okanogan/Kittitas	104.25	26,634
Total Chelan/Okanogan/Kittitas	390.43	124,057

In Chelan County, 8.08 miles or 2.8% of the total are class 1 trails suitable for highly skilled riders, 54.82 miles or 19.2% class 2 for mid-to-highly skilled riders, 212.92 miles or 74.4% class 3 for intermediate skill level, and 10.36 miles or 3.6% for minimally skilled riders. There are no class 5 trails in Chelan County for limited trail skill and experience riders.

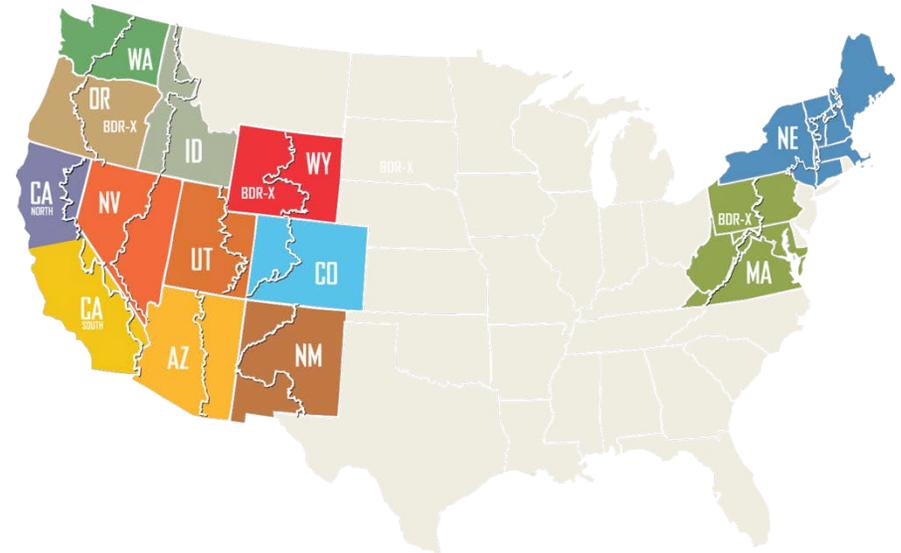
For trails that extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties, 29.36 miles or 28.2% are class 2 for mid-to-highly skilled riders, 74.89 miles or 71.8% class 3 for intermediate skill level. There are no class 1 trails for highly skilled riders, or class 4 for minimally skilled riders, or class 5 trails for limited trail skill and experience riders in the trails that extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties.

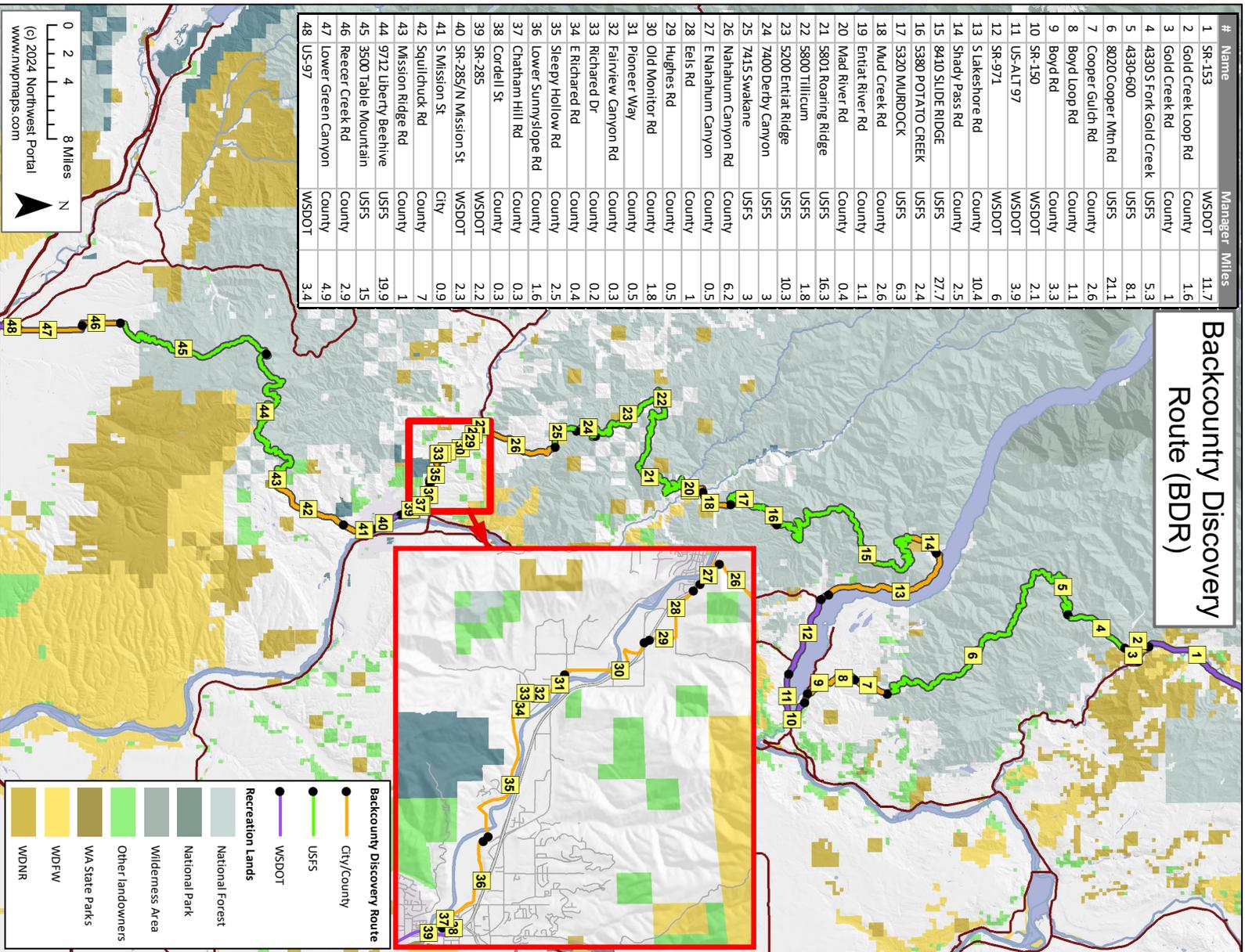
Chelan County	1	2	3	4	5
Sawtooth			23.02		
Mad River	8.08	1.58	140.46	10.36	
Devils Backbone			44.87		
Nason Ridge		8.45			
Table Mountain		44.79	4.57		
Subtotal Chelan County	8.08	54.82	212.92	10.36	0
Sawtooth - Okanogan		13.44	13.88		
Table Mountain - Kittitas		15.92	61.01		
Subtotal Okanog/Kittitas		29.36	74.89		
Total	8.08	84.18	287.81	10.36	0

In summary, Chelan County has a well-developed system of motorcycle and dirt bike trails within Chelan County and with Kittitas and Okanogan Counties for minimally to highly skilled riders. The County could consider, however, developing class 1 trails or riding area for beginning or limited skilled motorcycle rider learners.

Backcountry Discovery Routes (BDR)

Backcountry Discovery Routes (BDR) is a non-profit organization that creates off-highway routes for adventure and dual-sport motorcycle travel. The organization promotes rider education and safety campaigns, drives a positive economic impact to rural communities, and encourages responsible motorcycle travel in the backcountry. Over the years, the BDR mission has evolved, to create, preserve, and protect off-highway motorized access to public lands and remote roads open for motorcycling for generations to come.





BDR delivers turn-key trip planning resources including GPS tracks, digital maps, travel information, route condition updates, YouTube videos, Q&As, and other information - all available 24/7 on www.RideBDR.com.

Since 2010, BDR has created routes in Washington, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, the Mid-Atlantic region, Southern California, the North-East region, Wyoming, and Oregon and the soon-to-be-released Northern California project. In 2022 BDR introduced a new concept of shorter, BDR-style routes that loop, called BDR-X. Current BDR-X routes include Red Desert, Wyoming; PA Wilds, Pennsylvania; Steens Mountain & Alvord Desert, Oregon; and now the Black Hills, South Dakota.

In 2023 BDR released a comprehensive Economic Impact Study white paper underscoring the role BDR riders generate in bolstering local economies, with BDR-related spending creating an annual economic impact of over \$60 million across all 13 BDR routes in the northeast and western states.

Conducted in partnership with the University of Wyoming’s Center for Business and Economic Analysis (CBEA), the study examined visitor spending patterns among motorcyclists traveling on BDR routes. Key findings were derived from economic impact calculations, utilizing state-specific multipliers, industry-specific margins, estimates of out-of-state visitors, and average spending per industry and state.

One of the standout conclusions from the study is the substantial positive impact BDR has on small rural communities. As BDR continues to create new routes, the organization brings a surge of economic activity to these areas in tourism. The influx of commerce extends to various sectors, including hotels, campgrounds, restaurants, gas stations, grocery stores, parks, and more.

Many of these rural communities have faced economic challenges due to declines in traditional industries such as mining and forestry, and BDR’s initiatives prove to be an important source of new tourism revenue for these remote local economies.

In addition, BDR efforts are also growing the sport by creating new adventure riders and driving motorcycle sales. The study found that BDR riders generated \$9.6 million in motorcycle sales in 2022. BDR riders are not just buying motorcycles, motorcycle riders are also spending significant dollars on related products and services to prepare for a BDR ride.

Washington State’s Backcountry Discovery Route (WABDR)

- within the Chelan County study area extend from Twisp in Okanogan County south on SR-153 then on USFS trails to the north side of Lake Chelan then into Chelan on Chelan County roads then along the south shore of Lake Chelan on WSDOT and Chelan County roads then south on USFS trails to Chelan County roads and into Wenatchee, then through Wenatchee on city streets, then south on Chelan County roads to USFS trails, then south to Kittitas County and WSDOT roads into Ellensburg.

		Manager	Miles
1	SR-153	WSDOT	11.7
2	Gold Creek Loop Trail	Okanogan County	1.6
3	Gold Creek Road	Okanogan County	1.0
4	4330 South Fork Gold Creek	USFS	5.3
5	4330-600	USFS	8.1
6	8020 Cooper Mountain Road	USFS	21.1
7	Cooper Gulch Road	Chelan County	2.6

8	Boyd Loop Road	Chelan County	1.1
9	Boyd Road	Chelan County	3.3
10	SR-150	WSDOT	2.1
11	US-Alt 97	WSDOT	3.9
12	SR-971	WSDOT	6.0
13	South Lakeshore Road	Chelan County	10.4
14	Shady Pass Road	Chelan County	2.5
15	8410 Slide Ridge	USFS	27.7
16	5380 Potato Creek	USFS	2.4
17	5320 Murdock	USFS	6.3
18	Mud Creek Road	Chelan County	2.6
19	Entiat River Road	Chelan County	1.1
20	Mad River Road	Chelan County	0.4
21	5801 Roaring Ridge	USFS	16.3
22	5800 Tillicum	USFS	1.8
23	5200 Entiat Ridge	USFS	10.3
24	7400 Derby Canyon	USFS	3.0
25	7415 Swakane	USFS	3.0
26	Nahahum Canyon	Chelan County	6.2
27	East Nahahum Canyon	Chelan County	0.5
28	Eels Road	Chelan County	1.0
29	Hughes Road	Chelan County	0.5
30	Old Monitor Road	Chelan County	1.8
31	Pioneer Way	Chelan County	0.5
32	Fairview Canyon Road	Chelan County	0.3
33	Richared Drive	Chelan County	0.2
34	East Richared Road	Chelan County	0.4
35	Sleepy Hollow Road	Chelan County	2.5
36	Lower Sunnyslope Road	Chelan County	1.6
37	Chatham Hill Road	Chelan County	0.3
38	Cordell Street	Chelan County	0.3
39	SR-285	WSDOT	2.2
40	SR-285/North Mission Street	WSDOT	2.3
41	South Mission Street	Wenatchee	0.9
42	Squilchuck Road	Chelan County	7.0

43	Mission Ridge Road	Chelan County	1.0
44	9712 Liberty Beehive	USFS	19.9
45	3500 Table Mountain	USFS	15.0
46	Reecer Creek Road	Kittitas County	2.9
47	Lower Green Canyon	Kittitas County	4.9
48	US-97	WSDOT	3.4
Total			231.2

The BDR route through Okanogan-Chelan-Kittitas Counties within the study area is 231.2 miles of which 60.6% is on USFS trails, 20.8% on Chelan County roads, 13.7% on WSDOT highways, 3.4% on Kittitas County roads, 1.1% on Okanogan County roads, and 0.4% on Wenatchee streets.

Manager	Miles	Percent
USFS trails	140.2	60.6%
Okanogan County roads	2.6	1.1%
Chelan County roads	48.1	20.8%
Kittitas County roads	7.8	3.4%
Wenatchee streets	0.9	0.4%
WSDOT	31.6	13.7%
Total	231.2	100.0%

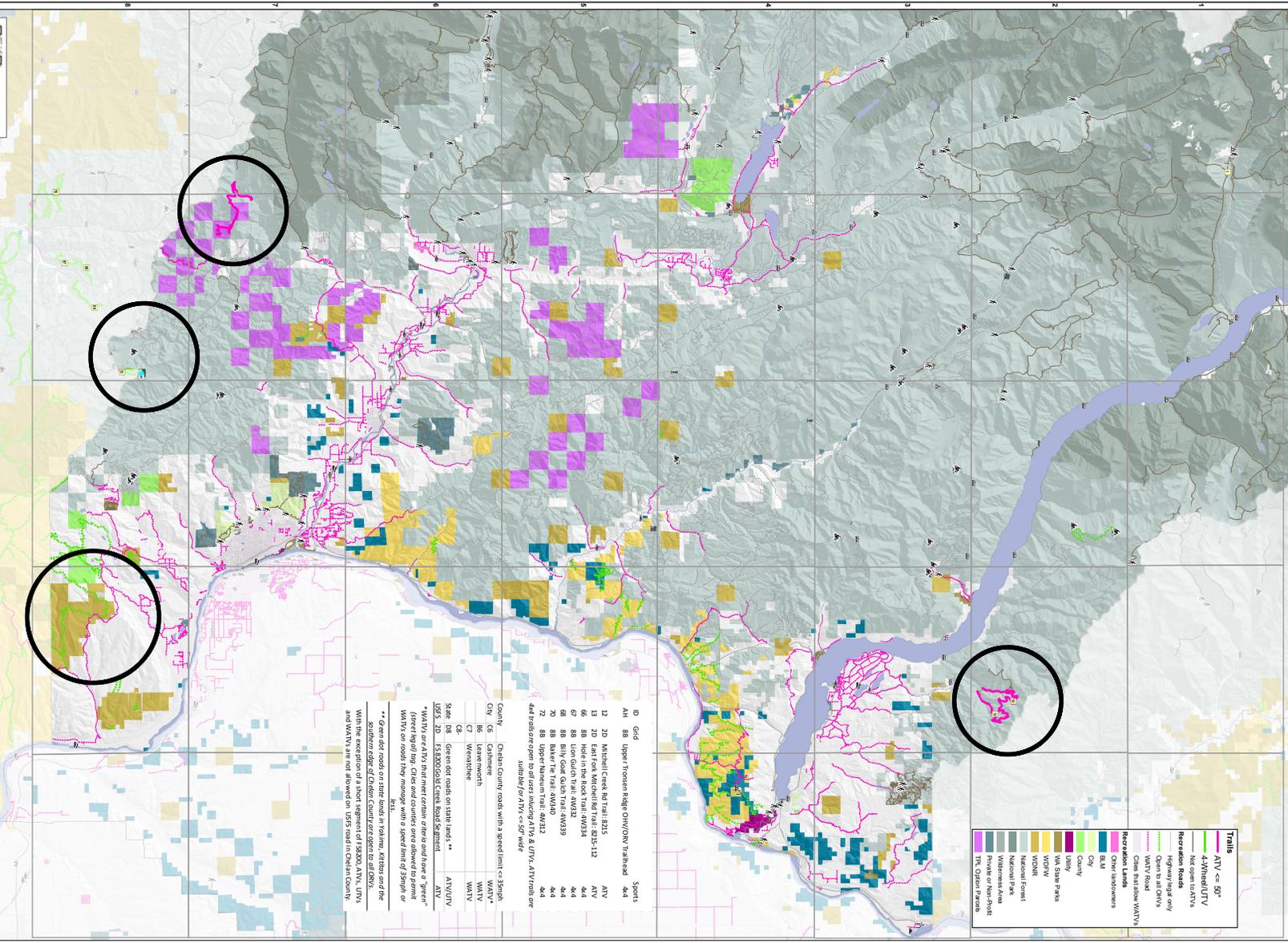
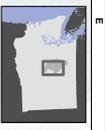
BDR routes that use public roads including highways, forest service roads, or backcountry dirt roads that are considered public roads require a street legal vehicle with a license plate meeting all local laws and regulations to operate on public roads. ATV and UTV may use BDR routes though Washington State has a unique set of laws for ATV or UTV use.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV, Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV - SxS), Recreational Off-highway Vehicles (ROV) trails

All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) - are versatile off-road vehicles with 2 or 4-wheel drive, high ground clearance, durable



AT/ing Chelan County, WA



Trails

- AT/ing $\le 50''$
- 4-Wheeled/UTV
- Not open to AT/ing
- Recreation Roads
- Recreation Roads - Right of Way Only
- Recreation Roads - Other
- Utility Road
- Other that allow WAT/ing

Recreation Lands

- BLM
- BLM
- County
- City
- State
- Wilderness Area
- National Forest
- National Park
- Wilderness Area
- Private or Non-Profit
- TRM Open Parks

Other Landowners

- BLM
- BLM
- County
- City
- State
- Wilderness Area
- National Forest
- National Park
- Wilderness Area
- Private or Non-Profit
- TRM Open Parks

ID	Grid	Street
10	88	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
12	20	Matchon Creek Rd Trail 8215
13	20	East Fork Matchon Rd Trail 8215-12
14	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
15	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
16	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
17	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
18	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
19	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
20	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
21	60	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead
22	88	Upper Trossen Ridge/OW/OW/Trailhead

Chelan County roads with a speed limit ≤ 35 mph

City

- CS Chelan
- CS Cashmere
- CS Leavenworth
- CS Wenatchee
- CS Wapato

State

- US08 I-5
- US20 I-5
- US97 I-5

AT/ing

Green dot roads on state land **

Street right of way, City and counties are allowed to permit WAT/ing on roads they manage with a speed limit of 35 mph or less.

** Green dot roads on state land in various states and the southern edge of Chelan County are open to all AT/ing. With the exception of a short segment of SR2000, AT/ing, UTVs and WAT/ing are not allowed on US95 road in Chelan County.



construction, and handlebar steering. ATVs are defined by 4 large, low-pressure tires for traction and open air without roll cages or any other protective structures in the following subtypes and variations:

- **Sport ATVs** - built for speed and agility with lightweight frames and powerful engines.
- **Youth ATVs** - that are smaller and less powerful for younger riders with safety features like speed limits and remote shut-off.

