



# Creating Community Through People, Parks and Programs

City of Chelan Parks and Recreation Department



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## **Chapter 1:**

## **INTRODUCTION**



## 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is to provide goals and policies to guide the acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities and programs throughout the City of Chelan. It is designed to meet the City's recreational, social, and cultural needs now and into the future.

The benefit of City owned parks and recreation facilities must be recognized as valuable not only to city and valley residents, but also visitors. City limit lines and service areas expand with annexations and within it increased populations. Therefore, parks and recreation planning should be flexible to meet the ever-changing demands, yet comprehensive to assure that the needs of the community are consistently met. This plan examines and addresses current needs, desires, opportunities with an eye toward historical information relevant to parks and recreation development. Population factors, land sue, and general geographic features of the community are also vital considerations within the plan.

The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is adopted by reference as a part of the City of Chelan's Comprehensive Plan. Detailed demographic, climate and planning area information is contained within that planning document.

This Plan, the Capital Investment Program and the Park Design Policies and Development Standards, companion documents, adopted herein by reference, provide an inventory of park and recreation facilities and programs in Chelan; outline accepted standards for parks, open space, and recreation facilities; set standards for such services; and present a strategy for providing additional facilities and programs to meet the needs of the City's residents and visitors.



## **Chapter 2:**

### **PLANNING PROCESS**

## **2.0 Planning Context**

This section provides an overview of trends and issues that will set the context for the Department in the coming years. The information was developed through a review of community priorities, census data and other demographic data, public meetings, survey results, and operational statistics.

## **2.1 Planning Definitions**

The Comprehensive Plan uses a number of key terms:

### **2.1.1 Mission**

A description of why the organization exists, the key programs and services the organization provides.

### **2.1.2 Vision**

The desired future state of the organization; the vision of success the organization strives to achieve.

### **2.1.3 Goal Areas**

The broad areas for improvement aligned to match the programs and service provided by the Department.

### **2.1.4 Values**

Values are the norms and qualities of the organization.

### **2.1.5 Strategies**

Strategies are the approaches to be used to achieve the Department's goals.

### **2.1.6 Parks**

This includes parks, trails, natural areas, and recreational facilities such as the Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course. A park is considered a parcel or contiguous parcels of land which is owned, operated, and maintained by a public agency or private association and which provides recreational land and facilities for the benefit and enjoyment of the residents and visitors of the City.

### **2.1.7 Public Park**

Public parks are those that serve the greater population. They are to be a minimum of four acres in size, excluding encumbrances that limit design opportunities such as: Steep or unstable slopes, storm water facilities, easements, or critical areas. Typical facilities include active and passive open space, playground equipment, sports fields and picnic areas. Public parks are owned

and maintained by the City. No public park shall be located within a residential gated community. Public park sites shall be accessible by an existing or proposed public street (s) and visible to the general public. Whenever possible, new park facilities should be located adjacent to other existing or proposed public facilities such as trails, schools, libraries, storm water facilities, open spaces, trails, parks etc.

#### **2.1.8 Private Park**

Private parks are those that serve the immediate subdivision, development or specific planned community in which they are located. They are a minimum of one-third acre in size. Typical facilities include passive and active play areas, playground equipment, tennis courts and basketball courts. Private parks are owned and maintained by a homeowners association. Trail segments connecting to Primary or Secondary Trails located within a gated community must remain accessible to the general public. Except to the extent otherwise required by law, no access requirement prescribed herein shall have the effect of superseding a homeowner association's right to restrict the use of private neighborhood parks under its ownership.

#### **2.1.9 Recreation**

This includes arts, aquatics, athletics, outdoor, cultural, special event, recreation, enrichment, parks, golf, adaptive, health, fitness, wellness, safety and other program areas.

### **2.2 Growth Management Act**

While the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is considered an optional Plan under the GMA, park and recreation facilities are required to be included in the mandatory Capital Facilities Plan. Additionally, the GMA encourages jurisdictions to retain open space, develop recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop park facilities. The GMA also addresses open space in requiring that land use plans include identification of "...open space corridors within and between urban growth areas. They shall include lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection for critical areas" (RCW 36.70A.160). Land use plans are also required to "identify lands useful for public purposes such as utility corridors, transportation corridors, landfills, sewage treatment facilities, storm water management facilities, recreation, schools, and other public uses" (RCW 36.70A.150).

## **2.3 Planning Area Description**

The planning area for this document is the urban growth boundary for the City of Chelan.

### **2.3.1 Geography and Climate**

The City of Chelan is located slightly north of the geographic center of Washington State on the Eastern side of the Cascade Mountains. It is accessible from most of the major population centers of the State as well as the inland areas of Oregon and British Columbia, Canada.

### **2.3.2 Access**

Two major highway systems serve the Chelan area. State Highway 2 runs east to west and connects Everett in the western part of the state to Spokane in the east. Interstate 97 generally runs north and south, and carries traffic through the central part of the state and connects Oregon to British Columbia. These road systems generally parallel the Columbia River in the Chelan area and channels traffic to the City. Driving time to Chelan from the Seattle/Everett area is approximately three and one-half hours. Similarly, Chelan is approximately three hours from Spokane and the Tri-Cities.

### **2.3.3 Physical Setting**

The City of Chelan is located at the southern end of Lake Chelan, a 55-mile long glacier formed body of water. It has an average width of 1.5 miles, a maximum depth of 1,500 feet and is the primary feature of the Chelan Basin watershed. Three major tributaries, the Stehekin River, Railroad Creek and Twenty-Five Mile Creek, along with numerous smaller streams feed the lake. The City of Chelan is approximately 1,100 feet above sea level, with the surrounding Sawtooth and Chelan Mountains reaching to peaks in excess of 9,000 feet. At the terminus of Lake Chelan, a flood control hydroelectric dam and penstock system monitors the flow of water into the Columbia River, which is located east of the city.

Most of the land to the east of the City is dedicated to the agricultural production of apples. The topography becomes

increasingly more varied as one progresses northward up Lake Chelan. At the northern end of the lake are located the Wenatchee National Forest and the North Cascades National Park.

#### **2.3.4 Climate**

With an average of 300 days of sunshine per year, Lake Chelan is nestled in the Eastern Cascade Mountains of North Central Washington. Moderate temperature ranges prevail, with an average of 24 days per year registering below 32 degrees and 33 days per year above 90 degrees. Annual precipitation averages about 10.5 inches, with the majority in the form of snowfall. Warm fronts combined with cool evening updrafts from the Lake result in occasional brief, but spectacular displays of thunder and lighting in the summer. (From Lake Chelan Visitors Guide).

#### **2.3.5 History**

Although the existence of Lake Chelan has been known to trappers and hunters since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, its rather isolated position and high perpendicular walls rising sheer from the water's edge along miles of shoreline, long stood as barriers to exploration and settlement.

During the period of unrest among the Indians in Eastern Washington in the late 1870's, the War Department established a military post at the foot of Lake Chelan in September 1879, with general H.C. Meriam in command. General Meriam brought several rowboats, which were used to explore the lake. The first permanent settlers began to arrive around 1886. These first settlers turned their attention to acquisition of land as the surest means of a livelihood.

The quest for gold, silver and copper started about 1875. Every issue of the Chelan Leader newspaper announced discovery of another bonanza. Howe Sound Mining Company acquired the Holden Claims in 1925. Operations began in 1936 and the first ore was shipped in April 1938. This mine produced large quantities of copper and zinc daily until the mine closed in 1957.

The Town of Chelan became incorporated in 1902 and had grown to a population of 682 in 1910. In 1903, a permanent water supply was established for the Town, and in 1904, the Town Hall was constructed.

Electric power was made available in Chelan in 1903 by the Chelan Water Power Company, organized and capitalized by local men. In 1926, the Washington Water Power Company bought the pioneer electric system and built the Chelan Dam and power plant with a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts. With the addition of the dam the lake was raised 21 feet to stabilize the water supply for the generators.

Today the City of Chelan occupies approximately 3.4 square miles (2,224 acres) with a population of 3,755 people.

### 2.3.6 Economy

The Chelan Valley enjoys some wonderful assets, which provide a solid foundation for long-term economic vitality. The following are key examples:

**Natural Amenities** – The area has clean air, abundance of clean water, fertile soil, a warm, dry summer climate with a cold, snowy winter, and climatic conditions that range from marine to mountainous to desert.

**Topography** – The area's topography varies from gently rolling hills to a steep mountainous long valley surrounding Lake Chelan, the third deepest lake in North America.

**Pre-existing Development** – In-place infrastructure includes multiple transportation systems, water, sewer, reliable power, governmental bodies, housing, commercial and retail enterprises.

**Extensive Public Land Ownership** – Over 85 percent of land in Chelan County is publicly owned. This allows easy access to the backcountry and an abundance of recreational opportunities.

**Fruit Industry** – The industry grows and markets some of the world's highest quality fruit.

**Tourism Industry** – The area is established and recognized as a summer resort and year round conference center.

In addition to these immense assets, many challenging conditions affect the economy in the Lake Chelan Valley. Future prosperity depends on meeting these challenges. Specifically, if the City is to encourage economic development, it must address the following problems:

Average income in Chelan area is 20 percent below the average for Washington State;

Seasonality of existing agriculture and tourism industries contribute to high poverty and unemployment levels;

Wage levels have not kept pace with inflation; and

The agriculture market is challenged with consolidation of buyers, increased global competition, and different regulations on production than foreign competitors.

Economic development is more difficult under these conditions. Lower than average wage levels create an economy that is static, without vitality. Home ownership and the ability to afford rental housing are also impacted by low wages. Inability to afford good health care and quality education become significant detractors to the local quality of life. City and County officials have worked hard to maintain basic services in the face of declining revenues. These are significant, though surmountable, challenges.

This economic element takes the perspective that these challenges in the economy can be met, and that the Chelan area can achieve a healthy economy with higher paying jobs, year-round employment, venture business opportunities for families, and venture business opportunities for industry. The intent of the process used to develop goals, policies and implementation strategies is to create an Economic Development Element supportive of the potential for economic vitality.

Four of the most important present and future economic sectors in the Chelan Valley are Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing, and Retail.

**Agriculture** - The agricultural industry, consisting mostly of fruit orchards, was established in the Chelan area over 100 years ago and has been the traditional mainstay of the economy ever since. The first commercial apple orchard in Chelan County was planted in the early 1880's after settlers discovered how well fruit trees flourished under local growing conditions. The orchard industry expanded over time as irrigation canals and ditches conveyed water to greater acreage.

The general consensus of the community is that the area benefits from the agriculture industry and appreciates the aesthetic qualities of the orchards. This area is recognized for growing some of the best apples in the world. Over the decades, excellent marketing and distribution have contributed to the success of local crops. However, the orchard industry has declined in recent years. Locally, agriculture is impaired by some significant forces, including: 1) Large, consolidated orchards being developed in

South Central Washington, and 2) increased foreign production in countries such as Iran, France and China which is not subject to the same constraints as U.S. growers. With this in mind the Washington State Apple Commission has advised the community to diversify its economic base.

One of the goals of this element is to help the agriculture industry maintain economic viability by incorporating land use policies that support farmers, orchardists, and others related to the industry. Policies are intended to allow flexibility and support for improvements, changes and expansion necessary to maintain a viable fruit industry. New farming techniques are helping expand the growing season. The industry is encouraged to pursue opportunities to add value to their crops (e.g. food processing, wineries) to help diversify and keep agriculture profitable. Such opportunities may help offset the seasonal nature of agricultural work and generally offer higher paying jobs. The potential for agri-tourism is also of keen interest as local producers look for ways to create direct connections with consumers.

