

Chelan County Climate Resilience Assessment

July 2026 - DRAFT

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Introduction

Executive Summary

Chelan County sits at the intersection of mountain snowpack, river systems, productive agricultural land, and growing communities—a geography that makes it both ecologically rich and increasingly exposed to the effects of a changing climate. This Climate Resilience Assessment represents the County's most comprehensive effort to date to understand how a changing climate is reshaping the conditions on which residents, businesses, and ecosystems depend, and to chart a path forward.

Key takeaways

Climate-exacerbated natural hazards are a present and ongoing threat to Chelan County. Residents and land managers have already witnessed its effects: shrinking snowpack that feeds irrigation systems and rivers, more frequent and severe wildfires that blanket communities in smoke and consume forests, extreme heat events that stress crops and outdoor workers, and flooding that damages roads, homes, and infrastructure. The findings of this assessment confirm that these trends will intensify in the decades ahead.

Several themes emerge consistently across the assessment:

- **Wildfire and wildfire smoke represent the most pervasive climate risk** facing the county. 99% percent of properties in Chelan County face some risk from wildfire over the next 30 years (First Street, 2026). Wildfire emissions from county lands averaged approximately 1.44 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent per year between 2016 and 2024—by far the largest single source of the county's greenhouse gas inventory (Parametrix, 2025).
- **Drought and snowpack decline threaten the foundation of the county's economy and ecology.** Agriculture, hydropower, fisheries, recreation, and municipal water supplies all depend on reliable snowmelt. Spring snowpack in the Cascades has declined by 30–60% since the 1950s, and projections suggest continued and accelerating loss.
- **Flooding poses serious risks to infrastructure, housing, and community safety,** particularly in low lying areas along rivers, steep canyons, and downhill of recent wildfires. 73 county-owned bridges are located in floodplains; 14.9% of residential land sits within 100-year floodplains; peak streamflows are projected to increase by 7–30% by mid-century; and rainstorms are projected to become more intense (Raymond & Rogers, 2022).
- **Vulnerable populations bear disproportionate risk.** Farm workers, unsheltered individuals, people with disabilities, low-income residents, and those living in inadequately heated or cooled housing face the greatest exposure and have the least capacity to adapt. Nearly a third of county residents earn less than \$49,999 per year; 29.2% identify as Hispanic or Latino, many of whom work in outdoor agricultural settings (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023).

- **The county has significant existing resilience assets**, including strong natural resources management programs, an engaged stakeholder community, active hazard mitigation planning, and a public utility committed to long-term climate adaptation (Vision 2075).

History of climate resilience efforts in the County

Chelan County's engagement with climate and resilience planning has grown substantially in recent years. In 2020, Chelan County developed a Climate Resiliency Strategy in partnership with the University of Washington and many stakeholders. In 2022, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Resolution 2022-09, amending the 2017 Comprehensive Plan to integrate climate resilient goals and policies across multiple plan elements. The county has maintained active Hazard Mitigation Plans, updated in 2019 and 2024, and adopted an updated Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2025. The county has also participated in collaborative regional efforts, including watershed planning, the Voluntary Stewardship Program, and the Our Valley Our Future regional sustainability initiative, which produced the Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory published in July 2025.

The development of this Climate Resilience Assessment in support of the 2026 Comprehensive Plan update represents the next step in that ongoing arc of work.

How to use this information

This assessment is designed to serve multiple audiences and purposes. For county planners and department staff, it provides a systematic foundation for incorporating climate risk into capital facilities planning, transportation investment decisions, land use regulations, and emergency preparedness. For elected officials, it offers a clear picture of where the county's greatest exposures lie and what actions and policy responses are most urgently needed. For community members, agricultural producers, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and tribal partners, it provides shared language and shared facts from which collaborative action can grow. For all audiences, it is intended as a living document—one that should be revisited as conditions evolve, and new science becomes available.

Hopes for this work moving forward

This assessment is intended to catalyze meaningful, coordinated action across sectors and communities. The hazards documented here do not respect jurisdictional boundaries or economic sectors. Effective responses will require sustained partnership between county departments, municipal governments, tribal partners, agricultural producers, conservation organizations, utilities, businesses, and residents. This document is offered in that spirit—as a shared foundation for building a more resilient Chelan County.

Acknowledgments

This Climate Resilience Assessment was developed by Perteet Inc. and EK Consulting, working in close partnership with the Chelan County Natural Resources Department and a broad coalition of community stakeholders.

Core Project Team: Elle Robinson and Mike Kaputa (Chelan County Natural Resources), Jason Detamore (Chelan County Public Works), Stan Smoke (Chelan County Emergency Management), and Susan Dretke (Chelan County Community Development).

Climate Advisory Team: Many individuals contributed time, expertise, and community perspective to the development of this assessment. Advisory team details are listed in Appendix C: Community Engagement and Public Outreach.

Consultant Team: Christina Wollman (Perteet Inc.) and Mandy Maxwell (EK Consulting).

GHG Inventory: The Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory was conducted by Parametrix, with support from Sustainable NCW, Chelan County Natural Resources, and Our Valley Our Future.



The Climate Resilience Assessment was supported with funding from Washington's Climate Commitment Act. The CCA supports Washington's climate action efforts by putting cap-and-invest dollars to work reducing climate pollution, creating jobs, and improving public health.

The Greenhouse Gas Inventory was supported by Grant No. DE-SE0000236 awarded by U.S. Department of Energy, State and Community Programs. The points of view in this inventory are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Energy, State and Community Programs. Grant funds are administered by the Clean Buildings Program, Washington State Department of Commerce.

Relationship with the 2026 Comprehensive Plan Update

This Climate Resilience Assessment is a foundational document supporting the development of resilient goals and policies in the 2026 Chelan County Comprehensive Plan. It is prepared in accordance with Washington State's Growth Management Act (GMA) as amended by House Bill 1181 (2023), codified at RCW 36.70A.070(9), which requires all fully planning counties and cities to incorporate a Climate Element into their Comprehensive Plans.

The GMA requires that the climate element address climate resilience across the required plan elements, including Land Use, Housing, Capital Facilities, Utilities, Rural (for counties), and Transportation. This assessment provides the evidence base—climate hazard analysis, asset inventory, vulnerability and risk assessment, and policy audit—that informs goals, policies, and actions incorporated into those plan elements.

This Climate Resilience Assessment was developed in parallel with the Comprehensive Plan update, coordinating where possible, and sharing a public participation framework. Climate

resilient measures will be adopted as part of the 2026 Comprehensive Plan update, subject to approval by the Chelan County Board of Commissioners.

Assessment Process

This assessment was developed through a structured, five-step planning process guided by the Washington State Department of Commerce's (WA Commerce, 2025).

Step 1 – Explore Climate Impacts: The consulting team, working with the Climate Advisory Team, identified and analyzed climate hazards, indicators, and impacts specific to Chelan County.

Step 2 – Audit Plans and Policies: Existing County plans and policies were reviewed for their treatment of climate resilience and hazard mitigation, identifying both strengths and gaps that should be addressed in the 2026 Comprehensive Plan update.

Step 3 – Assess Vulnerability and Risk: Asset-hazard pairs were evaluated for sensitivity and adaptive capacity to determine vulnerability ratings. Vulnerability was combined with hazard probability and consequence data to produce risk scores.

Step 4 – Pursue Pathways: Based on the vulnerability and risk assessment, the team identified priority areas for action and developed directional policy recommendations.

Step 5 – Draft Plan with Goals and Policies: Resilient goals and policies were developed for each Element in the 2026 Comprehensive Plan.

Glossary of Key Terms

Adaptive capacity: A system's ability to adjust to climate change and minimize damage, influenced by governance, available resources, technologies, and social networks.

Air Quality Index (AQI): A system used by the EPA to communicate how clean or polluted the air is and whether it poses any health concerns.

Asset-hazard pair: A combination of a specific asset category (e.g., transportation infrastructure) and a specific climate hazard (e.g., extreme precipitation and flooding) that is analyzed for climate impacts, vulnerability, and risk.

Chill hour loss: Chill hours are the number of hours spent below 45°F. Chill hour loss is the cancellation of accumulated winter cold hours due to unseasonably warm daytime temperatures. When winter or early spring days heat up, deciduous fruit trees temporarily reverse their dormant state, throwing off their internal clocks and negatively impacting the upcoming season's blossoming and fruit set.

Climate Element: A required element of the Comprehensive Plan under RCW 36.70A.070(9), addressing climate resilience across land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural lands, and transportation.

Exposure: The degree to which a system or asset is subject to climate-related hazards, such as rising temperatures or extreme weather events.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to climate change. Measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e).

Hazard: A climate-related event or condition that poses a threat to people, property, or ecosystems. In this assessment, the priority hazards are drought and snowpack decline, extreme temperatures and severe weather, extreme precipitation and flooding, and wildfire and wildfire smoke.

HB 1181: Washington's 2023 House Bill 1181 updates the state's Growth Management Act, requiring local governments to integrate climate change adaptation and emissions reduction into their comprehensive plans.

Magnitude: The extent of damage or loss associated with a climate hazard event, factoring in vulnerability, redundancy, cost, and criticality.

MT CO₂e: Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. The standard unit for measuring greenhouse gas emissions.

Priority hazard: A climate hazard identified as most relevant to Chelan County based on frequency, consequence, and alignment with existing planning documents.

Probability: The likelihood of a climate hazard event occurring, based on historical data and future projections.

RCP 8.5: A higher greenhouse gas concentration scenario used in climate modeling, representing continued high emissions through the end of the century. Used as the primary scenario for this assessment because it does not differ significantly from RCP 4.5 prior to 2050.

Redundancy: The duplication of systems or components to ensure continued operation in the event of a failure.

Resilience:

Risk: The product of probability (likelihood of an event occurring) and magnitude (the extent of damage). Risks are categorized as Low, Medium, or High.

Scour Critical: A bridge that has been evaluated as having foundations that are unstable or at risk due to scour—the erosion of riverbed sediment by fast-flowing water.

Sensitivity: How inherently affected a system or asset is by climate impacts, considering characteristics such as age and condition of infrastructure, or socioeconomic factors like poverty.

Vulnerability: A function of a system's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to climate change.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): The geographical zone where human development and structures meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland vegetation.

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Chelan County Profile

Economic Base

Chelan County's economy is closely tied to its natural environment. Agriculture—centered on tree fruit production including apples, pears, and cherries—has historically defined the county's economic identity and continues to employ thousands of residents, including a significant seasonal farm worker population. The county is home to orchards, ranches, vineyards, and a growing array of food and beverage producers who depend on reliable water supplies, predictable growing seasons, and stable workforce conditions.

Hydropower is a major economic and environmental pillar of the county. The Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD) operates hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River, Lake Chelan, and Company Creek, generating power that serves the county and the regional grid. Approximately 80% of the PUD's grid mix is supplied by hydropower, providing residents and businesses with some of the lowest electricity rates in the nation and a relatively low-emissions electricity supply. A privately owned natural gas distribution system serves the Wenatchee area, operated by Cascade Natural Gas Corporation.

Tourism and outdoor recreation form a significant and growing sector. Lake Chelan, the Wenatchee River, Mission Ridge, Leavenworth, Stehekin, and the extensive trail networks and wilderness areas of the North Cascades draw visitors from across the Pacific Northwest and beyond. The county's fairgrounds, parks, and open spaces support recreation for residents and visitors alike. Four-season recreation creates jobs but also exposes the economy to climate-related disruptions, including snowpack loss, wildfire and smoke, heat, and flooding.

The broader Wenatchee Valley serves as a regional commercial and services hub, with healthcare, retail, education, and government employment anchoring the local economy alongside agriculture, energy, and tourism.

Community Demographics and Social Vulnerability

Understanding who lives in Chelan County and which residents face the greatest barriers to adapting to worsening natural hazards is essential for designing equitable and effective resilience strategies. The following demographic profile draws on data from the Washington Office of Financial Management (2024) and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Key Demographics

Age distribution

Chelan County has a broadly distributed age profile, with notable concentrations in the working-age and older adult categories. Approximately 28% of residents are age 60 or older—a population segment that faces elevated health risks from extreme heat, wildfire smoke, and other climate

stressors. Children and youth (under 20) make up approximately 24% of the population. Full demographic data are provided in Appendix A: Community Demographics and Social Vulnerability.

Race and ethnicity

According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, 92.8% of residents identify as White alone. Notably, 29.2% of residents identify as Hispanic or Latino—a population that is concentrated in the county's agricultural areas and includes many farm workers who face elevated occupational exposure to extreme heat and wildfire smoke.

Income and poverty levels

Poverty levels are moderate to high across the entire county, with the highest concentrations in the southern and eastern portions. Low-income residents face particular challenges in retrofitting housing for temperature resilience, relocating from flood-prone areas, or absorbing economic losses from climate-related disruptions to employment.

- 31.6% of households earn less than \$49,999 per year
- 30.7% earn between \$50,000 and \$99,999
- 37.7% earn over \$100,000

Rural characteristics

Chelan County is largely rural, with the majority of its 2,920 square miles consisting of agricultural lands, forests, and mountainous terrain outside of urban growth areas. While the Wenatchee Valley serves as the county's primary population and services hub, a significant share of residents live in smaller agricultural communities or dispersed rural settings where access to emergency services, healthcare, and public transportation is limited—factors that increase vulnerability to climate hazards like wildfire, extreme weather, and flooding.

Disability status

Residents with disabilities face heightened vulnerability to climate hazards, particularly during emergency events. Among county residents:

- 8.7% report cognitive difficulty
- 7.4% report ambulatory difficulty
- 6.1% report independent living difficulty
- 4.5% report hearing difficulty
- 3.7% report self-care difficulty
- 3.2% report vision difficulty

Primary language

Over 23% of Chelan County residents report Spanish as the language spoken at home. The prevalence of non-English speakers is highest in the agricultural portions of the county, where Spanish is the primary language for many residents and farm workers. This population may face

barriers to accessing emergency information, resources, and public engagement opportunities that are available only in English. All public engagement materials for this planning process were made available in both English and Spanish.

Housing tenure

Renters typically have less control over the physical condition of their housing and may face greater difficulty making energy efficiency improvements or weatherization upgrades.

- 65.3% of housing units are owner-occupied
- 34.7% are renter-occupied

Environmental Health Disparities

The Washington Department of Health's Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Map provides a census-tract-level picture of how environmental burdens, socioeconomic factors, and sensitive population characteristics overlap across the county. Key findings relevant to this assessment include:

- **PM2.5 concentration:** Particulate matter, including wildfire smoke, presents a greater burden in the more populated areas of the county, where higher concentrations of residents face respiratory health risks during smoke events.
- **Ozone concentration:** Ozone concentration presents a greater burden across the entire county, affecting air quality and respiratory health broadly.
- **Proximity to risk management plan facilities:** Burden is moderate to high in the southern and eastern portions of the county, where industrial facilities are located.
- **Proximity to hazardous waste storage/disposal:** Burden is moderate to high in the southeast portion of the county.
- **Primary language not English:** The predominance of non-English speakers is highest in the agricultural portions of the county, overlapping with areas of high farm worker concentration and outdoor occupational exposure.
- **People of color:** All areas of Chelan County are racially diverse, which creates the potential for climate-related environmental justice concerns throughout the county.
- **Populations living in poverty:** Poverty levels are moderate to high across the entire county, with the highest levels in the south and east areas that may also face elevated flood and wildfire exposure.

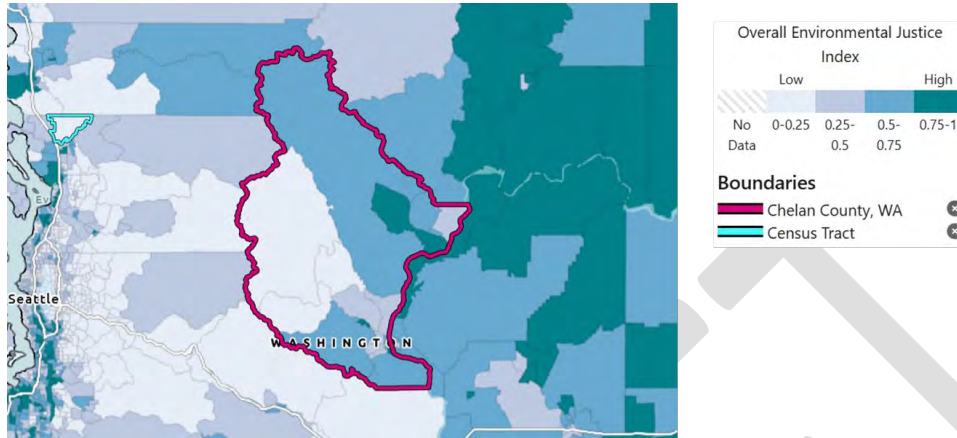
These overlapping vulnerabilities reinforce the importance of ensuring that actions and resources reach the populations with the greatest need.

Environmental Justice Index

The Environmental Justice Index (EJI) is a national, place-based tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to measure the cumulative impacts of environmental burdens on human health. In Chelan

County, the EJI highlights specific, localized vulnerabilities, with higher environmental and health burdens typically concentrated in the lower-elevation, heavily agricultural, and urbanized areas near the Wenatchee and East Wenatchee corridors (Ecology, 2025).

Exhibit 1 Environmental Justice Index for Chelan County (ATSDR, No Date)



Key Assets and Industries at Stake

The following categories of community assets and economic sectors face significant exposure to climate impacts and are analyzed in detail in the

Climate Hazard Assessment:

- Agriculture dependent on irrigation supplied by surface water, including orchards, vineyards, and ranches
- Agriculture-related businesses, including fruit processing, cold storage, and equipment supply
- Hydroelectric generation and power infrastructure
- Transportation networks, including roads, bridges, and culverts vulnerable to flooding and heat/cold damage
- Water supply systems and irrigation infrastructure dependent on snowpack
- Residential and farm worker housing vulnerable to flooding, wildfire, and extreme weather
- Public and commercial buildings, schools, and medical facilities
- Cultural sites and resources of significance to Indigenous communities
- Sensitive aquatic and terrestrial habitats, including salmonid-bearing streams, wetlands, shrub-steppe, and forest ecosystems
- Tourism, recreation, and the businesses that depend on these industries
- Emergency services, communications infrastructure, and public safety facilities

Climate Hazard Assessment

Planning Horizon and Greenhouse Gas Scenarios

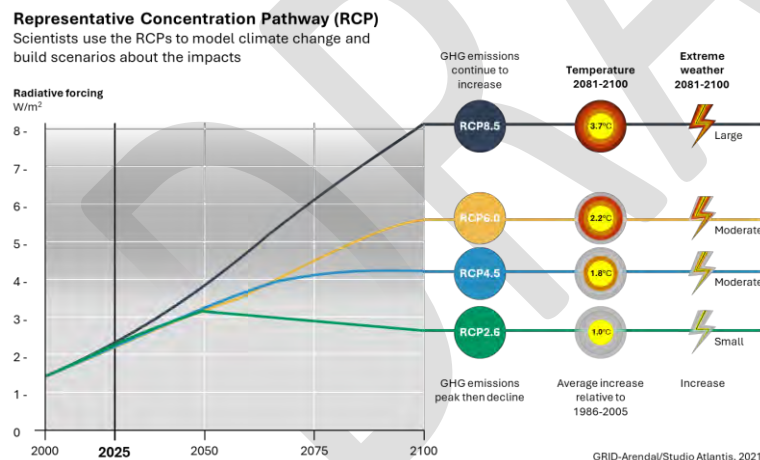
This assessment analyzes climate impacts across two primary timeframes:

- **Near-term (2020–2049):** The period most relevant to near-term capital investments, land use decisions, and policy development.
- **Mid-term (2050–2079):** The horizon for longer-range infrastructure and planning decisions.

Climate projections are drawn primarily from the **Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington (CMRW)** webtool, which the Washington State Department of Commerce recognizes as a source of best-available science and scientifically credible projections. This assessment uses the **higher greenhouse gas scenario (RCP 8.5)** as the primary planning scenario. The higher and lower scenarios (RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5) do not differ significantly prior to 2050, making RCP 8.5 the more appropriate planning scenario for the near-term period. RCP 8.5 also represents conditions consistent with current global emissions trajectories and provides a more conservative foundation for infrastructure and policy decisions.

Additional data sources are described below and listed in full in Appendix B: Primary Information Sources.

Exhibit 2 Representative Concentration Pathways



Primary Data Sources

The following primary sources informed the climate hazard analysis:

UW Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington (CMRW): Climate projections database covering 11 sectors and providing indicators for Chelan County across temperature, precipitation, snowpack, streamflow, and fire conditions.

Washington Department of Health Environmental Health Disparities Map: Census-tract-level data on environmental burdens and population vulnerability.

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI): Historical climate data, severe weather records, and federal disaster declarations.

FEMA National Risk Index: Community-level risk data for 18 natural hazards.

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC): Historical climate data for the western United States.

CDC Social Vulnerability Index: Place-based index identifying communities experiencing social vulnerability.

First Street: Property-level wildfire and flood risk data and projections.

Wildfire Risk (USDA Forest Service): Community-scale wildfire risk maps and planning tools.

2024 Chelan County Hazard Mitigation Plan: County-specific hazard data, historical event records, and risk assessments approved by FEMA on December 6, 2024.

2025 Chelan County Community Wildfire Protection Plan: Wildfire risk assessment and mitigation strategies adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on March 31, 2025.

Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Historical Conditions

Chelan County experiences up to 70 wildfire ignitions each year (Chelan County, 2024), with an average of 1–6 major wildfires. The county has seen devastating fire seasons in recent years. In September 2025 alone, five fires started from dry lightning.

The 2023 Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory found that wildfire accounted for approximately 59% of the county's total local greenhouse gas emissions—far exceeding all other emission sources combined. From 2016 to 2024, annual wildfire emissions averaged approximately 1.44 million MT CO₂e, with 2018, 2021, 2022, and 2024 all exceeding 1.5 million MT CO₂e (Parametrix, 2025). More information on wildfire emissions can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

Exhibit 3 Wildfire Likelihood and Risk to Homes (USDA Forest Service, 2026)

Wildfire Likelihood in Chelan County, WA

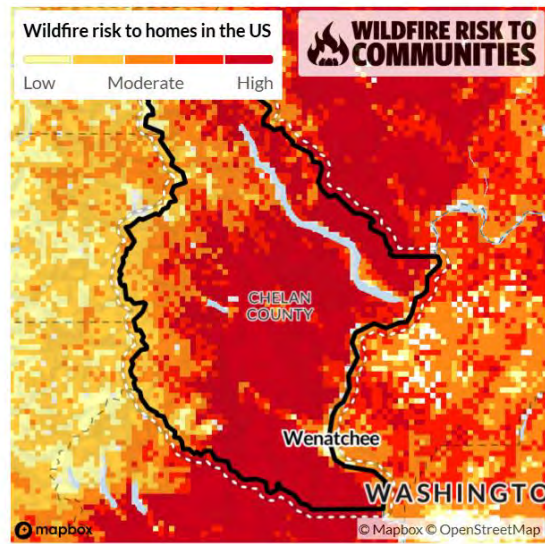


Selected place Risk calculation area

County line State line

Sources: USDA Forest Service. Wildfire Risk to Communities v2, 2026.

Wildfire Risk to Homes in Chelan County, WA



Selected place Risk calculation area

County line State line

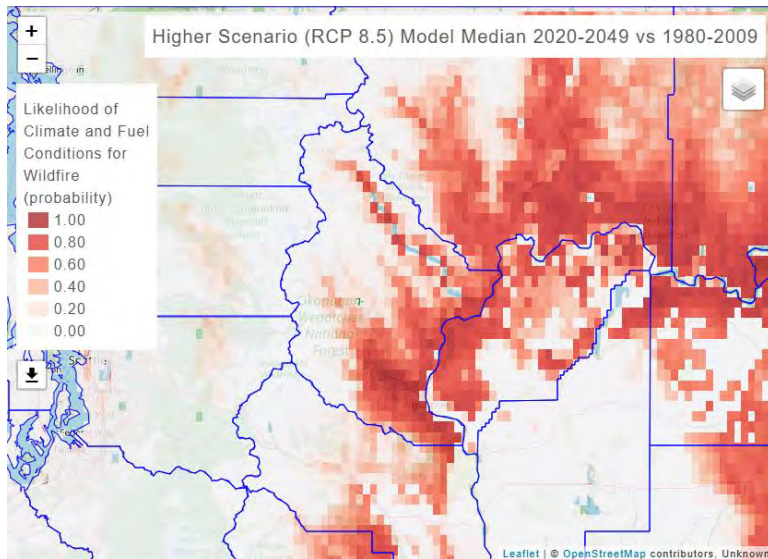
Sources: USDA Forest Service. Wildfire Risk to Communities v2, 2026.

Projected Future Conditions

Building on an already active fire history, the county can expect more frequent and severe wildfire conditions in the coming decades:

- Up to a 100% chance that any given year (2020–2049) will have climate and fuel conditions favorable for wildfire (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- Up to 20% more high fire days in some areas of the county (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- Up to 201 dry days per year, with up to 31 consecutive dry days (NOAA, No Date)
- The number of smoke days is projected to increase across the county, exacerbated by smoke from other states and Canada
- More unpredictable weather patterns can increase winds that spread fires and embers, accelerating fire behavior
- 99% of properties in Chelan County are at risk of wildfire over the next 30 years (First Street, 2026)

Exhibit 4 Wildfire Likelihood 2020-2049, RCP8.5 (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)



Implications for Chelan County

Hot, dry spells create the highest fire risk, and increased temperatures and drought intensify wildfire danger by warming and drying out vegetation. As climate changes fuel loads and moisture conditions, the landscape's susceptibility to wildfire changes as well. Development in the wildland-urban interface increases both wildfire potential and the probability of fire starts. Faster-moving fires are more likely to expand into residential neighborhoods. The risk to human health, especially for vulnerable and exposed populations, will increase as the county faces more smoke days. Agricultural producers face crop damage, market disruption, and labor challenges during active fire and smoke events. Wildfire smoke also disrupts tourism, recreation, and outdoor events. Natural ecosystems, including wildlife habitats, watersheds, and culturally significant sites, face recurring damage.

Drought and Snowpack Decline

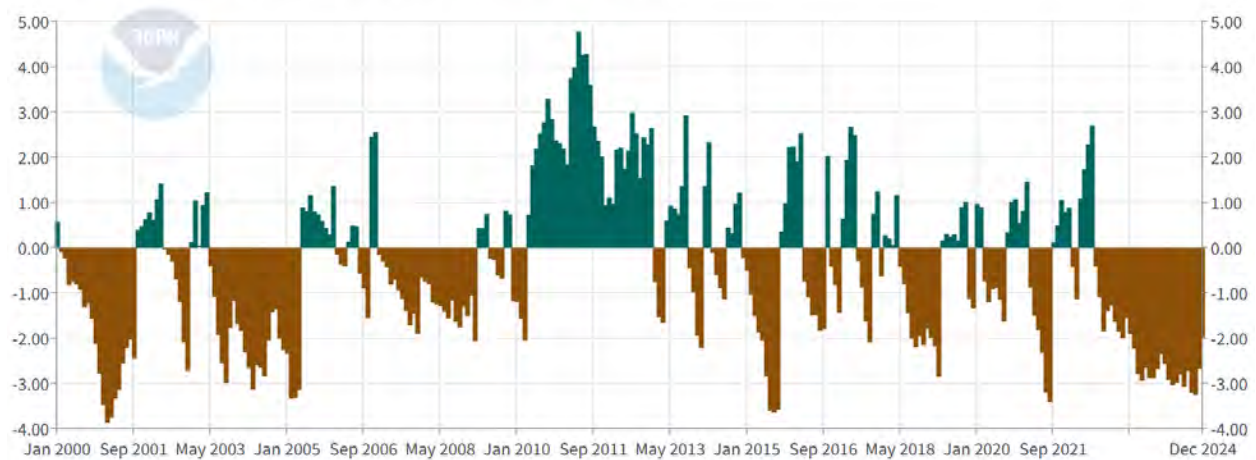
Historical Conditions

Chelan County has experienced significant and measurable changes in snowpack over the past several decades. Between 1955 and 2016, spring snowpack in the Cascades declined by an average of approximately 30% (Roop, 2020). In Chelan County and other parts of the Cascades, declines ranging from 50% to 60% have been recorded since the 1950s. Extreme drought (D3) conditions have affected Chelan County in 8 of the last 25 years (2000–2025).

The county faces a probability of more than one drought occurrence per year. Drought conditions threaten forested and grassland areas, drive up water demand, and stress both agricultural producers and natural ecosystems.

Exhibit 5 Palmer Drought Severity Index for Chelan County (Drought.gov, No Date)

Chelan County, Washington Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)



Projected Future Conditions

Looking ahead, drought and snowpack decline are expected to intensify (Raymond & Rogers, 2022):

- A 20% annual chance of snowpack drought on average, with some areas of Chelan County facing a 100% likelihood in any given year
- Up to a 37% chance of a summertime precipitation drought in any year
- Some parts of the county may experience up to 18% less late summer precipitation
- More streamflow will occur in winter and early spring rather than the summer months, changing the availability of surface water historically relied upon for irrigated agriculture and hydropower

Exhibit 6 Projected Change to April 1st Snow Water Equivalent (Climate Toolbox, No Date)

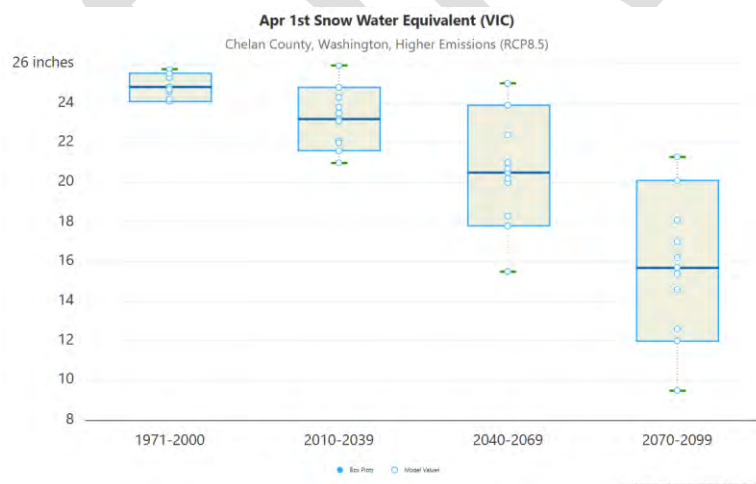


Exhibit 7 Projected Change to Spring Snow Water Equivalent (Climate Toolbox, No Date)

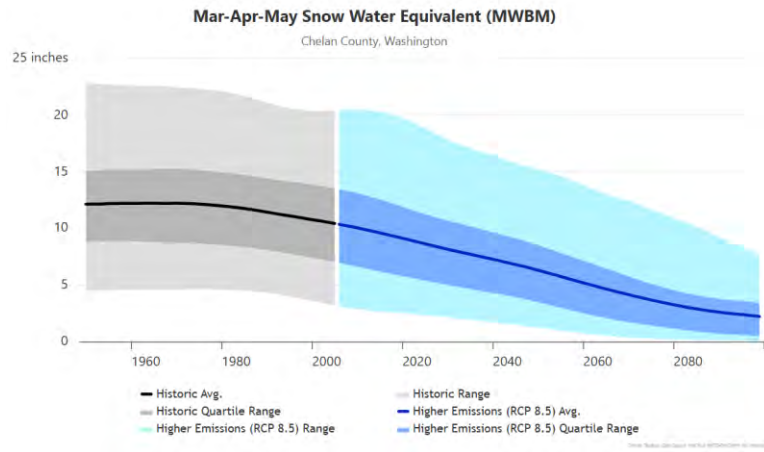


Exhibit 8 Map of Projected Change to April 1st Snow Water Equivalent (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)

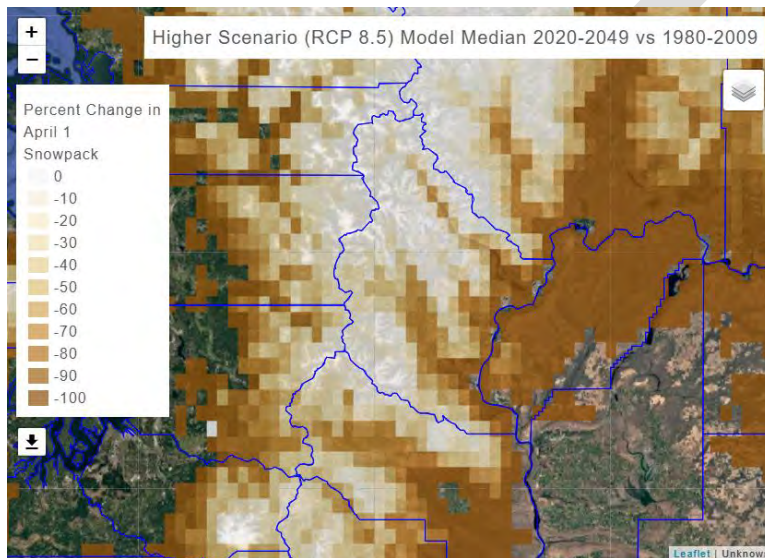
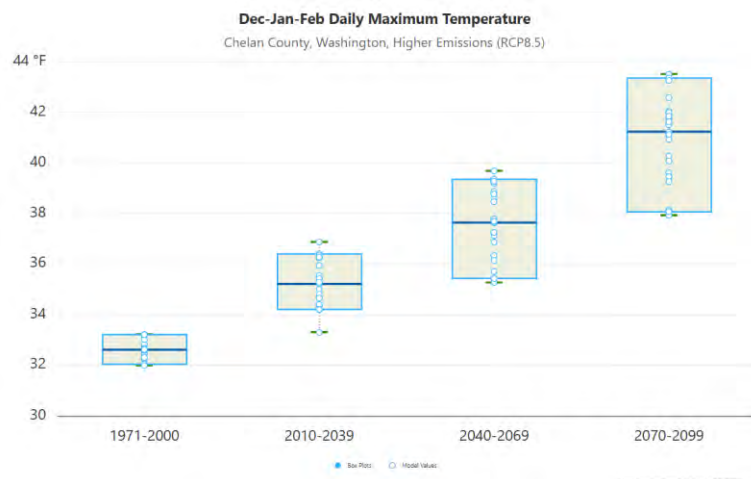


Exhibit 9 Project Change to Winter Daily Maximum Temperature (Climate Toolbox, No Date)



Implications for Chelan County

The shift in snowpack and streamflow timing has cascading consequences across the county's economy and ecology. Irrigated orchards and farms dependent on surface water supplied by snowmelt face increased water scarcity during peak growing season demand. Hydropower production capacity at PUD facilities may decrease as river flows decline and timing shifts. Freshwater temperatures may rise, increasing mortality of salmonids and other aquatic species. Groundwater recharge is projected to be offset by precipitation droughts during summer months. The growing potential for heat stress on crops, greater pest survival rates, and increased irrigation demand further compound the agricultural challenge.

Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather

Historical Conditions

Over a 55-year period, Chelan County has experienced 153 severe weather events, averaging 2–3 per year (Chelan County, 2024). Common event types include thunderstorms, hail, wind, and winter-related events. Between 1953 and 2023, the county experienced seven severe storm-classified federal disaster or emergency declarations. The current average cooling degree-day baseline for Chelan County stands at 444—a measure of air-conditioning demand that will grow substantially under warmer conditions (NOAA, No Date).

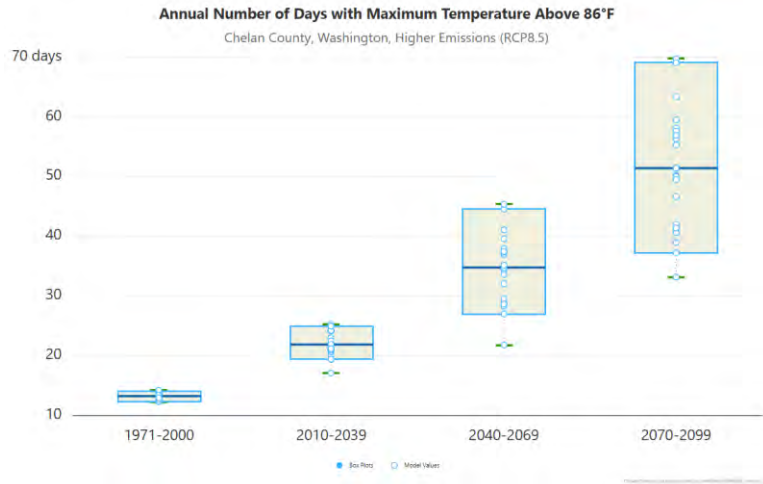
Exhibit 10 Cooling and Heating Degree Day Averages (NOAA, No Date)

	CDD Long-term Average (1981-2010)	HDD Long-term Average (1981-2010)
Wenatchee, WA US	841	5444
Leavenworth 3 S, WA US	444	6559
Chelan, WA US	684	5865
Entiat Fish Hatchery, WA US	460	6245
Plain, WA US	169	7223
Holden Village, WA US	61	8791
Stehekin 4 NW, WA US	455	6474
County Average	444.8571429	6657.285714

Projected Future Conditions

- Summer maximum temperatures in some parts of the county may increase by up to 5.2°F (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- Demand for air conditioning is projected to more than double during mid-century (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- Frequency and duration of heatwaves will increase
- More unpredictable storms and severe weather events, including wind, are projected

Exhibit 11 Days with a Maximum Temperature above 86 °F (Climate Toolbox, No Date)



Implications for Chelan County

Extreme heat poses direct risks to human health, particularly for outdoor agricultural workers, elderly residents, unsheltered individuals, and those without access to adequate cooling. The urban heat island effect will intensify in areas that lack shade and tree coverage. Heat stress on crops and increased pest survival rates threaten agricultural productivity. Power infrastructure—designed primarily for winter peak loads—faces growing strain from summer cooling demand, and extreme heat can slow maintenance and restoration efforts. Roads and bridges are vulnerable to heat-related damage, while freeze-thaw cycles also degrade pavement and structure integrity.

Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Historical Conditions

Chelan County has received six presidential disaster declarations for flooding since 2000 including the December 2025 storm. Large, damaging floods typically occur every 2–5 years. Flash flooding occurs regularly, especially in the county's steep canyon areas where rapid runoff and debris flows are common. Areas that have been recently burned by wildfire face elevated flash flood risk due to the loss of ground cover and the accumulation of loose debris. December 2025's Pineapple Express atmospheric river caused record-setting rainfall and subsequent damage across the county. Rapid snowmelt, severe flooding, and dangerous mudslides impacted communities including Wenatchee, Leavenworth, Cashmere, and Stehekin.

Projected Future Conditions

- Peak streamflow in Chelan County rivers and streams is anticipated to increase 7–30% by mid-century (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- The likelihood of a 2-year storm event rises to 11% by mid-century (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)
- Up to 63% of rivers and streams may flood more frequently (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)

- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing uncertainty for water supply, flood management, and ecosystem functions
- Atmospheric rivers are predicted to become longer, wider, and more intense

Exhibit 12 Change in 2-Year Storm Magnitude, 2020-2049 RCP8.5 (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)

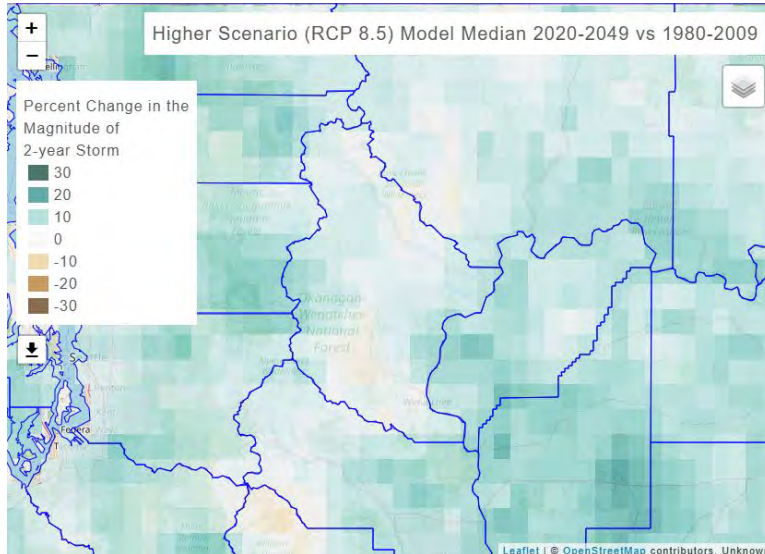
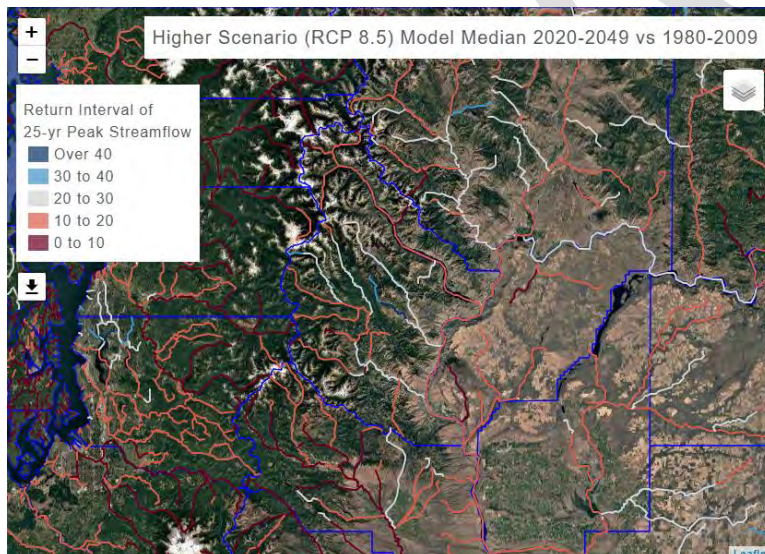


Exhibit 13 Change in 25-Year Return Interval, 2020-2049, RCP8.5 (Raymond & Rogers, 2022)



Implications for Chelan County

Flooding threatens a wide range of county assets. Seventy-three county-owned bridges—including ten identified as scour critical—are located in floodplains, increasing their risk during storms. Steep canyons and canyon mouths throughout the county are at elevated risk of flash flooding and debris flows. Development in floodplains reduces natural water storage capacity and increases runoff. Natural, historic, and cultural resources in floodplain areas are repeatedly exposed to flooding. Infrastructure, including stormwater and sewer, faces flood damage risks. Communities including

Cashmere, Leavenworth, and Wenatchee face the highest cumulative flood exposure. Increases in impervious surfaces—roads, buildings, and paving—continue to amplify flood risk during heavy rainfall events.

DRAFT

Asset Inventory and Climate Impacts

The following matrix summarizes the 16 asset categories analyzed in this assessment and the climate hazards to which each is exposed. An "X" indicates that the asset category was found to be exposed to climate change exacerbated impacts from that hazard.

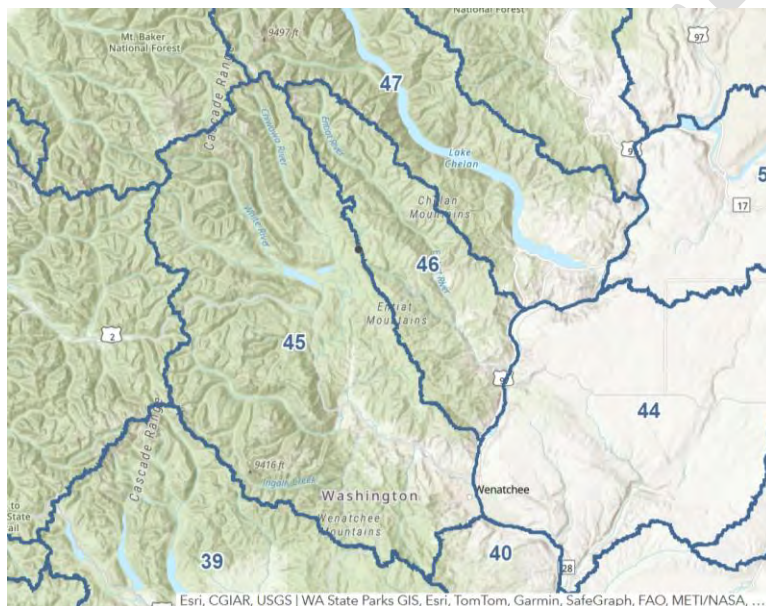
Asset Categories	Drought & Snowpack Loss	Extreme Temps	Flooding & Precipitation	Wildfire & Smoke
Orchards, ranches, vineyards, and other food producers	X	X	X	X
Agriculture-related businesses (fruit processing, storage, equipment suppliers)	X	X	X	X
Power infrastructure (transmission lines, substations), hydroelectricity, natural gas system	X	X	X	X
Emergency radio and radio communications, other communication systems		X	X	X
Commercial buildings & businesses, county buildings, medical facilities, schools, churches, community centers, historical buildings		X	X	X
Cultural sites, culturally significant activities	X	X	X	X
Recreation areas, tourism, fairgrounds, open spaces, parks	X	X	X	X
All sensitive aquatic and terrestrial species and habitats, including waterways, water bodies, wetlands, shrub-steppe, ESA, forest ecosystems	X	X	X	X
Sheriff Department, Fire Stations, Emergency Management		X	X	X
Community members, vulnerable populations, visitors, farm workers	X	X	X	X
Transportation infrastructure including roads, sidewalks/pathways, bridges/culverts		X	X	X
Waste hauling, waste management, recycling			X	X
Water supply, water infrastructure, irrigation infrastructure	X		X	X
Sewer and wastewater infrastructure, stormwater infrastructure			X	X
Industrial land, undeveloped land, LAMIRDS			X	X
Residential buildings, farm worker housing		X	X	X

Natural Resources

Sensitive Aquatic and Terrestrial Species and Habitats

Description: This category includes waterways, water bodies, wetlands, shrubsteppe habitat, riparian habitat, ESA-listed species and state priority species and their habitats, and forest ecosystems throughout Chelan County. Chelan County contains the Wenatchee, Entiat, Lake Chelan, and Stemilt-Squilchuck watersheds, defined as WRIA 45, 46, 47, and 40A, respectively. Many of these habitats hold deep cultural significance for Native American communities, particularly the Yakama Nation, whose ceded lands include Chelan County, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and Wenatchi-P'Squosa people.

Exhibit 14 Map of Water Resource Inventory Areas (WA Ecology, No Date)



Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Development pressure in and adjacent to sensitive habitat areas, invasive species, historic land use changes, and agricultural water withdrawals increase baseline vulnerability.

Consequences: Non-irrigated ecosystems and riparian communities are highly sensitive to decreased precipitation, streamflow, and increased temperatures. Drought and snowpack loss threaten habitat complexity and species survival—particularly for aquatic species and migratory fish—while promoting the spread of invasive species over native flora and fauna with low adaptive capacity. Earlier spring snowmelt and changes in streamflow timing may alter migration timing and survival rates for salmonids. Flooding can introduce pollutants into rivers and soils, disrupt natural stream courses, and endanger critical habitats and life stages of fish. Lower stream flows and increased temperatures can increase fish mortality.

Existing Adaptive Measures: The county manages the impacts of development on riparian and upland habitat through the critical areas ordinance and Shoreline Management Program. Collaborative efforts in watershed planning, such as the Icicle Strategy, identify and support multiple-benefit projects. Organizations such as the Cascadia Conservation District, Cascade Fisheries, and the Yakama Nation are implementing habitat restoration and enhancement projects. Active habitat projects include the Peshastin Fishway, Cashmere Pond, and Nason Creek Oxbow. Local fish hatcheries support salmonid populations. The Voluntary Stewardship Program supports conservation of agricultural land with habitat value.

Cultural Sites and Culturally Significant Activities

Description: Riparian areas, culturally significant sites, and sensitive habitats including Stehekin, The Icicle, Peshastin Pinnacles, Lake Chelan, the Wenatchee Foothills, and Mission Ridge. This category includes archaeological sites, historic structures, and activities such as tribal fishing, gathering of culturally important plants, and traditional land stewardship.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Development pressure, recreational overuse, limited resources for site documentation and monitoring, and the inherent irreplaceability of cultural resources increase vulnerability.

Consequences: Drought, reduced streamflow, snowpack loss, and changing water temperatures stress plant and animal species (such as huckleberry, balsamroot, and deer) and impact salmonid migration and tribal fishing. Extreme weather events increase the risk to archaeological sites and historic structures, particularly those in floodplains. Wildfire can damage or destroy irreplaceable cultural sites and disrupt traditional gathering and fishing activities.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Locations managed by local, state, or federal agencies—such as the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, Peshastin Pinnacles State Park, and Cashmere Museum—would benefit from adaptive management protocols. Tribal Nations maintain their own stewardship practices and have deep traditional ecological knowledge. More natural, undisturbed sites often have lower institutional adaptive capacity and may benefit from partnerships with Tribal Nations, conservation organizations, and county agencies. The 2025 Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan both identify cultural resource protection as a priority. New development, especially those occurring on undisturbed sites and areas with a high likelihood of encountering cultural sites, are often required to conduct a cultural resources study prior to ground disturbance activities.

Water Supply, Water Infrastructure, and Irrigation Infrastructure

Description: This category includes municipal water systems, rural domestic water systems, groundwater wells, surface water diversions, irrigation canals and ditches, dams and reservoirs, and the broader network of infrastructure that delivers water to farms, homes, and businesses

throughout Chelan County. These water systems are managed by major irrigation districts in the Wenatchee, Entiat, Lake Chelan, and Stemilt-Squilchuck watersheds, cities, water associations, special purpose districts, and private owners. The county's surface and groundwater supply are fundamentally dependent on snowpack accumulation in the Cascades and the timing and volume of spring and summer snowmelt.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Aging infrastructure, population growth, increasing agricultural and industrial (e.g., datacenter) water demand, limited storage, groundwater depletion, inefficient water use, and competing water rights increase baseline vulnerability. The county's aging irrigation systems were built decades ago and were not designed to accommodate changes in the timing of snowmelt and increased winter rainfall.

Consequences: Water supply is among the most fundamental and far-reaching climate vulnerabilities in Chelan County. Reduced snowpack and earlier snowmelt will shift peak water availability to late winter and early spring, creating critical shortages during the summer months when agricultural and municipal demand is highest. Irrigation reservoirs designed to capture the slowly melting snowpack do not have sufficient storage to capture heavy winter rainfall and save it for late season irrigation needs. Groundwater recharge may increase in wet years but is offset by increased evapotranspiration and precipitation droughts. Flooding can damage dams and water intake structures, contaminate surface water supplies and wells, and breach irrigation canals. Post-wildfire runoff introduces sediment, ash, and debris into surface water sources, degrading water quality, overwhelming water treatment plants, and damaging intake infrastructure. Rising water temperatures threaten the suitability of surface water for both human consumption and aquatic ecosystems.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Chelan PUD's Vision 2075 initiative includes water resource planning and adaptation strategies for hydroelectric operations. Cities are updating and implementing water conservation programs. Local irrigation districts have begun evaluating system efficiency upgrades. The Washington State Department of Ecology administers water rights and has programs supporting water use efficiency. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers financial assistance for irrigation efficiency improvements through programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Some water purveyors have developed drought contingency plans.

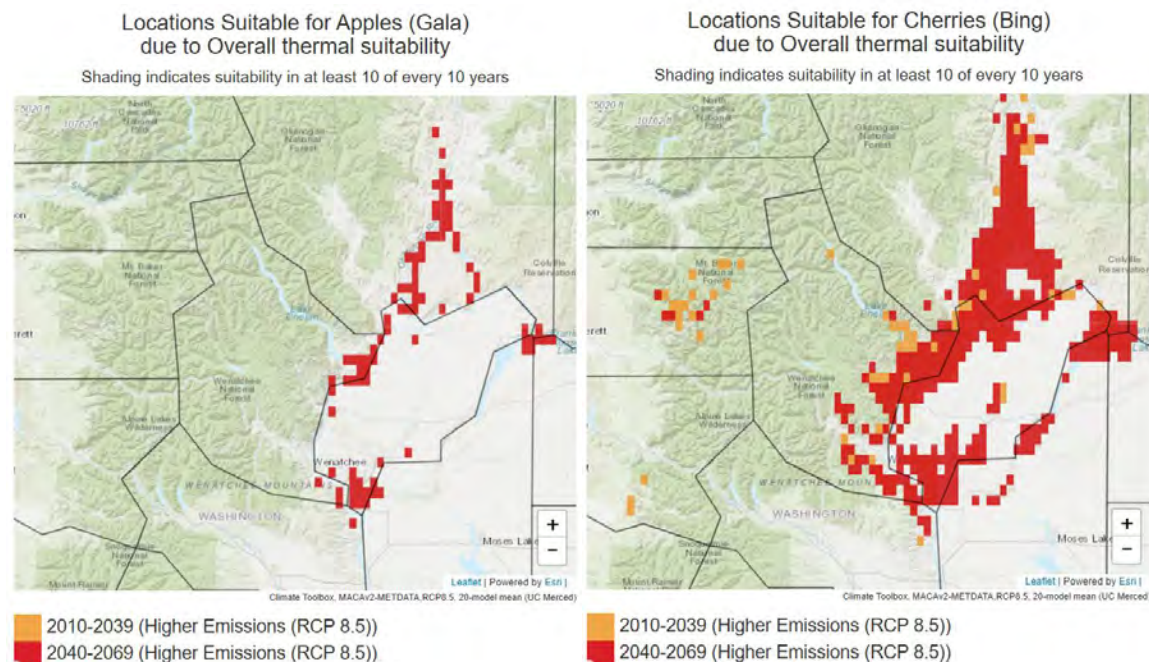
Agriculture and Economy

Orchards, Ranches, Vineyards, and Other Food Producers

Description: Chelan County's agricultural landscape is defined primarily by tree fruit—apples, pears, and cherries—grown on irrigated orchards throughout the Wenatchee, Chelan, and Entiat valleys. The county is one of the top pear- and apple-producing counties in the nation. Ranches, vineyards, and specialty crop producers round out a diverse agricultural economy that supports

thousands of direct and indirect jobs and defines the cultural identity of many communities in the county.

Exhibit 15 Projected Changes in Land Suitability for Gala Apples and Bing Cherries (Climate Toolbox, No Date)

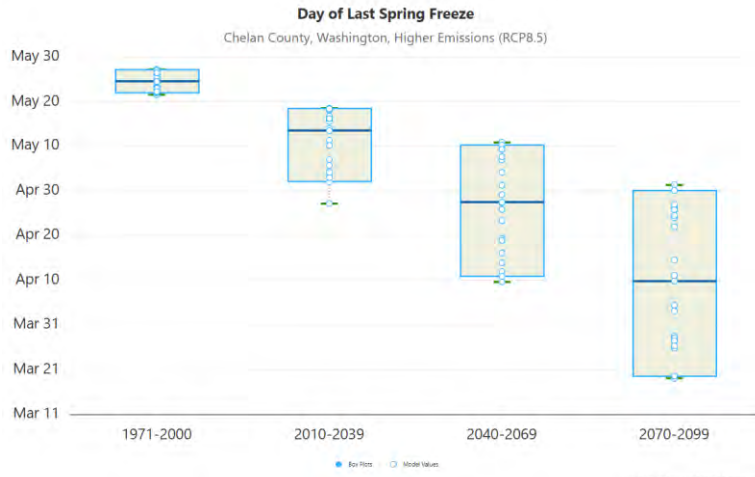


Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Labor availability and cost, market consolidation in the fruit industry, land conversion to non-agricultural uses, aging orchard infrastructure, and rising input costs all increase financial stress on agricultural producers and reduce their ability to invest in adaptation.

Consequences: Drought and snowpack decline directly reduce the water available for irrigation at the time it is most needed. Extreme heat during bloom or harvest can reduce fruit quality and yield, while late spring frosts—which may become more variable—can destroy entire harvests. Reduced chill hours (cold temperatures in winter needed for fruit tree dormancy) already pose a growing challenge for tree fruit producers and will worsen significantly as winter temperatures rise. Flooding can inundate orchards, deposit sediment, and damage farm roads and infrastructure. Hailstorms can bruise tree fruit. Wildfire smoke can interfere with fruit photosynthesis, affecting fruit flavor, market access, and labor productivity. Farm workers who perform outdoor labor face severe heat and smoke exposure, creating health risks and labor availability challenges. Agricultural insurance costs are rising, and some producers report difficulty obtaining coverage for climate-related losses.

Exhibit 16 Projected Change in Last Day of Spring Freeze (Climate Toolbox, No Date)



Existing Adaptive Measures: Some producers have begun planting lower-chill-hour variety trees as a proactive adaptation strategy. Irrigation efficiency upgrades, including drip irrigation, have been adopted on some operations. The Cascadia Conservation District and WSU Extension provide technical assistance on irrigation management, soil health, and crop adaptation. USDA NRCS and EQIP programs support conservation practices on agricultural lands. Evaporative coolers and fans are used on some operations to reduce heat stress on workers and crops. The Voluntary Stewardship Program supports conservation alongside agricultural production.

Agriculture-Related Businesses

Description: This category includes the broader network of businesses that support agricultural production and the farm-to-market supply chain: fruit packing and processing facilities, cold storage warehouses, agricultural equipment suppliers, crop consultants, farm labor contractors, and related service providers. Many of these businesses are located in or adjacent to the agricultural valleys and are themselves exposed to climate hazards, while also experiencing indirect effects when farm production is disrupted.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Supply chain vulnerabilities, workforce availability, market competition, and dependence on continued agricultural production all affect resilience in this sector.

Consequences: When orchard production is disrupted by drought, wildfire smoke, flooding, or extreme temperatures, the downstream effects on packing sheds, cold storage facilities, and equipment dealers can be swift and significant. Processing facilities face direct exposure to flooding—many are located in lower valley areas near rivers—and may face power disruptions during extreme weather events. Smoke and heat events reduce worker productivity and increase health risks for indoor and outdoor workers alike. Cold storage facilities face increased energy costs as summer temperatures rise.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Many larger agricultural businesses have business continuity plans and some have invested in backup power systems. Industry associations such as the Washington State Tree Fruit Association provide resources on workforce safety and adaptation. Cold storage facilities have historically invested in energy efficiency.

Industrial Land, Undeveloped Land, and LAMIRDs

Description: This category includes industrially zoned and used land, industrial buildings, undeveloped parcels, and Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRDs)—clusters of rural development that exist outside of urban growth areas and are governed by specific development regulations under the GMA.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Development pressure in wildland-urban interface areas, inadequate fire-resistant building standards in rural areas, and aging stormwater infrastructure increase vulnerability, extent of existing impervious surfaces and stormwater facilities.

Consequences: Industrial sites located in floodplains face increasing flood risk and may store hazardous materials that pose contamination risks if flooded or burned. Undeveloped land and LAMIRDs in wildland-urban interface areas face elevated wildfire risk, and development in these areas can increase ignition potential and complicate evacuation. Impervious surface associated with industrial and commercial development increases stormwater runoff, and more intense precipitation may overwhelm stormwater systems and downstream flood risk.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Chelan County's critical areas ordinance provides some flood protection through development restrictions in floodplains. The 2025 Community Wildfire Protection Plan addresses ignition reduction in high-risk areas. New construction and reconstruction is required to comply with the county's stormwater regulations.

Recreation and Tourism

Description: Chelan County's recreation and tourism economy draws on a rich portfolio of natural assets: Lake Chelan, the Wenatchee River, the Icicle Corridor, North Cascades wilderness, Mission Ridge Ski Area, the Bavarian Village of Leavenworth, and an extensive network of trails, campgrounds, parks, and open spaces. Visitors come for skiing, rafting, fishing, wine tasting, biking, hiking, and a wide range of seasonal events and festivals. In 2024, the county drew in almost 2.6 million visitors who contributed \$675.5 million to the economy and supported 6,700 jobs, which is about 11% of the county's workforce (BERK Consulting, 2026).

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Tourism infrastructure capacity constraints, potential water rights for recreation uses, housing availability and costs for seasonal and full-time workforce, and competition with other regional destinations all affect resilience.

Consequences: Reduced snowpack directly threatens winter recreation opportunities. Lower summer streamflows threaten whitewater rafting on the Wenatchee River and fishing in its tributaries. Wildfire smoke displaces visitors, cancels outdoor events, and creates negative perceptions that linger beyond the immediate fire season. Extreme heat deters some visitors from outdoor recreation and creates health risks at outdoor venues. Flooding can close parks, trails, campgrounds, and recreation facilities. Tourism-dependent businesses—lodging, restaurants, retail, and outfitters—face revenue losses that ripple through the local economy. The loss of natural scenic values due to repeated wildfire or drought stress on vegetation may have long-term effects on the county's appeal as a recreation destination.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Some recreation businesses have diversified their offerings across seasons to reduce dependence on any single activity. Tourism marketing organizations have begun developing messaging that acknowledges climate variability. Mission Ridge has explored snowmaking investments. The county and Washington State Parks have invested in recreation infrastructure resilience in some areas.

Built Environment

Residential and Farm Worker Housing

Description: This category includes single-family homes, multifamily housing, mobile homes, and farm worker housing throughout Chelan County. Approximately 14.9% of residential land is within 100-year floodplains. Farm worker housing, which may include employer-provided housing or temporary housing, mobile home parks, and informal arrangements, is often located in agricultural areas with elevated wildfire and heat exposure and may be of older construction with limited cooling capacity. Much of the county's rural housing is in areas that already have a high (2% annual chance) to very high (>2% annual chance) wildfire probability, and more development continues in these areas (WA DNR, 2026).

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Housing affordability challenges, aging housing stock, limited financial resources to install cooling equipment, inadequate weatherization, and the vulnerability of farm workers to eviction or displacement all increase baseline vulnerability.

Consequences: Residential housing in floodplains faces increasing flood frequency, flood depth, and associated property damage. Wildfire threatens homes in the wildland-urban interface, especially those that are not constructed using fire-resistant materials and methods or that do not maintain defensible space. Extreme heat in homes without adequate cooling poses serious health risks, particularly for elderly residents, young children, and farm workers. Farm worker housing, often of lower construction quality and density, may concentrate heat exposure and smoke inhalation risks for one of the county's most climate-vulnerable populations. Mobile homes and manufactured housing are particularly vulnerable to both flooding and high winds during severe weather events.

Existing Adaptive Measures: FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program and private flood insurance providers offer financial protection for homeowners that are concerned about flooding or located within high-risk flood areas. The state's weatherization assistance programs support energy efficiency upgrades in lower-income housing. Some agricultural employers have invested in cooling upgrades for farm worker housing in response to state labor regulations. Outreach and educational programs teach homeowners how to reduce wildfire hazards on their homes and properties, and grant programs fund wildfire risk reduction projects. The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies acquisition and elevation of flood-prone properties as a mitigation strategy.

All Public, Commercial, and Historic Buildings

Description: This category includes county government buildings and facilities, school buildings, medical and behavioral health facilities, libraries, houses of worship, commercial and industrial buildings, and historic structures. Historic buildings, many of which are in older downtown districts and agricultural communities, may lack the structural resilience of newer construction and face challenges in adapting to changing conditions.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Deferred maintenance, limited capital budgets, historic preservation restrictions, and the age of many public buildings increase vulnerability. Existing impervious surfaces and stormwater system function.

Consequences: Public buildings that serve as cooling centers, emergency shelters, or medical facilities are critical to community resilience during extreme heat and smoke events—but only if they are adequately cooled, ventilated, and equipped with backup power and emergency supplies. Heavy rainfall can overwhelm stormwater systems, and flooding can cause structural damage to buildings, displace community services, and damage irreplaceable historic resources. Historic structures in floodplains face recurring exposure and may be constrained in the types of flood-proofing measures they can employ. Rising energy costs from increased cooling demand will strain public, commercial, and industrial building budgets.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Some county facilities have been designated as cooling centers and emergency shelters. The Washington State Historic Preservation Office provides guidance on climate adaptation for historic resources. Some commercial buildings have invested in energy efficiency upgrades. The county's emergency management program coordinates the activation of public facilities as emergency shelters. New construction and reconstruction is required to comply with the county's stormwater regulations.

Power Infrastructure

Description: This category includes the electrical generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure operated by Chelan PUD and the natural gas distribution infrastructure operated by Cascade Natural Gas Corporation. The PUD serves approximately 52,000 customers in Chelan

County and provides power to the regional grid through its hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and Lake Chelan. The PUD provides power to the Stehekin area through a hydroelectric dam on Company Creek and diesel generators. Approximately 80% of the PUD's grid mix is supplied by hydropower, with wind and solar making up approximately 6% and 2%, respectively (Chelan PUD, 2025).

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Aging transmission and distribution infrastructure, increasing peak demand, supply chain vulnerabilities for replacement equipment, and the geographic extent of the service territory increase baseline vulnerability.

Consequences: Drought and reduced river flows directly reduce hydroelectric generation capacity at a time when demand for cooling may be surging. Wildfire can damage transmission lines, substations, and distribution infrastructure across the county's vast rural service territory. High winds accompanying severe weather events can cause widespread outages. Extreme heat and slows outdoor maintenance and restoration work by line crews and increases the risk of equipment failure. Flooding can damage substations and other ground-level infrastructure. Power outages during extreme heat events create cascading life-safety risks for vulnerable populations dependent on electric cooling, electric powered medical devices, and refrigeration. Outages during wildfire can impede evacuation and emergency response. As electric vehicle adoption and electrification of heating and cooling systems grow, the grid will face increasing demand loads that must be managed alongside climate-related generation constraints.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Chelan PUD's Vision 2075 initiative is a comprehensive long-range planning effort that explicitly addresses climate adaptation for hydroelectric operations, including water resource planning, diversification of renewable energy sources, and grid resilience investments. The PUD has invested in vegetation management along transmission corridors to reduce wildfire ignition risk. Emergency mutual aid agreements with other utilities and on-call contracts support restoration following major events.

Transportation Infrastructure

Description: This category includes roads and bridges, state highways, airports, Link Transit facilities, and supporting infrastructure such as culverts, retaining walls, and signage. Chelan County's transportation network serves a geographically large and topographically complex service area, with many critical routes traversing steep canyons, river corridors, and mountainous terrain.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Aging infrastructure, limited capital budgets, the geographic remoteness of many roads, and the difficulty of maintaining mountainous routes all increase baseline vulnerability.

Consequences: Flooding poses the most acute risk to transportation infrastructure in Chelan County. Seventy-three county-owned bridges are located in floodplains, including 10 identified as scour critical—meaning they are at risk of foundation failure due to flood-driven erosion. Roads within and at the mouth of canyons are vulnerable to flash flooding, debris flows, landslides, and erosion during extreme precipitation events. Post-wildfire terrain is particularly susceptible to debris flows that can overwhelm culverts and close roads for extended periods. Extreme heat softens and expands asphalt pavement causing buckles, warps, and rutting, damages steel bridge expansion joints, and impairs the structural integrity of roads and bridges. Freeze-thaw events cause severe pavement damage like potholes by allowing trapped water to repeatedly freeze and expand. During active wildfire events, wooden bridges, signposts, and guardrail can burn and evacuation route capacity and access for emergency responders may be compromised. The loss of key roads or bridges can isolate communities, particularly in the more rural areas of the county.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Chelan County Public Works performs regular bridge inspections and has prioritized scour-critical bridges for monitoring and remediation. The county has been awarded funding from FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs for infrastructure mitigation projects. Road crews have protocols for responding to flooding, landslides, and wildfire-related closures. The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies bridge scour and road flooding as priority mitigation actions.

Sewer, Wastewater, and Stormwater Infrastructure

Description: This category includes municipal sewer systems, septic systems, wastewater treatment plants, and stormwater collection and conveyance infrastructure serving urban and rural areas of Chelan County. Many of these systems were designed and built under historical precipitation and flow conditions that are likely to change significantly.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Aging infrastructure, undersized stormwater systems in developed areas, and the growth of impervious surfaces all increase vulnerability to flooding and system overload.

Consequences: Increased peak precipitation events can overwhelm stormwater systems designed to historical standards, causing flooding, erosion, and infiltration that can overwhelm sewer systems. Post-wildfire runoff carries significantly higher sediment loads that may overwhelm water quality treatment or conveyance in stormwater systems. Flooding can damage or inundate wastewater treatment facilities, potentially causing the release of untreated sewage into waterways. Septic systems in floodplain areas are subject to periodic inundation, which can impair function and pose public health risks. Long dry periods followed by intense precipitation events create episodic system stress that may be difficult to anticipate and manage.

Existing Adaptive Measures: The Washington State Department of Ecology regulates wastewater treatment and provides guidance on stormwater management. New construction and reconstruction is required to comply with the county's stormwater regulations. Some jurisdictions have invested in green infrastructure and low-impact development standards. The 2017

Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan identifies stormwater management as a key flood mitigation tool.

Emergency Radio and Communications Infrastructure

Description: This category includes the county's emergency radio communications systems, public safety answering points (dispatch), cellular infrastructure, and broadcast media. Reliable communication is foundational to emergency response, evacuation, and public safety during all types of hazard events.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Limited redundancy in some areas, topographic barriers to radio transmission, location of facilities, increasing use of internet phone services (VoIP) for homes and businesses, and the growing demand for communications capacity during large-scale emergencies increase vulnerability.