Utility task vehicles (UTVs) - or side-by-sides (SxS) are designed for work and recreation with seating for 2-6 passengers, full cages and seat belts, and cargo space in the following variations:

- **Work UTVs** - built for heavy-duty tasks with a cargo bed, towing capabilities, and various attachments.
- **Sport UTVs** - designed for high performance with powerful engines and advanced suspension.
- **Hybrid UTVs** - combine heavy-duty design with high performance features for recreational use.

Recreational off-highway vehicles (ROVs) - are similar to UTVs but are built specifically for recreational use with side-by-side bucket seating, roll cages and seat belts, steering wheel controls, 4-wheel drive, and advanced suspension systems. ROVs are used for the following activities:

- **Off-road racing** - with powerful engines and advanced suspension systems for racing and extreme sports.
- **Trail exploration** - with comfortable seating and GPS systems.
- **Family activities** - with 4-6 passengers with spacious interiors and safety features like rollover protective structures.

USFS’s National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and

FSH 2309.18) standards for ATV trails are:

Trail design	1	2	3	4	5
Trail width - 1 lane	*	48-60"	60"	60-72"	*
Trail width - 2 lanes		96"	96-108"	96-120"	
Target grade		10-25%	5-15%	3-10%	
Cross slope target		5-10%	3-8%	3-5%	
Clearing height		6-7'	6-8'	8-10'	
Turn radius		6-8'	8-10'	8-12'	

* Typically, not designed for ATV use though use may be accepted.

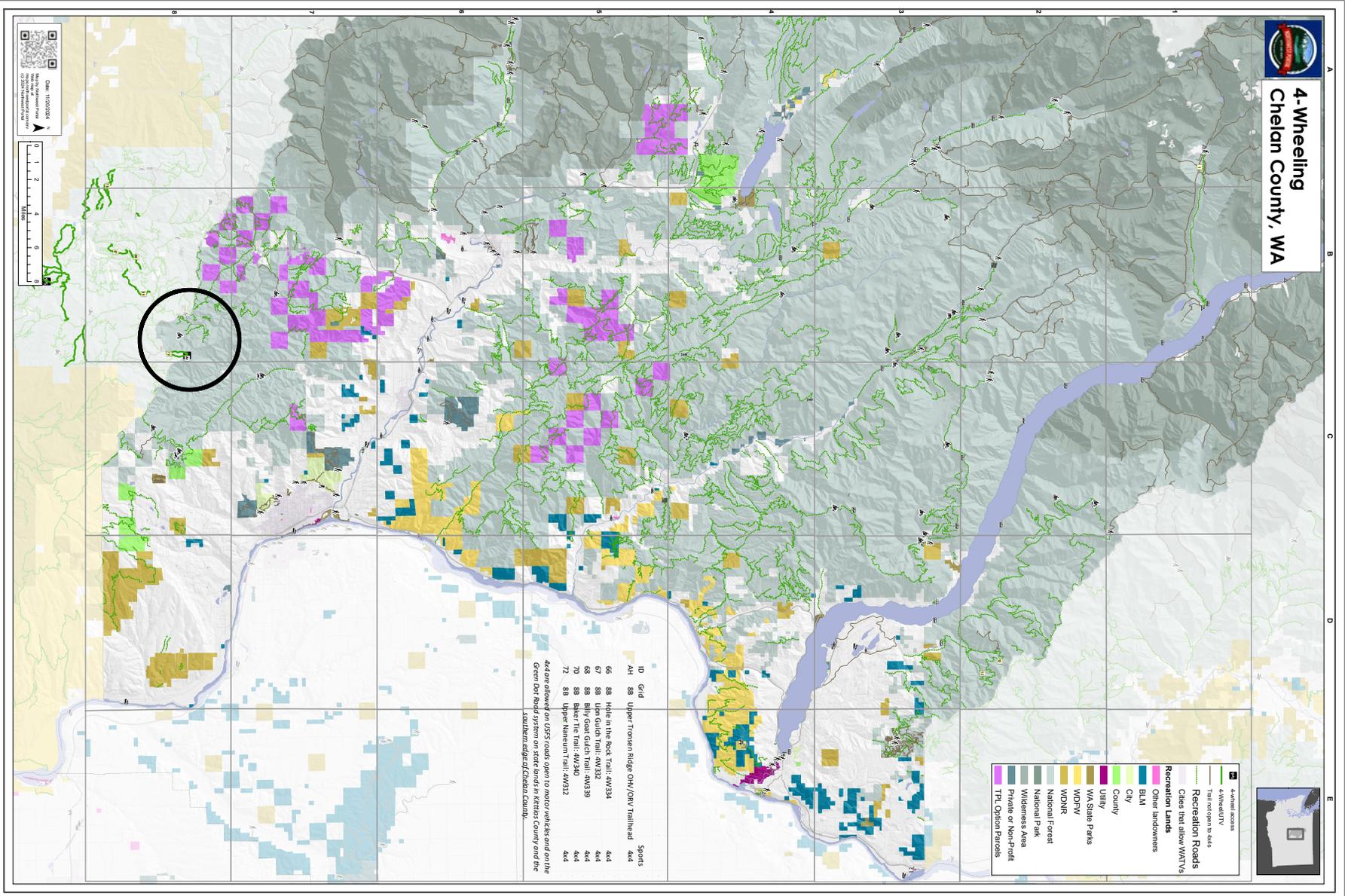
USFS roads or backcountry dirt roads are considered public roads that require a street legal vehicle with a license plate meeting all local laws and regulations to operate on public roads. Washington State has unique set of laws for ATV and UTV use on public roads which can vary.

The following ATV and UTV trails in Chelan County and the portions of the trails extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties are based on USFS trail database.

Mad River - Chelan				
8215	Mitchell Creek Road Trail	4	6.86	1,670
8215-112	East Fork Mitchell Rd Trail	4	3.50	1,634
Total			10.36	3,304

Designated ATV and UTV trails are currently located in Chelan County in the Mad River area north of Lake Chelan for a total of 10.6 miles and an elevation change of 3,304 feet. The trails are class 4 or suitable for riders with minimal skills and experience.

There are no class 1 trails for highly skilled riders, class 2 for low-to-moderate skill levels, class 3 for intermediate skill



levels, or class 5 for limited trail skill riders.

There are no currently designated ATV or UTV trails that extend into Okanogan or Kittitas Counties.

Workshop participants propose designating more ATV and UTV trails between Chelan and Kittitas Counties at:

- Echo Valley
- Naneum Ridge/Mountain Pines
- Tronsen Ridge/Meadows
- Blewett Pass

In summary, Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties lack a system of designated ATV and UTV trails to support this motorized trail interest and activity. Existing USFS roads should be evaluated for ATV and UTV use and designated accordingly including class 1-3 for intermediate and highly skilled riders. A class 4-5 beginner’s trail or course should also be considered for instructing limited skill riders.

4 Wheel Drive (4x4) trails

Four-wheel (4x4) vehicles provide power to all 4 wheels for traction and control on challenging terrain with high ground clearance, durable construction, advanced suspension, enhanced comfort, and dual use on and off-road. Some models can switch between 2 and 4-wheel drive for on and off-road applications in the following varieties:

- **Jeps** - with rugged structure and high-performance features.
- **Trucks** - built to handle heavy loads and rugged terrain with powerful engines and robust suspension.
- **SUVs** - with comfortable interiors, engines, and suspension for on and off-road use.

USFS’s National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18) standards for 4x4 trails are:

Trail design	1	2	3	4	5
Trail width - 1 lane	*	72-84”	72-96”	96-120”	*
Trail width - 2 lanes		16’	16’	16’	
Target grade		10-21%	5-18%	5-12%	
Cross slope target		8-15%	5-12%	5-8%	
Clearing height		6-8’	6-8’	8-10’	
Turn radius		10-15’	15-20’	20-30’	

* Typically, not designed for motorcycle use though use may be accepted.

Designated 4x4 trails are currently located in Kittitas County in the Table Mountain area on the border with Chelan County for a total of 14.72 miles and an elevation change of 3,707 feet. 12.05 miles or 81.9% are class 2 trails for low-to-moderate skill levels and 2.67 miles or 18.1% class 3 for intermediate level riders.

There are no class 1 trails for highly skilled riders, class 4 for minimal skills or experience, or class 5 for limited skill rider.

Table Mountain - Kittitas

4W334	Hole in the Rock Trail	2	3.29	1,407
4W332	Lion Gulch Trail	2	2.08	305
4W339	Billy Goat Gulch Trail	2	1.82	453
4W315	Nealey Creek Trail	2	2.31	1,043
4W316	Ragan Trail	2	2.55	489
4W340	Baker Tie Trail			
4W312	Upper Naneum Trail	3	2.67	10
Total			14.72	3,707

There are not currently designated 4x4 trails that extend into Chelan or Okanogan Counties.

Workshop participants propose designating more 4x4 trails between Chelan and Kittitas Counties at:

- Naneum Ridge/Mountain Pines

In summary, Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties lack a system of designated 4x4 trails to support this motorized trail interest and activity. Existing USFS roads should be evaluated for 4x4 use and designated accordingly including class 1 for highly skilled riders. A beginner’s trail or course should also be considered for instructing class 4-5 minimal and limited skill riders.

Snowmobiles

Snowmobiles have skis and ski handles, a front bumper, handlebar steering and controls, a windshield, and motorcycle seating able to support 2 passengers. Snowmobiles are used for hunting and fishing, racing, outdoor exploration, rescue missions, and transportation.

USFS’s National Trail Classification System (FSM 2350 and FSH 2309.18) standards for snowmobile trails are:

Trail design	1	2	3	4	5
Trail width - 1 lane	*	4-6’	6-8’	8-10’	*
Trail width - 2 lanes		10’	1-12’	12-20’	
Target grade		0-12%	0-10%	0-8%	
Cross slope target		0-10%	0-5%	0%	
Clearing height		6’	6-8’	8-12’	
Turn radius		8-10’	15-20’	25-50’	

* Typically, not designed for motorcycle use though use may be accepted.

USFS maps define the following snowmobile trails in Chelan County and snowmobile trails that overlap into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties.

			Elev		
			Miles	change	
Lake Wenatchee					
1	4B	6200 Chiwawa River	Grmd	20.6	682
9	4A	Packer Pole	Grmd	5.1	1,126

10	4B	6300 Big Meadow Creek Rd	Grmd	5.6	489
11	3A	6300-511 Lower McCall	Grmd	1.8	702
12	3B	6306 West Chiwawa	Grmd	3.2	144
13	3B	6307 eadow Ridge	Grmd	4.8	781
14	3B	6305-111 First Spur	Grmd	2.2	187
15	4B	6102-400	Grmd	3.2	1,174
16	4B	6104 Faultline	Grmd	5.2	715
17	3B	6209 Twin Creek Tie	Grmd	1.1	528
18	3B	6306 West Chiwawa	Grmd	0.6	164
19	3B	6209 Alder Creek	Grmd	0.8	69
20	3B	Alder Creek Tie	Grmd	2.9	738
21	4B	Alder Creek	Grmd	1.4	485
29	4A	6305-511-1	Grmd	0.5	151
30	4B	6305-511 Dirty Pole	Grmd	1.4	27
31	4B	6305 Pole Ridge	Grmd	2.5	158
32	4A	Access-Pole Ridge Road	Grmd	0.5	236
33	5C	5270-113/5808-313	Grmd	2.0	580
34	4B	5270 Gold Ridge	Grmd	1.3	210
35	4B	Fish Lake Tie	Grmd	0.8	16
36	4B	Fish Lake	Grmd	3.0	544
37	4B	Fish Lake	Grmd	1.0	16
38	4C	Gold Ridge Connector	Grmd	1.2	108
39	4B	B Route	Grmd	0.4	161
40	4B	Trail	Grmd	0.7	109
41	3C	5270 Gold Ridge	Grmd	0.5	128
42	4B	5200 Entiat Ridge	Grmd	2.4	568
43	5C	5200	Grmd	7.8	876
44	4B	5200-715 Sugarloaf Lookout	Grmd	0.5	223
45	4B	5200-800 Miners Ridge	Grmd	2.2	344
46	4B	Alder Creek	Grmd	1.0	256
47	4B	6100 Lower Chiwawa	Grmd	2.4	40
48	4B	6100 Goose Creek	Grmd	0.4	174
49	4B	6101 Deep Creek	Grmd	2.4	794
50	4B	6101-300	Grmd	2.5	249

51	4B	6102-200 Goose Creek Flat	Grmd	1.9	89
52	4B	6103 Upper Beaver	Grmd	1.3	627
53	4B	6103 Upper Beaver	Ungr	2.7	262
54	4B	6103 Upper Beaver B	Ungr	3.0	1,614
55	4B	6105 Clear Creek Tie	Grmd	4.6	416
56	4B	6120 Chiwawa Loop	Grmd	1.8	213
57	4B	6120-111 51 Loop Spur	Grmd	1.4	197
58	4B	6121 5 Summer Chiwawa	Grmd	2.1	36
59	4B	6121	Grmd	1.7	240
60	4B	6200 Chiwawa River Road	Blded	1.3	141
61	4B	6305 Pole Ridge	Grmd	3.9	1,417
62	4C	5808-510	Grmd	1.7	939
63	4B	7801 Second Creek	Grmd	11.5	1,486
64	4B	Little Chumstick	Grmd	2.9	1,076
65	4C	5800 Tillicum	Grmd	8.9	2,661
66	5C	5808 12	Grmd	3.4	403
67	5C	5808-310	Grmd	1.9	834
68	4D	8410 Slide Ridge	Grmd	23.6	62
69	5B	7520 Van Creek	Grmd	0.4	230
70	5C	5808-210 Fireline	Grmd	2.4	1,204
71	5C	5200 Entiat Ridge	Grmd	3.5	935
72	5C	5200-282	Grmd	3.0	485
73	5C	5808 West Tillicum	Grmd	1.3	79
74	5C	5808	Grmd	0.5	65
75	5C	5808 West Tillicum	Grmd	4.6	23
76	5C	5808-212/400 Indian Creek	Grmd	3.5	1,920
77	5C	Trail	Grmd	5.7	2,172
78	5C	5810 Rothrock	Grmd	1.4	292
Entiat					
2	3C	5100 Entiat Valley	Grmd	12.3	1,375
3	2C	5900-112 Big Hill	Grmd	2.0	656
4	3C	5900-115 Junior Point	Grmd	0.5	89
22	3B	5900 Shady Pass	Grmd	24.9	453

Echo Valley-Antilon Lake

5	3D	8200 Grade Creek Road	Grmd	38.2	3,402
6	3D	8200-117 Deer Road	Grmd	8.4	2,710
7	2D	Camas Creek	Ungrd	4.2	1,804
8	2D	Cooper Mountain Hut	Grmd	0.5	141
23	3D	8210 Joe Creek Road	Grmd	7.7	3,032
25	3E	1297 Bergman Bultch Trail	Grmd	1.6	840
26	3E	8010-130	Unrg	0.3	78
27	3E	8010-130	Unrg	0.7	29
28	3E	Purteman Gulch Route	Unrg	2.9	102
Echo Valley - Okanogan					
87	1E	3330 South Fork Gold Creek	Grmd	2.7	859
88	3E	8020 Cooper Mountain Road	Grmd	15.0	479
89	1E	4330-600 Upper S Fork Gold	Grmd	8.1	2,677
90	2E	4010 Black Canyon Road	Grmd	7.6	3,517
91	3E	Washington Creek Road	Grmd	5.5	1,640
Mission Ridge/Blewett Pass					
79	8C	Steffen's Pond Loop	Grmd	3.9	295
80	8C	BB Route	Grmd	3.1	1,027
81	8C	Pole Flats Road	Grmd	3.1	1,539
82	8C	Lily Lake Road	Grmd	2.1	552
83	8C	B Route	Grmd	3.6	1,319
84	8D	Upper Basin Loop Road	Grmd	3.6	722
85	8C	AB Route	Grmd	3.6	1,149
86	8C	A Route	Grmd	4.2	1,828
Mission Ridge - Kittitas					
92	8A	N Fork Teanaway N9737	Grmd	4.0	482
93	8A	Lick Butte Tie Road	Grmd	5.4	1,326
94	8A	9702-1115 Dickey Creek	Grmd	4.0	1,582
95	8A	9737 N Fork Teanaway Rd	Grmd	1.6	86
96	8A	Dickey Creek Road Trail	Grmd	3.1	836
97	8A	Rye Creek Road	Bld	0.4	46

98	8B	9712 Liberty Beehive	Grmd	6.8	2,340
99	8B	9738-130 Medicine Creek	Grmd	0.5	10
100	8B	9718 Cougar Gulch	Grmd	4.7	1,375
101	8B	9705 Durst Creek	Grmd	5.4	436
102	8A	9738 Blue Creek	Grmd	14.2	266
103	8B	3530 West Fork Naneum	Grmd	6.7	196
104	8B	9712 Lion Gulch	Grmd	3.1	633
105	8B	3500-124 Lion Rock	Grmd	0.8	92
106	8B	9702 Red Top	Grmd	4.7	1,496
107	8B	9716 Swauk Meadow	Grmd	3.6	820
108	8B	9705-111 Uncle	Grmd	1.1	105
109	8B	9712 Haney Meadows	Grmd	9.5	318
110	8C	D Route Spur	Grmd	0.5	216
111	8C	Naneum Ridge Road	Grmd	2.5	397
112	8C	C Route	Grmd	2.9	479

Grmd- groomed snowmobile, Ungrd - ungroomed snowmobile, Bld - bladed shoulder

Designated snowmobile trails are located in Chelan County in the Lake Wenatchee, Entiat, Echo Valley-Antilon Lake, and Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass areas for a total of 332.2 miles. The trails extend across county lines into adjoining Okanogan County in the Echo Valley-Antilon Lake area and in adjoining Kittitas County in the Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass area for an additional 124.2 miles or a total of 456.6 miles for all 3 county riding areas.

The trails vary in elevation but the change in elevation on and between trails is 56,956 feet in Chelan County and another 22,709 feet in Okanogan and Kittitas Counties or a total of 79,665 feet over all the trails.

Most of the trails in the Sawtooth, and some in the Mad River, Devils Backbone, and Table Mountain areas are also designated for use by equestrians as well as hikers meaning precautions will be necessary to avoid conflicts.

Elev

Chelan County	Miles	change
Lake Wenatchee	200.8	33,814
Entiat	39.7	2,573
Echo Valley-Antilon Lake	64.5	12,138
Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass	27.2	8,431
Subtotal Chelan County	332.2	56,956
Echo Valley-Antione - Okanogan County	38.9	9,172
Mission Ridge - Kittitas County	85.5	13,537
Subtotal Okanogan/Kittitas	124.4	22,709
Total Chelan/Okanogan/Kittitas	456.6	79,665

In Chelan County, 317.1 miles or 95.5% of the total are groomed snowmobile trails, 13.8 miles or 4.2% are ungroomed, and 1.3 miles or 0.4% are bladed shoulders.