**Tourism** - Like the fruit industry, tourism has made a positive contribution to the economy of the Lake Chelan Valley for at least 100 years. Tourism is the second leading revenue producer in the Chelan area. With its hotels, resorts, and water-based recreational activities, the tourist trade plays host to scores of summer visitors. Chelan is well recognized as a premier summer destination. Visitors come to enjoy the pristine waters of Lake Chelan, magnificent mountainous scenery, clean air, sunshine, and warm summer weather, unfortunately, this industry is also quite seasonal in nature; typically, the resort industry flourishes in the summer and is under utilized the rest of the year. Tourism, conferences and Tribal Gaming have the most potential for development and expansion to offset a declining agricultural industry. This Plan aims to support diversification and expansion of the tourism industry to year-round profitability.

Developing high quality recreational and cultural opportunities are key to the creation of a successful year-round tourism industry. The availability of a variety of recreational pursuits and cultural events play an important role in vacation planning.

Health and recreation are very important drivers in the tourism industry. The Lake Chelan Valley has an abundance of existing opportunities and natural amenities that, if carefully developed and promoted, could host very desirable recreational activities in the spring, winter and fall. Chelan has the unique potential of becoming the only true year-round destination resort in Washington State. By developing and marketing year-round, high

quality recreation, gaming and shopping, the tourism industry can expand, diversify, and compete in the tourism market within the Northwest and the world.

Cultural enrichment can also play an important role in attracting visitors to the community. The growing number of cultural events has a positive affect on the local economy. The Pavilion in Riverwalk Park and the Performing Arts Center at Lake Chelan High School offer fine venues for the performing arts and expand the potential for new activities.

**Manufacturing** - The recent annexation and approval of a planned development for the Naumes property is an example of the community's effort to attract desired high technology manufacturing, software development and programming, high technology recreational equipment manufacturing, and other similar growth industries. Diversifying the economy to include more manufacturing jobs should increase the wage scale. In Chelan County, manufacturing jobs have historically been a source of higher average wages. Manufacturing jobs offer desirable employment opportunities that may encourage more of our children to remain and raise their families in Chelan.

The quality of life requirements that industry looks for in a community are identical to factors important to the residents of the Chelan Valley – low crime rate, favorable climate, good health care, excellent educational opportunities, a willing and trained work force, clean air and water, quality recreational and cultural activities. Therefore, the goals of the community and industry are compatible.

**Retail** - Retail is the fourth sector vital for community economic well-being. The retail and service core is well rounded for the size of community. However, retailers struggle because the residential market base is small and the visitor market is minimal during the fall, winter and spring seasons. This means many employees are laid off during the off-season, and capital is not available to pay better wages, construct necessary improvements, or beautify commercial areas.

This plan is intended to eliminate barriers, improve availability of commercially developable land and encourage a significantly increased market within the retail and service sector on a year-round basis, resulting in more business and operating capital. By encouraging diversification and stabilization of the agriculture industry, expansion to a year-round tourism trade, and promoting establishment of a viable manufacturing industry, this goal will be accomplished. More capital will be available within the local

economy. The market base and opportunities for area residents and businesses will broaden, strengthening local purchasing power. More visitors will come to town during the off-season, spending money in retail and commercial establishments.

Economic growth will also provide the investment capital and incentives to create additional businesses. The Chelan Valley will become more self-reliant and economically healthy by keeping more capital in the Valley. Envisioned economic development will offer residents more ownership opportunities and offer a supportive climate for new businesses and other creative and positive ventures.

### **2.3.7 Demographics**

Population characteristics of a community are vital to determining local demands for parks and recreation facilities and programs. A review of Chelan's population characteristics helps to determine what types of recreational facilities should be developed.

The City of Chelan's population has steadily increased from the incorporation of the city to present. From the years 1960 to 1990 to population of the City of Chelan increased at an average rate of 1.75% per year. In 1970 the population of Chelan was estimated at 2,837 residents and in 2002 the population according to Chelan County Census Division is 3,755 residents.

Comparing the age structure of the population showed the greatest increases in numbers of preschool children (ages 0-4), young adults (ages 19-44 years), and senior citizens (ages 65 and over). School age children and middle-age adults both declined in numbers. Minorities constitute a small percentage of the area's population with Hispanics showing local increases.

The population of the study area is characterized by large seasonal population fluctuations. Factors such as the seasonal farm labor force, tourists, outdoor/water recreation enthusiasts and the travel patterns of retired persons can have a significant bearing on the actual number of people present in the area at any given time. Therefore, population projections for the study area are intended only for year-round residents and do not include seasonal and migratory changes.

### **2.3.8 Management and Operations**

The City operates under the strong Mayor-Council form of government. The Department receives policy direction and advise from the City Council and their appointed advisory bodies including the Parks and Recreation Board. The city of Chelan's operations are organized under the city Administrator though the Parks and Recreation Department.

## **2.4 Approaches to Identifying Needs**

There are several approaches to estimating needs for park and recreation facilities. They include the use of national standards, measurement of participation levels, user trend analysis, input from surveys and public meetings, goal setting and participation models. The following section describes each of these approaches as used in the preparation of this plan.

### **2.4.1 Overview of National Standards**

Standards were first created by a group of professionals who established an easily understood format of what "seemed to be right" based on their practical experience in the field. These standards were felt of be most useful if stated in measurable terms of acres or facilities per given population level, i.e. 10 acres of park per 1,000 population. The most recognized standards are those published by the National Recreation and Park Association.

The drawback of national standards is that they do not reflect local conditions. What is right for one community will probably not be correct for another. In addition, a standard for a large city in southern California would not be suitable for a small city in central Washington.

### **2.4.2 Participation Analysis**

Participation level is measured in terms of number of occasions in a given 30-day period when that activity is in season. The information is then compared with similar data from other areas to determine the amount of use and participation in particular facilities or activities.

### **2.4.3 User Trend Analysis**

With this approach, projecting known historical use statistics for each facility develops facility demand estimates. If local statistical information is used, the results can be reasonably accurate because they reflect use in the specific community. However, the trend analysis approach can be influenced by local conditions or current trends in recreation interests.

### **2.4.4 Recreation Surveys**

Using the questionnaire approach, future facility needs are sometimes developed from survey information on user characteristics, participation patterns, opinions and perceived needs. If the questionnaires are drawn from a random, statistically valid sample, a good reliable sampling of information can be derived.

### **2.4.5 Public Meetings**

Some communities rely quite heavily on input from the general public to assess needs. However, this approach may not reflect the true community need because special interest groups often do not necessarily represent the true interest of the community.

### **2.4.6 Goals**

In some instances, community goals are expressed as the need without quantifiable or statistical analysis to support the goal. While this approach is not the most ideal, in some instances it is the only option possible. It is a valid approach if the goal can be supported by a true evaluation of community values and desires.

## **2.5 Methodology**

The planning process for the update of the City of Chelan's Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan consisted of three steps.

The first step involved the collection of relevant background information on elements of the community and assessing their impact on recreational opportunities. This included an inventory and evaluation of the recreational facilities in the city; review of

expressed goals and objectives; and review of the other planning documents including: the 2003 Parks Comprehensive Plan, Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park Business Plan, Don Morse Park Shoreline Study and Master Plan and Lakeside Trail Study. An assessment of the city's current Park and Recreation Department operations was also completed. Finally, the City Council Vision and priorities were reviewed to ensure that the Comprehensive Plan supports the City's overall efforts to provide excellence in service to the community of Chelan

The next step in the process consisted of assessing the park and recreational needs in the community. This was determined primarily through a random, community wide written park and recreation survey, discussions with city staff and a series of open public meetings with the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. 900 parks and recreation surveys were included at random in the May 2007 utility bill to Chelan residents. Of those, 126 were completed for a return rate of 14%. The survey was structured to gather input on park and recreation facilities as well as recreation programming. Individual returns were collected via mail as well as dropped off at City Hall. The returned surveys were manually tabulated and the responses analyzed. A summary listing of the results is included in Appendix A.

The final step in the process consisted of making recommendations for park and recreation facilities and programs and developing goals and policy and strategic actions. The purpose of the goals and objectives is to provide guidance for implementing the various recommendations. The recommendations are based on the findings of the inventory and analysis of the existing facilities and operations as well as the recreation needs assessment.

## **2.6 Survey Results**

Public involvement plays a crucial role in the planning process. This plan was not only developed from inventory and previous park planning efforts, but also included the mail questionnaire.

Overall, the data showed that use and attitudes toward the programs, services and facilities the Department manages remain consistent with those expressed to the Park Board in 1977 and through the random Comprehensive Plan survey in 1995.

Survey respondents indicated a desire for a high level of maintenance of the park system and a need for safety. They also reported that the current level of maintenance of the park system is

less than desired. A message to “live within the means”, and providing fewer high quality facilities were expressed.

A strong desire for “local only” facilities and facilities that are constructed using tourist funding was expressed. Residents responding to the survey generally viewed tourists negatively with the exception of the revenues that they provide through user fees.

Animal waste from geese and dogs in the parks continues to be an issue with residents.

Riverwalk Park remained the highest utilized park within the City. The interest in, and desire for trails remains high. A cross tabulation of the results revealed that trails ranked fifth of facilities that are missing from the park system and the development of the Lakeside Trail ranked fourth in importance for development. The Lake Chelan Golf Course, Lakeside Park and the Athletic Field Complex were the most used areas by survey respondents.

A needs analysis was conducted to determine both facility and programmatic needs of the community. As in years past, a community swimming pool ranked as the highest priority for development. The desire for this type of facility was validated in several cross tabulation checks of the survey results. The other top ranked projects in order included: The development of a community recreation center, renovating the existing athletic fields and re-establishment of the guarded swimming beach at Don Morse Park.

How to fund the desired program and park elements was a key question asked in a variety of ways in the survey. Roughly 72% of residents would be willing to pay a minimal property tax increase to provide certain recreation facilities and fund maintenance and operations. Of the remaining percent, an equal amount of residents surveyed felt that facilities should be constructed and maintained through the use of user fees or by tourists and not through property taxes. Several other methods were also listed including the use of hotel/motel tax, sales tax, bonds and levies.

Seventy percent of residents felt that the City should provide recreational programming with youth athletics, aquatics and special community events being the top three types of programs requested. More than half responded that the programs should be offered as a service to the community and only recover the costs as feasible to keep registration fees low. There appears to be no desire for the provision of educational programming or programs for special populations.



