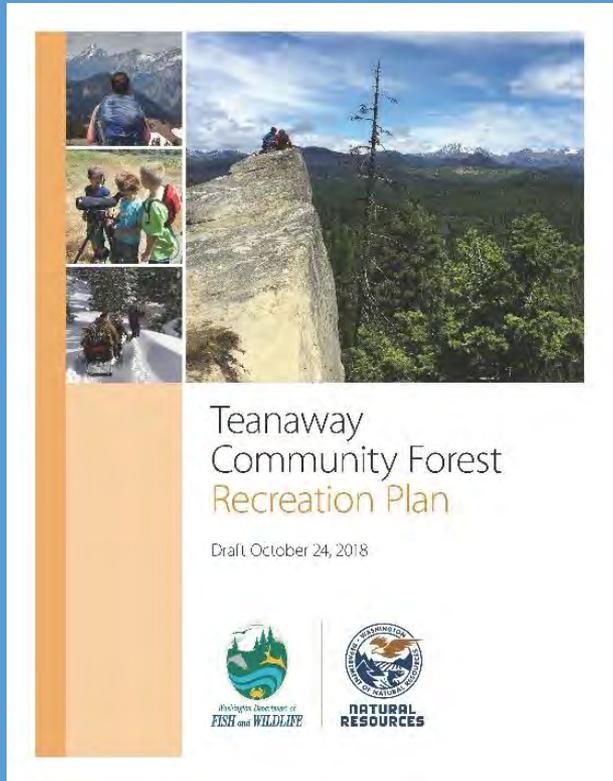
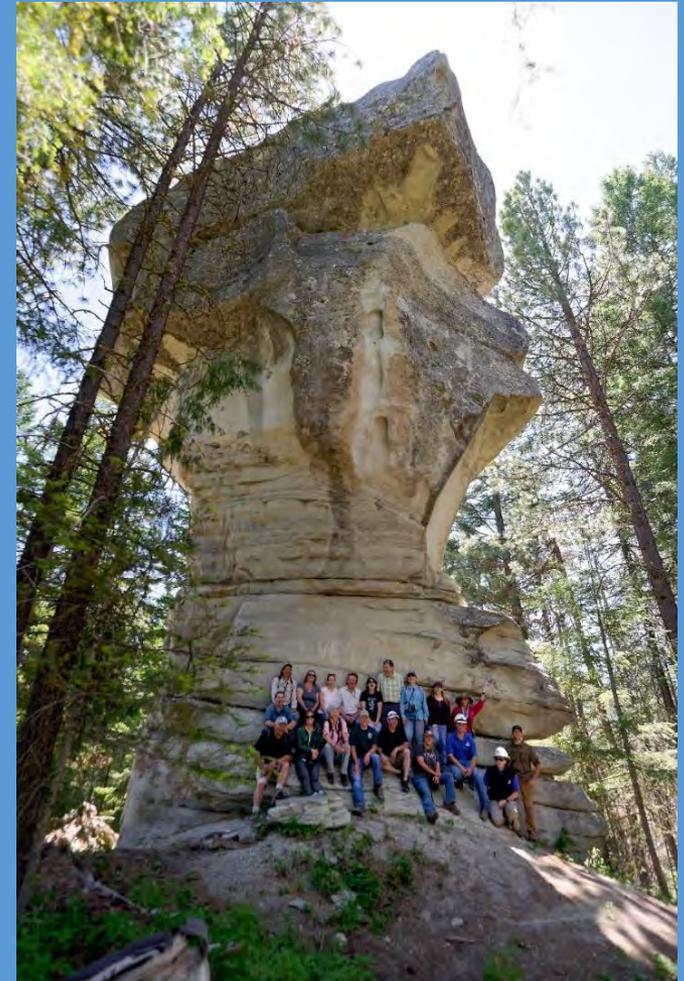


Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan

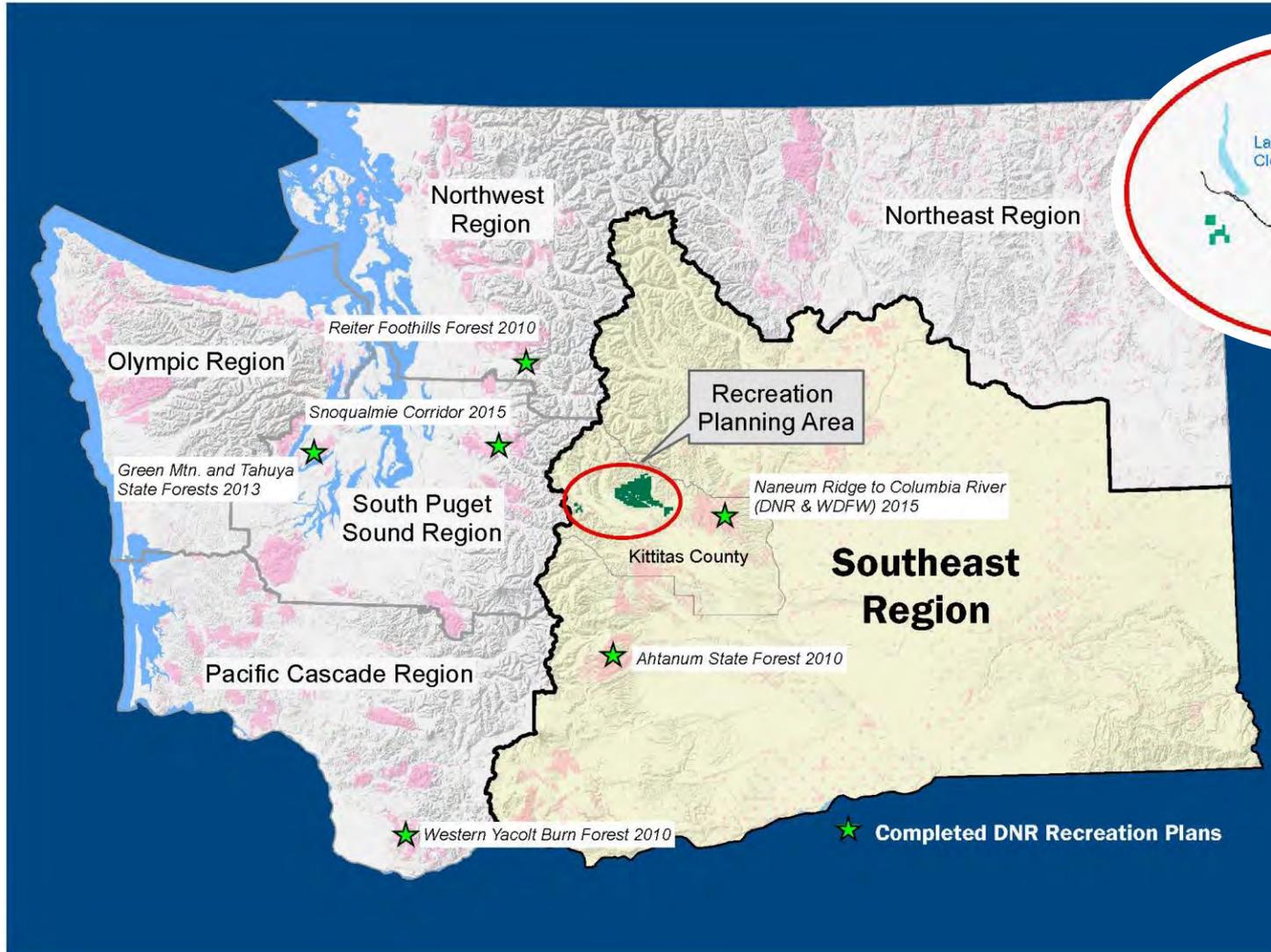


October 24th Teanaway Community Meeting

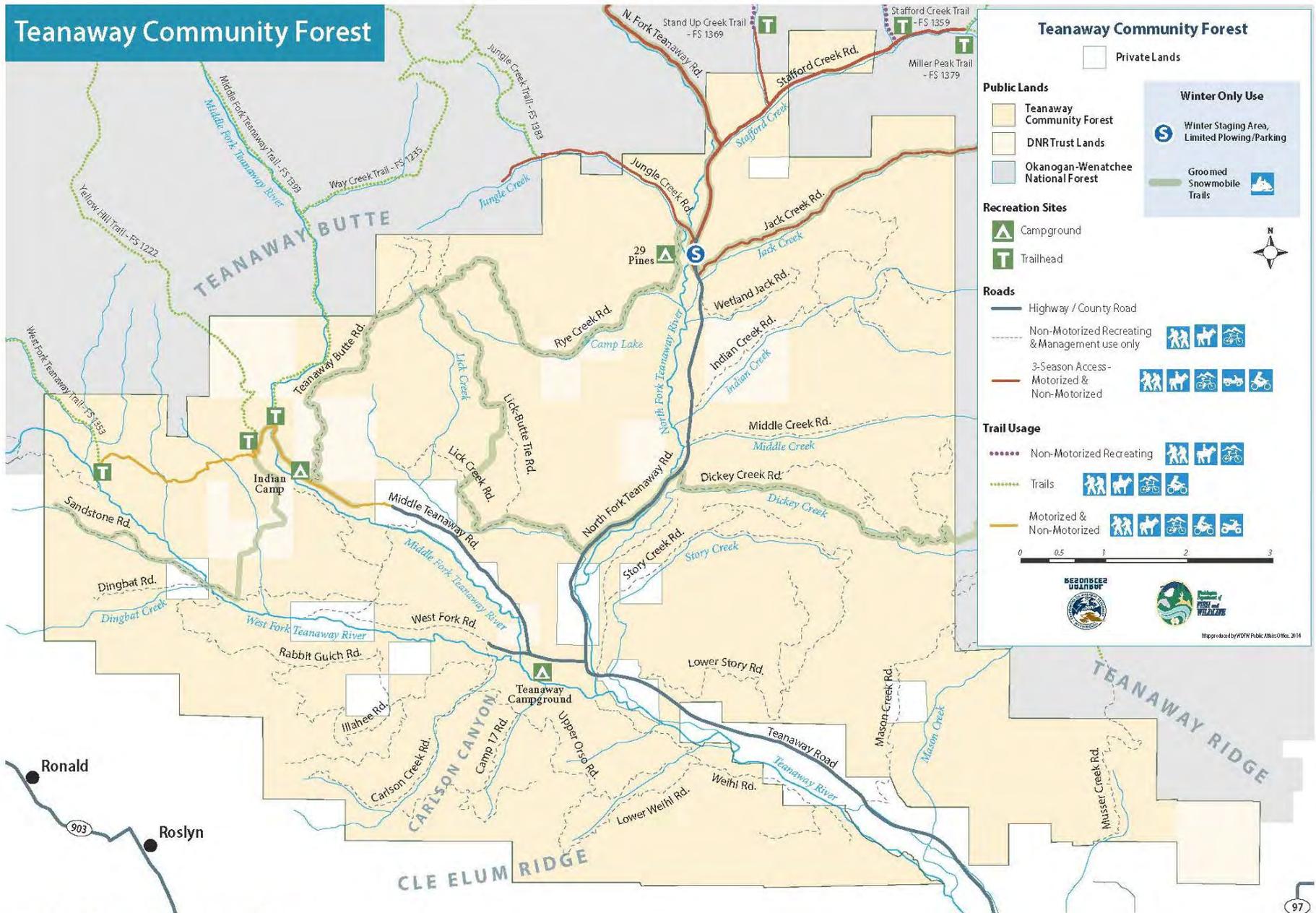
- Introductions
- Learn about:
 - Community Forest
 - Planning process
 - Recreation Plan
 - SEPA process
- Information Stations
 - Recreation suitability
 - Strategies and tools
 - Recreation concepts
 - summer and winter
 - Project implementation
 - **How to provide comments?**



Teanaway Community Forest



Teanaway Community Forest



Teanaway Community Forest

Private Lands

Public Lands

- Teanaway Community Forest
- DNR Trust Lands
- Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Winter Only Use

- Winter Staging Area, Limited Plowing/Parking
- Groomed Snowmobile Trails

Recreation Sites

- Campground
- Trailhead

Roads

- Highway / County Road
- Non-Motorized Recreating & Management use only
- 3-Season Access - Motorized & Non-Motorized