For trails that extend into Okanogan and Kittitas Counties, 124.0 miles or 99.7% are groomed snowmobile trails and 0.4 miles or 0.3% are bladed shoulders. There are no ungroomed snowmobile trails in Okanogan and Kittitas Counties.

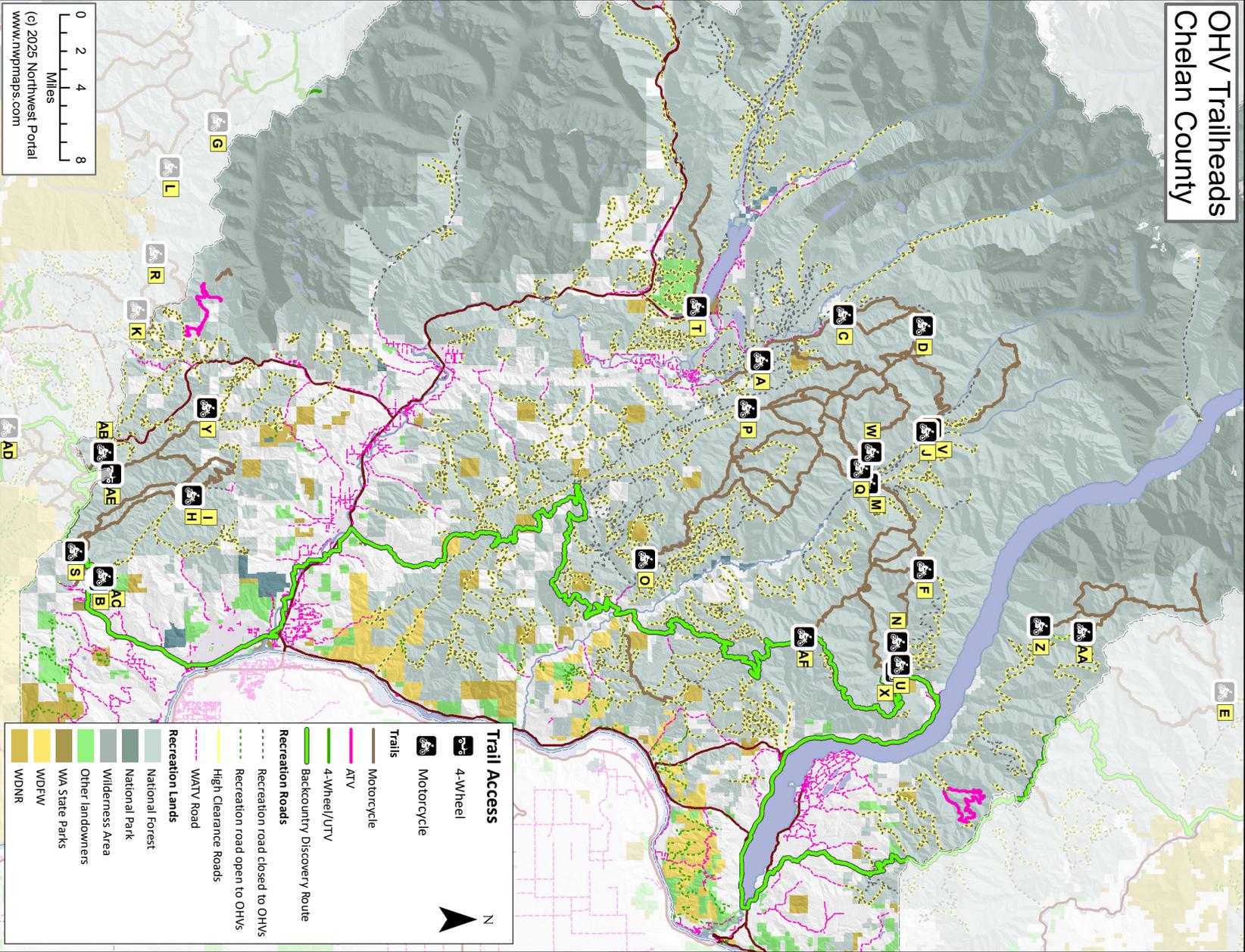
Chelan County	Blade	Ungrmd	Groomed
Lake Wenatchee	1.3	5.7	193.8
Entiat			39.7
Echo Valley-Antilon Lake		8.1	56.4
Mission Ridge-Blewett Pass			27.2
Subtotal Chelan County	1.3	13.8	317.1
Echo Valley-Antione - Okanogan Co			38.9
Mission Ridge - Kittitas County	0.4		85.1
Subtotal Okanogan/Kittitas	0.4	0.0	124.0
Total	1.7	13.8	441.1

Grmd- groomed snowmobile, Ungrmd - ungroomed snowmobile, Blade - bladed shoulder

In summary, Chelan, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties have a well-developed system of groomed snowmobile trails. The County could consider, however, developing snowmobile

trails or riding area for beginning or limited skilled snowmobile riding learners.

OHV Trailheads Chelan County



Trailheads

Summer trailheads

The following trailheads are all accessible for motorcycle during summer months. Upper Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV is usable for motorcycle, ATV, and 4x4 trail users during summer months.

Summer trailheads in Chelan County

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Alder Ridge OHV/ORV		USFS	USFS	Motor	High
B	Beehive OHV/ORV		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
C	Chikamin OHV/ORV		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
D	Chikamin Tie OHV/ORV		USFS	USFS	Motor	High
F	Crescent Hill		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
H	Devils Gulch/Mission Ridge		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
I	Devils Gulch OHV/ORV		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
J	Entiat Falls		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
M	Lake Creek		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
N	Lone Peak		USFS	USFS	Motor	High
O	Mad River Lower		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
P	Mad River Upper		USFS	USFS	Motor	High
Q	Middle Tommy		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
S	Mission Ridge		USFS	USFS	Motor	High
T	Nason Ridge		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
U	North 25 Mile Creek		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
V	North Fork		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
W	North Tommy		USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
X	Pot Peak		USFS	USFS	Motor	High

Y	Ruby Creek OHV/ORV	USFS	USFS	Motor	High
Z	Safety Harbor Creek	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
AA	South Navarre	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
AB	Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV	USFS	USFS	Motor	High
AC	Upper Devils Gulch OHV/ORV	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
AE	Upper Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV	USFS	USFS	All	High
AF	Windy Saddle	USFS	USFS	Motor	High

Summer trailheads in Okanogan County

E	Crater Creek	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
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Summer trailheads in Kittitas County

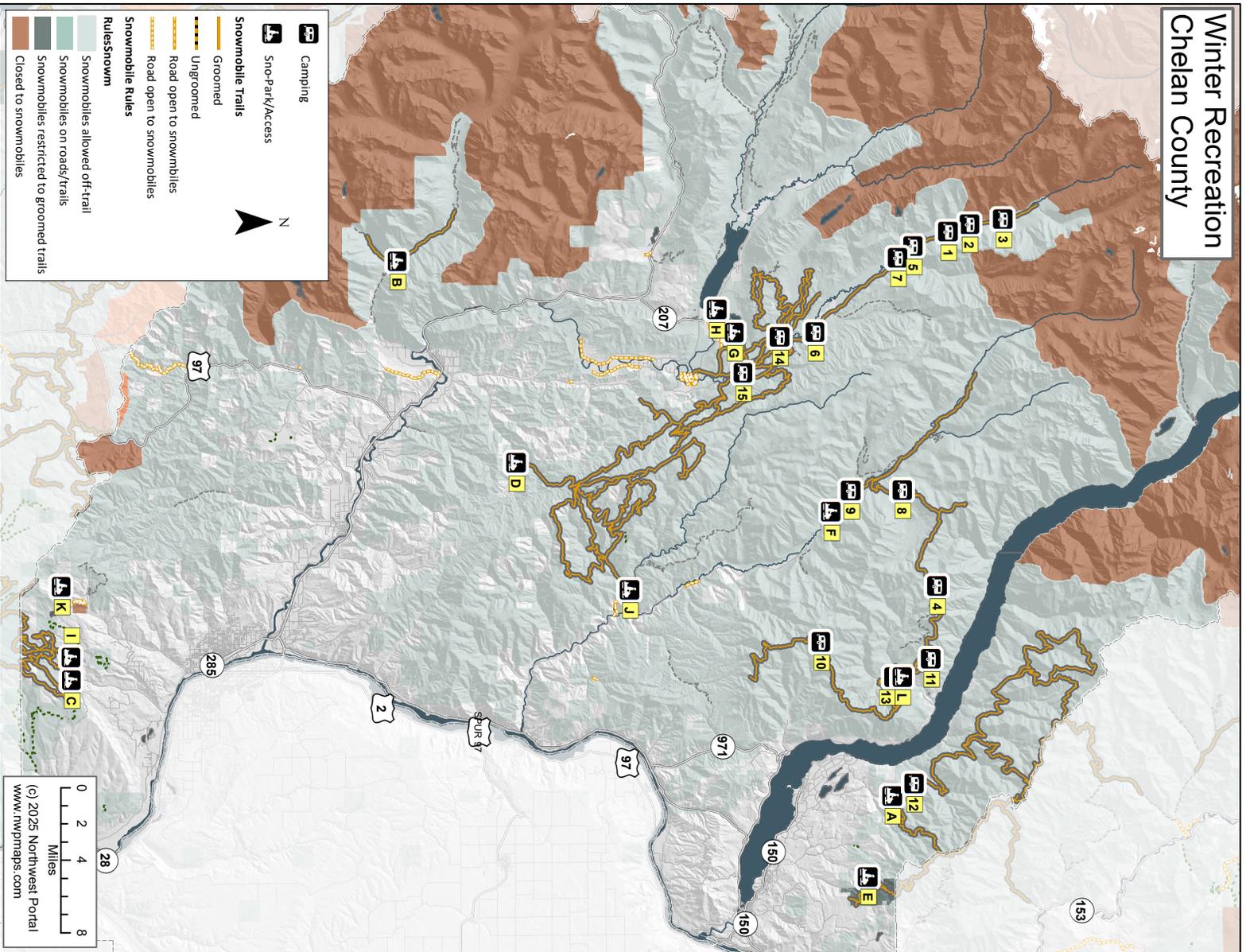
G	DeRoux	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
K	Iron Bear	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
L	Johnson-Medra	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
R	Miller-Bear	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles
AD	Upper First Creek	USFS	USFS	Motor	All vehicles

1 - map location, 2 - trailhead, 3 - owner, 4 - operator, 5 - motorized use, and 6 - clearance for all vehicles or high - only for high clearance vehicles.

There are 32 summer trailheads including 26 or 81% in Chelan County, 1 or 3% in Okanogan County, and 5 or 16% in Kittitas County of which 10 or 31% in Chelan County have high clearance while all others are accessible for all vehicle types.

Location	Number	Percent
Chelan County	26	81%
Okanogan County	1	3%
Kittitas County	5	16%
Total	32	100%

Winter Recreation Chelan County



In summary, there are numerous summer trailheads in the north and south sections of Chelan County but not in the center section north of US-2. According to user groups, however, some of the most popular trailheads lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.

Winter trailheads

The following trailheads are all accessible for motorcycle during winter months. Upper Tronsen Ridge OHV/ORV is usable for motorcycle, ATV, and 4x4 trail users during winter months.

Winter trailheads in Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Antilon Lake		USFS	WSP	Toilet	Scenic
B	Bridge Creek		USFS	USFS		
D	Eagle Creek		USFS	WSP	Toilet	
E	Echo Valley		USFS	WSP	Toilet, shelter	Scenic
F	Entiat River		USFS	WSP	Toilet, shelter	
G	Fish Lake		USFS	WSP	Toilet	Lake access
H	Lake Wenatchee Airstrip		USFS	WSP	Toilet	
J	Mad River		USFS	WSP	Toilet	River access
K	Squilchuck		USFS	USFS		
L	Twentyfile Mile Creek		USFS	WSP	Toilet, shelter	Scenic

Winter trailhead in Colockum Wildlife Area

C	Clear Lake		USFS	WSP		
I	Lily Lake		USFS	WSP		

1 - map location, 2 - trailhead, 3 - owner, 4 - operator, 5 -

amenities, and 6 - attributes.

There are 12 winter trailheads including 10 or 83% in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) and 2 or 17% in the Colockum Wildlife Area accessible to snowmobiles. Echo Valley Sno-Park is also accessible to cross country skiing, downhill skiing, and sledding.

Location	Number	Percent
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	10	83%
Colockum Wildlife Area	2	17%
Total	12	100%

In summary, there are numerous trailheads in the north, central, and south Chelan County sections where snowmobile trails are located. According to user groups, however, some of the most popular trailheads lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.

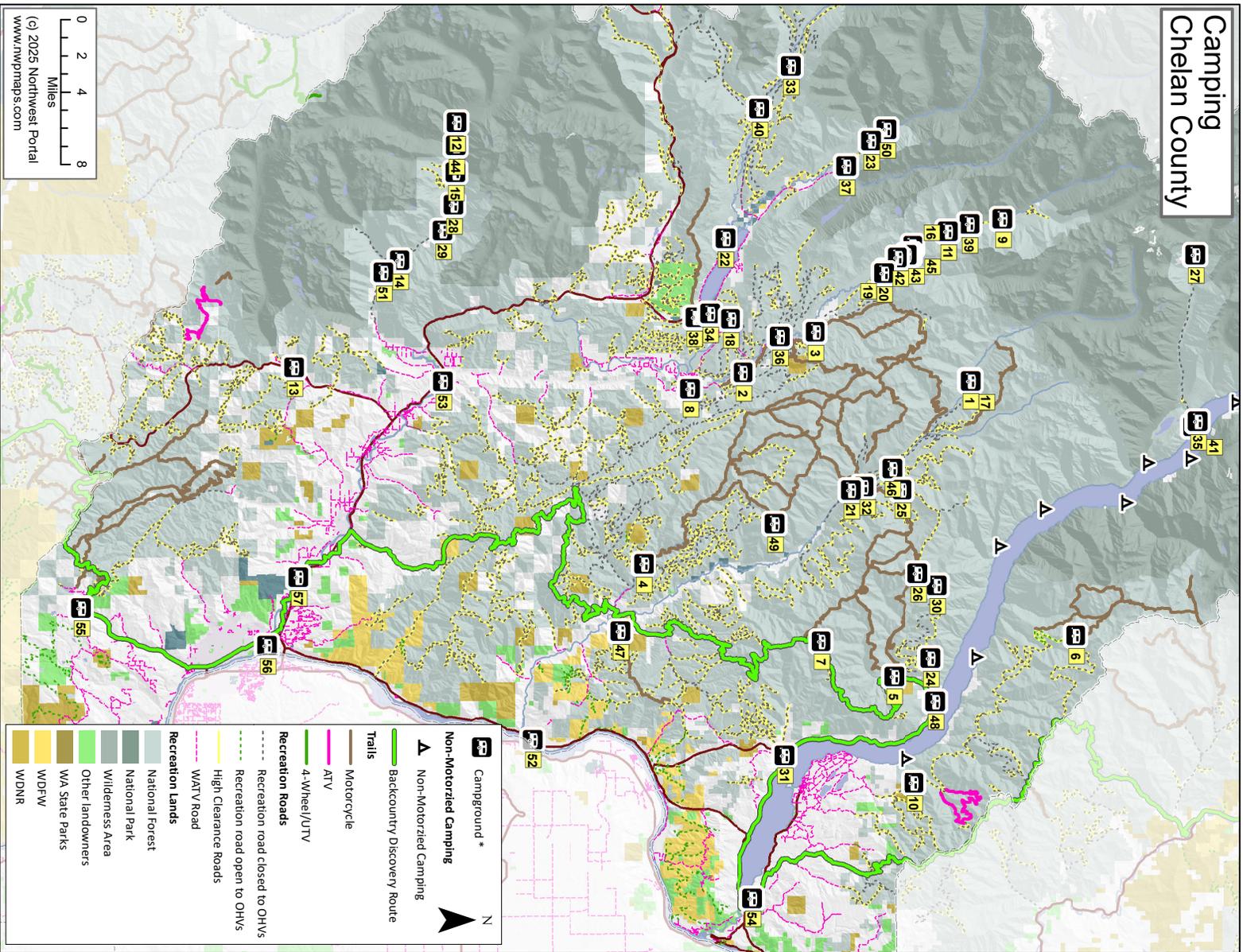
Campgrounds

Summer campgrounds

The following RV, tent, yurt, or cabin campgrounds are accessible for motorcycle, ATV, and 4x4 trail users during summer months.

Summer campgrounds on a motorized trail

1	Cottonwood	USFS	USFS	25	RV, tent w/bathroom, day-use area
2	Goose Creek	USFS	Conc	29	RV, tent group site
3	Grouse Creek	USFS	Conc	1	RV, tent group site
4	Pine Flat	USFS	USFS	6	RV, tent group site



5	Snowberry Bowl	USFS	USFS	9	RV, tent group site
6	South Navarre	USFS	USFS	4	Tent at trailhead
7	Windy Camp	USFS	USFS	2	Tent
Summer campgrounds within 1 mile of motorized trail					
8	1000 Trails - Leavenworth	Prvt	Prvt	279	RV, tent, yurt, cabin
9	Alpine Meadows	USFS	USFS	4	RV, tent
10	Antilon Lake	USFS	USFS	1	RV, tent
11	Atkinson Flat	USFS	Conc	11	RV, tent
12	Blackpine Horse	USFS	Conc	10	Big rig RV, RV, tent
13	Blu Shastin RV	Prvt	Prvt	86	Small RV, tent
14	Bridge Creek	USFS	Conc	7	RV, tent group site
15	Chatter Creek	USFS	Conc	13	RV, tent group site
16	Chiwawa	USFS	Conc	21	RV, tent
17	Cottonwood Cabin	USFS	USFS	1	Yurt or cabin
18	Cove Resort	Prvt	Prvt	110	RV, tent, yurt, cabin w/boat launch
19	Finner Creek	USFS	Conc	3	RV, tent
20	Finner Creek	USFS	Conc	3	RV, tent
21	Fox Creek	USFS	USFS	16	RV, tent
22	Glacier View	USFS	Conc	23	RV, tent w/boat launch
23	Grasshopper Meadows	USFS	USFS	5	RV, tent
24	Grouse Mountain	USFS	USFS	4	Tent
25	Halfway Springs	USFS	USFS	1	Tent
26	Handy Springs	USFS	USFS	1	Tent
27	Holden	USFS	USFS	2	Tent
28	Ida Creek	USFS	Conc	10	RV, tent

29	Johnny Creek	USFS	Conc	64	RV, tent
30	Junior Point	USFS	USFS	5	Yent
31	Lake Chelan State Park	WSP	WSP	144	Big rig RV, tent w/boat launch
32	Lake Creek	USFS	USFS	19	RV, tent
33	Lake Creek Little	USFS	USFS	0	Dispersed camping
34	Lake Wenatchee State Park	WSP	WSP	197	RV, tent w/beach, boat launch
35	Lucerne	USFS	USFS	3	Tent w/dock
36	Meadow Creek	USFS	USFS	4	RV, tent
37	Napeequa Crossing	USFS	USFS	5	RV, tent
38	Nason Creek	USFS	Conc	73	RV, tent
39	Nineteenmile	USFS	Conc	4	RV, tent
40	Rainy Creek	USFS	USFS	10	RV, tent
41	Refrigerator Harbor	USFS	USFS	4	Tent w/dock
42	Riverbend	USFS	Conc	6	RV, tent
43	Rock Creek	USFS	USFS	4	RV, tent
44	Rock Island	USFS	Conc	22	RV, tent group site
45	Schaefer Creek	USFS	USFS	10	RV, tent
46	Silver Falls	USFS	USFS	29	RV, tent group site
47	Steliko Point	USFS	Prvt	1	Yurt or cabin
48	Twenty-Five Mile Creek State Park	USFS	WSP	33	RV, tent w/boat launch
49	Tye Lookout	USFS	USFS	1	Yurt or cabin
50	White River Falls	USFS	USFS	5	RV, tent
Summer campground more than 1 mile from motorized trail					
51	Eightmile	USFS	Conc	46	RV, tent group site
52	Entiat City Park	Co	City	57	RV, tent

53	KOA Leavenworth	Prvt	Prvt	284	Big rig RV, yurt, cabin
54	Lakeshore RV	City	City	163	RV, tent
55	Squilchuck State Park	WSP	WSP	1	Group site
56	Wenatchee Confluence State Park	Co	WSP	60	Big rig RV, tent
57	Wenatchee River County	Co	Co	49	Big rig RV

During the summer season, there are 76 RV, tent, yurt, cabin and group sites on motorized trails, another 1,254 within 1 mile of a motorized trail, and 660 over 1 mile from a motorized trail or 1,990 campsites in total of which 559 or 28% are owned by USFS and operated by USFS or concessionaires, 402 or 20% by Washington State Parks, 269 or 14% by Chelan County, Chelan, or Entiat, and 760 or 38% by private parties.

