Recreation Action Plan

1992 Update

Supplement to the 1982
Public Use Plan

Wells Hydroelectric Project

Public Utility District No. 1 of Douglas County, Washington

FERC Project No. 2149

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Chapter One
Introduction

Purpose Of This Plan

The purpose of this plan is to determine recreation needs at the Wells Hydroelectric Project, and to respond to those needs with an Action Plan for the coming five-year period.

The Wells Project was built and is operated under the terms of a license agreement between the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Douglas County Public Utility District. The agreement includes the requirement to prepare a recreation plan for the project. Reviewing agencies for the plan include the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the National Park Service. The District has agreed with the National Park Service that it is appropriate to update the plan every five years to reflect changes in the demand for recreation opportunities.

Wells Recreation Plans

This WELLS RECREATION PLAN - 1992 UPDATE is the fourth major recreation plan prepared by Douglas County Public Utility District (the District).

The first plan, the 1967 Public Use Plan, was published at the time the project first produced power.

The second plan, Public Use Plan - 1982, was prepared when the license was amended to raise the Wells Pool two feet.

The third plan, the 1987 Recreation Action Plan - Supplement to the 1982 Public Use Plan, was the first in a series of 5-year updates to the 1982 plan.

This plan is the second update, and it covers the period from 1992 through 1997.

Although each plan is designed to stand alone, the 5-year updates tend to concentrate on changes since the previous

in recreation activities as indicated by the SCORP survey and the development of new facilities throughout the state. Specific recreation needs expressed by representatives of the three Cities on the reservoir are then addressed.

The sixth chapter describes District recreation policies and recreational activities to date.

The final chapter states the Action Plan proposed by the District to respond to the recreation needs identified in chapter five.

Appendices include statistical information regarding recreation activities and facilities in the region. Also included are letters from the three cities, the National Park Service, and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

All tables and graphs in this report were furnished by the Interagency Committee.

Chapter Two
The Area

The Pacific Northwest

Washington and Oregon are divided by the Cascade mountain range running north and south through the region. From the western slopes to the Pacific the area is typified by moist, cool summers. The great majority of the population lives along the western slope in the metropolitan areas of Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Wells Hydroelectric Project is located at the base of the east slopes of the Cascades in north-central Washington. This area east of the Cascades is dominated by the high Columbia Plateau covering most of central Washington and Oregon. Summers are hot and dry.

The Columbia River

The Columbia River begins in icefields of the Arrow Lakes region of British Columbia and enters Washington in the northeast corner of the state, flowing south and west 145 miles through Lake Roosevelt to Grand Coulee Dam. The river continues west through Chief Joseph Dam into the Wells Reservoir where it again turns south and runs through a series of dams, eventually flowing west to the Pacific.

The Wells Region

The terrain of the Wells Project is typical of the Columbia River Valley. The valley is narrow, bounded by high plateaus. On the west, it is bordered by foothills of the Cascades; on the north, the Okanogan highlands; on the south and east, the Columbia lava plateau. Along the river, there are occasional alluvial fans where valleys empty into the river. The land forms create a strong impact on the region, controlling the climate, the economy,

settlement patterns, and the transportation networks.

Adjacent to the Columbia and Okanogan rivers there are intensive orchard plantings, irrigated from the rivers. On the high plateaus of Douglas County, dryland crops predominate. The mountain lands to the west include the extensive holdings of the U. S. Forest Service and the North Cascades National Park. The Colville Indian Reservation borders the north bank from the confluence of the Okanogan River to Chief Joseph Dam.

The region is sparsely populated. In 1989 the population of Chelan County was 48,600, with most of those people in the Wenatchee area some 45 miles south of Wells Dam. Douglas County had 25,400 people, with only 20 percent of the population in incorporated areas. Okanogan County was 31, 700 with about half the people in incorporated cities.

The climate is dry and semi-arid, averaging about 10 inches of precipitation a year, with average high temperatures of 100° and lows of 0°.

The economy of the region is based on agriculture, timber, some mining, and tourism.

Wells Hydroelectric Project

Wells Dam is located on the Columbia River between Rocky Reach Dam and Chief Joseph Dam, at river mile 516. An unusual feature of the project is the unique hydrocombine design, with power units, spillways, fish passage facilities and switchyard in a single structure. The resulting low profile and compact design are visually pleasing and have minimum impact on the surrounding environment.

The reservoir is thirty miles long, and extends up the Methow and Okanogan Rivers. The three cities adjacent to the reservoir are Pateros, Brewster and Bridgeport.

A short portion of the land above the dam on the west side is Chelan County, and a major portion of the shoreline is in Douglas County on the east and south, and Okanogan County on the north and west.

Most of the shoreland is steep slopes rising to benches twenty to forty feet above the reservoir. Exceptions are at the mouth of the Okanogan River, Washburn Island, Bridgeport Bar and the shoreline at Pateros, which vary from a few feet to approximately ten feet above the reservoir.

Adjacent Projects

Chief Joseph Dam, a Corps of Engineers project, is the next dam upstream from the Wells Project, about a mile above the city of Bridgeport. The Chief Joseph reservoir is accessible by good road only at the area near the dam and along the upper reaches near Grand Coulee Dam. The only cities on the reservoir are Elmer City, three miles below Grand Coulee Dam, and the cities of Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee at the upstream end of the reservoir. The reservoir is about 50 miles long, and shorelands are typically steep throughout its length. There are no major tributaries entering Chief Joseph reservoir.

Rocky Reach Dam is about forty miles

downstream from Wells dam, and six miles north of Wenatchee. Wenatchee is located on the edge of Rock Island reservoir, and is the primary city in central Washington. East Wenatchee, across the river, is the population center of Douglas County. The town of Entiat is on the west bank of Rocky Reach reservoir, and the city of Chelan is near, but high above the reservoir on the banks of Lake Chelan.

Both Rocky Reach and Rock Island Dams are owned and operated by the Chelan County Public Utility District. Rock Island Dam was the first to be built on the Columbia River.

The shorelines of Rocky Reach and Rock Island are similar to those on the Wells reservoir. There are good roads on the east sides of both reservoirs from Rock Island Dam to Chelan and on the west sides from Wenatchee to Wells Dam.

Major tributaries are the Wenatchee River, entering the Columbia at Wenatchee, and the Entiat River, entering Rocky Reach pool about a third of the way up the reservoir.

Access

Wells reservoir begins at Chief Joseph Dam and runs west and north, past the town of Bridgeport to the confluence with the Okanogan River. Here the reservoir turns west and runs past Brewster to Pateros at the confluence with the Methow River, and then south to Wells Dam.

U. S. Highway 97 borders the reservoir on the west, coming from central California and central Oregon, and going on along the Okanogan River to British Columbia. The North Cascades Highway begins at Mt. Vernon in Western Washington, goes over the Cascades, winds down the east slopes along the Methow River, and meets U.S. 97 at Pateros.

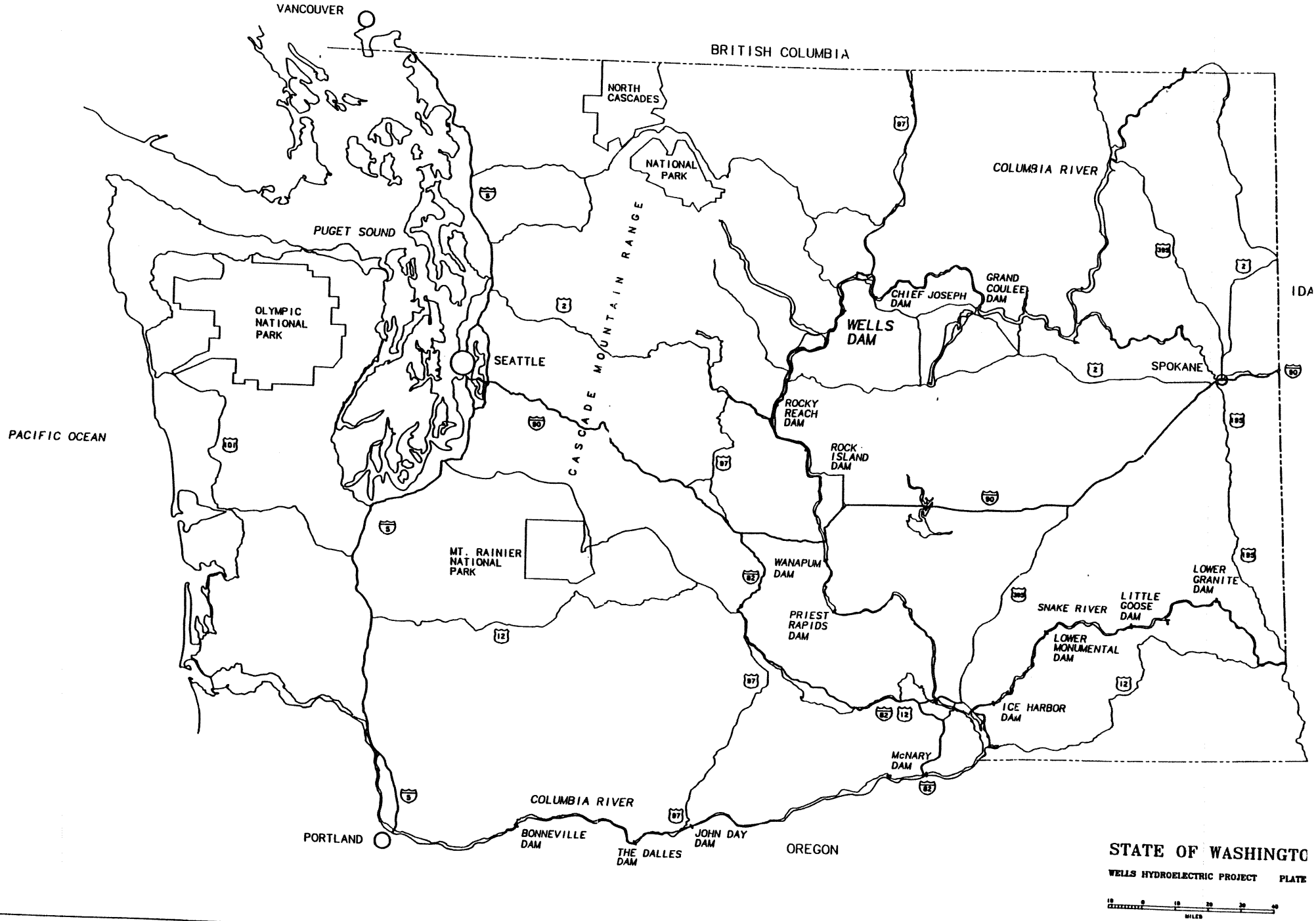
Good access from the Seattle metropolitan area is important in determining appropriate recreation facilities on the Wells pool because the great majority of non-local people using these facilities will be from Seattle.

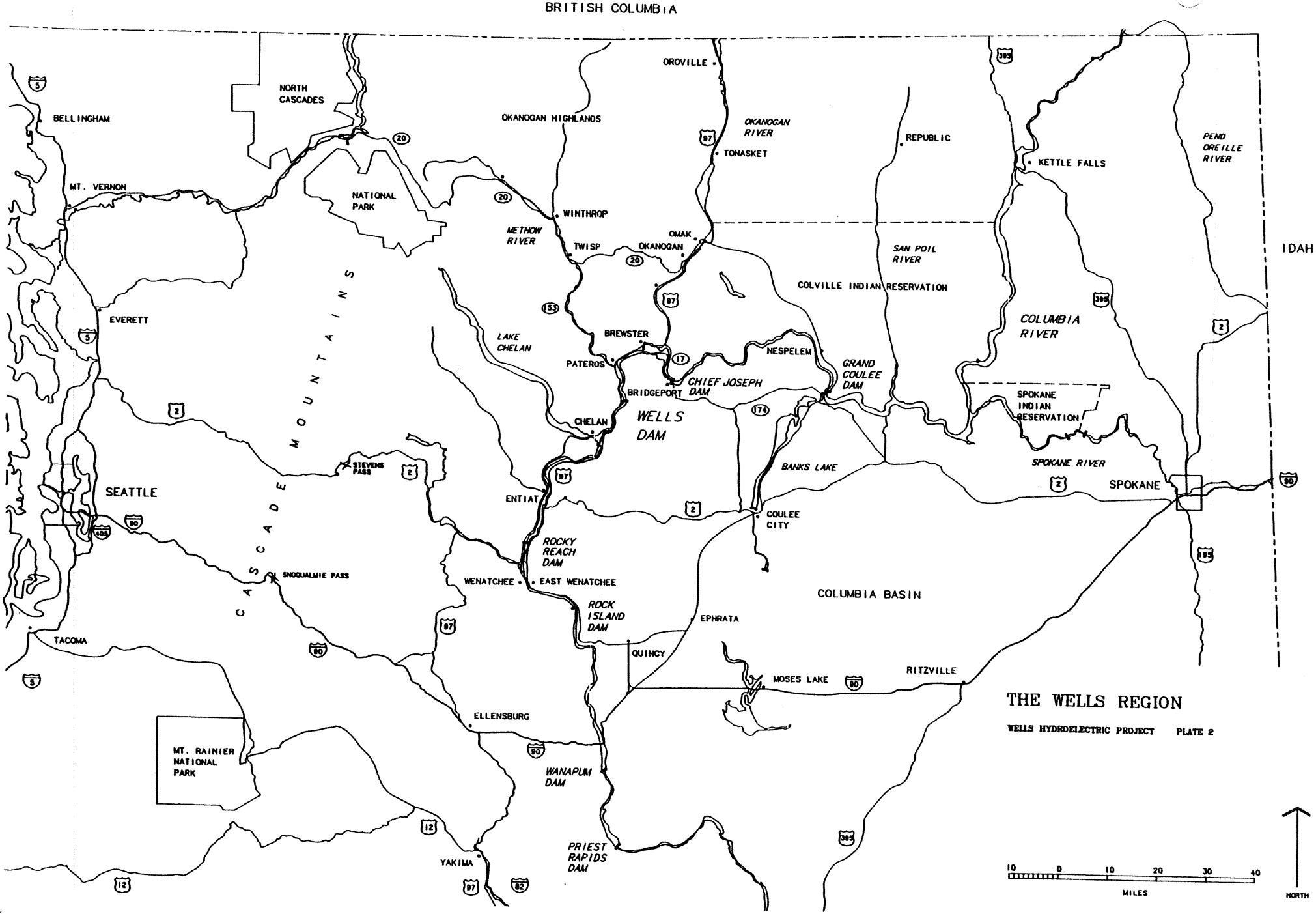
The primary access route to the reservoir from Seattle is Interstate 90 over Snoqualmie Pass to Highway 97 and north to Wenatchee. A second major route is north out of Seattle on Interstate 5 and then east over Stevens Pass on U.S. 2 to Wenatchee.

Good highway connects from Bridgeport to Grand Coulee, and on east to Spokane, and U.S. 2 from Spokane meets the Columbia about 27 miles below Wells Dam.

Summary

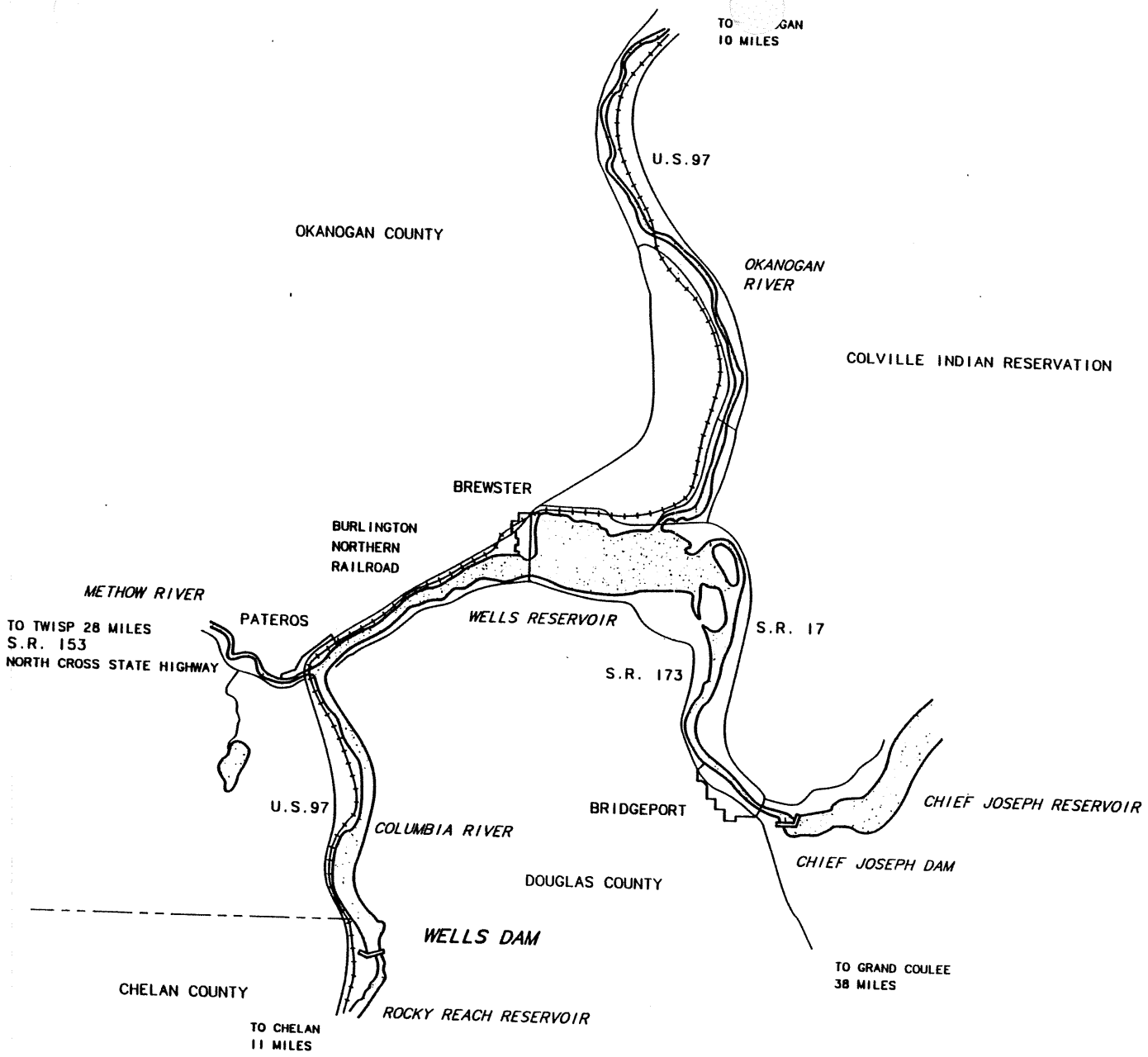
The Wells Region in the summertime is hot and dry in comparison to the major population center in Puget Sound. The area is uncrowded and readily accessible from Seattle. The thirty mile long Wells pool, along with the other reservoirs and lakes in the region, should prove popular for a variety of recreation activities.


VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NORTH CASCADES
NATIONAL PARK
COLUMBIA RIVER
PUGET SOUND
CASCADE MOUNTAIN RANGE
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
SEATTLE
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM
GRAND COULEE DAM
WELLS DAM
SPOKANE
IDA
ROCKY REACH DAM
ROCK ISLAND DAM
PACIFIC OCEAN
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
WANAPUM DAM
PRIEST RAPIDS DAM
LOWER GRANITE DAM
LITTLE GOOSE DAM
SNAKE RIVER
LOWER MONUMENTAL DAM
ICE HARBOR DAM
McNARY DAM
COLUMBIA RIVER
PORTLAND
BONNEVILLE DAM
THE DALLES DAM
JOHN DAY DAM
OREGON
STATE OF WASHINGTO
WELLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
PLATE



THE WELLS REGION

WELLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT PLATE 2



WELLS AREA ACCESS

WELLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT PLATE 3

0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE IN MILES

NC

Chapter Three
Recreation Demand

Recreation Demand, Supply, and Need

These three terms are often used in planning for acquisition and development of recreation facilities, and can be confusing. The terms are generally used in the relationship: Demand – Supply = Needs.

It should be emphasized that because there are so many variables involved, all methods to anticipate recreation needs are based to some degree on subjective judgments. In the final analysis "needs" are tempered by constraints on funding and resource availability. It is best to use statistics that have been gathered relating to demand and supply as usefull background information when considering the development of specific projects.

Demand

The determination of demand is the most subjective part of the recreation planning process. Demand is often considered synonymous with participation. Actually, the facilities that are available largely control what people are able to do, and if the facilities do not exist, then people are not participating in that activity. So user surveys or observation techniques actually measure participation rather than demand. Also, there may be a "demand" that goes unsatisfied because a person does not have the time, the money, or the mobility, or the facility may be too far away.

Alternative Methods For Determining Demand

There are two basic methods that have been used to determine recreation demand on reservoirs.

One observes what people do. Typical of this technique is the "similar projects"

method developed by the Corps of Engineers to anticipate recreation use at new reservoirs by comparison with measured and observed use at an existing facility. This method was used by the Corps of Engineers in determining appropriate facilities to develop when Chief Joseph Dam was built. The method, combined with other techniques, was also used by the Chelan Public Utility District in determining demand at Rocky Reach Reservoir.

The second technique, the user survey, asks people what they do, how often, where, and when. The result is a measurement of participation. A more responsive survey would also ask people what they would like to do, and why they don't. The reliability of this method is directly related to the quantity and refinement of the information gathered in the survey. User surveys have been used extensively by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation in determining statewide recreation demand.

Recreation Demand At Wells Reservoir

This planning report is the second five-year update of the 1982 Public Use Plan for the Wells Hydroelectric Project.

The 1982 Plan used data from the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation's user survey conducted in 1975/1976. The survey was very extensive, and most importantly, the survey asked about location of activities. Because people often participate in recreation activities far from home, the survey asked people where they come from and where they go.

Since the 1975 survey, the IAC has updated their findings in a document entitled "Washington Outdoors: Assessment and Policy Plan - 1990 to 1995", which is a part of their most recent Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Those findings are based upon a 1987 study conducted by the Pacific Northwest Regional Recreation Committee.

Origin and Destination

The PNRRC study examined participation in four geographic regions around the state (Figure 3-1). Each region is composed of planning districts with common biophysical and social characteristics (Figure 3-2). The Wells project is located in the center of Planning District 7, which in turn is a part of Region 3, which encompasses all of the Columbia Basin. Planning Region 1 is essentially the ocean shore counties; Region 2, the Puget Sound Trough that contains most of the population in the state; and Region 4, the Ponderosa covered foothills and Palouse wheat country of far eastern Washington. Region 4 includes Spokane, the major population center for eastern Washington and north Idaho.

Demand Regions

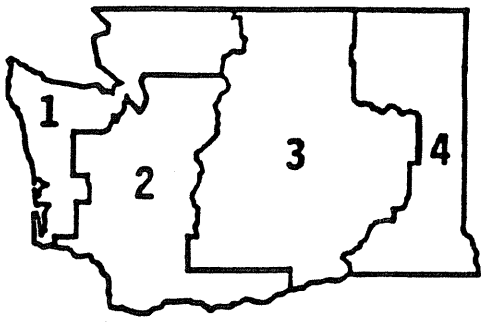
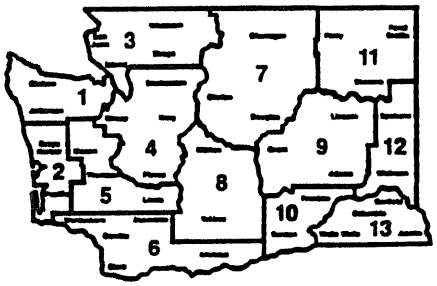


Figure 3-1



Washington Counties by Planning Districts:

1 — Clallam, Jefferson
2 — Grays Harbor, Pacific
3 — Island, San Juan, Skagit, Whatcom
4 — King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish
5 — Lewis, Mason, Thurston
6 — Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Skamania, Wahkiakum
7 — Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan
8 — Kittitas, Yakima
9 — Adams, Grant, Lincoln
10 — Benton, Franklin
11 — Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens
12 — Spokane, Whitman
13 — Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Walla Walla

Figure 3-2

Outdoor recreation participation was studied regionally from two perspectives; the origin of demand, and the destination of demand.

The survey covered 57 recreation activities that were combined in 11 categories. (See Figure 3-3). Participation by category is indicated in Figure 3-4.

Recreation Activities by Category

Fishing
Fishing from a Boat, Bank, Dock or Jetty (freshwater and saltwater)
Crabbing, clamming, Oyster Gathering, etc.

Water Activities
Swimming or Wading in an Outdoor Pool or at a Beach
Scuba/Skin Diving
Water Skiing
Sailing
Windsurfing/Sailboarding
Lake, River, and Ocean Power Boating
Lake, River, and Ocean Non-motorized Boating (kayak, canoe, rowboat, etc.)
Visiting the Beach/Beachcombing

Nature Study, Food Gathering
Visiting Interpretive Centers and Displays
Nature Study and Wildlife Observation
Outdoor Photography
Mushrooming, Berry Picking and Other Food Gathering
Collecting Objects and Materials in Natural Settings (rocks, agates, seashells, driftwood, etc.)

Hiking, Walking, Climbing
Walking Along Neighborhood Streets and Roads
Walking in Neighborhood Parks
Day Hiking on Trails
Overnight Hiking/Backpacking
Climbing and Mountaineering

Camping
Organized Group Camping (Scouts, Mazamas, YMCA)
Tent Camping with Motorized Vehicles (excludes sleeping in a trailer, pick-up, camper, etc.)
Recreation Vehicle Camping (camper trailer, motor home, van, pick-up, etc.)
Camping by Boat
Horse Camping

Snow Activities
Downhill Skiing, Cross-Country Skiing, Snowshoeing
Sledding, Snowboarding, General Snow Play
Ice Skating
Snowmobiling
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Riding in Snow

Riding or Driving Motorized Vehicle Off-Road for Recreation
Motorcycling Off the Road
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Driving (# & $ wheel)
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles Off the Road
Dune Buggy Driving

Non-Motorized Riding for Recreation
Bicycle Riding On the Road
Bicycling Off the Road
Horseback Riding

Sightseeing, Picnicking, Operating Motorized Vehicle on Road for Pleasure
Sightseeing and Exploring
Picnicking
Operating Car/Truck/Motorcycle on the Road for Pleasure

Hunting and Shooting
Hunting Big Game, Waterfowl, Upland Birds, and Small Game
Rifle/Pistol and Skeet/Trap Shooting, Archery

Sports, Games Other
Football, Rugby, and Soccer/Baseball and Softball
Outdoor Basketball, Tennis, and Other Outdoor Court Games (badminton, shuffleboard, volleyball, etc.)
Using Park Playground Equipment
Jogging/Running
Roller Skating Outdoors
Golf
Attending Outdoor Sporting Events (spectator) or Outdoor Cultural Events (concerts, plays, etc.)
Visiting Amusement Parks, Fairs, Rodeos, Zoos, etc.

Figure 3-3

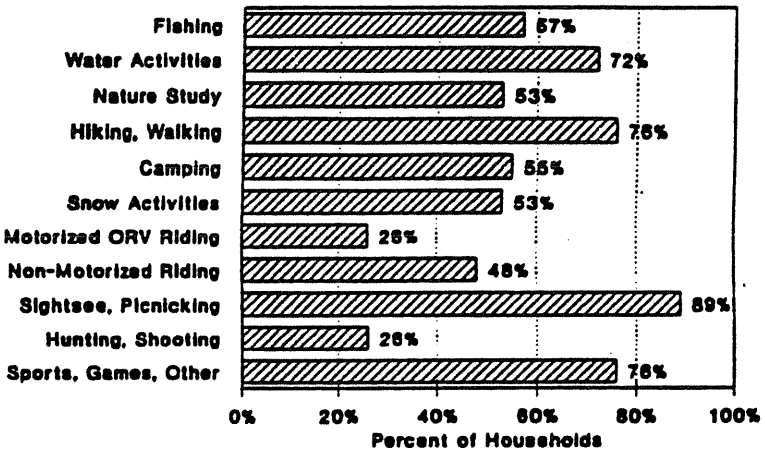

Recreation Participation
by Activity Category
Fishing
Water Activities
Nature Study
Hiking, Walking
Camping
Snow Activities
Motorized ORV Riding
Non-Motorized Riding
Sightsee, Picnicking
Hunting, Shooting
Sports, Games, Other
57%
72%
53%
76%
55%
53%
26%
48%
89%
26%
76%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percent of Households

Figure 3-4

To quote from "Recreation Outdoors": "Comparing the recreation participation a region generates (origin of demand) and the recreation participation it accommodates (destination of demand) illustrates an important relationship (Figures 3-5 to 3-8). Some regions produce more recreation opportunity than their households consume - and so have an excess which is consumed by recreationists from other regions."

"Region One satisfies more recreation demand than it generates, for all activity categories (Figure 3-5). For example, the region's households create 9 percent of the state's demand for fishing, while the region is a destination for 30 percent of the state's fishing activity. Region Three exhibits a similar relationship (Figure 3-7). The excess demand which is being satisfied in these regions is being generated primarily by Region Two (Figure 3-6)."

"Region Two is the origin for the majority of the state's recreation demand for all recreation activity categories. With the exception of camping activities, Region Two also is used as the destination for more recreation demand than any other region. However, many households in this region recreate in other regions to satisfy their great demand."