## **Chapter 3:**

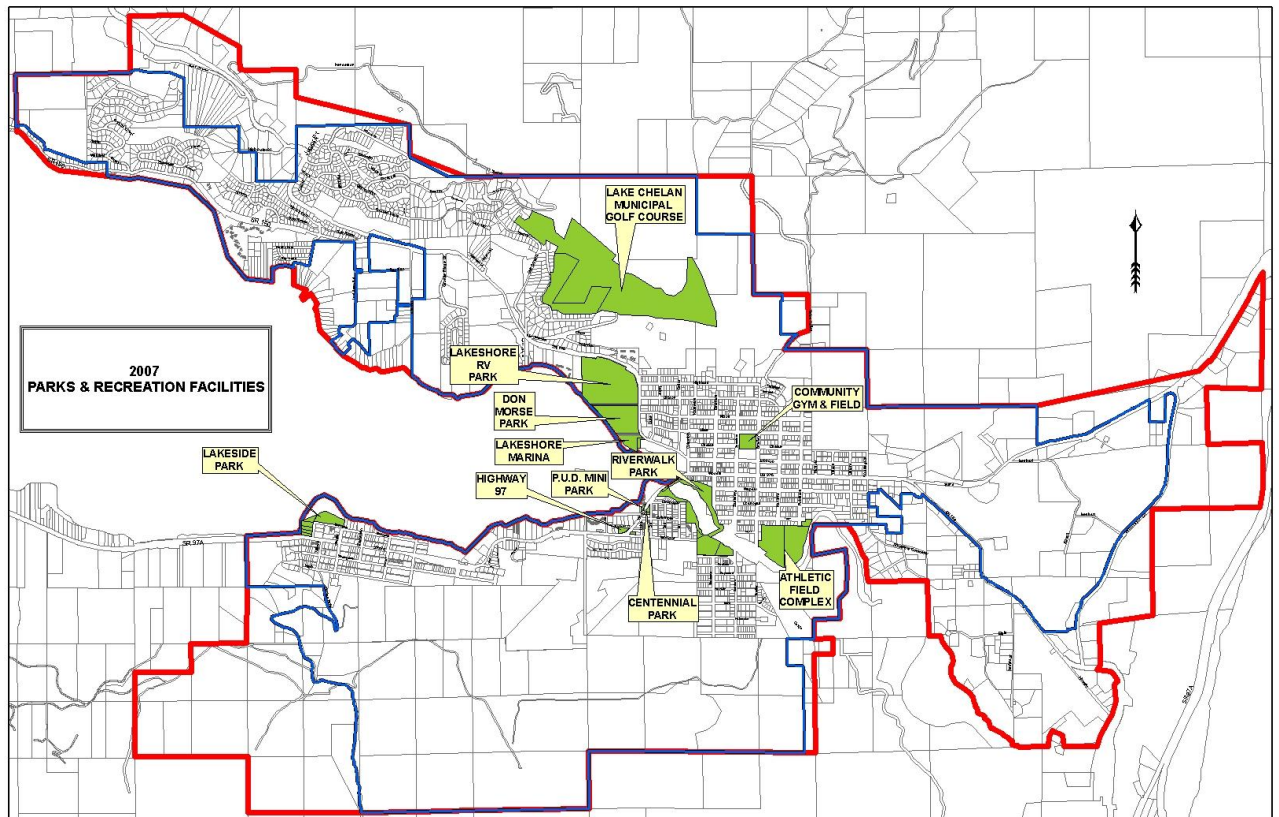
### **EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM**

### 3.0 Existing Parks and Recreation System

This section provides an inventory, evaluation and overview of Chelan's existing public and private developed parks, trails, and recreational facilities.

Along with City owned facilities, there are several public recreation facilities available to Chelan residents. These include: Chelan School District school sites within the City's boundaries, and PUD operated Riverwalk Park. Bear Mountain Golf Course, is located just outside the Chelan City limits and is used by Chelan residents. Figure 3.1 locates the existing park and recreation resources within and around Chelan.

Figure 3.1 Existing Park and Recreation Facilities



**Table 3.1: Summary of Publicly Owned Facilities**

<b>MINI PARKS</b>	
Centennial Park	0.5 acres
Total Mini Parks	.5 acres
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS</b>	
Chelan Hills Park*	5 acres
Total Neighborhood Parks	5 acres
<b>COMMUNITY PARKS</b>	
Lakeside Park	10 acres
Athletic Field Complex	12 acres
Riverwalk Park*	12 acres
Total Community Parks	34 acres
<b>REGIONAL PARKS</b>	
Don Morse Memorial Park	20 acres
Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park	20 acres
Lakeshore Marina	5 acres
Total Regional Parks	45 acres
<b>OPEN SPACE AREAS</b>	
Park and Ride Lot	.50 acres
Highway 97A Intersection	.50 acres
Bridge Landscape Area	1 acre
City Hall and Police Department Grounds	.25 acres
Chelan Library Grounds	.50 acres
Saunders Street Trees	.25 acres
Emerson Street Trees	.25 acres
Woodin Avenue Street Trees	.50 acres
Total Open Space Areas	3.75 acres
<b>TRAILS</b>	
Lakeside Trail	.5 miles
Riverwalk Trail	1 mile
Total Trails	1.5 miles

\* Not City Owned

### 3.1 Description of City Owned Facilities

This section contains detailed descriptions of the City owned parks and recreation facilities by classification type.

### 3.1.1 Mini Parks

**Centennial Park** - This parcel of land is located on Third Street on the south shore of Lake Chelan.

The site was developed in 2007 by the Chelan Rotary Club and the City and dedicated to Ruth Pingrey. This park was designed to take advantage of the sensational views of Lake Chelan and the Chelan Valley. The park is a passive use area with picnic tables, benches and limited duration parking.



### 3.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

The city does not currently have any parks that fall within this classification however the **Chelan Hills Neighborhood Park**, owned and operated by the Chelan Hills Homeowners Association functions as a neighborhood park for that housing development. This park features swimming pools, waterfront access, picnic facilities and children's play equipment.

### 3.1.3 Community Parks

**Lakeside Park** - This parcel of land is located on the south shore of Lake Chelan. It is bordered by Highway 97A, Lake Chelan, Best Western Motel and private residences. Access to the site is from Highway 97A and Johnson Place.

Lakeside Park gently slopes toward the lake, is ideal for swimming and boating and offers a variety of mature shade trees and grassy areas. This park was originally developed in 1938 as a passive, family oriented park and continues to serve this purpose today. A City policy was implemented in 2003, which states there will be no commercial activity allowed at Lakeside Park.



Facilities at the park include: One sand volleyball court, a basketball half court, 840 square foot restroom facility, 32,165 square feet of parking, 17,500 square feet of sandy beach and swimming area, and 10 picnic tables. Through the receipt of an IAC grant in 1998, the following improvements were

made to the park improve safety, function and aesthetics: Improved water access with the addition of transient boat moorage, ADA accessibility improvements, 1025 lineal feet of walkways, paved boat launch, children's play area with play equipment, 1,750 foot buoy line, 619 foot parking barrier and handrails, 600 lineal feet of seawall replacement, a 6' by 100' float running parallel to the boat ramp and one T-float 6' by 100' out from the shoreline and 6' by 50' across the top forming the "T", new signage.

**Athletic Field Complex** - This park is located on the southern most portion of the downtown section of Chelan and is bordered by the Chelan River on one side and residential areas on three



sides. Access to the site is from Navarre and Bradley Streets. This property is owned by the Chelan County P.U.D. and leased to the city for recreation purposes.

This park receives heavy use in the spring and summer by both youth and adult leagues. It is used by the Lake Chelan School District as their primary fields for school team practice and league play. The fields are also used for soccer.

Facilities at the site include: Twelve horse shoe pits, nine sets of bleachers, a 1,014 square foot concession/restroom building, a 273 square foot storage building, a 1,240 square foot children's play area containing play equipment, one lighted hardball/softball field with two 2,720 square foot dugouts, one lighted softball field, one multiple use soccer/softball field, 32,850 square feet overflow dry camping area, one batting cage, parking area, six fifty-five gallon garbage cans and 3 dumpsters.

**Riverwalk Park.** - This park is owned and operated by the Chelan County Public Utilities District. It functions as a community park and features a one-mile scenic river loop trail, boat launch, short-term moorage, boat trailer parking, grass playfield, restrooms, performing arts pavilion, picnic areas, picnic shelter.

### 3.1.4 Regional Parks

**Don Morse Memorial Park** - This park is located on the north shore of Lake Chelan and is bordered by Highway 150, Lakeshore RV Park, Lakeshore Marina and Lake Chelan. Access to the park is from Highway 150.

This park is a popular day-use destination park. The site is predominantly grassy with mature trees and lake access.

Facilities at the site include: an 105,840 square foot unguarded swimming area with 1350 feet of buoy line and beach bulkhead containing 3 stair areas and ramp, two docks, 2,000 square foot shallow pool with sand beach, day-use lawn area with: 25 picnic tables, two 1,044 square foot



picnic shelters, two lighted tennis courts, 2 sand volleyball courts, one basketball courts, a 11,000 square foot skate park, a 1,700 square foot children's play area containing play equipment, a 1,400 square foot concession and restroom building, 2,532 feet of walkways, a one acre 18 hole Putting Course with a 40 square foot office, a 12,190 square foot go cart race track with a 253 square foot office and a 150 square foot sports equipment rental office.



**Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park** -This park is located on the north shore of Lake Chelan and is bordered by Highway 150, Don Morse Memorial Park, and Darnell's Resort. Access to the site is from Highway 150.

This park was designed primarily for recreational vehicle use. With the increasing demand for tent camping, 22 of the 165 full hook-up sites have been designed to include 16' by 16' sand tent pads. The site shares use of facilities with neighboring Don Morse Memorial Park. All three restroom/shower facilities were improved with city financing in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Facilities at the park include a 1,200 square foot Parks and Recreation office, a 231 square foot RV Registration booth, a 2,000 square foot Parks Maintenance Shop with 2 small storage sheds. The park also includes a 1,000 square foot shower building, three 1,600 square foot restroom/shower buildings, 165 picnic tables and 11 dumpsters. The park is irrigated and has 165 paved

full hook-up sites that include water, cable, sewer and electrical services.

**Lakeshore Marina** - This park is located on the north shore of Lake Chelan and is bordered by Highway 150, Don Morse Memorial Park, Campbell's Resort and Lake Chelan. Access to the site is from Highway 150.

Residents and visitors to the community use this area as a primary access point to the lake as well as a prime moorage location.

In 2001, phase I of the City's Shoreline Plan was completed in which the public moorage was expanded from 35 boats to 68, as well as improved access from the marina parking lot to an enlarged turnaround area serving the launch ramp. This improvement also removed the last of the remaining wood style moorage floats with plastic composition floats. Twenty out of the 68-moorage slips are equipped with water and electrical hook-ups. The Lakeshore Marina is currently the only publicly owned and operated marina in the down lake zone of Lake Chelan.



Facilities at the park include a 2,500 square foot restroom building, a 420 square foot office, a 500 square foot boater pump-out structure, a 1,000 square foot storage building, boat ramp, and break water.

### 3.1.5 Open Space Areas

Open Space Areas include miscellaneous sites that do not fit into any other category. They include small landscape parcels, specialized single purpose areas and land occupied by major structures.

**Emerson Street** - 10 maple trees were planted in 1988 along this street. The intersection planters are maintained with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Woodin Avenue** - 19 maple and ash trees were planted in 1990 as part of the downtown beautification program. The intersection planters are maintained with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Sanders Street** - 28 maple trees were planted on Sanders Street in 1990 as part of the downtown beautification program. Intersection planters are maintained with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Chelan Community Library** - The Chelan Community Library is a 6,642 square foot facility with a basement that is used for storage.

**Bridge Landscape Area** - City Parks Department maintains landscape areas at the end of the Highway 97A Bridge. The area is located on the down lake side of the bridge over the Chelan River.

**City Hall and Police Department Grounds** - The Parks Department maintains the grass area around the City Hall and the Police Station.

**Highway 97 Intersection** - This area located at the intersection of Highway 97A and Woodin Avenue is maintained by the Park Department. It includes a open grassy area, benches, welcome sign and mature landscaping.

**Park and Ride Lot** - This parking area is located near Lakeside Park on Highway 97A. The City Parks Department maintains the landscape and plows snow.

### **3.1.6 Trails**

**Lakeside Trail** - The City is currently developing the first two phases of the Lakeside Trail. This is a Primary Trail that when completed will extend from Lakeside Park, along the southern shore of Lake Chelan, through downtown and up the north shore to the city limits. The trail will extend 2.2 miles when complete.

**Riverwalk Park Trail** - The Chelan County Public utility District owns and operates the one mile scenic Riverwalk Trail. The trail loops around the Chelan River and is located in the downtown core. The Secondary Trail features benches, overlooks, and other park amenities.