Location	Owner	Nmbr
On motorized trail	USFS	76
1 mile from motorized trail	USFS	437
	WA State Parks	341
	Private	476
<1 mile from motorized trail	USFS	46
	WA State Parks	61
	Chelan County/city	269
	Private	284
Subtotal	USFS	559
	WA State Parks	402
	Chelan County/city	269
	Private	760
Total		1,990

In summary, there are a considerable number of USFS, Washington State Park, Chelan County, and other sponsor

summer campgrounds with RV, tent, yurt, or cabin sites along or within 1 mile of a motorized trail to accommodate motorized users.

Winter campgrounds

The following RV, tent, or group campgrounds are accessible for snowmobile trail users during winter months.

Winter campgrounds near a snowmobile trail

1	Atkinson Flat	USFS	Conc	11	RV, tent w/river access
2	Ninteenmile	USFS	Conc	4	RV, tent w/river access
3	Alpine Meadows	USFS	USFS	4	RV, tent w/river access
4	Junior Point	USFS	USFS	5	Tent
5	Schaefer Creek	USFS	USFS	10	RV, tent w/river access
6	Grouse Creek	USFS	Conc	1	Group site
7	Riverbend	USFS	Conc	6	RV, tent w/river access
8	Halfway Springs	USFS	USFS	1	Tent
9	Fox Creek	USFS	USFS	16	RV, tent w/river access
10	Windy Camp	USFS	USFS	0	Tent
11	Grouse Mountain	USFS	USFS	4	Tent
12	Antilon Lake	USFS	USFS	1	RV, tent w/lake access
13	Snowberry Bowl	USFS	USFS	9	Group site
14	Meadow Creek	USFS	USFS	4	RV, tent w/river access
15	Goose Creek	USFS	Conc	29	Group site
Total				105	

There are 105 RV, tent, and group campsites near a snowmobile trail of which 54 or 51% are owned and operated

by USFS and 51 or 49% are owned by USFS and operated by concessionaires.

In summary, there are a significant number of USFS winter campgrounds located near a snowmobile trail to accommodate users. According to user groups, however, some of the winter campgrounds lack restroom amenities and parking capacity.

3. User outreach

Online survey

An online survey was conducted in November of 2024 of motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, snowmobile, and ORV users identified through direct emails to user organizations. Outreach was supplemented by notices and survey links on each of the above organization websites, Chelan County Department of Natural Resources website, and others.

Survey questions sought to obtain information on trail use behavior, use of facilities, and opinions and priorities for proposed trail improvements. 561 persons completed the survey.

Following is a summary of the findings - detailed results including comments are provided in the appendix or from Chelan County Department of Natural Resources). In most instances, the results have been statistically weighted and ranked as noted to provide meaningful findings.

Survey respondent characteristics

Where do you live?

Answered: 532 Skipped: 29 Comments: 61

Chelan County	54%	Grant County	3%
Okanogan County	0%	Other Western WA	21%
Kittitas County	3%	Other Eastern WA	4%
Douglas County	11%	Other	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents live primarily in Chelan County (54%), Douglas County (11%), and Western Washington (21%).
- Conversely, survey respondents do not live in Okanogan County (0%), Kittitas County (3%), Grant County (3%), other Eastern Washington (4%), or other area (5%).

What age group are you in?

Answered: 534 Skipped: 27 Comments: 0

14-18	0%	45-54	22%
19-24	2%	55-64	21%
25-34	15%	65+	20%
35-44	20%		

Implications

- Survey respondents are primarily and evenly spread between age 35-65+ (83%).
- Conversely, survey respondents were not represented under age 18 (0%), 19-24 (2%), and 25-34 (15%).

What is your gender?

Answered: 530 Skipped: 31 Comments: 0

Male	80%	Other	0%
Female	20%		

Implications

- Survey respondents were predominantly male (80%).

In summary, survey respondents were primarily residents of Chelan, Douglas Counties, and other Western Washington, age 35-65+, and male.

Motorized user characteristics

What type of motorized activity do you participate in?

Answered: 556 Skipped: 5 Comments: 19.

Motorized activity	None	Some	Mostly	Primary
E-bike	53%	28%	8%	10%
Trail bike/motorcycle	23%	24%	15%	36%
UTV/SxS (ATV>50")	54%	21%	11%	14%
ATV with 3, 4 wheels	54%	24%	10%	12%

4-wheel drive	19%	40%	15%	23%
Snowmobile	39%	25%	16%	20%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly engage in trail bike/motorcycle (77% some, mostly, or primary) and 4x4 (81% some, mostly, or primary) activities.
- Conversely, significant percentages of survey respondents never engage in e-bike (53%), UTV/SzS (54%) and ATV with 3 or 4 wheels (54%).

What else do you do on motorized trail excursions and activities?

Answered: 558 Skipped: 23 Comments: 46

Motorized activity	None	Some	Often	Every
Observe wildlife	4%	35%	30%	31%
Day hike	16%	49%	30%	5%
Backpack	42%	42%	13%	4%
Mountain bike	47%	30%	20%	3%
Horseback ride	83%	12%	4%	1%
Fish	38%	44%	16%	1%
Swim outdoors	28%	52%	18%	2%
Kayak or canoe	49%	39%	11%	1%
Hunt	48%	26%	22%	5%
Sightsee cultural, history	20%	47%	25%	8%
Buy equipment, svcs	33%	35%	25%	6%
Eat, drink local	8%	30%	44%	17%
Shop locally	13%	43%	36%	8%
Visit wineries	49%	36%	13%	2%
Camp tent, RV	15%	39%	39%	7%
Stay B&B or Airbnb	58%	32%	8%	1%
Stay motel, hotel	48%	43%	8%	1%
Volunteer work parties	26%	50%	20%	3%
Other	73%	13%	8%	6%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly observe wildlife (96% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (92% some, often, or every time).

- Conversely, survey respondents rarely ride horseback (17% never) or stay in B&B or Airbnb (42% never).

What else do your family members do on motorized trail excursions and activities?

Answered: 530 Skipped: 31 Comments: 28

Motorized activity	None	Some	Often	Every
Observe wildlife	6%	38%	32%	23%
Day hike	15%	53%	29%	3%
Backpack	37%	46%	15%	2%
Mountain bike	45%	33%	19%	3%
Horseback ride	79%	15%	5%	1%
Fish	36%	45%	17%	2%
Swim outdoors	26%	50%	22%	2%
Kayak or canoe	47%	40%	12%	1%
Hunt	44%	30%	22%	4%
Sightsee cultural, history	20%	47%	25%	7%
Buy equipment, svcs	30%	41%	23%	5%
Eat, drink local	10%	38%	39%	13%
Shop locally	14%	45%	34%	7%
Visit wineries	45%	37%	15%	3%
Camp tent, RV	16%	40%	39%	5%
Stay B&B or Airbnb	55%	35%	9%	2%
Stay motel, hotel	46%	44%	9%	1%
Volunteer work parties	35%	46%	16%	4%
Other	74%	15%	5%	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly observe wildlife (94% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (90% some, often, or every time).
- Conversely, survey respondents rarely ride horseback (21% never) or stay in B&B or Airbnb (45% never).
- The results are generally in line with what respondents state they did as individuals.

How many times a year have you used motorized trails during summer seasons (excluding snowmobiles) in the

following areas?

Answered: 550 Skipped: 11 Comments: 28

Times a year	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+
Sawtooth Ridge Motorcycle	49%	35%	9%	4%	1%	2%
Mitchell Creek ATV Loop	59%	25%	10%	2%	2%	1%
Four Mile Ridge/Devils Backbone Motorcycle	32%	44%	12%	7%	3%	2%
Entiat Ridge/Mad River Motorcycle	18%	43%	22%	8%	5%	4%
Nason Ridge USFS	26%	46%	13%	7%	3%	5%
Table Mtn/Blewett Pass including CWMC Lease	27%	41%	19%	7%	3%	4%
Mission Ridge Green Dots on state lands	25%	39%	18%	9%	4%	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly ride the Entiat Ridge/Mad River Motorcycle Trails (82% between 1-20+ a year) as well as Mission Ridge Green Dots on state lands (75%), Nason Ridge USFS (74%), and Table Mountain/Blewett Pass including CWMC Lease lands (73%).
- Conversely, survey respondents do not ride Mitchell Creek ATV Loop (41% never times a year) and Sawtooth Ridge Motorcycle Trails (51%).

Based on your experience, how would you rate the following features of the Chelan County summer season motorized trails (excluding snowmobiles) planning area?

Answered: 525 Skipped: 36 Comments: 22

Chelan County trail features	Weighted average
E-bike trail improvements/conditions	2.59
Trail bike/motorcycle trail improvements	2.98
ATV trail improvements/conditions	2.61
4-wheel drive trail improvements/conditions	2.73
Trailhead improvements and services	2.80
Campground improvements and amenities	2.80

Note - respondents were asked to rate each feature on a scale of lowest (1) to highest (5). The responses in each scale were multiplied by the number 1 to 5 and divided by the number of completed responses. An average score is 3.00, low-lowest is under 2.5, and high-highest above 3.5.

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated existing Chelan County trail features rated average for trail bike and motorcycle trails (2.98) but generally less than average for all other features including e-bike trails (2.59).

How many times a year have you used snowmobile trails in the following areas?

Answered: 523 Skipped: 38 Comments: 20

Times a year	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+
Echo Valley-Antilon Lake	71%	18%	6%	3%	1%	2%
Entiat	55%	26%	9%	6%	3%	2%
Lake Wenatchee	45%	25%	13%	6%	4%	7%
Mission Ridge/Blewett	53%	23%	10%	6%	3%	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly ride snowmobiles at Lake Wenatchee (55% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.
- Conversely, survey respondents do not ride Echo Valley-Antilon Lake (29% never).

Based on your experience, how would you rate the following features of the Chelan County snowmobile trails planning area?

Answered: 408 Skipped: 153 Comments: 30

Chelan County trail features	Weighted average
Snowmobile trail improvements/conditions	2.87
Trailhead improvement and services	2.75
Campground improvements and amenities	2.58

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated existing Chelan County snowmobile trail features rated slightly less than average for snowmobile trails (2.87) but generally less than average for all other features including campground improvements and amenities (2.58).

If you are a member of the Central Washington Motorcycle Club (CWMC), how many times a year have you used CWMC trails in the following areas?

Answered: 316 Skipped: 245 Comments: 31

Times a year	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+
Ruby Creek Trailhead	59%	24%	7%	6%	2%	2%
No Show Junction	64%	21%	7%	4%	2%	1%
Highway 97 Trailhead	54%	27%	9%	5%	1%	3%
The Quart	65%	20%	5%	6%	2%	2%
Other CWMC trails	55%	25%	10%	4%	3%	3%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly ride from the Highway 97 Trailhead (46% 1-20+ times a year) or other CWMC trails (45% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-5 times.
- Conversely, survey respondents do not ride No Show Junction (36% never).

Based on your experience, how would you rate the following features of the CWMC trails planning area?

Answered: 408 Skipped: 153 Comments: 30

CWMC trail features	Weighted average
Trail bike/motorcycle trail improvements	2.95
Trailhead improvement and services	2.86
Campground improvements and amenities	2.81

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated existing CWMC trail features rated average for trail bike/motorcycle trails (2.95) but slightly less than average for all other features including campground

improvements and amenities (2.81).

How many times a year have you used summer and winter motorized trails in the following other areas?

Answered: 500 Skipped: 61 Comments: 39

Times a year	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+
Kittitas County	29%	40%	16%	6%	4%	5%
Okanogan County	30%	44%	15%	6%	2%	3%
Other Western WA	33%	31%	17%	7%	3%	8%
Other Eastern W	13%	41%	21%	11%	5%	9%
Other trails elsewhere	25%	43%	17%	6%	3%	7%

Implications

- Survey respondents predominantly ride other Eastern Washington trails (87% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.

How would you rate the condition of the summer and winter season trails for motorized vehicles in the areas you use?

Answered: 494 Skipped: 67 Comments: 14

Other areas	Weighted average
Chelan County	2.95
Kittitas County	2.96
Okanogan County	2.99

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated existing conditions in other areas rated average for all areas (2.95-2.99).

Based on your experience, how would you rate the following services of the Chelan County motorized trails planning area?

Answered: 475 Skipped: 86 Comments: 12

CWMC trail features	Weighted average
Campground improvements and amenities	2.77
Local trail and outdoor equipment sales	2.84
Local restaurants, coffee shops, and taverns	3.17

Local B&B and Airbnb accommodations	2.93
Local hotels and motels	2.93
Local people's attitudes and friendliness	3.35

Implications

- Survey respondents gave slightly above average scores for local people's attitudes and friendliness (3.35) and local restaurants, coffee shops, and taverns (3.17).
- Conversely, campground improvements and amenities were rates less than average (2.77).

How important are the following factors in deciding what winter and summer season motorized trails you use?

Answered: 530 Skipped: 31 Comments: 9

Factors	Weighted average
Safety - wildfires, smoke, mudslides, Covid	3.08
Convenience - within 60-minute drive	3.37
Familiarity with trails and services	3.27
Trails with different skill and age capabilities	3.40
Ease of use, few obstacles, elevations	2.77
Challenge of trail obstacles, elevations	3.29
Low volume of users, few conflicts	3.55
Trailhead access and services	3.26
Camping option with tents, RVs	2.88
Local amenities including food, gas, equipment	2.93

Implications

- Survey respondents gave above average scores for low volume of users with few conflicts (3.55), trails with difference skill and age capabilities (3.40), and conveniently located within a 60-minute drive (3.37).
- Conversely, survey respondents gave slightly lower than average scores for ease of use, few obstacles, and elevations (2.77), camping option with tents and RVs (2.88), and local amenities including food, gas, and equipment (2.93).

How long are your summer and winter motorized trail excursions and activities?

Answered: 531 Skipped: 30 Comments: 10

Length in hours	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-12	13-24	25+
Minor summer season	14%	33%	26%	17%	4%	7%
Major summer season	2%	9%	18%	31%	7%	33%
Average summer season	5%	28%	28%	24%	5%	11%
Minor winter season	28%	35%	21%	11%	2%	3%
Major winter season	11%	17%	24%	30%	6%	11%
Average winter season	18%	28%	30%	19%	4%	1%

Implications

- Survey respondents ride between 7-25+ hours during a major summer season activity (71%) and between 7-25+ hours during a major winter season (47%).
- Conversely, survey respondents ride between 3-12 hours during an average summer season activity ((80%) and between 3-6 hours during an average winter season (58%).

How often have you attended motorized trail events?

Answered: 531 Skipped: 30 Comments: 8

Motorized trail events	None	Some	Often	Regular
Trail riding events	35%	44%	15%	6%
Equipment shows, exhibits	36%	48%	14%	2%
Education, training	42%	46%	10%	2%
Endurance courses	58%	30%	9%	3%
Work parties, volunteers	29%	49%	14%	7%

Implications

- Survey respondents are most active in work parties and volunteer events (81% some, often, and regular).
- Conversely, survey respondents are least active in endurance and obstacles courses (58% never).

Where do you stay on extended motorized trail excursions and activities?

Answered: 522 Skipped: 39 Comments: 30

Accommodations	None	Some	Often	Regular
Drive home afterwards	6%	35%	44%	15%
With family or friends	41%	39%	17%	3%
Tent, RV campground	21%	39%	35%	5%
Local B&B, Airbnb	62%	28%	9%	1%
Local motel, hotel	51%	40%	7%	1%

Implications

- Survey respondents are most likely to drive home afterwards (94% some, often, and regular).
- Conversely, survey respondents are least likely to stay in a local B&B or Airbnb (62% never)..

What effect did Covid have on your extended motorized trail excursion and activities?

Answered: 509 Skipped: 52 Comments: 3024

Accommodations	None	Some	Often	Regular
Drive home afterwards	52%	19%	18%	11%
With family or friends	59%	27%	12%	2%
Tent, RV campground	57%	27%	13%	4%
Local B&B, Airbnb	75%	16%	6%	2%
Local motel, hotel	71%	21%	6%	2%

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated Covid had no impact on their selection of whether to stay at a local B&B or Airbnb (75% no impact) or in a local motel or hotel (71%) though survey respondents rarely stayed in these facilities before Covid.
- Conversely, survey respondents indicated a preference to drive home afterwards (48% some, often, regular), or with friends (41% some, often, regular), or in a tent, RV campground (43% some, often, or regular).

How much do you spend on the following items during a typical motorized trail excursion?

Answered: 526 Skipped: 35 Comment: 4

	\$0	\$50	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400+
Equipment	19%	22%	24%	13%	6%	11%
Gas, travel	2%	18%	29%	23%	11%	11%
Restaurants, bars	10%	32%	29%	13%	5%	8%
Hotel, motel	54%	4%	8%	15%	8%	9%
Gifts, clothing	39%	25%	18%	8%	4%	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated they spent the most during a typical motorized trail excursion on gas and travel (52% between \$100-200) and restaurants and taverns (61% between \$50-100).
- Conversely, survey respondents did not spend anything on hotel or motels (54%).