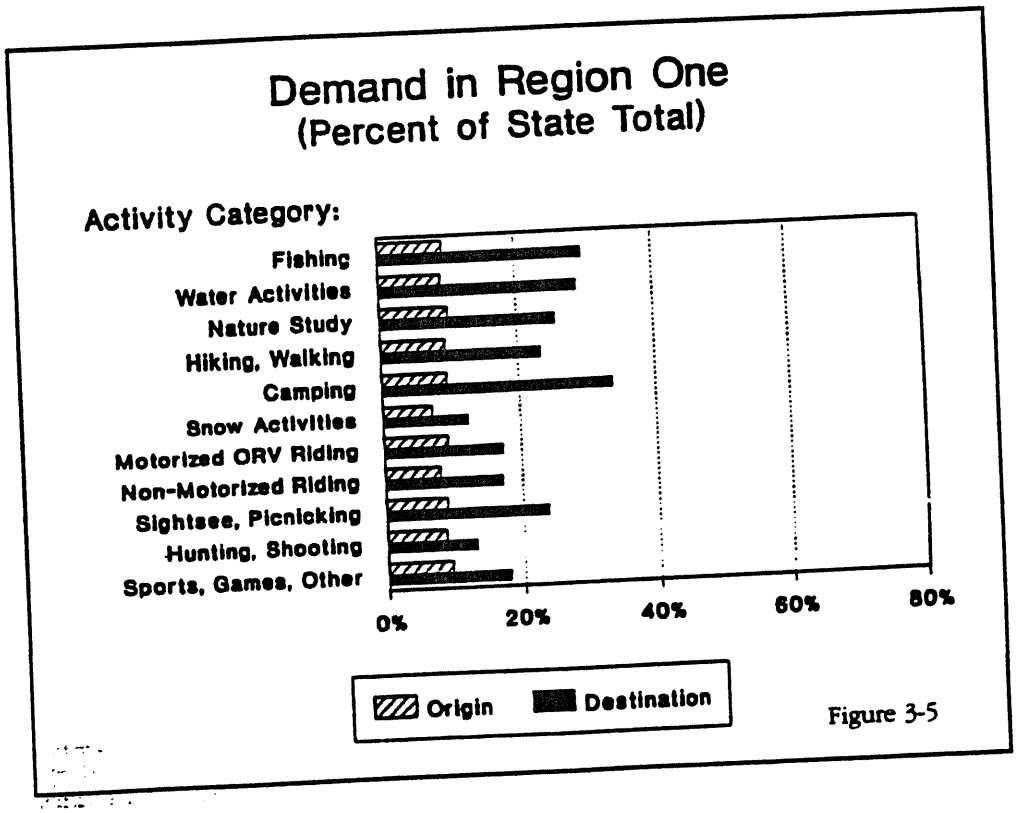


Figure 3-5

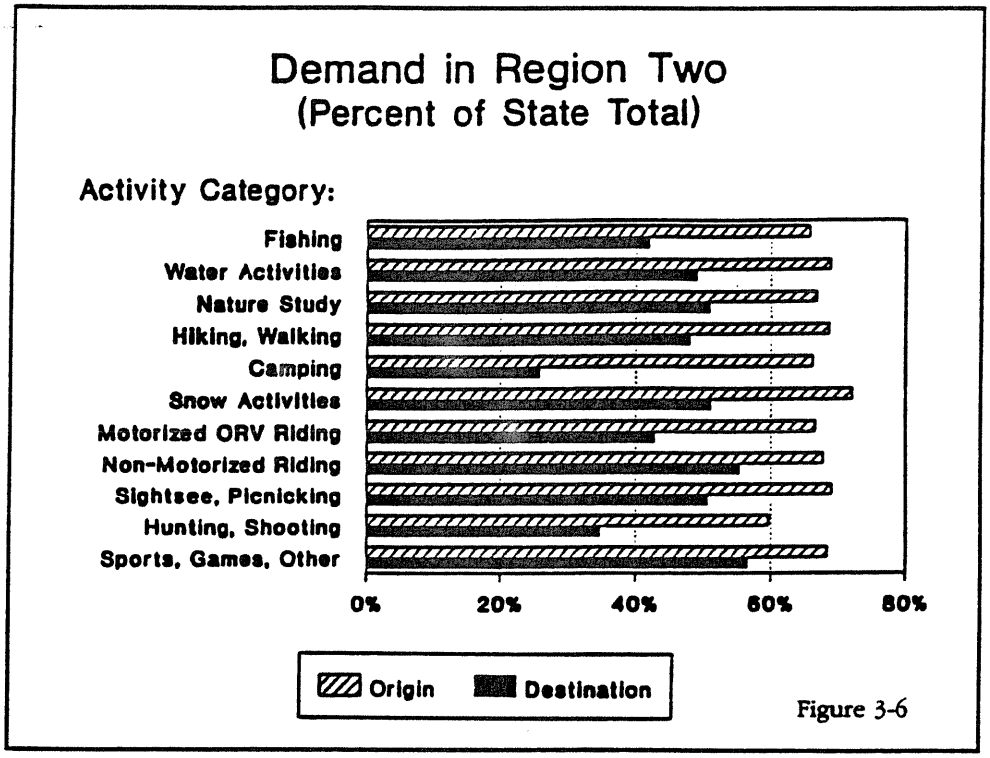


Figure 3-6

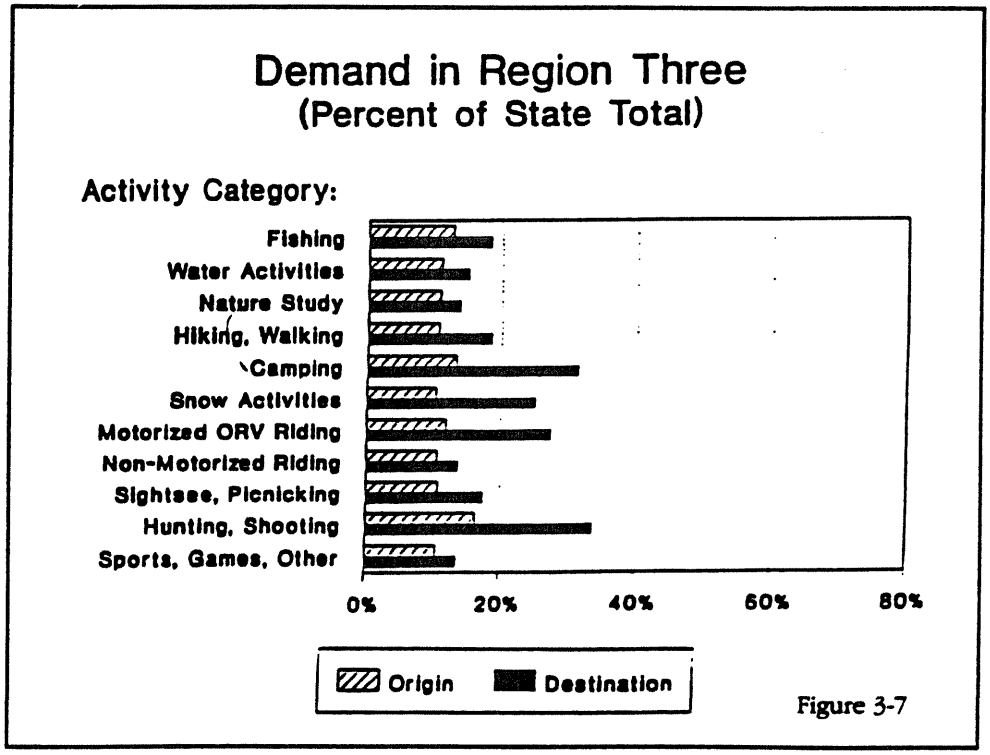


Figure 3-7

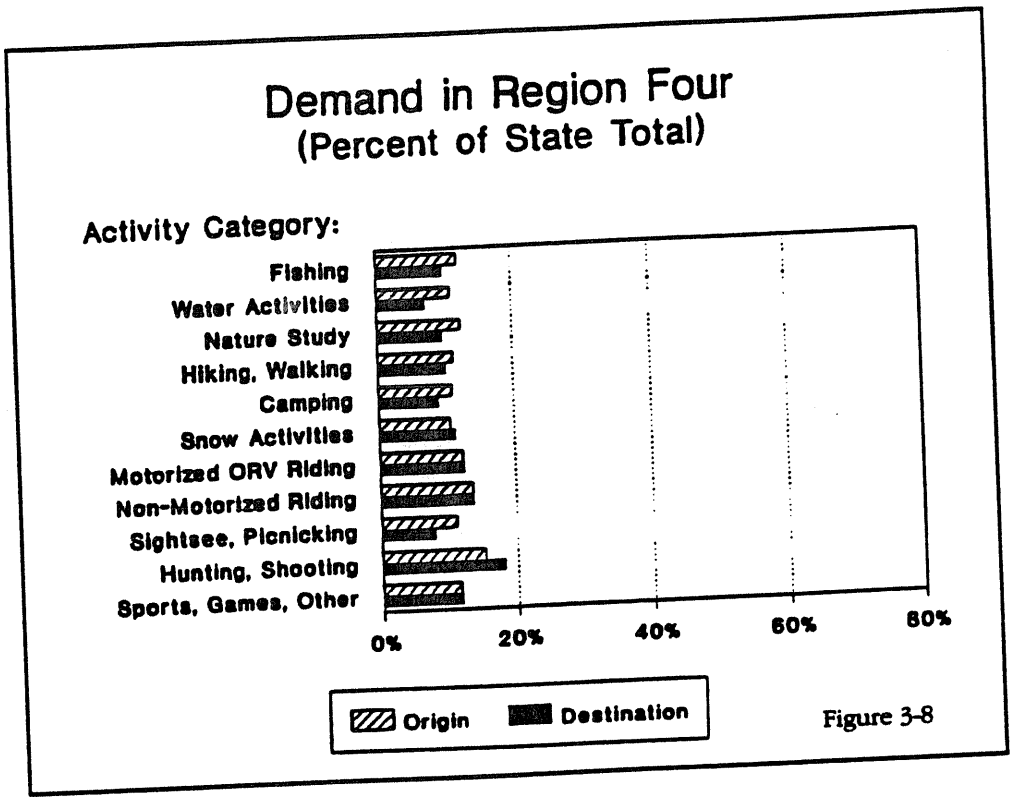


Figure 3-8

Projected Growth In Recreation Activities

The PNRRC looked at several projection models that contained a variety of assumptions about future recreation demand and supply variables (population, age structure, income, and supply of opportunities). The final forecasts were based on the most conservative assumptions.

Estimates of 1987 participation and projections of participation in 2000 were made for 57 activities that were combined into 11 activity categories. Appendix B gives statistics on the actual number of households trips for each activity for each region, along with the projections for the year 2000 and the percent of growth for each activity.

It is interesting to note that camping activities in Region Three, the Wells region, outnumber any other region. This is in spite of the fact that Region Three has the smallest population of all regions. This indicates that Region Three is a very popular destination for the people from the Seattle metropolitan area.

A substantial number of State Parks with camping facilities and a large number of Forest Service Campgrounds are located in Region Three.

Chapter Four
Existing Recreation Resources

Recreation Settings

The State of Washington encompasses a wide range of physical diversity, from the marine influenced ocean shores and Puget Sound, over the rugged Cascade Range to the rolling hills of central Washington, to the ancient mountain ranges of north central and eastern Washington.

A substantial number of recreation activities require lakes, streams and rivers for participation, or are enhanced by proximity to water. Major water bodies, such as Puget Sound and the Columbia River, are supplemented by a wide variety of lakes, streams, rivers and reservoirs throughout Washington. In addition to providing a host of recreation opportunities, these water areas play a significant role in providing habitat for fish and wildlife. Although much of the shoreline is privately owned, a substantial amount is publicly owned, and virtually all lakes and streams have public access.

Of course, Wells Reservoir falls within this category. Nearby large lakes and reservoirs include Lake Chelan, Chief Joseph Reservoir, Rocky Beach Reservoir, Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam, and Banks Lake, which is a very large irrigation reservoir fed from Lake Roosevelt. All are within 40 miles from the Wells Project. Both the upper portion of Lake Chelan and Lake Roosevelt are National Recreation Areas administered by the National Park Service.

Forested areas are a second major physical setting for recreation activities. In the State of Washington, the 39 percent of lands that are publicly owned are 90 percent forested. Most of these forests are in federal management. There are over 4.5 million acres of federally designated Wilderness, of which 2.3 million acres are

within National Forest lands. An additional 1.8 million acres of National Forest lands are roadless.

Many of these lands are directly west and north of the Wells Project. Almost half of Okanogan County and over seventy percent of Chelan County are U.S. Forest lands. A portion of the North Cascades National Park and portions of several Wilderness Areas are in Chelan County. There are several Wilderness Areas in Okanogan County. There is an abundance of trails in these two counties offering opportunities for hikers and ORV riders.

Recreation Providers

The vast array of recreation opportunities are provided by a mixture of public agencies, private companies and non-profit organizations. Provision of park and recreation resources are the prime concern of the National Park Service, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and county and city park departments. With other agencies, such as the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Natural Resources, public utility districts, port districts and school districts, the provision of park or recreation resources is not the primary concern. The Washington State Department of Wildlife is concerned equally with provision of hunting and fishing opportunities.

Supply

The IAC periodically surveys lands and facilities operated for public recreation use. Dedicated recreation sites comprise the core of the data collected. As can be expected, public agencies of different kinds and private firms tend to concentrate on certain types of resources. As an example, the great bulk of wilderness areas are in national forests and national parks. Most playfields are in city and county parks. The private sector provides double the number of boat slips and camp units of all public agencies combined. On the other hand, day use facilities such as picnic tables and shelters are provided by all agencies and private firms. The state parks provide the widest range of recreational opportunities and settings.

To compare recreation opportunities provided by different agencies, Tables 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3 give the broad picture of facilities supplied statewide by key federal, state and local agencies.

Facilities by Key Federal Agency Suppliers

Facilities	Forest Service	National Park Service
Developed Acreage	4,878	6,641
Boat Moorage Slips	68	308
Boat Launch Lanes	52	61
Developed Camp Units	6,348	3,336
Day Use Picnic Tables	1,155	1,105

Table 4-1

Facilities by Key State Agency Suppliers

Facilities	Dept. of Natural Resources	State Parks
Developed Acreage	3,306	129,727
Boat Moorage Slips	14	1,256
Boat Moorage Buoys	16	302
Boat Launch Lanes	17	127
Developed Camp Units	953	7,403
Camp Units With Hookups	0	1,424
Day Use Picnic Tables	266	6,324
Day Use Picnic Shelters	13	186
Swimming Beach (Feet)	0	14,034

Table 4-2

Facilities by Local Agency Suppliers

Facilities	Cities	Counties	Others[1]
Developed Acreage	33,911	73,902	30,835
Shoreline Feet	895,173	1,013,143	260,921
Boat Moorage Slips	2,468	145	7,731
Boat Moorage Buoys	71	5	7
Boat Launch Lanes	148	106	132
Developed Camp Units	1,290	1,935	1,122
Camp Units With Hookups	606	277	78
Day Use Picnic Tables	10,375	5,110	1,049
Day Use Picnic Shelters	476	209	81
Indoor Pools	21	19	31
Outdoor Pools	117	6	10
Swimming Beach (Feet)	18,158	11,890	3,765
Baseball/Softball Fields	853	227	1,463
Football/Soccer Fields	402	149	889
Tennis Courts	798	124	995
Other Courts	464	57	39

1 Includes park, port, school and utility districts, and tribal jurisdictions

Table 4-3

The following tables give an overview of statewide supply of selected facilities and, more importantly, the supply in Planning District 7.

More specific supply information is given for each county that makes up Planning District 7 in Appendix C.

Statewide

1989 Recreation Supply
Public and Private Suppliers

Facilities	Local	State	Federal	Private	Total
General					
Number of Sites	3,636	803	657	939	6,036
Developed Acreage	138,648	964,021	147,974	37,852	1,288,225
Shoreline Feet	2,169,137	8,317,272	8,289,052	512,665	19,288,126
Boating					
Moorage Slips	10,344	1,270	376	20,794	32,784
Moorage Buoys	83	328	19	341	771
Launch Lanes	386	526	187	221	1,320
Trailer Parking	6,562	20,677	2,558	13,049	42,846
Developed Camping/Day Use					
Total Camp Units	4,347	8,506	10,123	48,668	71,644
Camp Units With Hookups	961	1,424	14	38,279	40,678
Day Use Picnic Tables	16,532	6,594	3,053	NS	26,179
Day Use Picnic Shelters	766	199	77	NS	1,042
Swimming					
Indoor Pools	71	2	0	119[1]	192
Outdoor Pools	133	2	8	194[1]	337
Swimming Beach Feet	33,813	14,034	4,467	23,939	76,253
Sports					
Baseball/Softball Fields	2,543	1	0	NS	2,544
Football/Soccer Fields	1,440	0	0	NS	1,440
Tennis Courts	1,917	5	0	362	2,284
Other Courts	560	0	1	NS	561
Trail Mileage					
Hike	353	480	8,540	NS	9,373
Horse	89	390	6,478	NS	6,956
ORV Motorcycle	31	163	2,213	NS	2,407

NS Not Surveyed

1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools

Table 4-4

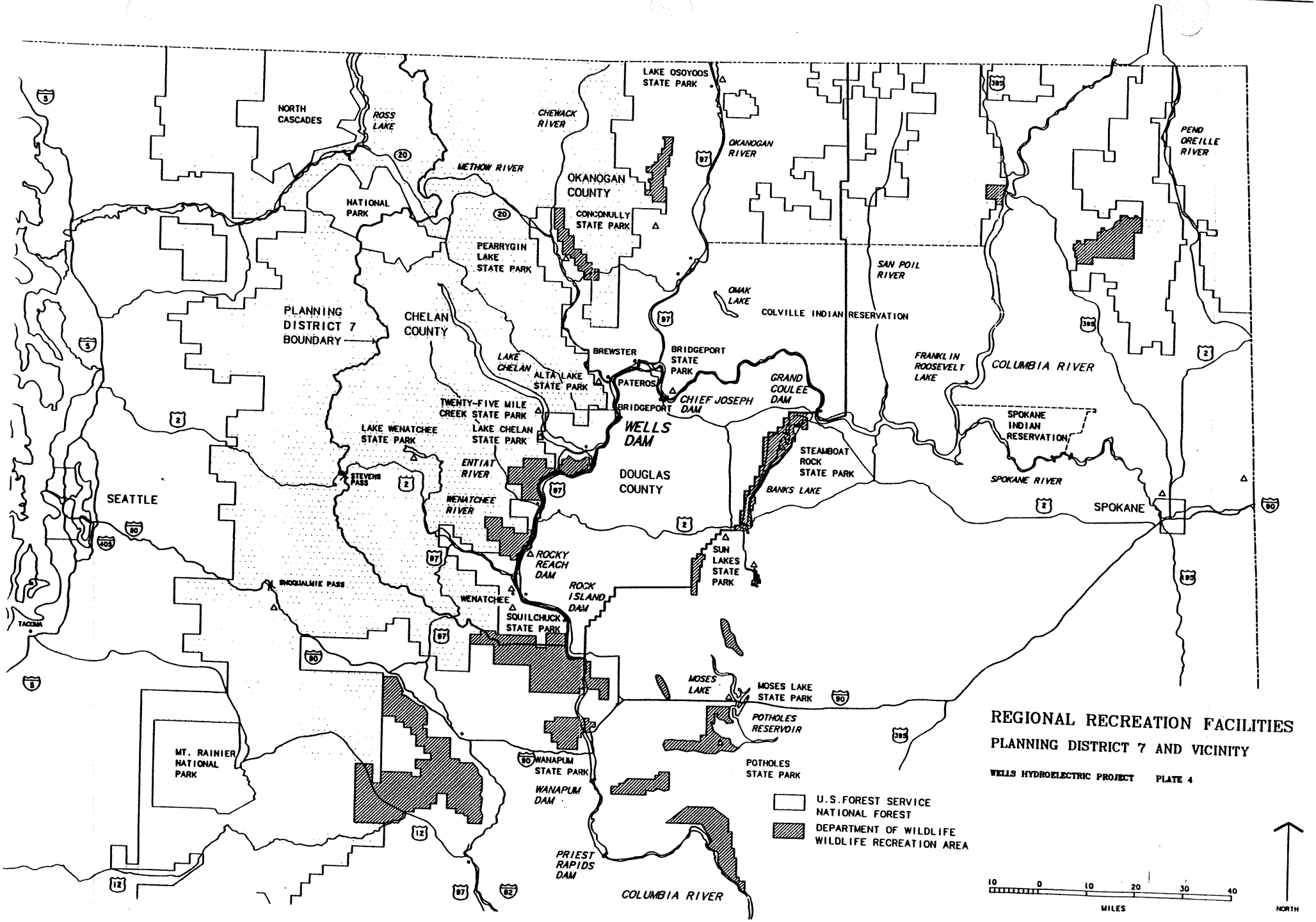
Planning District 7
Chelan, Douglas and Okanogan Counties

1989 Recreation Supply Public and Private Suppliers

Facilities	Local	State	Federal	Private	Total
General					
Number of Sites	158	68	153	32	411
Developed Acreage	1,827	92,840	1,421	4,959	101,047
Shoreline Feet	83,084	340,173	417,375	14,390	855,022
Boating					
Moorage Slips	51	192	140	470	853
Moorage Buoys	0	4	0	26	30
Launch Lanes	35	50	12	6	103
Trailer Parking	338	2,063	118	348	2,867
Developed Camping/Day Use					
Total Camp Units	682	1,190	2,426	874	5,172
Camp Units With Hookups	285	201	0	671	1,157
Day Use Picnic Tables	728	409	167	NS	1,304
Day Use Picnic Shelters	46	16	10	NS	72
Swimming					
Indoor Pools	2	0	0	0[1]	2
Outdoor Pools	14	0	0	6[1]	20
Swimming Beach Feet	4,258	2,953	0	380	7,591
Sports					
Baseball/Softball Fields	100	0	0	NS	100
Football/Soccer Fields	39	0	0	NS	39
Tennis Courts	80	0	0	14	94
Other Courts	49	0	0	NS	49
Trail Mileage					
Hike	0	25	2,763	NS	2,788
Horse	0	5	2,603	NS	2,608
ORV Motorcycle	0	0	640	NS	640