Trail Usage

- Non-Motorized Recreating
- Trails
- Motorized & Non-Motorized

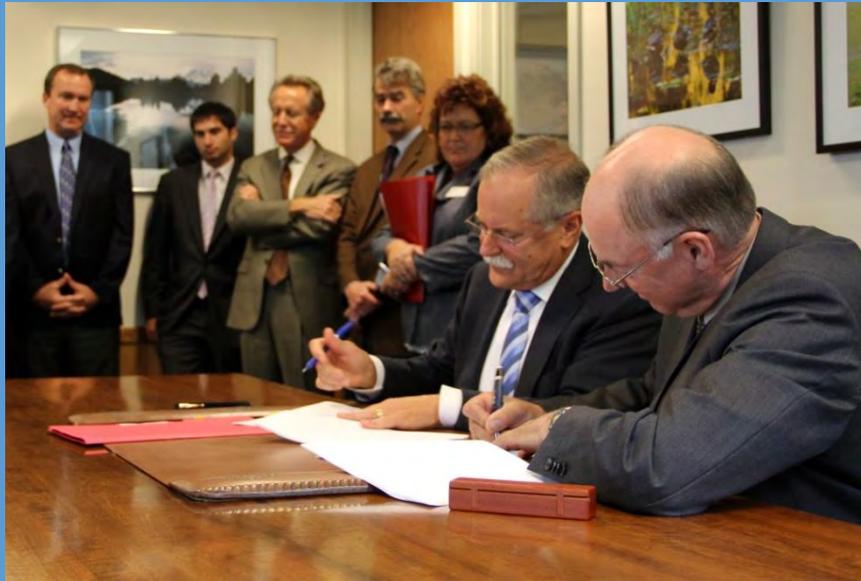
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SEASONS OF WASHINGTON WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OFEcology

Map produced by WDFW Public Affairs Office, 2014

Existing Recreation

Teanaway Community Forest ... a collaborative partnership



- Legislative purchase - 2013
- Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP)
- DNR owns the land
- WDFW holds a conservation easement



DNR and WDFW are committed to a joint decision-making process

Teanaway Community Forest Legislative Direction

In approving the Teanaway purchase, lawmakers directed DNR and WDFW to:

- Protect and enhance the water supply and protect the watershed
- Maintain working lands for forestry and livestock grazing while protecting watershed functions and habitat
- Provide recreational opportunities consistent with watershed protection
- Conserve and restore fish and wildlife habitat
- Support a strong community partnership in ongoing land management

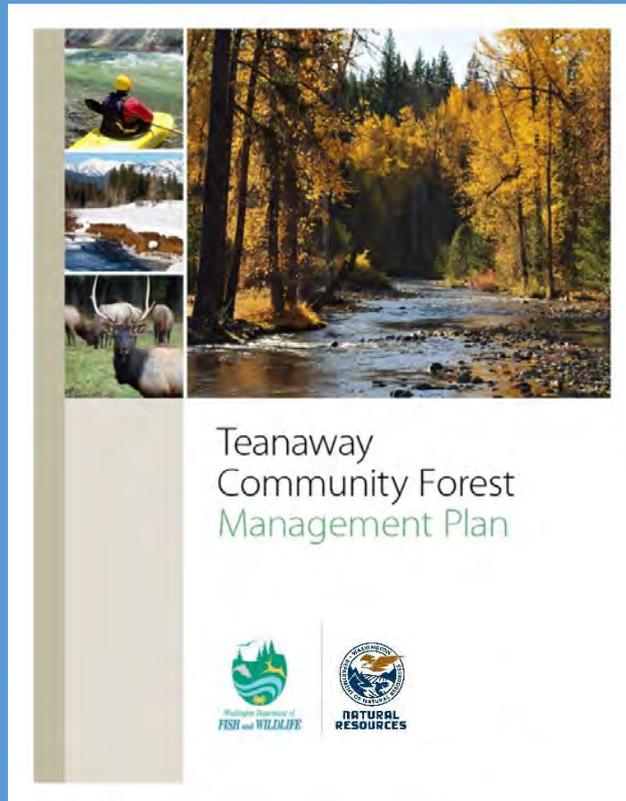


Teanaway Community Forest Advisory Committee

- Back Country Horsemen of WA
- Local Community Members
- Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance
- Friends of the Teanaway
- Kittitas County Commissioners
- Kittitas County Field & Stream Club
- Mountain to Sound Greenway Trust
- Neighboring landowners
- Off-road vehicle interests
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Trails Association
- WA State Snowmobile Association
- Yakama Nation
- Yakima Basin Integrated Plan Partner



Teanaway Community Forest Management Plan

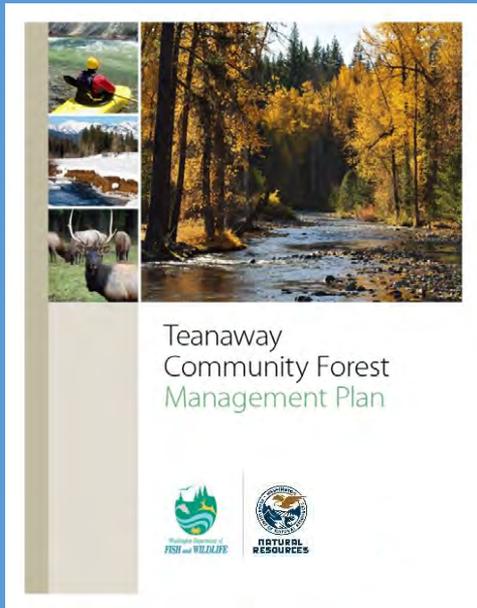


- Completed May 2015
- Direction for 5 Goals
- 15 public Advisory Committee meetings
- 3 open houses
- More than 1,600 online comments
- Public SEPA review

Management Plan

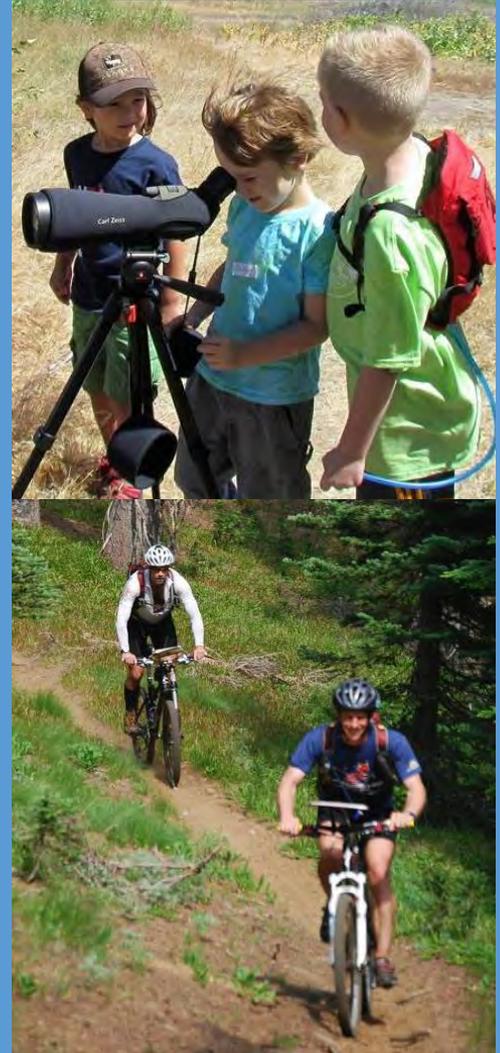
Recreation Objectives

- Develop a recreation plan for the forest
- Provide a sustainable network of safe and enjoyable recreational trails
- Provide recreation opportunities and facilities that are consistent with watershed protection
- Evaluate motorcycle use within the recreation planning process
- Maintain existing partnerships and establish new collaborations between public agencies, user groups, and citizen volunteers
- Establish a consistent enforcement and education presence



Purpose of Recreation Planning

- Develop objectives for managing recreation for next 15 years
- Determine what types of recreation will be provided in the Community Forest and where
- Identify opportunities for connections across the landscape
- Identify partnerships and volunteer opportunities
- Establish priorities for implementing the plan



Recreation Plan Goals

Teanaway Specific:

- To maintain and where possible expand recreational opportunities consistent with watershed protection, for activities such as hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, camping, birding, and snowmobiling.

General:

- Resource protection
- High-quality recreation experience
- Public safety





The Planning Process

PHASE 1 PRE-PLANNING AND PROJECT KICKOFF

1

Determine the need and scope, project team, stakeholder involvement plan, and data collection needs. Kick-off the project by holding a community open house.

PHASE 2 RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

2

Collect recreation field data, determine land suitability and planning context for the project, determine public issues and concerns.

PHASE 3 ALTERNATIVES EXPLORATION AND CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

3

Determine the BIG IDEA, or management concept for the planning area (what are we going to do where). Discuss issues and opportunities, explore alternatives and describe the preferred alternative (how and to what degree will recreation be provided).

PHASE 4 WRITING THE PLAN AND SEPA REVIEW

4

Plan is completed and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review is conducted for public comment, and the plan is edited and formatted for publication.

PHASE 5 ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

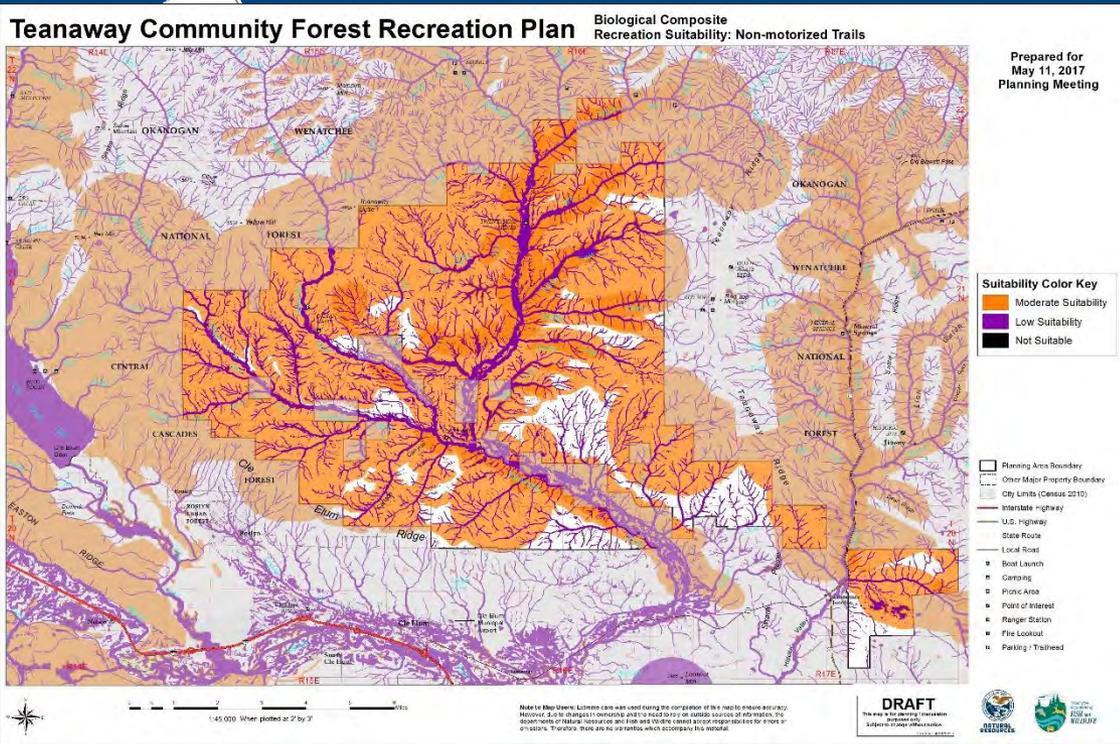
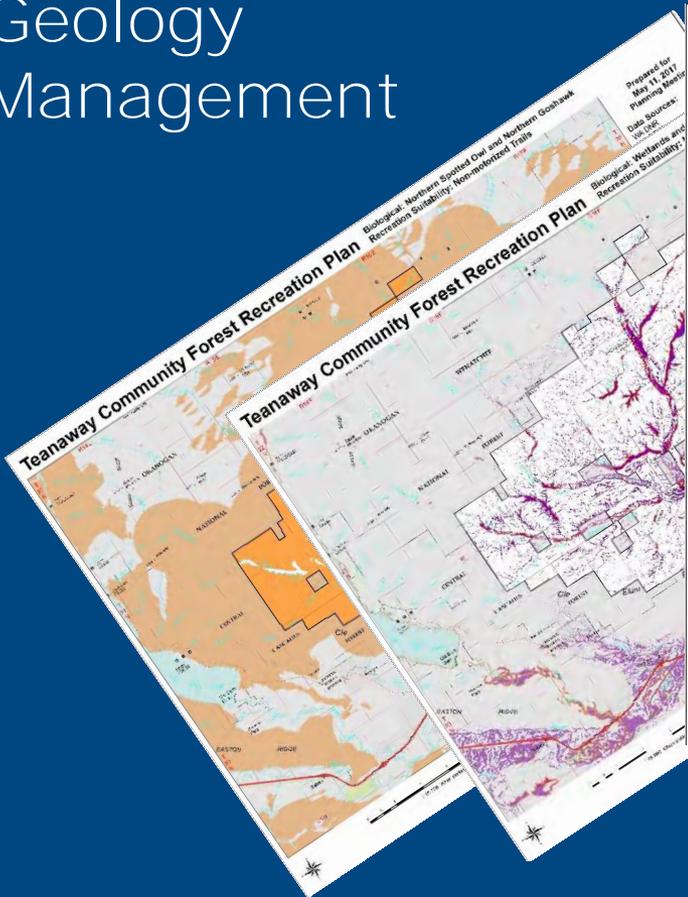
5

Plan is adopted and implemented by the agencies.