Consequences: Wildfire, landslides, debris flows, and wind can destroy radio repeater towers, communication nodes, and cell towers located in exposed locations. Flooding can damage communications infrastructure in valley bottoms. Power outages during any hazard event disable communications systems without backup power. Radio communication dead zones in canyon areas and remote portions of the county reduce the effectiveness of emergency response. During complex, multi-day events—such as a major wildfire combined with extreme heat—communication systems face peak demand at their most stressed moments.

Existing Adaptive Measures: The county's emergency management program maintains backup communications systems and participates in regional emergency communications networks. The county's emergency alert system can send messages to all cell phones within a targeted location or to all users who have signed up for the program. Some communications infrastructures have backup power provisions. The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies communications resilience as a priority.

Community and Services

Community Members, Vulnerable Populations, Visitors, and Farm Workers

Description: This category encompasses the people of Chelan County—full-time residents, seasonal residents, visitors, and temporary workers—with particular attention to those who face the greatest barriers to protecting themselves from climate impacts. Vulnerable populations include elderly residents, children, people with disabilities or medical conditions, low-income households, people experiencing homelessness, non-English speakers, and farm workers. Farm workers represent a particularly significant and exposed population in Chelan County, given their outdoor work conditions, often limited access to cooling and medical care, and, in some cases, unstable housing and immigration status. Climate impacts on people extend beyond health and

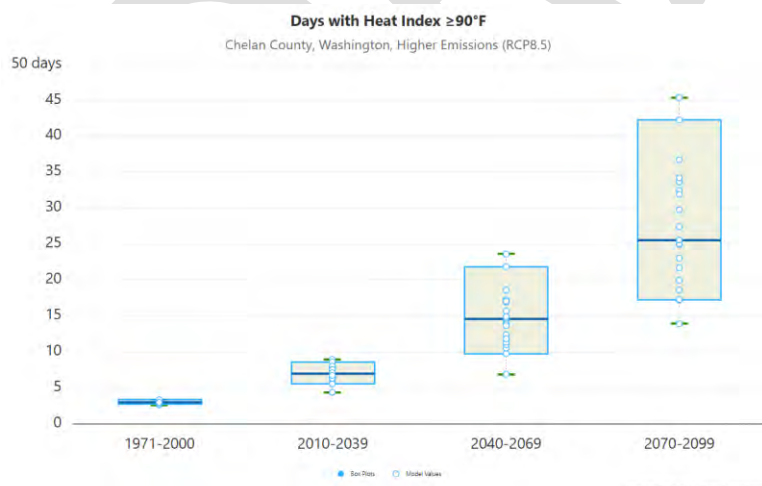
safety. They extend to economic security, livelihood stability, and the long-term vitality of the communities and workforce that underpin the county's economy.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Poverty, social isolation, language barriers, inadequate housing, lack of health insurance, limited transportation access, dependence on medical care, and lack of awareness of available resources all increase vulnerability and reduce adaptive capacity.

Consequences: Extreme heat poses direct threats to human health, with the greatest risks for outdoor workers, elderly residents, very young children, people with chronic medical or mental health conditions, and people without access to air conditioning. Heat-related illness and death can increase dramatically during prolonged heat waves. Wildfire smoke and poor air quality caused by drought causes respiratory illness and exacerbates cardiovascular disease and other pre-existing conditions; those who cannot avoid outdoor exposure or have poor indoor air quality face the greatest risk. Flooding displaces residents and visitors from homes, campgrounds, and recreational areas, with the highest risks for those in mobile homes or older housing in low-lying high risk flood areas. Power outages during extreme heat events create life-threatening conditions for people who depend on electric medical equipment or who lack the means to seek cooling elsewhere. Evacuation during wildfire or flood events creates disproportionate challenges for people without vehicles and people with disabilities. Hazard events can reduce worker productivity, disrupt tourism-dependent livelihoods, and can force temporary business closures, with economic losses concentrated on hourly and seasonal workers who have no paid sick leave or income replacement.

Exhibit 17 Projected Number of Days with a Heat Index over 90 °F (Climate Toolbox, No Date)



Existing Adaptive Measures: The Chelan-Douglas Health District operates public health programs addressing heat-related illness and air quality. The county and its partners maintain a network of cooling centers and air filtration sites that are activated during extreme events. Link Transit provides

free transportation access. The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses vulnerable population protection as a priority. Outreach in Spanish and other languages supports non-English-speaking residents. Washington State's Farmworker Heat Rule establishes workplace protections for agricultural workers.

Sheriff Department, Fire Stations, and Emergency Management

Description: This category includes the Chelan County Sheriff's Office, county fire districts and volunteer fire departments, Chelan County Emergency Management, and mutual aid partners. These agencies serve as the county's primary institutions for emergency response, evacuation coordination, and disaster recovery.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Volunteer firefighter recruitment and retention challenges, aging equipment, location of facilities, limited staffing in rural areas, staff capabilities, and the increasing frequency and complexity of climate-driven emergency events strain emergency service capacity.

Consequences: As changing conditions increase the frequency and severity of wildfires, floods, and extreme weather events, emergency service agencies face growing demand with limited resources. Extended and higher risk wildfire seasons mean that personnel and equipment are deployed to fire starts more frequently and for longer periods. Simultaneous or compound events—such as a wildfire occurring during a heat wave or flooding immediately following a wildfire—stretch response capacity to its limits. Evacuation coordination for large, geographically dispersed populations is increasingly complex, especially in areas with challenging terrain or limited access. Volunteer fire departments, which serve many rural areas of the county, face recruitment challenges that may worsen as the demands of firefighting increase. Emergency facilities, including fire stations, emergency operations centers, and communication hubs, must remain operational under the very hazardous conditions they are designed to manage.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Chelan County Emergency Management maintains the county's multi-hazard emergency operations plan and coordinates with state and federal partners. The county and fire districts participate in mutual aid agreements with neighboring districts, counties, and state agencies. The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan and 2025 Community Wildfire Protection Plan provide strategic frameworks for wildfire and flood mitigation and preparedness. Fire district training programs address wildfire behavior and protective actions. Outreach and educational programs teach homeowners how to reduce wildfire hazards on their homes and properties, and grant programs fund wildfire risk reduction projects.

Fairgrounds, Open Spaces, and Parks

Description: This category includes the Chelan County Fairgrounds, county and state parks, community forests, open space areas, recreational trails, and publicly accessible natural areas throughout the county. These assets provide community gathering space, recreation, ecological

services, and economic value to the tourism and recreation economy. Open spaces can provide protection from natural hazards, such as preserved floodplain and tree canopy.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Drought and Snowpack Decline, Extreme Temperatures and Severe Weather, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Deferred maintenance, location, limited operating budgets, and increasing recreational demand all affect the resilience and capacity of these assets.

Consequences: Flooding can damage park facilities, trails, and fairground infrastructure, particularly in river-adjacent locations. Wildfire can burn through parks and open spaces, destroying vegetation, infrastructure, habitat, and cultural values, and displacing events and visitors for extended periods. Extreme heat reduces the usability of outdoor spaces during peak summer months, particularly for vulnerable populations who depend on parks and public spaces for cooling relief. The Chelan County Fairgrounds serves as an emergency staging area during disaster events and must remain accessible and operational under hazard conditions. Open spaces and parks that provide urban cooling, stormwater management, and habitat connectivity contribute to community resilience if they are maintained and expanded.

Existing Adaptive Measures: Some parks have invested in shade structures and water access to support heat resilience. The county's parks programs maintain facilities and responds to storm damage. Natural open spaces managed through conservation easements or county ownership provide long-term ecological and natural hazard resilience benefits.

Waste Hauling, Waste Management, and Recycling

Description: This category includes solid waste collection services, transfer stations, landfill operations, and recycling and composting programs serving Chelan County residents and businesses. Waste management infrastructure must remain operational during and after hazard events when debris, ash, and disaster-related waste generation spike significantly.

Climate Hazards: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke, Extreme Precipitation and Flooding

Non-Climate Stressors: Rising disposal costs, limited landfill capacity, workforce availability, and supply chain disruptions for recycling markets all affect resilience.

Consequences: Transfer stations may be inundated during certain hazard events, disrupting waste collection and disposal services. Wildfire generates large volumes of ash, debris, and demolition waste that overwhelm normal disposal systems and Public Works resources. Post-disaster debris management is logistically complex and requires coordination among county agencies, state regulators, and private haulers. Smoke events can disrupt outdoor waste collection operations and create health risks for waste collection workers.

Existing Adaptive Measures: The county has procedures for emergency debris management in coordination with state and federal agencies. Waste Management, the county's primary hauler, has operational protocols for maintaining service during disruptions.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Understanding where climate risks are greatest—and why—is essential for directing limited resources toward the people, assets, and systems most in need of protection. This section presents the vulnerability and risk assessment findings that form the analytical foundation for the recommended policies and actions that follow.

Methodology

Vulnerability and Risk Frameworks

This assessment uses established frameworks to evaluate the vulnerability and risk associated with each asset-hazard pair. The assessment draws on guidance from the Washington State Department of Commerce, FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning methodology, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) framework for vulnerability assessment.

Vulnerability is evaluated as a function of three components:

- **Exposure:** The degree to which an asset is subject to a given climate hazard, based on the geographic, physical, or operational characteristics of the asset.
- **Sensitivity:** How inherently affected an asset is by a climate impact, considering characteristics such as age, condition, design standards, or socioeconomic factors.
- **Adaptive Capacity:** The ability of the asset, system, or population to adjust to changing conditions and minimize damage, drawing on governance structures, financial resources, institutional capacity, and community knowledge.

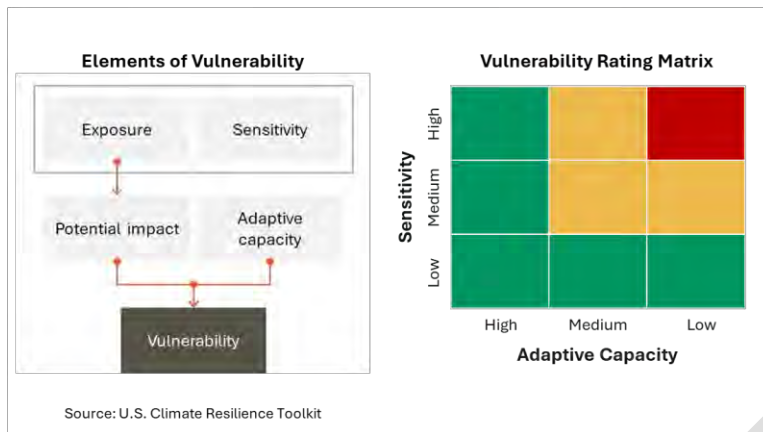
Risk is evaluated as a function of two components:

- **Probability:** The likelihood of a climate hazard event affecting the asset category, based on historical data and future projections.
- **Magnitude:** The extent of damage or loss expected if a hazard event occurs, considering vulnerability, redundancy, replacement cost, and criticality.

How vulnerability ratings were determined

Vulnerability ratings for each asset-hazard pair were determined through a structured scoring process using the following criteria:

Exhibit 18 Vulnerability Assessment Criteria



How risk scores were calculated

Risk scores were calculated by combining probability and magnitude ratings using a quantitative approach:

Exhibit 19 Risk Assessment Criteria

Probability Likelihood of occurring	Magnitude Extent of damage or loss	Probability X Magnitude = Risk
Probability includes historical data and future projections Low Less than once every 20 years Medium Within 5-20 years High Within 1-5 years	Vulnerability Result from vulnerability assessment Redundancy Duplication of systems or components to ensure continued operation in the event of a failure of a single part Financial Loss Potential financial impact based on FEMA/HMP definitions, and asset-hazard pair analysis Criticality Risk to life and safety	Low risk: 3-11 Medium risk: 12-21 High risk: 22-30

Vulnerability and Financial Loss: Low (1) Medium (2) High (3) | Redundancy: Low (3) Medium (2) High (1) | Criticality: Yes (1) No (0)

Risk categories are defined as:

- **Low Risk:** Impacts are unlikely or manageable; lower priority for immediate action.
- **Medium Risk:** Impacts are possible and could be significant; moderate planning priority.
- **High Risk:** Impacts are likely and could be severe; highest planning priority.

Relationship between vulnerability and risk

Vulnerability and risk are related but distinct concepts. An asset may be highly vulnerable but face low risk if the probability of the relevant hazard is low. Conversely, an asset with moderate vulnerability may face high risk if it is exposed to a high-probability hazard. In Chelan County, several asset categories face the combination of high vulnerability AND high probability across multiple hazards. These represent the most urgent priorities for resilience investment.

Limitations and Assumptions

This assessment is subject to the following limitations and assumptions that users should be aware of when interpreting results:

- **Compound and cascading impacts are not fully modeled.** This assessment evaluates asset-hazard pairs individually. The real-world interactions between simultaneous hazards—for example, a wildfire occurring during a heat wave, or a flood following a wildfire—may produce impacts greater than the sum of their parts. Compound and cascading risks, such as a power outage caused by wildfire, represent an important area for further analysis.
- **Climate projections carry inherent uncertainty.** Future climate conditions are projected based on modeled scenarios that represent a range of possible futures. This assessment uses the higher emissions scenario (RCP 8.5) as a planning tool, not a prediction.
- **Asset-level data are uneven.** Detailed condition and inventory data are more available for some asset categories (e.g., county-owned bridges) than others (e.g., farm worker housing). Vulnerability assessments for asset categories with limited data carry greater uncertainty.
- **Adaptive capacity is dynamic.** The adaptive capacity of institutions, communities, and systems will change over time as policies, priorities, investments, and social conditions evolve. Ratings reflect conditions as of the date of this assessment.
- **This assessment does not constitute site-specific engineering or environmental analysis.** Findings are intended to inform policy and planning decisions and should be supplemented with site-specific analysis for capital investment decisions.

Vulnerability and Risk Results

The following tables present vulnerability and risk ratings for each asset category and climate hazard combination identified. Asset categories are organized by theme.

Natural Resources

Asset Category	Climate Hazard	Vulnerability	Probability	Magnitude	Risk
Sensitive aquatic and terrestrial species and habitats	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	High	High
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Medium	Medium
Cultural sites and culturally significant activities	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High

Water supply, water infrastructure, and irrigation infrastructure	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	High	High
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	High	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High

Agriculture and Economy

Asset Category	Climate Hazard	Vulnerability	Probability	Magnitude	Risk
Orchards, ranches, vineyards, and other food producers	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	High	High
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	Medium	High	High	High
Agriculture-related businesses	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Industrial land, undeveloped land, LAMIRDs	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Medium	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High

Built Environment

Asset Category	Climate Hazard	Vulnerability	Probability	Magnitude	Risk
Residential housing and farm worker housing	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	High	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High

All public, commercial, and historic buildings	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High
Power infrastructure	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Transportation infrastructure	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	High	High
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	High	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High
Sewer, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	High	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Emergency radio and communications infrastructure	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High

Community and Services

Asset Category	Climate Hazard	Vulnerability	Probability	Magnitude	Risk
Community members, vulnerable populations, visitors, and farm workers	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High
Sheriff Department, Fire Stations, and Emergency Management	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High
Fairgrounds, open spaces, and parks	Drought & Snowpack Decline	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Temperatures	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	High	High
Waste hauling, waste management, and recycling	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
	Wildfire & Smoke	Medium	High	Medium	Medium

Priority Risk Areas

The following table summarizes the highest-priority asset-hazard combinations identified through this assessment. These combinations reflect cases where both vulnerability and risk ratings are High, representing the most urgent priorities for resilience planning and investment in Chelan County.

Asset Category	Climate Hazard	Vulnerability	Risk	Key Concern
Orchards, Ranches, Vineyards, and Other Food Producers	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	Reduced irrigation water availability during peak growing season; chill hour loss threatens tree fruit viability
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Smoke impacts on fruit quality, labor productivity, and market access; direct fire losses
	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	Heat stress on crops and farm workers; bloom and harvest disruption

Water Supply, Water Infrastructure, and Irrigation Infrastructure	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	Fundamental threat to water availability for agriculture, municipal use, and ecosystems
Sensitive Aquatic and Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	Altered streamflow, warming water temperatures, and habitat loss threatening salmonids and other species
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Repeated fire cycles degrading watershed function, habitat, and ecosystem services
Residential Housing and Farm Worker Housing	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	99% of county properties face some wildfire risk; farm worker housing concentrated in high-exposure areas
	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	Heat risk in inadequately cooled housing; farm worker housing density amplifies risk
Transportation Infrastructure	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	Pavement damage, bridge joint failure, and heat-related work restrictions
	Extreme Precipitation & Flooding	High	High	73 bridges in floodplains, 10 scour-critical; canyon road closures and debris flows
Power Infrastructure	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	Reduced hydroelectric generation capacity coinciding with peak cooling demand
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Transmission and distribution infrastructure damage; extended outages during fire events
Community Members, Vulnerable Populations, Visitors, and Farm Workers	Extreme Temperatures	High	High	Heat-related illness and death risk for outdoor workers, elderly, and people without cooling access
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Respiratory health impacts; evacuation challenges for populations without transportation or language access

Emergency Radio and Communications Infrastructure	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Loss of communications infrastructure during events when it is most needed
Cultural Sites and Culturally Significant Activities	Drought & Snowpack Decline	High	High	Threats to culturally significant species, water sources, and traditional land use practices
	Wildfire & Smoke	High	High	Irreplaceable cultural and archaeological resources destroyed by wildfire

Summary Observations

Several cross-cutting themes emerge from the priority risk analysis:

1. **Wildfire and wildfire smoke generate high-risk ratings across nearly every asset category.** No asset group in Chelan County is immune to wildfire risk, and the combination of high probability and high magnitude makes this the county's single most pervasive climate exacerbated threat.
2. **Drought and snowpack decline threaten the foundational systems that support the county's economy and ecology.** Water is the connective tissue linking agriculture, hydropower, aquatic ecosystems, and community health. Changing water availability and timing affects virtually every other asset category.
3. **Vulnerable and underserved populations face the intersection of multiple high-risk hazards** with limited adaptive capacity. Addressing their needs is both a moral imperative and a practical prerequisite for equitable community-wide resilience.
4. **Infrastructure assets (transportation, power, and communications) face high risk across multiple hazards,** and failures in any one system cascade across others. A flood that closes a bridge, a wildfire that damages a transmission line, or a heat event that causes a power outage each sets off a chain of consequences that affects homes, businesses, emergency services, and communities.
5. **Natural and cultural resources face risks that are largely irreversible.** Unlike built infrastructure, the loss of species, destruction of habitat, and damage to cultural sites by climate exacerbated natural hazard may not be replaceable. This irreversibility warrants preventive investment.

Assessment of Existing Plans and Policies

The following Chelan County plans and policies were reviewed to assess the current state of climate resilience integration and identify gaps to be addressed in the 2026 Comprehensive Plan update.

Existing County Plans

2017 Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (including Resolution 2022-09)

The 2017 Comprehensive Plan provides the foundational land use and policy framework for Chelan County. As originally adopted, the plan addressed natural hazards primarily through its Critical Areas Ordinance and resource and rural lands policies, with limited explicit treatment of climate. Resolution 2022-09, adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 2022, amended the Comprehensive Plan to incorporate climate resilience goals and policies across multiple plan elements. This amendment represented a significant step forward in integrating climate resilience into the county's planning framework and demonstrated proactive leadership ahead of the HB 1181 mandate. Key areas of strength from the 2022 amendment include recognition of wildfire risk in rural lands policies, water resource conservation language, and acknowledgment of climate impacts as a driver of hazard risk.

Gaps include: limited policy specificity for adaptation actions; limited integration with the Hazard Mitigation Plan, insufficient integration of equity and vulnerable population considerations; the absence of climate risk metrics tied to capital facilities planning; and no systematic monitoring or adaptive management framework.

2017 Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan

The 2017 Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan provides detailed flood risk analysis and mitigation strategies for the county's floodplains and other flood hazard areas. The plan provides a strong technical foundation for flood risk management and identifies specific properties, bridges, and infrastructure at elevated risk. Strengths include detailed floodplain mapping, identification of scour-critical bridges, and policies supporting floodplain acquisition and preservation.

Gaps include: flood risk projections based on historical data—much of which pre-dates 1980—rather than climate-adjusted future conditions; limited integration with wildfire risk in the context of post-fire flooding; and the need for updated flood frequency analysis that reflects projected increases in peak streamflow.

2021 Shoreline Management Program

The Shoreline Management Program (SMP) governs development and uses along shorelines of the state within Chelan County's, including the Columbia River, Lake Chelan, the Wenatchee River, and other water bodies meeting the state's shoreline definition. The SMP includes provisions protecting riparian habitat and function, limiting shoreline armoring, and regulating development in flood-

prone shoreline areas. These provisions provide meaningful co-benefits for climate resilience by protecting natural shoreline systems that buffer flooding, filter runoff, and support aquatic habitat.

Gaps include: limited explicit treatment of climate impacts on shoreline processes and habitat; the need for updated guidance on lake-level change; and opportunities to strengthen provisions supporting natural shoreline restoration and floodplain connectivity.

2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2024 Chelan County Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA on December 6, 2024, is the county's primary planning tool for identifying and reducing risks from natural hazards. The plan covers 18 natural hazard types, with emphasis on wildfire, flooding, and severe weather. It includes detailed risk assessments, vulnerability analyses, and a comprehensive list of mitigation actions prioritized by cost-effectiveness and feasibility. The 2024 plan explicitly incorporates changing climate conditions as a factor influencing future hazard risk—a significant advancement over prior plan iterations. It identifies bridge scour, wildfire in the wildland-urban interface, and drought as top priorities.

Gaps include: limited integration with land use and development planning tools; insufficient focus on vulnerable population protection in the mitigation action plan; and the need for stronger linkages between the HMP and the Comprehensive Plan to ensure mitigation actions are reflected in capital facilities planning and development regulations.

2025 Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The 2025 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on March 31, 2025, provides a strategic framework for wildfire risk reduction across Chelan County. The CWPP identifies high-risk communities, prioritizes fuel treatment areas, and recommends actions for improving structural ignitability, evacuation capacity, and community preparedness. It reflects extensive collaboration among fire districts, state and federal land management agencies, community organizations, and residents. The plan provides a current, data-driven wildfire risk assessment, identification of priority fuel treatment zones, and a strong community engagement foundation.

Gaps include: limited integration with housing policy and land use planning in the wildland-urban interface; insufficient focus on vulnerable population evacuation; and the need for sustained funding commitments to implement recommended fuel treatments and other wildfire mitigation projects at scale.

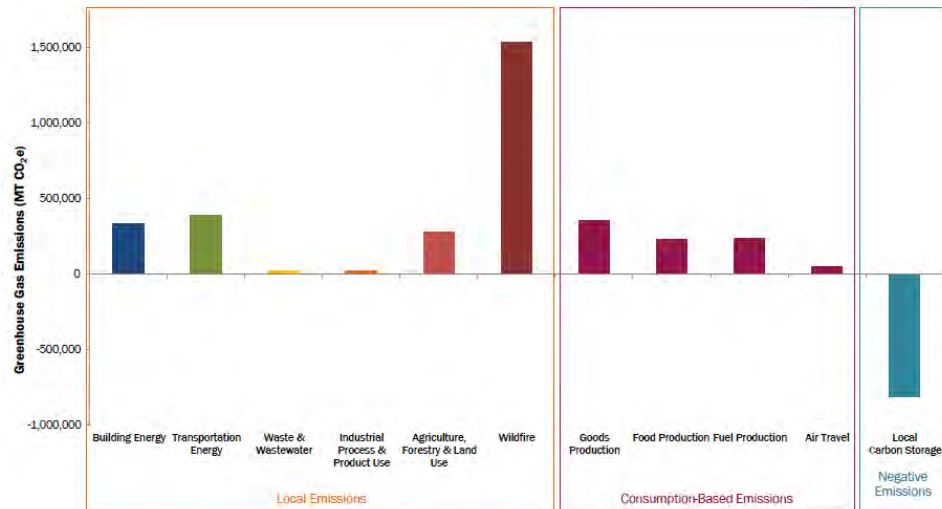
Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Summary and Key Insights

Chelan County participated in the development of a Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory published in July 2025 as part of the broader Our Valley Our Future regional initiative. The inventory

covers multiple emission sources across the county for the years 2016 through 2022, including electricity, natural gas, transportation, agriculture, waste, and critically, wildfire.

Exhibit 20 Summary of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector (Parametrix, 2025)



Key findings include:

- **Total estimated community GHG emissions in 2022 were approximately 2.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e),** when wildfire emissions are included.
- **Wildfire emissions dominate the inventory.** From 2016 to 2024, annual wildfire emissions averaged approximately 1.44 million MT CO₂e, representing approximately 59% of total local emissions in the inventory baseline year. Wildfire emissions are highly variable year to year depending on the severity of the wildfire season; 2021 emissions were approximately 2.6 million MT CO₂e, while 2023 emissions were approximately 95,000 MT CO₂e.
- **Transportation is the largest non-wildfire emission source,** accounting for approximately 35% of non-wildfire emissions, followed by electricity (approximately 15%), natural gas (approximately 14%), and agriculture (approximately 10%).
- **The PUD's hydropower-dominant electricity mix results in relatively low electricity-related emissions** compared to many Washington counties, providing a significant co-benefit of the county's existing energy infrastructure.
- **Wildfire emissions from fires burning within Chelan County are largely outside the county's direct control,** but local land management practices, including fuel reduction, restoration forestry, and wildland-urban interface management, can reduce the risk and severity of fires and thereby reduce associated emissions.

The full Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory report is available at sustainablencw.org/climate. The wildfire emissions component of the inventory is summarized in detail in the Wildfire Emissions Supplemental Report.

The GHG inventory underscores the importance of wildfire as both a climate hazard and a significant source of emissions in Chelan County. A dynamic in which climate change drives conditions that increase wildfire risk, and wildfires in turn accelerate greenhouse gas emissions, potentially creating a self-reinforcing feedback loop.

Summary of Policy Audit

What Is Working

Taken together, Chelan County's existing plans and policies reflect a meaningful and growing commitment to climate resilience. Key strengths include:

- **A strong hazard mitigation foundation.** The 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan and 2025 CWPP together provide a robust, technically credible framework for understanding and reducing the county's most significant hazard risks.
- **Proactive Comprehensive Plan amendment.** Resolution 2022-09 demonstrates that the county has already recognized the need to integrate climate resilience into its land use framework ahead of the HB 1181 mandate.
- **Shoreline and critical areas protections.** The SMP and Critical Areas Ordinance provide meaningful protections for natural systems that contribute to climate resilience, including floodplain conservation and riparian habitat protection.
- **Active cross-agency collaboration.** The development of multiple overlapping plans—flood, wildfire, hazard mitigation, shoreline, watershed—has fostered collaborative relationships among county departments and with state and federal partners that provide a foundation for integrated resilience planning.

Looking Ahead – Pathways for Action

Comprehensive Planning

Comprehensive plan updates provide an opportunity to address these gaps by embedding climate resilience throughout the plan's required elements. Specific opportunities include:

- **Land Use:** Strengthening wildland-urban interface development standards; updating floodplain development restrictions based on climate-adjusted flood projections; incentivizing conservation of natural lands that provide climate buffering and habitat connectivity.
- **Housing:** Requiring climate risk disclosure for new housing in high-risk areas; promoting weatherization and cooling upgrades in affordable and renter-occupied housing; establishing minimum climate resilience standards for residential and farm worker housing.
- **Capital Facilities:** Incorporating climate risk screening into infrastructure investment decisions; establishing level-of-service standards that account for future hazard conditions; prioritizing repair and replacement of flood- and fire-vulnerable infrastructure. Establishing a post-wildfire recovery framework that addresses temporary housing, water quality protection, debris management, and rebuilding standards in affected areas.
- **Transportation:** Prioritizing climate-proofing of vulnerable bridges and roads, including the county's scour-critical bridges; incorporating evacuation route analysis for wildfire and flood scenarios into transportation planning.
- **Utilities:** Coordinating with Chelan PUD on grid resilience, demand management, and backup power for critical facilities; addressing water supply planning under future snowpack conditions in coordination with irrigation districts and water purveyors.
- **Rural:** Updating rural development standards to reduce wildfire ignition risk and improve climate resilience in agricultural and resource lands areas; supporting conservation of working lands that provide natural climate buffering.
- **Economic Development:** Supporting agricultural producers in accessing technical and financial assistance for crop adaptation, irrigation efficiency, and market diversification; developing strategies to maintain tourism and recreation economic vitality during smoke, low snowpack/drought, and extreme weather events; ensuring that economic recovery planning accounts for climate-related disruptions.
- **Natural Resources:** Strengthening protections for riparian areas, wetlands, and floodplains that provide natural flood buffering, water quality filtration, and aquatic habitat; supporting landscape-scale habitat restoration that accounts for climate-driven shifts in species distribution; and aligning county natural resource policies with watershed-scale salmon recovery and water resource planning efforts.
- **Parks and Recreation:** Incorporating climate risk into parks capital planning, including flood and wildfire exposure assessments for park facilities and trails; expanding shade, cooling infrastructure, and water access at heavily used recreation sites to protect visitors during extreme heat and smoke events.

Resilient Policy Opportunities

The following policy directions are organized by theme and reflect both gaps identified in the policy audit and priorities identified through the vulnerability and risk assessment. These directions are intended to inform the development of Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

Agriculture and Food System Resilience

- Support the transition to irrigation technologies that improve water use efficiency, particularly drip irrigation and soil moisture monitoring systems.
- Develop policies that support crop diversification and variety adaptation as a hedge against chill hour loss and shifting growing season conditions.
- Ensure that farm worker housing meets minimum standards for heat and smoke resilience, including access to cooling, shade, air filtration, and clean drinking water.
- Coordinate with the Cascadia Conservation District and WSU Extension to expand technical assistance for climate adaptation on agricultural lands.
- Recognize and support the role of small farms, diversified agriculture, and local food systems in building regional food security resilience. For example, supporting farm-to-school purchasing programs or shifting away from monoculture operations.

Housing and Vulnerable Population Protection

- Establish standards for climate-resilient design in new residential construction, including broad adoption of the WUI code.
- Promote weatherization and energy efficiency assistance for low-income households, elderly residents, and other vulnerable community members.
- Develop policies addressing housing location in high-risk areas, like the wildland-urban interface, with particular attention to vulnerable populations.
- Support expansion of cooling centers, air filtration sites, and emergency shelter capacity for vulnerable populations during extreme heat and smoke events.
- Ensure all climate resilience communications, programs, and resources are available in Spanish and other languages spoken by county residents.
- Work with wildfire response agencies to provide more information on evacuation routes and how to access emergency evacuation information.

Infrastructure Hardening and Redundancy

- Require climate risk screening for all major capital infrastructure investments, using projected future hazard conditions rather than historical baselines.
- Prioritize repair, replacement, or hardening of the county's 10 scour-critical bridges and other flood-vulnerable transportation infrastructure.
- Support investment in backup power systems for critical facilities, including emergency shelters, medical facilities, emergency operations centers, and communications infrastructure.

- Coordinate with Chelan PUD on grid resilience investments, particularly for transmission infrastructure in wildfire-prone areas.
- Update stormwater design standards to reflect projected increases in peak precipitation intensity.

Natural Systems Conservation and Restoration

- Strengthen critical areas protections for wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains that provide natural flood buffering, water quality filtration, and habitat connectivity.
- Support riparian restoration projects that improve instream habitat conditions, alluvial water storage, and reduce water temperatures for salmonids and other aquatic species.
- Expand conservation of natural open spaces that provide cooling, carbon sequestration, and watershed protection functions.
- Develop policies that recognize and support the conservation and restoration goals of Tribal Nations, as partners in natural resource stewardship.
- Integrate habitat connectivity considerations into land use planning to support species migration and adaptation as climate conditions shift. For example, ensuring wildlife corridors and vegetated buffers.

Water Resource Management

- Update water supply planning frameworks to account for projected mid-century reductions in snowpack and summer streamflow availability.
- Support investment in water storage, aquifer recharge, and water supply diversification to reduce dependence on summer snowmelt.
- Coordinate with irrigation districts and water purveyors to develop drought contingency plans and water conservation programs.
- Protect source water areas through land use policies that reduce contamination risk, particularly in post-wildfire runoff scenarios.
- Address water rights allocation and management in the context of projected future scarcity, ensuring equitable access for agricultural, municipal, and instream flow needs.

Wildfire Preparedness and Community Adaptation

- Adopt and enforce defensible space and fire-resistant building material standards in the wildland-urban interface, using the 2025 CWPP as a foundation. Consider enforcing higher standards than the state building code.
- Incorporate wildfire risk analysis into land use decisions for new development in high-risk areas, including LAMIRDs and rural residential zones.
- Support sustained funding and implementation of the fuel treatment priorities identified in the 2025 CWPP.
- Develop comprehensive evacuation planning that addresses the needs of vulnerable populations, non-English speakers, people without vehicles, and farm workers.

- Establish policies that facilitate rapid, equitable post-wildfire community recovery, including temporary housing, debris management, and water quality protection.

Immediate Opportunities for Action

For County Departments

Capital facilities planning - incorporating future flood and fire risk

County capital facilities planning could be updated to systematically screen proposed investments against projected future hazard conditions. This means evaluating proposed infrastructure against mid-century flood frequency estimates, wildfire risk maps, and extreme heat projections—not just historical baselines. The 73 county-owned bridges in floodplains, and particularly the 10 identified as scour-critical, represent a near-term priority for targeted investment. New facilities could be sited and designed to remain operational under projected future conditions, and existing facilities could be evaluated for retrofitting where cost-effective.

Transportation network climate-proofing

Chelan County's transportation network is a critical lifeline for rural communities, agricultural operations, and emergency response. The county could develop a transportation resilience plan that inventories vulnerable road and bridge segments, prioritizes investments based on risk and consequence of failure, and incorporates climate projections into maintenance and design standards. Canyon road segments and bridge crossings in floodplains should receive particular attention. Evacuation route analysis for wildfire and flood scenarios could be integrated into transportation planning, with a focus on ensuring alternative routes exist for communities that could be isolated by a single road closure.

County fleet electrification and electric vehicle charging

Chelan County has an opportunity to reduce its operational greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate climate leadership by transitioning its vehicle fleet to electric vehicles and providing electric vehicle charging in employee and public parking lots. A hydropower-dominant electricity supply means that electric vehicles charged in the county operate on some of the cleanest and lowest-cost electricity in the state, making the emissions and cost benefits of fleet electrification particularly strong. The county could develop a phased fleet electrification plan that identifies priority vehicle classes for early replacement, assesses charging infrastructure needs at county facilities, and leverages available funding through Washington's Climate Commitment Act and federal Inflation Reduction Act clean vehicle incentives. Any transition plan should ensure that vehicles used by emergency responders and public works remain operational during the power outages that frequently accompany wildfire and flood events, including investment in backup charging capacity at key county facilities.