NS Not Surveyed
1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools

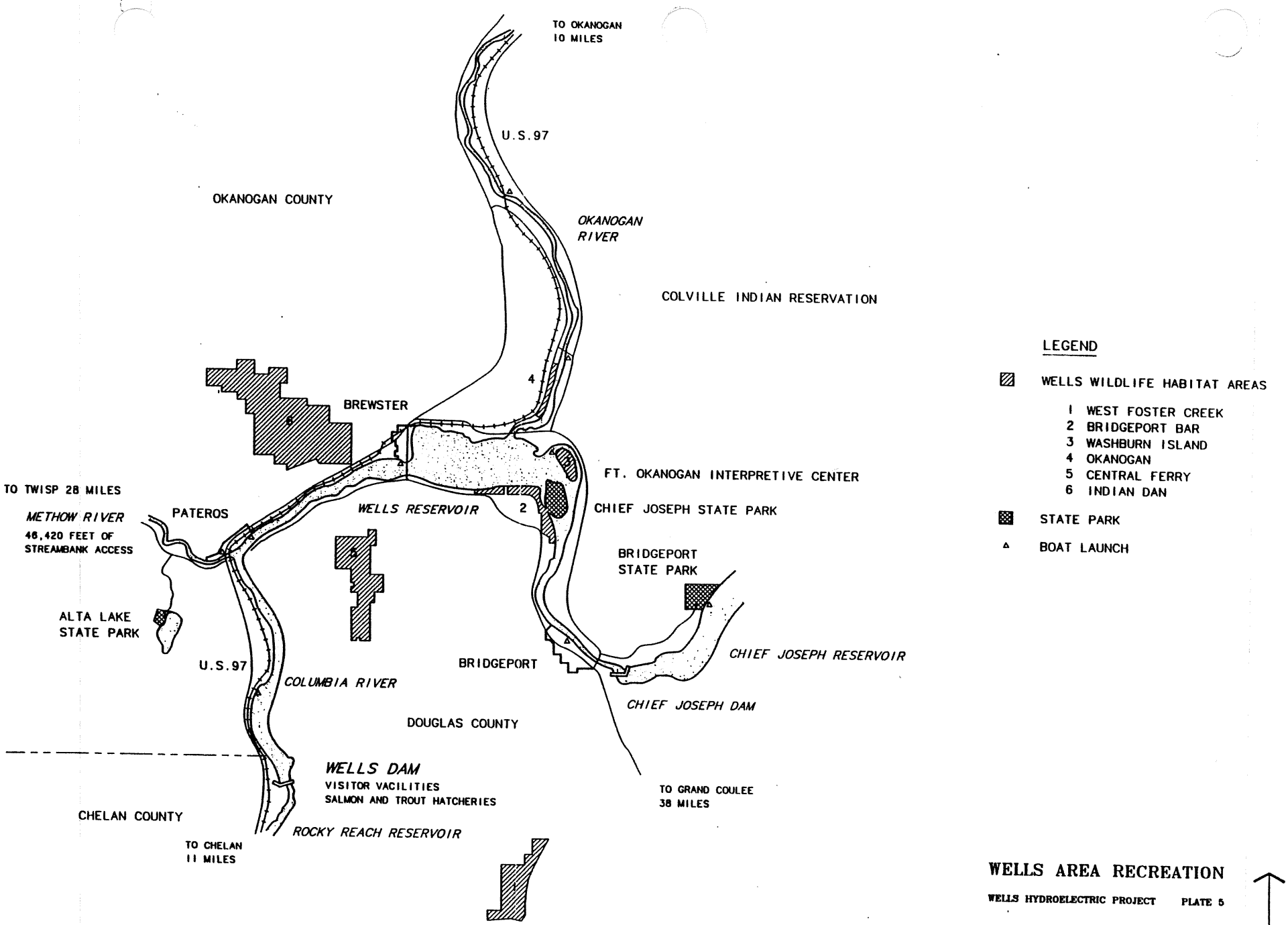
Table 4-5



REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES

PLANNING DISTRICT 7 AND VICINITY

WELLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT PLATE 4


TO OKANOGAN
10 MILES
U.S.97
OKANOGAN COUNTY
OKANOGAN
RIVER
COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION
4
BREWSTER
6
FT. OKANOGAN INTERPRETIVE CENTER
TO TWISP 28 MILES
METHOW RIVER
46,420 FEET OF
STREAMBANK ACCESS
PATEROS
WELLS RESERVOIR
2
CHIEF JOSEPH STATE PARK
5
BRIDGEPORT
STATE PARK
ALTA LAKE
STATE PARK
U.S.97
COLUMBIA RIVER
BRIDGEPORT
CHIEF JOSEPH RESERVOIR
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM
DOUGLAS COUNTY
WELLS DAM
VISITOR VACILITIES
SALMON AND TROUT HATCHERIES
TO GRAND COULEE
38 MILES
CHELAN COUNTY
ROCKY REACH RESERVOIR
TO CHELAN
11 MILES
1
LEGEND
WELLS WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS
1 WEST FOSTER CREEK
2 BRIDGEPORT BAR
3 WASHBURN ISLAND
4 OKANOGAN
5 CENTRAL FERRY
6 INDIAN DAN
STATE PARK
BOAT LAUNCH
WELLS AREA RECREATION
WELLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
PLATE 5
0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE IN MILES
NORTH

Supply Trends

The Interagency Committee anticipates that not only will state population increase 20 percent between 1987 and 2000, but most recreation activities are predicted to grow at a faster rate than the population. In order for agencies to maintain the same level of recreation services as in previous years, they will have to dramatically increase opportunities. At the same time, they will have to find ways to use existing resources more efficiently.

Looking at trends over previous years will give some indication of what to expect in future years. The tables in Appendix D list facilities by Federal, State and Local agency suppliers in 1982 and 1989, with a final summary table.

Federal agency gains occurred for all facilities except swimming beaches and cross-country ski trails, with the greatest gains in boating related facilities. Although the hiking category shows an increase in trail miles, the amount of semi-primitive roadless lands is continually dropping as a result of timber harvesting.

State agency developed acreage increased a modest 2 percent. However, facility increases occurred for boat moorage slips, designated swimming beaches, and boat-trailer parking - all key water access facilities.

Developed recreation acreage managed by local agencies increased 16 percent. Utility districts posted the largest gain, followed by port and park districts.

Threats To Supply

The two greatest threats to supply statewide are potential loss of physical resources and shortage of funds for acquisition, development, renovation and maintenance of park and recreation areas.

Urban growth and resource extraction alter the availability and quality of recreation settings. Overuse and misuse destroy the recreation experience. Urban growth, resource extraction and overuse are not a threat to the Wells project.

Physical losses of wetlands and critical wildlife habitat and environmental degradation limit the number of natural settings available for recreation use. Protection of wildlife habitat may preclude use for recreation. The draft master plan for Chief Joseph State Park indicates a boat launch facility with natural areas along the shoreline on both sides. It will be important in the detail design of the park to resolve potential conflict between boating and the natural areas.

Of more concern throughout the recreation field is the lack of funds for acquisition and development. Weak economic conditions over the past several years have shrunk available funds at all agency levels. Washington State Parks have had to reduce services and institute some seasonal closures at their facilities.

Supply At Wells Reservoir

Existing recreation settings at Wells fall under the broad definitions of: local recre-

ation; regional recreation; shoreline and water access; interpretive facilities; and fish and wildlife habitat.

Local Recreation

When the District relocated the city of Pateros during construction of the project, the town developed Memorial Park along the water adjacent to city hall, Peninsula Park on the Methow River for day use, and a boat launch facility at the mouth of the Methow.

All of these parks were renovated and additional facilities were constructed by the District over the past few years. In addition, the District built a new boat launch and finger dock on the main pool for winter use when the Methow launch site is frozen.

At Brewster, Columbia Cove Park was built around a cove created by Wells pool, and consisted of trees, turf and an irrigation system. As a part of the action program, the District made major improvements in the park. In addition, the District developed a new piece of land extending along the cove.

At Bridgeport, Marina Park provides community access to the reservoir. This park was developed at the time that Chief Joseph Dam, about a mile upstream, was built. It contained a boat launch constructed by the Corps of Engineers, a restroom, parking, picnic shelter, RV hookups, grass and trees. In the District action program, most of the existing facilities were renovated or replaced. In addition, an existing lagoon with undeveloped shorelines was developed.

Destination Recreation

In 1967 when the Wells Project was completed, the District acquired 493 acres which was then known as Bridgeport Bar. The site included shoreline on the mainland, along with an island connected to the mainland by a causeway. The Department of Game, (now Wildlife) was deeded the 196 acres of land on the mainland, and the State Parks was deeded the 297 acre island.

Some initial work was done on the causeway before the pool was filled. More recently, State Parks prepared a preliminary master plan of the island and trees have been planted in anticipation of future development of the park.

The Department of Wildlife has developed a game management area on their portion of the site.

Shoreline and Water Access

From the beginning, the total reservoir shoreline of the Wells Project has been open to the general public.

There are two boat launches at Pateros, two at Bridgeport and one at Brewster. An additional boat launch has been built by the District at Starr, about 2 miles upstream from the dam.

Working through the Department of Wildlife, the District has acquired six areas along the Methow for parking and fishing access. Also acquired were 46,420 feet of streambank access for fishing and general recreation use on the Methow River, and funds were made available to Wildlife for additional streambank easements. These funds were used by Wildlife to purchase

land along Rocky Ford Creek in Grant County. Rocky Ford is a quality trout stream that provides excellent fishing.

The City of Brewster recently developed a shoreline trail, with the assistance of the Department of Natural Resources. The trail is located north of Columbia Cove Park and is approximately 2,700 feet long. The trail is generally 6 to 8 feet above the water level, and twenty feet or more below adjacent streets and yards. It is connected to the city street system at both ends by ramps and at two intermediate locations by flights of stairs.

Interpretive Facilities

The primary interpretive efforts have been made by the District at Wells Dam and by the Washington State Parks at Ft. Okanogan Interpretive Center.

There is an overlook just off the highway at the dam, where the District has built a covered panel that includes a descriptive explanation of the project.

Inside the dam, a self guided tour acquaints the visitors with the design and operation of the power generating facilities. Another tour graphically acquaints the visitors with the life cycle of salmon. A viewing window allows close inspection of migrating salmon. There are major exhibits depicting, historically, a time relationship of significant natural and human events of the geographical area, particularly as they relate to the Columbia River.

The Fort Okanogan Interpretive Center is a unit of the Washington State Parks. It is located on the north side of the river on a high bench, and looks across the reservoir at the site of the State Park. Dioramas, displays of artifacts and pamphlets beautifully explain the history, culture and geology of the area.

The interpretive center is presently being operated by the Colville Indian Tribe through an agreement with the State Parks.

Fish and Wildlife

The District, in cooperation with the Washington Department of Wildlife, has provided recreation opportunities on over 8,236 acres of land in the Wells Wildlife Habitat Areas. These lands include deeded property along with state and federal management easements.

Three of the Areas encompassing 7,343 acres are located adjacent to the immediate project areas.

The 893 acres of wildlife lands along the reservoir are located at Washburn Island, along the Okanogan River, and across the channel from the state park lands at Bridgeport Bar. These areas serve a dual purpose of providing improved conditions for wildlife and expanded recreational opportunities.

Summary

Recreation opportunities have been provided throughout the Wells Region by a variety of federal, state and local agencies. In keeping with the spirit and responsibilities of their license, the District has been a major contributor of recreation opportunities contiguous to the Wells Project and in the nearby region.

Chapter Five
Needs

Needs

When the Wells Project was first built, the 1967 Public Use Plan outlined the need for a destination park on the reservoir. As a result, the District acquired land beyond that needed for power production and deeded it to the State Parks and the Department of Wildlife. Through the life of the project, the District has worked with the Department of Wildlife, the State Parks, and the local communities to provide recreation opportunities.

The next chapter outlines the District activities that satisfied the recreation needs determined in the 1987 Action Plan. All needs determined in the 1967 and 1982 Plans have been satisfied. The question is now one of needs that have emerged in the five year period since the 1987 Action Plan.

The information in the previous chapters gives a general view of recreation supply and demand throughout the state of Washington, in Region Three, which includes all of central Washington, and in Planning District 7, which is comprised of the three counties that surround the Wells Project.

The demands from the SCORP user survey are for all of central Washington, and the question is which of those demands can be satisfied appropriately by development of facilities at the Wells Project.

Needs From the 1967 and 1982 Public Use Plans

The 1967 Wells Recreation Plan was prepared as part of the original license requirements. In 1982, the District prepared a Public Use Plan as part of the request to raise the pool level two feet. In 1987, the 1982 plan was updated to include

specific needs of the three towns adjacent to Wells Reservoir.

Both the 1967 and 1987 plans gave a broad overview of recreation demand, supply and need, and then narrowed statistical analysis down to categories of recreation activities that could be quantified, and are applicable to Wells reservoir. As an example, nature study cannot be quantified, and downhill skiing in not applicable to development of recreation opportunities on a reservoir.

In 1967 the information used to develop the later SCORPS was not available. The best available demand information available at that time was from reports of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission. Needs were based upon user participation rates. The resulting needs for 1965 were:

Swimming: 48 acres
Picnicking: 97 acres
Camping: 109 campsites, 62 acres
Boating: 173 parking spaces,
7 launch lanes, 43 acres
Water Skiing: 74 spaces, 3 launch lanes, 18 acres.

All quantities were increased by 35 percent for projected needs to 1985.

The above analysis was for a market area of 50 miles from the reservoir. The 1982 plan gave results for all of Planning District 7, comprised of Chelan, Okanogan and Douglas Counties.

The SCORP needs for all of District 7 for 1980, deducting planned development at Rocky Reach and Chief Joseph reservoirs were :

Swimming: -2,772 lineal feet
Picnicking: -432 tables
Camping: 1,156 campsites
Boating: 58 launch lanes

Although it appears there would be no need for swimming beaches or additional picnic areas, regional parks, such as the state park at Bridgeport Bar, typically provide a mix of boating, swimming, picnicking and camping, regardless of the abundance of specific facilities.

The 1980 SCORP incorporated statistics that were based upon place of origin and place of destination for household trips. This more accurately showed the potential impact of the Puget Sound population on the use of the reservoir.

The 1990 SCORP

The 1990 SCORP, embodied in "Washington Outdoors: Assessment and Policy Plan 1990-1995" was very similar to the 1980 SCORP in techniques used to determine needs for now and the near future.

A similar phone survey was utilized to determine origin of demand and destination of demand. It then projected growth in demand to the year 2000, as outlined in Chapter 3.

In essence, the 1990 survey reinforced the findings of the 1980 survey. At the same time it does indicate a continuation of the trends and findings of previous SCORPS. Not only is population increasing, but de-

mands are increasing at a faster rate than the population. In addition, demand in Region Three will increase more rapidly because it is a major destination for the rest of the state population.

Changes Since the 1987 Action Plan

During the last five years, Seattle and the Puget Sound Region have become increasingly congested. People from the cool and moist Puget Sound region have long sought out hot and dry Eastern Washington. And now, because of crowding and congestion in the Seattle area, more people are flooding across the Cascades on the weekends into the Columbia Basin where the Wells Project is located. Wells Dam is some 200 miles from Seattle.

Perhaps the greatest change in attitudes of the people of Washington, and indeed nation wide, is concern for the environment. Although people were beginning to use the term "environment" in the mid 1970's, most of us were not aware of problems that were beginning to surface.

We are all familiar with phrases that were unheard of not too long ago, such as global warming, holes in the ozone layer, acid rain, wilderness areas, wetlands, extinction of species, and destruction of the rain forests. Here in Washington, constant challenges to "clear cuts" and a major campaign to save the old growth forests, home of the Spotted Owl, are evidence of the increased awareness of the environment.

These environmental concerns have a major impact on the economy and development, which in turn affects recreation trends and attitudes. Loss of logging areas has eliminated many jobs in the timber industry, and rapidly increased the cost of housing. Wetlands, which once were disregarded by developers, are now protected, increasing the value of remaining lands. At city and county hearings regarding proposed developments, you will invariably hear comments about air and water pollution and destruction of the "quality of life". Environmental regulations and challenges delay development and increase the cost.

As a result of the balancing of development and concern for the environment, less discretionary income is available to the people for pursuit of recreation activities.

At the same time, the expanded interest in health and the environment has altered the types of recreation that people enjoy. Jogging and aerobic exercise are increasingly popular. Walking for pleasure and health, hiking, cycling and backpacking are all increasing in popularity. These and similar activities such as the use of trail bikes and other all terrain vehicles have increased the need for all kinds of trails. Bringing people closer to nature, these activities have also increased the awareness of nature, and created the need for more access to, and interpretation of, our natural systems.

Significant social changes include single person, single parent, and two wage earner households. More time is spent working to maintain our standard of living, and less

time is available for recreation activities. At the same time, more people are retiring at an earlier age, placing increasing demand on recreation facilities.

Although these changes in the economy, in our social structure, and in our attitudes toward recreation are real, they are difficult to quantify and equate to the provision of specific recreation facilities.

This increasing concern for the environment and natural systems will affect the District's goals and objectives in the provision of recreational opportunities on the Wells reservoir in the coming years.

Expressed Needs

Local Recreation

Representatives of the three cities adjacent to the Project have expressed needs for the continuing development of the existing local parks on the reservoir.

Pateros:

The major park in Pateros is Memorial Park, situated along the reservoir. The city has expressed a need for a method to pull small hydroplanes up on the grass during the annual hydroplane races that are held here. The existing rock rip-rap that protects the shoreline makes it difficult to takes these small boats into and out of the water.

The city would like two sailboard/ water ski docks in addition to the two existing fishing docks.

A lighted asphalt walk has been suggested to provide handicap access to the existing facilities and to connect under the railroad and highway bridges to the Methow boat launch. Whether or not the walk can go under the railroad and highway will depend upon permission from the Department of Transportation and Burlington Northern Railroad.

At the winter boat launch, the city would like to have a broad flight of steps leading down to the water for the launching of larger hydroplanes.

Pateros School District:

The school district has acquired some 8 acres of land along the highway just north of the town and has asked the District to assist in development of playfields, restrooms, tennis courts and parking. The site is separated from District lands by the Burlington Northern Railroad.

Brewster:

At Columbia Cove Park, the city would like a new picnic shelter to replace an old dilapidated shelter. They would also like to have the existing basketball courts resurfaced.

They would like the trail that was developed jointly by the city and the Department of Natural Resources to be paved, and the banks irrigated and planted. One end of the trail might be improved with grass, trees, irrigation and tables.

The city has requested help in the restoration of a building that is being used for a recreation center. It is located away from the reservoir near their little league field.

Bridgeport:

The city would like to expand the RV sites at Marina Park and replace the obso-

lete effluent pump station that serves the sites. Tent sites would be added adjacent to the RV access road.

They would like a new picnic shelter to replace one that would be demolished for construction of the RV sites.

The banks of the lagoon need planting to protect from erosion.

The District

In addition to the desires of the community representatives, the District has determined improvements that will add to the recreational enjoyment of the area, or that will improve maintenance and operation at existing facilities.

At Pateros, the District suggests painting of the restrooms at the tennis courts and resurfacing the courts.

At Brewster, there is a need for additional trees and picnic tables at Columbia Cove Park.

Just beyond the town of Brewster, the state highway department owns some land that would make a good overlook of the original site of Fort Okanogan and the adjacent wetlands at the confluence of the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers. The District has suggested paving the road and parking, providing walks and tables, and interpretive signage.

At Bridgeport, the District has suggested a gazebo at the point of the lagoon.

On the reservoir, the District is planning to develop boat launch sites on the Okanogan River at Monse and at the confluence with the Columbia. There would also be a boat launch at the Washburn Island pond.

At Wells Dam, the District is planning to improve the overlook with updated interpretive displays, a restroom, a picnic shelter and tables.

Conclusion

The District has acted upon the recommendations in the 1967 Recreation Plan, the 1982 Public Use Plan, and the 1987 Recreation Action Plan. There is an agreement in place between the District and the State Parks for ongoing funding for the planning and preliminary work at Chief Joseph State Park. The District is beginnning discussion with the State Parks regarding future improvements at Chief Joseph.

There are no National Parks in the immediate area of the Wells Project. The role of the National Park Service relative to this plan is in the capacity of a reviewing agency.

Representatives of the cities on the reservoir and the District have suggested a list of improvements for the next five year period which will become the basis of this 1992 Update of the Public Use Plan.