Percent of all motorized riders that spend on goods and services:

Equipment	81%	Hotel, motel	46%
Gas, travel	98%	Gifts, clothing	61%
Restaurants, bars	90%		

- As shown, 98% of all motorized riders spend on gas and travel, 90% on restaurants and taverns, 81% on equipment, 61% on gifts and clothing, and 46% on hotels and motels.

Average excursion expenditures per motorized rider

Equipment	\$200.69	Hotel, motel	\$138.52
Gas, travel	\$227.20	Gifts, clothing	\$104.55
Restaurants, bars	\$146.33		

- The average excursion expenditures were adjusted to account for survey respondents who spent nothing on the items listed. Total expenditures for all items during an average excursion = \$163.80.
- As shown, survey respondents indicated the largest average

excursion expenditure a motorized rider was for gas and travel (\$227.20) and equipment (\$200.69) and the least for gifts and clothing (\$104.55) per rider per excursion.

How many people are in your group during a motorized trail excursion (in addition to yourself)?

Answered: 519 Skipped: 42 Comment: 4

Number in group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Non-trail users	35%	9%	15%	12%	13%	5%	12%
Under 18	49%	18%	19%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Age 19-44	16%	17%	27%	13%	12%	5%	10%
Age 45-64	18%	20%	29%	9%	8%	5%	12%
Age 65+	46%	19%	19%	4%	4%	3%	5%

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated the largest groups included riders aged 19-44 (84% between 1-6+ riders) and riders age 45-64 (82% between 1-6+ riders).
- Conversely, survey respondents indicated few riders under 18 (49%), or over 65 (46%), or non-trail users accompanying (35%).

How much do the following sources provide you information about motorized trail attractions, services, and other particulars?

Answered: 527 Skipped: 34 Comments: 98

Source of information	None	Minor	Major
Personal knowledge	4%	23%	72%
Family and friends	8%	44%	48%
Other trail riders	11%	51%	38%
USFS	28%	54%	17%
Other	50%	30%	19%

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated previous personal knowledge was the greatest source of trail information (72% major) followed by family and friends (48% major).
- Conversely, survey respondents were least informed by USFS information (28% never).

Summary

- Predominantly engage in trail bike/motorcycle (77% some, mostly, or primary) and 4x4 (81% some, mostly, or primary) activities.
- Predominantly observe wildlife (96% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (92% some, often, or every time).
- Predominantly observe wildlife (94% some, often, every time) and eat and drink in local establishments (90% some, often, or every time).
- Predominantly ride the Entiat Ridge/Mad River Motorcycle Trails (82% between 1-20+ a year) as well as Mission Ridge Green Dots on state lands (75%), Nason Ridge USFS (74%), and Table Mountain/Blewett Pass including CWMC Lease lands (73%).
- Indicated existing Chelan County trail features rated average for trail bike and motorcycle trails (2.98) but generally less than average for all other features including e-bike trails (2.59).
- Predominantly ride snowmobiles at Lake Wenatchee (55% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.
- Indicated existing Chelan County snowmobile trail features rated slightly less than average for snowmobile trails (2.87) but generally less than average for all other features including campground improvements and amenities (2.58).
- Predominantly ride from the Highway 97 Trailhead (46% 1-20+ times a year) or other CWMC trails (45% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-5 times.
- Indicated existing CWMC trail features rated average for trail bike/motorcycle trails (2.95) but slightly less than average for all other features including campground improvements and amenities (2.81).
- Predominantly ride other Eastern Washington trails (87% 1-20+ times a year) though mostly between 1-10 times.
- Indicated existing conditions in other areas rated average for all areas (2.95-2.99).
- Gave slightly above average scores for local people’s attitudes and friendliness (3.35) and local restaurants, coffee

shops, and taverns (3.17).

- Gave above average scores for low volume of users with few conflicts (3.55), trails with difference skill and age capabilities (3.40), and conveniently located within a 60-minute drive (3.37).
- Ride between 17-25+ hours during a major summer season activity (71%) and between 7-25+ hours during a major winter season (47%).
- Are most active in work parties and volunteer events (81% some, often, and regular).
- Are most likely to drive home afterwards (94% some, often, and regular).
- Indicated Covid had no impact on their selection of whether to stay at a local B&B or Airbnb (75% no impact) or in a local motel or hotel (71%) though survey respondents rarely stayed in these facilities before Covid.
- Indicated they spent the most during a typical motorized trail excursion on gas and travel (52% between \$100-200) and restaurants and taverns (61% between \$50-100).
- 98% of all motorized riders spend on gas and travel, 90% on restaurants and taverns, 81% on equipment, 61% on gifts and clothing, and 46% on hotels and motels.
- Indicated the largest groups included riders aged 19-44 (84% between 1-6+ riders) and riders aged 45-64 (82% between 1-6+ riders).
- Indicated previous personal knowledge was the greatest source of trail information (72% major) followed by family and friends (48% major).

Open-ended comments

What are the Chelan County summer and winter motorized trails best features?

Answered: 331 Skipped: 230

What would you most like to improve about Chelan County summer and winter motorized trails?

Answered: 359 Skipped: 202

Do you have any suggestions or recommendations concerning this motorized trail planning process?

Answered: 260 Skipped: 301

Please provide your name, phone number, and email address if you would like to be included in the \$250 lottery drawing of completed survey responses?

Answered: 342 Skipped: 219

Workshop

A public workshop was conducted on 30 October 2024 in the Confluence Technology Center in Wenatchee. The workshop was advertised on Chelan County Department of Natural Resources website and by email invites to and by motorized trails user organizations. The workshop was attended by about 80 persons representing a wide variety of motorized trail users including motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile.

The workshop opened with a short presentation of the purpose of the motorized trails plan, trail user characteristics, economic impact of motorized trail use, potential market areas for Chelan County trails, market area population projections, and the results of the online survey.

The workshop participants were then divided into 8 breakout groups to brainstorm suggestions concerning:

- **Motorized trails** - existing and potential e-bike, trail bike/motorcycle, ATV, 4-wheel, trailheads, campgrounds - question 5 on the survey.
- **Snowmobile trails** - existing and potential snowmobile trails, trailheads, campgrounds - question 7 on the survey.
- **Amenities** - motorized trail planning area non-trail activities, facilities, campgrounds, and other services - question 12 on the survey.

- **User behavior** – what impact the above suggestions will have on potential additional trail use including the time of year, number of days, length of trail use, and expenditures.

Summary of major proposals sorted by user

E-bike/dirt bike

- Would like E-bike Class 1 access to mountain bike trails.
- Propose general division line for single track including moto bike, e-bike, mountain bike (primarily due to terrain) to the north and 4x4, SxS, all other off-road vehicle to the south.
- Would like mountain bike/e-bike trails coming off Nason Ridge onto Community Forest, for shuttle rides accessed via 6910.
- Want more places to take is 9-year-old.
- Discussion for a Squilchuck access for dirt bikes and suggest this would be a spot to develop new trails tracks.
- Would be nice to have more dirt bike friendly campgrounds. Goose Creek is the only one right now that is oriented towards motorcycle riders. This campground is open to all but has a sign that says if you don't like dust don't stay here, and it has motorcycle trails that go through the campground.
- Dirt bikers would like a route from Sugarloaf to Tyee lookout.
- Dirt biker new to the county the area near mission ridge but did not know about the system east of Lake Chelan.
- Dirt bike riders would like more low-elevation options. Currently must go out of the county in the spring until the trails melt out.

Motorcycle

- Would like better connections between Kittitas and Okanogan for long distance rides.
- Central Washington Motorcycle Club (CWMC) discussed and the lands that were previously leased in upper Sand Creek. Must be a member of the club to ride on CWMC trails.

- Lands acquired in recent years by CDLT are now off-limits to motorcycles but were historically accessible.
- MTB trail complexes like Number 2 Canyon have displaced connector trails for motorcycles.
- Entiat area popular, but no way to connect Swakane to Entiat due to gated roads.
- Motorcycle riders used most of the trails shown on the maps (Chiwawa ORV trail complex, Lake Creek-Devils Backbone, Uno Peak and Mission Creek drainage trails).
- Allow current moto trails on Chinook lands optioned by TPL off Eagle Creek/Derby to stay open.
- Nahahum needs more moto trails to be legal and open.
- Renew CWMC lease on Chinook lands off Blewett Pass to USFS after transfer. Keep the leased opportunities, reach out to Northwest Motorcycle Association (NMA) for volunteers for trail work.
- Single track moto trail from Beehive pullout on Squilchuck road up to Beehive/Devil's Gulch moto trails. Motos must ride road to access the Devil's Gulch trail, which is dangerous and not legal.
- Much of the trails in the marked areas are in good shape, terrain is in good shape, and trails are well maintained.
- Motos use "non-sanctioned Forest Service" trails.
- During the season, users are on the trails regularly, about 3 times a month.
- Camping opportunities are not available in most of these areas.
- Eagle Creek mentioned as an area of dispersed camping that is hard to get into because of th hunters and horse people.
- Bear Creek has good motorcycle amenities at trailhead. Devil's Gulch, Sand Creek, and Goose Creek also mentioned as nice places to recreate and camp.
- Extend Backcountry Discovery Routes (BDR) cross county trail network to Stehekin and then along south shore of Lake Chelan to Kittitas County. (Note - motorized vehicles are not allowed in National Parks.)

- Backcountry Discover Routes (BDR) want more access to Shady Pass Loop.
- The motorcycle riders' favorite trails are around Mission Ridge/Devils gulch, but also like some of the trails north of Lake Wenatchee. Also like to head down to the Liberty area in Kittitas County. One of the biggest issues is not knowing where to ride.
- A motorcycle riders liked to ride a trail near Entiat, but the segment highlighted, Mills Canyon Road, is a WATV road that heads up into the national forest.
- Most motorcycle riders' bikes that are not dual registered, so cannot legally go on the USFS roads. Would like to ride on all USFS roads.
- Would like more single-track loops, with a big emphasis on connections (which could mean more segments of USFS road that can be ridden to connect trails into loops).

ATV/UTV

- More ATV routes needed.
- Side-by-side routes needed including routes around Lake Wenatchee and on all USFS roads.
- Create a connector road so UTVs can travel from Wenatchee-Cashmere-Leavenworth continuously including:
 - Eagle, Derby, Nanahum, Mission Ridge
 - Saunders Road, Peshastin
 - Stein Hill
 - Create 0.25-mile side road for UTVs along US-2
- ATV riders mostly ride SxS. Favorite areas in Chelan County are around Lake Wenatchee and the area north of Cashmere.
- Frustrated that the only places can legally ride are the WATV roads in the county. Would like to be able to ride on the USFS roads and wish that the USFS would consider the green ATV tag to be legal on street legal USFS roads. (Note the areas have very few roads that are legally open to ATVs.)
- Would like to ride in the Liberty area of Kittitas County and on the green dot roads on the ridge from Mission Ridge into the Colockum-Quilimene-Whiskey Dick wildlife areas of Kittitas County. The main riding areas are Liberty (Kittitas County off

97) and Rimrock in Yakima County.

- ATV riders provided a draft of a series of loops on USFS roads working with the USFS to approve. The routes received preliminary approval that was then rescinded in response to a legal challenge. The proposal would have opened up 2,000 miles of roads to ATV.
- None of the riders ride the trails on the North side of Lake Chelan.
- WATV/ATV/SxS ask to be allowed to use USFS roads. Do not need or want trails, just want road access. Combining county-city WATV roads with USFS roads would allow travel from lodging, shopping, and food up into the mountains and back.
- Concern about pros and cons of expanding, recognizing this could lead to overuse or abuse.
- ATVs need parking areas for trailers - maybe some car and some trail parking. The county does not have anything now.
- Would like to have summer use of the Clear Lake or Lilly Lake Sno-Parks, which are on private land by agreement of the landowner. There is county land just east of Lilly Lake that could be developed.
- Discussion of wanting an ATV trail (and/or motorcycle) up to Stehekin. This would have to be on the west side of the lake as the east side is wilderness. (Note motorized vehicles are not allowed in National Parks.)
- WATVs noted better connectivity would be able to go from lodging, food, and shopping to recreation.

Side-by-Side (SxS)

- Interest in wanting to partner with the USFS regarding SXS use, trail maintenance, etc. as most trail users carry chainsaws to keep trails clear of fallen trees.
- Side-by-side (SxS) is the most popular motorized recreational vehicle currently and over the last 10 years.
- USFS does not recognize SxS or allow SxS on USFS roads. Apparently, the manufacturer's tire is not a WSDOT recognized tire type. Most all SxS users (after purchasing) change out tires to a WSDOT recognized tire, though USFS still does not allow SxS on USFS roads.

- SxS routes are currently very limited. If SxS were able to use on USFS roads there would be huge interest to many motorized recreation vehicle users resulting in increased local expenditures.
- Allow SxS use in the Shazer/Scotty Creek gated roads.

4-wheel drive (4x4)

- Need more 4x4 trails - currently only permitted on USFS roads but want to do off-road.
- If there were more 4x4 opportunities, there would be an increase in volume and expenditures.
- Would like a 4x4 camp amenity like the USFS one in Liberty.
- Washington Backroad Discovery Routes (BDR) would like a legal route for 4x4.
- The lack of resolution to the USFS Travel Plan for non-street legal 4x4 (Quad and Side by Side) is a concern. Would like access to USFS roads for this use type.
- Green dot roads are the only place where non-street legal 4x4 are allowed.
- 4x4s use Stemilt, Colockum, and Kittitas trails.
- Want 4x4 or UTV trails connecting Liberty Beehive to Cashmere, as now that 7100 is decommissioned there is only single-track access.
- Open 4x4 trails and a playground in Beehive-Wheeler hill area.
- Add or open new 4x4/jeep trails in the Liberty ORV area.
- Open back up (clear logs) from Uno Peak trail (Chelan Sawtooths).
- A trail east of Fish Lake needs to be re-labeled as high clearance 4x4.

ORV

- Would like an ORV park with access to the southern loop trail system and to the Ellensburg area, possibly in a joint venture between DNR and the county. Could be a potential huge boon to the area.
- Could have a similar facility in Chelan County like the one on the west side of Rainier - Elbe Hills ORV Park developed in

association with DNR.

- Need to add an ORV Park in the southern portion of Chelan County. Great potential for increased revenue from gas, supplies, camping, etc. and for use as a base camp for all motorized recreation.
- Due to the steep country and advanced motorcycle trails, an ORV park would be a great addition where families could learn skills for a variety of user types, motorcycles, quads, rock crawlers, etc. There has been an emphasis locally on creating mountain bike trail complexes and skills areas at places like Squilchuck State Park, Number 2 Canyon and Leavenworth, but no effort has been put in to creating a designated ORV spot.
- The Chumstick Block of TPL Option parcels is a potential ORV spot but may be limited due to the soils and lack of gentle sloped lands for a family friendly facility. Tahuya and other locations around the state were mentioned as examples.

Snowmobile

- Need more groomed trails as there is a risk of overuse of existing groomed trails.
- Connector groomed trail link needed between 2 currently used/identified groomed trail systems. The topography-gradient is challenging in this area.
- Mad River Sno-Park doesn't get very much snow anymore - consider moving to higher elevation where snow is more likely.
- Need to add signage along groomed trails - very easy to get turned around and lost.
- Groomed trails needed at southern portion of the county to access additional groomed trails to the south. County to county groomed trail coordination needed.
- Modern snowmobiles are for young folks and don't require the grooming of the old school machines.
- Warming huts for snowmobiles would be great for recreation and emergency response,
- Would like snowmobile access to Coulter Creek Chinook lands, with options for off trail riding.
- Maintain winter Sno-Parks as summer access points, allow 4x4s on snowmobile trails in summer off season.

- Need more parking at Fish Lake Sno-Park.
- The area North of Lake Chelan can be very thin and rocky, so riders have to stay on the trail (can legally go off trail but not practically.)
- Entiat River is a bit more limited:
 - Gets less snow because of the elevation,
 - Is a more limited system (fewer total trails),
 - Is not groomed as consistently as the Lake Wenatchee trails because the groomer has to drive over from Lake Wenatchee. Consequently, it is lower priority and can only be groomed if there is enough snow to get the grooming equipment across.
 - Lack of consistent grooming impacts how the system is used as riders are less likely to come back for ungroomed trails.
- Lake Wenatchee system was the most popular, it is the best system in the state.
- Some riders use trails from Lily Lake and Clear Lake into Kittitas County, but this area is dependent on snow quality and is less consistent than the Lake Wenatchee trails.
- SnoBikes - no one in the group currently rides these. SnoBikes are not great on groomed trails and are used more to get to back country areas.

All OHV

- There is a big loop trail system used by all ORV, SxS, ATV, and 4X4 in the southern portion of the county including Camas, Brinder, and Mission Creek but there are significant missing links in the loop from Wenatchee to Mission Creek and Leavenworth to Chumstick Mountain. There is a section from Wenatchee to Mission Creek that is closed - needs to be reopened used for dirt bikes, SxS, 4x4's etc.
- Would like a kid's training trails or area.
- Need better signage at trail crossing areas.
- Need kids' educational area and guides about cutback abuse, not treating trails like a roadway, and proper use practices for multiuse trails.

- Finish Travel Management Plan - pressure USFS.
- Problem with condition of washed-out bridges and road connections (trailheads) to trails.
 - Long term plan should include connecting roads and creating loops to accommodate all uses including Side-by-Sides (SxS) and access to overland camp sites.
 - Need signage to show ownership of lands especially areas with Green Dot roads. Concerned about private industrial forest lands in the Stemilt Basin which are now county owned.

Campgrounds

- Need locations to set up base camp for 4x4 and SxS users - these are similar sized vehicles.
- Need overlanding routes for 4x4 camping.
- Existing campgrounds at Lake Wenatchee can serve as base camp for all trail systems but need better trail connections.
- Southern loop riders use Leavenworth as a stopping point for restaurants, gas, and other local purchases.
- Some/a lot of trail users currently just pitch camp alongside the trail when/wherever.
- Colockum basin doesn't have a parking/staging area and needs one for unloading SxS and parking truck and trailers.
- Need bathroom facilities on popular trails.
- Overland campground development would be a great addition to connecting trails and long routes like the Backcountry Discovery Route. (BDR)
- Need more restrooms (vault toilets) for motorized recreation use in Maverick Saddle/Chickamin Ridge trail riding areas. Maverick Saddle is a common gathering spot that can be reached from both Lake Wenatchee and Entiat, like French Coral on Sugarloaf (there is a toilet at French Corral, that is much appreciated)
- Need motorized warming huts on snowmobile trail systems, i.e., Stemilt/Nanuem ridge.
- Need campgrounds so don't have to trailer vehicles to trailheads.
- Need temporary or permanent outhouses particularly for

group rides.