Emergency management capacity for compound hazard events

Chelan County's emergency management program has demonstrated strong performance in responding to individual hazard events. As climate-related changes increase the likelihood of simultaneous or back-to-back events, such as wildfire during a heat wave, flood following a wildfire, and multiple concurrent fire starts, the program will need to expand its capacity for compound-event response. This includes updating the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to address compound scenarios, investing in mutual aid agreements that provide surge capacity, and ensuring that cooling centers and emergency shelters remain operational during the power outages that often accompany hazard events.

Updating stormwater and sewer infrastructure standards

Design standards for stormwater and wastewater infrastructure could be updated to reflect projected increases in peak precipitation intensity. New infrastructure could be designed using future climate-adjusted rainfall intensity values rather than historical recurrence interval data. Green infrastructure approaches, including bioswales, permeable paving, constructed wetlands, and floodplain reconnection, could be promoted as complements to traditional stormwater infrastructure, particularly in areas where post-wildfire runoff poses acute stormwater challenges.

For Agriculture and the Private Sector

Irrigation efficiency and water supply diversification

Agricultural producers in Chelan County face a fundamental water supply challenge that will intensify over the coming decades. The transition from flood and sprinkler irrigation to drip irrigation systems can reduce water use by 30–50% (Rahman, 2025) while maintaining or improving crop yields. The county and its partners could expand technical assistance and financial support for irrigation efficiency upgrades, leveraging USDA NRCS programs, Washington Department of Ecology water efficiency grants, and other available funding. Diversification of water supply sources—including groundwater development, water storage, and water trading arrangements—can reduce dependence on surface water flows that will become increasingly unreliable in summer.

Crop adaptation strategies

Agricultural producers could be supported in evaluating and implementing crop adaptation strategies, including planting of lower-chill-hour apple, pear, and cherry varieties; diversification into alternative crops better suited to warming conditions; and experimentation with shade netting, evaporative cooling, and other microclimate management tools. WSU Extension and the Cascadia Conservation District are well-positioned to provide leadership in agricultural climate adaptation research and technical assistance. Market development support for alternative and value-added crops can reduce the financial risk associated with diversification.

Wildfire risk reduction in residential and agricultural areas

Property owners in the wildland-urban interface—including both residential and agricultural landowners—can significantly reduce their wildfire risk through defensible space maintenance, use

of fire-resistant building materials, and participation in community-scale fuel management programs. The county and its fire districts could expand outreach and technical assistance for property-level wildfire risk reduction, building on the foundation established by the 2025 CWPP. Agricultural landowners could be supported in managing vegetation along irrigation canals, orchard edges, and ranch lands to reduce fuel loads and ignition risk.

Farm worker housing and health protection

Farm workers represent one of the county's most climate-exposed populations, facing simultaneous risks from extreme heat, wildfire smoke, and limited access to healthcare and emergency services. Agricultural employers could be supported in complying with state law (WAC Chapters 296-307 and 246-358) to provide adequate cooling, shade, hydration, and access to clean air during extreme events. Farm worker housing should meet minimum standards for thermal comfort, ventilation, and structural resilience. Culturally and linguistically appropriate health information should reach farm workers through trusted community channels, including community health workers and peer educators.

Seasonal diversification and snow-independent recreation

Winter recreation operators, including Mission Ridge, Leavenworth Ski Hill, and Plain Valley Ski Trails, face growing uncertainty as snowpack declines and the snow season shortens. Operators should continue evaluating snowmaking investments and developing snow-independent programming, such as winter hiking, Nordic fat biking, and shoulder-season events to reduce dependence on natural snow conditions. Tourism marketing organizations could expand promotion of spring and fall shoulder seasons and other forms of tourism to distribute visitor activity more evenly across the year and reduce the sector's concentration in the summer outdoor recreation window most vulnerable to smoke, heat, and drought.

River recreation and low-flow planning

Summer recreation businesses dependent on river flows could develop contingency plans for low-flow years and engage proactively in water conservation efforts that seek to reduce the amount of water diverted from the creek/rivers and preserve more instream flows. The county and its partners could work with the Washington Department of Ecology and river recreation stakeholders to establish clear communication protocols when flows drop below recreational thresholds, so that businesses and visitors can plan accordingly. The county, cities, and recreation partners should continue to collaborate on localized recreation management.

Visitor safety during extreme heat and smoke events

Outdoor recreation businesses and event organizers could establish heat and smoke action protocols that include adjusted operating hours during dangerous conditions, shaded rest areas and hydration stations, and clear and timely communication to visitors about health risks. Tourism marketing organizations could develop proactive smoke communication strategies that provide accurate air quality information to potential visitors (rather than allowing uncertainty to drive broad

cancellations) and promote indoor recreation alternatives to retain visitors during smoke events. Investment in cooling infrastructure for visitor-serving indoor and semi-outdoor spaces can help businesses remain competitive as summer temperatures rise.

Natural systems conservation as economic investment

The scenic landscapes, clean rivers, healthy forests, and abundant wildlife that draw visitors to Chelan County are themselves threatened by climate hazards, and investment in natural systems conservation is a direct investment in the long-term economic health of the tourism economy. The recreation and tourism sector should continue to engage as an active partner in trail maintenance, riparian restoration, open space conservation, and landscape-scale resilience efforts and advocate for sustained public funding for parks, recreation infrastructure, and watershed restoration as essential economic development investments.

For NGOs and Community Organizations

Vulnerable population outreach and cooling/smoke shelter coordination

Nonprofit, non-governmental, and faith-based organizations play critical roles in reaching vulnerable residents during climate emergencies. Community organizations could be supported in developing heat and smoke emergency mitigation and response plans that include regular check-ins with elderly, disabled, and socially isolated residents; transportation assistance to cooling centers; and multilingual communication. The network of cooling centers and air filtration sites could be expanded and better promoted, with particular attention to accessibility for people without vehicles and people with disabilities.

Habitat restoration and conservation prioritization

Conservation organizations, Tribes, and fish enhancement groups operating in Chelan County, such as Cascadia Conservation District, Cascade Fisheries, and the Chelan-Douglas Land Trust, are important partners in landscape-scale habitat restoration and conservation. Prioritization of restoration investments could increasingly account for climate resilience objectives, including projects that restore floodplain connectivity, improve riparian shade and water temperature conditions, reduce wildfire risk in forested watersheds, and provide habitat connectivity for species moving in response to changing conditions. Tribal participation in regional conservation planning will provide traditional ecological knowledge and support tribal conservation goals.

Advocacy for housing weatherization and retrofit programs

Housing advocates and community organizations should champion the expansion of weatherization and energy efficiency programs for low-income and renter-occupied housing in Chelan County. Existing state and federal programs, including the Weatherization Assistance Program, Community Development Block Grants, and Washington's Climate Commitment Act funding streams, as well as programs offered by Chelan PUD, provide opportunities that can be utilized to increase resilience to extreme weather and wildfire. Advocacy for simplified program

access, Spanish-language outreach, and landlord engagement can help ensure that the benefits of these programs reach the residents who need them most.

Tribal and cultural resource protection partnerships

Indigenous groups with interests in Chelan County hold deep knowledge of the landscape and its history, and face unique climate risks to culturally significant places, species, and practices. County agencies, conservation organizations, and other partners could pursue formal and informal partnerships with tribes on climate resilience planning, habitat restoration, cultural resource monitoring, and emergency preparedness. Government-to-government consultation could be the norm for planning decisions that may affect tribal interests or treaty rights.

For All Sectors

Continued monitoring of climate indicators

The hazard projections and vulnerability assessments presented in this document represent the best available science as of the time of writing. Climate science is advancing rapidly, and conditions in Chelan County will change in ways that are not fully predictable. All sectors should support ongoing monitoring of key climate indicators—snowpack, streamflow timing, wildfire frequency and severity, air quality index, extreme heat day frequency, and flood event magnitude—and should commit to revisiting and updating this assessment regularly (recommended: every Comprehensive Plan periodic update).

Participation in watershed and regional planning efforts

Climate resilience for Chelan County cannot be achieved through county action alone. Water supply, wildfire, and habitat resilience all require coordination at the watershed and regional scale, involving multiple counties, Tribal Nations, state and federal agencies, utilities, and private landowners. Active participation in watershed planning processes, including the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board, the Chelan Basin Integrated Watershed Plan, and other collaborative forums, is essential for advancing county resilience goals within the broader regional context.

Cross-sector collaboration on overlapping risks

Many of the highest-priority risks identified in this assessment affect multiple sectors simultaneously. Wildfire smoke affects agriculture, tourism, and public health. Drought affects water supply, agriculture, hydropower, and aquatic habitat. Flooding affects transportation, housing, emergency management, and waste systems. Effective responses to these overlapping risks require coordination that crosses sector and jurisdictional boundaries. The Climate Advisory Team model developed for this planning process provides a useful template for ongoing cross-sector collaboration. Its continuation or evolution into a standing resilience coordination and collaboration body should be actively pursued.

Existing Resources and Programs

The following programs, funding sources, and technical assistance resources are available to support climate resilience action in Chelan County. This list is not exhaustive and is intended to highlight key opportunities identified through the planning process, including those discussed at the Chelan County Climate Resilience Summit on April 16th, 2026.

Federal Programs and Funding

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

FEMA offers several grants through their Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs, including Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), which provides funding for hazard mitigation projects such as property acquisition in floodplains, bridge hardening, wildfire risk reduction, and slope stabilization. Chelan County has successfully utilized HMA funding to reduce risk from natural hazards and should continue to develop a pipeline of shovel-ready projects to maximize future grant opportunities.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Programs

NRCS offers multiple programs supporting agricultural climate adaptation and natural resource conservation:

- *Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)*: Financial and technical assistance for irrigation efficiency, soil health, and conservation practices on agricultural lands.
- *Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)*: Supports permanent conservation easements on agricultural and wetland areas.
- *Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP)*: Provides rapid response funding for watershed protection following natural disasters, including post-wildfire debris management.
- *Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)*: Supports collaborative conservation projects at the landscape scale.

USDA Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program

Supports at-risk communities in developing and implementing community wildfire protection plans and fuel reduction projects. Administered through the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

Flexible funding for community development activities, including housing rehabilitation, weatherization, and infrastructure improvements in low-to-moderate income communities.

EPA Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Program

Supports community-based organizations in addressing environmental health disparities, including climate-related health risks in underserved communities.

State Programs and Funding

Washington Climate Commitment Act (CCA) Funding

The Climate Commitment Act's cap-and-invest program generates substantial revenue that is being directed to climate resilience, clean energy, and environmental justice priorities across Washington. Key funding streams relevant to Chelan County include:

- Transportation electrification and active transportation investments
- Wildfire prevention and forest health
- Salmon recovery
- Community resilience grants for vulnerable populations
- Clean Energy Transformation Act implementation support

Washington State Department of Ecology

Ecology administers multiple grant programs relevant to climate resilience, including:

- Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP): Supports flood hazard identification and mitigation projects.
- Stormwater Financial Assistance Program: Supports stormwater management infrastructure and planning.
- Water Efficiency Grant Program: Supports water conservation and efficiency in municipal and agricultural settings.
- Shoreline Planning Grants: Support shoreline management program updates.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR programs supporting wildfire risk reduction and forest resilience include:

- Forest Health Revolving Account: Funds forest health treatments on state and private lands.
- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Technical Assistance: Support for community wildfire risk assessment and CWPP development.
- Urban and Community Forestry Program: Supports tree canopy expansion and urban heat island mitigation.

Washington State Department of Commerce

Commerce administers planning grants under the Growth Management Act, including funding for Comprehensive Plan updates and Climate Element development. Commerce also administers the Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB), which supports infrastructure investments in rural communities.

Washington State Department of Health

DOH programs supporting climate and health resilience include:

- Foundational Public Health Services funding for local health jurisdictions
- Environmental public health tracking programs
- Farm worker health programs and outreach

Washington Weatherization Assistance Program

State-administered program providing weatherization and energy efficiency upgrades for low-income households, reducing heating and cooling costs and improving climate resilience.

Local and Regional Programs

Chelan PUD – Vision 2075

The PUD's long-range planning initiative addresses the future of hydroelectric operations, grid resilience, renewable energy diversification, and customer programs in the context of climate change. Vision 2075 represents a major institutional commitment to climate adaptation that aligns closely with the goals of this assessment. Key initiatives include water resource planning, grid modernization, and demand response programs that can help manage peak summer cooling loads.

Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP)

The Chelan County VSP is administered by the Cascadia Conservation District and provides technical and financial assistance to agricultural landowners who implement conservation practices that protect critical areas while maintaining agricultural viability. The VSP is particularly relevant to climate resilience because many of the conservation practices it supports also reduce vulnerability to drought, flooding, and wildfire. Agricultural landowners in Chelan County are encouraged to engage with the VSP as a primary entry point for conservation and climate adaptation assistance.

Cascadia Conservation District

The Cascadia Conservation District provides technical assistance, cost-share funding, and educational programs to agricultural producers, landowners, and local governments across Chelan and Douglas Counties. District programs address irrigation efficiency, soil health, riparian restoration, and farm planning, all of which contribute to agricultural climate resilience. The district is a key implementing partner for USDA NRCS programs in the region and serves as a trusted resource for the farming community. The district is also a significant partner in reducing wildfire risk on private property.

Our Valley Our Future

Our Valley Our Future is a regional sustainability initiative covering the greater Wenatchee Valley, encompassing Chelan and Douglas Counties and their incorporated cities. The initiative produced the 2025 Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory and has served as a platform for regional collaboration on sustainability and resilience. Our Valley Our Future provides a model for cross-jurisdictional coordination that can be leveraged for shared climate resilience planning, monitoring, and public engagement.

Sustainable NCW

Sustainable NCW is a local nonprofit organization focused on advancing sustainability and climate action in North Central Washington. The organization played a central role in coordinating the Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory and serves as a bridge between community members, local governments, and regional sustainability initiatives. Sustainable NCW can support public

engagement, education, and advocacy for climate resilience priorities identified in this assessment.

Chelan-Douglas Health District

The Chelan-Douglas Health District provides public health programs and services to residents of both counties, including environmental health monitoring, emergency preparedness, and community health education. The Health District is a critical partner for climate resilience efforts related to extreme heat, wildfire smoke, and the health of vulnerable populations, including farm workers. The district's existing relationships with agricultural employers, community health workers, and Spanish-speaking communities make it an essential partner for equitable climate resilience outreach.

Chelan-Douglas Community Action Council

The Chelan-Douglas Community Action Council is a nonprofit organization dedicated to reducing poverty and improving the self-sufficiency of low-income residents across Chelan and Douglas Counties. The CAC provides a broad range of direct services addressing the root causes of economic vulnerability, including housing assistance, food security programs, early childhood education, and emergency financial assistance. The organization offers programs for home energy assistance and weatherization.

CAFÉ (Community for the Advancement of Family Education)

CAFÉ is a nonprofit organization that advances family and community growth through education. They serve the county's culturally diverse community, providing opportunities in leadership, civic and social engagement, literacy development, and academic advancement. CAFÉ has supported the development of multiple community resources that enhance resilience to hazards such as wildfire and smoke. CAFÉ's deep relationships with Spanish-speaking residents and farmworker families make it an important partner in ensuring that climate resilience resources reach the county's vulnerable populations.

Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition

The Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition is a community-based organization working to reduce wildfire risk and build long-term landscape resilience in the Chumstick watershed. The coalition brings together landowners, fire districts, state and federal agencies, and community members to implement collaborative fuel reduction projects, support defensible space programs, and advance community wildfire preparedness at the neighborhood scale. The coalition plays an important role in translating county and regional wildfire risk-reduction goals into on-the-ground action and represents a model for community-led climate resilience that could be replicated in other high-risk areas of the county.

Washington State University Extension – Wenatchee

WSU Extension provides research-based education and technical assistance to agricultural producers, homeowners, youth, and communities across Chelan County. Extension programs on irrigation management, crop adaptation, integrated pest management, and farm business planning

are directly relevant to agricultural climate resilience. WSU's broader research capacity, including through the Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources, provides access to cutting-edge science on climate adaptation for tree fruit and other agricultural sectors.

Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board

The Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board coordinates salmon recovery planning and investment across the upper Columbia River basin, including Chelan County. Salmon recovery and climate resilience are deeply intertwined—healthy, functioning watersheds that support salmon are also more resilient to drought, flooding, and wildfire. The recovery board's planning frameworks and funding streams represent important opportunities for aligned investment in natural systems resilience.

Link Transit

Link Transit provides public transportation services across Chelan and Douglas Counties, connecting residents to employment, services, and community resources. During climate emergencies, particularly extreme heat events, Link Transit can play a critical role in transporting vulnerable residents to cooling centers and emergency shelters. Link Transit's transition to a zero-emissions fleet also contributes to regional greenhouse gas reduction goals.

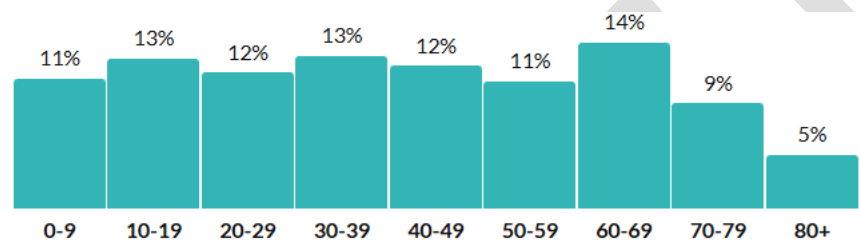
Appendix

Appendix A: Community Demographics and Social Vulnerability

Full Demographic Data Tables

The following tables present detailed demographic data for Chelan County drawn from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) April 1, 2024, population estimates and the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2019–2023). These data provide a more complete picture of the county's population characteristics relevant to climate vulnerability assessment.

Figure A-1: Chelan County Population by Age Group



Source: Washington OFM April 1, 2024, Population Estimates

Table A-2: Chelan County Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Percent
White alone	72,876	92.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,649	2.1%
Asian alone	1,100	1.4%
Black or African American alone	864	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	157	0.2%
Some other race alone	943	1.2%
Two or more races	1,886	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	22,931	29.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023. Note: Hispanic or Latino is an ethnicity category that overlaps with racial categories above.

Table A-3: Chelan County Household Income Distribution

Income Range	Number of Households	Percent
Less than \$25,000	4,218	14.5%
\$25,000–\$49,999	4,979	17.1%
\$50,000–\$74,999	5,012	17.2%
\$75,000–\$99,999	3,926	13.5%

\$100,000–\$149,999	5,611	19.3%
\$150,000 or more	5,354	18.4%
Total	29,100	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023

Table A-4: Chelan County Disability Status

Disability Type	Number of Residents	Percent of Total Population
Cognitive difficulty	6,832	8.7%
Ambulatory difficulty	5,811	7.4%
Independent living difficulty	4,793	6.1%
Hearing difficulty	3,533	4.5%
Self-care difficulty	2,907	3.7%
Vision difficulty	2,513	3.2%
Any disability	14,735	18.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023

Table A-5: Chelan County Housing Tenure

Tenure	Number of Units	Percent
Owner-occupied	18,982	65.3%
Renter-occupied	10,098	34.7%
Total occupied units	29,080	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023

Table A-6: Chelan County Language Spoken at Home

Language	Number of Residents (5+)	Percent
English only	53,847	72.4%
Spanish	17,291	23.2%
Other Indo-European languages	1,489	2.0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	894	1.2%
Other languages	893	1.2%
Total	74,414	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2019–2023

Washington DOH Environmental Health Disparities Maps

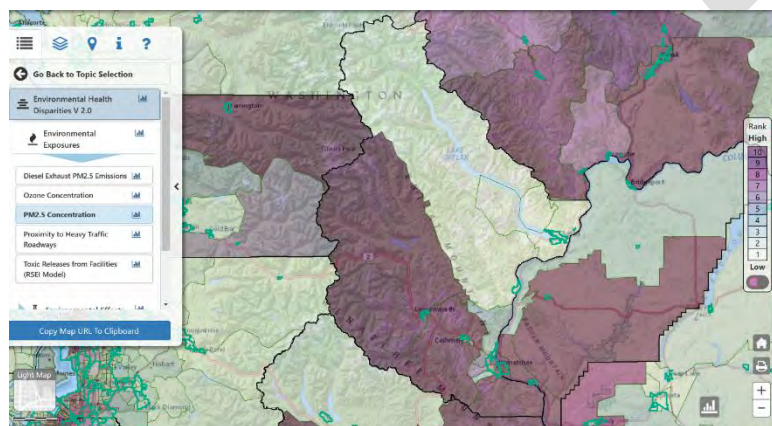
The Washington Department of Health's Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Map tool identifies communities experiencing disproportionate environmental health burdens by combining environmental exposure indicators, health outcome data, and socioeconomic and sensitive

population factors at the census-tract level. The following summary describes key EHD findings for Chelan County census tracts relevant to climate resilience planning. Full interactive maps are available at the Washington DOH EHD Map [website](#).

Environmental Exposure Indicators Relevant to Climate Resilience

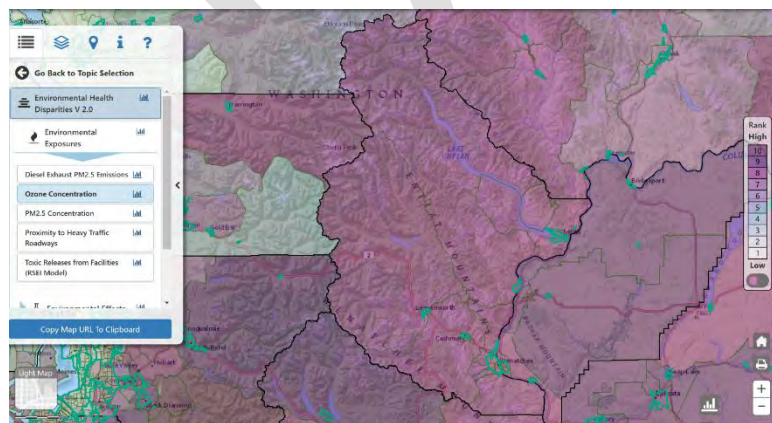
PM2.5 Concentration: Fine particulate matter, the primary pollutant associated with wildfire smoke, presents a greater burden in the more populated areas of Chelan County, including the Wenatchee Valley and Cashmere areas. These areas have higher population density, meaning more residents face respiratory health risks during wildfire smoke events. Census tracts in these areas score in the moderate-to-high range for PM2.5 burden.

Exhibit 21 PM2.5 Concentrations Across Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



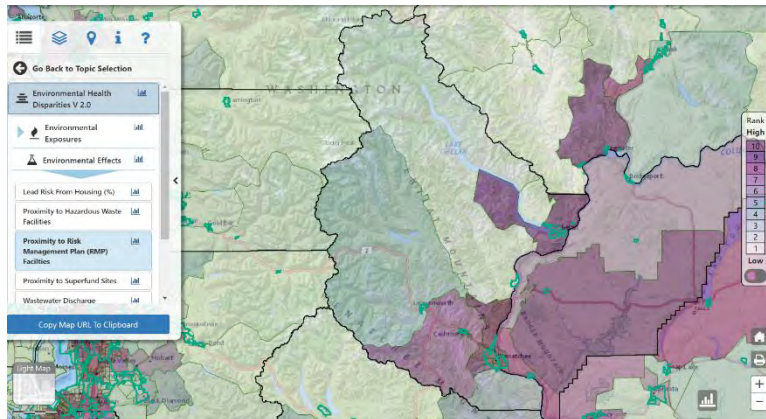
Ozone Concentration: Ozone concentration poses a greater burden across the entire county, reflecting regional air quality conditions in the Columbia Basin and Cascade foothills. All census tracts in Chelan County score in the moderate to high range for ozone burden, indicating a county-wide air quality vulnerability that will be exacerbated by increasing temperatures and wildfire smoke.

Exhibit 22 Ozone Concentration Across Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



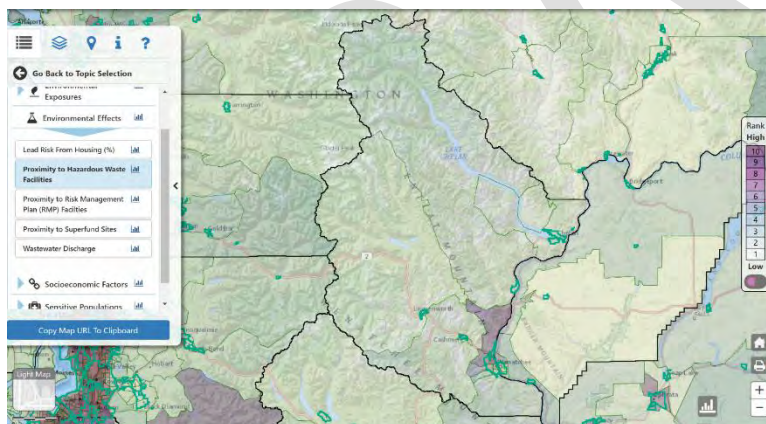
Proximity to Risk Management Plan Facilities: Burden is moderate to high in the southern and eastern portions of Chelan County, where industrial facilities subject to EPA Risk Management Plan requirements are concentrated. Flooding of these facilities during extreme precipitation events could create additional environmental health risks.

Exhibit 23 Proximity to Risk Management Plan Facilities in Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



Proximity to Hazardous Waste Storage and Disposal: Moderate to high burden is concentrated in the southeast portion of the county, near industrial and agricultural chemical storage areas.

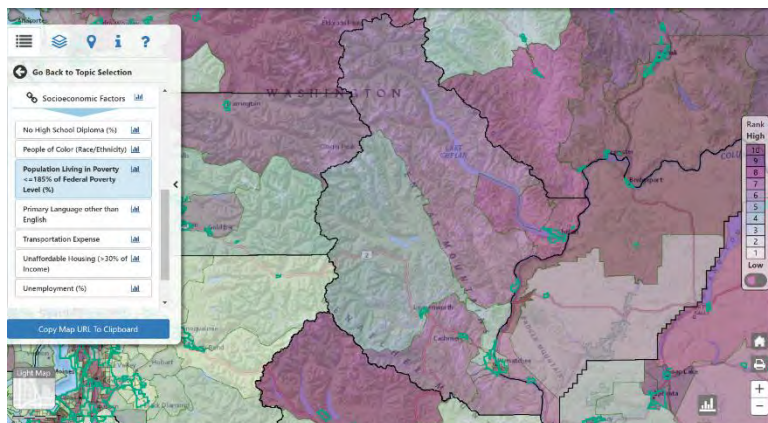
Exhibit 24 Proximity to Hazardous Waste Storage and Disposal in Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



Socioeconomic and Sensitive Population Indicators

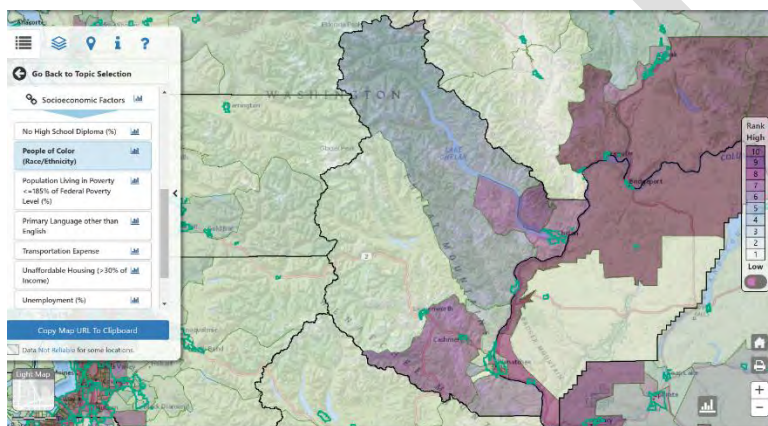
People Living in Poverty: Poverty burden is moderate to high across the entire county, with the highest concentrations in the southern and eastern portions. These areas overlap with agricultural employment centers where farm workers and low-income households face elevated climate exposure.

Exhibit 25 People Living in Poverty in Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



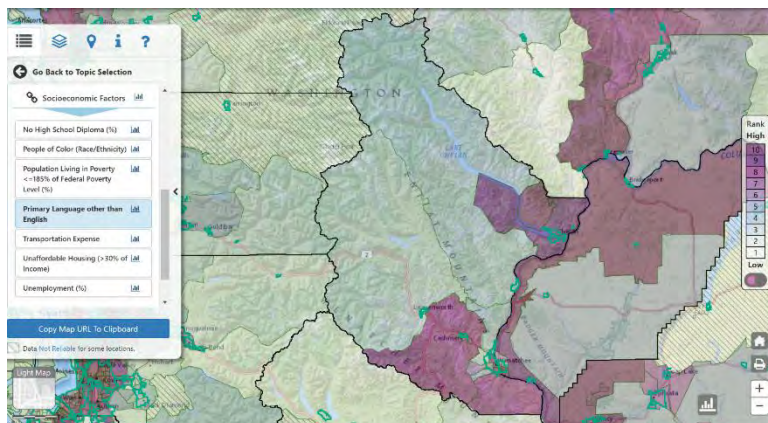
People of Color: All areas of Chelan County have moderate to high scores on this indicator, reflecting the county's significant Hispanic and Latino population and other communities of color. No part of the county is free from potential climate-related environmental justice concerns.

Exhibit 26 Concentration of People of Color in Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



Primary Language Not English: The predominance of non-English speakers is highest in the agricultural portions of the county, particularly in the Wenatchee Valley and surrounding agricultural communities, where Spanish-speaking farm workers and their families are concentrated. This population faces language barriers that can reduce access to emergency information, health services, and climate resilience resources.

Exhibit 27 Concentration of Non-English Speakers in Chelan County (WA DOH, No Date)



EHD Summary for Climate Planning

The EHD analysis reinforces the importance of an equity-centered approach to climate resilience planning in Chelan County. The populations facing the greatest environmental health burdens—low-income residents, communities of color, non-English speakers, and people in areas with elevated industrial and air quality exposure—are often the same populations with the least adaptive capacity to respond to climate hazards. Climate resilience investments and programs should be explicitly designed to reach these communities, and public participation in climate planning should actively engage them as partners in identifying priorities and solutions.

Appendix B: Primary Information Sources

The following table lists the primary data sources used in developing this Climate Resilience Assessment. Sources are organized by category.

Climate Projections and Data

Source	Description	URL / Reference
Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington (CMRW)	Washington State's primary climate projections webtool; used for all climate indicator data	https://cig.uw.edu/resources/analysis-tools/climate-mapping-for-a-resilient-washington/
University of Washington Climate Impacts Group (UW CIG)	Research and data on Pacific Northwest climate change, including temperature, precipitation, and snowpack projections	cig.uw.edu
NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)	Historical climate data, severe weather event records, and federal disaster declaration data	ncei.noaa.gov

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC)	Historical climate station data for the western United States	wrcc.dri.edu
FEMA National Risk Index	Community-level natural hazard risk data and rankings	hazards.fema.gov/nri
FirstStreet Foundation	Property-level wildfire and flood risk projections	firststreet.org
USDA Forest Service WildfireRisk.org	Community-scale wildfire risk maps and planning data	wildfirerisk.org

County Plans and Policy Documents

Source	Description	Date
Chelan County Comprehensive Plan	Primary planning document for Chelan County	2017, amended 2022
Resolution 2022-09	Comprehensive Plan amendment integrating climate resilience strategies	2022
Chelan County Climate Resiliency Strategy	Multi-hazard adaptation plan designed to mitigate climate-exacerbated risks	2020
Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan	Flood risk assessment and mitigation plan for Chelan County	2017
Shoreline Management Program	Regulation of development and uses along Chelan County shorelines	2021
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Multi-hazard risk assessment and mitigation strategy; FEMA-approved	2024
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Wildfire risk assessment and mitigation strategy for Chelan County	2025

Community and Demographic Data

Source	Description	URL / Reference
Washington OFM Population Estimates	Population estimates for Washington counties and jurisdictions (April 1, 2024)	ofm.wa.gov/data-research/population-demographics/estimates/april-1-official
U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates	Detailed demographic, economic, housing, and social data (2019–2023)	census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html
Washington DOH Environmental Health Disparities Map	Census-tract-level environmental burden and population vulnerability data	doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/washington-environmental-health-disparities-map
CDC Social Vulnerability Index	Place-based index of social vulnerability to disasters	atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Source	Description	Date
Our Valley Our Future Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Community GHG inventory for Chelan County and the Wenatchee Valley region, prepared by Parametrix	2025
Wildfire Emissions Supplemental Report	Detailed analysis of wildfire-related GHG emissions for Chelan County lands, 2016–2024	2025

State and Federal Guidance

Source	Description	URL / Reference
WA Department of Commerce Climate Element Guidance	Intermediate Planning Guidance and Climate Element Workbook for GMA compliance	commerce.wa.gov/growth-management
RCW 36.70A.070(9)	Washington State Growth Management Act climate element requirement	app.leg.wa.gov/rcw
HB 1181 (2023)	Legislation establishing climate element requirement for GMA planning	app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary
IPCC Sixth Assessment Report	Global climate science consensus and vulnerability assessment framework	ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance	Federal guidance on local hazard mitigation plan development	fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning

Appendix C: Community Engagement and Public Outreach

Climate Advisory Team Overview

The Chelan County Climate Advisory Team (CAT) was established to provide community expertise, local knowledge, and stakeholder perspectives throughout the development of this Climate Resilience Assessment. The CAT was designed to represent the diverse sectors and communities with a stake in climate resilience planning in Chelan County, including agriculture, public health, Tribal Nations, conservation, energy, housing, and community development.

The CAT included representation from the following organizations and sectors:

Member	Organization	Sector Represented
Ryan Williams	Cascadia Conservation District	Conservation
Eric Torres	Chelan-Douglas Health District	Public Health

Nick Rohrback	Chelan-Douglas Regional Port Authority	Economic Development
Chad Kruger	Washington State University	Agriculture
Gerardo "Jerry" Perez	Community Health Plan of Washington	Healthcare and Vulnerable Populations
Kelli Scott	Chelan PUD	Energy and Utilities
Jim White	Chelan PUD	Energy and Utilities
Rowena St. Pierre	Colville Confederated Tribes	Tribal Nations
John Sirois	Colville Confederated Tribes	Tribal Nations

The Climate Advisory Team met regularly from December 2024 through December 2025, with meetings focused on the following topics:

Date	Primary Topics
December 2024	Project orientation, roles and responsibilities, planning process overview
January 2025	Climate hazard overview, local conditions and observed trends
February 2025	Asset inventory review, identification of additional assets and local context
April 2025	Vulnerability assessment methodology, review of draft vulnerability ratings; Policy audit findings, recommended policy directions
December 2025	Risk assessment results, priority risk combinations; Pathways for action

Meeting summaries and materials from all CAT meetings are available upon request from the Chelan County Department of Natural Resources.