Chapter Six
District Recreation Activities and Policy

District Recreation Activities

From the beginning of the project, the District has taken appropriate steps to satisfy perceived recreation needs.

The 1967 Wells Recreation Plan, the 1982 Public Use Plan and the 1987 Recreation Action Plans were prepared to guide the District and other recreation providers in the coordinated development of recreation facilities on the reservoir and adjacent lands.

The following listing summarizes District recreation activities in the areas of: local recreation; destination recreation; shoreline and water access; interpretive facilities; and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Local Recreation:

Most local recreation opportunities are concentrated in the three cities adjacent to Wells reservoir.

Under agreements with the three cities, The District has provided the funds for capital improvement projects to enhance recreation opportunities at the reservoir. In turn, the cities have agreed to provide all necessary administration, operation and maintenance of those facilities.

Pateros:

During the past 5-year action program, the District rebuilt the existing picnic shelters at Memorial Park and constructed a new shelter with a kitchen, replaced an existing fishing dock and added a new dock, and constructed a restroom building with showers.

At Peninsula Park, the District constructed a restroom building and sand beach.

At the Methow boat launch, the District built a new boat launch with finger dock, a small restroom with fish cleaning station, and paved the parking area.

In addition, the District built a new boat launch and finger dock on the main pool for winter use when the Methow launch site is frozen.

Brewster:

At Brewster, Columbia Cove Park was built around a cove created by Wells pool, and consisted of trees, turf and an irrigation system. As a part of the action program, the District removed and replaced the existing dock and boat launch, built a new moorage dock, a large picnic shelter, and restrooms with showers. In addition, the District created a new sand swimming beach, planted trees, and paved the parking areas and roads at the boat launch and park. The District developed a new piece of land extending along the cove with an access road, parking, sod, trees and irrigation. The addition doubled the amount of developed shoreline in the park.

Bridgeport:

At Bridgeport, Marina Park provides community access to the reservoir. This park was built at the time that Chief Joseph Dam, about a mile upstream, was built. It contained a boat launch constructed by the Corps of Engineers, a restroom, parking, picnic shelter, RV hookups, grass and trees. In the District action program, the restroom was replaced, the RV sites were improved with paving and modern hookups, the park was irrigated and trees were planted. In addition, an existing lagoon with undeveloped shorelines was improved with sand swimming beach, a moorage dock, a boat launch ramp and finger dock, parking, planting, sod and irrigation. An asphalt walk was built to connect to the town walkway system, and the parking lots and adjacent road were paved.

At both Brewster and Bridgeport, planting was coordinated with the Department of Wildlife to provide habitat.

Destination Recreation:

In 1967 the District acquired 493 acres at Bridgeport Bar and deeded 196 acres on the mainland to the Department of Wildlife for a game management area. On the additional 80 acres of land below the project boundaries on the island the District manages the land and habitat and Wildlife manages the wildlife. The remaining 297 acre island was deeded to the Washington State Parks.

Before the pool was raised, the State Parks Commission built a causeway to the island. Although funds have been requested from the Legislature, no additional money has been appropriated, and, until recently, no additional development has occurred.

The preparation of the 1982 Public Use Plan led to an agreement between the District and the State Parks, in an effort by the District to assist in the development of the island. The District agreed in 1982 to give the State Parks $25,000 per year for the next 30 years, with an initial payment of $125,000 to cover the first five years. The initial funds were used to provide a master plan for the park and to plant trees now so they will be fully established when the park is developed. Discussions are beginning between the District and State Parks regard-

ing additional development at the park.

Shoreline and Water Access:

Working through the Department of Wildlife, the District has acquired six areas along the Methow River for parking and fishing access. Also acquired were 46,420 feet of streambank access for fishing and general recreation use on the Methow, and funds were made available to Wildlife for additional streambank easements. These funds were used to purchase land along Rocky Ford Creek, which is not only a quality trout stream, but also offers excellent wildlife viewing opportunities.

From the beginning, the total reservoir shoreline of the Wells Project has been open to the general public.

The District replaced one boat launch on the Methow River at Pateros, and constructed a new launch on the reservoir for winter use. They also replaced launches at Brewster and Bridgeport. An additional boat launch has been built by the District at Starr, about 2 miles upstream from the dam.

Interpretive Facilities:

The primary interpretive efforts by the District have been at Wells Dam.

There is an overlook just off the highway at the dam, where the District has built a covered panel that includes a descriptive explanation of the project.

Inside the dam, a self guided tour acquaints the visitors with the design and operation of the power generating facilities. Another tour graphically acquaints the visitors with the life cycle of salmon. A viewing window allows close inspection of migrating salmon. There are major exhibits depicting, historically, a time relationship of significant natural and human events of the geographical area, particularly as they relate to the Columbia River.

Fish and Wildlife:

The District, in cooperation with the Washington Department of Wildlife, has provided 8,236 acres of land for the Wells Wildlife Habitat Areas. Three of the Areas encompassing 7,343 acres are located adjacent to the immediate project areas. The 893 acres of wildlife lands along the reservoir are located at Washburn Island, along the Okanogan River, and across the channel from the state park lands at Bridgeport Bar. These areas serve a dual purpose of providing improved conditions for wildlife and expanded recreational opportunities.

To provide Operation and Maintenance funding for the wildlife mitigation program for the Wells Project the District transferred to the Department of Wildlife a total of one million dollars to be invested to provide operating funds for the remainder of the project license. An additional quarter million dollars was given to Wildlife for initial development of the Wells Wildlife Recreation Area lands.

The District built and provides annual operations and maintenance funds for a steelhead and trout hatchery at Wells Dam. As a result of releasing 480,000 pounds of steelhead each year from the Wells hatchery an excellent recreational steelhead fishery has developed at the mouth of the Methow River. Rainbow trout released from the hatchery annually support the

summer trout fishery in the Methow and its tributaries. The District also built and is funding the operation of a salmon hatchery which produces approximately 2,250,000 summer Chinook migrants each year for release into the Columbia at Wells Dam. These fish contribute to ocean sport and commercial fisheries from Alaska to Oregon.

The District is in the process of implementing provisions of the Settlement Agreement with the state and federal fisheries agencies and tribes dated October 1, 1990. Included in the provisions is the construction of a supplementation/conservation hatchery for spring Chinook salmon in the Methow River and tributaries. This hatchery will add to the recreational opportunities in the Methow Basin by providing visitors an opportunity to learn how artificial production facilities will be used in the future to enhance natural production of salmon.

District Recreation Policy

It can be seen from previous activities of the District that there has been a major emphasis on provision of wildlife habitat, improvement of fisheries and access to the reservoir.

A goal of the District has been to maintain and enhance the existing natural systems of the reservoir whenever possible. This policy is in keeping with the renewed awareness of and concern for the environment. In addition, the Wells Project is in a fairly remote and sparsely populated region that is valued for its natural beauty. The remaining natural areas adjoining the Wells reservoir are a part of the shrub-steppe vegetation zone. Included within the zone are wetlands and bitter brush/sage habitat. These habitats support a diversity of plant and animal communities.

Both the wetlands and shrub-steppe habitats are extremely fragile, and not only can be easily damaged, but can take a long time to repair.

The primary remaining wetland habitats within the project boundaries are at the state park site, at Washburn Island, and at the mouth of the Okanogan River. The largest remaining shrub-steppe habitat within project boundaries is at the state park site.

The preliminary master plan for the state park indicates a 128 acre natural area at the south end of the island that will preserve the shrub-steppe plant community. A major wetlands with goose and osprey nesting areas are on the north end of the island. The master plan recommends no development or activity in the wetlands area. There will be a trail which affords viewing opportunities with signing and viewpoints to inform visitors about the habitat and nesting.

It is encouraging to see that the state park philosophy agrees with the goals of the District in maintaining and protecting the remaining natural systems on the reservoir.

A second general policy of the District is to consider for assistance only those projects that require or are enhanced by shoreline and water access. For example,

the Pateros School District has requested assistance in development of playfields and supportive facilities on a site north of town and separated from the reservoir by the railroad. Because the playfields will not be adjacent to the reservoir, do not require shoreline or water access, and are not enhanced by proximity to water, they will not be included in the Action Plan. Also, the renovation and improvement of the recreation center building at Brewster is not associated with the reservoir and does not require water access, so it will not be included.

Recreation Resources of the Project

Chapter 4 included a description of the existing sites at the three towns, the regional park site at Bridgeport Bar, shoreline access, interpretive locations and wildlife management areas.

To a very large degree, the physical resources available and suitable for recreation activities determine the possibilities for additional development. Regardless of demand or needs, the reservoir has physical characteristics that preclude extensive recreation development.

Highways and railroad tracks on the west side of the reservoir effectively limit sites to small, irregular areas.

The land north of the reservoir and east of the Okanogan River is part of the Colville Indian Reservation. With the exception of the Fort Okanogan Interpretive Center, there is no recreation development on Colville Indian land adjacent to the project boundary.

The south portion of the reservoir on the east side has no road access, thereby limiting use to boating access.

The nature of the terrain places extreme limitations on availability of suitable park sites on the total pool with the exception of the Bridgeport Bar site and Washburn Island.

Washburn Island is across the river from Bridgeport Bar. It is a large, flat island connected to the shore at each end with earth fill dams, and the contained water was used at one time for steelhead rearing. It is has now been planted with bass, and provides a very popular fishery. the fishery is jointly mangage by the Washington Department of Wildlife and the Colville Tribe.

The island itself, owned by the District, is presently being used by the Department of Wildlife for farming.

1987 Action Plan Progress

The following table shows the status of the work that was recommended in the 1987 Action Plan:

1987 Action Plan

Item	Cost	Completion Est.. Actual	District Contribution
1982-1987			
Chief Joseph State Park	**$125,000**		Initial 1982 contribution for park planning and development.
	$25,000		Annual contribution for park development from 1988 through the end of license.
1987-1992			
Pateros	**$456,000**	**1990-1989**	
Memorial Park			Restrooms with showers. Picnic shelter with kitchen. Fishing dock. Repair existing fishing dock. Re-roof two existing picnic shelters with metal roofs.
Methow Boat Launch			Remove and replace launch ramp. Finger dock. Small restroom. Fish cleaning station. Paved parking area.
Peninsula Park			Small restroom. Sand beach. Shrubs.
Tennis Courts			Asphalt paving and curbs.
Winter Boat Launch			Launch ramp. Finger dock.
Brewster	**$428,000**	**1990-1988**	
Columbia Cove Park			Launch ramp. Finger dock. Moorage dock. Large picnic shelter. Restrooms with showers. Sand beach. Paved parking area and road. Trees.
Addition to Park			Perimeter fence. Paved road, parking and turnaround. Grass. Trees. Irrigation.
Bridgeport	**$457,000**	**1990-1988**	
Marina Park			Moorage dock. Finger dock. Sand beach. Launch ramp. Earthwork. Sod. Irrigation. Play equipment. Remove existing restroom and replace with restrooms with showers. Pave road, parking and turnaround for moorage dock area. Shrubs, trees, irrigation and sod for beach and moorage area. Paved path. Thirteen paved, irrigated RV sites with hookups, dump station.
Projects Not In Action Plan			
Starr Boat Launch	$20,000	1989	Piling. Launch ramp. Planting and irrigation.
Methow River Launch	$25,000	1990	Earthwork. Parking. Ramp and restrooms

Chapter Seven
Action Plan 1992 - 1997

1982 - 1987

The first five year period since the 1982 Public Use Plan put in place the agreement between the State Parks and the District. The agreement has provided for the preparation of a master plan for the park, additional culverts under the causeway, tree planting and irrigation.

Because of the two foot pool raise, goose nesting islands adjacent to the state park and elsewhere on the reservoir were raised and riparian vegetation re-established.

Additional rip-rap was placed along the shoreline at Memorial Park in Pateros to control wave erosion.

1987 - 1992

During the five years between 1987 and 1992, the District carried out many of the projects listed in Chapter 6.

1992 - 1997

Over the next five years, the District intends to concentrate on continued improvements at the three cities, the provision of enhanced fishing access, interpretive improvements at the mouth of the Okanogan and at Wells Dam overlook, and development of a picnic area with restrooms at the dam. The District will continue discussions with the State Parks regarding further development at Chief Joseph State Park.

Recreation Action Plan

The following list details the improvements to be made. Master Plans are included for each site, along with plans and perspectives of the major structures that will be provided.

1992-1997 Action Plan

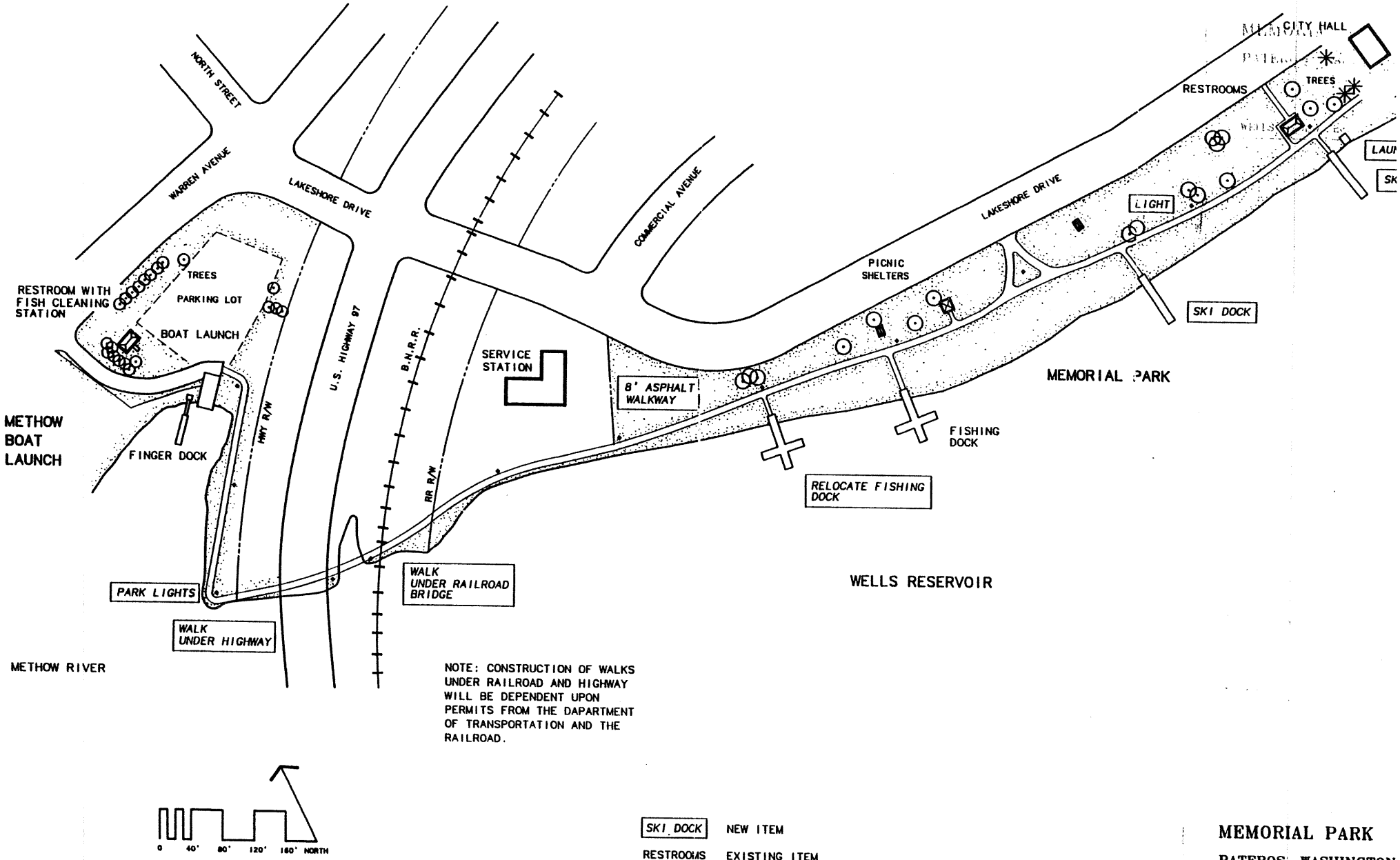
Item	Cost	Improvements
Pateros	**$297,000**	
Memorial Park		Asphalt walk 2,200 feet long, launch ramp, ski docks, walk connection to Methow Boat Launch. Lights and landscaping.
Winter Boat Launch		Stairs/bulkhead 50 feet long for Launching hydroplanes.
Tennis Courts		Paint restrooms. Resurface tennis courts.
Brewster	**$300,000**	
Columbia Cove Park		Picnic shelter, tables, trees, basketball court.
Waterfront Trail		Pave 2,700 foot long trail, plant and irrigate banks, landscape end of trail, benches, stairs.
Fort Okanogan*	**$85,000**	Pave road and parking, interpretive, tables.
Bridgeport	**$151,000**	
Marina Park		Expand RV sites, replace sump pump, picnic shelter, rip-rap, plantings, gazebo.
Launch Sites	**$135,000**	
Monse		Parking, dredging.
Okanogan River		Parking, launch, finger dock.
Washburn Island		Parking, launch
Wells Dam	**$280,000**	
Overlook		Interpretive display, restrooms, picnic shelter, tables.

*Access limited to October through July.