### **3.1.7 Pathways**

The city does not currently have any trails that fall within this classification.

### **3.1.8 Bikeways**

The city does not currently have any trails that fall within this classification.

### 3.2 Recreation Facilities

There are a number of publicly owned recreational facilities located within the City of Chelan. Many of these facilities are contained within one of the park classifications; however some are stand alone facilities. Table 3.2 provides a summary of the recreation facilities.

**Table 3.2: Summary of Publicly Owned Recreation Facilities**

Location	Basketball	Baseball	Softball	Stage	Play Area	Golf Course	Restrooms	
Don Morse Park	1				1		1	
Lakeside Park	0.5				1		1	
Lakeshore Marina							1	
Ruth Pingrey Park								
Athletic Complex		1	2		1		1	
Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course						1	2	
Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park							3	
Morgan Owens Elementary	1	1			1		1	
Chelan High/Middle School			1				1	
Community Gym			2				1	
Riverwalk Park				1			2	
Chelan Hills Park								
<b>Total Facilities</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	

Location	Sand Volleyball	Skate Court	Tennis Court	Beach	Picnic Area	Boat Launch	Horseshoe	Gym
Don Morse Park	2	1	2	1	1			
Lakeside Park	1			1	1	1		
Lakeshore Marina						1		
Ruth Pingrey Park					1			
Athletic Complex							12	
Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course								
Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park								
Morgan Owens Elementary								1
Chelan High/Middle School			2					1
Community Gym								1
Riverwalk Park					1	1		
Chelan Hills Park				1				
<b>Total Facilities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.3 Private and Semi-Private Facilities

There are a number of other private or semi-private facilities that provide recreational opportunities to their guests or members. This inventory does not include facilities that are owned by individual

homeowners such as swimming pools or home basketball courts. Use by the Park Department is nonexistent at this time. Table 3.3 provides a summary of the facilities found within the planning area.

**Table 3.3: Summary of Private or Semi Private Recreation Facilities**

Location	Outdoor Pool	Indoor Pool	Weight Room	Beach	Tennis Court	Racquetball Court	Sand Volleyball	Play Equipment	Indoor Track
Apple Inn	1								
Campbell's Resort	1			1					
Grandview on the Lake	1								
Chelan Hills HOA	2			1	2			1	
Darnell's Resort	1				2			1	
Spader Bay	1								
Lake Chelan Shores	5			1	6	2			
Midtowner Motel		1							
Peterson's Resort	1				1		1		
Best Western Resort	1	1							
Lake Chelan Fitness Center			1						
Cabana Motel	1								
Slidewaters	1								
Chelan Fruit			1						1
<b>Total Recreation Facilities</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

### 3.4 Evaluation of Facilities

Each park and recreation facility in the City of Chelan underwent a thorough evaluation. The evaluation examined elements such as access, condition of facilities, operational problems and future development potential. For the purpose of identification, each of the following park areas is identified by a number that correlates to the Capital Investment Plan. The following section contains evaluations of specific facilities, identifying areas in need of improvement.

#### 3.4.1 Mini Parks

**Centennial Park (PK200701M)-** ADA accessible walkways, Interpretive signage explaining various aspects of the Chelan Valley, Patio type of area with electrical outlet for educational presentations, Display gardens with low growing plants so as not to obscure neighborhood views, Benches/seating areas, Lawn areas.

### 3.4.2 Community Parks

**Lakeside Park (PK200701C)** - Upgrade irrigation, Replace/upgrade signage, Implement picnic table replacement program, Replace aging garbage cans and dumpsters, Upgrade/replace children's play equipment, Add picnic shelter, Implement plant/tree replacement program, Add sidewalk lighting.



**Athletic Field Complex (PK200702C)** – Renovate the complex to include the replacement of the restroom and concession building, relocation of all three fields to improve safety, function and allow for standard sized fields and foul areas, relocate the horse shoe pits

for function, add indoor batting cages, replace parking and plant trees.

### 3.4.3 Regional Parks

**Don Morse Memorial Park (PK200701R)** -Upgrade/replace irrigation, Replace/upgrade signage (ongoing), Stabilize eroding hillside, Replace aging garbage cans and dumpsters, Replace picnic shelter #1 and #2, Add skate court lighting, Addition of manufactured ramps, Replace walkway lighting system, Replace restroom building, Replace swim area docks, Implement plant/tree replacement program, Landscape fence line along highway, Maintain sand on swimming beach - installing/constructing drift sills, Repair/resurface parking lot, Add winter skating rink, Replace concession/shower building.



**Lakeshore Recreational Vehicle Park (PK200702R)** - Upgrade irrigation, Replace maintenance shop and storage, Develop hazardous materials storage area, Seal Coat RV Park roads, Overlay RV Park roads, Replace RV office, Realign park entry, Replace/upgrade signage, Replace aging garbage cans and dumpsters, Implement plant/tree replacement program, Rehabilitate turf areas.

**Lakeshore Marina (PK200703R)** - Replace/upgrade signage, Upgrade irrigation, Replace stairways, Clean and improve shoreline, Improve wall along drive, plant and irrigate, Replace aging garbage cans and dumpster, Replace breakwater, Relocate and upgrade marina office, Replace restroom facility, Install oil/water separator, Seal coat Marina parking lot, Overlay Marina parking lot, Add computerized reservation system.

#### **3.4.4 Open Space Areas**

**Emerson Street** – Continue tree replacement program to maintain street trees and intersection planters are maintained with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Woodin Avenue** – Continue tree replacement program as needed to maintain street trees. Continue to develop the intersection planters with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Sanders Street** - Continue tree replacement program as needed to maintain street trees. Continue to develop the intersection planters with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Chelan Community Library** – Improve the library grounds consistent with the master plan for the athletic complex. Provide seasonal planters to increase the attractiveness of the library grounds.

**Bridge Landscape Area** – Continue to maintain on an “as needed basis”.

**City Hall and Police Department Grounds** – Remove grass areas and replace with low maintenance shrubs and seasonal plantings to reduce maintenance cost and increase attractiveness.

**Highway 97 Intersection** - Continue tree replacement program as needed to maintain street trees. Continue to develop the intersection planters with seasonal plantings to provide interest and aesthetic qualities to the area.

**Park and Ride Lot** - Maintain turf areas and replace trees as needed.

#### **3.4.5 Trails**

Trails should be developed in accordance with the Lake Chelan Valley Trails Master Plan contained in Appendix C.

**Lakeshore Trail (PK200701T)** - Resurface existing trail segment and continue developing the trail.

#### **3.4.6 Recreation Facilities**

**Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course (PK200701F)** – A Master Remodeling Plan was prepared in 1990 for the Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course. The plan contains site specific information concerning the improvement of the golf course. The Master plan was reviewed and updated in 2007 as a part of the Capital Investment Program update. Recommended improvements are contained within the updated Golf Course Master Plan and the Capital Investment Plan.



## **Chapter 4:**

### **GOALS AND STANDARDS**

## **4.0 Guiding Framework**

The Department's mission, vision, values and goals form the foundation for the Comprehensive Plan and create a guiding framework for planning and decision-making.

### **4.0.1 Mission**

The mission of the Chelan Parks and Recreation Department is to build a great community through people, parks, and programs. The mission reflects two overarching principles. First, the community is the owner of the Department's programs and facilities, providing program development and management and volunteer support. The mission also includes a commitment to managing and expanding the community's resources, including conservation of natural resources and support for the City's economic vitality. The result is the Department's consistent efforts to create a great community—one that is vibrant, healthy, and strong.

The Department fulfills its mission by carrying out five key functions:

- ✓ Provide high-quality parks and recreational facilities.
- ✓ Provide high-quality recreational programs.
- ✓ Efficiently manage City parks, trails and facilities.
- ✓ Create and maintain effective organizational processes.
- ✓ Recruit, support, retain and challenge great employees.

### **4.0.2 Vision**

The Chelan Parks and Recreation Department partners with the community to provide innovative and high-value parks, facilities, programs and services that promote an engaged and healthy community.

## **4.1 Goals and Policies**

The following section presents the goals and policy statements that have been developed as a result of the park planning process. These statements have evolved from analysis of the input of Chelan resident's responses to the Parks Survey review and input from the Parks and Recreation Board; analysis of national and local recreation trends and interests; and from evaluation of existing conditions, opportunities and needs.

Goals and Policies presents overall goals for the community for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan and identifies policies to meet the demands for recreational facilities and open space in Chelan.

The Department will achieve each goal by implementing a set of objectives with corresponding targets. Each objective includes priority actions. Progress on implementation of the Comprehensive Plan will be measured through a set of outcome-based performance measures.

#### **4.1.1 Parks and Recreation Facilities**

##### **General Goal:**

Provide safe, clean and attractive parks and recreation facilities in adequate numbers and diversity distributed throughout the community now and into the future.

##### **Program Goals and Policies:**

**PRG 1.0** Develop a well-maintained, interconnected system of multi-functional parks, recreation facilities and open spaces that is attractive, safe and available to all segments of the City's population, and supports the community's established neighborhoods and small town atmosphere.

*PRP 1.1 Place priority on opportunities for the acquisition or development of new park and recreation areas which are needed, locally unique in character, and financially feasible to maintain.*

*PRP 1.2 Maximize the use of parks, schools, recreation and open space resources within the City by connecting them with a coordinated system of trails.*

*PRP 1.3 Strive to equitably distribute park and recreation facilities throughout the City.*

- PRP 1.4 Coordinate park planning, acquisition and development with other City projects and programs that implement the comprehensive plan.*
- PRP 1.5 Provide, in coordination with other agencies, a range of park facilities that serve a variety of recreational and open space purposes.*
- PRP 1.6 Place priority on maximizing grants, alternative sources of funding, and inter-agency cooperative arrangements to develop the City's park, open space, and trail resources.*
- PRP 1.7 Formulate development plans for existing and future city parks to take maximum advantage of grants or other funding opportunities that may arise for use in resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation or improvements of these facilities.*
- PRP 1.8 Provide parks and recreation facilities that are inclusive and accessible to all of the population regardless of age or physical ability.*
- PRP 1.9 Aggressively market and promote parks and recreation facilities and the Benefits of Parks and Recreation to residents and visitors of the community to increase awareness and participation.*
- PRG 2.0** Ensure that new park and recreational services are provided concurrent with new development.
- PRP 2.1 All new development shall provide funds or park lands for concurrent park development and maintenance.*
- PRP 2.2 Evaluate the impacts of new development projects on the City's parks, recreation and open space resources through the SEPA environmental review process, identify potential significant adverse impacts of the*

*development, and take appropriate steps to mitigate any reduction in such services.*

*PRP 2.3 Require on-site (or nearby off-site) development of recreation facilities or appropriate and usable park land in conjunction with the approval of any development project*

*PRP 2.4 Require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate the trail as part of the project.*

*PRP 2.5 Assign responsibility to new commercial development for financing and providing downtown amenities such as parks, plazas and public art.*

*PRP 2.6 Trail and bikeway projects associated with or linked to city sidewalks shall be developed in conjunction with the priority list of sidewalk and trail projects.*

PRG 3.0 Develop, operate and maintain parks and recreation facilities in a manner that is responsive to the site, and balances the needs of the community with available funding.