Recreation Land Suitability

Biology
Soils
Geology
Management

Maps guide recreation planning efforts



Prepared for
May 11, 2017
Planning Meeting

Recreation Land Suitability

Tri-Composite Criteria

Biological	Soils and Geology	Management
wetlands and wetland buffers 120'	soils risk for erosion (recreation)	communication and management sites
riparian: streams, open water, buffers fish 120', non-fish 50', unknown 25'	areas with high potential for landslides and unstable slopes	rock sources (existing and future)
salmonids and fish habitat informational only **	steep slopes	utility easements
deer & elk winter range	100 - year flood plains	land adjacent to other properties
deer and elk calving/fawning range May 15 - June 15 buffer 300 meters	highly erosive, compactible, and poorly drained soils	wells and water sources
Sensitive, Threatened & Endangered species (plants & animals)**	areas that have moved in previous landslides	riparian restoration areas
high quality or rare plant communities	rock features including cliffs and bluffs	cultural and archeological resources
northern spotted owl / northern goshawk (March - August)		noise buffers
large carnivores - gray wolf ** March 15 - June 15		** Items Not Shown on Map

HERE ARE THE KEY FINDINGS FROM THE SUITABILITY ANALYSIS:

Summer Suitability

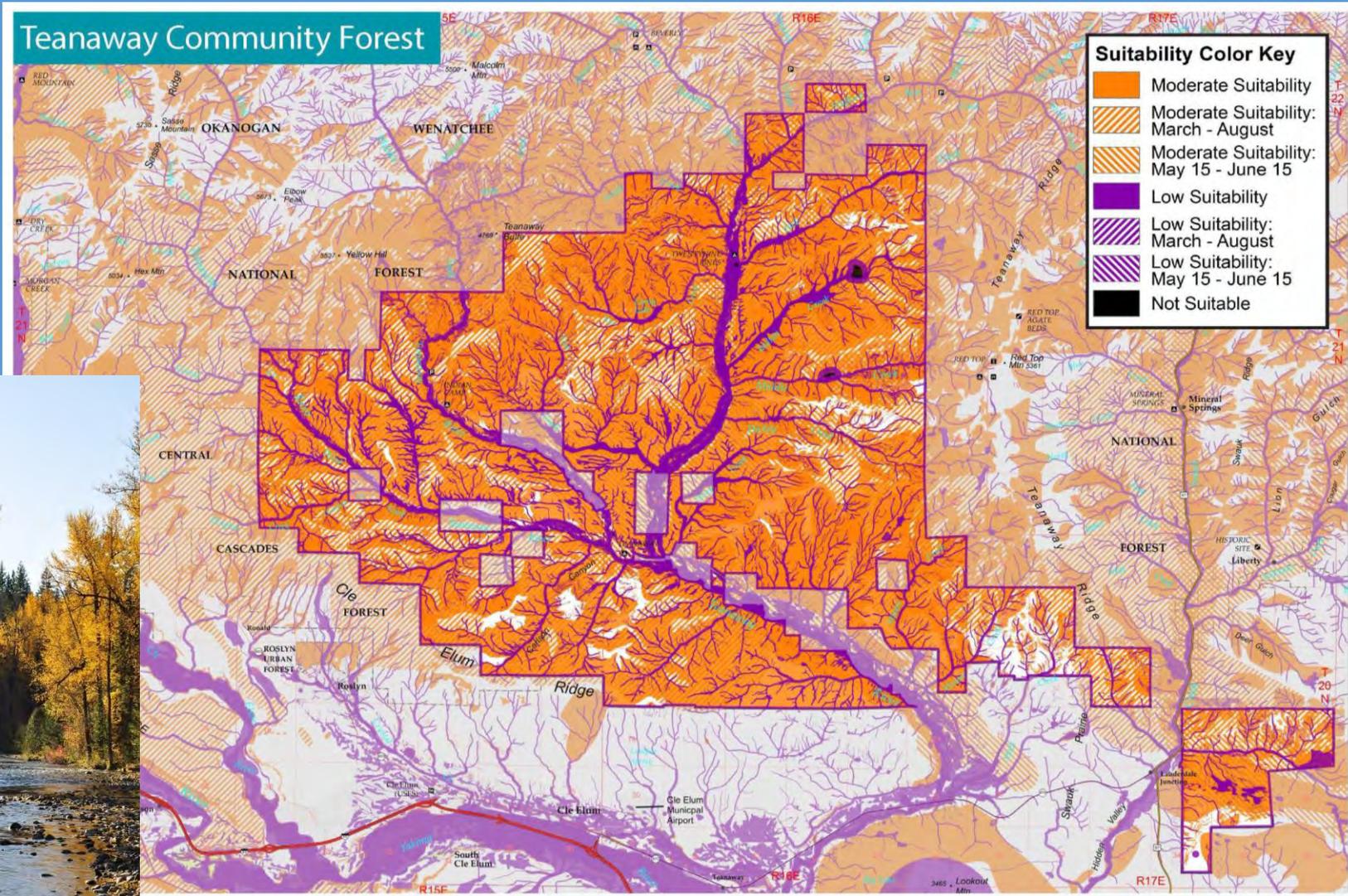
- There are sensitive times to be aware of during the spring and early summer for nesting, calving, and denning of wildlife.
- Highly erosive soils in the Teanaway require sustainable trail design and construction.
- Some existing trails should be relocated to avoid floodplains and areas adjacent to streams stream adjacent locations.
- Portions of existing camping areas should be relocated out of floodplains.

Winter Suitability

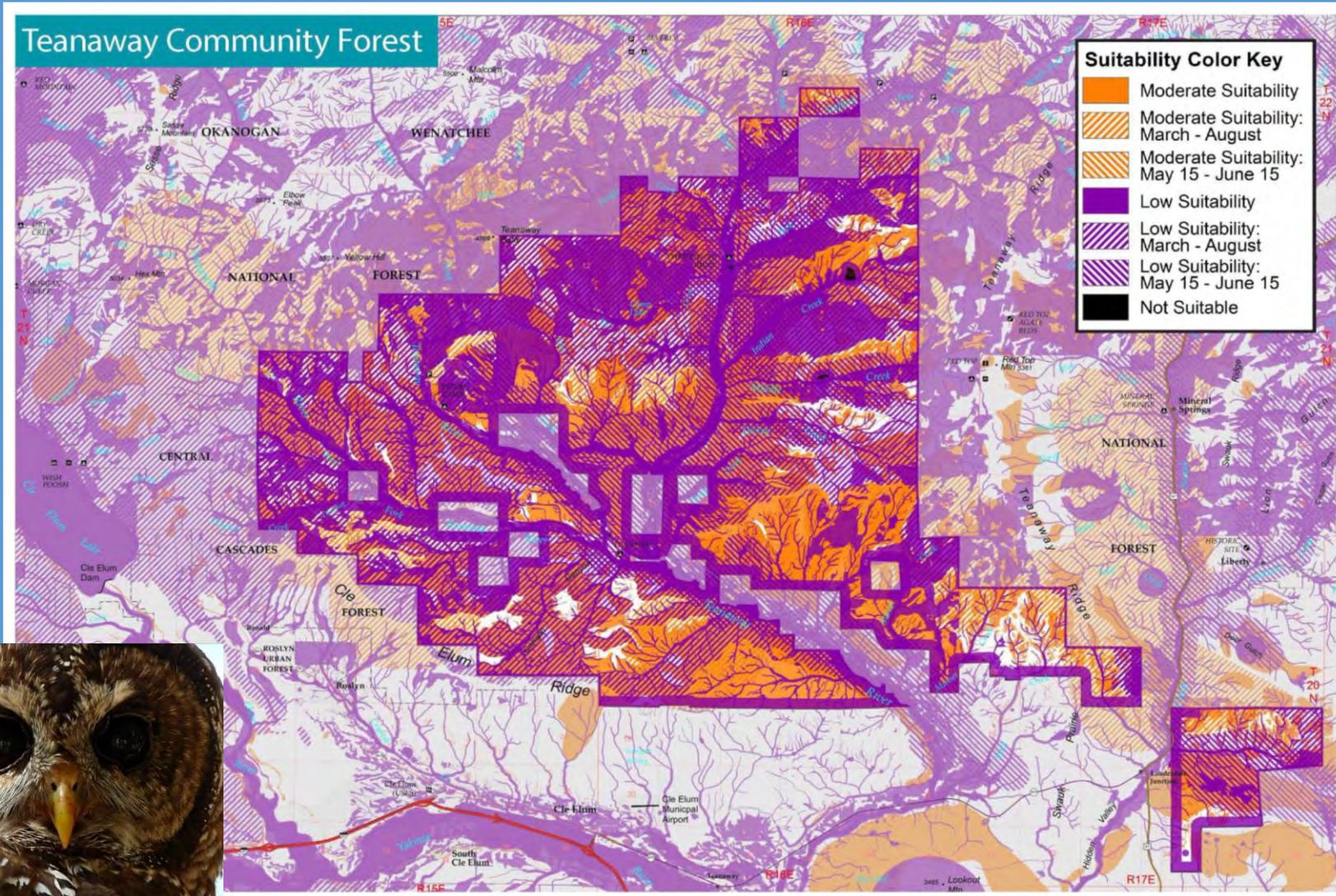
- Opportunities for winter recreation are less constrained due to snow coverage.