1998 and Beyond

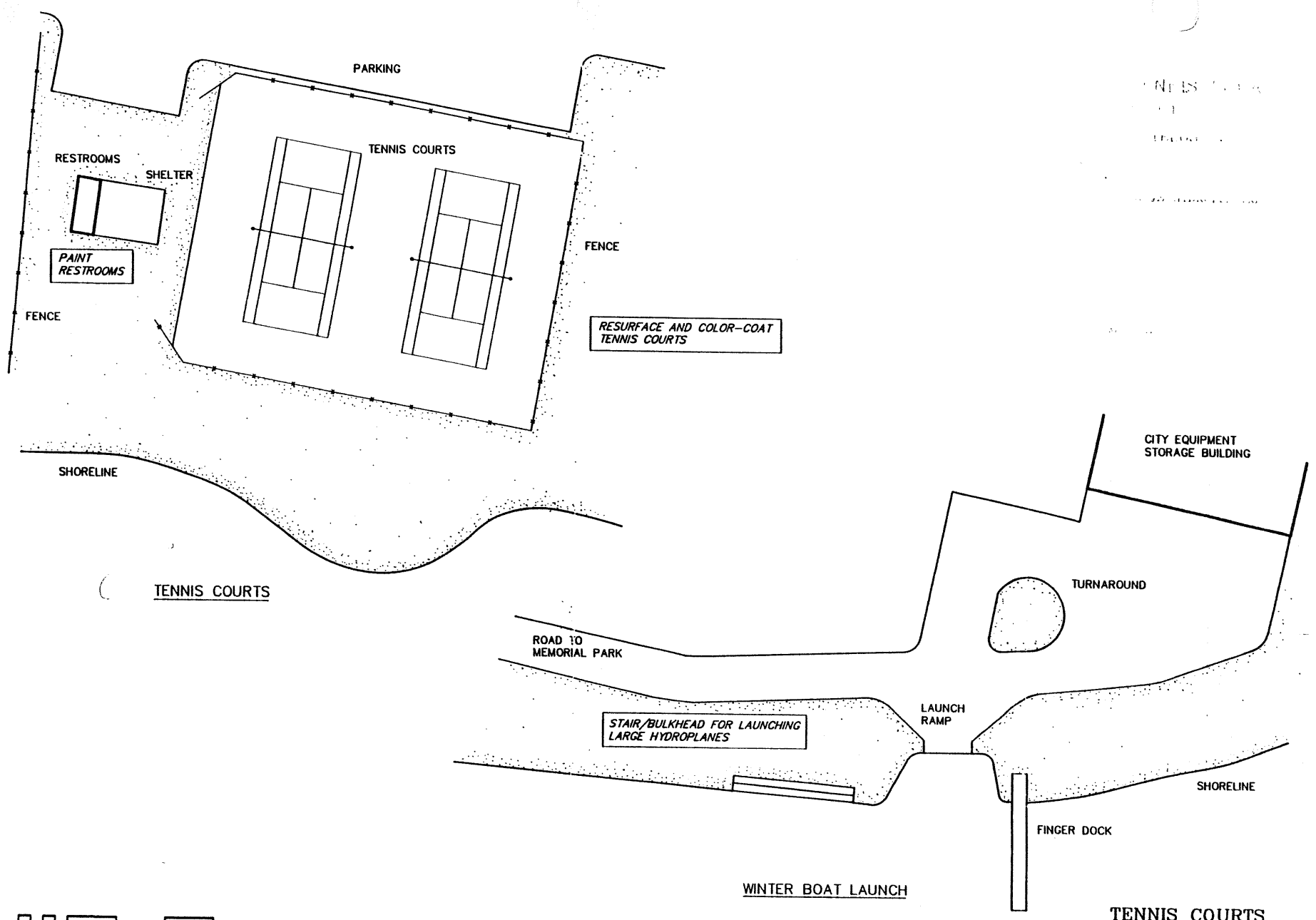
As the need arises, beyond 1997, additional recreation improvements will be considered by the District.

The District will continue to prepare five year updates of the Public Use Plan throughout the license period.