*PRP 3.1 Ensure that park and recreation facilities are designed, used, operated, and maintained in a manner that is consistent with site-specific and regional natural systems.*

*PRP 3.2 Specify non-invasive native vegetation for landscaping in parks, natural areas, recreation facilities, and open space areas to reduce maintenance and encourage wildlife.*

*PRP 3.3 Designate publicly-owned trails and City-dedicated easements on private lands as Primary or Secondary trails and manage the use, maintenance, and operation of each trail accordingly.*

- PRP 3.4 Actively seek out feasible agreements with utility providers for the use of utility easements for trail purposes.*
- PRP 3.5 Develop specific park and recreation facility maintenance and operation plans for each area to complete the maintenance as defined in the Park Design and Development Standards.*
- PRP 3.6 Actively seek out alternative funding sources for the development and maintenance of park and recreation facilities.*
- PRP 3.7 Continually seek operational efficiencies to ensure that parks and recreation facilities are provided to the community in the most cost effective manner possible.*
- PRG 4.0 Ensure that park and recreation facilities of local or regional significance are identified and protected from adverse impacts associated with incompatible land use and/or transportation activities.
- PRP 4.1 Preserve and protect park, recreation, and open space areas within Chelan's jurisdictional boundaries.*
- PRP 4.2 Park, recreation and open spaces which exhibit one or more of the following characteristics shall be designated by the City to be of local or regional significance:*
- a. Contains significant recreation or cultural opportunities or facilities, such as marinas, waterfront access, athletic fields, golf courses, Primary trails, urban wildlife habitat, community entrances, etc.;*
  - b. Contains unusual or special botanical resources;*
  - c. Contains environmentally sensitive areas that serve a significant role or provide a significant function in the natural systems within the City;*

*d. Is associated in a significant way with an historic event, structure, or person with a significant effect upon the City, state or nation; and*

*e. Contains public art.*

*PRP 4.3 Adopt plans, development and building regulations, and review procedures to protect locally or regionally significant parks and recreation areas from adverse physical and environmental impacts caused by incompatible land uses in the vicinity of these resources.*

PRG 5.0 Cooperate with other jurisdictions, public agencies, and the private sector to provide park, open space and recreation facilities.

*PRP 5.1 Develop partnerships with other public agencies and the private sector to meet the demand for cultural and recreational facilities in the City.*

*PRP 5.2 Continue to develop and foster partnerships with the Lake Chelan School District to utilize school sites to provide active recreation and cultural facilities. Explore opportunities to co-develop facilities on school property or property adjacent to schools.*

*PRP 5.3 Coordinate with other jurisdictions such as Chelan County, Chelan PUD, Port of Chelan County, US Forest Service, and the Manson Parks Department in the planning and development of regional parks, greenways, trails, and cultural and recreational facilities.*

*PRP 5.4 Explore opportunities to preserve and enhance the quality of Lake Chelan and the Chelan River with the Lake Chelan Water Quality Committee.*

PRG 6.0 Protect and preserve as open space areas that: are ecologically significant sensitive areas; provide significant opportunities for restoration buffers between

uses and link open space; provide trails and/or wildlife corridors; or enhance fish habitat.

*PRP 6.1 Retain and protect as open space areas where the soils have been identified as having severe or very severe erosion potential, landslide hazard, or seismic hazard.*

*PRP 6.2 Retain and protect as open space areas that provide essential habitat for rare, threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species.*

*PRP 6.3 Retain and protect as open space areas that provide habitat for fish and wildlife species, may serve as a corridor for wildlife movement, and may include and encourage public use for wildlife interpretation and observation.*

*PRP 6.4 Retain and protect as open space areas having a unique combination of open space values, including: separation or buffering between incompatible land uses; visual delineation of the City or a distinct area or neighborhood of the City; floodwater or storm water storage; storm water purification; recreational value; aesthetic value; and educational value.*

*PRP 6.5 Development within areas designated for open space uses shall, in general, be low density or non-intensive in character. Developments shall be designed and sited in a manner that minimizes or mitigates disruption of the most important open space values of the site. Appropriate uses within designated open space areas may, under proper circumstances, include (but not necessarily be limited to): parks and other recreational facilities; riparian corridors; very low residential development, storm water storage; and agriculture.*

## 4.1.2 Recreation Program Services

### General Goal:

Offer diverse, high quality programs to all age groups, interests and ability levels in the most cost effective manner possible.

### Program Goals and Policies:

PRG 7.0 Provide high quality recreation opportunities, facilities and staff that meets the leisure needs of residents and visitors to the community regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or ability level.

*PRP 7.1 Efficiently use the resources invested in publicly owned and operated recreation facilities including, but not limited to, City, County, PUD and School District sites.*

*PRP 7.2 Provide recreation services and facilities where citizens can expect quality staff, programs, and facilities in which:*

- a. Staff and volunteers are well-trained and knowledgeable;*
- b. Access to all individuals is ensured;*
- c. Programs are developmentally appropriate;*
- d. The community is brought together, a sense of identity, community pride and cohesion is created;*
- e. Programs integrate people of various ages, economic and cultural backgrounds;*
- f. Specific gaps within the array of public and private recreation services in the community are filled;*
- g. Vulnerable clients are cared for; and*

*h. Programming is universally of high quality.*

*PRP 7.3 Work with other recreation organizations to facilitate coordination of activities and the joint offering of recreation activities.*

*PRP 7.4 Understand and plan for future needs and trends in recreation by actively:*

*a. Monitoring changes in Chelan demographics and desires;*

*b. Assessing the changes in recreation and leisure trends influencing participation;*

*c. Assessing the changes in capacity of Chelan recreation providers; and*

*d. Seeking regional solutions to assist in meeting Chelan's recreation needs.*

*PRP 7.5 Promote partnerships between other agencies, private organizations, and individuals in order to meet the needs of the general community for cultural arts facilities and programs.*

*PRP 7.6 Develop a funding and facilitation program for the establishment of public art.*

*PRP 7.7 Aggressively market, promote and evaluate recreation program opportunities and the Benefits of Parks and Recreation to residents and visitors of the community to increase awareness and participation.*

*PRP 7.8 Implement a pricing policy that maximizes cost recovery while continuing to provide for those who cannot afford services.*

*PRP 7.9 Expand services to meet the needs of the community by securing funding sources that will allow for increased staffing and the provision of programs.*

### 4.1.3 Organizational Development

#### General Goal:

Create a dynamic, professional organization committed to an ongoing process of innovation.

#### Program Goals and Policies:

PRG 8.0 Recruit, select and retain staff members that represent the City of Chelan in a favorable manner and exhibit the professional skills reflected in the values of the Department including: creativity, excellence, passion, integrity and service.

PRP 8.1 *Provide training and support to its Board, volunteers and staff on how to facilitate rather than solve community issues.*

PRP 8.2 *Develop accountability standards for each work unit to increase productivity and efficiency.*

PRP 8.3 *Ensure that volunteer and staff efforts are recognized and appreciated.*

PRP 8.4 *Promote open lines of communication through a variety of methods including written, meetings and other means.*

PRP 8.5 *Encourage, train and provide organizational tools and procedures.*

PRP 8.6 *Base new employee recruitment on City values.*

PRP 8.7 *Provide staffing to keep pace with demands of the parks and recreation system.*

## 4.2 Park and Recreation Facility Standards

This section provides definitions and recommended level of service standards for the following types of recreation resources:

- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Regional Parks
- Trails
- Pathways
- Bikeways
- Recreation Facilities

The Park Design Policies and Development Standards companion document contains a detailed listing of development criteria for each type of facility.

Level of service standards for park facilities (LOS) are one recognized method of expressing the quantity of recreation service provided for a given amount of demand. It is simply a ratio of quantity versus demand (usually measured in numbers of people). It is commonly expressed as a number of acres or miles of facilities per a given population such as 2 acres of neighborhood park per every 1,000 people or 0.5 miles of trail per 1,000 people. The National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) standards are examples of national LOS recreation standards.

As with any set of standards, LOS standards should be only used as guidelines for evaluating the baseline adequacy of facilities in a community. National standards, for instance, do not account for differences in topography, climate, regional preferences, or community age characteristics. All communities are different, and all communities have needs and demands for park, trail, and open space facilities that vary with population and economic characteristics, as well as with local attitudes. Thus, Chelan's recommended standards have been customized for the community after reviewing national and local standards as starting points. The Park Survey and the City's demographics were also important considerations.

Table 4.2 shows the standards (guidelines) that have been recommended for parks and recreational facilities, including trails,

in Chelan. The 6-year demand and need for these facilities is shown, based on the LOS standards. It is important to bear in mind that the suggested LOS standards are an expression of minimum acceptable facilities for the citizens of Chelan. The suggested LOS standards (guidelines) are a starting point for local LOS levels.

**Table 4.2: Six-Year Capital Facilities – Demand/Need**

Facility Classification	Chelan LOS Standard	Existing Inventory	Demand 6–Year (2014)	Need 6–Year (2014)
<b>Parks:</b>		acres	acres	acres
Mini	0.25 acres per 1,000 population	.50 acres	1.72	1.22
Neighborhood	2 acres per 1,000 population	5 acres	13.79	8.79
Community	7 acres per 1,000 population	34 acres	48.26	14.26
Regional	6 acres per 1,000 population	45 acres	41.37	<3.63>
Open Space Areas	.5 acres per 1,000 population	3.75 acres	3.44	<.31>
<b>Trails:</b>		Miles	miles	Miles
Trails	0.5 miles per 1,000 population	1.5 mi.	3.44	1.94
Pathways	0.25 miles per 1,000 population	0 mi.	1.72	1.72
Bikeways	0.5 mile per 1,000 population	0 mi.	3.44	3.44

#### 4.2.1 Mini Park

Mini Parks are small parks less than two acres in size which serve citizens residing within one-quarter mile of the park. Mini Parks provide passive and play-oriented recreational opportunities. They are not generally recommended for development, unless no other option exists for a larger park within the service area. Appropriate facilities in Mini Parks include: Play equipment; a viewpoint; waterfront access areas; small urban plaza, streetscape, interpretive site, garden, historic monument, beautification or a civic recognition project may also be considered a within Mini Park. Site location and accessibility is very important. Access is usually from a Primary or Secondary Trail or sidewalk. Mini Parks should be central to the area it serves and be relatively level.

Service Area:	0.5 mile
Size:	< 2 acres in size
NRPA Standard:	.25-.5 acres per 1,000 population
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	<b>0.25 acres per 1,000 population</b>

### 4.2.2 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residents living within comfortable and safe walking or bicycling distance, and to provide activities geared toward a wide variety of age and user groups including children, adults, the elderly, and special populations. Neighborhood parks are generally thought of as the basic unit of traditional park systems. Development of neighborhood parks should be aimed to achieve a balance between active and passive park uses. For this reason, neighborhood parks should be located on a site that has some natural aesthetic appeal. Active recreational facilities in neighborhood parks are intended to be used in an informal and unstructured manner. These local parks often include a multi-use open field for youth soccer and baseball, and offer opportunities for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities such as basketball and tennis. Passive activities may include facilities for picnicking, children's playground, trails, and viewpoints. Generally, neighborhood parks do not include restroom facilities because of high construction and maintenance costs and the close proximity of user's houses. Ease of access and walking distance are critical factors in locating a neighborhood park. Accessibility is usually by way of sidewalks along residential streets or neighborhood trails. Parking is also not usually provided at neighborhood parks again because of the proximity of user's homes. However, an ADA accessible parking stall(s) is often included in newer neighborhood park facilities, often as a vehicle pull-off.

Service Area:	0.5 mile
Size:	5 acres minimum with 7-10 acres optimal
NRPA Standard:	1-2 acres per 1,000 population
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	<b>2 acres per 1,000 population</b>

### 4.2.3 Community Parks

Community parks are usually 20 to 50 acres in size and are generally defined as larger, diverse recreation areas serving both formalized active recreation needs as well as recreation use benefiting the neighborhood surrounding the site. Community parks are where the majority of active recreation occurs. Community parks often include recreation facilities such as sport fields and/or community centers.

Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks. Because of this they generally

provide parking and restroom facilities. Where there are no neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as neighborhood parks.