Public Outreach Summary

Public engagement for the Climate Resilience Assessment was designed to complement the more technical work of the Climate Advisory Team by reaching a broader cross-section of Chelan County residents, businesses, and community organizations. Engagement activities were coordinated with the broader 2026 Comprehensive Plan public participation program.

Engagement objectives

The public engagement program was designed to:

- Build awareness of changing conditions in Chelan County and the purpose of the Climate Resilience Assessment
- Gather community input on perceived climate risks, local priorities, and potential resilience strategies
- Ensure that Spanish-speaking residents, farm workers, and other underrepresented communities had meaningful opportunities to participate
- Share findings and draft content with the public and incorporate feedback into the final assessment

Engagement activities

Project Webpage: A dedicated project webpage was established on the Chelan County website, providing project background, events and meeting schedules, resources, and contact information for questions and comments. The webpage was available in both English and Spanish.

Community Survey: A community-wide online survey was developed and distributed in both English and Spanish to gather input on residents' climate concerns, perceived vulnerabilities, and priorities for action. The survey was promoted through county communications channels, partner organization networks, social media, and direct outreach to agricultural and farm worker community organizations. Survey results were analyzed and incorporated into the vulnerability and risk assessment, particularly in the identification of locally significant assets and impacts.

Bilingual Outreach Materials: All public-facing materials—including the project webpage, survey, public outreach notices, and promotional materials—were made available in both English and Spanish. Outreach to Spanish-speaking communities was coordinated through CAFÉ.

Public Meetings and Outreach: Public meetings were held at key milestones in the planning process, in coordination with the Comprehensive Plan, to share findings and gather feedback. Meetings were held at accessible locations in the county and provided Spanish interpretation when needed. The Climate Resilience Assessment was also promoted at multiple community events, including Earth Day Fairs.

Resilience Summit: A community Resilience Summit on April 16th, 2026, brought together stakeholders from across sectors to discuss climate risks, existing resources, and opportunities for collaboration. The summit served as a platform for identifying existing programs and funding sources, and for building relationships among organizations that will be essential partners in implementing resilience strategies.

Engagement findings

Key themes that emerged from public engagement activities and informed the assessment include:

- Strong community awareness of and concern about wildfire and smoke as the most immediate and visible climate threat
- Deep concern among agricultural stakeholders about water availability and the long-term viability of irrigated agriculture under reduced snowpack conditions
- Recognition of farm workers and elderly residents as particularly vulnerable populations requiring targeted support
- Interest in practical, funded programs and technical assistance rather than regulatory requirements alone
- Desire for continued cross-sector collaboration and information sharing on climate resilience topics
- Support for coordination with tribal partners on natural resource stewardship and cultural resource protection

Engagement with tribes and vulnerable populations

Both the Colville Confederated Tribes and the Yakama Nation were invited to participate in the Climate Advisory Team. Traditional territories leaders, climate action specialists, and biologists from the Colville Tribes participated throughout the resilience assessment process—providing insight into how climate hazards affect culturally significant resources, places, and the tribal community. Vulnerable populations were reached primarily via CAFÉ, which works directly with the Spanish-speaking and farmworker communities. The Chelan-Douglas Health District represented the perspectives of other vulnerable populations through its participation on the Climate Advisory Team.

Additional information can be found on the Chelan County Department of Natural Resources [website](#).



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CONSULTING



For: Anchor QEA and Chelan County

From: Points Consulting

June 24, 2025

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1. Introduction to Chelan County's LCA

The County of Chelan is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan to account for the population growth expected between 2027 and 2046. This report details the Land Capacity Analysis (LCA) for the County of Chelan. It's important to note that individual cities and their respective Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) within Chelan County are responsible for conducting their own LCAs. Findings from this study do not include any geographies within UGAs not under County jurisdiction, such as Cashmere, Entiat, Leavenworth, and Wenatchee. The unincorporated UGAs of Manson and Peshastin are included in this analysis, as they fall within County jurisdiction.

This report outlines the first step in the process undertaken by Chelan County to ensure sufficient land is available to meet future housing needs, based on projected population growth and the corresponding housing demand of all income segments through 2046. The contents of this process and report include:

Chapter 2: Executive Summary

- Key highlights from the assessment

Chapter 3: Population Estimates and Projections

- Historical population trends and projections provided by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and adopted by Chelan County

Chapter 4: Future Housing Demand

- Projected future housing demand based on population projections, using the Housing for All Planning Tool (HAPT)
- Adjusted housing projections that account for new housing production from 2020 to 2026 to accurately reflect the full planning period

Chapter 5: Residential Land Capacity Analysis

- Assessment of residential land availability, which defines the County's capacity to accommodate future housing

Chapter 6: Housing Demand Vs. Supply

- Comparison of project housing demand with supply to determine whether Chelan County can meet future housing needs

Executive Summary

Chelan County is updating its Comprehensive Plan to accommodate projected population growth between 2027 and 2046 and to ensure an adequate housing supply across all income levels. This Land Capacity Analysis (LCA) focuses on unincorporated areas not managed by cities, such as the Manson and Peshastin Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), counties must establish UGAs to concentrate urban development within designated boundaries and prevent urban-style growth in rural areas.

Manson and Peshastin are unique because neither contains an incorporated city, making Chelan County responsible for managing these areas. In contrast, each incorporated city in Chelan County is responsible for managing its own UGA. For this reason, PC does not include the other UGAs in the County in this analysis.

Population

On March 5, 2024, the Board of Chelan County Commissioners adopted population allocations from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM). These allocations forecast how population growth will be distributed across the County over the next 20 years, based on OFM's medium growth model.

Between 2022 and 2046, rural Chelan County is expected to account for approximately 25% of the County's total population growth, reaching a population of 27,198 by the end of the planning period. The Manson UGA is projected to account for approximately 3% of growth, with a population of 2,592 in 2046. The Peshastin UGA is not expected to experience any growth, and its population is projected to remain stable at 655 through 2046.

Future Housing Needs

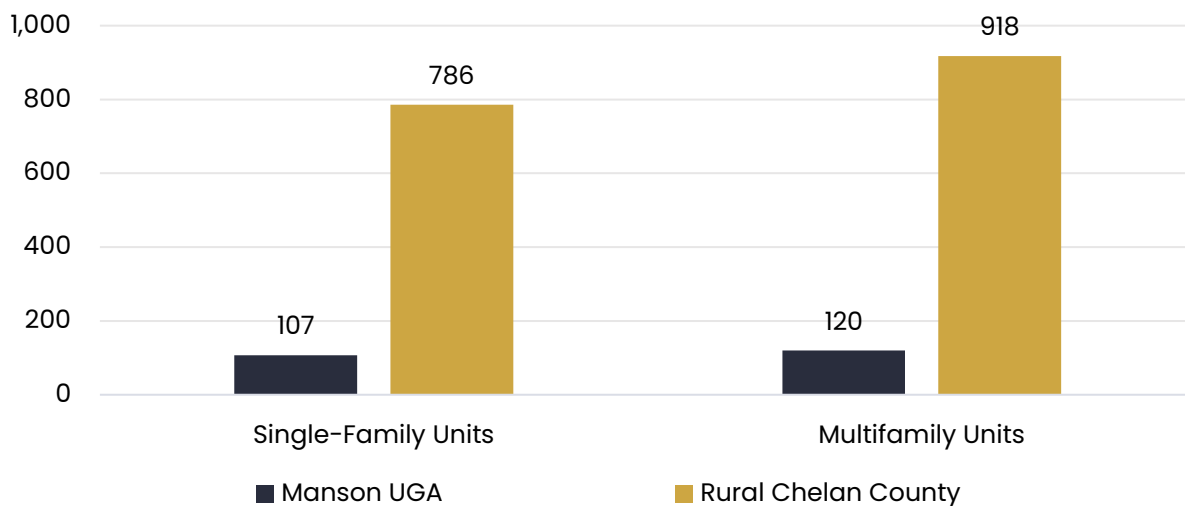
Like the population projections, future housing needs are determined by the population growth allocations adopted by Chelan County. To assess these needs, the Points Consulting (PC) team used a model provided by Chelan County that incorporates the Housing for All Planning Tool (HAPT), developed by the Washington State Department of Commerce. The HAPT model estimates housing needs from 2020 to 2046 by Area Median Income (AMI) level for each jurisdiction in the County based on the adopted population allocations. Chelan County selected a methodology aligned with "Method A" from the HAPT guidance.

The planning period for Chelan County's next Comprehensive Plan spans 2027 to 2046. To align the model's projections with this timeframe, PC adjusted the baseline using housing permit data collected by the University of Washington Center for Real Estate Research (WCRER) from 2021 to 2023, including a forecast through 2026. Following this

adjustment, the County's HAPT-based projections indicate the number of housing units needed in each jurisdiction by 2046.

It is also important to note that, due to Peshastin's projected lack of population growth, there are no additional housing needs forecasted for the Peshastin UGA.

Figure 1.1: Housing Needs, 2027–2046



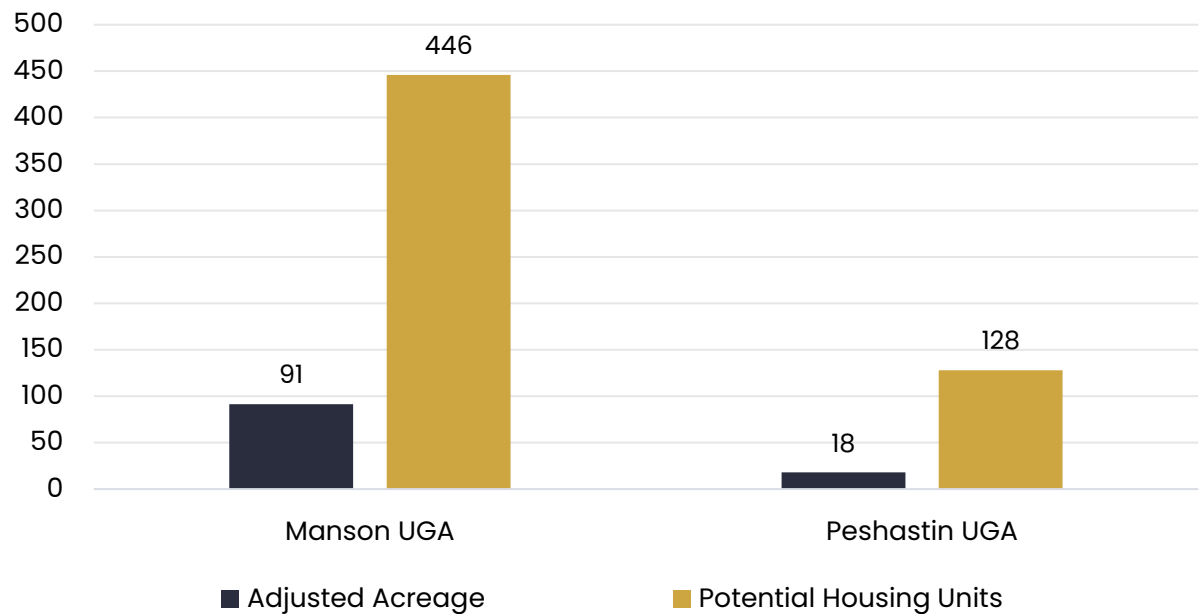
Source: Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

Residential Land Capacity Analysis

Using parcel data from Chelan County, PC conducted a Residential LCA. Within zones permitting residential development, PC classified parcels as **Vacant**, **Potentially Redevelopable**, or **Underutilized** based on improvement values, land values, and Department of Revenue (DOR) codes. Following best practices, PC applied a 25% reduction to account for market factors and an additional 25% reduction to account for public use and right-of-way development on Vacant land.

Although findings for the rural county areas are detailed in [Chapter 4](#), key results are summarized here where appropriate. Our analysis of Vacant parcels is shown in Figure 1.2.

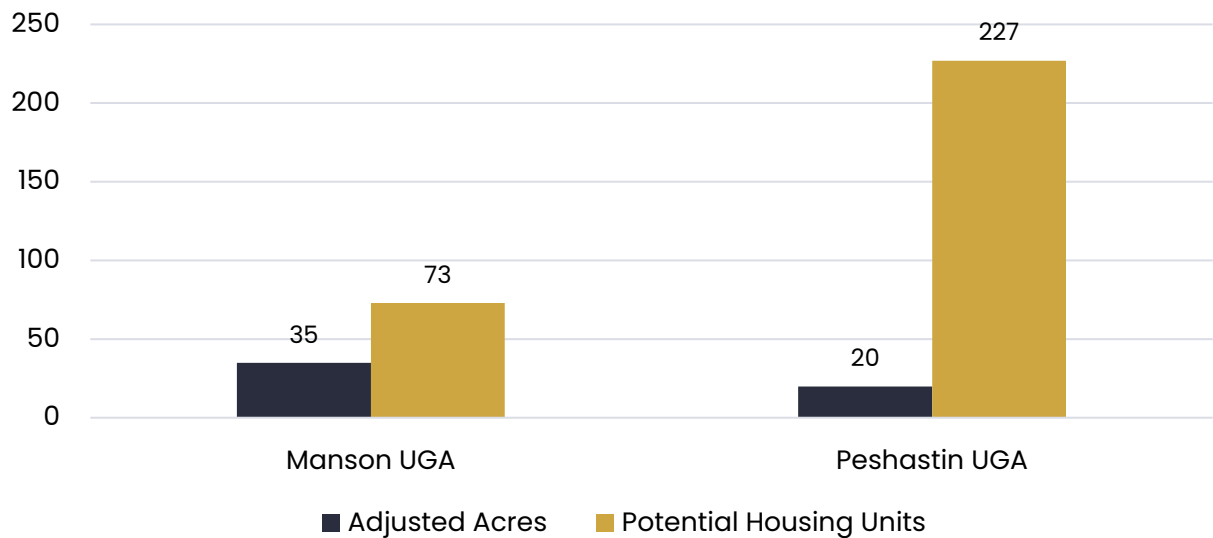
Figure 1.2: Chelan County Unincorporated Urban Growth Area Vacant Residential Land and Potential Units



Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

PC defines Potentially Redevelopable parcels as those with improvement values lower than land values but exceeding \$10,000. This captures properties with existing improvements that are significant yet still offer substantial land available for further development. Figure 1.3 shows the results of our analysis.

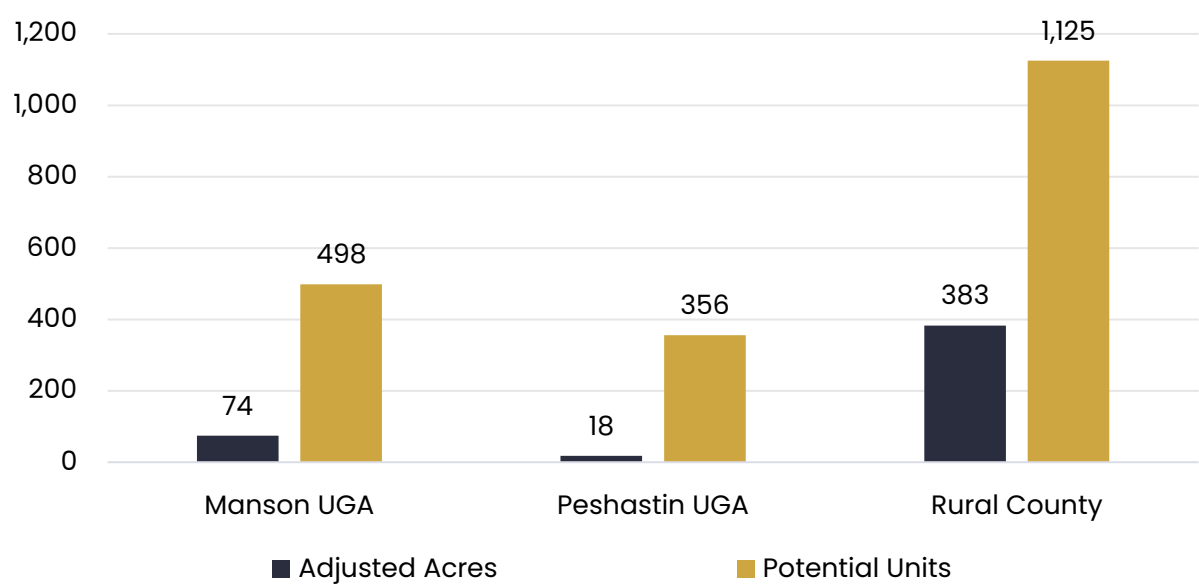
Figure 1.3: Redevelopable Residential Land in Unincorporated UGA Land



Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

PC identified Underutilized parcels based on current use and zoning standards. Although these properties are already developed and have improvement values high enough to exclude them from the Potentially Redevelopable category, they remain candidates for redevelopment over the next 20 years to help meet housing demand. These properties have improvement values greater than their land values and exceed \$10,000, but their current use reflects a lower density than what is allowed under current zoning. Figure 1.4 shows the results of our analysis.

Figure 1.4: Underutilized Land Inventory in Unincorporated UGAs and Rural County



Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Capacity Findings

PC’s analysis of Vacant, Potentially Redevelopable, and Underutilized parcels shows that the total housing supply can meet projected housing demand through 2046. By strategically focusing on underutilized parcels (especially in Rural Village zones) policymakers can help ensure affordability and limit sprawl. Ongoing monitoring of market conditions and infrastructure investments will help keep growth aligned with long-term targets.

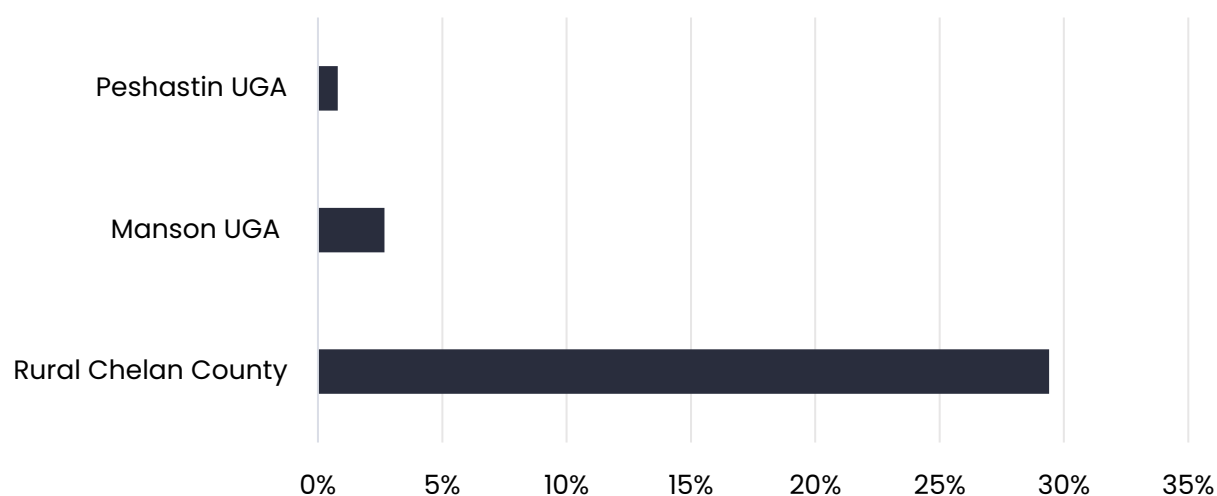
2. Population Estimates, Trends, and Projections

Population Estimates

In 2023, Chelan County's estimated population was 81,500. Approximately 40.4% of residents lived in unincorporated areas (land located outside city limits but within the Urban Growth Areas (UGAs)) designated for each city. Although not currently part of a city, these areas are eligible for annexation when the need arises.

Chelan County has two UGAs not associated with an incorporated city: Peshastin and Manson. In 2023, Peshastin accounted for 0.8% of the County's population, while Manson represented 2.7%. Rural Chelan County, located entirely outside both city and UGA boundaries, made up 29.4% of the total population (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Percent Share of Total County Population by Geographical Areas, 2023



Source: Small Area Estimates Program—Urban Growth Area Population Estimates, Washington State OFM

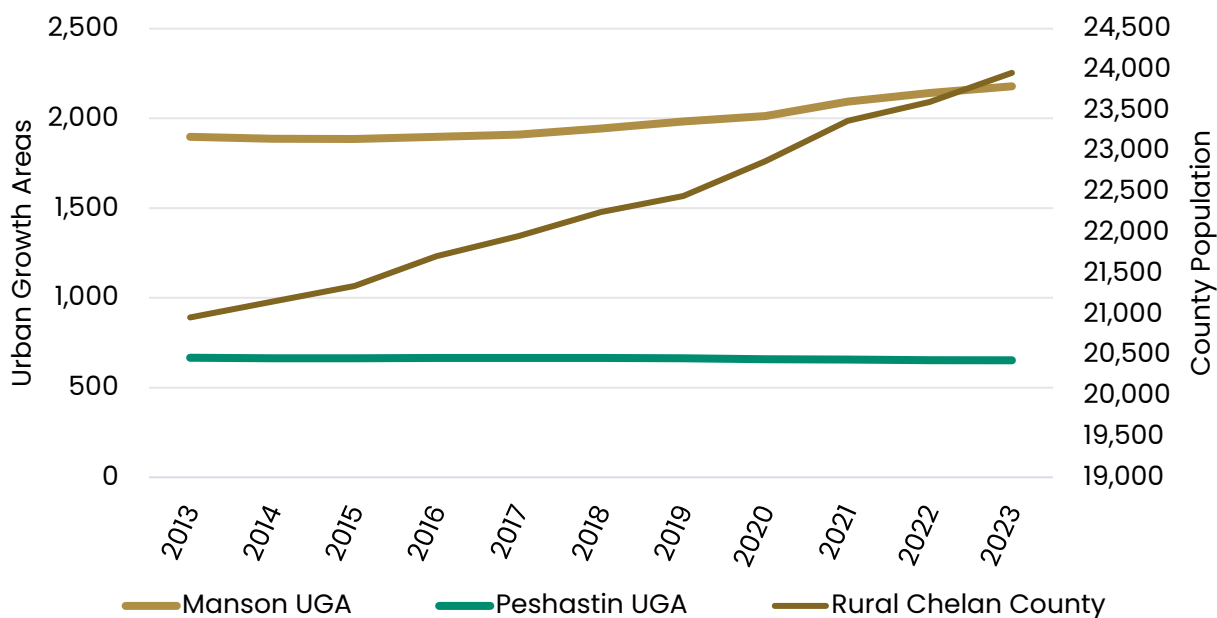
Population Growth Trends

In 2013, Chelan's County's population was estimated at 73,391. At that time, 28.6% of residents lived in rural Chelan County. By 2023, this share had grown, indicating an increasing proportion of the population living outside both city and UGA boundaries. In 2013, approximately 2.6% of the population lived in Manson and 0.9% in Peshastin

Overall, the County's population grew 11.4% between 2013 and 2023. The Chelan UGA and Leavenworth UGA experienced the highest percentage increases (5.8% and 12.3% respectively). However, in terms of total population growth, the Wenatchee UGA saw the largest increase.

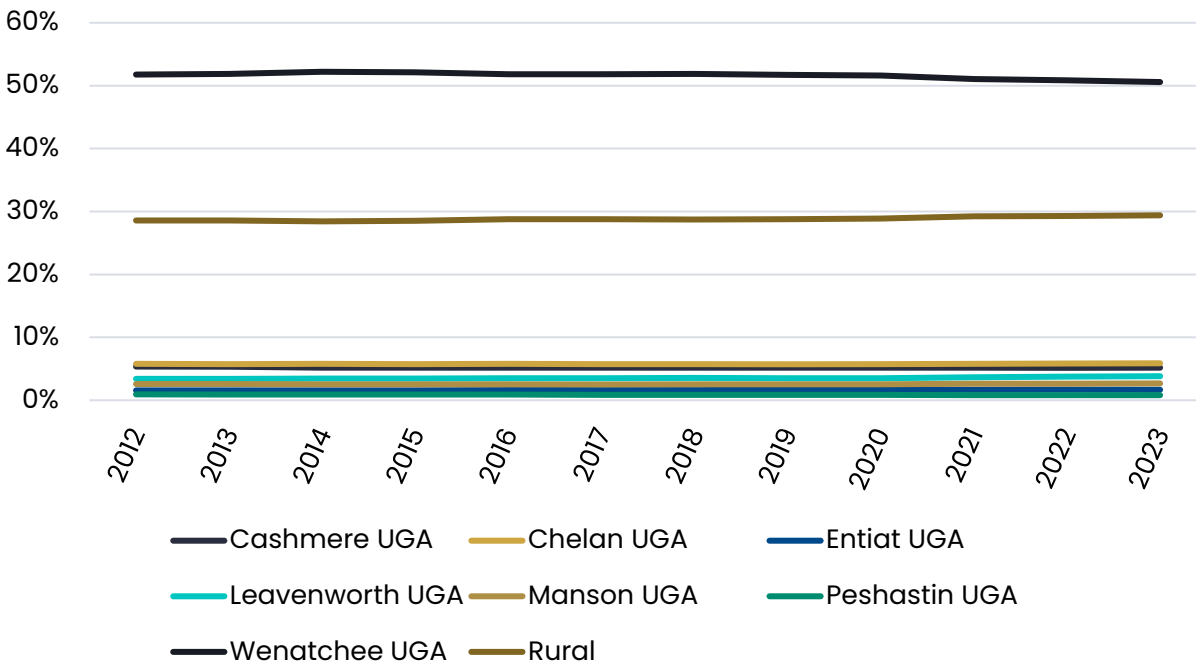
Figure 2.2 illustrates population changes in County-managed jurisdictions during this period. Figure 2.3 presents population trends for each area within Chelan County.

Figure 2.2: Unincorporated Urban Growth Area Populations, 2013–2023



Source: Small Area Estimates Program–Urban Growth Area Population Estimates, Washington State OFM

Figure 2.3: Chelan County Population Percentages



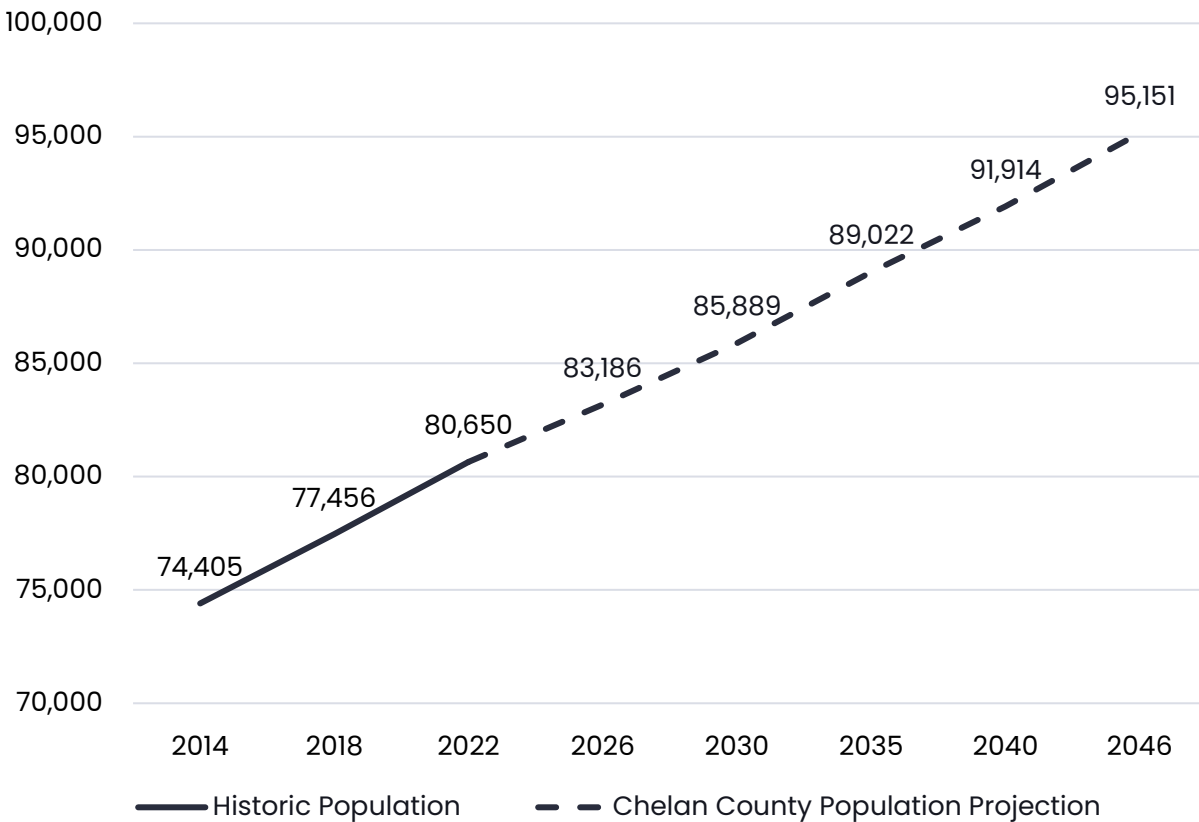
Source: Small Area Estimates Program–Urban Growth Area Population Estimates, Washington State OFM

On March 5, 2024, The Board of Chelan County Commissioners adopted a set of population projections based on the medium targets set by the Washington State

Office of Financial Management (OFM). Figure 2.4 shows the population projections that were chosen by the County, while Figure 2.5 displays the low, medium, and high population projections provided by the OFM. Also shown is the 2017 Chelan County Comprehensive Plan population projection in comparison to the new medium projection.

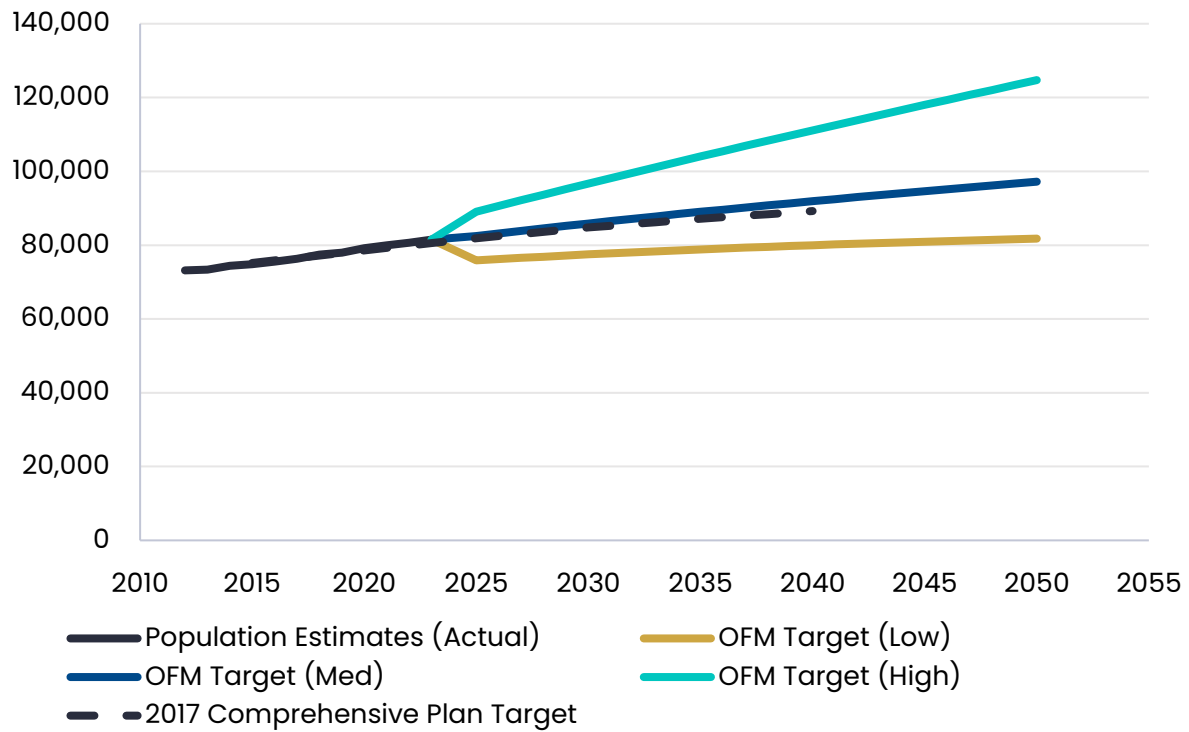
Table 2.1 shows the adopted projections broken down by each Urban Growth Area, as well as incorporated and unincorporated Chelan County.

Figure 2.4: Chelan County Population Projections



Source: Chelan County Population Allocations, 2024

Figure 2.5: Washington OFM Countywide Projections



Source: Points Consulting using Washington State OFM, 2024; Chelan County Comprehensive Plan 2017

Table 2.1: Chelan County Population Projections by Geographic Area

UGA	Population Allocation	2022	2026	2030	2035	2040	2046	2026–2046
Manson	3.4%	2,103	2,189	2,280	2,385	2,483	2,592	403
Chelan	3.4%	4,704	4,791	4,884	4,991	5,090	5,201	410
Entiat	2.2%	1,361	1,418	1,478	1,548	1,612	1,684	267
Leavenworth	3.4%	3,041	3,128	3,221	3,329	3,428	3,539	410
Peshastin	0.0%	655	655	655	655	655	655	--
Cashmere	3.2%	4,153	4,235	4,322	4,423	4,517	4,621	386
Wenatchee	59.6%	41,019	42,530	44,141	46,008	47,731	49,660	7,130
Urban	75.28%	57,036	58,945	60,980	63,339	65,516	67,953	9,007
Rural	24.72%	23,614	24,241	24,909	25,683	26,398	27,198	2,958
Total	100.00%	80,650	83,186	85,889	89,022	91,914	95,151	11,965

Source: Chelan County Population Allocations, 2024

3. Future Housing Demand

The Housing for All Planning Tool (HAPT) is a product of House Bill 1220 (HB 1220), a revision to the Growth Management Act (GMA). This tool helps counties plan for population growth by accounting for housing needs across different income levels. Using population projections for 2046 from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM), the HAPT breaks down housing needs by Area Median Income (AMI) using three allocation methods.

On March 5, 2024, Chelan County selected the medium population projection as the most accurate reflection of expected growth.

In conjunction with this, the County adopted housing need allocations for the planning period from 2020 to 2046. These projections, based on Method A of the Washington State Department of Commerce's HAPT, distribute housing needs to Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) and rural areas.