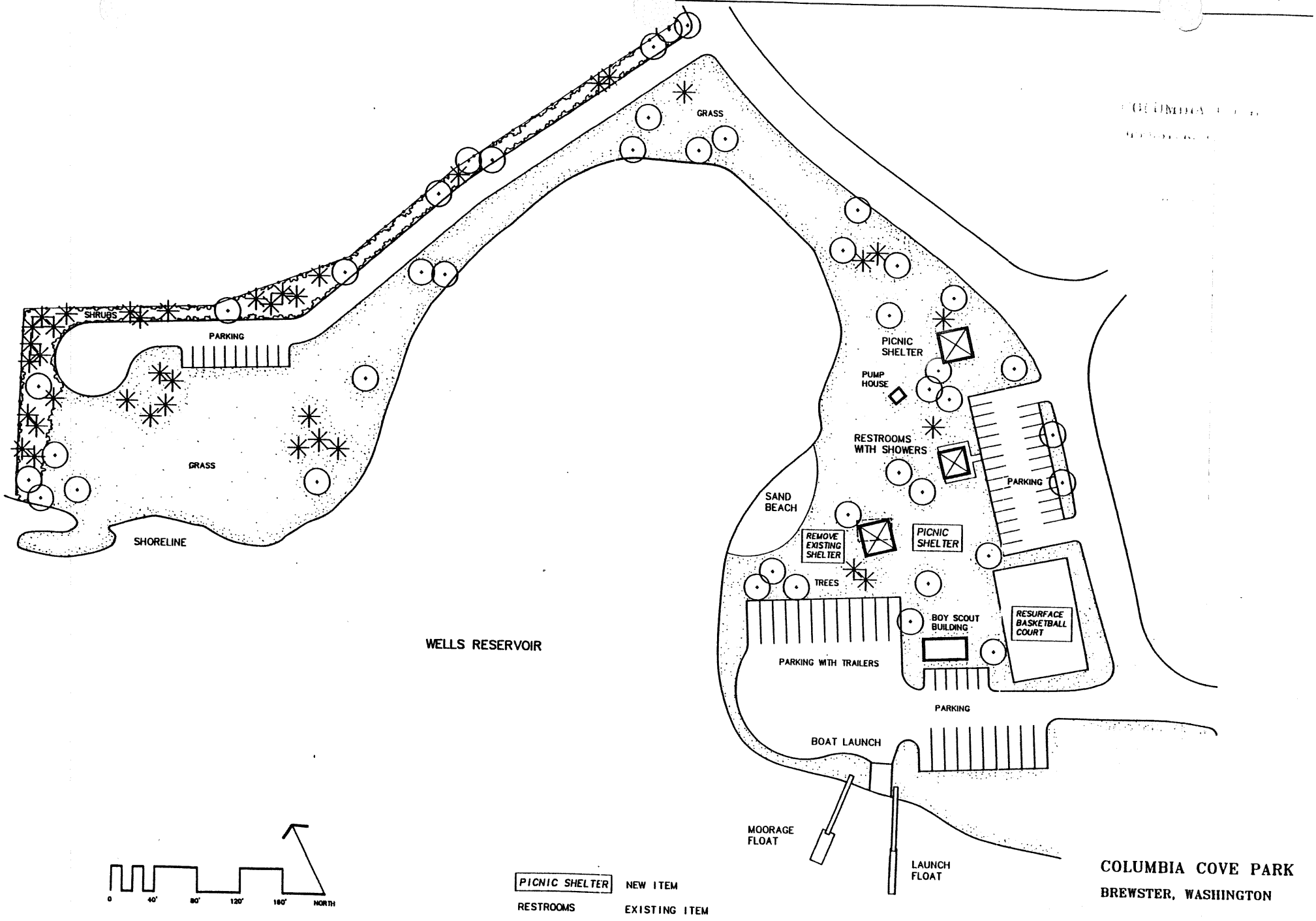
MEMORIAL PARK

PATEROS, WASHINGTON

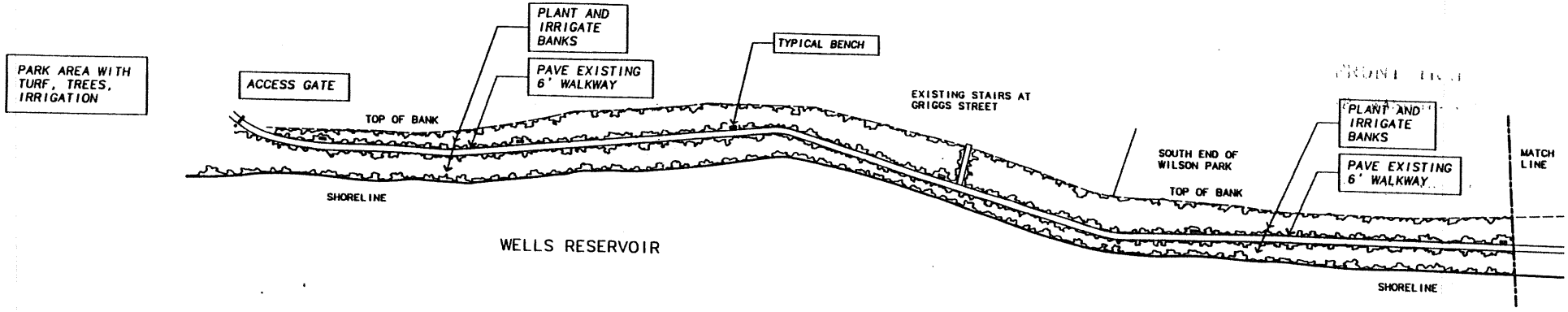


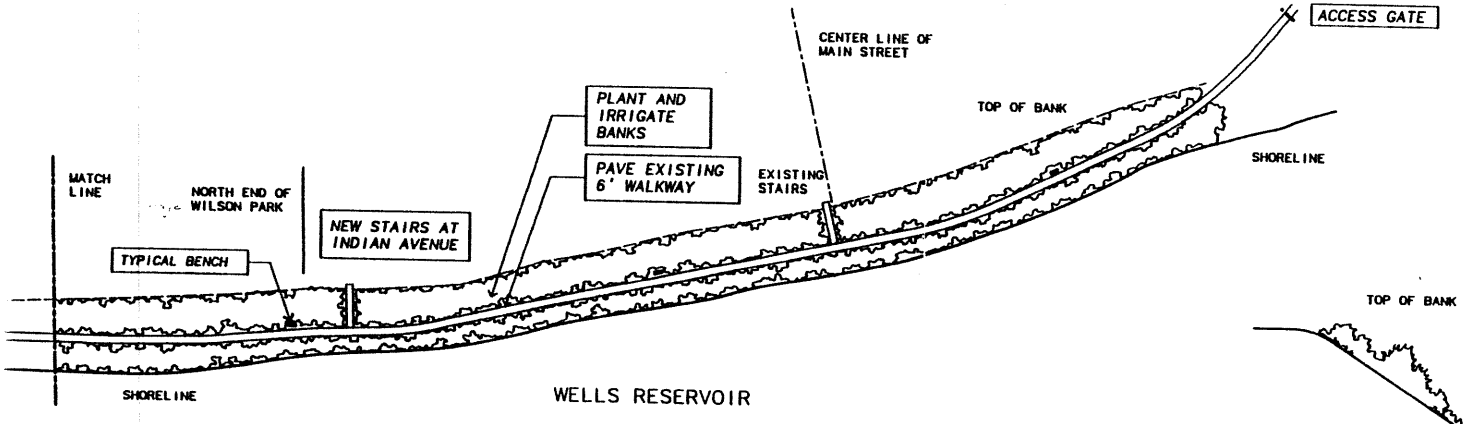
TENNIS COURTS BOAT LAUNCH

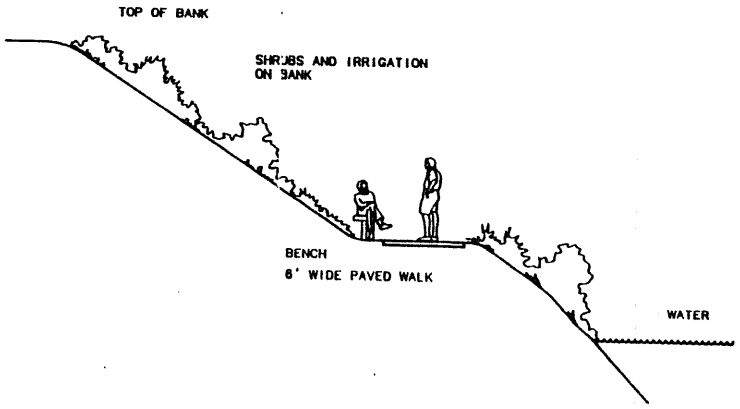
PATEROS, WASHINGTON

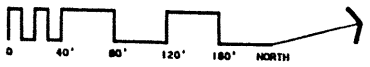


COLUMBIA COVE PARK
BREWSTER, WASHINGTON







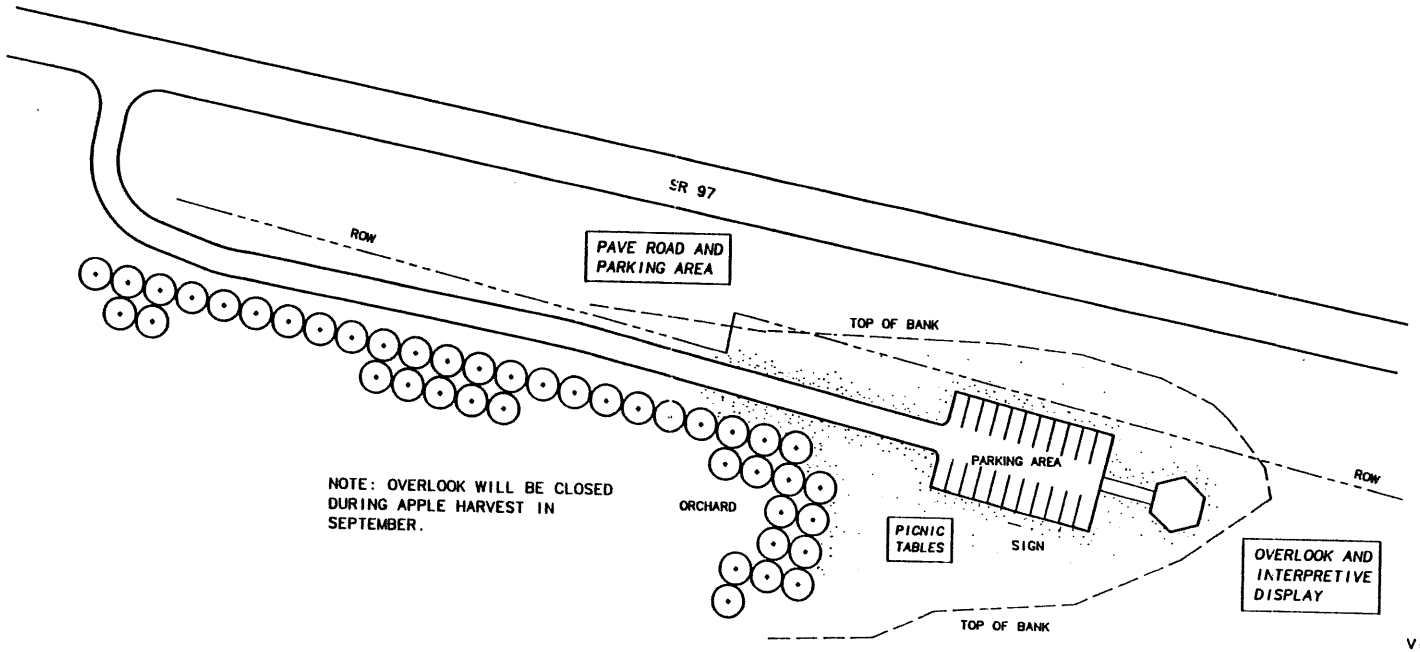


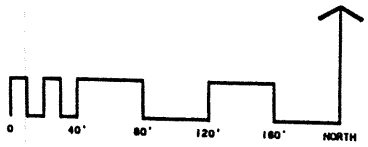
ACCESS GATE NEW ITEM

TOP OF BANK EXISTING ITEM

WATERFRONT TRAIL

BREWSTER, WASHINGTON





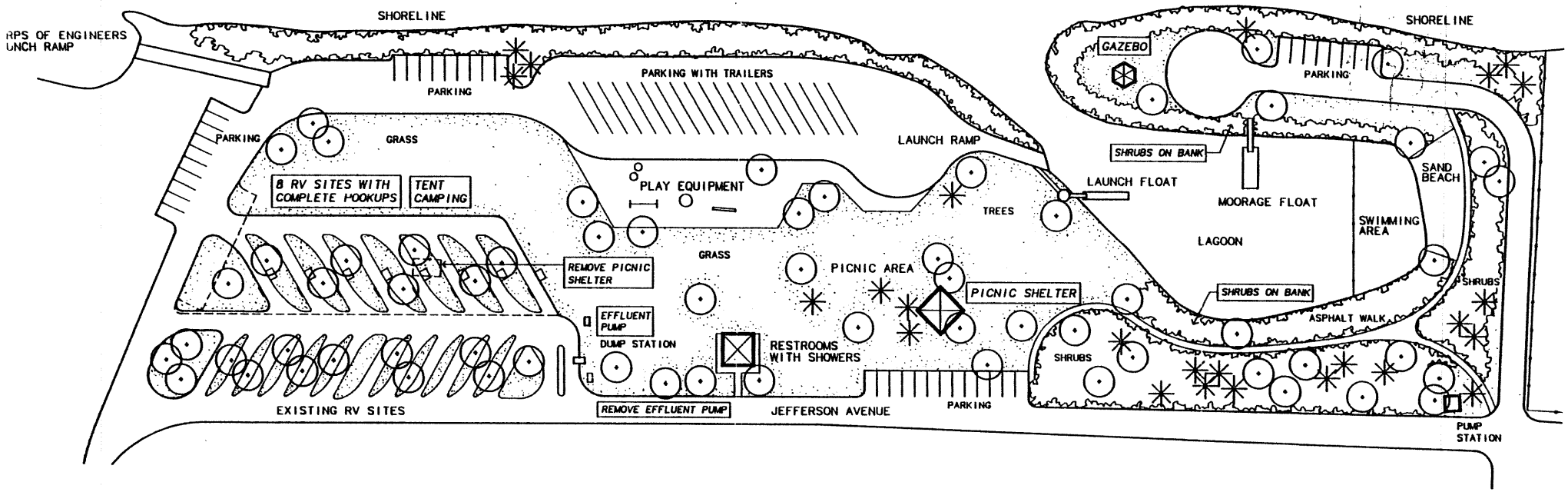
PICNIC TABLES NEW ITEM

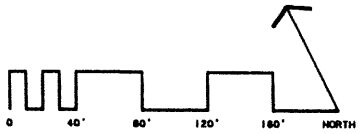
ORCHARD EXISTING ITEM

FORT OKANOGAN OVERLOOK

BREWSTER, WASHINGTON

WELLS RESERVOIR



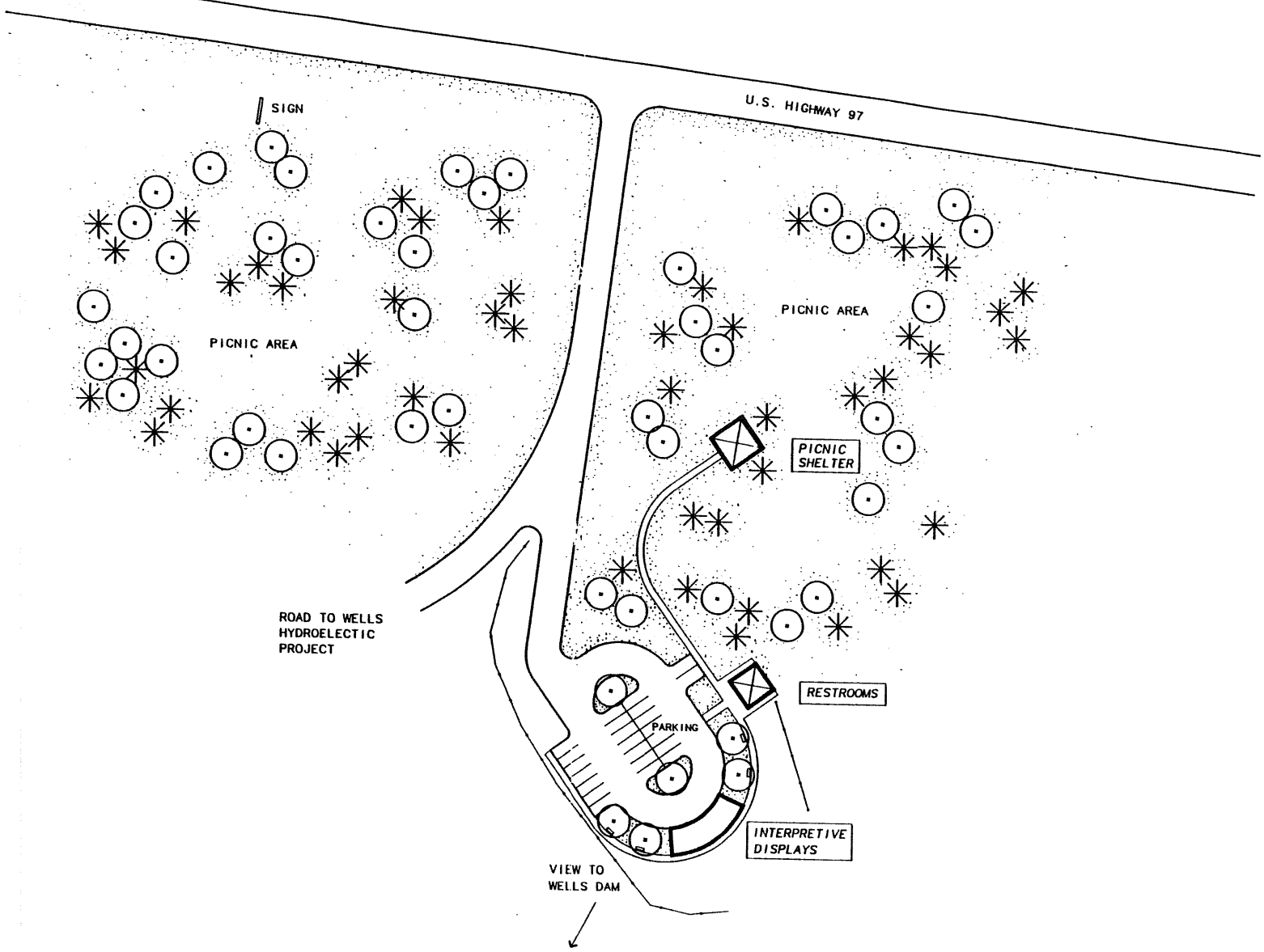


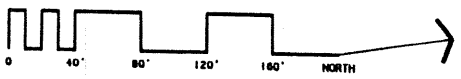
PICNIC SHELTER NEW ITEM

PLAY EQUIPMENT EXISTING ITEM

MARINA PARK

BRIDGEPORT, WASHINGTON





PICNIC SHELTER NEW ITEM

PLAY EQUIPMENT EXISTING ITEM

WELLS DAM OVERLOOK

AZWELL, WASHINGTON

Appendix A
Letters from Pateros, Brewster, Bridgeport, The National Park Service, and the Washington State Parks

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
83 SOUTH KING STREET, SUITE 212
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

IN REPLY REFER TO

RECEIVED
DEC 1992
Douglas County PUD

L7619(PNR-RE)
FERC No. 2149

DEC 9 1992

NOTED
DEC 14 1992
K.A.F

Mr. Kenneth Pflueger
Chief Engineer
Public Utility District No. 1
of Douglas County
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
East Wenatchee, Washington 98801

Dear Mr. Pflueger:

We appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and Dr. Clubb to go over the Wells Project Recreation Plan Update. We continue to believe that the 5 year update interval on the Action Plan is a very good way to keep abreast of changing recreation needs. Thank you for sharing the letters from the three cities, it is good to see that they are pleased with your plan.

We have no problem with your plan, and offer only a couple suggestions for you to consider which may make it more comprehensive.

1. The question of operation and maintenance. This issue was first raised in our letter of June 1987 on the 1982 plan. While this has not appeared to be a problem, we believe an agreement with the three cities regarding operation and maintenance should be considered.

2. The overall view of recreation is incomplete without some discussion of the Chief Joseph State Park. You shared with us some of what is happening there. We understand you will be meeting with a State Parks representative and we would suggest that you discuss including some update on what is happening at the State Park in the 5-year plan.

Sincerely,

Richard L Winters

Richard L. Winters
Associate Regional Director
Recreation Resources and Professional Services

DEC 17 '92 01:05PM DOUGLAS PUD

CLEVE PINNIX
Director

STATE OF WASHIN

WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

7150 Cleanwater Lane KY-11 • P.O. Box 42650 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2650 • (206) 753-5755

December 11, 1992

RECEIVED

DEC 17 1992

72-216

Douglas County P.U.

Mr. Ken Pflueger, Chief Engineer
Douglas County P.U.D. No. 1
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
E. Wenatchee, WA 98802

RE: Chief Joseph State Park

Dear Mr. Pflueger:

This letter is in response to your request that Washington State Parks review the draft 1992 Wells Project Recreation Plan Update. I am sorry that the snow kept us from meeting yesterday but hope you'll agree that our telephone conversation was a productive one. As noted in our conversation I wish to congratulate you on a well thought out and executed plan. We appreciate the recognition given the importance of Washington State Parks as a recreation provider in the area. As you know our parks in the area are filled to capacity in the summer as more of us here in Western Washington discover the beauty and recreation opportunities in Eastern Washington.

As noted in our conversation, I must express concern with the possible interpretation of language found on page 23 of the report that elements of our Chief Joseph master plan would cause habitat degradation. I would also suggest that language on that same page regarding our having closed "a number of parks" might also be misinterpreted. While it is true that, in the face of recent budget reductions we have had to reduce services and institute certain seasonal closures, we have not had to simply close parks on a year-round basis as the text might suggest.

As a primary recreation provider and land manager in the area,we want to reiterate the importance of our cooperative relationship with agencies like the Public Utility District No. 1 of Douglas County. As you know, your financial support of this partnership to date has allowed us to do initial site work at Chief Joseph and be well under way with the necessary process of completing a master plan and related Environmental Impact Statement for future development of the park. I was pleased to hear you describe in our conversation of yesterday the possibility of increased funding for State Parks from the District as "fertile ground for discussion". We would very much like to hold those discussions. A review of the 1992-97 Action Plan summary chart on page 38 lists an excellent array of recreation improvements. We want to request that strong consideration be given to adding funding for Chief Joseph State Park to the District's 1992-97 Action Plan.

DEC 17 '92 01:06PM DOUGLAS PUD P.2

Ken Pflueger
December 11, 1992
Page 2

Parks staff has indicated that a specific and urgent need in the area is for a group day use and camping area to accommodate large groups on a reservation basis. Such a facility as the next phase of development at Chief Joseph State Park would include basic roads and utilities, parking for cars and recreation vehicles, kitchen shelter and restroom building, tables, landscaping, and a swim beach. This proposal is consistent with the master plan for the park as well as stated District emphasis on providing public access to the water resource. Because such a facility would be a revenue generator, our ability to operate and maintain the facility would be made easier.

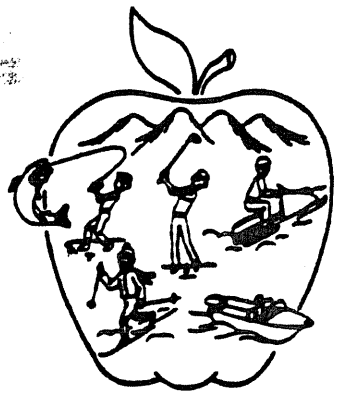
Again, our congratulations on an excellent plan and we would urge your serious consideration of the notes and proposal set forth in this memo. We would be pleased to meet with you to discuss mutual issues and opportunities.

Sincerely,

L. D. Fairleigh, Chief
Research & Long Range Planning

cc: Kathy Smith, Assistant Director - Operations
Ange Taylor, Region III Supervisor
T. J. France, Assistant Director - Resources Development
Dick Fankhauser, Chief - Site Planning & Acquisition

d:\dougco.pud



CITY OF PATEROS

113 LAKESHORE DRIVE
POST OFFICE BOX 8
PATEROS, WA 98846
509/923-2571

November 24, 1992

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1992
Douglas County PUD

Ken A. Pflueger, Chief Engineer
P.U.D. #1 of Douglas County
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
East Wenatchee, WA 98802-4497

Dear Mr. Pflueger:

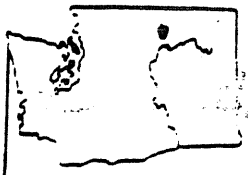
The City Council of the City of Pateros is very pleased with the plan for Memorial Park. However, they would like to have the fishing docks together and the ski docks together, as I have indicated on the enclosed map. The Council feels that if like docks are together the fishermen will have less complaints of boat and skier interference. Also, the Council is concerned about Burlington Northern agreeing to a walkway under the railroad bridge. If Burlington Northern does not agree, what would be the alternative for the walk?

The Council appreciates the P.U.D.'s cooperation and efforts in the Memorial Park plan and wish to extend their gratitude.

Sincerely,

N M Cruse

N:M. Cruse
Mayor
NC/ah
Enc



City of Brewster
14 S. Third St. • P.O. Box 340
Brewster, Washington 98812
BUS: 509/689-3464 • FAX: 509/689-3705

November 20, 1992

RECEIVE
NOV 23 1992
Douglas County PUD

NOTED
NOV 24 1992
K.A.P.

Ken A. Pflueger
Public Utility District
No. 1 of Douglas County
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
East Wenatchee, WA 98802-4497

Dear Mr. Pflueger,

Thank you for the Wells Project Recreation Plan Update Report: The plan looks most satisfactory and your time and work is much appreciated.

The City of Brewster would like to request that you consider including the following 2 items:

1. The Columbia Cove Recreation Center. Since opening 2 years ago, the center has had a beneficial impart in Brewster's youth. It is now bursting at the seams and any improvements on renovation would be useful.

2. Refinishing the basketball court near the boat launch.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Bonnie House
Mayor

BH/lz

City of Bridgeport
P.O. Box 640
Bridgeport, Washington 98813
Phone (509) 686-4041

November 30, 1992

Ken Pflueger
Chief Engineer
PUD # 1
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
East Wenatchee, WA 98802

SUBJECT: Wells Project Recreation Plan

Dear Mr. Pflueger:

In reviewing your Public Use Plan 1992 update, I see you have expended considerable effort in putting together a quality project.

These new considerations that you have mentioned for the Marina Park in Bridgeport would be a welcomed improvement. These modifications are consistant with the City's plan as well as camper input that has been received and reviewed by the City.

We will cooperate in any manner necessary to see that these changes, for the publics benefit, are completed. This park has become a source of pride to the community and with your assistance will continue to be.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Jenkins
Mayor

SDJ:plg

Appendix B
Household Trips (in 1000s) for 1987 and Projected Growth to 2000, at Destination

Fishing		Region: One	Two	Three	Four	State
Freshwater from a Boat	1987	521	713	424	278	1,936
	2000	632	912	480	301	2,324
	% Growth	*21*	*28*	*13*	*8*	*20*
Freshwater from a Bank or Dock	1987	763	1,338	764	259	3,124
	2000	924	1,659	858	284	3,725
	% Growth	*21*	*24*	*12*	*10*	*19*
Saltwater from a Boat	1987	1,052[1]	-	-	-	1,052
	2000	1,378[1]	-	-	-	1,378
	% Growth	*31*	-	-	-	*31*
Saltwater from a Bank, Dock or Jetty	1987	643[1]	-	-	-	643
	2000	843[1]	-	-	-	843
	% Growth	*31*	-	-	-	*31*

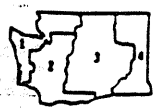
1 Includes Puget Sound

Household Trips (in 1,000s)

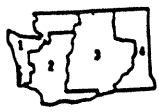
Region:  

Water Activities		One	Two	Three	Four	State
Swimming/Wading in an Outdoor Pool	1987	1,090	2,248	868	379	4,584
	2000	1,485	3,159	1,051	425	6,119
	% Growth	*36*	*41*	*21*	*12*	*33*
Swimming/Wading at a Beach	1987	1,483	2,793	693	372	5,341
	2000	1,914	3,708	841	409	6,873
	% Growth	*29*	*33*	*21*	*10*	*28*
Water Skiing a Boat	1987	233	484	188	55	961
	2000	298	635	219	60	1,212
	% Growth	*28*	*31*	*16*	*10*	*26*
Sailing	1987	145	293	43	13	494
	2000	195	400	57	14	666
	% Growth	*34*	*36*	*32*	*13*	*34*
Windsurfing/ Sailboarding	1987	54	55	11	10	131
	2000	69	72	14	11	166
	% Growth	*28*	*29*	*23*	*11*	*26*
Lake Power Boating	1987	363	799	230	171	1,564
	2000	461	1,036	270	185	1,952
	% Growth	*27*	*30*	*18*	*8*	*24*
River Power Boating	1987	195	314	74	56	639
	2000	238	395	87	62	782
	% Growth	*22*	*26*	*18*	*10*	*22*
Ocean Power Boating	1987	335[1]	-	-	-	335
	2000	403[1]	-	-	-	403
	% Growth	*20*	-	-	-	*20*
Lake Non-Motorized Boating	1987	273	568	116	51	1,008
	2000	365	769	147	58	1,340
	% Growth	*34*	*36*	*27*	*15*	*33*
River Non-Motorized Boating	1987	112	264	46	5	427
	2000	149	356	59	6	571
	% Growth	*34*	*35*	*28*	*16*	*33*
Ocean Non-Motorized Boating	1987	172[1]	-	-	-	172
	2000	242[1]	-	-	-	242
	% Growth	*41*	-	-	-	*41*
Visiting the Beach/ Beachcombing	1987	2,078	3,313	554	132	6,077
	2000	2,775	4,631	740	155	8,301
	% Growth	*34*	*40*	*34*	*17*	*36*

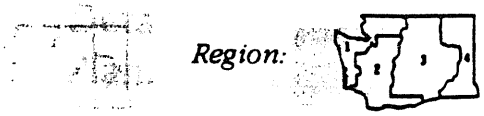
1 Includes Puget Sound

Region:  

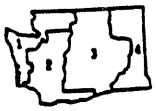
Nature Study		One	Two	Three	Four	State
Visiting Interpretive Center/Displays	1987	365	990	217	107	1,679
	2000	535	1,476	282	132	2,425
	% Growth	*47*	*49*	*30*	*24*	*44*
Nature Study and Wildlife Observation	1987	667	1,595	406	201	2,868
	2000	909	2,247	502	238	3,896
	% Growth	*36*	*41*	*24*	*19*	*35*
Outdoor Photography	1987	1,976	5,555	689	303	8,524
	2000	2,843	8,094	948	394	12,279
	% Growth	*44*	*46*	*37*	*30*	*44*
Hiking, Walking, Climbing						
Day Hiking	1987	645	1,731	559	282	3,218
	2000	899	2,456	730	333	4,419
	% Growth	*39*	*42*	*31*	*18*	*37*
Walking in Neighborhood Park	1987	1,883	4,618	1,457	799	8,756
	2000	2,729	6,992	1,978	946	12,645
	% Growth	*45*	*51*	*36*	*18*	*44*
Backpacking (along trails)	1987	269	713	185	106	1,273
	2000	349	946	234	120	1,649
	% Growth	*30*	*33*	*26*	*13*	*30*
Backpacking (no trails)	1987	52	96	33	17	198
	2000	67	131	42	20	260
	% Growth	*31*	*35*	*27*	*16*	*31*
Climbing and Mountaineering	1987	50	141	45	18	254
	2000	68	195	58	21	343
	% Growth	*36*	*39*	*28*	*18*	*35*
Camping						
Organized Group Camping	1987	72	70	77	27	245
	2000	93	90	96	31	309
	% Growth	*28*	*29*	*25*	*14*	*25*
Tent Camping With Motorized Vehicles	1987	352	315	348	76	1,091
	2000	477	432	456	91	1,456
	% Growth	*36*	*37*	*31*	*20*	*33*
Recreation Vehicle Camping	1987	535	493	556	157	1,741
	2000	732	680	729	183	2,325
	% Growth	*37*	*38*	*31*	*17*	*33*

Region:  