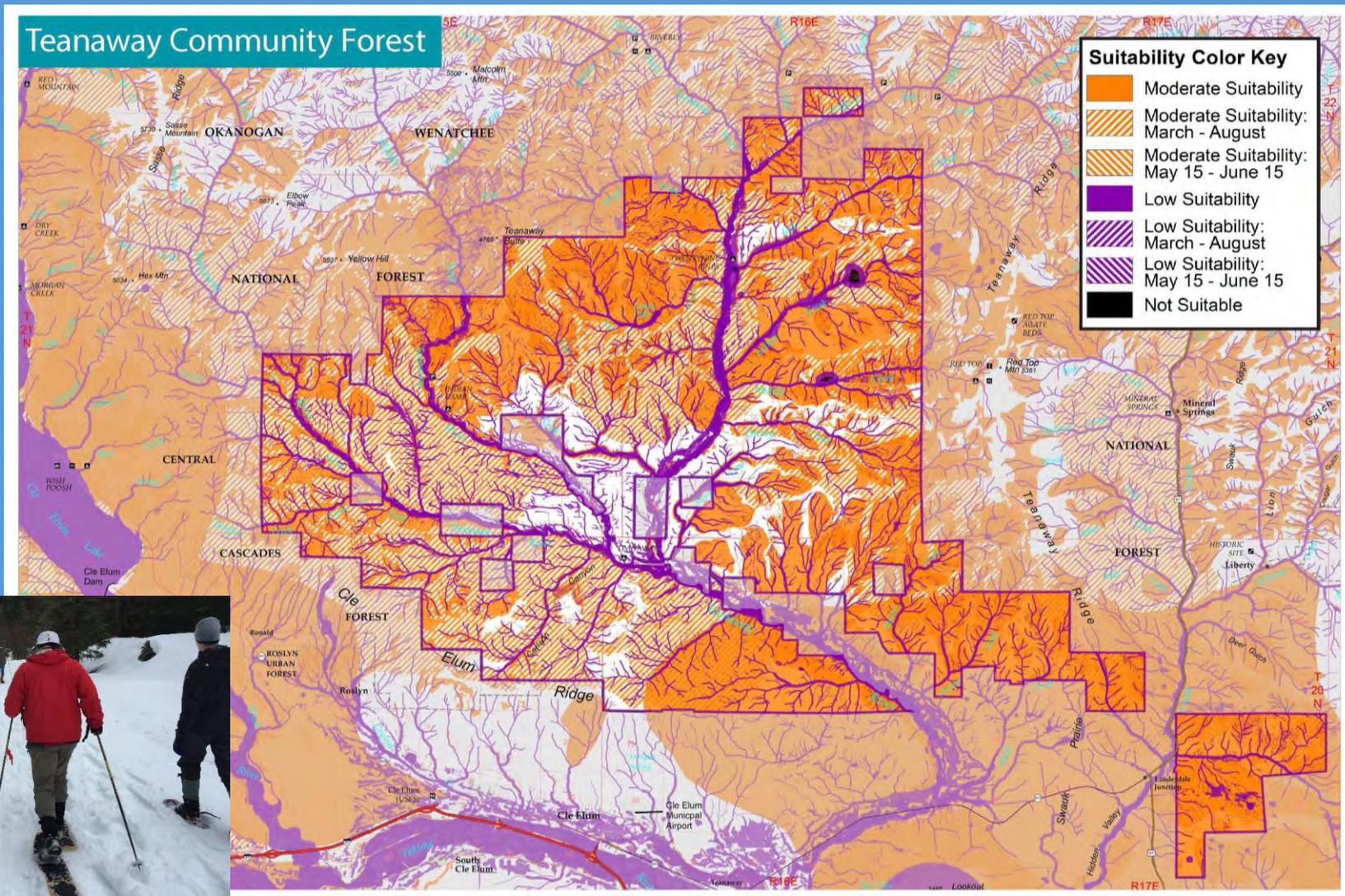
Summer Non-Motorized Trails



Summer Motorized Trails



Winter Non-Motorized Trails



Teanaway Community Forest

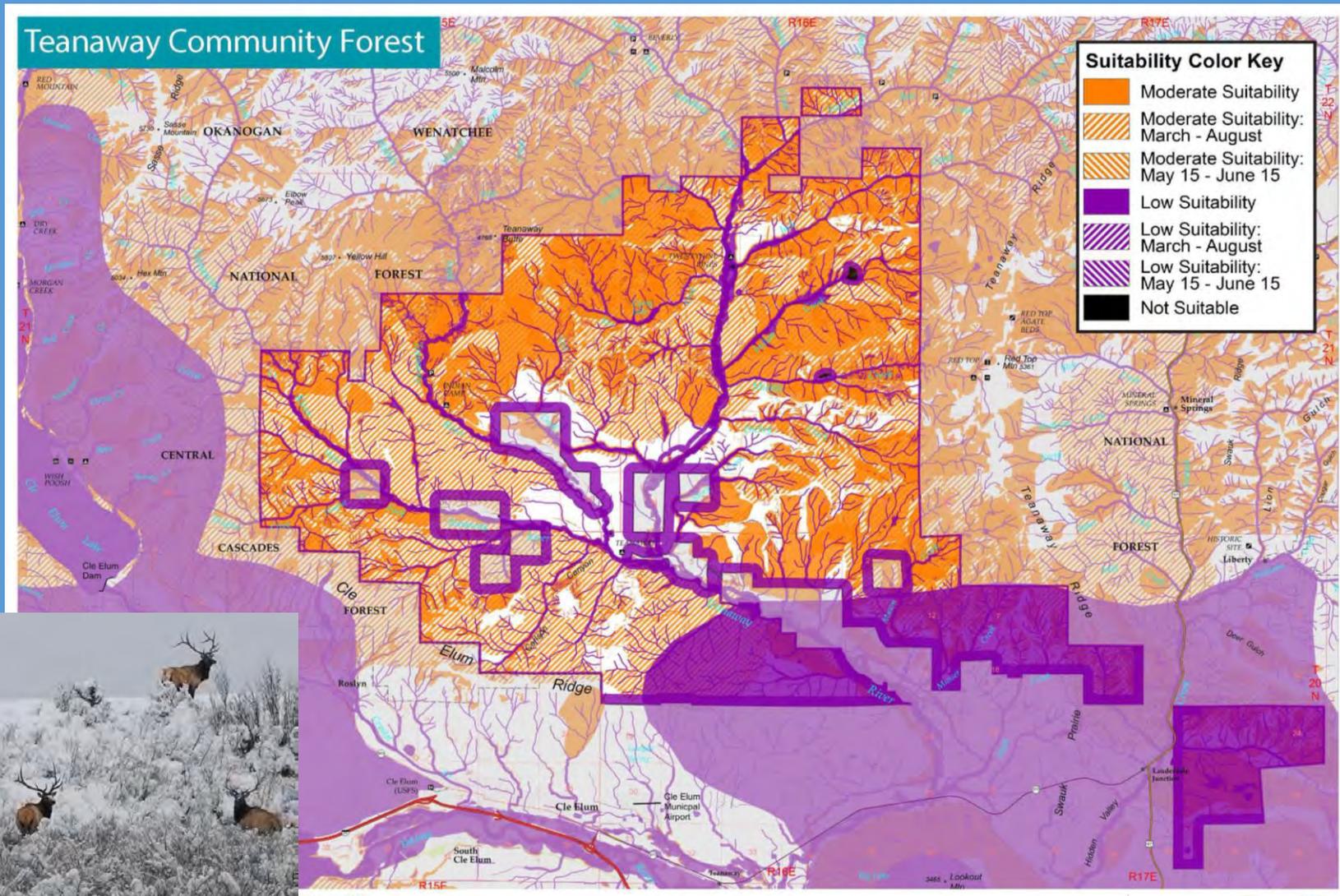


WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES



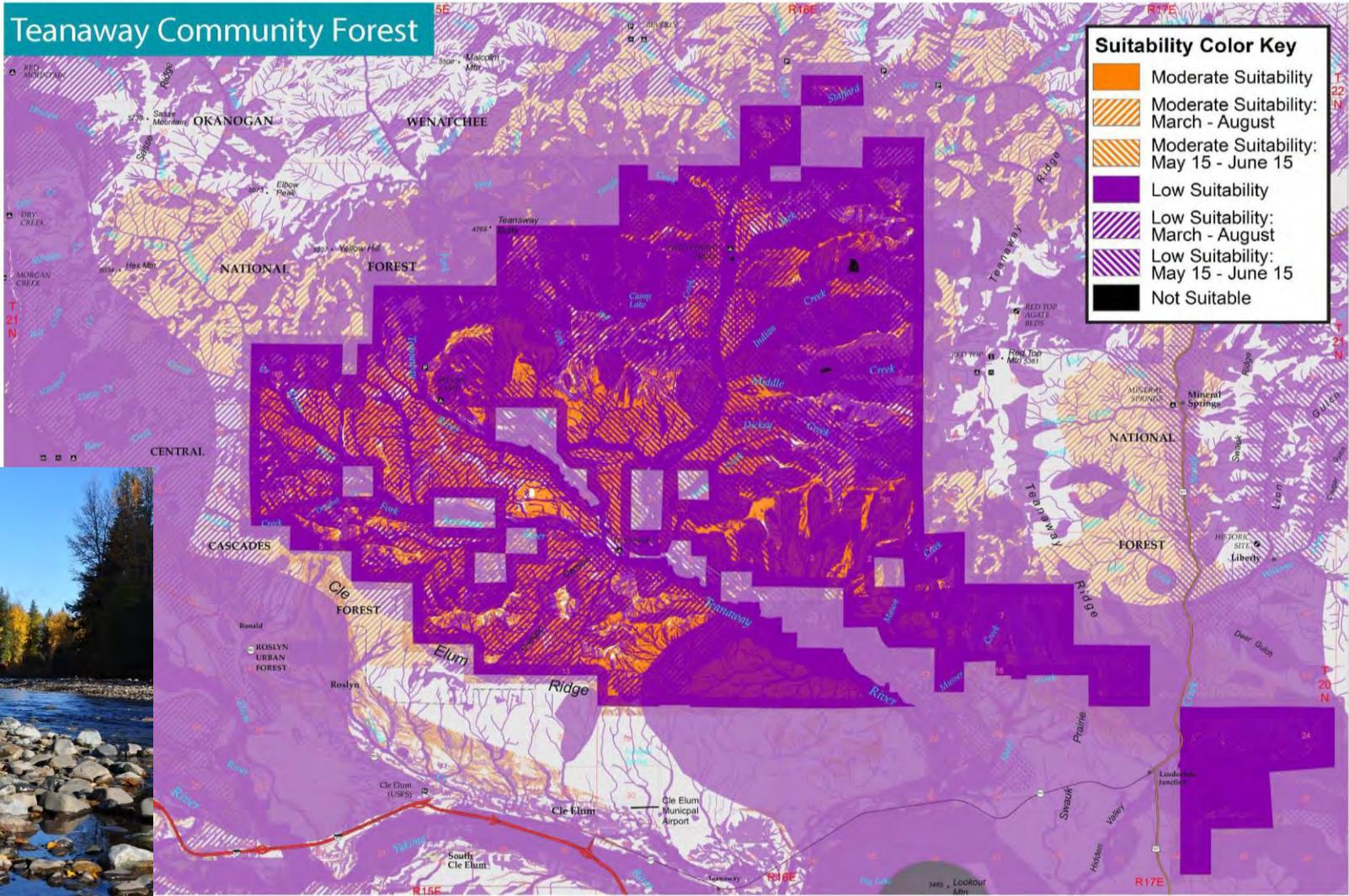
Washington
Department of
FISH and WILDLIFE

Winter Motorized Trails



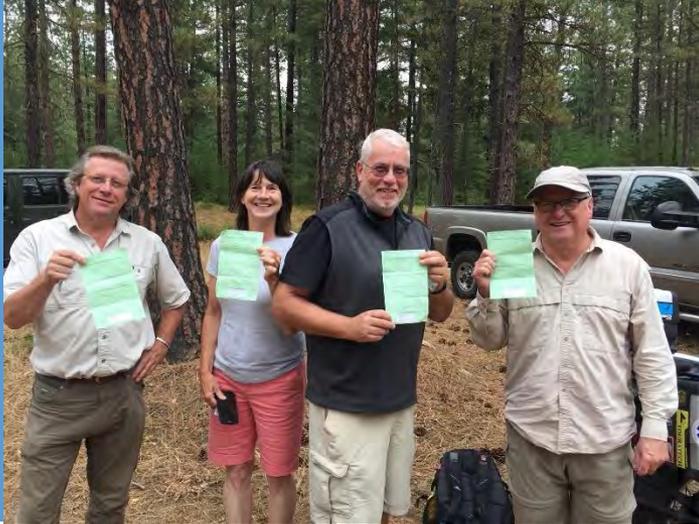
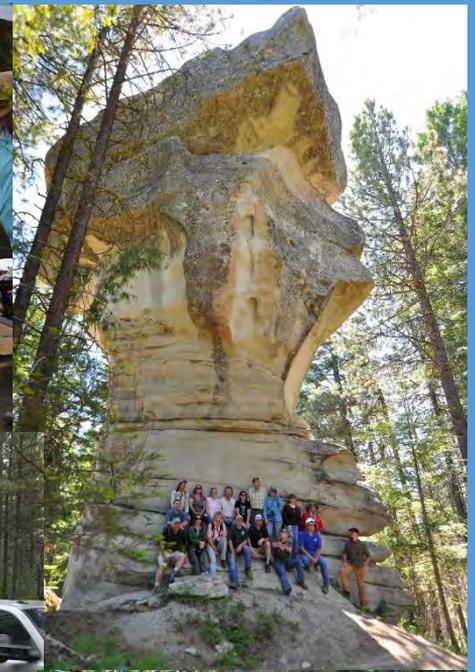
All-Season Facilities

Teanaway Community Forest



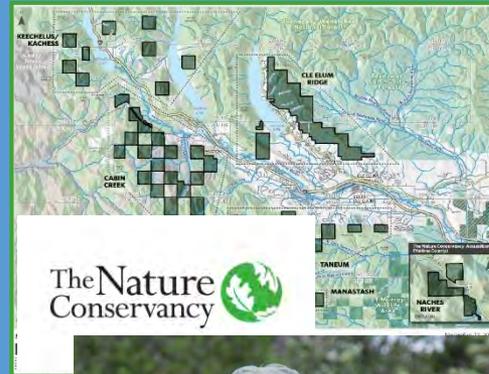
Field Trips

- Winter recreation
- Unique rock formations
- What does the purple stuff look like?
- USFS multi-use trails
- Camping areas and river access
- User interaction and enforcement



Committee Member Presentations

- Winter recreation
- TNC Central Cascades
- Equestrian
- Trout
- Kittitas Environmental Network
- Hunting, birding, fishing
- Mountain bicycle survey
- Motorcycle use
- Infrastructure
- Forest neighbors
- Forest history
- Hiking history



Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Survey

July 24 – August 24, 2017

2682 Total Responses

Powered by  SurveyMonkey





KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SURVEY WERE:

- People who responded to the survey value the Teanaway Valley for its natural beauty, rustic feeling, all-season recreation opportunities, and family tradition.
- Most people visit the Teanaway Valley for more than 5 hours at a time.
- Hiking, camping, and non-trail based activities such as nature & wildlife viewing, photography, river access, hunting, fishing, foraging, and birding, were by far the most common activities enjoyed by people visiting the valley. The Teanaway Valley is also a popular destination for horseback riding, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, mountain biking, and motorcycle riding.
- Recreation users who responded to the survey shared an interest in cross-country style trails.
- Improving and developing trail connections from the Community Forest to local communities and adjacent lands was a high priority.
- The Teanaway Valley brings economic benefits to nearby communities, with 94% of survey respondents indicating that they stop in Cle Elum, Ronald, Roslyn or Ellensburg when they visit the valley to buy gas, food, rent equipment, go shopping, or stay overnight.

Primary Management Objective (PMO) for Winter Recreation:

During the winter, recreation in the Community Forest will be managed primarily to provide groomed motorized and non-motorized trails with opportunities for dispersed snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and winter play.