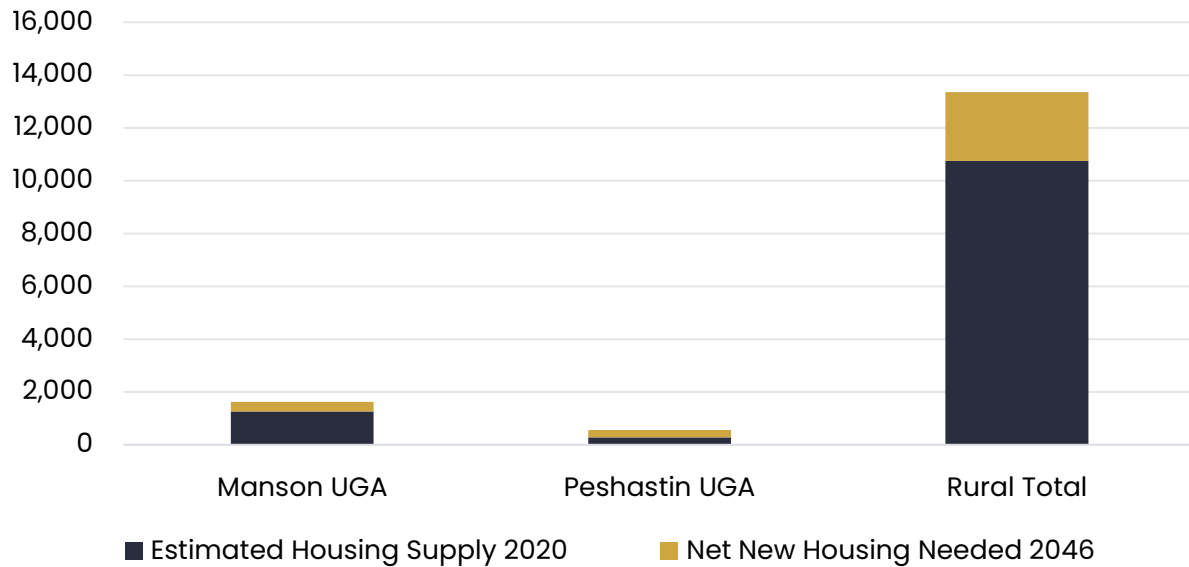
Allocation Method A:

- Assumes all housing needs are met through new housing production
- Applies uniform income-based percentage shares to each jurisdiction's net new housing growth target

To ensure consistency, both the County and its cities must use the same allocation method, so that all housing needed to support projected population growth is properly accounted for.

Figure 3.1 shows the estimated housing needs for Manson, Peshastin, and rural unincorporated areas. A full breakdown of housing needs for the entire County is provided in [Appendix A](#). Notably, Peshastin is projected to need zero new housing units by 2046.

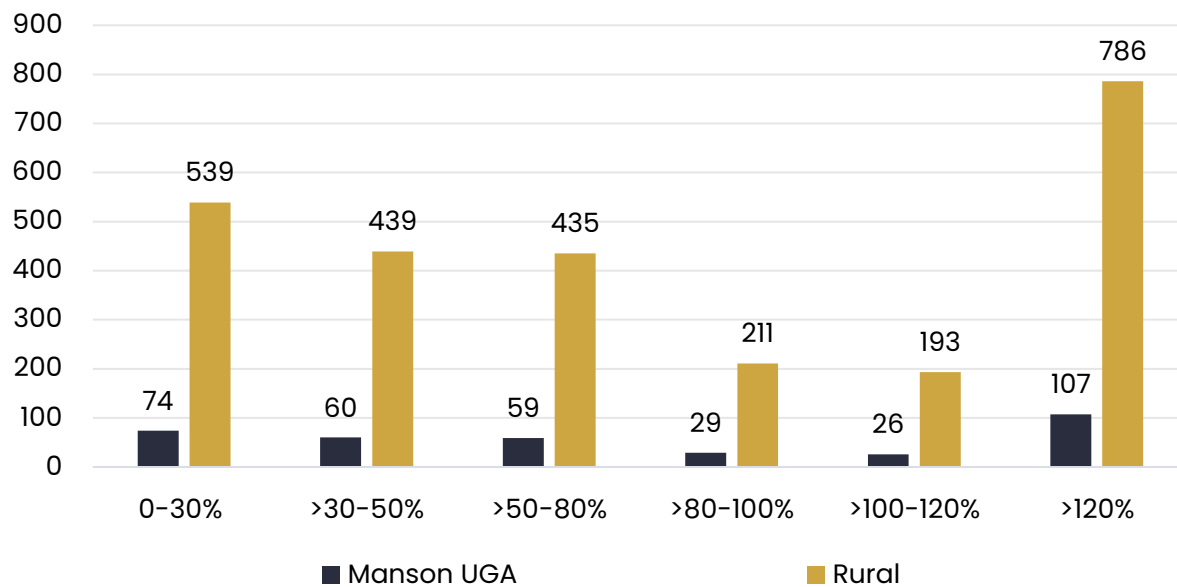
Figure 3.1: Projected Housing Need for Unincorporated County Areas



Source: Chelan County Population and Housing Allocations using the Housing for All Planning Tool, Washington State Department of Commerce

Figure 3.2 shows the demand for housing based on Area Median Income (AMI) level for the same period.

Figure 3.2: Housing Need by AMI Level for Unincorporated County



Source: Chelan County Population and Housing Allocations using the Housing for All Planning Tool, Washington State Department of Commerce

Estimated Housing Supply by Income Level and Region

The Comprehensive Planning Update covers a 20-year growth period. However, the HAPT model produces housing demand estimates for the years 2020 to 2046. To align with the 20-year planning horizon, housing supply is first estimated for the period from 2020 to 2026. These estimates are then subtracted from the total housing demand (2020–2026) to determine the remaining housing need for the 20-year period of 2027 to 2046.

Housing supply estimates for 2021 to 2026 are based on permit data collected by the University of Washington's Center for Real Estate Research (WCRER).

Residential Permits Issued, 2021–2023

The housing permit data from WCRER includes the number of housing permits issued by local jurisdictions, along with their corresponding permit values, for the years 2021 to 2023. These permit values were used to estimate the value of the housing units constructed during that period.

Estimating Housing Supply, 2024–2026

A three-year moving average of the total number of dwelling units built from 2021 to 2023 is used to forecast housing production in subsequent years. This average is applied as follows: the 2021–2023 average is used to estimate 2024 housing production; the 2022–2024 average informs the 2025 estimate; and the 2023–2025 average is used for the 2026 projection.

Estimated Housing Supply, 2021–2026

Figure 3.3 shows the estimated total housing supply by affordability level for the years 2021 to 2026. The graph indicates that the majority of housing during this period is expected to be built in rural areas of the County.

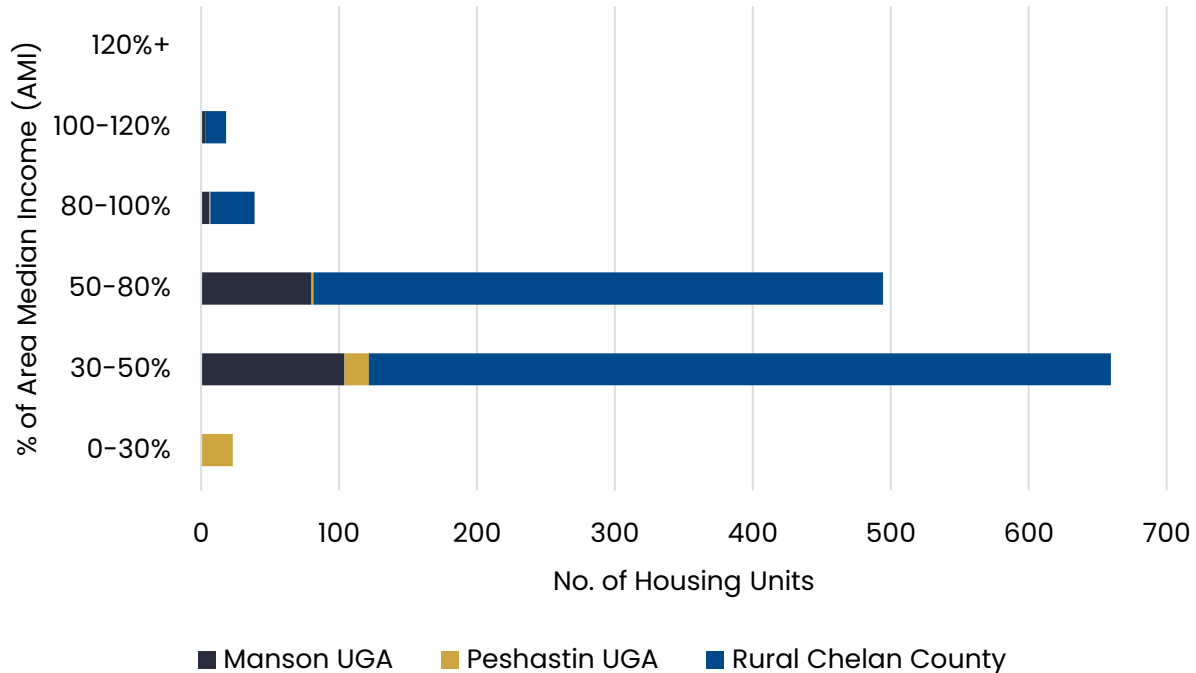
Determining Affordability of the Estimated Housing Supply

To estimate the affordability level of new housing units, the project team used different methods based on housing type. For single-family and two-unit structures, affordability was calculated using mortgage payment estimates. These were compared against income levels derived from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Median Family Income (MFI) data to determine affordability at various Area Median Income (AMI) levels.

For structures with five or more units, the team used HUD's Fair Market Rents (FMRs) to assess affordability.

A detailed breakdown by unit count can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Figure 3.3: Estimated Housing Supply by Region and Income Level, 2021–2026



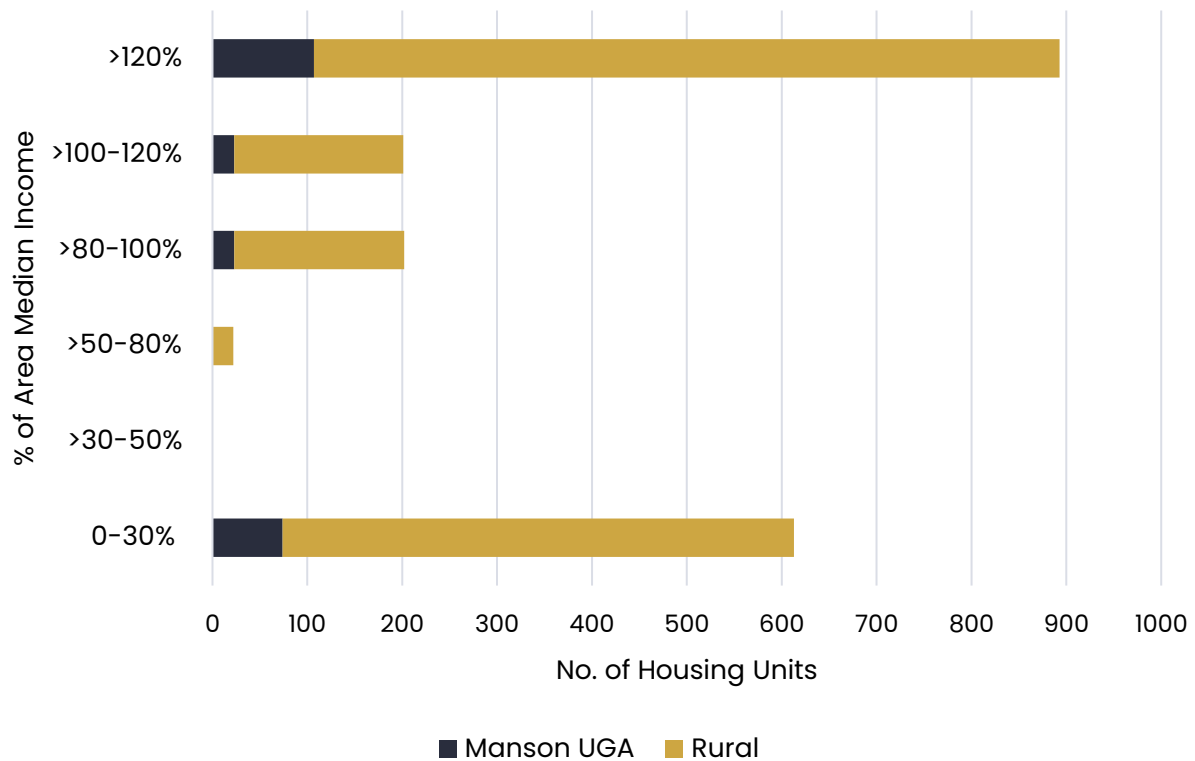
Source: *Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents*

Housing Demand by Income Level 2027–2046

The project team calculated housing demand for the planning period of 2027 to 2046 by subtracting the estimated housing supply built between 2020 and 2026 from the total projected housing demand for 2020 to 2046. The substantial number of units built in the 30–50% AMI range during 2021–2026 suggests that this need has been met, and therefore, no additional units are required in this income category over the next 20 years.

Based on the current housing supply, Manson will need approximately 74 low-income multifamily units and 107 single-family units between 2027 and 2046. The remainder of rural Chelan County will require 539 low-income multifamily units and 786 single-family units during the same period (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Housing Demand by Region and Income Level, 2027–2046



Source: Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

Temporary Emergency Housing Demand

The HAPT model produced housing unit needs for temporary, emergency housing. According to the model, the County will need 302 additional units by 2046. Approximately 10 of these will be located in the Manson UGA, and 75 will be located in the rural county.

4. Residential Land Capacity Analysis

Purpose

The Residential Land Capacity Analysis (LCA) identifies Vacant, Potentially Redevelopable, and Underutilized residential land in unincorporated Chelan County, which includes all rural areas of Chelan, as well as the Manson and Peshastin Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). The analysis identifies areas that have the potential to be developed with new or additional residential development to accommodate housing needs for the next twenty years (2027–2046).

An additional evaluation was conducted for the Malaga Limited Area of More Intense Rural Development (LAMIRD), which is recognized by the State of Washington as an area intended for:

- Intense rural development and the containment of low-density sprawl
- Small-scale commercial uses that rely on a rural location
- Small-scale economic development and employment consistent with rural character
- Redevelopment of existing industrial areas within rural areas

Findings from this analysis are shown in [Appendix C](#).

This chapter outlines the key assumptions and the methodology the Points Consulting (PC) project team used to create an inventory of Vacant, Potentially Redevelopable, and Underutilized parcels. The geographic scope of the residential LCA includes all unincorporated land in Chelan County.

Assumptions

The study is based on the following assumptions:

1. The project team acquired the following densities from local zoning codes and the Comprehensive Plan. They serve as the baseline density assumptions for the LCA:
 - PC assumed that land in each zoning district will be developed to the highest allowable density. For example, a zone designated for multifamily housing is not assumed to develop single-family housing.
 - Each residential density has been adjusted downward to create an “assumed density,” as it is unlikely that development will occur at the maximum allowed density in every zone. Many zones also include a range of densities, requiring reasonable assumptions.
 - Only one rural zone (rural village, RV) permits multifamily dwellings. While the density standards do not explicitly state that RV has the highest

residential density, PC assumed that the RV zone will develop at the highest density.

- See the Zoning Dictionary in [Appendix A](#) for detailed descriptions of each zone.

Table 4.1: Zoning Densities and Assumptions

Zone	Density	Density Assumption
Manson UGA		
UR1	4	3
UR2	8	6
UR3	12	9
Peshastin UGA		
R-1	10	6
R-2	6 SFH-37 MFH	20
R-3	7 SFH-37 MFH	20
Rural County		
RR2	0.4	0.4
RR5	0.2	0.2
RR10	0.1	0.1
RR20	0.05	0.05
RW	0.5-3.5	1.5
RRR	0.5-3.5	1
RV	0.4+	3
RC	No Limit	0.5

Source: Chelan County Zoning Code

2. PC assumed that land under certain types of ownership or existing uses will not be converted to residential use, even if it is zoned for residential development. when zoned for residential purposes. These ownership types or uses include the following:
 - Government-owned parcels
 - School District-owned parcels
 - Tribal-owned parcels
 - Fire District-owned parcels
 - Public/Quasi-Public land, Recreational land (parks, golf courses, etc.)
 - Cemeteries
 - Churches
 - Condominiums and Condo Public Spaces
3. **Market Factors:** PC assumed approximately 25% of the land will not develop due to market constraints such as unwilling sellers or buyers, lack of developer

interest, or landowners choosing to conserve property through land trusts. Therefore, PC made this reduction from the land inventory.

- **Potentially Redevelopable:** PC assigned these parcels an assumed market factor of 35%. They are less likely to be developed with additional housing compared to Vacant land due to the presence of existing residential structures.
 - **Underutilized:** PC assigned these a higher market factor of 50%, as they are the least likely property classification to redevelop. While not used to their full potential, these parcels are already fully developed for residential purposes, making redevelopment less probable than for Potentially Redevelopable properties.
 - **City of Chelan Adjustment:** PC made an additional, community-specific adjustment for the City of Chelan to account for a planned development at the Apple Blossom Center. This multifamily development allows a maximum density of 24 dwelling units per acre, with a total cap of 720 units. This special district is reflected in the City of Chelan's figures and tables as "ABMF."
4. **Public Infrastructure and Roads:** PC assumed that as development occurs, nearly 25% of the land in the inventory will be used to accommodate public infrastructure and public rights-of-way necessary to support future development.
 5. **Vacant:** PC classified parcels with an improvement value of \$10,000 or less as Vacant.
 6. **Potentially Redevelopable:** PC classified residential parcels as Potentially Redevelopable if they are not considered Vacant (i.e., they have an improvement value greater than \$10,000) and have an improvement-to-land value ratio of less than 1.0. This classification assumes that such parcels could be redeveloped to accommodate additional housing. The improvement-to-land ratio is equivalent to a 33% improvement-to-total assessed value ratio.
 - For instance, if the total assessed value of a parcel is \$200,000, and the improvement value is \$50,000, the land value would be \$150,000. PC would classify this parcel as Potentially Redevelopable. It is not considered Vacant because the improvement value exceeds \$10,000, but it qualifies as Potentially Redevelopable because the improvement value is less than the land value.
 7. **Underutilized:** This category of land inventory includes residential parcels assumed to be underutilized (those that do not fall in either the Vacant or Potentially Redevelopable categories). Underutilized parcels are developed at a lower density than what is permitted by the zoning district in which they are located.

- For example, parcels that are assigned a Department of Revenue (DOR) Code of 11 (Residential Single Family) but located in a zone with higher maximum density (such as RM in Wenatchee) are considered Underutilized.
- In another case, both Wenatchee and Peshastin have parcels located in high-density zones (such as RH) that are designated as DOR Code 12 (2–4 unit) parcels. PC also considers these parcels Underutilized, as the existing 2–4 unit structures do not maximize the development potential allowed by zoning.

Methodology to Create Land Inventory

PC began this analysis with a comprehensive evaluation of all parcels in unincorporated Chelan County, as well as the City of Chelan. Using the above noted assumptions, PC took the following steps to create the land inventory.

1. PC used local zoning codes to identify and extract all parcels zoned for residential development in all the Urban Growth Areas and rural areas of the County.
2. Subsequently, PC segregated the residential parcels by zoning districts to identify land that could be developed with single-family dwellings and multifamily residential development.
3. PC removed the following from the inventory: parcels that are government-owned; owned by school districts, tribes, fire districts, or homeowner associations; designated as public or quasi-public land; used for recreation (e.g., parks, golf courses); reserved for cemeteries; or developed with churches.
4. PC removed parcels from the land inventory containing steep slopes of over 15% grade and those located within FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area Zones A, AE and AO.
5. PC deducted 25% of the remaining land area from the inventory to accommodate market factors.
6. We deducted 25% of the remaining land area from the inventory to accommodate development of public infrastructure and roads to support future development.
7. PC separated the remaining inventory into three different categories using improvement values, land values and Department of Revenue (DOR) tax codes based on the assumptions noted above. The three categories of land inventory are:
 - a. Vacant
 - b. Potentially Redevelopable
 - c. Underutilized

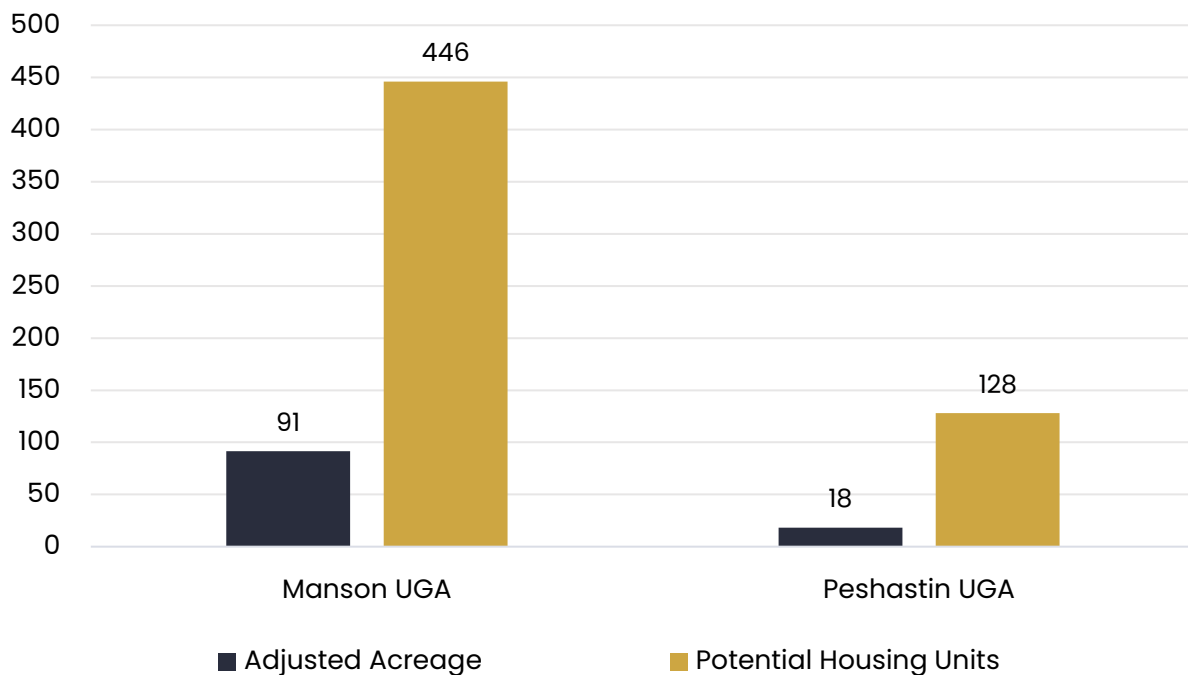
8. PC multiplied the area of land (in acres) from the land inventory by the assumed residential densities for each zoning district (as noted in the assumptions above) to estimate the potential number of housing units that could be accommodated on that land.

Vacant Land Inventory and Potential Housing Units Supply

As noted in the assumptions, parcels with an improvement value of less than \$10,000 are classified as Vacant. Figure 4.1 below and Tables 4.2–4.4 show Vacant land inventory derived using the assumptions and methodology noted in the previous section.

Figure 4.1 depicts the Vacant land available in unincorporated Chelan County. These areas include the two unincorporated towns of Manson and Peshastin, which are recognized as UGAs. The figure shows the potential number of housing units that could be developed on the available, adjusted acreage.

Figure 4.1: Chelan County Unincorporated Urban Growth Area Vacant Residential Land and Potential Units



Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Tables 4.2–4.4 detail the amount of land classified as Vacant and the resulting potential housing units within each unincorporated UGA, broken down by zoning. Table 4.4 also includes all Vacant land in rural Chelan County.

Table 4.2: Manson UGA Unincorporated UGA Vacant Residential Land

Zone	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
UR1	43	129
UR2	40	238
UR3	9	79
Total	91	446

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table 4.3: Peshastin UGA Unincorporated Vacant Residential Land

Zone	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
R-1	17	100
R-2	1	24
R-3	0.21	4
Total	18	128

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table 4.4: Rural Chelan County Vacant Residential Land

Zone	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
RC	22	11
RR10	6,126	613
RR2	888	355
RR20	24,588	1,229
RR5	3,768	754
RRR	200	200
RV	132	395
RW	211	316
Total	35,933	3,873

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

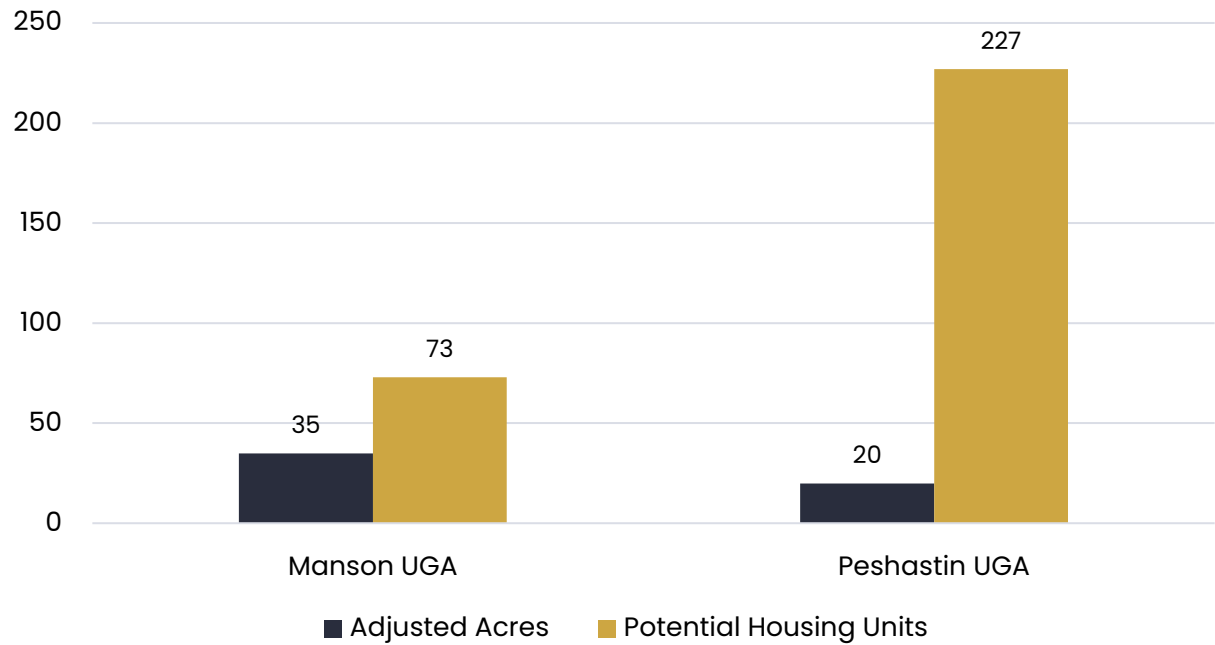
Potentially Redevelopable Land Inventory

As defined in this study's assumptions, residential parcels not classified as Vacant (specifically, those with an improvement value over \$10,000 and an improvement-to-total taxable value ratio of less than 0.33) are considered Potentially Redevelopable. This threshold is more conservative than those used in some other residential land capacity analyses, due to the undervaluation of highly sought-after parcels and structures in Chelan County, where scenic views drive high demand.

These parcels have improvement values lower than their land values, indicating potential for redevelopment to accommodate more housing. However, recognizing that not all parcels will be redeveloped, PC applied a 35% market factor to the estimates. This effectively eliminates 65% of the acreage.

Figure 4.2 shows all Potentially Redevelopable land available within the unincorporated UGA boundary.

Figure 4.2: Potentially Redevelopable Residential Land in Unincorporated UGA Land



Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Tables 4.5–4.7 display a detailed breakdown and total of Potentially Redevelopable land by zone.

Table 4.5: Manson UGA Potentially Redevelopable Land

Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
UR1	37	17	51
UR2	65	16	93
UR3	29	2	22
Total	131	35	166

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table 4.6: Peshastin UGA Potentially Redevelopable Land

Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
R-1	8	12	72
R-2	8	7	148
R-3	6	0.3	7
Total	22	19	227

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table 4.7: Rural Chelan County Potentially Redevelopable Land

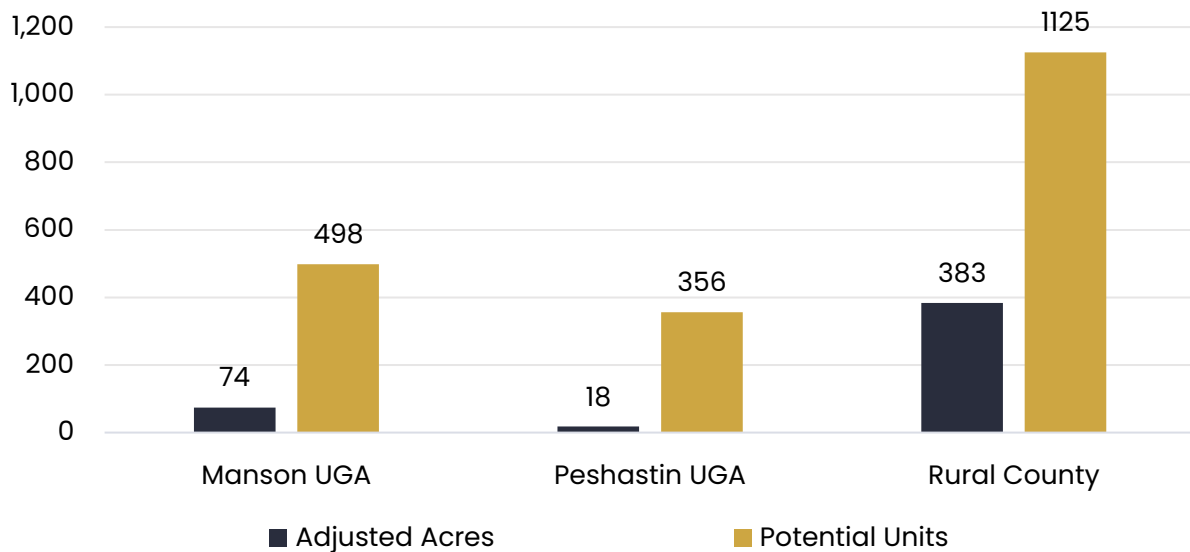
Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
RC	4	1	1
RR10	125	493	49
RR2	241	198	79
RR20	167	1,096	55
RR5	350	797	159
RRR	37	12	12
RV	68	38	115
RW	507	2,635	470
Total	1,499	5,270	940

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Underutilized Land Inventory

As noted in the study assumptions, Underutilized land refers to residential parcels that are not classified as Vacant or Potentially Redevelopable but are assumed to be developed at a lower density than allowed by their zoning. These parcels do not meet the criteria for the other categories but still represent opportunities for additional housing development. The assumptions section of this chapter provides examples to illustrate how PC identified these parcels.

Figure 4.3 shows the amount of land classified as Underutilized in the unincorporated UGAs of Chelan County, along with the potential number of housing units that could be accommodated if the land were developed to its maximum zoning capacity.

Figure 4.3: Underutilized Land Inventory in Unincorporated UGAs

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Tables 4.8–4.10 provide a breakdown of each zone by number of parcels, total acreage, and potential housing units.

Table 4.8: Manson UGA Underutilized Residential Land

Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
UR2	320	57	341
UR3	207	17	157
Total	527	74	498

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table 4.9: Peshastin UGA Underutilized Residential Land

Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
R-2	20	15	309
R-3	25	2	47
Total	45	18	188

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

A cluster of parcels located within the City of Wenatchee’s boundaries are zoned under county designations, despite being situated in high- and medium-density areas. Technically, these parcels are not part of the City of Wenatchee. Many are currently underutilized and are included in this portion of the analysis.

Table 4.10: Rural Underutilized Residential Land

Zone	Number of Parcels	Adjusted Acres	Housing Unit Potential
RC	26	10	5
RV	1,098	373	1,120
Total	1,124	383	1,125

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

5.Housing Demand vs. Supply

The previous chapters in this study have laid the groundwork for evaluating whether current zoning regulations and the available land inventory can meet the projected housing demand in Chelan County over the next two decades. By comparing the estimated housing supply in each zoning district to the anticipated demand from 2027 to 2046, the analysis identifies potential gaps or surpluses in housing availability. This type of assessment is critical for long-term urban planning, helping ensure that enough land is appropriately zoned (and that sufficient land exists overall) to accommodate population growth and housing needs without overburdening infrastructure or underutilizing available space.

Relationship between Zoning Districts and Housing Affordability

For the purposes of this study, it is assumed that single-family dwellings developed over the next two decades will provide housing opportunities primarily for earners making more than 120% of the Area Median Income (AMI). This applies to all zoning districts in the County where only single-family dwellings are permitted, such as UR1 in Manson, R-1 in Peshastin, and RR 2-20 in rural Chelan County.

Similarly, PC assumes duplex and multifamily dwellings developed during the same period will serve earners above 120% of AMI. This includes all zoning districts in the County's urban areas that allow duplexes and multifamily units, such as UR2 in Manson, R-2 in Peshastin, and RV in rural Chelan County.

More specifically, PC expects only two zoning districts in rural areas, — UR3 (high-density Manson) and R-3 (upper-medium and high-density Peshastin) — to provide affordable housing opportunities for earners below 50% of AMI. PC expects all other zoning districts permitting duplexes and multifamily dwellings to serve earners with incomes ranging from 50% to 120% of AMI.

Findings

This section compares the total housing demand with the estimated housing supply the region can support based on current land zoning. As shown in Table 5.1 and Figures 5.1 and 5.2, every region has sufficient supply to meet future housing needs driven by population growth. Please note that Peshastin has zero projected housing demand by 2046 and is therefore excluded from these findings.