- Without established camping areas, younger groups of riders burn pallets for wood, which leaves a lot of nails around the area. This is a hazard, especially for families with children. Burch Mountain is one of the areas with a problem like this.
- Need more camping at the top of Nahahum Canyon and Eagle Creek, at any of the trail systems up there.
- Would like more dumping stations strategically located in the county. Some riders use the station at Walla Walla State Park when back in town.
- Need more parking at trailheads.
- Support local groups that maintain warming huts with grants or other funding like the Bavarian Boondock group.
- Riders are self-sufficient and do not need many amenities.
- Need more warming huts.
- Need hut to hut system that can reserve/rent cabins and stay overnight.
- Locate amenities close to trails.
- Involve cities and towns in providing amenities.
- Provide restrooms services at trailheads.
- Place priority on trails development and not services.
- Allow private enterprise to provide some of the services.
- Need family-oriented and group camp and trail improvements.
- Need to have a campground or even a parking area at the bottom of Scotty Creek off of Blewett Pass.
- Need more campgrounds like Goose Creek that could result in more overnight stays – as that campground is generally full. If there were more opportunities, there would probably be more users.

Trail maintenance

- Garbage and old homeless camps are a problem in areas like the Stemilt Basin and Upper Peshastin Creek area (Scotty Creek).
- Vandalism, dumping garbage, and use of non-green dot roads is a problem in the Stemilt Basin and Upper Peshastin Creek and these areas need more law enforcement.

- USFS pulled the culverts on East Fork Mission Creek Road and it is a mess. The recently completed Peavine alternate route and now the old road is completely impassable due to a restoration/road decommissioning effort.
- Beehive Lake to Liberty Road #9712 is dangerous and needs some serious maintenance.
- USFS trail bridges wash out and stay washed out for years because USFS does not provide maintenance. Get fixed when volunteers sign master agreements with USFS and take on a project. Can happen with roads into camping areas as well. unless volunteers do maintenance. Can be out of service for 4 to 6 years, otherwise.
- Upper Entiat roads should be re-opened to motorized use including Pyramid Mountain, Pugh Ridge, and South Fork Entiat.
- The bridge on Lower Mad River is out (or was out) making the connection to Lower and Upper Mad River unsafe.
- Fix the Liberty-Beehive route from Kittitas County to Wenatchee. There is a washout and some major problems on the route that make it dangerous and limit opportunities to connect between the two communities. Most riders won't cross (although some enjoy the challenge) and there have been some bad accidents in that area.

Signage and education

- Speed limits exceeding 35 mph on city, county, state, and other roads limit use by quad and SxS to get from one area to another, affecting access. Some users end up using these roads and risk being pulled over.
- Lack trail signage everywhere. Educational signage on proper riding and trail responsibilities may cut back on abuse, especially on mixed-use trails. Trail signage also is a safety issue for younger riders.
- Increase education: especially for more snowmobile safety classes which are currently very limited. Need more signage describing allowed uses and trail conditions.
- Signs describing 'hierarchy' of user groups and instructions on how to share the trail, i.e., bikers should defer to UTV's when parties meet on trail.

- Need more speed limit signage for cars - 45 mph or 35mph if UTV's are present.
- Reduce speed limits on roads that UTVs use.
- USFS provides conflicting/incomplete answers when asked for information about motorized routes.
- Need bilingual information as Hispanic residents don't have good information and are riding where shouldn't/don't know where to ride.
- Need more dual language information in English and Spanish to help with collective understanding.
- Lack clarity about e-bikes/em-bikes about where to ride causing huge problems. Problem riding on motorcycle trails, as e-bikes are quieter and slower than motorcycles increasing the odds of negative user interaction.

Youth trails

- Without established camping areas, younger groups of riders burn pallets for wood, which leaves a lot of nails around the area. This is a hazard, especially for families with children. Burch Mountain is one of the areas with a problem like this.
- Need more places in Chelan County where kids can ride safely around camp while adults are out on the trail. Would like a one-way, single-track loop for smaller bikes and younger riders that is close to camp and accessible to youth. Goose Creek has something for youth, but it is poorly signed.
- Possibility of providing parallel trails for youth that run alongside other trails.
- Tuwilla (spelling) State Park is an example of a great place that caters to families with young riders.
- Need family-oriented and group camp and trail improvements.

Services

- Southern loop riders use Leavenworth as a stopping point for restaurants, gas, and other local purchases.
- Need wastewater dumping stations.
- Need non-ethanol gas at fueling stations.

- Need bathroom facilities on popular trails.
- Volunteer groups who clean up areas would like to have a way to dispose of the garbage without being responsible for it. Paid access to county or city transfer stations would be a way to reward volunteer efforts.
- Need more restrooms (vault toilets) for motorized recreation use in Maverick Saddle/Chickamin Ridge trail riding areas. Maverick Saddle is a common gathering spot that can be reached from both Lake Wenatchee and Entiat, like French Coral on Sugarloaf (there is a toilet at French Corral, that is much appreciated)
- Need more ORV, 4x4, jeep trails and open playgrounds in the Nason area, potentially on Chinook lands optioned by TPL, because the rock surfaces are durable and fun to play on.
- Need more non-ethanol fuel options.
- Would like to see more non-ethanol suppliers in Chelan County, and to be strategically located to trail systems.
- Would like more dumping stations strategically located in the county. Some riders use the station at Walla Walla State Park when back in town.
- Riders from Western Washington spend money locally before hitting the trails because businesses service is better here. Many shop online.
- Need more access points for high octane, ethanol free gasoline.
- Need more strategically located restaurants and breweries in the Ardenvoir/Entiat area.
- Need shuttle service for mountain bikers who bring money into the area.
- Locate amenities close to trails.
- Involve cities and towns in providing amenities.
- Provide restrooms services at trailheads.
- Allow private enterprise to provide some of the services.
- Volunteers can reduce costs and improve trails.
- A lot of clubs from Western Washington do maintenance and trail improvement work - and should be reached out to for information on how improvements would improve visitor

spending.

General trail development

- Link the 25-mile Creek area with the area northwest of Chelan that requires driving down the south shore. Maybe groups could be permitted to pass these areas as an organized tour.
- Need more ORV, 4x4, jeep trails and open playgrounds in the Nason area, potentially on Chinook lands optioned by TPL, because the rock surfaces are durable and fun to play on.
- Need better connections between trail systems to ride longer.
- If there were more options (more open areas for motorized use, more trail connections, more miles), user behavior would change in the following ways:
 - More organized volunteer work parties,
 - Longer stays in Wenatchee valley (hotels, restaurants),
 - Longer days riding (more fuel purchased, more food needed),
 - More use by organized clubs,
 - Backcountry Discovery Route use to generate more revenue.
- Would like to see more long-distance trails, connecting Kittitas, Okanogan, and Chelan Counties to extend the riding season.
- All participants want to maintain and expand motorized access to all trails currently open to motorized vehicles.

- Create separation between single-track users and 54" trails needed for UTVs.
- Need more legal UTV access, more widely distributed throughout the county.
- Need more access in the upper Entiat.
- Upper Entiat roads should be re-opened to motorized use including Pyramid Mountain, Pugh Ridge, and South Fork Entiat.
- Need connector trail on Methow Ridge.
- If there were more options (more open areas for motorized use, more trail connections, more miles), user behavior would change in the following ways:
 - Spend more money spent at local restaurants, hotels, and Airbnbs,
 - Purchase more gas,
 - Use hut more,
 - Travel longer routes,
 - Spend more days county.
- Link trails into networks with trailhead spacing.
- Confusion about where 4x4s and ATVs can ride.
- Camas Meadows is mostly private (the area CWMC was active in).
 - There is a risk in attracting Western Washington riders due to bad behavior and low spending.
 - Lack clarity about e-bikes/em-bikes about where to ride causing huge problems. Problem riding on motorcycle trails, as e-bikes are quieter and slower than motorcycles increasing the odds of negative user interaction.



Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) Diary-Based Survey Regions

4. Trail demands

2022 RCO SCORP Survey

The Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) conducts a diary-based survey every 6 years with which to develop the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) necessary to meet federal guidelines for receiving federal Land & Water Conservation Funds (LWCF).

The most recent diary-based online survey was conducted in 2022 in English and Spanish and completed by 6,171 respondents over the age of 18 that resided within 10 geographic regions. The survey was completed at a 95% confidence level and a +/-2% level at the state and +/- 5% level for each region.

Survey regions were defined based on common geographic features that affect outdoor recreation opportunities. Non-motorized trail users are most likely residing within the North Cascades (Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Okanogan, Chelan, and Kittitas Counties), Columbia Plateau (Douglas, Grant, Lincoln, and Adams Counties), and Seattle-King County regions.

Outdoor recreation activities were developed to be consistent with the previous SCORP survey in 2017 including recent new behaviors and pilot-tested with the RCO advisory board, academic researchers, and practicing professionals.

Participation rates

A participation rate is the percent of the population that engages in a recreation activity regardless of location. For example, the percent of all Washington State residents that walk or use mobility devices on trails is 90%, the percent of Seattle-King County residents 95%, North Cascade region 91%, and Southwest region 91%.

Participation rates by region

	WA	NC	CP	Sea-King
Motorized trail activity				
Electric biking	16%	18%	13%	13%
Motorcycling	16%	21%	19%	7%
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	15%	17%	17%	4%
4-wheel drive (4x4)	22%	29%	27%	9%
Side-by side (SxS)	12%	17%	20%	3%
Snowmobiling	12%	18%	14%	5%
Tracked off-road vehicle (ORV)	7%	11%	8%	1%
Related activities				
Tent camping - developed site	44%	51%	39%	48%
Tent camping - undeveloped site	41%	47%	32%	44%
RV/trailer camping - developed	32%	38%	45%	17%
RV/trailer camping - undeveloped	23%	28%	33%	11%
Cabin or yurt	30%	33%	27%	31%

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey - WA-Washington State total, NC-North Cascades, CP-Columbia Plateau

As shown, residents of the North Cascade region participate in electric biking, motorcycling, ATV, 4x4, SxS, snowmobiling, and tracked ORV as well as tent camping, RV/trailer camping, and cabin or yurt in greater participation rates than the state at large.

Conversely, residents of the Columbia Pacific and Seattle-King County regions participate more in motorcycling, ATV, 4x4, SxS, snowmobiling, and tracked ORV as well as RV/trailer camping than the state at large but less in electric biking, tent camping, and cabin or yurt than the state at large or the North Cascade region.

Seattle-King County region participates less in all motorized activities and RV/trailer camping but more in tent camping and cabin or yurt than the state at large.

Differences in participation rates by activity may reflect

different interests of the residents by region but also likely due to the lack of geographic features, like motorized trails and facilities like campgrounds.

Participation rates by age group

Motorized trail activity	18-40	41-64	65+
Electric biking	26%	11%	12%
Motorcycling	31%	14%	6%
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	29%	11%	6%
4-wheel drive (4x4)	35%	19%	13%
Side-by side (SxS)	27%	8%	5%
Snowmobiling	26%	8%	4%
Tracked off-road vehicle (ORV)	22%	2%	1%
Related activities			
Tent camping - developed site	66%	43%	27%
Tent camping - undeveloped site	60%	40%	25%
RV/trailer camping - developed	37%	30%	29%
RV/trailer camping - undeveloped	32%	20%	18%
Cabin or yurt	43%	28%	20%

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

Persons ages 18-40 participate in all activities at higher rates than all other age groups due to an interest in the activity but also likely due to the physical requirements associated with each activity.

Participation rates decline with age, particularly for activities that require physical endurance such as motorcycling.

Participation rates by income group (in \$1,000)

Motorized trail activity	\$<45	\$45-62	\$62+
Electric biking	10%	13%	18%
Motorcycling	12%	17%	18%
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	11%	15%	16%
4-wheel drive (4x4)	18%	23%	23%
Side-by side (SxS)	8%	12%	14%

Snowmobiling	8%	11%	14%
Tracked off-road vehicle (ORV)	5%	7%	9%

Related activities

Tent camping - developed site	42%	43%	49%
Tent camping - undeveloped site	35%	40%	45%
RV/trailer camping - developed	25%	32%	35%
RV/trailer camping - undeveloped	16%	24%	25%
Cabin or yurt	20%	28%	34%

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

Participation rates increase by income for all activities that include equipment costs but marginally for 4x4s, as well as RV/trailer camping.

Participation rates by gender

Motorized trail activity	male	female
Electric biking	19%	11%
Motorcycling	23%	8%
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	19%	9%
4-wheel drive (4x4)	30%	13%
Side-by side (SxS)	17%	7%
Snowmobiling	17%	5%
Tracked off-road vehicle (ORV)	10%	4%

Related activities

Tent camping - developed site	46%	42%
Tent camping - undeveloped site	48%	33%
RV/trailer camping - developed	37%	27%
RV/trailer camping - undeveloped	29%	16%
Cabin or yurt	31%	28%

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

Participation rates are significantly higher for males than for females in all activities especially motorcycling, ATV, 4x4, SxS, and snowmobiling probably due to physical requirements as well as interest.

Summary

Motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile riders are most likely to reside in greater percentages in the North Cascades region, of ages 18-40, of income above \$62,000, and male compared to other recreation activity participants. This does not mean off-road motorized riders are not identified in other characteristic categories, but rather the predominant characteristic of the largest volume of motorized trail users is as described above.

Off-road motorized rider participation rates are significant by region, age group, income group, and gender compared to horseback riding, electric biking, and snowboard, for example, but not nearly as high as walking on a trail (90% statewide) or backpacking (42% statewide), or road cycling (40% statewide).

Consequently, proposed motorized trailhead, trail, and event proposals should provide for and include these user groups to make effective use of and support for Chelan County motorized trail development.

Note - the 2022 RCO SCORP survey does not correlate activities between survey respondents so the data does not identify what other activities a motorized trail user, for example, may participate in while using a motorized trail, like walking on a trail, backpacking, camping, and the like. Such cross correlations will have to be identified in online surveys conducted for this study rather than from RCO data.

Frequency

Frequency is the number of times a survey respondent participated in an activity over the span of a year. RCO's 2022 SCORP survey recorded frequency on a statewide rather than region basis.

Motorized trail activities

Electric biking	23.4
Motorcycling	23.6
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	18.9
4-wheel drive (4x4)	19.3
Side-by side (SxS)	18.9
Snowmobiling	21.4
Tracked off-road vehicle (ORV)	21.1

Related activities

Tent camping - developed site	9.6
Tent camping - undeveloped site	11.6
RV/trailer camping - developed	15.6
RV/trailer camping - undeveloped	12.6
Cabin or yurt	10.3

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

As shown, the highest frequency or number of times a survey respondent participated in an activity was for motorcycling at 23.6 days a year and electric biking at 23.4 days a year compared with tent camping at a developed site at 9.6 times per year.

Location by jurisdiction

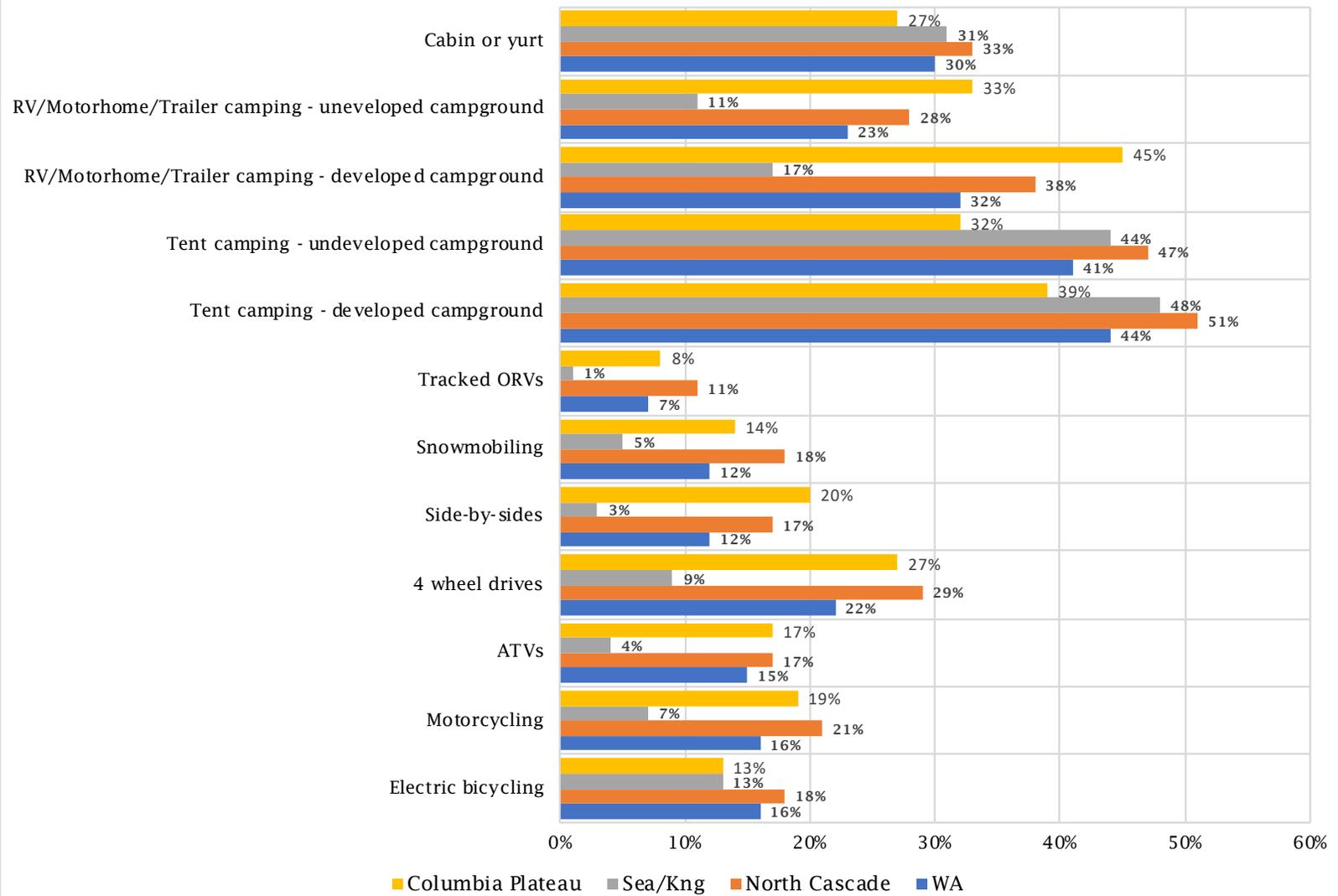
RCO's 2022 SCORP survey also asked respondents to indicate where the activity was located by jurisdiction ownership.