The Plan



Primary Management Objective (PMO) for Summer Recreation

During the spring, summer, and fall, recreation in the Community Forest will be managed primarily to provide opportunities for non-motorized recreation, including but not limited to hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and camping, as well as fishing, hunting, and nature activities. Secondary uses include scenic driving on designated forest roads and motorcycle riding on multi-use trails that connect to the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

The Summer Concept Map

The Summer Concept Map shows general locations of facilities such as trailheads and camping areas, key recreation connections, and areas with varying trail development. Key features of the summer concepts include:

- Zones** identified for high, moderate, and low-density trail development. The different zones are based on the land suitability assessment and current use patterns, planning for a higher density of trails in areas with geologic features and vistas, and a lower density of trails in areas with sensitive wildlife habitat.
- River corridors** that provide access for fishing, swimming, and day use, in coordination with stream restoration activities.
- Camping areas** improved at Teanaway, 29 Pines, and Indian Camp.
- Trailheads** with parking, restrooms, and information kiosks. Also, trailheads that provide daytime access to rivers and non-motorized trails as well as parking for access to the multi-use Forest Service trails.
- Connections** to multi-use trails in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest for hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and motorcycle riding on the West Fork, Middle Fork, and Yellow Hill trails, in partnership with U.S. Forest Service.
- Connections** to non-motorized trails for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding from the Community Forest across Cle Elum Ridge to the communities of Cle Elum, Roslyn and Ronald, and to the National Forest, in partnership with adjacent land managers and local communities.
- Scenic driving routes on forest roads** to improve access for all ages and abilities within the Community Forest. Develop a loop drive from Indian Camp to the North Fork Teanaway Road providing views in the Teanaway Butte area and restoration activities along Lick Creek. Enhance connections at Jack Creek Road to the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest and Hwy 97.



TRAIL LOOP: Provide groups with seasonal access for recreation on designated trails for high clearance, legal motorized vehicles, wildlife viewing, and ability access.

29 PINES CAMPING AREA: Reconfigure and relocate camping outside of the floodplain and expand day use parking.

ACCESS: Partner with USFS to evaluate, improve, and maintain sustainable connections to multi-use USFS trails for hikers, bikers, equestrians and motorcycle riders. Evaluate and relocate trails along the Middle Fork and West Fork Teanaway Rivers to protect fish habitat and water quality. Convert road to trail to connect with the USFS Yellow Hill Trail. Provide trailhead facilities and improve access roads.

INDIAN CAMP: Reconfigure and relocated camping outside of the floodplain and expand equestrian camping. Develop designated day use summer parking.

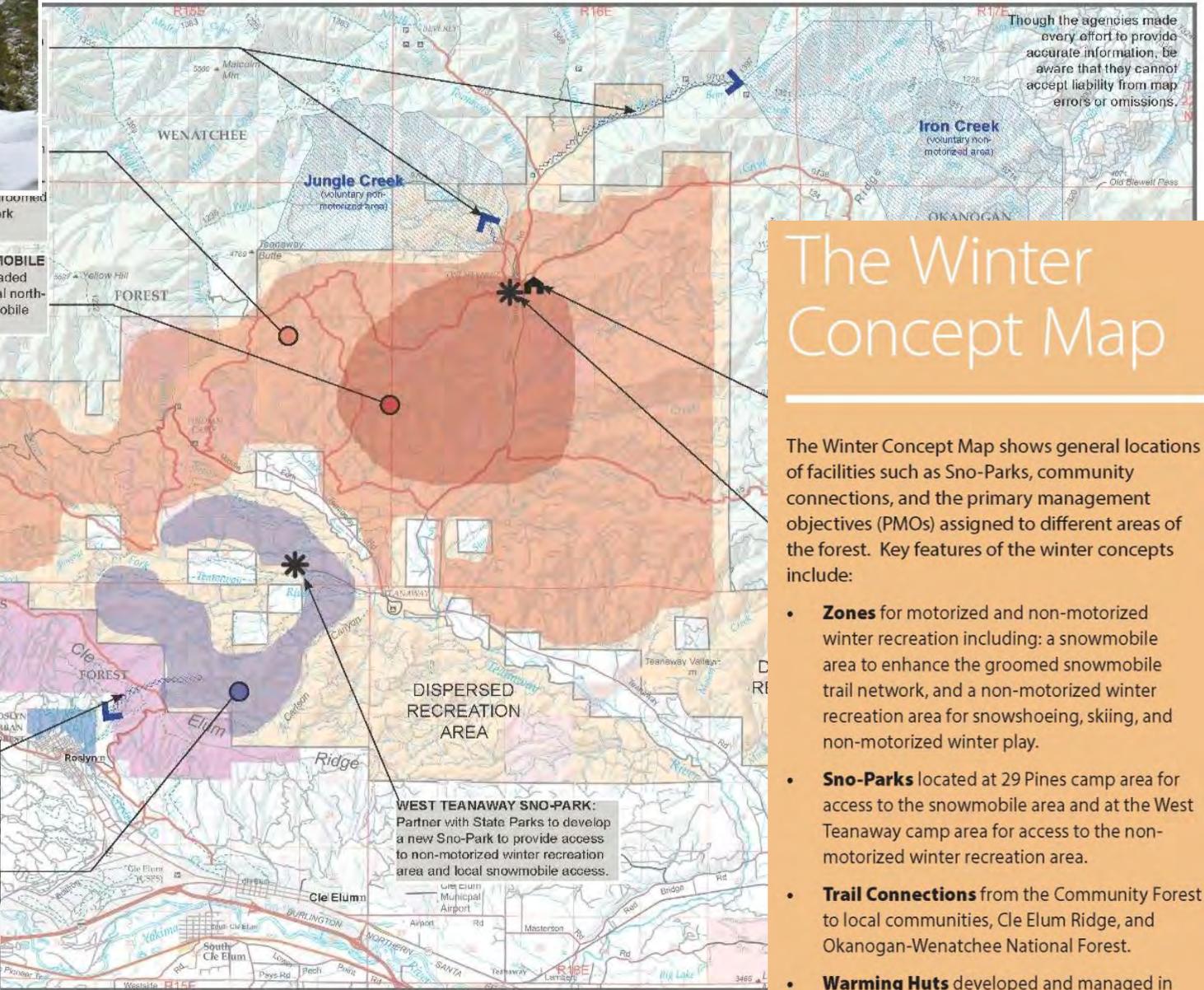
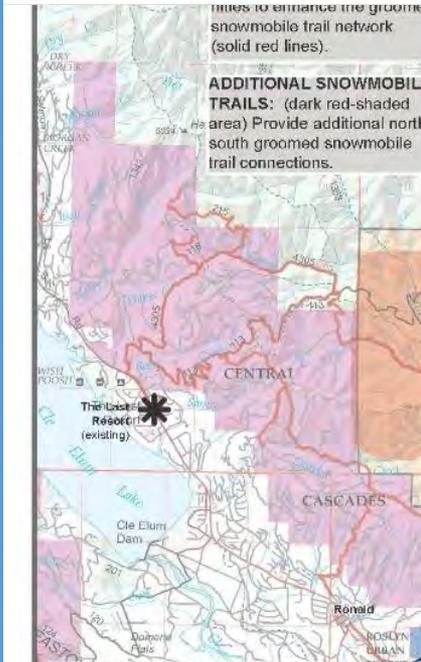
COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS:



TEANAWAY CAMPING AREA: Reconfigure and relocated camping outside of the floodplain and expand group camping with future equestrian camping.

ENTRY STATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: Work with public and private partners to develop an entry station and environmental education opportunities.





Though the agencies made every effort to provide accurate information, be aware that they cannot accept liability from map errors or omissions.

The Winter Concept Map

The Winter Concept Map shows general locations of facilities such as Sno-Parks, community connections, and the primary management objectives (PMOs) assigned to different areas of the forest. Key features of the winter concepts include:

- **Zones** for motorized and non-motorized winter recreation including: a snowmobile area to enhance the groomed snowmobile trail network, and a non-motorized winter recreation area for snowshoeing, skiing, and non-motorized winter play.
- **Sno-Parks** located at 29 Pines camp area for access to the snowmobile area and at the West Teanaway camp area for access to the non-motorized winter recreation area.
- **Trail Connections** from the Community Forest to local communities, Cle Elum Ridge, and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.
- **Warming Huts** developed and managed in cooperation with user groups.



TOP PHOTOGRAPH: THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY



RECREATION

Strategies & Tools

Provide recreation opportunities and facilities that are consistent with watershed protection

- Evaluate the road system to determine its ability to provide access and meet recreation needs.
- Develop new and renovate existing trailheads, including interpretive signs, sanitation and parking facilities, to ensure recreational access and minimize environmental damage. Where appropriate, new winter parking areas will be established.
- Designate day-use areas and trails with parking facilities, sanitation and interpretive signs for activities such as walk-in fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and river access.
- Provide opportunities to access the forks of the Teanaway River, and design these river access sites to avoid damage to fish and wildlife habitat.
- Manage high-use areas, especially along the river corridor, for public access, safety, and the protection of fish and wildlife habitat.
- Provide recreation access for people with disabilities as required by federal and state laws and consistent with DNR policies and practices for all recreation areas.
- Provide designated firewood collection areas.

Enhance opportunities for overnight camping

Teanaway Valley has a long history of serving as a camping destination for families. Camping builds strong connections to the land and wildlife, trails and rivers, and between people. The forest has three existing camping areas: West Fork Teanaway, Indian Camp, and 29 Pines. The following are recommendations and strategies to improve camping in the Community Forest:

- Renovate existing camping areas by relocating campsites out of the river floodplains, consistent with watershed protection.
- Provide a mixture of designated individual and group sites with picnic tables, approved fire rings, and designated parking for cars, trucks, trailers, and RVs.



- After completing camping improvements, consider utilizing volunteer campground hosts and explore employing concessionaires or partnerships to manage camping.
- Continue to manage the majority of campsites on a first-come first-served basis. Explore the potential for reservations at group or individual sites.
- Install signage and kiosks with information about camping area rules, emergency contacts, important announcements, and maps of campsite locations and trails in the Community Forest.
- Post signage to educate people about "Leave No Trace" principles and to promote wildlife-friendly camping practices.
- In partnership with equestrian groups, improve equestrian camping and facilities by:
 - Providing mounting blocks, high lines or corrals, manure bins, and wheelbarrows.
 - Providing designated equestrian campsites.
 - Exploring the potential for providing water.
- Provide designated parking for day use, which is separate from parking for campers.
- Provide designated trails for access to the river from the camping and day-use parking areas.
- Consider adding day-use shelters for picnicking and environmental education when consistent with zoning laws.

Provide opportunities for backcountry camping

- Provide maps and signage to indicate locations of designated backcountry campsites with associated rules.
- Pilot providing remote hardened designated tent sites in backcountry locations (no campfires are allowed and "Leave No Trace" principles apply).
- Work with user groups and volunteers to help manage remote campsites.
- Partner with adjacent land managers to develop a connected system of backcountry campsites.
- In partnership with adjacent landowners, explore volunteer-based or commercial hut systems.
- Prohibit dispersed camping near heavily used areas, along county roads, and other open roads within the forest.



EVERGREEN MOUNTAIN BIKE ALLIANCE

Provide a sustainable network of safe, enjoyable recreation trails

Designate and build non-motorized trails for hikers, mountain bikers, horseback riders and others that:

- Emphasize scenic destinations and high-quality experiences.
- Accommodate multiple skill levels, be designed as loop trails when appropriate, and connect to U.S. Forest Service trails and the regional trail system.
- Provide separate trails for specialized uses as appropriate to enhance users' experiences and safety.
- Provide winter trails for snowmobiles, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing that:
 - When practical, provide loop routes and connections to regional snowmobile trails.
 - Are designed, maintained, and, if necessary, relocated to protect water and fish and wildlife.
 - Include groomed and un-groomed snowmobile trails and ski trails.
 - Include marked, un-groomed trails for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, with access points that connect to regional snowshoe and cross-country ski trails.
- All trail systems will be managed to protect water, fish and wildlife habitat, working lands, and other valued resources. DNR and WDFW, with volunteer help when appropriate, shall work to:
 - Restore damaged areas, such as unauthorized trails, and use educational signs or enforcement measures as appropriate.
 - Upgrade, mitigate for, relocate, or decommission trails and trail segments that are unsafe or that harm water quality, are difficult to maintain, have highly erodible soils or steep slopes, or cut through sensitive wildlife habitat.
 - Inform forest visitors about what they can do to protect the Community Forest environment.

DNR and WDFW will work closely with the USFS, neighboring landowners, local communities, and other neighbors to evaluate and resolve issues such as access, trail use, and enforcement across parcels owned by different organizations.



Resolve the motorcycle use question and provide opportunities for scenic driving

The 2015 Teanaway Community Forest Management Plan called for DNR and WDFW to use the recreation planning process to determine whether the use of two-wheeled motorcycles is appropriate in the Community Forest. The planning process used information gained from the recreation land suitability analysis, field visits, user surveys, community meetings, and extensive Advisory Committee discussion to determine appropriate motorcycle use in the forest.