Service Area:	Varies but usually up to 3 miles radius
Size:	20 acres minimum with 30-50 acres optimal
NRPA Standard:	5-8 acres per 1,000 population
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	<b>7 acres per 1,000 population based on:</b>

#### 4.2.4 Regional Parks

Regional parks are large recreation areas that may serve an entire City or region. They usually exceed 50 acres in size and often include a special use facility such as a zoo, marina, recreational vehicle park or other amenity. Regional parks are generally designed to accommodate large numbers of people for a variety of day use activities. Regional parks may also be designed to reestablish a natural setting, protect environmental quality, and provide opportunities for both active and passive outdoor recreation. Linear regional parks can contribute to the City's image of a coordinated park and open space system and can provide a visual and/or functional link between other City parks and open space lands. They may serve as linkages to open space corridors and greenways more regional in nature.

Service Area:	Citywide or greater
Size:	Varies
NRPA Standard:	5-10 acres per 1,000 population
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	<b>6 acres per 1,000 population</b>

#### 4.2.5 Open Space Areas

Open space areas are typically those areas that do not fall within one of the major park or recreation facility classifications. They may encompass the grounds of buildings, areas that are generally designed to establish a natural setting, protect environmental quality. Open space areas can contribute to the City's image of a coordinated park and open space system and can provide a visual and/or functional link between other City parks and open space lands. They may serve as linkages to open space corridors and greenways more regional in nature.

Service Area:	Citywide or greater
Size:	Varies
NRPA Standard:	None
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	<b>.50 acres per 1,000 population</b>

#### **4.2.6 Trails, Pathways and Bikeways**

Trails, pathways and bikeways are designed to provide walking, bicycling and other non-motorized recreational opportunities. By providing linkages to other areas and facilities, they also allow non-vehicular options for travel throughout the community. Trails can be designed for single or multiple types of users. Definitions of types of trails areas follows:

##### **Primary Trail**

Primary Trails are intended for multiple uses, are accessible wherever possible, and are located conveniently to connect several community facilities.

##### **Secondary Trail**

Secondary Trails provide access for bicyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians, and are located to connect community facilities or neighborhoods or to provide access to primary trails.

##### **Improved Pathways**

Improved Pathways are informal connections through or between neighborhoods, and are appropriate for pedestrian, equestrian, or off-road bicycle use.

##### **Unimproved Pathways**

Unimproved Pathways are pedestrian routes of variable width dictated by natural features and use.

##### **Equestrian Pathway**

Equestrian Pathways are typically a 6 foot wide, soft surface path consisting of native soil material and overhead clearance.

## **Bikeway Systems**

Bikeways are different than trails or pathways in that their principal focus is on safe and efficient transportation. Typical bikeway user groups would include bicycle commuters, fitness enthusiasts, and competitive athletes. Their emphasis is on speed, which can be a serious conflict with recreation-type trails and their user groups. For this reason, it is important in planning trails and bikeways that trails not be substitutes for bikeways (and vice-versa). If such dual uses cannot be avoided, it is important that the trail or bikeway be designed with more flexibility, such as for higher speeds, including passing zones and greater widths. Bikeway route systems follow these classifications:

### **Class I Bikeways**

Class I Bikeways are paved trails separated from the public rights-of-way, principally for the use of bicycles but typically also shared with other trail users so they are actually Primary Trails when serving a multi-use function.

### **Class II Bikeways**

Class II Bikeways are paved portions of a roadway that are designated by signage and/or pavement markings for preferential bicycle use.

### **Class III Bikeways**

Class III Bikeways are signed bicycle routes, along public rights-of-way, not served by bike paths or bike lanes. Bike routes are shared facilities, normally with motor vehicles, where bicycle usage is secondary.

NRPA Standard:	Not an NRPA category	
<b>Recommended Standard:</b>	Trails:	<b>0.5 miles per 1,000 population</b>
	Pathways:	<b>0.25 miles per 1,000 population</b>
	Bikeways:	<b>0.5 miles per 1,000 population</b>

#### 4.2.7 Recreation Facilities

Recreation Facilities are designed to accommodate both structured and unstructured play and organized teams or leagues. The following is a summary of some of the more common Recreation Facilities and level of service per population.

Aircraft/Rocket Area	1/15,000
Baseball Field	1/3,000
Youth Baseball Field	1/3,000
Basketball Court	1/3,000
BMX Area	1/5,000
Cultural Area	1/5,000
Dog Park	1/5,000
Football Field	1/3,000
Frisbee Golf Course	1/5,000
Gymnasium	1/3,000
Horseshoe Area	1/5,000
Picnic Area	1/1,000
Play Area	1/1,000
Indoor Pool	1/10,000
Outdoor Pool	1/5,000
Recreation Center	1/10,000
Golf Courses	1/5,000
Restrooms	1/1,000
Rock Climbing Wall	1/5,000
Sand Volleyball Court	1/3,000
Skate Court	1/3,000
Soccer Field	1/2,000
Softball Field	1/1,000
Tennis Court	1/2,000
Indoor Tennis/Soccer Facility	1/10,000
Equestrian Center	1/5,000
Water Play Area	1/3,000



## **Chapter 5:**

# **IMPLEMENTATION**

## 5.0 Implementation

For many cities, the amount of funds required to acquire the park land and develop the proposed facilities is beyond the financial capabilities of even cities much larger than Chelan. Parks must compete for funds with many other vital City functions and services, including police and fire protection, roads, utilities, planning, regulatory enforcement, and so forth. For this reason, the proposed parks and recreation capital facilities developed through the planning process were prioritized, suggesting a continuum as to which facilities should be given the highest and lowest consideration. The resulting list comprises the Capital Investment Plan.

### 5.1 Prioritization

This section aims to aid in comparison and strategic decision making by establishing six criteria against which each project is rated. As some criteria are more important than others, the scores under each are weighted to reflect relative value. In Appendix B, projects are presented in priority order based on their scores in each of the evaluation criteria.

### 5.2 Rating Criteria

The following criteria create the basic framework for measuring specific project identified in this plan. Each project is scored on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the best under each criterion. That score is then multiplied by the criterion's weight, resulting in a weighted score for that particular criterion. These weighted scores are then summed in the far right column, representing the total weighted score for each project. This allows the project to be prioritized according to total score and then programmed over upcoming budget years.

**Health, Safety and Welfare** - The extent to which the proposed project is necessary to meet the public's health, safety and welfare needs. Weight = 3.

**Resident Priority** – The extent to which the project is supported by the community's expressed recreation and parks references. Weight = 2.

**Cost Efficiency** – The extent to which the project produces the highest cost/benefit ratio. Weight = 2.

**Multiple Use** – The extent to which the project will serve more than one purpose. Weight = 2.

**Function** – The extent to which the project will improve the function of the facility. Weight = 2.

**Rehabilitation** – The extent to which the project rehabilitates existing facilities. Weight = 2.

**Aesthetics** – The extent to which the project improves the appearance of the facility. Weight = 1.

**Level of Service** – The extent to which the project maintains levels of service as defined in the plan. Weight = 1.

### 5.3 Capital Investment Plan

As the City views its parks and recreational resources as investments in the community, the more commonly referred to Capital Improvement Program is referred to in this plan as the Capital Investment Plan. The Capital Investment Plan is updated annually and adopted here by reference, provides detailed funding and expense information regarding proposed park and recreation facility development for the years 2008-2014 and beyond.

The Capital Investment Plan map, concept plans and project list included in the plan are for general location and identification purposes only and does not represent a final plan or design. Specific study, planning and development of funding strategies for specific projects would be developed at a later date, following additional opportunities for public input. Revenue and expenditures are based on FY 2007 information.

It should be noted that the majority of funding for the projects contained within the plan is derived from non-secured sources.

### 5.4 Possible Funding Sources

The City should rely on a broad approach to park funding and land acquisition sources as is suggested in the Park Funding and Land Acquisition section of the Parks Design and Development Standards. It is highly unlikely that the general fund and grants alone will be able to support both land acquisition and development for the proposed highest priority projects. Capital expenditures of this magnitude will most likely require a bond and/or levy that would require approval by the voters.

The following sources may help supplement locally derived revenues for parks and recreation facilities. Each source is coupled with funding programs, and each program will have specific application and qualification requirements that the City will need to meet prior to receiving available grants or loans. According to the mail-out survey, approximately 72% of the respondents would be willing to pay more for parks facilities.

**Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition Plan** – A special fund created by a coalition of recreation wildlife groups with the intent of preserving wildlife habitats and open space and developing recreation areas. Local agencies must match the grant amount on a 50-50 basis.

**City General Fund** – General City funds allocated to the Park and Recreation budget.

**Park Impact Fees** – Development fees imposed by the City for parkland acquisition and development. Fees charged to the developer are based on a set amount per residential unit.

**Short Term Special Levy** – A property tax for construction and or operation levied for a set number of years. It is usually 1-3 years. A special levy requires a 60% voter approval.

**Real Estate Excise Tax** – A percentage of the tax associated with the sale of real estate within the City may be allocated for park acquisition and development purposes.

**General Obligation Bond** – Property tax for the sale of construction bonds. The tax assessment can be levied up to 30 years. Requires a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted at the last election.

**Revenue Bonds** – Revenue from the operation of the facility pays for the capital and cost debt services. Does not require a vote of the people unless required by local ordinance.

**Councilmatic Bonds** – Bonds that can be issues by the City Council. Does not require a vote of the people but must be paid out of the City's annual operating budget.

**Metropolitan Park District** – A junior Taxing District formed for the purpose of providing permanent dedicated parks and recreation funding. May be within the City or also include areas outside the City. A 50% voter approval is required.

**Conservation Futures Levy** – Counties can levy up to \$.065 per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the acquisition of shoreline and open space areas. The Money cannot be used for development or maintenance. Cities can apply for a share of this money through the County.

**Transfer of Development Rights** – A process wherein the development rights of a specific parcel of desired open space land is transferred to a second parcel of land more suitable for development. The second parcel is then permitted a higher level of development. If the two parcels are owned by two different landowners, the increased value of the second parcel is given to the owner of the first parcel.

**Volunteer Efforts** – Volunteers can be quite effective in terms of contributing cash, materials and labor.

**Certificates of Participation** - A lease purchase approach in which the City sells Certificates of Participation (COPS) to a lending institution. The City then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its general operating budge. The lending institution holds the title to the property until the COPS are repaid. This procedure does not require a vote of the public.

**State Bicycle Funds** – Money forma portion of state gas taxes is distributed to each city for bicycle trail development. The amount is usually small and often used to help finance trails along existing streets.

**Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund** – This program funded by the State Department of Natural Resources will finance up to \$80,000

for acquisition and development of waterfront parks, public access sites and environmentally sensitive areas.

**Park Revenue** – Revenue from park operations can be used to pay for capital improvements.

**LWCF** – Grants distributed from the Federal Land and Water conservation Fund. Grants pay 50% of the cost of acquisition and development.

**DNR Community Forestry Program Grant** – The Department of Natural Resources offers a competitive grant program to assist in the establishment of a variety of aspects involved in a community forestry program.

## **5.5 Annual Evaluation and Update**

The plan will be revised as needed to reflect changes during implementation and to reflect community needs. Comprehensive updates will take place every five years, drawing on community feedback, assessment of performance measures, internal staff input, and Parks and Recreation Advisory Board guidance and City Council priorities.



## **APPENDIX A**

### **SURVEY RESULTS**

The following are the results from the random mail survey that was sent to Chelan property owners in the May utility bills. Written comments included in this section are typed as they were written. Spelling, punctuation and grammar have not been corrected to maintain accuracy.