Location of activity	Trail	Camping
Local park	32.8%	13.3%
School	6.9%	2.4%
State/federal land	40.4%	60.5%
Tribal land	4.3%	4.8%
Don't know	2.0%	2.5%
Other	13.6%	16.6%

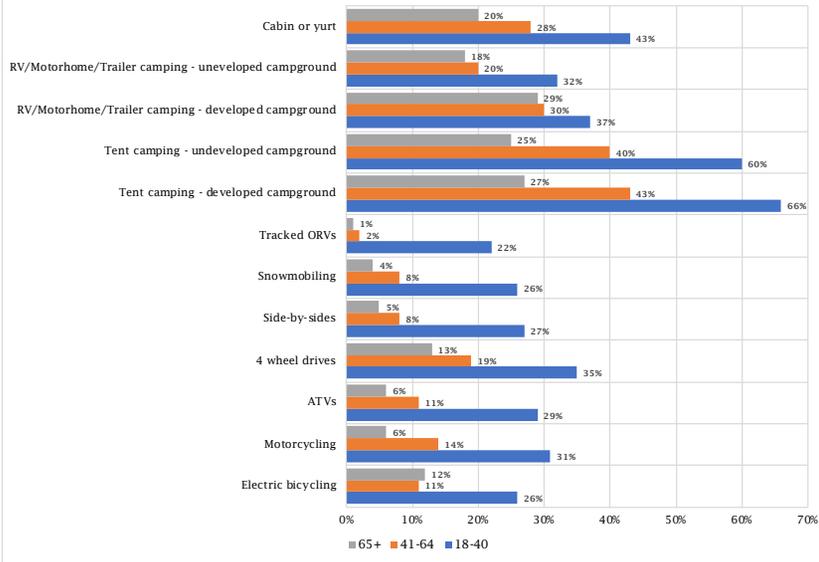
Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

As shown, most trail activities (40.4%) and most camping (60.5%) are on state or federal lands like Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

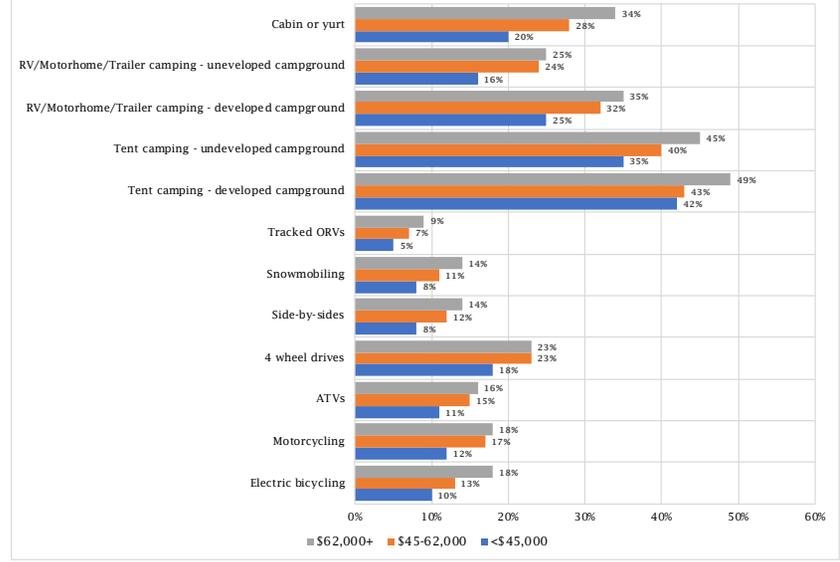
Participation rates for trail related activities by region



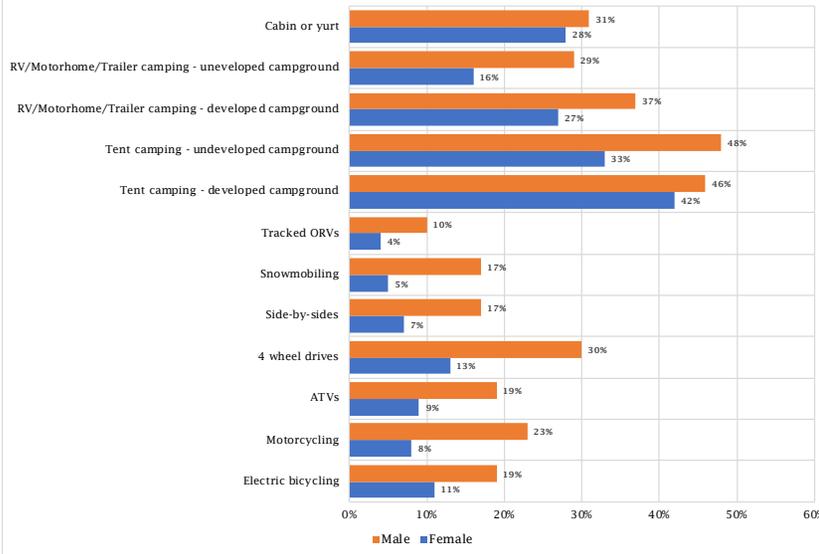
2022 SCORP trail participation rates by age group



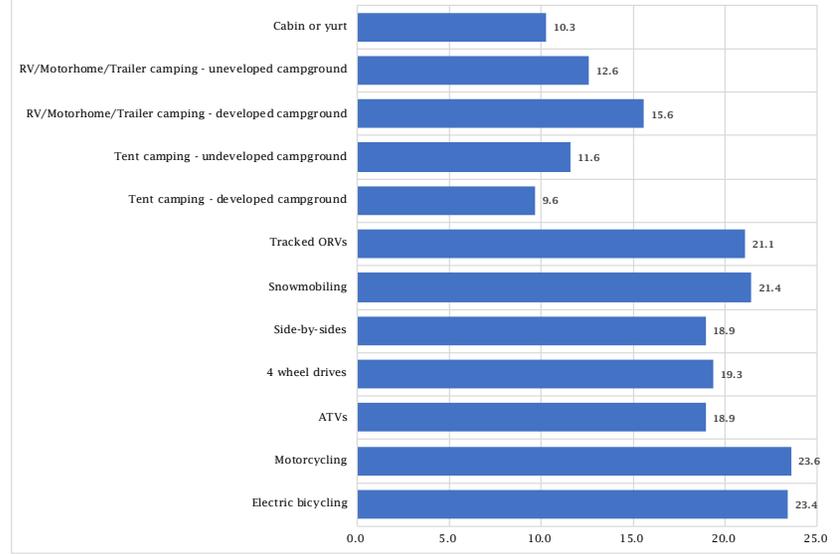
2022 SCORP trail participation by income



2022 SCORP participation rates by gender



2022 SCORP annual user days per activity



Satisfaction levels

RCO's 2022 SCORP survey also asked respondents to indicate the extent to which they were satisfied with the offerings provided for an activity.

Satisfaction level	Trail	Camping
Highly dissatisfied	1.2%	0.7%
Dissatisfied	3.8%	4.4%
Satisfied	53.0%	47.8%
Highly satisfied	41.9%	47.1%

Source: 2022 SCORP Survey

Generally, survey respondents were satisfied-high satisfied with trail and camping facilities.

2020 Economic Contribution of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

RCO completed an economic analysis of outdoor recreation (Economic Contribution of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State) in 2015 and updated the analysis in 2020. The analysis estimated the economic contribution of outdoor recreation activities as well as non-monetary benefits stemming from public recreation lands.

The economic analysis collected and reported recreation participation days and expenditures from land managers associated with a private landholder like private campgrounds, and public agencies.

Expenditures were determined by multiplying the number of participant days a recreation site received by the average spending rate per person. The spending rate per person was largely dependent on who managed the recreation site, how far participants traveled to access recreation sites, and how many days were spent at a recreation site.

Expenditures by activity by user and by day

Non-motorized trail activity	days	\$/user	\$/user /day
Motorcycle at developed area	8.0	\$384.76	\$48.09
Motorcycle on trails	12.0	\$577.13	\$48.09
ATV at developed area	7.0	\$336.66	\$48.09
ATV on trails	13.0	\$625.23	\$48.09
SxS at developed area	6.0	\$288.57	\$48.09
SxS on trails	9.0	\$432.85	\$48.09
4x4 at developed area	7.0	\$336.66	\$48.09
4x4 on trails	13.0	\$625.23	\$48.09
Snowmobiling	7.0	\$1,167.70	\$166.81
ORV on snow or ice	6.0	\$1,000.89	\$166.82
Related activities			
Tent camp - developed site	5.0	\$288.57	\$48.09
Tent camp - undeveloped site	6.0	\$240.47	\$48.09
RV/trailer camp - developed	10.0	\$480.95	\$48.09
RV/trailer camp - undeveloped	8.0	\$384.76	\$48.09
Cabin or yurt	6.0	\$288.57	\$48.09

Source: 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

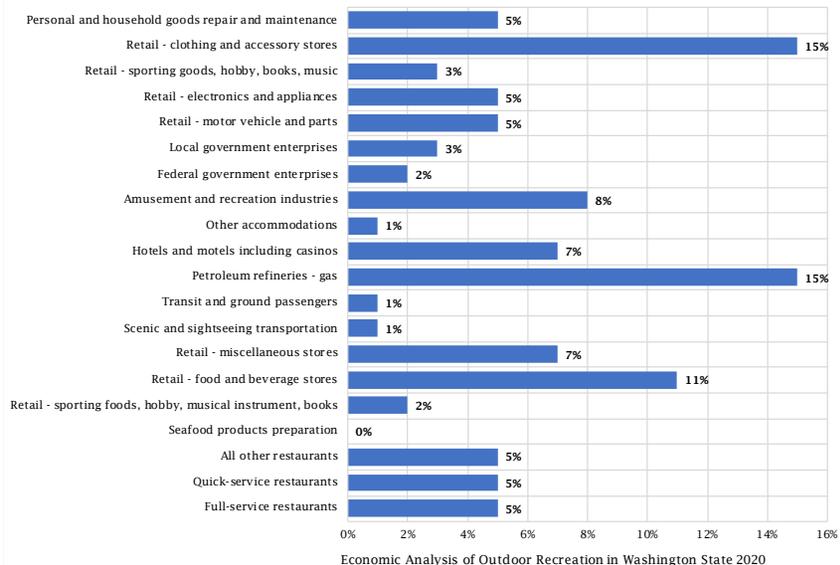
ATV includes 3-4 wheels.

As shown, motorized activities with the greatest number of days were motorcycles, ATV, and 4x4 on trails averaging 12.0-13.0 days per year. The greatest expenditure per user were snowmobiling at \$1,167.70 and ORV at \$1,000.00 compared with \$288.57 for SxS at developed areas. Average expenditure per user per day were less specific averaging \$48.09 for all uses except snowmobiling and ORV on snow.

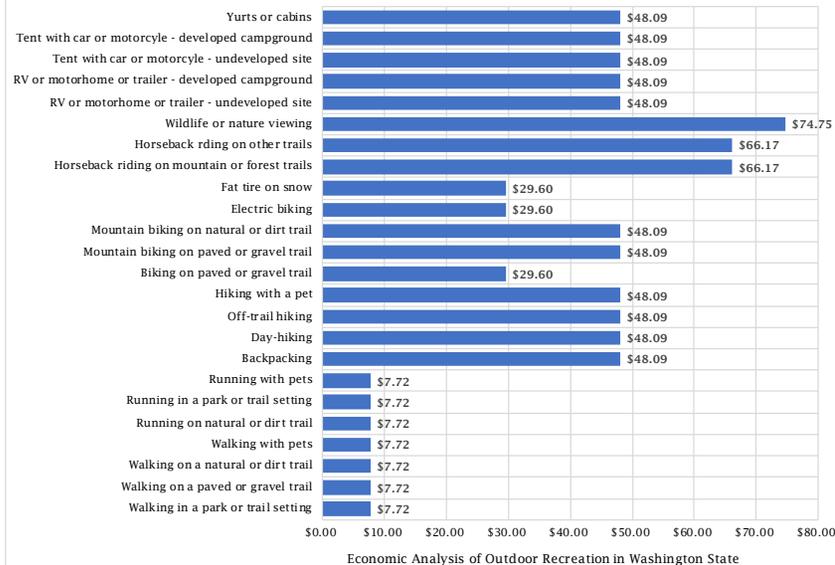
Trip-related expenditures by land manager

The economic analysis collected and reported recreation participation days and expenditures by type of land managers.

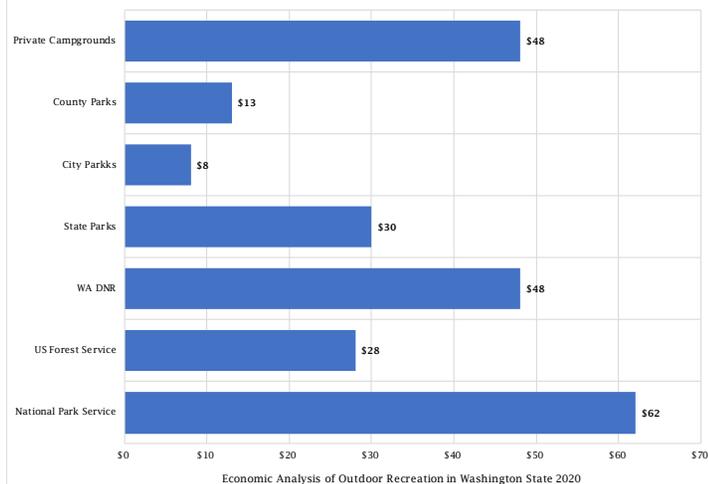
Trip related expenditures by industry



Expenditure by activity by user by day



Trip related expenditures by land manager



Agency examples	% activity	\$/day
National Park Service	1.4%	\$62
US Forest Service	2.5%	\$28
WA DNR	2.4%	\$48
State Parks	6.6%	\$30
City parks	35.3%	\$8
County parks	8.0%	\$13
Private campgrounds	1.1%	\$48
Total	581,504,909	\$18,831,156

Source: 2020 Economic Analysis or Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

As shown, the highest expenditures per day were in lands in national parks at \$62 per day though national parks only accounted for 1.4% of all participant days, followed by Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) trust lands and conservancies at \$48 per day for 2.4% of all participant days, and private campgrounds at \$48 per day for 1.1% of all participant days.

City parks accounted for the largest percent of all participant days at 35.3% but for only \$8 per day in expenditures.

Outdoor recreation expenditures by industry

Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the economic analysis used an input-output (I-O - IMPLAN) contribution model to project financial linkages between industries.

Trip related expenditures - \$18,831,156,493	67%
Full-service restaurants	5%
Quick-service restaurants	5%
All other restaurants	5%
Retail - sporting goods, hobby, music, books	2%
Retail - food and beverage stores	11%
Retail - miscellaneous stores	7%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1%
Transit and ground passengers	1%
Gasoline	15%
Hotels and motels including casinos	7%

Other accommodations	1%
Amusement and recreation industries	8%
Federal government enterprises	2%
Local government enterprises	3%
Equipment expenditures - \$7,651,176,656	33%
Retail - motor vehicle and parts	5%
Retail - electronics and appliances	5%
Retail - sporting goods, hobby, music, books	3%
Retail - clothing and accessory stores	15%
Personal/household goods repair and maintenance	5%

Source: 2020 Economic Analysis or Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

As shown, 67% of all expenditures were for trip related activities including restaurants, retail, gas, accommodations, and government enterprises. The remaining 33% expenditures were for equipment including motor vehicles, electronics, sporting goods, clothing, and personal goods repair.

Economic contributions

The input-output (I-O - IMPLAN) contribution model also projected the direct, indirect, and induced effect of value added to jobs, labor, income, and tax revenue in the regional or statewide economy.

- **Direct effects** - include expenditures to industries directly supported by recreation users including hotels, retail stores, recreation services, and restaurants.
- **Indirect effects** - include expenditures by suppliers necessary to support direct industries such as farm livestock and crops for restaurants.
- **Induced effects** - account for expenditures by employees of industries on goods and services necessary to sustain their households.

Depending on the extent to which recreation industries are connected in the regional economy, the direct, indirect, and

induced expenditures circulate (multiply) throughout the economy numerous times before the dollars finally leave the region.

Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Jobs	62.5%	20.6%	16.9%	264,460
Labor income	48.4%	29.6%	22.0%	\$11,505M
Value added	45.5%	29.9%	24.6%	\$19,197M
Contribution	54.4%	26.3%	19.2%	\$40,373M

Source: 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

According to the analysis, the multiplier is estimated to be \$1.52 in indirect and induced effects for every \$1.00 in direct expenditure or a combined contribution of \$2.52 to the economy.

County level multipliers

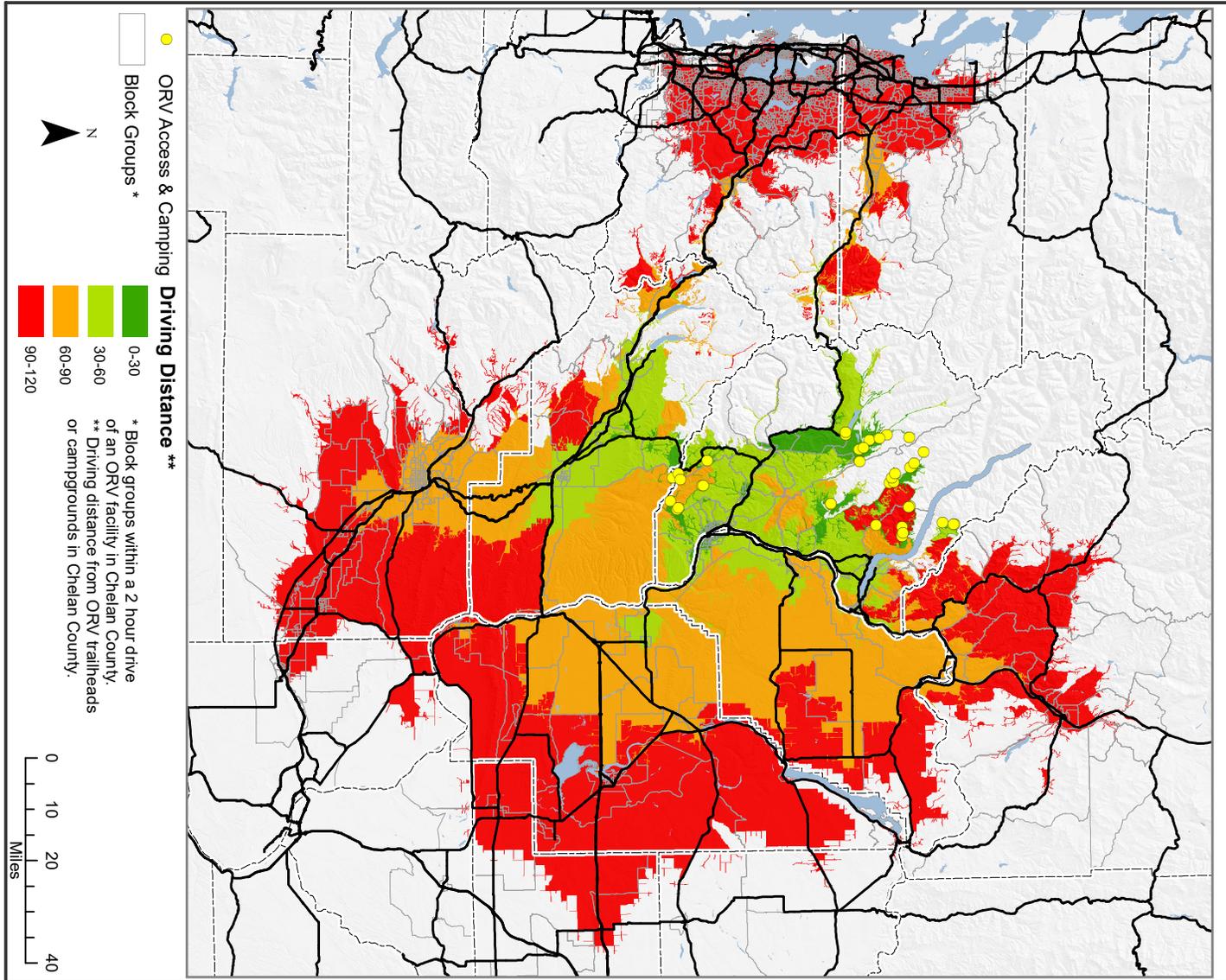
The analysis projected the total outdoor recreation expenditures, economic contributions, multiplier, employment, and sales and use tax for each county in the state but did not include equipment expenditures due to lack of data where such purchases occur.