Based on this analysis, DNR and WDFW will continue to permit motorcycle use on three multi-use Forest Service trails: Middle Fork (FS 1393), Yellow Hill (FS 1222), and West Fork (FS 1353), all of which originate within the Community Forest. All three trails are highly technical and suitable only for skilled riders. Hikers, horse riders, cyclists, and motorcycle riders share these trails for access into Forest Service lands.

The Middle Fork and West Fork trails are located near streams and have many water crossings. Nearby communities and users value these unique trails. To protect water quality, spawning fish, stream banks, important habitats, and define the trail routes, significant repairs and relocation of certain trail segments within the Community Forest are necessary. Coordinating with the Forest Service in managing these trails will be important as most of the trails are located on Forest Service land.

A scenic driving loop, providing access for people of all ages and abilities, will be developed for use by high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles and street-legal motorcycles from Indian Camp to the North Fork Teanaway Road. The route will provide views of the Teanaway Butte area and opportunities to view restoration activities along Lick Creek. The final route will be determined during project development.

No additional motorcycle routes are being considered. Connections to additional Forest Service trails and motorized trail connections across Cle Elum Ridge and Liars Prairie were evaluated during the planning process. Lack of legal easements, private landowner concerns, broad floodplains on the West Fork Teanaway River, habitat protection goals, and limited capacity for development and maintenance of new trails on adjacent ownerships were deciding factors in this decision to not develop additional trails.

The management plan calls for motorcycle use in the forest to be conditioned on an education and self-policing campaign by users; enforcement of the rules by DNR and WDFW; and compliance with the rules by the motorcycle community for continued use. All other motorized vehicles – ATVs, ORVs, wheeled all-terrain vehicles and 4x4s – will continue to be prohibited from trails, closed roads, and cross-country travel.

Provide opportunities for environmental education, group events, commercial recreation, and guide services

Group events and commercial recreation play an important role in introducing people to outdoor recreation, and provide opportunities for environmental education and community building. Permits are required for large groups, events, and other specialized uses to help manage access in the Community Forest.

- Issue and manage recreation permits in accordance with WAC 332-52- Public Access and Recreation.
- Recreation use by the public will be given priority over commercial uses.



BOB TOWNSEND

- Prioritize nature-based and educational events hosted by non-profit groups over for-profit enterprises:
 - Support partnerships that involve local schools and youth groups in recreation and environmental education.
 - Welcome proposals by groups to provide environmental education opportunities to tell the story of the forest's natural and cultural history, the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, and the history of the community forest project.
 - Welcome proposals by groups to conduct scientific research activities consistent with the goals of the forest.
 - Provide information on appropriate recreational uses.
- Explore employing concessionaires and utilizing partnerships to manage camping.
- Consider how events and commercial recreation can support the management of the Community Forest. Provide opportunities to generate income and encourage participants to volunteer.
- Develop permit requirements in coordination with adjacent landowners.
- Collaborate with user groups to develop a management system for group events:
 - Establish set application deadlines with an approval timeline.
 - Reduce frequency of events and establish blackout dates.
 - Ensure that fees cover expenses and/or produce revenue.
 - Ensure permit requirements reflect safety, sanitation, enforcement, watershed protection, fish and wildlife, and access needs.



Maintain existing partnerships and establish new collaborations between public agencies, user groups, and citizen volunteers

- Partner with volunteer groups and non-profit organizations, community groups, and recreation clubs to educate the public and to maintain and restore the forest.
- Develop partnerships with local communities and adjacent public land managers to provide linkages and common messaging for the network of regional trails.
- Support partnerships that involve local schools and youth groups in recreation and environmental education.
- Use technology and new media, such as social media, blogs, e-newsletters, websites, email, and citizen science to increase outreach to potential volunteers.

Establish a consistent enforcement and education presence

Employ an integrated enforcement strategy involving WDFW, DNR, and partner organizations.

- Increase the presence and visibility of law enforcement personnel in the Community Forest.
- Use education, engineering, and enforcement strategies to develop a coordinated approach to enforcement and public education, including federal, state, and local agencies and partner organizations as appropriate.
- Work with local emergency responders to develop an emergency access plan for the community forest, with specific response plans for trailheads and campgrounds.
- Encourage user-groups to self-police, and empower stakeholders to be advocates for the forest.
- Use gates, signs, and maps to create travel routes where natural resource laws, recreation rules, and motor vehicle laws can be readily enforced.
- Control access through seasonal closures, gates, and other tools.
- Establish procedures for forest users to report infractions.
- Provide signs at entrances, trailheads, and day-use areas to inform the public of permitted uses, regulations, fire danger, private land owners, noxious weeds, and safe wildlife encounters.
- Provide signs with historical or environmental information when appropriate.
- Permit the discharge of firearms during lawful hunting seasons. Prohibit target shooting, and prohibit the discharge of firearms within 500 feet of established campgrounds.

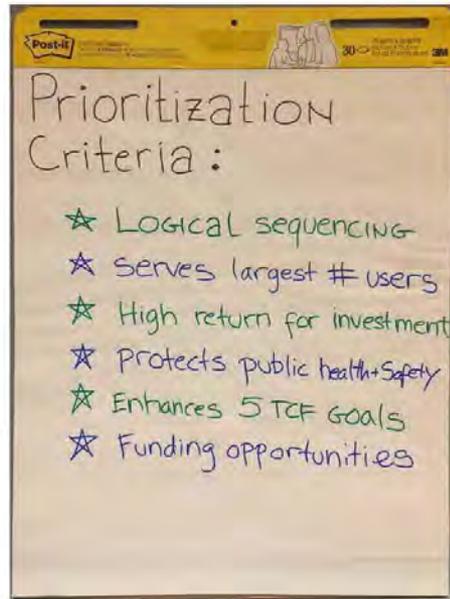
Teaway Community Forest

March 8, 2018 Meeting
Recreation Planning Committee

Prioritization DOT EXERCISE

(Winter and Summer Recreation)

- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4



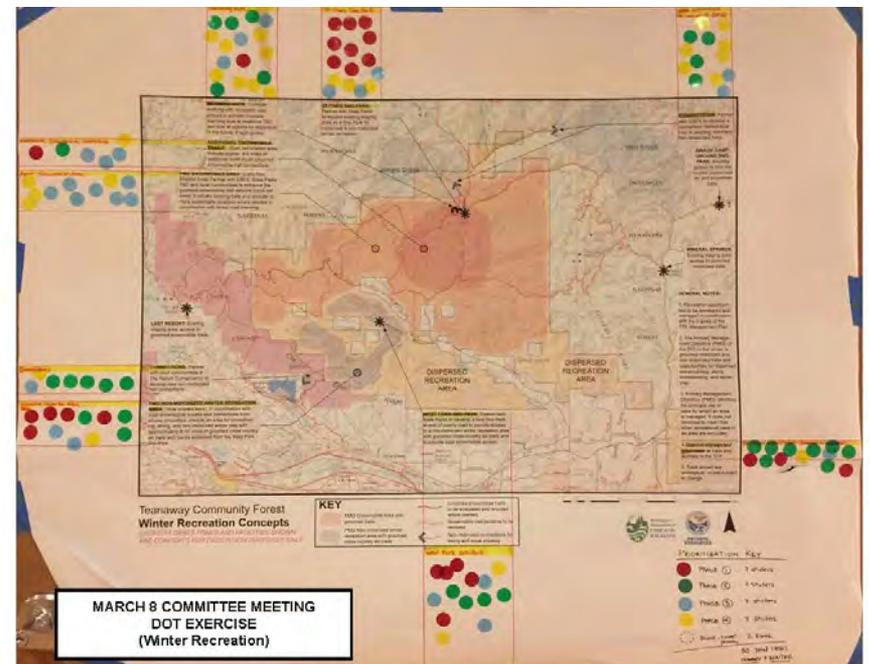
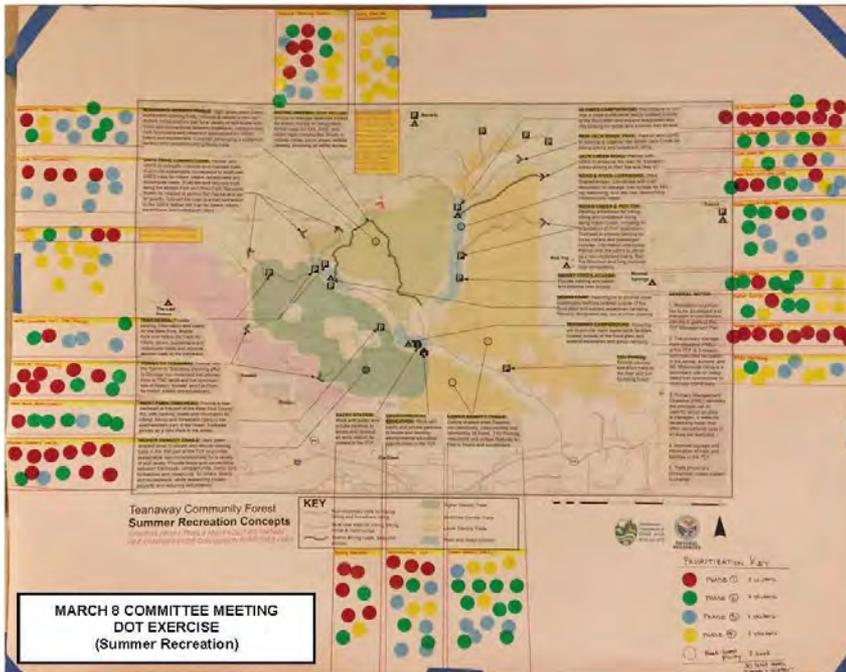
Dot Exercise - SCORING

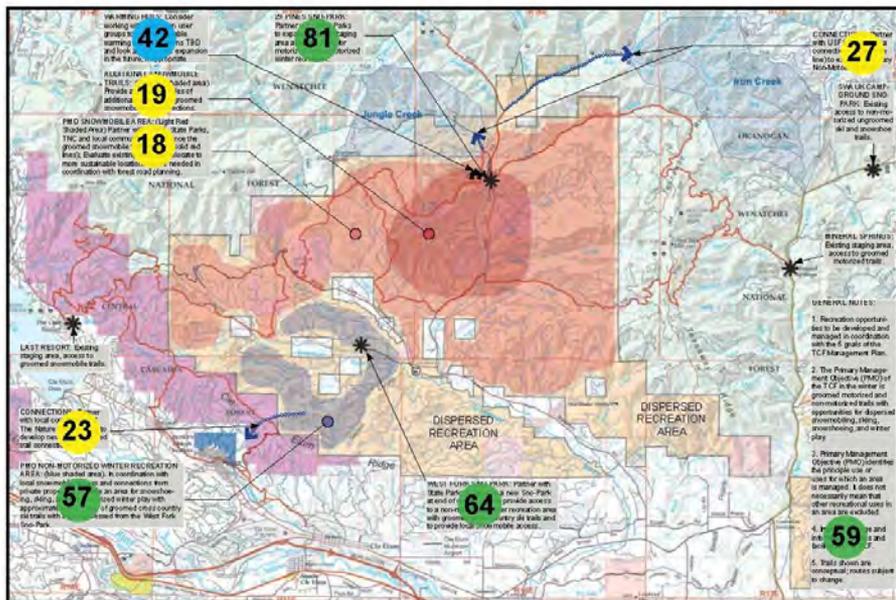
March 8, 2018 Committee Meeting

Project	Red Dots (8 points)	No. Dots	Red Sub T	Green Dots (4 points)	No. Dots	Green Sub T	Blue Dots (2 points)	No. Dots	Blue Sub T	Yellow Dots (1 point)	No. Dots	Yellow Sub T	Total Points	Phase
Summer Map														
Moderate Density Trails	8	1	8	4	4	16	2	5	10	3	2	2	36	II
USFS Trail connections	8	4	32	4	0	0	2	6	12	3	0	0	44	II
USFS Trail Trailheads	8	1	8	4	2	8	2	3	6	1	0	0	22	III
Towns to Teaway (Summer)	8	7	56	4	3	12	2	0	0	1	0	0	68	I
West Fork Trailhead	8	1	8	4	5	20	2	1	2	1	0	0	30	II
Higher Density Trails	8	9	72	4	7	28	2	1	2	1	0	0	82	I
Entry Station	8	5	40	4	2	8	2	0	0	3	1	1	49	II
Environmental Education	8	4	32	4	3	12	2	5	10	3	2	2	56	II
Lower Density Trails	8	0	0	4	9	36	2	5	10	1	4	4	50	II
TVU Parking	8	0	0	4	1	4	2	3	6	1	5	5	15	III
Teaway Campground	8	9	72	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	72	I
Indian Camp	8	1	8	4	3	12	2	0	0	3	3	3	23	III
Dickey Creek Access	8	1	8	4	5	20	2	0	0	1	2	2	30	II
Indian Creek & Red Top	8	1	8	4	4	16	2	6	12	1	0	0	36	II
Road & River corridors	8	3	24	4	3	12	2	3	6	1	1	1	43	II
Jack Creek Road	8	1	8	4	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	27	III
29 Pines Campground	8	10	80	4	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	84	I
Scenic Driving Loops	8	3	24	4	4	16	2	4	8	1	8	8	72	I
Winter Map														
Additional Snowmobile Trails	8	1	8	4	1	4	2	3	6	1	1	1	19	III
PMO Snowmobile Area	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	7	14	1	4	4	18	III
Towns to Teaway (Non-Moto Winter)	8	0	0	4	5	20	2	1	2	1	1	1	23	III
PMO Non-Motorized Winter Area	8	5	40	4	3	12	3	2	4	3	1	1	57	I
West Fork Sno-Park	8	5	40	4	4	16	2	3	6	1	2	2	64	I
Information & Signs	8	3	24	4	8	32	2	1	2	1	1	1	59	I
Connections to USFS Non-Moto Areas	8	0	0	4	4	16	2	2	4	1	7	7	27	III
29 Pines Sno-Park	8	9	72	4	0	0	2	3	6	1	3	3	81	I
Warming Huts	8	1	8	4	5	20	2	3	6	1	8	8	42	II

Note: 4305 Road Connection, Jack Ridge Trail, and Liars Prairie Connection have been taken off of projects list and map because of feasibility and ease-of-use issues that were discussed during the meeting.