## City of Chelan Parks and Recreation Department 2007 Parks and Recreation Survey

The services the City of Chelan Parks and Recreation Department provides its' guests range from Golf Course, RV Park and Marina operations to maintaining open space and coordinating recreation programming. The City is conducting a brief survey regarding the Parks and Recreation Services it provides to its residents and visitors to the community. This information will be used to update the parks and recreation comprehensive plan.

The comprehensive plan is a tool that helps guide decisions about parks and recreation services over the next six years, helps Department staff so that they may provide the best service possible to its' guests and allows the City to be eligible to apply for a number of grants.

Please return the completed survey by **May 24, 2007** to: Chelan Parks and Recreation  
PO Box 1669  
Chelan, WA 98816

Or drop it off at the Lakeshore RV Park Office or Chelan City Hall.

1. What are the three things you consider most important about your local parks?

- 18% A place for youth and adult sports.
- 19% Accessibility to quiet restful, outdoor spaces.
- 18% Special events that encourage community involvement.
- 18% Playgrounds for small children and toddlers.
- 3% Educational programs and events.
- 23% High level of maintenance (well maintained grounds and facilities).
- 1% Other please (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

2. How often over the past 12 months have you or members of your household visited the following areas:

<u>Score Average</u>	<u>Area</u>
62.12	Riverwalk Park
13.42	Don Morse Memorial Park
22.33	Lakeside Park
14.64	Lake Chelan Ballfield Complex
24.30	Lake Chelan Municipal Golf Course
9.89	Community Gym
6.22	Lake Chelan Marina
2.91	The Lake Chelan Putting Course

3. In your opinion, what if anything is missing from the City of Chelan's park and recreation facilities? (Please rank your top five in order of importance)

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Responses</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Facility</u>
1	50	1.98	Swimming Pool Indoor
2	19	2.10	Swimming Pool outdoor
11	17	3.35	Ice skating rink
7	35	3.25	Restrooms
5	26	2.84	Trails
12	5	3.40	Racquetball Courts
7	32	3.25	Recreation Center
13	12	3.50	Soccer fields
4	15	2.66	Baseball/Softball Fields
16	7	4.14	Outdoor Basketball Courts
15	8	3.62	Gymnasiums
17	11	4.27	Outdoor Tennis Courts
13	4	3.50	Indoor Tennis Courts
10	24	3.29	Picnic Facilities
6	19	3.00	Children's play equipment
3	40	2.40	Guarded swimming beach
7	4	3.25	Equestrian Arena

4. Please rank in order of importance the following construction projects:

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Responses</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Facility</u>
7	50	4.52	Don Morse Park Master Plan Construction
5	39	3.89	Golf Course Clubhouse Remodel
6	34	4.32	Lakeshore Marina Expansion
3	41	3.34	Renovate Existing Athletic Fields
4	45	3.88	Lakeside Trail Development
11	34	4.76	New Athletic Field Development
12	36	4.97	Future Park Property Acquisition
1	57	2.21	Indoor Swimming Pool Construction
2	50	2.94	Community Recreation Center Construction
13	27	5.14	Pingrey Park Development
8	30	4.53	Senior Center Construction
10	32	4.71	RV Park Renovation
9	24	4.66	Parks Maint/Admin Office Replacement

5. How should the construction of these projects be financed?

- By fees, not taxes.
- Voted on Bond and/or tax.
- Taxes.
- Pool and recreation center charge admission. Others financed through property tax and business tax (including golf course owned by the city)
- Bonds and golf and RV income
- Hotel/Rec tax and Metro Parks District levy
- With existing funds
- Taxes
- Outside money- Give locals a decal for cars – charge outsiders use of them. We don't go there because (they) outsiders are there.
- General fund, parks and recreation mitigation, park bond.
- Private donations and property tax increase
- Tax
- city and citizens
- They could support themselves.
- Create a recreation district or get a levy passed and on the pool and recreation center – create a membership fee
- There should be closer cooperation with the school for use of established facilities. Use what's available.
- by adjusting current budget
- Hotel Tax this will greatly benefit the tourism industry and the tourists will use it the most
- User fees, taxes and ethical financial management of the city budget
- New sales tax revenue
- Grants/Bonds voted on by resident citizen approval.
- taxes
- Various – grants, low interest loans, rev. bonds.
- Out of money put aside these types of projects
- property tax's, entrance fees.
- For the people of Chelan, no doubt taxes, anything the tourists use let them pay.
- Parks dept. and City and individual contributions and donations and fees.
- When you reassess real estate property next year – there will be huge gains in revenues.
- Park Board /levy w/Manson/Stehekin, Chelan/Douglas County
- Bonds and user fees.

- Bonds and levys
  - Property tax assessment
  - property taxes, bonds
  - Taxes, visitor (ie tourist) usage fees
  - Through tourist taxes.
  - Bonds
  - Bond (tax free municle bond)
  - not by raising tax's!
  - bed tax, this city should always have plenty of \$ w/the golf course and rv park so expensive. Try to live w/in your means.
  - User fees
  - out of revenue generated from out of town guests + existing programs
  - Most of these are for tourists so let them pay for them
  - Let the people that want them and use them pay for them
  - Taxes and membership fees
  - B and O tax
  - Profits from the golf course, rv park, softball tournaments need to go back into the city's rec dev., not general use fund.
  - donations, user fees, taxes
  - bond
  - Examiner present budget and fine toon some of the present spending.
  - Golf course revenue, bed tax and impact fees
  - fees on new construction, property tax, grants
  - Per use fees or memberships
  - Day trippers – summer tourists
  - Taxes
  - recreation district tax
  - taxes, grants, private donations downtown business association donations
  - Bond
  - Taxes – fund raisers – useage fees – grants – state – county - sources
  - property taxes and special funds
  - vote of people on property; use tax on facilities; business tax on local businesses; bonds
6. How much additional property tax would you be willing to pay annually to fund portions of one or all of the projects? (Please circle)

Dollar Amount	Percentage of Respondents
\$0	28%
\$24	15%
\$48	5%
\$60	7%
\$75	1%
\$100	25%
\$120	3%
\$150	2%
\$200	5%
\$250	7%

## 7. How should ongoing maintenance and operations be funded?

- Taxes, city budget.
- M and O needs to be fully funded by the City to meet the needs first of our locals and then the tourists.
- Golf course and RV park by each units individual income, others by city budget.
- By fees, not taxes.
- out of city and county (grants) budget
- Park income
- City budget
- By getting employees out of there trucks to do some work
- The city should on taxes come from citizens and tourists!
- property tax's entrance fees, facility use charge for gazibo.
- Fees, better management – less waste – paying full time salaries for people who aren't working all winter.
- Park levy
- should be part of city budget process –
- property tax assessments
- fund raisers, membership fees
- Levy and user fees
- Self supported by fees with consideration of available use for low income children.
- taxing district – this is where I would pay prop. taxes.
- As they are now
- We pay high enough taxes and with all the new homes you'd think thee would be plenty of new money/more money to cover.
- Taxes
- commercial pads, better management of city funds, new sales tax.
- As previously mentioned.
- Hotel Tax
- by adjusting current city budget
- By the current tax system and user's fees by the rich who visit! First, the city should get a manager who knows what's going on with the City funds – operate programs that are cost efficient. If it doesn't pay for itself don't have it.
- By rough estimation real estate taxes will likely double – that should bring in millions for the projects. Please clarify where real estate tax taxes are used.
- Parks dept. and City and individuals (combination)
- Rent from campsites at city RV park – 25 mile creek park – parking ticket fines.
- I think parks depart news to look for resources outside of tax payer unless they start running these parks differently. Half of Don Morse park has pay or money making projects that only benefit a few – miniture golf and rv park. I will support tax increase when these parks are turned by to the residence of this town.
- Tax and fees.
- not at all
- the property is all owned by the city so they should be self supporting
- existing revenue stream
- same as it is already
- city sales/use tax, boat launch parking increases
- general fund-
- How is it financed now? Property tax, hotel motel tax, income from RV Park and Golf Course.
- Additional tax
- Same as being done, except big amount into trail fund dropped.
- Inasmuch as a significant number of benefits are for our guests I think they should help pay for them – Rent Taxes?
- Decrease salary of administrative personal.
- A discounted membership should be offered to residents and a full charge membership or admission fee charge to tourists.

- Taxes and user fees.
- out of the city budget
- use tax; business tax
- user fee and taxes
- Add to new developer const
- recreation dist. tax
- Use fees
- through city use fees
- Current City taxes
- Taxes
- Those using same
- User fees

8. Should the Parks and Recreation Department provide Recreation Programs?

Yes - 70%                      No – 30%

\_\_\_\_\_ The City shouldn't provide recreation programs (Skip Question 8)

If so, please rank in order of importance the types of recreation programs the City should provide?

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Responses</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Program Type</u>
3	46	4.32	Special Community Events
10	29	7.10	Educational Programs
2	45	3.55	Aquatics
13	23	8.91	Safety
1	45	2.86	Youth Athletics
14	18	4.32	Programs for Special Populations
4	32	4.84	Adult Athletics
12	28	8.03	Golf Instruction
5	38	4.92	Health and Fitness
6	39	5.20	Day Camps and Sports Camps
8	31	5.83	Performing Arts
9	33	6.48	Arts and Crafts
7	39	5.33	Senior Oriented Programs
11	22	7.54	Outdoor Programs (trips etc)

9. Recreation programs should cover:

- 15% All of the costs associated with providing the program (direct and indirect costs)
- 30% The direct cost of the program only
- 55% Costs as is feasible, but programs are offered as a service to the Community

10. Please circle Yes or No for each of the following:

The Parks Department should offer more recreation opportunities for adults  
Yes - 64%      No - 36%

Parks in Chelan are maintained as well as they should be  
Yes - 44%      No - 56%

The Golf Course is maintained as well as it should be  
Yes - 69%      No - 31%

The Parks Department should offer more recreation opportunities for families  
Yes - 78%      No - 12%

The cost of programs offered by the parks department are fair  
Yes - 87%      No - 13%

Parks and Recreation staff are friendly, professional and helpful  
Yes - 86%      No - 14%

The Parks department should offer more programs for children  
Yes - 80%      No - 20%

11. What do you see as the biggest challenges and opportunities for the Parks and Recreation Department?

- Financial. Don't increase the traffic problems on Highway 150.
- Maintaining what we have at a much higher level.
- Maintaining facilities, balancing costs and use between seniors (retired paying high taxes) and young (paying little or no taxes).
- Money and the City administration.
- Funding
- Inept City government officials
- Overcoming misuse/abuse of locals and visitors.
- Getting money to pay for this. Unfortunately city residents are taxed for multi - county (and world) use by others - but we all pay taxes - so there you go.
- Proper maintenance.
- Funding.
- revenue source /or quality care, improvement and development.
- providing for locals and tourists interest as well.
- Building and maintaining an indoor-outdoor pool in Don Morse Park - a building that can be closed in during winter yet 1/2 open toward the lake all summer.
- Indoor /outdoor swimming pool for/ for year around.
- the challenge is to stop running this park system as a money making project for tourists. Start running it as a service for local residence.
- need more year round service.
- Working with a mayor and city council that is not friendly toward an aquatics center, recreational pursuits, transparent use of city money, or open to public input.\- Lack of general understanding of the true financial health/management of the City and its budget
- Balance of local + visitor needs-
- Staffing if rec. programs are offered
- Funding. This C town does not seem to be very progressive or willing to pay for improvements necessary to support our growth. E.g. Hospital Bond Failure!
- Challenge is funding and commitment from the city. Opportunity to have safe and family friendly recreation services, other than the lake itself.