Camping (cont.)		One	Two	Three	Four	State
Horse Camping With Pack Stock	1987	6	7	12	12	37
	2000	8	9	14	13	44
	% Growth	*27*	*25*	*18*	*12*	*18*
Horse Camping Without Pack Stock	1987	10	11	15	14	49
	2000	13	14	18	15	60
	% Growth	*30*	*29*	*22*	*12*	*21*
Snow Activities						
Downhill Skiing	1987	174	757	454	153	1,538
	2000	232	1,100	586	173	2,089
	% Growth	*33*	*45*	*29*	*13*	*36*
Cross-Country Skiing and Snowshoeing	1987	35	169	106	69	379
	2000	414	2,336	1,094	382	4,226
	% Growth	*35*	*39*	*30*	*16*	*34*
Snowmobiling	1987	8	31	57	96	192
	2000	10	39	66	109	224
	% Growth	*20*	*26*	*16*	*13*	*16*
All-Terrain Vehicle Driving In Snow	1987	29	163	79	29	299
	2000	38	218	101	34	391
	% Growth	*31*	*34*	*28*	*18*	*31*
Riding Motorized Vehicle Off-Road						
Motorcycling	1987	106	311	196	77	691
	2000	144	430	247	93	914
	% Growth	*36*	*38*	*26*	*20*	*32*
All-Terrain Vehicle Driving	1987	57	194	136	81	467
	2000	77	261	167	94	599
	% Growth	*34*	*35*	*23*	*17*	*28*
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	1987	108	337	191	102	737
	2000	149	470	244	120	983
	% Growth	*37*	*40*	*28*	*18*	*35*
Dune Buggy Driving	1987	7	24	63	4	97
	2000	9	30	72	4	116
	% Growth	*27*	*27*	*15*	*18*	*19*



Non-Motorized Riding		One	Two	Three	Four	State
Bicycle Riding On Road (day trip or shorter)	1987	694	2,812	936	1,085	5,527
	2000	962	4,120	1,127	1,261	7,470
	% Growth	*39*	*46*	*20*	*16*	*35*
Bicycling Off Road	1987	132	741	158	65	1,096
	2000	182	1,036	198	81	1,497
	% Growth	*38*	*40*	*25*	*25*	*37*
Horseback Riding	1987	81	337	97	192	707
	2000	97	419	107	204	827
	% Growth	*20*	*24*	*10*	*6*	*17*
Sightseeing, Picnicking						
Sightseeing and Exploring	1987	1,633	3,678	1,058	355	6,723
	2000	2,213	5,091	1,355	411	9,071
	% Growth	*36*	*38*	*28*	*16*	*35*
Train or Bus Touring	1987	104	229	76	28	436
	2000	134	302	93	31	561
	% Growth	*30*	*32*	*23*	*13*	*28*
Picnicking (along trails)	1987	852	1,968	675	291	3,785
	2000	1,215	2,878	878	336	5,307
	% Growth	*43*	*46*	*30*	*15*	*40*
Hunting						
Big Game	1987	110	261	226	141	738
	2000	131	318	266	156	870
	% Growth	*19*	*22*	*18*	*10*	*18*
Upland Birds, Small Game and Waterfowl	1987	88	190	281	115	674
	2000	95	213	298	119	726
	% Growth	*8*	*12*	*6*	*4*	*8*
Bow Hunting Camping	1987	20	33	34	6	93
	2000	23	38	39	7	107
	% Growth	*14*	*16*	*13*	*14*	*15*

Region:  

Sports, Games, Other		One	Two	Three	Four	State
Football, Rugby	1987	130	614	257	131	1,133
	2000	167	813	294	149	1,424
	% Growth	*28*	*33*	*14*	*14*	*26*
Soccer	1987	212	1,206	333	107	1,859
	2000	285	1,655	388	127	2,455
	% Growth	*34*	*37*	*17*	*18*	*32*
Baseball	1987	216	943	747	216	2,122
	2000	278	1,260	838	245	2,621
	% Growth	*28*	*34*	*12*	*14*	*24*
Softball	1987	618	1,960	848	244	3,669
	2000	776	2,654	965	282	4,677
	% Growth	*26*	*35*	*14*	*16*	*28*
Outdoor Basketball	1987	127	624	449	181	1,381
	2000	163	825	504	205	1,697
	% Growth	*28*	*32*	*12*	*13*	*23*
Outdoor Tennis	1987	123	733	276	133	1,264
	2000	162	983	317	152	1,615
	% Growth	*32*	*34*	*15*	*15*	*28*
Other Outdoor Court Games	1987	137	787	170	188	1,282
	2000	180	1,056	200	215	1,651
	% Growth	*32*	*34*	*18*	*14*	*29*
Using Park Playground Equipment	1987	524	2,226	877	431	4,057
	2000	664	2,950	997	485	5,097
	% Growth	*27*	*33*	*14*	*13*	*26*
Jogging/Running	1987	1,582	7,280	1,283	1,458	11,604
	2000	2,136	10,316	1,563	1,692	15,706
	% Growth	*35*	*42*	*22*	*16*	*35*
Golf	1987	586	1,757	561	240	3,144
	2000	747	2,468	653	279	4,146
	% Growth	*27*	*40*	*16*	*16*	*32*

Appendix C
Detailed Recreation Data For Planning District 7

Okanogan County

Population (1989)	31,700	Rank 23	Density/Square Mile	6.0	Rank 34
County Acreage	3,379840	Rank 1	Park Acres/1000 Pop.	1,651	Rank 5

Fourty-four percent of the population in Okanogan County live in incorporated areas of which 28 percent live in the largest city, Omak. There has been no gain or loss in population in the last five years. Per capita personal income is 24th in the state (1987).

Nearly two percent of county acreage is dedicated lands developed for parks and recreation at a rate of 1.65 acres per capita. The Okanogan National Forest and several Wildernesses provide backcountry and primitive recreation opportunities. The Methow and Okanogan Rivers dissect the county, providing white water challenges. Private sector suppliers support nearly half the moorage and over 80 percent of hookup campsites. Federal trail opportunities for hikers, horsemen, and ORV riders are abundant, supporting nearly 20 percent of all Forest Service trail mileage for hikers and horsemen alone.

Recreation Facilities Inventory

	Local	State	Federal	Private	Total
General					
Number of Sites	76	47	68	33	**224**
Developed Acreage	1,053	47,724	525	3,048	**52,350**
Shoreline Feet	54,970	182,797	199,865	50,525	**488,157**
Boating					
Moorage Slips	0	41	0	38	**79**
Moorage Buoys	0	0	0	0	**0**
Launch Lanes	26	35	11	8	**80**
Trailer Parking	108	1,110	53	94	**1,365**
Camping/Day Use					
Total Camp Units	247	640	1,662	1,271	**3,820**
Units With Hookups	72	103	0	740	**915**
Day Picnic Tables	230	221	96	NS	**547**
Day Picnic Shelters	22	9	2	NS	**33**
Swimming					
Indoor Pools	0	0	0	0[1]	**0**
Outdoor Pools	7	0	0	9[1]	**16**
Swimming Beach Feet	1,890	1,987	0	500	**4,377**
Sports					
Baseball/Softball Fields	34	0	0	NS	**34**
Football/Soccer Fields	10	0	0	NS	**10**
Tennis Courts	28	0	0	7	**35**
Other Courts	9	0	0	NS	**9**
Trail Mileage					
Hike	0	0	1,349	NS	**1,349**
Horse	0	0	1,302	NS	**1,302**
ORV Motorcycle	0	0	270	NS	**270**

NS Not Surveyed
1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools

Douglas County

Population (1989)	25,400	Rank 25	Density/Square Mile	14.0	Rank 26
County Acreage	1,162,880	Rank 17	Park Acres/1000 Pop.	136	Rank 25

Only 20 percent of the population in Douglas County live in incorporated areas of which 35 percent live in the largest town, East Wenatchee. The county's population has grown in the last five years by 11 percent, adding 2,500 residents. Per capita personal income ranks 10th in the state (1987).

Less than one percent of the county is dedicated solely to developed parks and recreation purposes, a rate of .13 acres per capita. Recreation lands and ownerships have changed little since 1985. The private sector provides almost 70 percent of all camping facilities, especially those sites with hookup capability. They also manage marina opportunities. The Columbia River and associated lakes rim the county providing opportunities for water-based recreation.

Recreation Facilities Inventory

	Local	State	Federal	Private	Total
General					
Number of Sites	31	6	1	7	45
Developed Acreage	247	3,067	58	73	3,445
Shoreline Feet	1,650	32,800	21,120	8,720	64,290
Boating					
Moorage Slips	15	66	0	0	81
Moorage Buoys	0	0	0	0	0
Launch Lanes	3	7	1	4	15
Trailer Parking	120	640	30	3,512	4,302
Camping/Day Use					
Total Camp Units	33	96	0	285	414
Units With Hookups	12	67	0	165	244
Day Picnic Tables	135	60	6	NS	201
Day Picnic Shelters	10	3	0	NS	13
Swimming					
Indoor Pools	1	0	0	0[1]	1
Outdoor Pools	3	0	0	1[1]	4
Swimming Beach Feet	0	180	0	0	180
Sports					
Baseball/Softball Fields	14	0	0	NS	14
Football/Soccer Fields	7	0	0	NS	7
Tennis Courts	17	0	0	0	17
Other Courts	5	0	0	NS	5
Trail Mileage					
Hike 0	0	0	NS	0	
Horse 0	0	0	NS	0	
ORV Motorcycle	0	0	0	NS	0

NS Not Surveyed

1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools

Chelan County

Population (1989)	48,600	Rank 19	Density/Square Mile	16.7	Rank 25
County Acreage	1,865,600	Rank 3	Park Acres/1000 Pop.	995	Rank 11

Fifty-six percent of the population in Chelan County live in incorporated areas. Nearly three quarters (73 percent) live in the largest city, Wenatchee. In the last five years, the county has lost only 100 residents. Per capita personal income is seventh in the state (1987).

Nearly three percent of the county is dedicated solely to developed parks and recreation purposes, a rate of .99 acres per capita. Federally managed areas dominate the landscape and include the Wenatchee National Forest, North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and portions of several major Wildernesses. Many of the state's trail opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, and off-road vehicle riding are in this county. Lake Chelan and the Wenatchee River are magnets for water-based recreation, especially white water rafting from Leavenworth to Cashmere.

Recreation Facilities Inventory

	Local	State	Federal	Private	Total
General					
Number of Sites	51	15	84	32	**182**
Developed Acreage	527	42,049	838	4,959	**48,373**
Shoreline Feet	26,464	124,576	196,390	14,390	**361,820**
Boating					
Moorage Slips	36	85	140	470	**731**
Moorage Buoys	0	4	0	26	**30**
Launch Lanes	6	8	0	6	**20**
Trailer Parking	110	313	35	348	**806**
Camping/Day Use					
Total Camp Units	402	454	764	874	**2,494**
Units With Hookups	201	31	0	671	**903**
Day Picnic Tables	363	128	65	NS	**556**
Day Picnic Shelters	14	4	8	NS	**26**
Swimming					
Indoor Pools	1	0	0	0[1]	**1**
Outdoor Pools	4	0	0	6[1]	**10**
Swimming Beach Feet	2,368	786	0	380	**3,534**
Sports					
Baseball/Softball Fields	52	0	0	NS	**52**
Football/Soccer Fields	22	0	0	NS	**22**
Tennis Courts	35	0	0	14	**49**
Other Courts	35	0	0	NS	**35**
Trail Mileage					
Hike 0	25	1,414	NS	**1,439**	
Horse 0	5	1,301	NS	**1,306**	
ORV Motorcycle	0	0	370	NS	**370**

NS Not Surveyed
1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools

Appendix D
Facilities By All Agencies

Facilities by Federal Agency Suppliers, 1982 and 1989

Facilities	1982 Suppliers	% All	1989 Suppliers	% All
General				
Number of Sites	617	11%	657	11%
Shoreline Feet	7,876,029	42%	8,289,052	43%
Boating				
Moorage Slips	205	-	376	1%
Moorage Buoys	10	1%	19	2%
Launch Lanes	153	12%	187	14%
Trailer Parking	1,996	7%[1]	2,558	6%
Developed Camping/Day Use				
Total Camp Units	8,249	15%	10,123	14%
Camp Units With Hookups	NS	-	14	-
Day Use Picnic Tables	2,662	10%	3,053	12%[1]
Day Use Picnic Shelters	42	4%	77	7%[1]
Swimming				
Swimming Beach Feet	13,219	9%	4,467	6%
Trails				
Total Miles (all types)	9,672	87%[1]	10,096	89%[1]
Barrier Free	NS	-	21	29%[1]
Intrepretive	33	37%[1]	65	61%[1]
Bicycle[2]	3	1%[1]	10	-
Mountain Bicycle	NS	-	2,462	97%[1]
Cross-Country Ski	1,374	94%[1]	638	94%[1]
Hike	7,934	88%[1]	8,540	91%[1]
Horse	6,123	93%[1]	6,478	93%[1]
ORV Motorcycle[3]	2,277	92%[1]	2,213	92%[1]
4x4/ATV[4]	219	84%[1]	589	98%[1]
Snowmobile	1,521	93%[1]	1,921	98%[1]

1 Private sector data reflects sites with pools only, not the total number of pools
2 Includes bicycle Categories 1-3 as defined by DOT guidelines
3 Includes ORV Motorcycle and 4x4/ATV mileage
4 Includes four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 and 4 wheeled ATVs
NS Not Surveyed

Table 4-6

Facilities by State Agency Suppliers, 1982 and 1989

Facilities	1982 Suppliers	% All 1982 Suppliers	1989 Suppliers	% All 1989 Suppliers
General				
Number of Sites	806	14%	803	13%
Developed Acreage	944,455	73%	964,021	75%
Shoreline Feet	8,225,494	44%	8,317,272	36%
Boating				
Moorage Slips	796	3%	1,270	4%
Moorage Buoys	347	40%	328	43%
Launch Lanes	486	40%	526	39%
Trailer Parking	18,814	72%[1]	20,677	48%
Developed Camping/Day Use				
Total Camp Units	8,067	14%	8,506	12%
Camp Units With Hookups	NS	-	1,424	4%
Day Use Picnic Tables	6,749	24%	6,594	25%[1]
Day Use Picnic Shelters	176	17%	199	19%[1]
Swimming				
Swimming Beach Feet	10,278	7%	14,034	18%
Trails				
Total Miles (all types)	884	8%[1]	809	7%[1]
Intrepretive	27	30%[1]	15	14%[1]
Bicycle[2]	0	-	35	3%[1]
Cross-Country Ski	36	2%[1]	33	5%[1]
Hike	616	7%[1]	480	5%[1]
Horse	286	4%[1]	390	6%[1]
ORV Motorcycle[3]	145	7%[1]	163	6%[1]
4x4/ATV[4]	32	12%[1]	7	1%[1]
Snowmobile	113	7%[1]	49	2%[1]

1 Includes only public sector suppliers
2 Includes bicycle Categories 1-3 as defined by DOT guidelines
3 Includes ORV Motorcycle and 4x4/ATV mileage
4 Includes four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 and 4 wheeled ATVs
NS Not Surveyed

Table 4-7

Facilities by Local Agency Suppliers, 1982 and 1989

Facilities	1982 Suppliers	% All 1982 Suppliers	1989 Suppliers	% All 1989 Suppliers
General				
Number of Sites	3409	60%	3,636	60%
Developed Acreage	119,093	9%	138,648	11%
Shoreline Feet	1,788,839	10%	2,169,137	9%
Boating				
Moorage Slips	7,133	25%	10,344	32%
Moorage Buoys	45	5%	83	11%
Launch Lanes	326	27%	386	29%
Trailer Parking	5,168	20%[1]	6,562	15%
Developed Camping/Day Use				
Total Camp Units	3,492	6%	4,347	6%
Camp Units With Hookups	NS	-	961	2%
Day Use Picnic Tables	12,473	45%	16,532	63%[1]
Day Use Picnic Shelters	620	61%	766	74%[1]
Swimming				
Indoor Pools	72	48%	71	37%
Outdoor Pools	105	35%	133	39%
Swimming Beach Feet	60,598	41%	33,813	44%
Sports				
Baseball/Softball Fields	895	91%	2,543	99%[1]
Football/Soccer Fields	395	92%	1,440	100%[1]
Tennis Courts	1,740	86%	1,917	84%
Other Courts	821	84%	560	99%[1]
Trails				
Total Miles (all types)	481	4%[1]	435	4%[1]
Barrier Free	NS	-	53	72%[1]
Intrepretive	30	33%[1]	30	28%[1]
Bicycle[2]	NS	-	1,072	96%[1]
Mountain Bicycle	NS	-	80	3%[1]
Cross-Country Ski	49	3%[1]	11	2%[1]
Hike	328	4%[1]	353	4%[1]
Horse	91	1%[1]	89	1%[1]
ORV Motorcycle[3]	7	-	31	1%[1]
4x4/ATV[4]	6	2%[1]	6	-
Snowmobile	7	-	0	-

1 Includes only public sector suppliers
2 Includes bicycle Categories 1-3 as defined by DOT guidelines
3 Includes ORV Motorcycle and 4x4/ATV mileage
4 Includes four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 and 4 wheeled ATVs
NS Not Surveyed

Table 4-8

Facilities (Public and Private Sector) 1982 and 1989

Facilities	1982	1989
General		
Number of Sites	5,715	6,036
Developed Acreage	1,287,105	1,288,225
Shoreline Feet	18,670,141	19,288,126
Boating		
Moorage Slips	29,030	32,784
Moorage Buoys	866	771
Launch Lanes	1,227	1,320
Trailer Parking	25,978	42,846
Developed Camping		
Total Camp Units	56,433	71,644
Swimming		
Swimming Beach Feet	149,402	76,253
Sports		
Tennis Courts	2,017	2,284
Trails[1]		
Total Miles (all types)	11,152	11,340
Barrier Free	NS	74
Intrepretive	89	109
Bicycle[2]	NS	1,117
Mountain Bicycle	NS	2,542
Cross-Country Ski	1,460	682
Hike	8,988	9,373
Horse	6,609	6,956
ORV Motorcycle[3]	2,474	2,407
4x4/ATV[4]	262	602
Snowmobile	1,641	1,970

1 Includes only public sector suppliers
2 Includes bicycle Categories 1-3 as defined by DOT guidelines
3 Includes ORV Motorcycle and 4x4/ATV mileage
4 Includes four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 and 4 wheeled ATVs
NS Not Surveyed

Table 4-9