9 Phase I
10 Phase II
8 Phase III



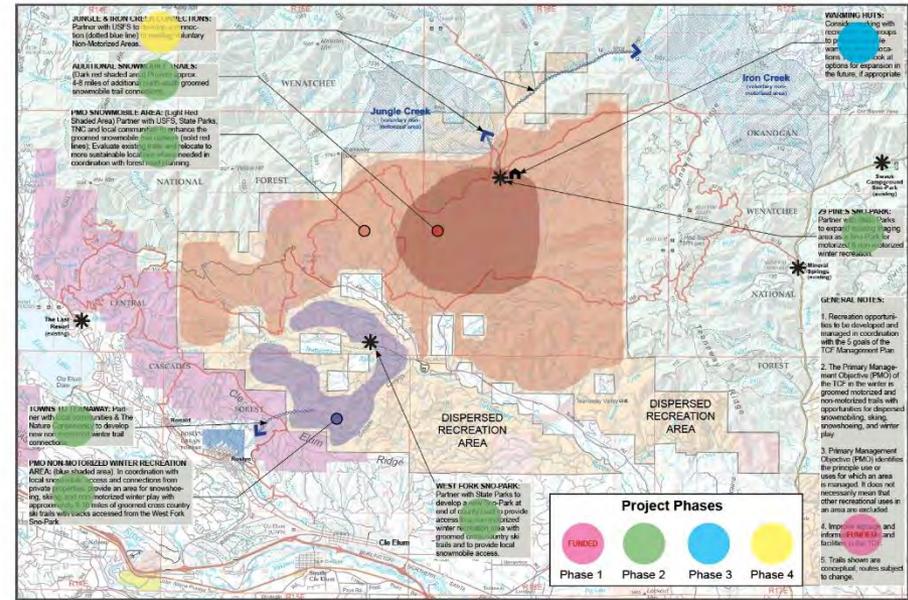


**March 8, 2018 Committee Meeting
DOT EXERCISE RESULTS
POINTS AND PHASING
Winter Recreation**

KEY

- PMO Snowmobile Area with groomed trails
- PMO Non-motorized winter recreation area with groomed cross-country trails
- Dispersed snowmobile trails to be evaluated and routed where needed
- Snowmobile trail sections to be routed
- Non-motorized connections for skiing and snowshoeing

Phase 1 **Phase 2** **Phase 3**

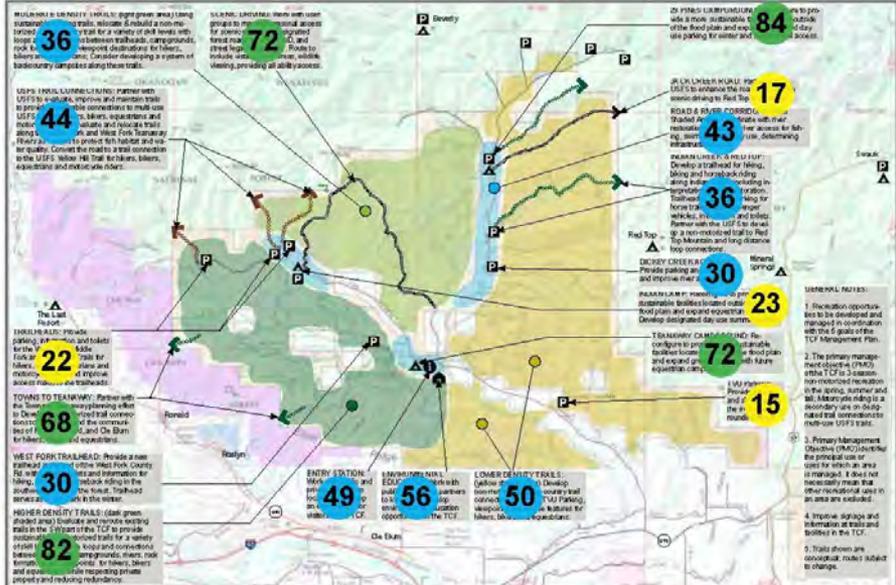


**Teanaway Community Forest
Winter Recreation Concepts
3/8/2018 DRAFT TRAILS AND FACILITIES SHOWN
ARE CONCEPTS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY**

KEY

- PMO Snowmobile Area with groomed trails
- PMO Non-motorized winter recreation area with groomed cross-country trails
- Groomed snowmobile trails to be evaluated and routed where needed
- Snowmobile trail sections to be routed
- Non-motorized connections for skiing and snowshoeing

Phase 1 **Phase 2** **Phase 3** **Phase 4**

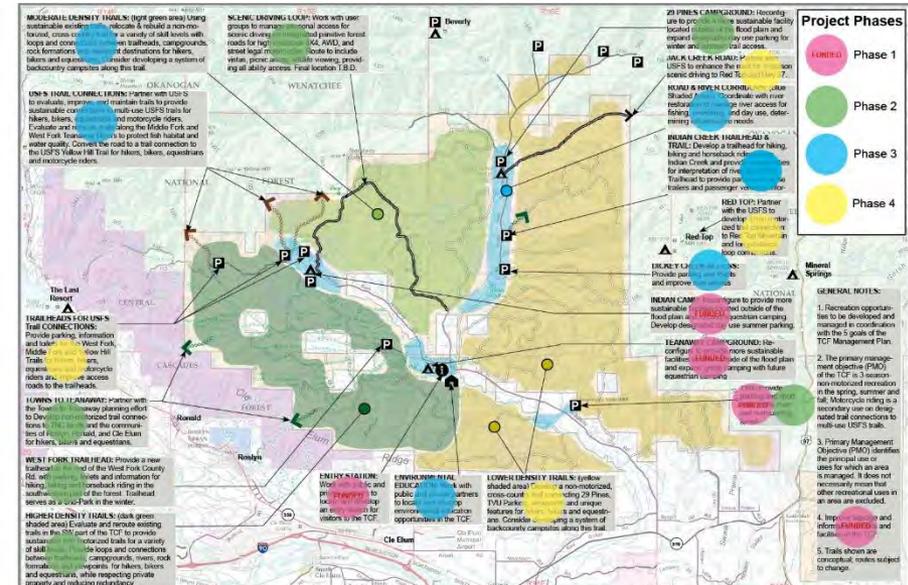


**March 8, 2018 Committee Meeting
DOT EXERCISE RESULTS
POINTS AND PHASING
Summer Recreation**

KEY

- Non-motorized trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding
- Multi-use trails for hiking, biking, horse & motorcycle
- Lower Density Trails
- Moderate Density Trails
- Higher Density Trails
- Road and Road Corridor

Phase 1 **Phase 2** **Phase 3**

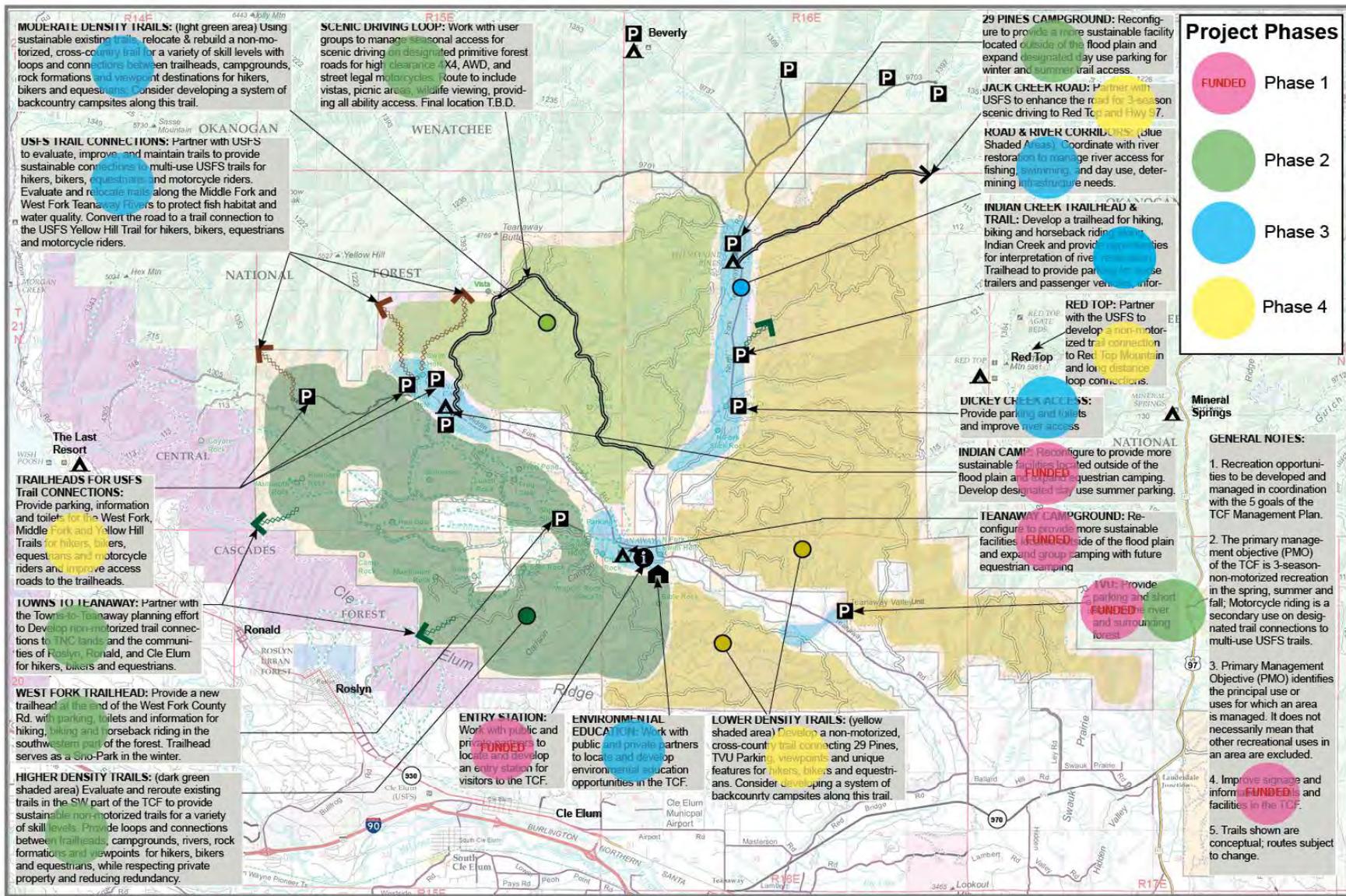


**Teanaway Community Forest
Summer Recreation Concepts
3/8/2018 DRAFT TRAILS AND FACILITIES SHOWN
ARE CONCEPTS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY**

KEY

- Non-motorized trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding
- Multi-use trails for hiking, biking, horse & motorcycle
- Lower Density Trails
- Moderate Density Trails
- Higher Density Trails
- Road and Road Corridor

Phase 1 **Phase 2** **Phase 3** **Phase 4**



Project Phases

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

- ### GENERAL NOTES:
- Recreation opportunities to be developed and managed in coordination with the 5 goals of the TCF Management Plan.
 - The primary management objective (PMO) of the TCF is 3-season non-motorized recreation in the spring, summer and fall; Motorcycle riding is a secondary use on designated trail connections to multi-use USFS trails.
 - Primary Management Objective (PMO) identifies the principal use or uses for which an area is managed. It does not necessarily mean that other recreational uses in an area are excluded.
 - Improve signage and information. **FUNDED** facilities in the TCF.
 - Trails shown are conceptual; routes subject to change.