Table 5.1: Housing Demand vs. Supply

Region	Total No. of Dwelling Units Demanded	Total No. of Possible Dwelling Units	Supply Meets Demand?
Manson UGA	227	1,110	Yes
Rural Chelan County	1,704	5,559	Yes

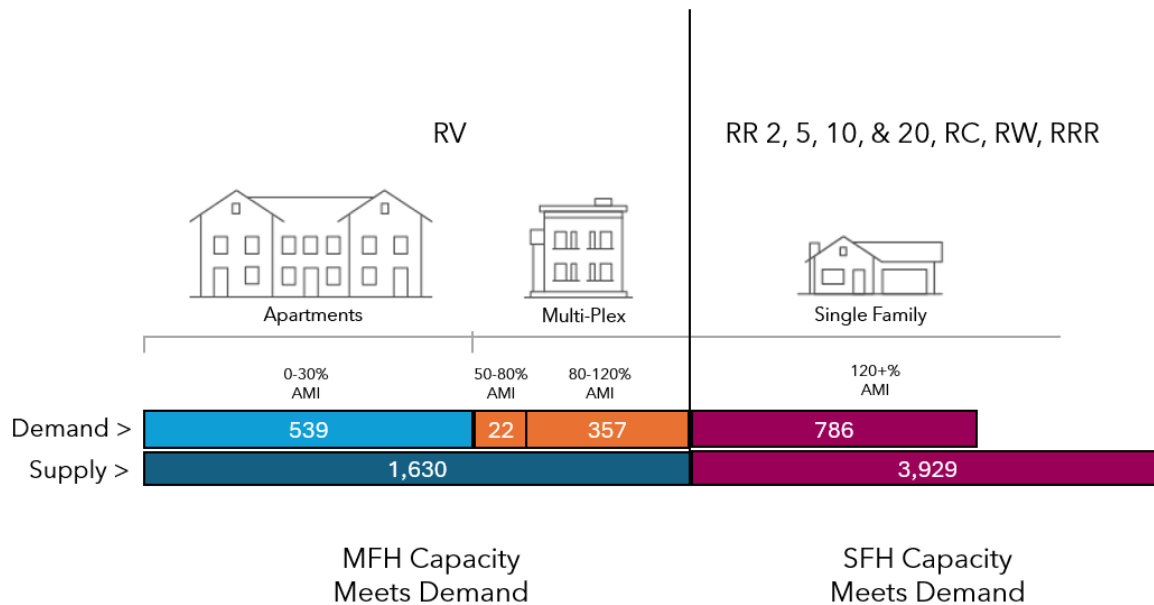
Source: Housing for All Planning Tool Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

Residential areas in rural Chelan County generally favor single-family, sprawling developments with large properties. However, the Rural Village (RV) zone permits multiplex and apartment-style dwellings. This zone is part of a Limited Area of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD), along with Rural Commercial (RC), Rural Waterfront (RV) and Rural Recreational/Residential (RRR) zones. Outside of RV, the other zones are intended primarily for single-family use, though some allow for higher densities than others.

Given the amount of underutilized space in Rural Village areas, there is sufficient land available to meet future housing demand. However, if this underutilized space were unavailable, the demand for multifamily dwellings would not be fully met.

It should be noted that RC is considered single-family in this portion of the analysis since the RC land will primarily be developed for commercial purposes, not for residential purposes.

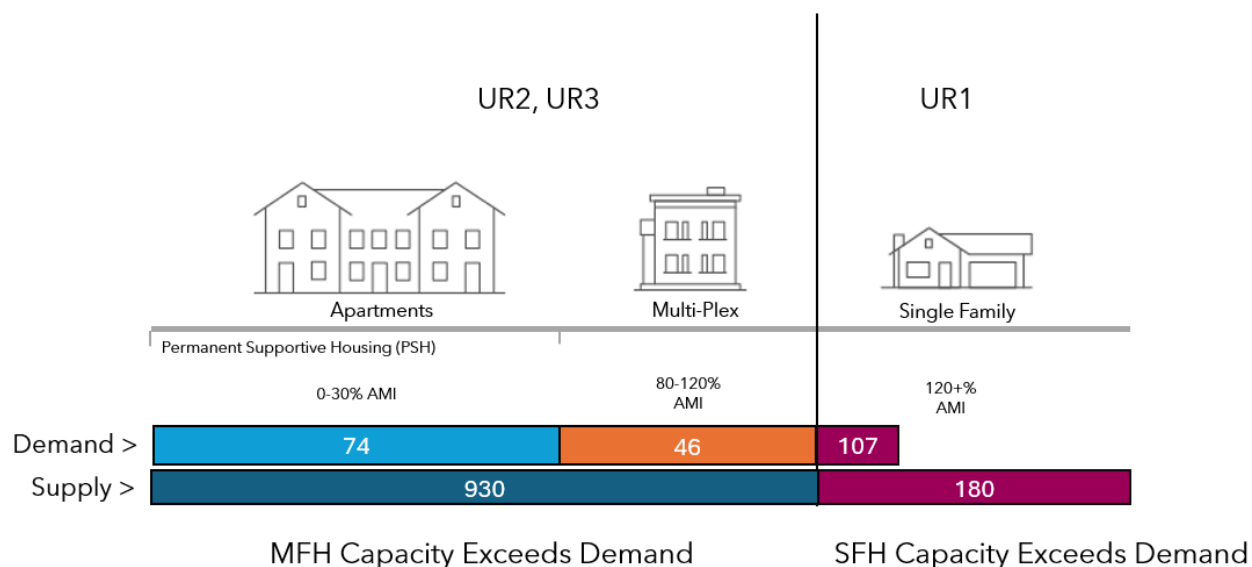
Figure 5.1: Rural Chelan County Residential Supply and Demand



Source: Washington State Department of Commerce; Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

The Manson UGA area, shown in Figure 5.2, meets both single-family and multifamily housing needs. Similar to rural Chelan County, much of the multifamily demand is accommodated by underutilized parcels in the UR2 and UR3 multifamily districts. Additionally, the remaining Vacant and Potentially Redevelopable land in the UR1 zones satisfies the demand for single-family housing.

Figure 5.2: Manson UGA Residential Supply and Demand



Source: Washington State Department of Commerce; Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

Potentially Redevelopable and Underutilized Market Factor Sensitivity Analysis

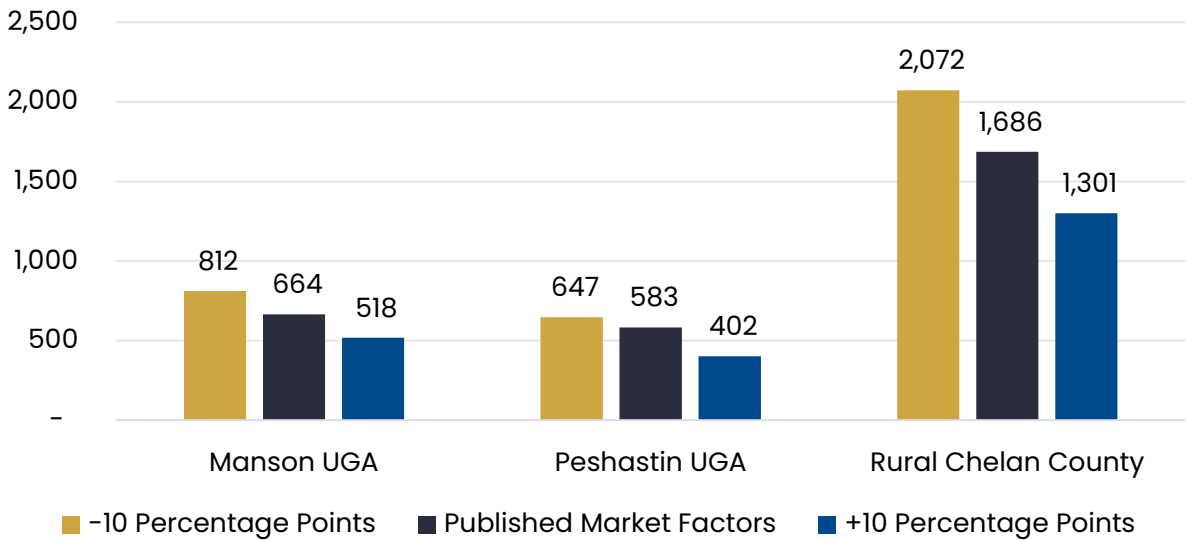
PC performed a sensitivity analysis to ensure final capacity findings were not adversely impacted by Potentially Redevelopable and Underutilized housing unit potential estimates.¹ A sensitivity analysis adjusts a factor of interest (in this case, the market factor) by 10 percentage points in either direction to assess how the outcome would change if the actual value differs from the predicted one. The baseline market factors used in the initial study were as follows:

- Potentially Redevelopable: 35%
- Underutilized: 50%

Figure 5.3 illustrates the market factor sensitivity analysis, presenting high, medium, and low estimates of housing unit potential. For rural Chelan County, Potentially Redevelopable and Underutilized properties could accommodate between 1,301 and 2,072 housing units.

¹ For the capacity findings presented earlier in this chapter, PC used the housing unit potential based on the "Published Market Factors."

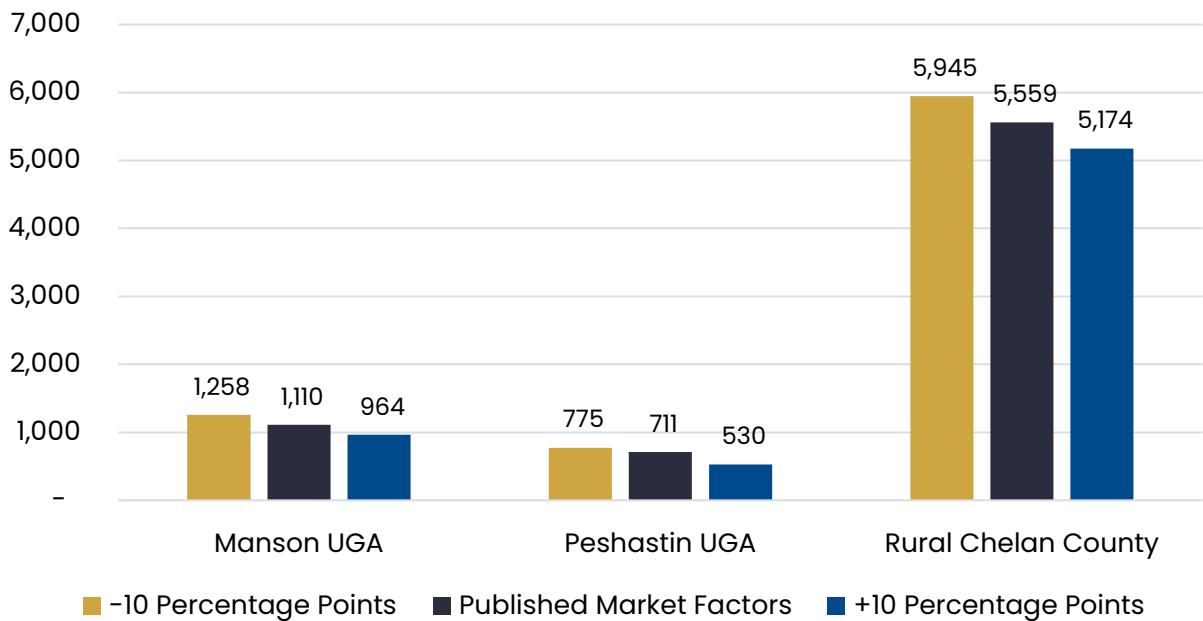
Figure 5.3: Sensitivity Analysis for Potentially Redevelopable and Underutilized Parcels



Source: City and County of Chelan

Figure 5.4 shows the total housing supply for each region over the next 20 years. For each jurisdiction, PC found that the supply for the next 20 years will meet the total housing demand based on the population allocations adopted by the County. This holds true even when using the lower market factors to estimate housing potential from Potentially Redevelopable and Underutilized properties.

Figure 5.4: Total Housing Supply Sensitivity Analysis



Source: City and County of Chelan

Appendix A. Detailed Tables

Figure A.1: Malaga LAMIRD Land Uses and Acreages

DOR Code Description	Zone	Parcels	Acres
AGRIC IN OPEN SPACE RCW 84.34	RI	5	305
--	RR5	7	77
--	RRR	1	5
--	RV	8	98
AGRICULTURE RELATED ACTIVITIES	RI	2	1
AGRICULTURE-NOT IN OPEN SPACE	RI	3	89
--	RRR	1	103
ALL OTHER RESIDENTIAL	RRR	58	33
BUSINESS SERVICES	RI	7	2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	RI	3	3
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES	RI	1	2
HOUSEHOLD 2-4 UNITS	RV	6	2
LUMBER/WOOD PROD EXC FURNITURE	RI	2	15
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	RI	7	20
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	RI	3	2
MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION	RI	1	11
OPEN SPACE RCW 84.34	RRR	1	0
OTHER RESOURCE PRODUCTION	RRR	2	6
--	RV	1	3
OTHER UNDEVELOPED LAND	RI	11	467
--	RV	1	3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	RI	3	337
PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	RV	2	3
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	RRR	1	3
RETAIL TRADE-FOOD	RC	1	6
--	RV	1	3
SINGLE-FAMILY UNITS	RI	8	45
--	RR5	12	46
--	RRR	358	182
--	RV	383	397
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	RI	1	1
UNDEVELOPED LAND	RI	16	209
--	RR5	3	4
--	RRR	2	14
--	RV	2	7
UTILITIES	RI	1	8
VACATION AND CABIN	RV	1	6

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Figure A.2: County Zoning Definitions

Location	Zone	Zone Description
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RR20	Rural Residential/Resource
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RR10	Rural Residential/Resources 10
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RR5	Rural Residential/Resource 5
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RR 2.5	Rural Residential
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RW	Rural Waterfront
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RRR	Rural Recreational/Residential
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RV	Rural Village
Unincorporated UGA's/County Code	RC	Rural Commercial
Peshastin UGA	R-1	Low Density
Peshastin UGA	R-2	Medium Density
Peshastin UGA	R-3	High Density
Manson UGA	UR1	Urban Residential 1
Manson UGA	UR2	Urban Residential 2
Manson UGA	UR3	Urban Residential 3

Source: Chelan County Zoning Code

Figure A.3: Housing Allocations by AMI, 2020–2046

Urban Growth Area	Permanent Housing Needs by Income Level (% of Area Median Income)						
	0–30%		>30–50%	>50–80%	>80–100%	>100–120%	>120%
	Non-PSH	PSH					
Manson UGA	43	31	60	59	29	26	107
Chelan UGA	43	32	61	60	29	27	109
Entiat UGA	28	21	40	39	19	17	71
Leavenworth UGA	43	32	61	60	29	27	109
Peshastin UGA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashmere UGA	41	30	57	57	28	25	103
Wenatchee UGA	752	548	1,057	1,048	509	466	1,895
Urban Total	950	693	1,335	1,323	644	589	2,394
Rural	312	227	439	435	211	193	786
Total	1,262	920	1,774	1,758	855	782	3,180

Source: Chelan County Population and Housing Allocations using the Housing for All Planning Tool, Washington State Department of Commerce

Figure A.4: County Housing Allocations by AMI Level, 2027–2046

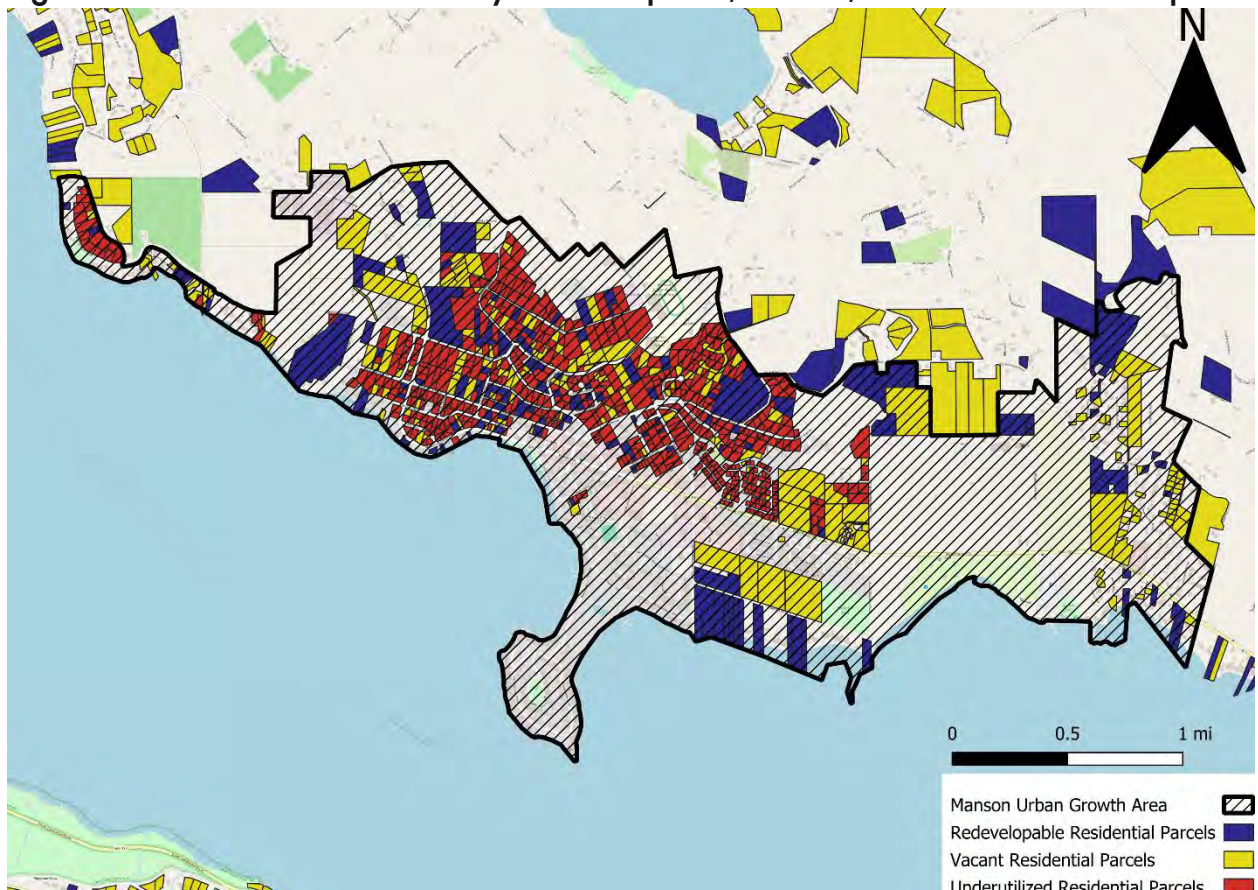
Area	0–30%	>30–50%	>50–80%	>80–100%	>100–120%	>120%
Manson UGA	74	0	0	23	23	107
Rural	539	0	22	179	178	786

Source: *Housing for All Planning Tool, Method A*; WCRER Housing Permit Data; HUD Area Median Incomes; HUD Fair Market Rents

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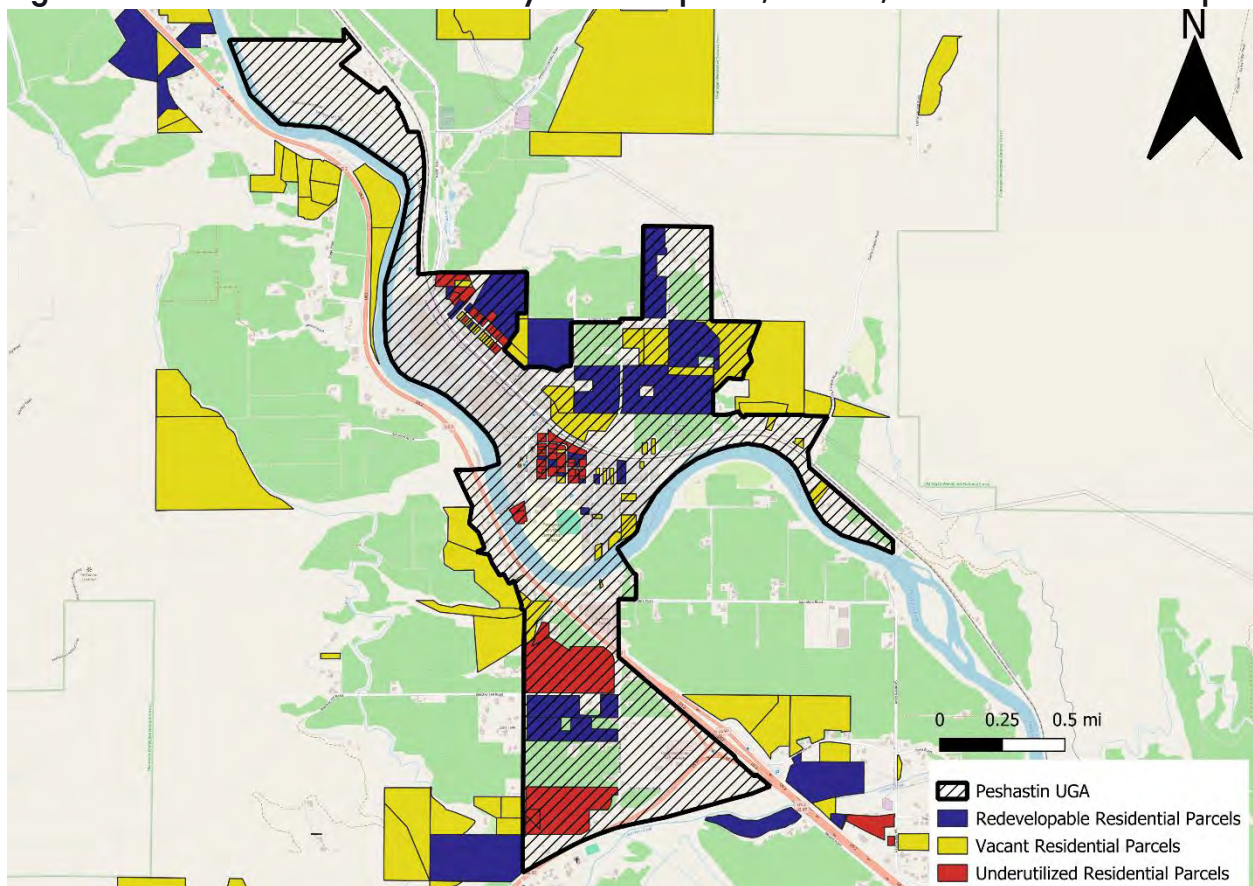
Appendix B. Maps

Figure B-1: Manson UGA Potentially Redevelopable, Vacant, and Underutilized Map



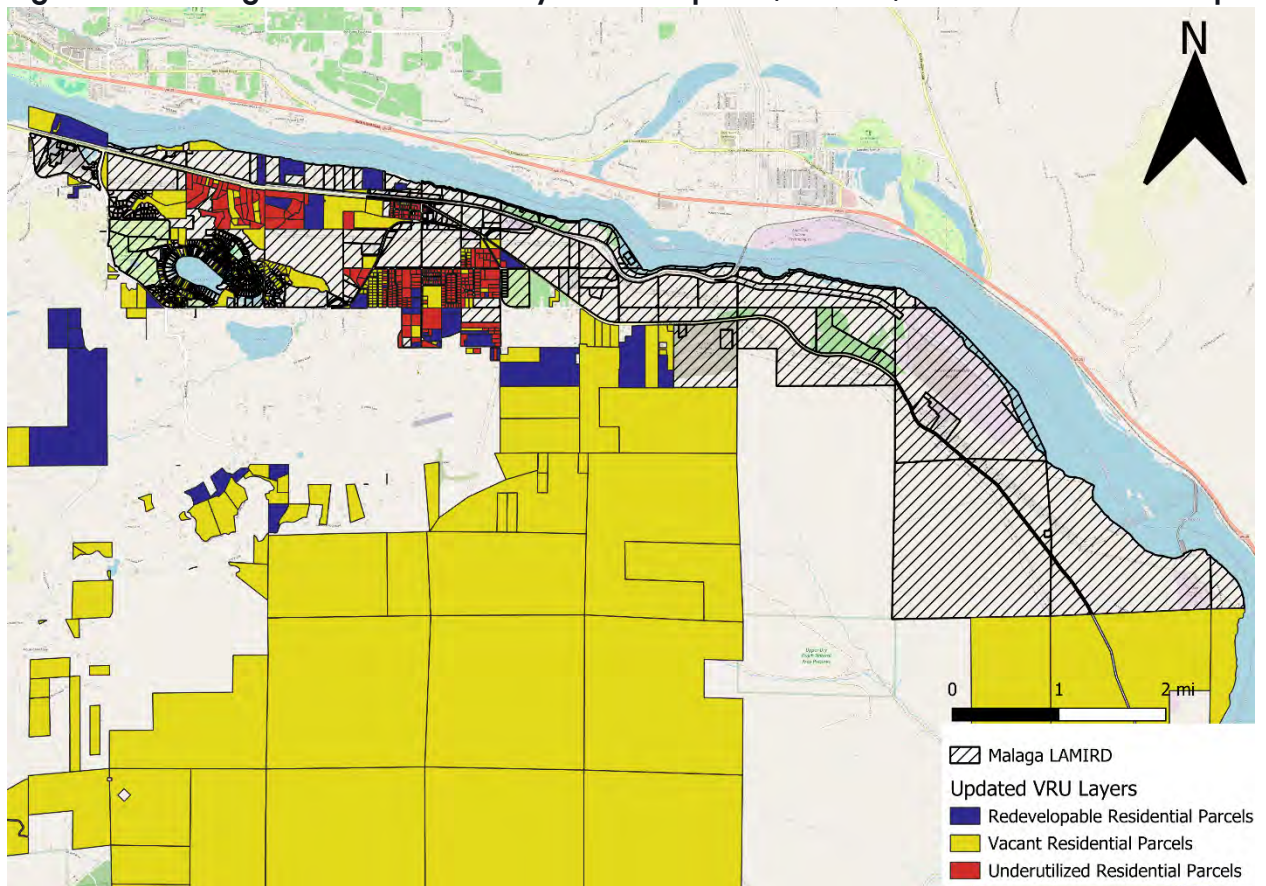
Source: Points Consulting using Data from the City and County of Chelan

Figure B-2: Peshastin UGA Potentially Redevelopable, Vacant, and Underutilized Map



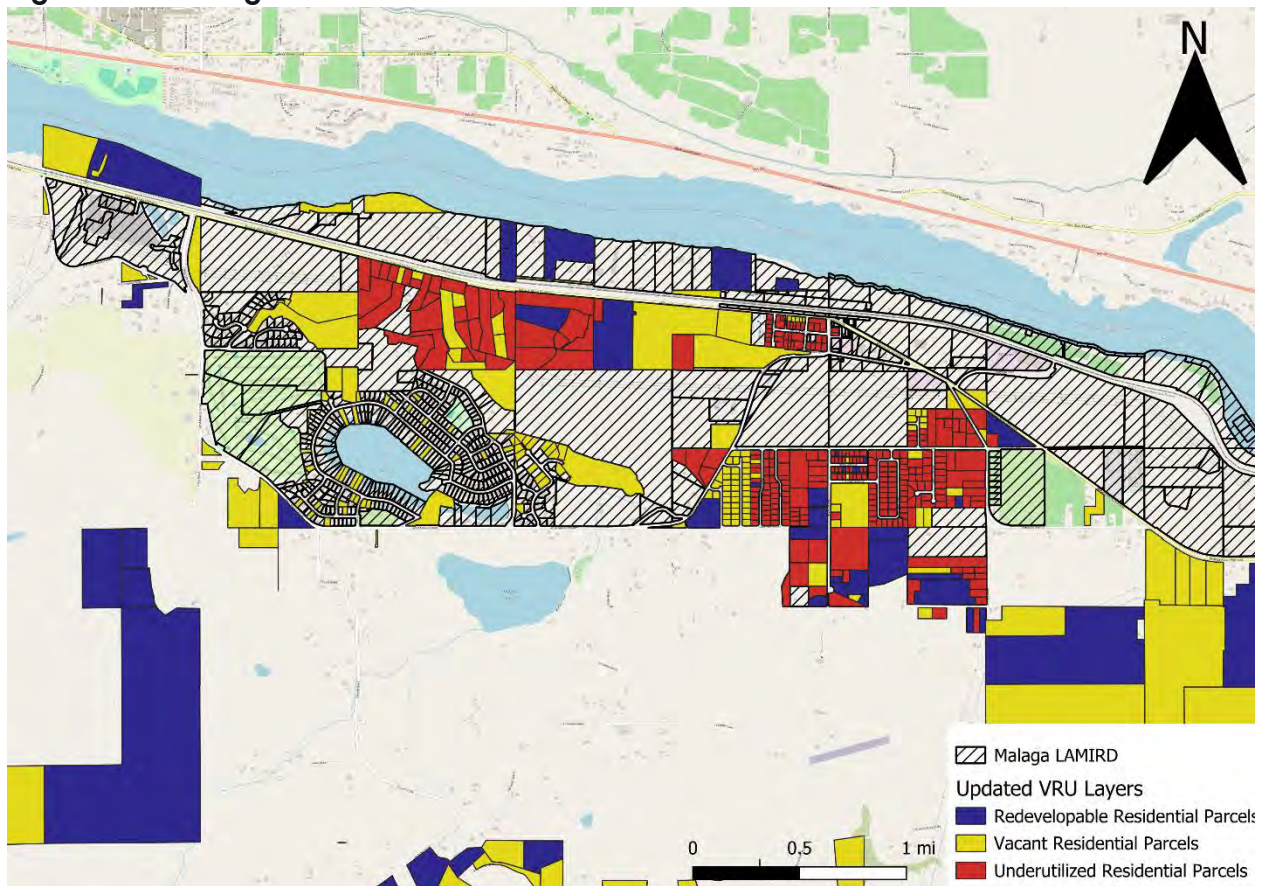
Source: Points Consulting using Data from the City and County of Chelan

Figure B-3: Malaga LAMIRD Potentially Redevelopable, Vacant, and Underutilized Map



Source: Points Consulting using Data from the City and County of Chelan

Figure B-4: Malaga LAMIRD Zoomed In



Source: Points Consulting using Data from the City and County of Chelan

Appendix C. Malaga UGA LCA

At the request of the County, PC conducted an LCA on residential land in the Malaga LAMIRD. The Malaga LAMIRD currently follows Chelan County's zoning code and has multiple areas of residential development. A detailed map of the Malaga LAMIRD can be found in [Appendix B](#).

In addition to the LCA conducted for the Malaga LAMIRD area, our team attempted to identify the changes that would occur to the County's supply and demand of residential land if the Malaga LAMIRD were to become an Urban Growth Area. This process followed the methodology from Chapters 2 through 4 as close as possible. However, the lack of data in Malaga was a limiting factor. Malaga is currently considered a part of the unincorporated county, and as such has no distinction as a city or UGA in datasets, either within the State of Washington or federally. Consequently, the project team decided to estimate supply and demand without AMI levels, or an estimate on current housing production from 2021 – 2026, instead opting to build upon the previous steps taken earlier in this report and the parcel data available.

Malaga Population and Housing Estimates

The project team estimated the population and housing supply in the Malaga LAMIRD using a combination of sources, including the County's population and housing allocations, current vacancy and occupancy rates, and average people per household (PPHH). This approach provided the information needed to assess the exiting housing stock and project future demand based on expected population growth of the rural county areas. Although the State does not provide or endorse these estimates, the methodology offers a useful snapshot of current conditions in Malaga.

The Malaga LAMIRD area currently has a large portion of single-family units, which are mostly found in Rural Recreational/Residential (RRR) or Rural Village (RV) zones. These two zoning types make up more than 85% of the Malaga LAMIRD's housing units. The Rural Village zone also holds an estimated 6 multi-family housing units, which range from duplexes to quadplexes. Assuming an average of 3 housing units per multi-family parcel, these lots provide 18 additional housing units to the current supply in the Malaga LAMIRD.

Using the estimated number of housing units in Malaga from parcel data, the population of the area can be derived using the surveyed occupancy rate of those units, and the PPHH in the area. Unincorporated Chelan County was found to have a PPHH of 1.75, and the Malaga Census County Division vacancy rate was approximately 12.3%. Knowing this, the 699 housing units likely hold a population around 1,073 in the Malaga LAMIRD.

Table C.1: Malaga LAMIRD Current Housing and Population Estimates

Zone	Unit type	Count	Unit Estimate
RI	Single-Family Units	6	6
RR5	Single-Family Units	12	12
RRR	All Other Residential	50	50
	Single-Family Units	305	305
RV	Household 2-4 Units	6	18
	Single-Family Units	308	308
Subtotal	--	687	699
Occupancy Rate	--	--	87.7%
Estimated Occupied Households	--	--	613
PPHH in rural county	--	--	1.75
Estimated Population	--	--	1,073

Source: Washington Office of Financial Management, Chelan County, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimates

Table C.2 shows the Malaga LAMIRD population projection. This estimate was derived from the County estimate found in [Chapter 2](#), which utilized the Washington Office of Financial Management's projections and were adopted March 5, 2024. The Malaga LAMIRD area accounts for approximately 4.4% of the rural Chelan County's population. If this share remains constant over time, the population is projected to grow by 168 people. The area will need an estimated 109 additional housing units to accommodate this growth.

Table C.2: Malaga LAMIRD Population and Housing Projections, 2024 - 2046

	2024	2026	2030	2035	2040	2046	Change
Malaga Population Estimate	1,073	1,085	1,120	1,161	1,198	1,241	168
Estimated Malaga Housing Demand	699	707	729	756	781	808	109

Source: Washington Office of Financial Management, Chelan County, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimates

Residential Land Capacity Analysis

Tables C.3 through C.5 show the results of the Land Capacity Analysis, which was conducted using the methodology found in [Chapter 4](#). Using the same density assumptions, the RV zones have the most housing unit potential in the LAMIRD area. There are also 42 acres of vacant RR land available, which provides space for single-family housing at a low density. RV can also be utilized for single-family housing if needed. Overall, the Malaga LAMIRD area has an additional capacity for approximately 549 housing units if it is built to a higher density in the RV zoned areas.

Table C.3: Malaga LAMIRD Vacant Land

Zone	Adjusted Acreage	Housing Unit Potential
RC	4	2
RR5	5	1
RRR	42	42
RV	56	169
Total	107	214

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table C.4: Malaga LAMIRD Potentially Redevelopable Land

Zone	Adjusted Acreage	Housing Unit Potential
RR5	6	1
RV	19	57
Total	25	58

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Table C.5: Malaga LAMIRD Underutilized Residential Land

Zone	Adjusted Acreage	Housing Unit Potential
RV	92	277

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024

Tables C.6 and C.7 show the new relationship between a possible future Malaga UGA and the updated rural Chelan County totals without Malaga's contributions. With these changes, rural Chelan County has an updated demand of 1,595 units, which is lower than the initial 1,704 units found in the County's LCA.

The Malaga LAMIRD area currently holds around 31% of the rural County's multi-family (RV) land supply, meaning that if the County lost this land to the Malaga UGA, it would be important to build at higher densities for the remaining RV zones in the rural areas to meet the projected demand. Single-family housing remains a non-issue for both the Malaga LAMIRD and rural county areas.

It is important to remember that these changes reflect a constant rate of growth from Malaga, assuming that its share of the population within Chelan County remains stable. Given the Malaga LAMIRD is a place of more intense development and focus, it is possible that there is a higher demand for housing in the area than presented in this sub study. However, an increase in demand by even hundreds of housing units would not change the outlook for rural Chelan County over the next 20 years. The County should still have a large enough supply of land to account for future demand. The only possible situation in which the County comes short of demand needs is if the Rural Village areas are not built to accommodate multi-family housing. If the supply of RV land is shifted to single-family housing, the County could then run short of lower-income housing opportunities for the population.