- The unfounded, uneducated policies from the city Council.
- Keeping park free of drug peddling – free of litter – free of dog poop!
- Providing as broad a recreational base for the local residents as local resources can support or special interest groups are willing to pay for.
- Keep the staffs who have worked for years and learned the procedures for their project. At present poor moral.
- Balancing visitors wants/needs and the wants/needs of the Chelan community.
- People building trails as a monument to their egos. The park to park trail is an enormous waste of space and money.
- maintaining skate park
- City Park. I no longer take my grand children to city park as I have witnessed drug exchange, skidos coming up to docks at swimming area, small children doing flips off docks etc. with boards on water level near docks.
- Biggest challenge – Funding! Opportunities provide make for the residents that live year round.
- To maintain the parks as restful, respite places – less concrete, no loud, noisy, games and sports.
- funding
- Residents who do not embrace change and who limit the opportunities for the children growing up in the valley
- the Mayor and the poor work ethics of a few of the parks employs.
- Funding – always money.
- In trying to fit so much into the parks, new property will need to be acquired.
- Playing catch-up after years of sliding by.
- To continue to provide the excellent maintenance to the parks and marine facilities, and other programs as cash available allows.
- trails
- to be self supporting
- proper management and planning
- parking space
- Opportunities to really improve our parks for both the locals and visitors – we need to improve the facilities so that we are first class not second rate.
- Funding – people in Chelan don't want change
- Upgrading all facilities on a limited budget.
- growth, money
- keeping the \$ they generate in the parks and rec fund
- operating w/in a budget
- Community appasition to trail and park development
- Increased population – overcrowding – need room to expand.
- Construction of an aquatics center while the current city administration appears to oppose such construction
- Besides Finance – Offering green space to the fast growing population and keeping parks clean – garbage pick up especially
- The city working with people!
- Biggest challenges is to stop putting the ALMIGHTY DOLLAR 1<sup>st</sup>. Think of the citizens and not the tourists as our 1<sup>st</sup> priority.
- funding
- Lack of land with lake access for the public use.
- Having these programs over seen by the city counsel.
- managing growth and change
- Communication between personel
- getting an indoor pool that is good for everyone but won't cost the taxpayers a lot
- Improve bathroom facilities at Don Morse – Improve golf course itself. Do not let it deteriate. Improve Don Morse Beach Access – Do not let it deteriate.
- The growing population and only two parks
- To survive the current city administration.
- make the golf course better for the locals.
- maintaining the grounds.

- Do not take money from one dept. to improve another. The golf course money should be used for course improvements.
- Largest challenge is to be reasonable and prudent with limited resources available. Our tax resource is limited for expenditures in these areas.
- maintaining the green spaces because it is paid by profits and they are spread out to other city costs
- Maintaining a high level of beauty and attractive uses that will constantly bring people into our community to visit and enjoy the area.
- Making Chelan a safe, welcoming destination location for visitors, locals with a goal of building it into an attractive location to visit enjoy and vacation at.
- Cost
- It seems that most of the action at parks involve money. There should be more community programs that are free for locals.
- community service customer service
- trail system
- funding – need a modest yet consistent source
- Repairing the Don Morse Memorial Park and the club house at Golf Course
- getting a swim pool for the residence of Chelan and not tourists
- money
- Need to make the Chelan Aquatics Center happen. Also put in more softball fields for tournaments.
- More walking trails along Lake and River.
- Maintaining a clean and safe park for all to use. Not just visitors.
- Probably getting enough money.
- Money and funding. Parks don't seem to be funded well enough ie ancient bathroom at marina – no garbage cans at playground and soccer fields
- Trying to please the majority – doing something for the locals which is the exception! Rather than a side benefit of living here. Those who live here the most are beginning to see the least of the view by those who live here the least. Have the one's with the view property including the building pay the taxes for those who don't then we could afford to live here. Maybe then people would be more responsible in development. We do reward the greed don't we?

## 12. What are your improvement ideas for the Parks and Recreation Department?

- Take a proactive approach instead of reacting to pressure/requests/problems.
- Improve Marina and Don Morse Park.
- Maintain a very safe swim and picnic area at Don Morse Park and Lakeside Parks.
- First come the residents of Chelan not the tourists. I am not in favor of the trail program. Waste of money not usable in winter months bridge sidewalks snowy and icy.
- Remove boat trailer parking at Don Morse Park and remove boat launching to the dam site and Mill Bay – would create more “green space”
- More and better facilities for family gatherings. Articles in the “Mirror” encouraging users of the park to carry plastic bags for their dog poop and reminder to use the garbage cans for their litter.
- Declare City Council off limits to any and all supervision.
- It would be nice to have bike trails and pool facilities – sunriver, or as an example.
- Keep current facilities in “top” shape – before adding more programs or facilities to maintain.
- Marina, Indoor Pool, Summer Day Sports etc camps.
- Start pool – more lake events
- Aquatic center. Upgrade electrical outlets at RV Park or take RV Park out.
- More stuff for locals- indoor year round pool.
- Indoor/outdoor swimming pool for year around use.
- Provide outdoor basketball courts at a localized area and build an indoor – outdoor pool in Don Morse Park.
- aquatic and community center.

- Quality care of all parks/fields...improved fencing grounds, facilities...new rec center with aquatics
- more family friendly places and activities – we want a swimming pool!
- Equipment + designated area for self participation (private individ. Or groups to be active w/o a city-run program)
- Lifeguards – swim lessons –
- I believe this community has the desire, will and ability to provide excellent park + recreation services that can include significantly more services (rec ctr + indoor pool) without a huge increase to the tax payers
- New mayor, city council, and better funding of parks as a community effort plus better maintenance and operating parks.
- Forget the “Lakeside” trail on the North end of town – it will crunch up traffic horribly in the summer.
- Trees at Golf course – job descriptions so employees may be used in other positions during summer and winter.
- Plant more trees – more picnic shelters. More drinking fountains – better beach access for swimming.
- I really like the idea of the aquatic center where the old tennis courts are.
- Parking – boat trailers – in boat parking facility only motor homes in facility provided only parking lot for those using that facility only signs indicating “no parking available in those areas that are full. Weekend and holiday admittance to Lakeside Park to keep maintenance. Could be small \$1 per person or a \$5 fee for families.
- Notify community of what programs are provided.
- Garbage cans near water front or sidewalk at Don Morse Park. When I ask questions about dogs, garbage, jet skis at swim docks – I don not get any intelligent response from employees – they don’t know the rules and do nothing to inform people.
- Run sales on the campground in the shoulder and off seasons. Maybe a coupon for pay 2 nights get one free April to June then Sept to November. When the spots set empty nobody make any money.
- Try and give our parks to the City for community activities we have enough for the Tourists
- They might try to actually listen to city residents ideas and concerns
- Aquatic programs.
- Stop trying to add more things “to do” and concentrate on just maintaining a nice restful, grass filled, place to relax. There’s miles of space for outdoor recreation. Save some lovely room for adults without children. There’s more space for that sort of thing at places like the ballfield, but only Don Morse and Riverwalk in walking distance for adults. Improve your focus for a change. Do more for the actual townspeople than the tourists. They love it here now.
- have staff for well maintenance. The pools would be ideal. Slidewaters are to expensive!
- Let the managers manage and keep politics out of the parks
- Don’t have enough knowledge of “workings” to make informed suggestions.
- More free christian bands/events Rock n Rial etc...
- Trails and micro waterfront street end parks (neighborhood)
- none
- do not try to do all projects. Pick a couple and do them well.
- aquatic center. Aquatics can include all of our choices (programs) and should have been instituted 25 years ago when I first heard a proposal
- programs for our residents; these other programs like triathlons and 4 on 4 BB should not cost local tax.
- better marina facility. With so many watercraft/people need more space/ accommodations
- Better Marina Parking + Better Restrooms @ the Marina – Improved office and Launch facilities
- Keep them cleaner – add more green space they are important!
- Plant trees provide more mature parks are places for people to ryuvenate
- it would be OK to have a parks tax as part of property tax assessment. The golf course should not have to carry the whole thing.
- An indoor pool.

- taxing district for maint and op of green space parks stairs to get to swimming area with bulkhead and beach
- To maintain current facilities on a routine basis annually. This is an area I feel has not been [illegible] as needed.
- Work with other entities needed to build an attractive facility at the city park that would be useful year round for all income levels and a large variety of interests. Lets create a real community center that we ca be proud of where parents can entertain and enrich their kids and all adults can enjoy fitness, wellness, and enrichment activities and classes.
- My family and I spent 20 summers at the Don Morse RV Park (1976-1997). I have been a citizen of Chelan for 10 years. My children stay at the trailer park. They have seen a decline in care for the children's swim area. The weeds can be pulled while the lake is low. Access to the children's area could be made safer. Thank you for being there for our community. [name redacted].
- The maintenance is excellent so carry on
- Really need a lot more picnic tables. We can rarely get one. Would like to see a rental stand at Parks with canoes, floaties, chairs etc. snorkels, fins, innertubes.
- Too early yet for any ideas, need to be here more.
- Leave the golf course as is. This is the biggest entity that attracts more people. It provides entertainment for all age groups and genders. Improvements and constant care will keep this program healthy.
- get rid of geese and duck poop.
- Do things that utalize the lake more "beaches" accessible for swimmers
- More boating access/enhancement of launch facilities – more beach access at parks.
- Marina improvements, vendor booths on occasion lease spaces, don't run them yourselves.
- Just thought I'd add something to this. I think I'm a pretty average family (although large) who have a summer home here and our main home on the west of the mountains. We have 5 children who are very involved in sports as are most families on this side. Many people I know who have summer homes in Chelan do not come for the entire summer because you have no summer sport programs for their children and frankly swimming each and every day gets a bit tiresome! If you'd like to see more income to the community you need to provide for services so facilities will come from June thru August and spend their dollars in Chelan. Summer day camps are very popular here but I'm sure we'd all rather do it in Chelan if we could. Also I love the colored lights and festivities in Chelan for winter. Great idea. Once again though you need more kid type activities. We would love to see a large indoor pool and/or recreation center like the YMCA. We come in the winter and run out of things to do. Has anyone contacted the YMCA about possibly opening a center? The cost of retractable roof pool might be outrageous but someone should look into it. Lynwood, WA has a large public pool with high dives, rope swings etc and is fabulous and they have a retractable roof if anyone would like to pursue that idea. (a kiddie pool and hot tub are on one end as well. Thanks for reading.
- If you truly want better health get a swim pool that can be used year round and – offer swim team
- Volunteer labor and staffing
- Perhaps the city can bring back our local police department to help with problems in parks as well as other important enforcement issues.
- Please Please maintain Lakeside Park better. Trash, vandals, etc is terrible quite often there. Please enforce the rules for everyone.
- Chelan is a good place to walk but no one can walk to the Hospital, Senior Center or Library on sidewalks.
- We need an indoor pool/community center. Higher quality athletic fields – baseball/softball/soccer. Re work Don Morris and the Marina
- trail system
- pool and more tennis courts
- Chelan could do demonstration such as snow shoeing, cross country, hiking, things that visitors do that the community should know how and where to do. Art classes in the park. Polar Bear splash is great. The sailing classes. Great! Offer more in winter when things are Boring and quiet.

- An aquatics center – historically the number one requested item by Chelan citizens
- more programs for all ages – community [illegible]
- a comprehensive trail plan
- Take the stink out of stinky field
- Get rid of the sewer odors at the baseball fields and south part of town.
- let the people that want the programs pay for them
- Develop some parks in the East part of town and on some of the sage slops so people will appreciate the real flora and fauna. Manmade graded hillsides is ugly!!!

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!**



## **APPENDIX B**

### **PUBLIC TRAILS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**