Pending the results of the outreach survey, Chelan County’s potential market area was estimated to include adjacent counties within the North Cascades, Columbia Plateau, and Seattle-King RCO regions.

RCO region	Counties	Multiplier
North Cascade	Okanogan	1.9
	Chelan	1.7
	Kittitas	1.4
	Whatcom	2.1
	Skagit	1.9
Columbia Plateau	Snohomish	1.8
	Douglas	1.6
	Grant	1.6
	Lincoln	1.3
Seattle-King	Adams	1.6
	King	1.9

Source: 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State

As shown, the multipliers range from 1.3 in Lincoln County to 2.1 in Whatcom County depending on the local availability of cafes, restaurants, breweries, grocery stores, campgrounds, motels, hotels, and other business services.



30-, 60-, 90-, and 120-minute driving distances from Chelan County

5. Economic impact

Market area population

Chelan County’s motorized trails market area is defined to be within a 120-minute travel time distance of Chelan County which includes Okanogan, Douglas, Kittitas, Grant, Adams, and Yakima Counties with an extended market area possibly including the populated areas of King and Snohomish Counties.

	2020	2050	2020-50	%
Adams	13,599	17,344	3,745	28%
Chelan	61,158	76,970	15,812	26%
Douglas	32,096	44,417	12,321	38%
Grant	70,630	100,508	29,878	42%
Kittitas	36,782	47,870	11,088	30%
Okanogan	32,826	34,418	1,592	5%
Yakima	183,061	216,905	33,844	19%
Eastside	430,113	538,432	108,319	25%
King	1,812,302	2,399,665	587,363	32%
Snohomish	642,481	915,260	272,779	43%
Westside	2,454,782	3,314,926	860,144	35%
Total	2,884,895	3,853,357	968,462	34%

Source: OFM Middle Series Population Projections 2023

The total population within the eastside counties market area was 430,113 persons in 2020 projected to increase to 538,432 by 2050 or by 108,319 persons or 25% with the greatest numerical growth in Grant and Yakima Counties and the least numerical growth in Okanogan and Chelan Counties.

Total population within the westside counties market area was 2,454,782 in 2020 projected to increase to 3,314,926 by 2050 or by 860,144 or 35%. Total population within the eastside and westside counties market area combined was 2,884,895 in 2020 projected to increase to 3,853,357 by 2050 or 968,462 or 34%.

Of the total, eastside counties account for 15% of the total east and westside combined market areas in 2020 projected to be 14% by 2050 due to the greater growth rates and numbers forecast for the westside counties.

Market area implications

Eastside and westside market area motorized trail users, particularly motorcycle and snowmobile trail users, are most likely to frequent Chelan County given the extensive motorcycle and snowmobile trail systems that have been developed in the county and the limited riding areas on the eastside. ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trail users, however, are less or not likely given the limited available supply of ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails in Chelan County, and most likely to travel elsewhere, possibly to the Mattawa ORV and Off-Road Park in Moses Lake and even Juniper Dunes OHV Area in Pasco if such trails are not developed in Chelan County.

Age specific market area population

RCO’s 2022 diary-based survey results were defined and collated by RCO for age 18-40, 41-64, and 65+. Population within these age groups in the eastside counties market area was 430,113 in 2020 increasing to 538,432 by 2050 or by 108,319 or 25%.

However, the greatest numerical and percentage increases are expected to be in the age 65+ (57,843 and 60%) which have the lowest motorized participation rates compared with age 18-40 (16,757 or 10%) which have the greatest motorized participation rates.

Eastside	2020	2050	2020-50	%
18-40	165,416	182,173	16,757	10%
41-64	168,214	201,933	33,719	20%
65+	96,483	154,326	57,843	60%
Subtotal	430,113	538,432	108,319	25%

Westside				
18-40	1,036,146	1,119,691	83,545	8%
41-64	994,357	1,297,926	303,569	31%
65+	424,279	897,309	473,030	111%
Subtotal	2,454,782	3,314,926	860,144	35%
East+West				
18-40	1,201,562	1,301,863	100,301	8%
41-64	1,162,570	1,499,859	337,289	29%
65+	520,762	1,051,635	530,873	102%
Total	2,884,895	3,853,357	968,462	34%

Source: OFM Middle Series Population Projections 2023

Likewise, population within these age groups in the westside counties market area was 2,454,782 in 2020 increasing to 3,314,926 by 2050 or by 860,144 or 35%.

However, the greatest numerical and percentage increases are expected to be in the age 65+ (473,030 and 111%) which have the lowest motorized participation rates compared with age 18-40 (83,545 or 8%) which have the greatest motorized participation rates.

The result is the same for east and westside combined with the greatest numerical and percentage increases expected to be in age 65+ (530,873 and 102%) which have the lowest motorized participation rates compared with age 18-40 (100,301 or 8%) which have the greatest motorized participation rates.

Motorized trail volumes

Motorized trail volumes were determined by 1) multiplying the population within each age group, 2) by the participation rate for each age group, 3) by the number of activity days per year, 4) by the percent of all trails use that occur on federal and state lands for each motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile use (a constant 40.4% for all trail users).

Eastside						
Motor	Part	Nmr	2020	2050	2020-50	%

18-40	31%	23.6	488,914	538,441	49,527	10%
41-64	14%	23.6	224,534	269,543	45,009	20%
65+	6%	23.6	55,195	88,284	33,090	60%
Total			768,643	896,269	127,626	17%
ATV						
18-40	29%	18.9	366,284	403,389	37,105	10%
41-64	11%	18.9	141,285	169,607	28,321	20%
65+	6%	18.9	44,203	70,702	26,500	60%
Total			551,772	643,698	91,926	17%
SxS						
18-40	27%	18.9	341,023	375,569	34,546	10%
41-64	8%	18.9	102,753	123,350	20,597	20%
65+	5%	18.9	36,835	58,919	22,083	60%
Total			480,612	557,838	77,226	16%
4x4						
18-40	35%	19.3	451,423	497,153	45,729	10%
41-64	19%	19.3	249,203	299,157	49,954	20%
65+	13%	19.3	97,799	156,430	58,631	60%
Total			798,425	952,740	154,315	19%
Snow						
18-40	26%	21.4	371,831	409,498	37,667	10%
41-64	8%	21.4	116,345	139,667	23,322	20%
65+	4%	21.4	33,366	53,370	20,003	60%
Total			521,542	602,534	80,992	16%
All			3,120,994	3,653,080	532,086	17%

Part = participation rate, Nmr = number of activity days per activity.

As shown, the total volume for motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trail use combined will increase from 3,120,994 in 2020 to 3,653,080 in 2050 or by 532,086 or 17% with the greatest volume increase in 4x4 (154,315 additional trail days), followed by motorcycle (127,626 additional trail days), ATV (91,926 additional trail days), snowmobile (80,992 additional trail days), and SxS (77,226 additional trail days).

Westside						
Motor	Part	Nmr	2020	2050	2020-50	%

18-40	31%	23.6	3,062,501	3,309,430	246,929	8%
41-64	14%	23.6	1,327,283	1,732,492	405,209	31%
65+	6%	23.6	242,715	513,318	270,603	111%
Total			4,632,499	5,555,240	922,741	20%
ATV						
18-40	29%	18.9	2,294,364	2,479,358	184,994	8%
41-64	11%	18.9	835,176	1,090,149	254,973	31%
65+	6%	18.9	194,377	411,090	216,712	111%
Total			3,323,918	3,980,597	656,679	20%
SxS						
18-40	27%	18.9	2,136,132	2,308,368	172,236	8%
41-64	8%	18.9	607,401	792,836	185,435	31%
65+	5%	18.9	161,981	342,575	180,593	111%
Total			2,905,514	3,443,778	538,264	19%
4x4						
18-40	35%	19.3	2,827,664	3,055,659	227,994	8%
41-64	19%	19.3	1,473,108	1,922,836	449,728	31%
65+	13%	19.3	430,064	909,545	479,480	111%
Total			4,730,837	5,888,039	1,157,202	24%
Snow						
18-40	26%	21.4	2,329,108	2,516,904	187,796	8%
41-64	8%	21.4	687,745	897,708	209,963	31%
65+	4%	21.4	146,726	310,311	163,585	111%
Total			3,163,579	3,724,923	561,344	18%

All 18,756,346 22,592,576 3,836,230 20%
 Part = participation rate, Nmr = number of activity days per activity.

As shown, the total volume for motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trail use combined will increase from 18,756,346 in 2020 to 22,592,576 in 2050 or by 3,836,230 or 20% with the greatest volume increase in 4x4 (1,157,202 additional trail days), followed by motorcycle (922,741 additional trail days), ATV (656,679 additional trail days), snowmobile (561,344 additional trail days), and SxS (538,264 additional trail days).

East and Westside Total

	2020	2050	2020-50	%
Motorcycle	5,401,142	6,451,509	1,050,367	19%
ATV	3,875,690	4,624,295	748,605	19%
SxS	3,386,126	4,001,616	615,490	18%
4x4	5,529,262	6,840,779	1,311,517	24%
Snowmobile	3,685,121	4,327,457	642,336	17%
Total	21,877,340	26,245,656	4,368,316	20%

The combined eastside and westside total of motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile trail activity days will increase from 21,877,340 in 2020 to 26,245,656 by 2050 or by 4,368,316 activity days or by 20% with the greatest increase occurring in 4x4 activity days.

Direct expenditures for select industries

The economic impact on select local industries was determined by multiplying the number of trail user days by the average daily expenditures per industry determined by RCO's 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State.

Daily expenditures

1 Brewery, café	\$86.56	5 Campground	\$29.17
2 Coffee, bakery	\$35.38	6 B&B, Airbnb	\$95.38
3 Groceries	\$71.06	7 Hotel, motel	\$79.77
4 Gifts	\$16.84		

Average daily expenditures per trail day for all users includes users who spend \$0.

East	2020	2050	2020-50	%
1	\$300,199,873	\$349,901,714	\$49,701,841	17%
2	\$122,701,843	\$143,016,666	\$20,314,824	17%
3	\$246,444,119	\$287,246,023	\$40,801,904	17%
4	\$58,403,025	\$68,072,376	\$9,669,351	17%
5	\$101,164,860	\$117,913,967	\$16,749,107	17%
6	\$330,788,631	\$385,554,823	\$54,766,192	17%
7	\$276,651,385	\$322,454,479	\$45,803,094	17%
Total	\$1,436,353,735	\$1,674,160,048	\$237,806,313	17%

As shown, eastside market area motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$237,806,313 or 17% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries.

West	2020	2050	2020-50	%
1	\$1,710,228,103	\$2,127,050,339	\$416,822,236	24%
2	\$699,028,076	\$869,397,424	\$170,369,347	24%
3	\$1,403,983,468	\$1,746,166,787	\$342,183,319	24%
4	\$332,719,978	\$413,811,549	\$81,091,572	24%
5	\$576,332,645	\$716,798,282	\$140,465,626	24%
6	\$1,884,491,179	\$2,343,785,366	\$459,294,187	24%
7	\$1,576,073,195	\$1,960,198,770	\$384,125,575	24%
Total	\$8,182,856,645	\$10,177,208,506	\$1,994,351,861	24%

As shown, westside market area motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$1,994,351,861 or 24% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries.

Total	2020	2050	2020-50	%
1	\$2,010,427,976	\$2,476,952,052	\$466,524,077	23%
2	\$821,729,919	\$1,012,414,090	\$190,684,171	23%
3	\$1,650,427,587	\$2,033,412,810	\$382,985,223	23%
4	\$391,123,003	\$481,883,925	\$90,760,922	23%
5	\$677,497,505	\$834,712,239	\$157,214,733	23%
6	\$2,215,279,810	\$2,729,340,189	\$514,060,379	23%
7	\$1,852,724,580	\$2,282,653,249	\$429,928,669	23%
Total	\$9,619,210,380	\$11,851,368,554	\$2,232,158,174	23%

As shown, eastside and westside combined market area motorized trail daily trips will generate an additional \$2,232,158,174 or 23% more in expenditures by 2050 in the select industries.

Direct, indirect, and induced multipliers

RCO’s 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State’s input-output (I-O - IMPLAN) contribution model projected the direct, indirect, and induced effect of value added to jobs, labor, income, and tax revenue in the regional or statewide economy.

Depending on the extent to which recreation industries are connected in the regional economy, the direct, indirect, and induced expenditures circulate (multiply) throughout the economy numerous times before the dollars finally leave the region.

The analysis projected the total outdoor recreation expenditures, economic contributions, multiplier, employment, and sales and use tax for each county in the state but did not include equipment expenditures due to lack of data where such purchases occur.

Following is a projection of the multiplier impacts of the additional total expenditures for combined motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, and snowmobile between 2020-2050 for select industry expenditures.

East	2020-50	Multiplied	Additional
Low	\$237,806,313	1.4	\$332,928,838
High	\$237,806,313	1.9	\$451,831,994
West			
Low	\$1,994,351,861	1.8	\$3,589,833,349
High	\$1,994,351,861	1.9	\$3,789,268,535
Totl			
Low	\$2,232,158,174		\$3,922,762,187
High	\$2,232,158,174		\$4,241,100,529

As shown, the multiplied impacts in the eastside market could increase the projected additional expenditures for select industries by 1.4 to 1.9 times or by \$95,122,525 to \$214,025,681, and on the westside market from \$2,595,481,488 to \$2,794,166,674 or for the eastside and westside markets combined from \$2,654,670,673 to \$3,008,192,355.

Qualifications

- The projections are focused primarily on motorized trail riding when several other users, such as day-hikers, trail runners, e-bikers, horseback riders, and snowshoe activities may also use the trails in Chelan County. These activities would increase the economic impacts beyond what is projected herein from motorized trail users only.

- The projections do not account for leakage where motorized trail users in the eastside and westside market areas may ride on trails elsewhere and not ride on of the trails in Chelan County. Conversely, motorized trail users may choose to ride in Chelan County that reside outside of the eastside and westside market areas defined here to be within a 120-minute travel distance.
- Likewise, motorized trail users may purchase goods and services elsewhere and not in Chelan County, and motorized trail users who reside outside of the eastside and westside market areas may choose to ride and spend money on businesses in Chelan County.
- Most multiplier benefits including indirect and induced effects will likely occur outside of Chelan County in the larger regional economy.

Conclusion

While potential expenditures by motorized trail riders residing in the eastside and westside market areas are significant, the amount that Chelan County can capture of this potential will depend on implementation of the proposed trail systems, particularly the ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails, the quality of trail development and maintenance, trail use promotional activities including special events and packaged ride-and-stay offerings, among marketing.

Overall, however, the projections indicate there is a large and viable motorized trail riding economic opportunity available from the development of the proposed trails in Chelan County presented in this plan.

6. Action plan

The following tasks, including the participation of the identified agents and performance measures, are vital to seeing the Chelan County Motorized Trails Plan adoption and successful implementation.

Action 1: Review and adopt the Motorized Trails Plan

Conduct workshops with USFS, public open houses, and hearings to review and discuss the findings and proposals included in this plan.

Lead agent

USFS and Chelan County BOCC and Natural Resources Department

Participants

Kittitas and Okanogan Counties, motorized user groups, Chelan County property owners and residents

Performance measures - annual achievements

- @ dates Motorized Trails Plan reviewed in USFS workshops
- @ dates Motorized Trails Plan reviewed in public open houses
- @ dates Motorized Trails Plan BOCC hearings
- @ date Motorized Trails Plan adopted
- # additional motorcycle and snowmobile trail users
- # additional ATV, SxS, 4x4 trail users
- % motorized trail users rate plan implementation
- % businesses indicate increase in motorized trail expenditures
- \$ increase in county retail sales and lodging tax increases

Action 2: Designate additional ATV, SxS, and 4x4 trails

Review the status of USFS roads to determine which ones are suitable for ATV, SxS, and 4x4 use.

Lead agent

USFS and Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Participants

Kittitas and Okanogan Counties, motorized user groups, Chelan County property owners and residents

Performance measures - annual achievements

- @ date USFS road suitability review completed
- # additional USFS roads designated for ATV, SxS, 4x4 use

Action 3: Maintain motorized trails

Facilitate USFS and motorized trail user groups stewardship agreements to develop and maintain motorized trails in Chelan County.

Lead agent

USFS and Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Participants

Motorized user groups

Performance measures - annual achievements

- @ dates stewardships reviewed in USFS, user group workshops
- @ date stewardships adopted by USFS and user groups
- # motorcycle, ATV, SxS, 4x4, snowmobile trails maintained

Action 4: Maintain and improve trailheads, campgrounds

Coordinate improvement plans to provide wayfinding signage, directories, restrooms, campsites, parking capacity, and other amenities for motorized trails in Chelan County.

Lead agent

USFS and Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Participants

USFS concessionaires, private campground owner/operators

Performance measures - annual achievements

- @ dates amenities reviewed in USFS, county, private workshops
- @ date capital plans adopted by USFS, county, and other owners
- # trailheads and campgrounds improvements completed

Action 5: Promote motorized trails events

Develop and implement website, guides, maps, wayfinding signs, instruction and safety classes, competitions, and other promotional events.

Lead agent

USFS and Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Participants

Motorized trail user groups, retail and lodging businesses, tourism promotional groups

Performance measures - annual achievements

- @ dates promotional programs developed in workshops

- @ date promotional programs adopted
- # promotional events conducted annually
- % businesses indicate increase in motorized trail expenditures
- \$ increase in county retail sales and lodging tax increases

Action 6: Measure motorized trails economic impacts

Conduct research into trail traffic, retail sales, and lodging accommodations.

Lead agent

Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Participants

Chelan County retail businesses, lodging accommodations

Performance measures - annual achievements

- # additional motorcycle and snowmobile trail users
- # additional ATV, SxS, 4x4 trail users
- % motorized trail users rate plan implementation
- % businesses indicate increase in motorized trail expenditures
- \$ increase in county retail sales and lodging tax increases