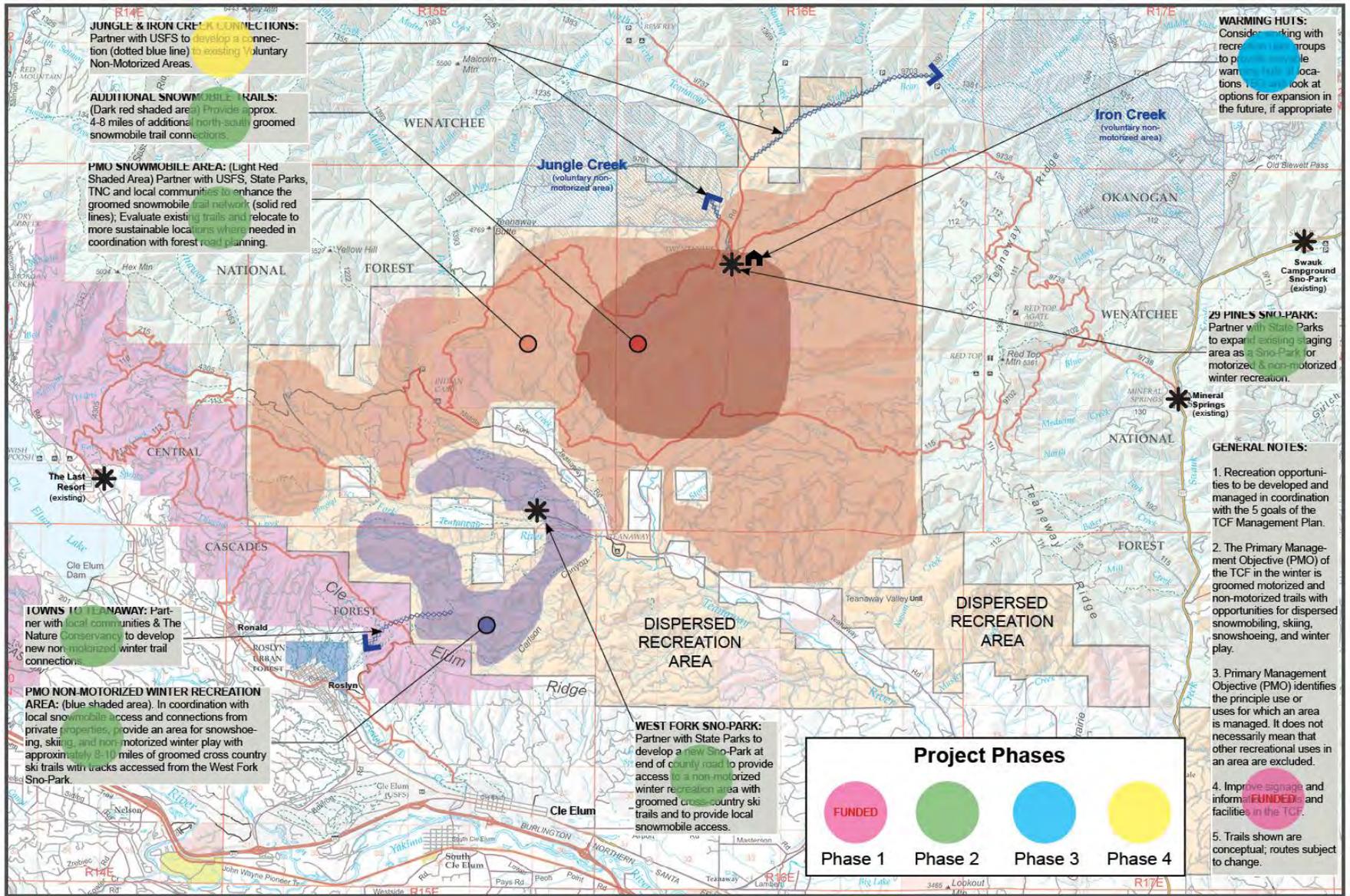
Teanaway Community Forest Summer Recreation Concepts

3/30/2018 DRAFT-TRAILS AND FACILITIES SHOWN ARE CONCEPTS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

KEY

	Non-motorized trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding		Higher Density Trails
	Multi-Use trails for hiking, biking, horse & motorcycles		Moderate Density Trails
	Scenic driving roads, seasonal access		Lower Density Trails
			River and Road Corridor





Teanaway Community Forest Winter Recreation Concepts

03/30/218 DRAFT-TRAILS AND FACILITIES SHOWN ARE CONCEPTS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

KEY

- PMO Snowmobile Area with groomed trails.
- PMO Non-motorized winter recreation area with groomed cross-country ski trails.
- Groomed snowmobile trails to be evaluated and rerouted where needed
- Snowmobile trail sections to be rerouted
- Non-motorized connections for skiing and snow shoeing

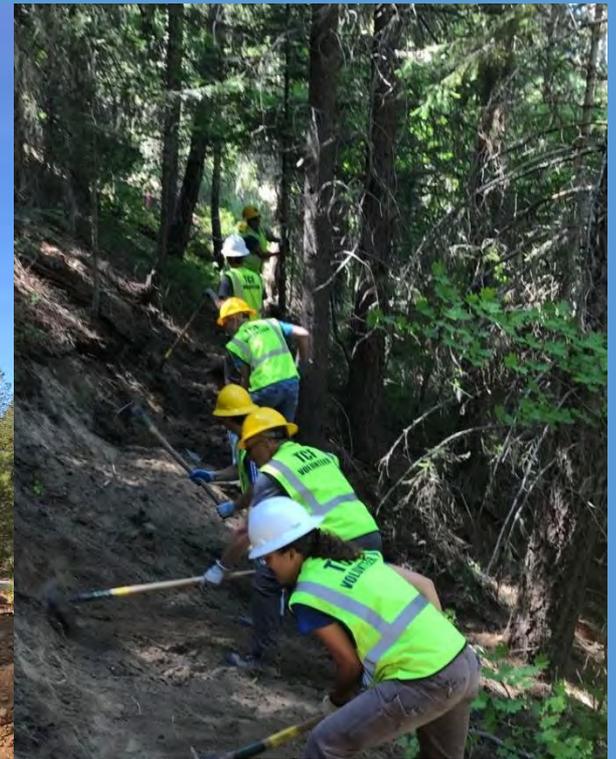




RECREATION

Project Implementation

**IMPLEMENTATION
PRIORITIES AND PHASES**



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

PHASE

1

TEANAWAY CAMPING AREA: Reconfigure camping area to provide more sustainable facilities located outside of the river floodplain; expand group camping with future equestrian camping.

INDIAN CAMP: Reconfigure camping area to provide more sustainable facilities located outside of the river floodplain; expand equestrian camping; expand designated day-use parking.

SIGNAGE AND INFORMATION: Improve signage, maps, and information along trails and facilities in the Community Forest. Provide links to downloadable GPS enabled maps.

TEANAWAY VALLEY UNIT: Provide parking and information for non-motorized recreation.

PHASE

2

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS: Partner with adjacent landowners to develop non-motorized trail connections across Cle Elum Ridge to the communities of Roslyn, Ronald, and Cle Elum for summer and winter recreation.

HIGH DENSITY TRAIL AREA: (dark green-shaded area) Evaluate and reroute as necessary existing trails in the southwest part of the Community Forest to provide sustainable non-motorized trails for a variety of skill levels. Provide loops and connections between trailheads, camping areas, rivers, rock formations and viewpoints for hikers, bikers and equestrians, while respecting private property and reducing trail redundancy.

WEST TEANAWAY TRAILHEAD: Provide a new trailhead at the end of the West Fork County Road with parking, toilets and information for hiking, biking, and horseback riding in the southwestern part of the forest.

WEST TEANAWAY SNO-PARK: Partner with State Parks to manage the area as a Sno-Park during the winter to provide access to the non-motorized winter recreation area and to provide local snowmobile access.

NON-MOTORIZED WINTER RECREATION AREA: (blue-shaded area). In coordination with local snowmobile access and connections from private properties, provide an area for snowshoeing, skiing, and non-motorized winter play in the southwestern part of the forest, with groomed cross-country ski trails with tracks accessed from the West Teanaway Sno-Park.

29 PINES CAMPING AREA: Reconfigure and relocate portions of camping area to provide more sustainable facilities located outside of the river floodplain.

29 PINES TRAILHEAD: Provide designated day use parking for winter and summer trail access with toilets and information kiosks.

29 PINES SNO-PARK: Partner with State Parks to expand and manage existing staging area as a Sno-Park for motorized and non-motorized winter recreation.

SNOWMOBILE AREA: (red-shaded area) Partner with USFS, State Parks, adjacent landowners and local communities to enhance the groomed snowmobile trail network in the northern part of the forest; evaluate existing trails and relocate to more sustainable locations where needed in coordination with forest road planning. Provide additional north-south groomed snowmobile trail connections to improve grooming efficiency by creating loop trails.

TEANAWAY VALLEY UNIT: Provide trails accessed from parking area to the river and surrounding forest.

TEANAWAY SCENIC DRIVING LOOP: Work with user groups to manage seasonal access for scenic driving on designated forest roads for high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles, and street legal motorcycles. Route to include vistas, picnic areas, wildlife viewing, providing all ability access. Final location to be determined.

ENTRY STATION: Work with public and private partners to locate and develop an entry station for visitors to the Community Forest.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

PHASE

3

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: Work with public and private partners to locate and develop environmental education opportunities in the Community Forest.

ROAD AND RIVER CORRIDORS: (blue-shaded areas): Coordinate with river restoration efforts to manage river access for fishing, swimming, and day use, determining infrastructure needs.

DICKEY CREEK ACCESS: Provide parking and toilets and improve river access.

INDIAN CREEK TRAILHEAD AND TRAIL: Develop a trailhead for hiking, biking and horseback riding along Indian Creek, and provide opportunities for interpretation of river restoration. Trailhead to include parking for horse trailers and passenger vehicles, information and toilets.

WARMING HUTS: Work with recreation user groups to provide movable warming huts at locations to be determined and look at options for expansion in the future, if appropriate.

MODERATE DENSITY TRAIL AREA: (light green-shaded area) Evaluate and reroute existing trails to develop a non-motorized, cross-country trail for a variety of skill levels with loops and connections between trailheads, camping areas, rock formations and views for hikers, bikers and equestrians; Consider developing a system of backcountry campsites along this trail.

WEST FORK TRAIL AND TRAILHEAD: Develop a trailhead with parking, information, and toilets for hikers, mountain bikers, equestrians and motorcycle riders accessing the multi-use West Fork Trail. Partner with USFS to evaluate, improve, and relocate portions of the trail along the West Fork of the Teanaway River to protect fish habitat and water quality and to create a more sustainable trail, which starts in the Teanaway Community Forest and continues into the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

MIDDLE FORK TRAIL AND TRAILHEAD: Develop a trailhead with parking, information, and toilets for hikers, mountain bikers, equestrians and motorcycle riders accessing the multi-use Middle Fork Trail. Partner with USFS to evaluate, improve, and relocate portions of the trail along the Middle Fork of the Teanaway River to protect fish habitat and water quality to create a more sustainable trail, which starts in the Teanaway Community Forest and continues into the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

YELLOW HILL TRAIL AND TRAILHEAD: Develop a trailhead with parking, information, and toilets and convert the forest road to a trail connecting to the multi-use Yellow Hill Trail for hikers, mountain bikers, equestrians and motorcycle riders. Partner with USFS to evaluate, improve, and maintain the trail, which starts in the Teanaway Community Forest and continues into the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

PHASE

4

JACK CREEK ROAD: Partner with US Forest Service to enhance the road for 3-season scenic driving to Red Top and Hwy 97.

RED TOP CONNECTION: Partner with the USFS to develop a non-motorized trail connection from the Community Forest to Redtop and long distance loop connections.

LOW DENSITY TRAIL AREA: (tan-shaded area) Develop a non-motorized, cross-country trail connecting camping areas, trailheads, viewpoints and unique features for hikers, bikers and equestrians. Consider developing a system of backcountry campsites along this trail.

WINTER JUNGLE CREEK AND IRON CREEK CONNECTIONS: Partner with USFS to develop connections to existing Jungle Creek and Iron Creek Voluntary Non-Motorized Areas.

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING: Pilot providing a system of remote hardened designated tent sites in backcountry locations in partnership with adjacent land managers.

How to view documents and submit a comment

View Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan documents online on the SEPA Center website at:
www.dnr.wa.gov/non-project-actions

Comment Period: Open for 14 days from October 24, 2018 through 5:00pm on November 7, 2018.

Submit written comments online, by email, or by mail:

- Submit comments online on SEPA Center Website at:
www.dnr.wa.gov/non-project-actions
- Email comments to sepacenter@dnr.wa.gov
- Mail comments to SEPA Center at PO Box 47015, Olympia, WA 98504-7015

Information Stations



Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan

Draft October 24, 2018



- Recreation suitability
- Recreation concepts
 - summer and winter
- Strategies and tools
- Project implementation
- How to provide comments?