Table C.6: Malaga UGA Supply and Demand

Place	Multi-family Supply	Single-family Supply	Total No. of Units Demanded	Total No. of Units Supplied
Malaga UGA	503	46	109	549

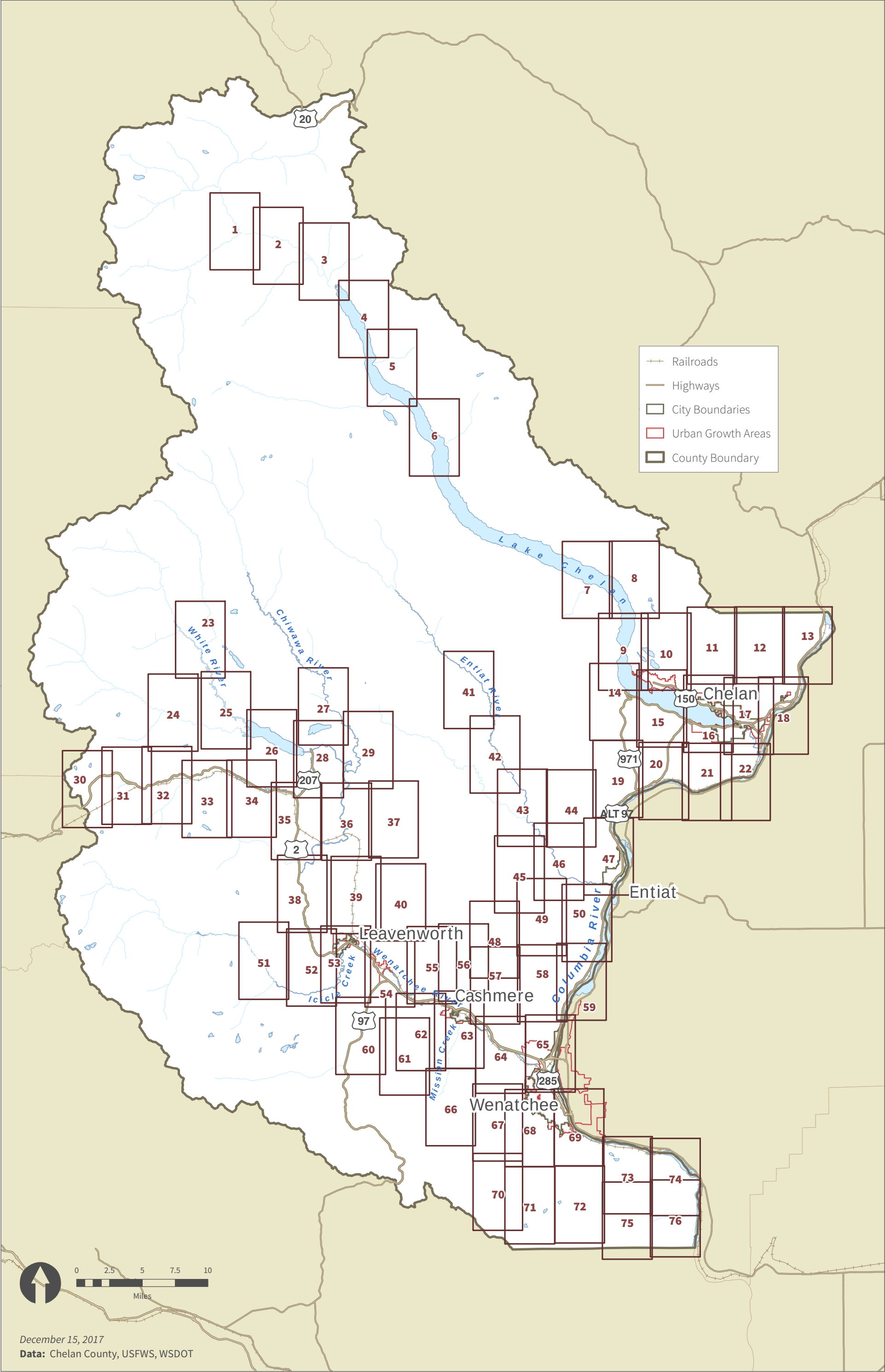
Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024, Washington OFM, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimates

Table C.7: Rural Chelan County without Malaga UGA

Place	Total No. of Units Demanded	Multi-family Supply	Single-family Supply
Rural Chelan County	1,595	1,127	3,883

Source: City and County of Chelan, 2024, Washington OFM, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimates

Chelan County Land Use Designation Map Atlas



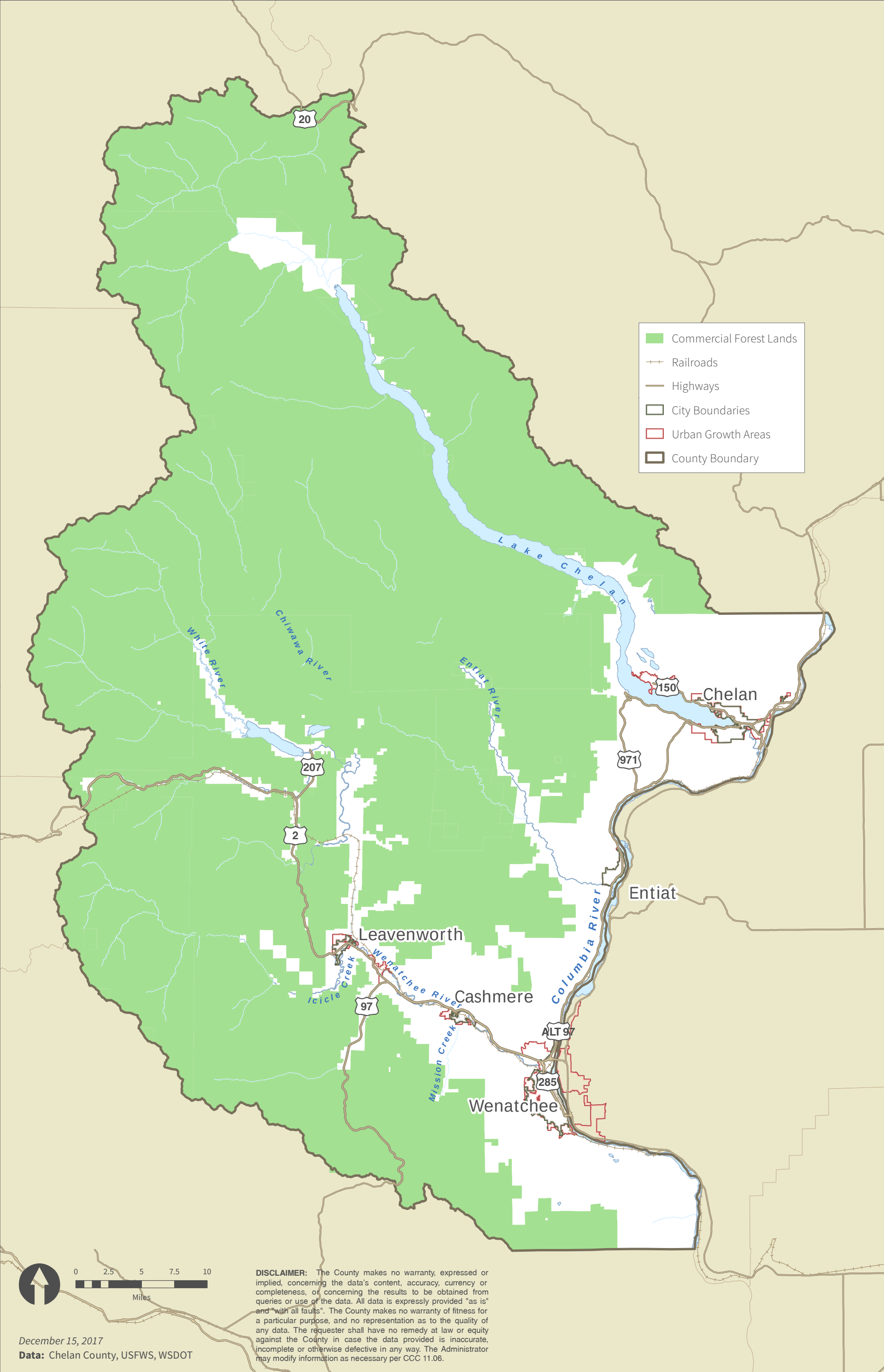
Chelan County Zoning Legend

	Overlay Districts		Recreation District (Leavenworth)
	WATER		Residential Foothills (Wenatchee)
	Airport (Chelan)		Residential High (Wenatchee)
	COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL LANDS		RURAL INDUSTRIAL
	Airport Residential (Cashmere)		Residential Low
	Highway Commercial (Peshastin)		Residential Low 10,000 (Leavenworth)
	Waterfront Commercial (Chelan)		Residential Low 12,000 (Leavenworth)
	Mixed Commercial Lt Industrial (Cashmere)		Residential Low 6,000 (Leavenworth)
	Downtown Commercial (Manson)		Residential Moderate (Wenatchee)
	Neighborhood Commercial (Wenatchee)		RURAL PUBLIC
	Tourist Commercial (Manson)		RURAL RESIDENTIAL/RESOURCE 10
	COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS		RURAL RESIDENTIAL/RESOURCE 2.5
	General Commercial (Leavenworth)		RURAL RESIDENTIAL/RESOURCE 20
	Industrial (Peshastin or Wenatchee)		RURAL RESIDENTIAL/RESOURCE 5
	Campus Industrial (Peshastin)		RURAL RECREATIONAL/RESIDENTIAL
	Light Industrial (Peshastin)		Residential Single Family (Wenatchee)
	COMMERCIAL MINERIAL LANDS		RURAL VILLAGE
	Multi-Family (Cashmere)		RURAL WATERFRONT
	Manson Light Industrial (Manson)		Suburban Residential (Cashmere)
	Multifamily Residential (Leavenworth)		Special Use District (Chelan)
	Mixed Residential Corridor (Wenatchee)		South Wenatchee Business District
	North Wenatchee Business District		Tourist Accommodations (Chelan)
	Office Mixed Use (Wenatchee)		Tourist Commercial (Leavenworth)
	Public (Cashmere)		Urban Public (Manson)
	Public (Peshastin)		Urban Residential 1 (Manson)
	Public Lands and Facilities (Chelan)		Urban Residential 2 (Manson)
	Single-Family Residential (Chelan or Peshastin)		Urban Residential 3 (Manson)
	Medium Density Residential (Peshastin)		Warehousing and Industrial (Chelan)
	High Density Residential (Peshastin)		WAPATO
	Residenital Low (Entiat)		Warehouse Industrial (Cashmere)
	Multi-Family Residential (R-M)		Waterfront Mixed Use (Wenatchee)
	RURAL COMMERCIAL		

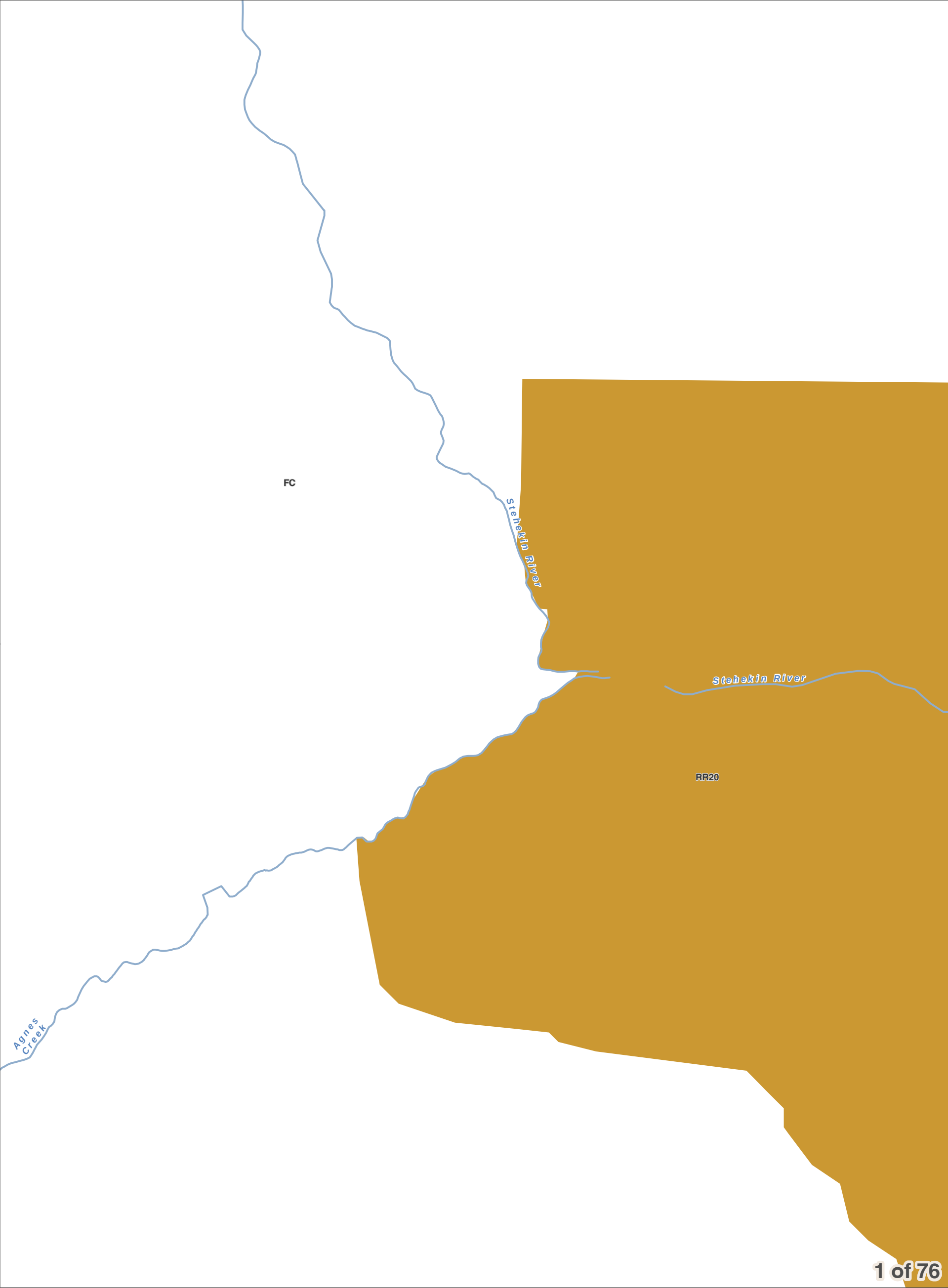
December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT

NOTE: Zoning categories depicted on this map are under revision and are displayed here for reference purposes only. All zoning boundaries should be verified with Chelan County.

Chelan County Commercial Forest (FC) Land Use Designation



Chelan County Land Use Designation



- City Boundaries
- Urban Growth Areas
- County Boundary
- Highways
- Railroads
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams

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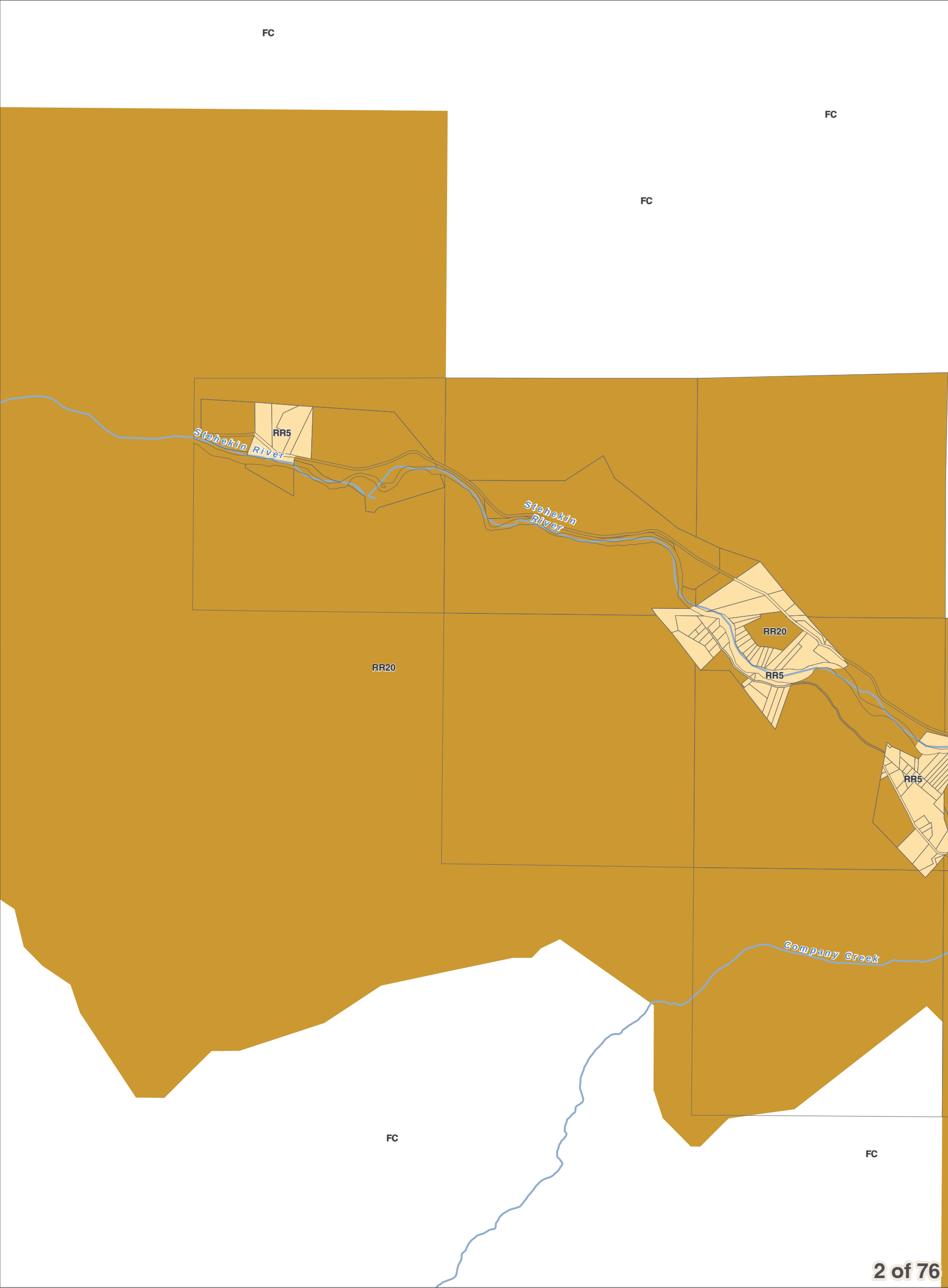


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Miles
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December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT

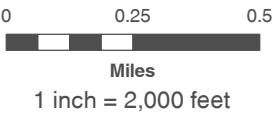


Chelan County Land Use Designation



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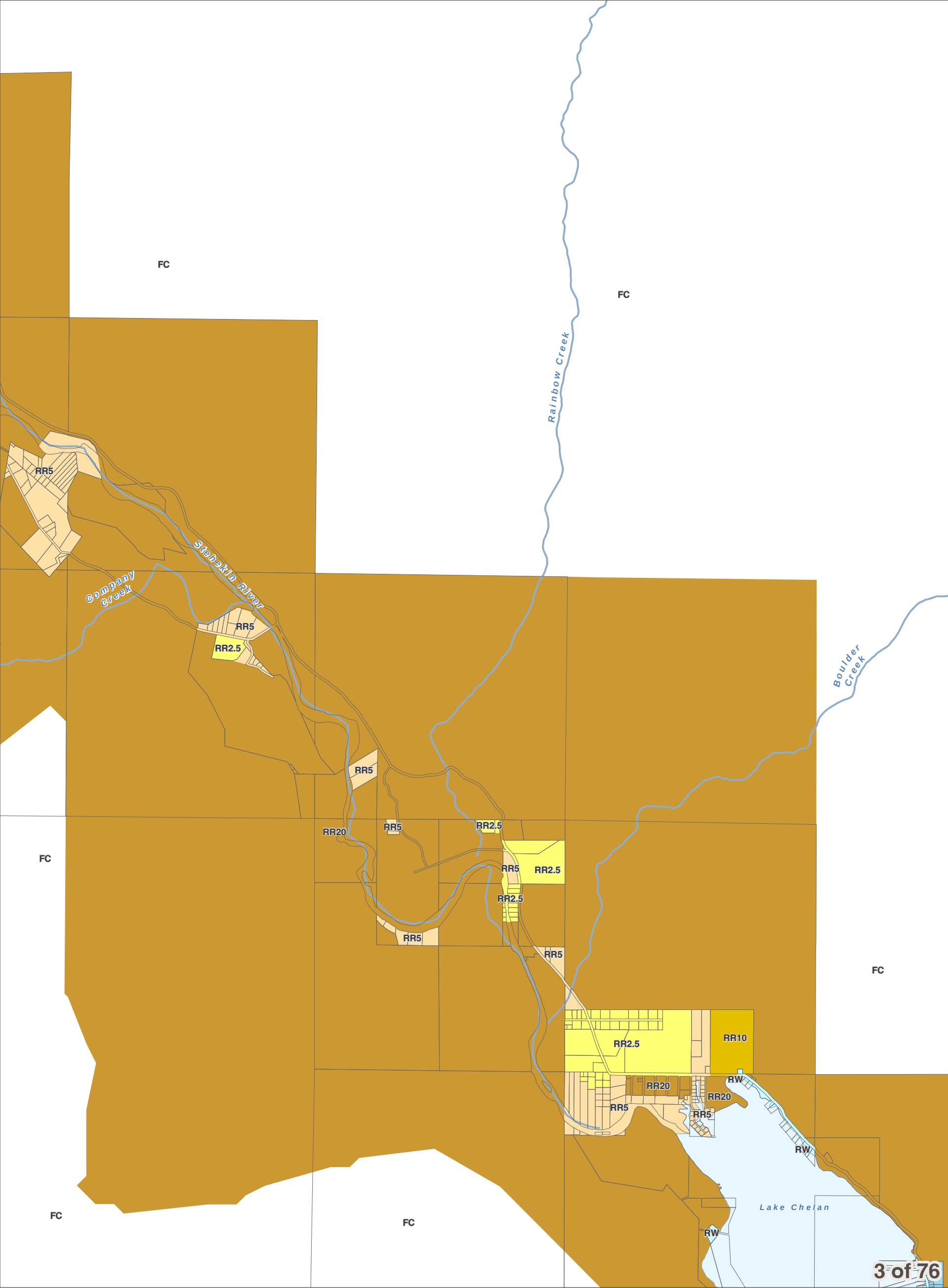


December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT



Area of
Interest
in Red

Chelan County Land Use Designation



- City Boundaries
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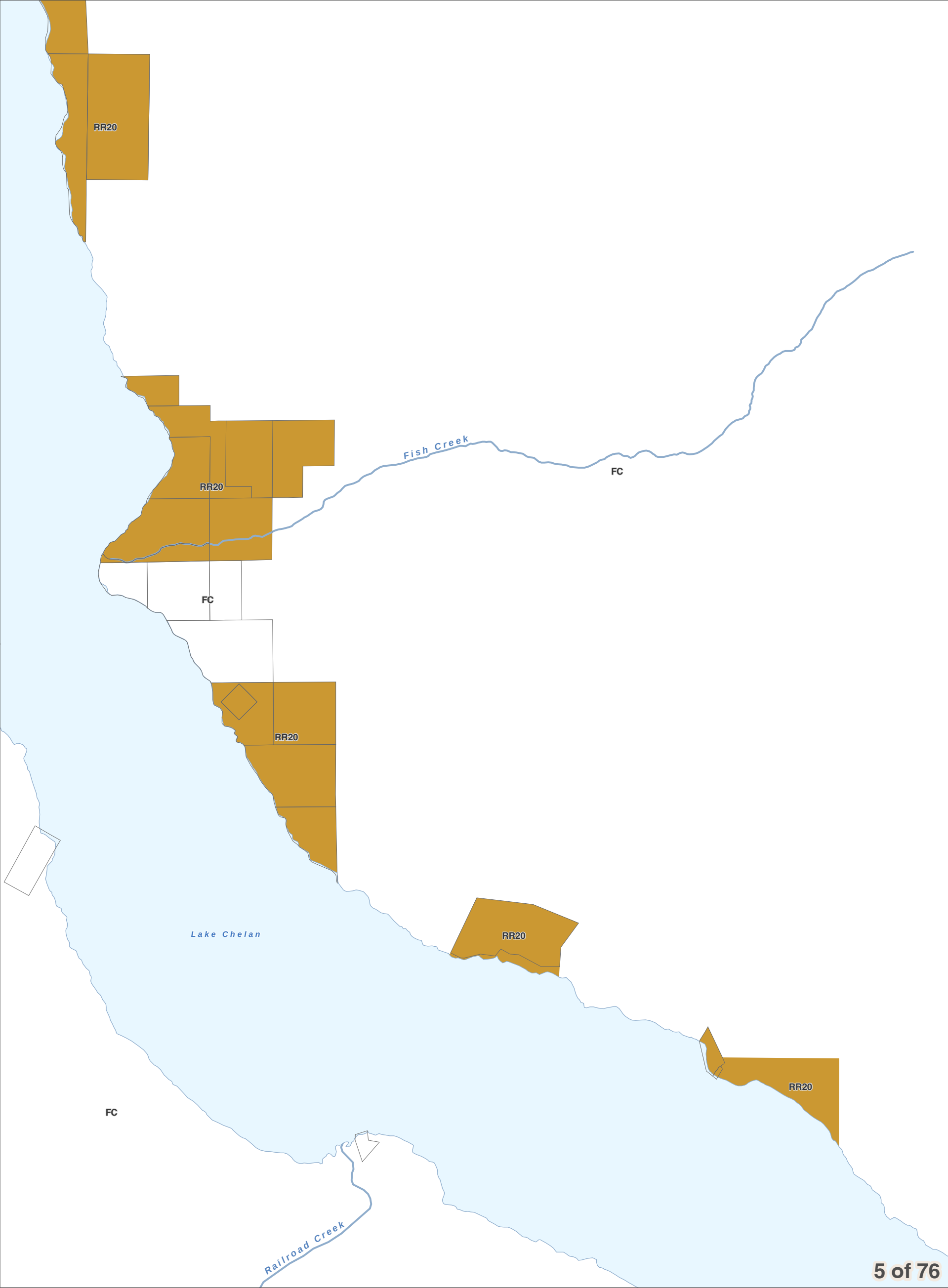


Area of Interest in Red

This map displays the land use designations for the area surrounding Lake Chelan. The lake is shown in light blue, with the label "Lake Chelan" in blue text. The surrounding land is divided into several colored zones: brown for RR20, light blue for FC, and a darker blue for RP. The RW zone is shown in white with black outlines. The map includes a north arrow in the top right corner and a scale bar in the bottom right corner. The text "4 of 76" is visible in the bottom right corner.

-
- A map of Iran with a small rectangular area in the northwestern region highlighted in red. To the right of the map, the text "Area of Interest in Red" is written.

Chelan County Land Use Designation



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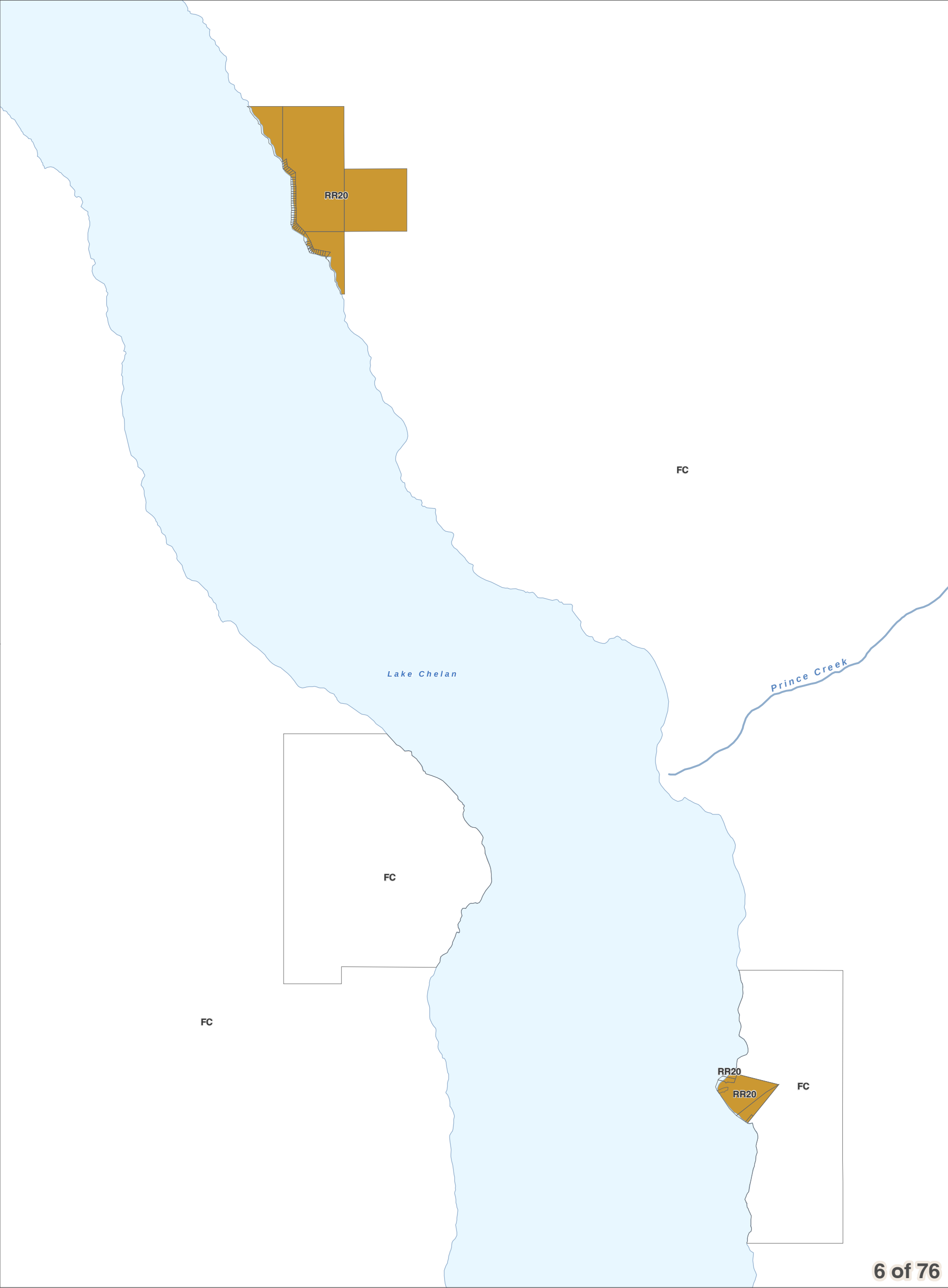


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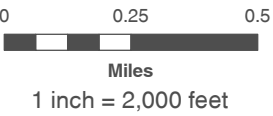
Chelan County Land Use Designation



6 of 76

-  City Boundaries
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-  Lakes
-  Rivers & Streams

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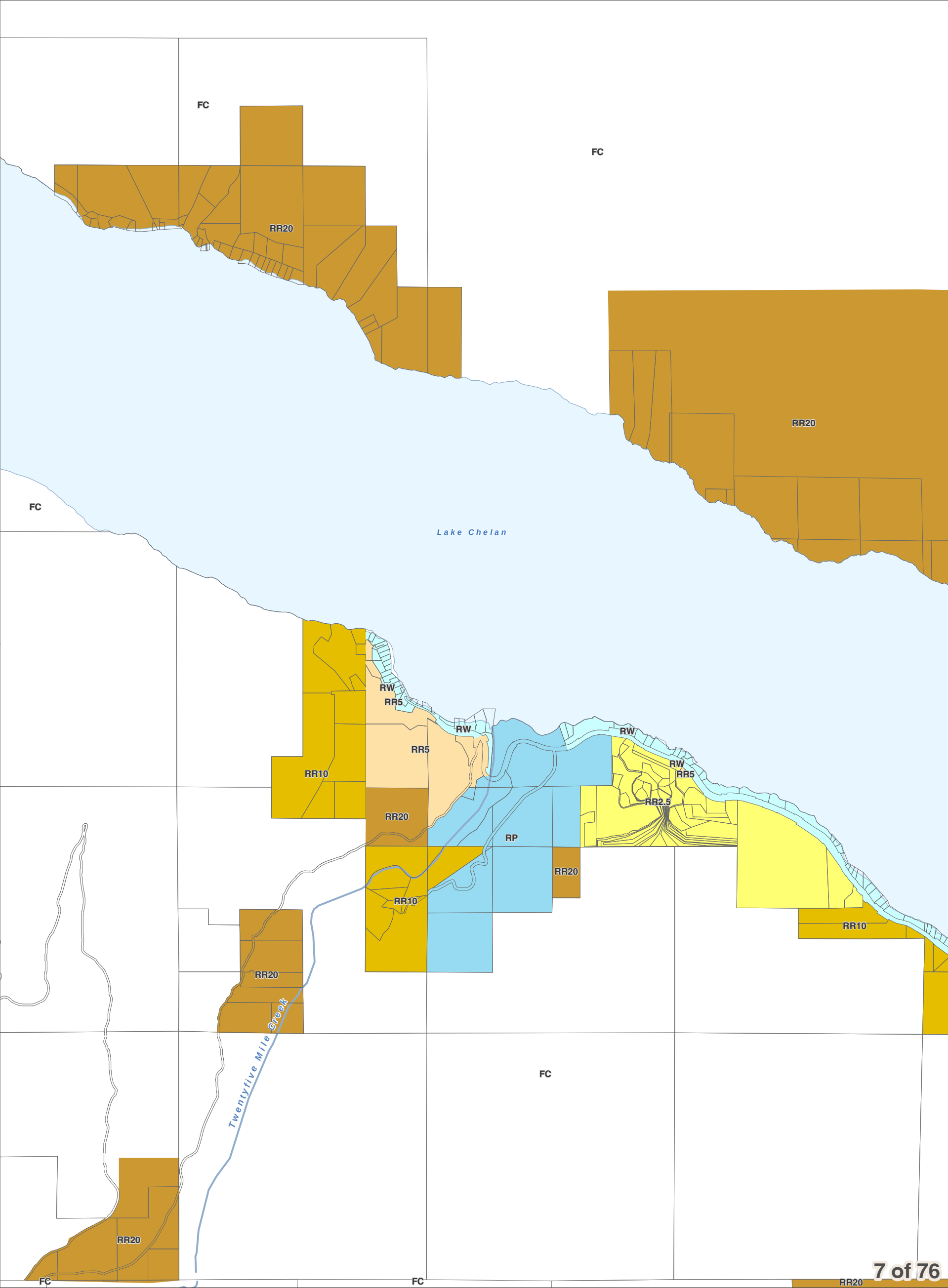


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Area of
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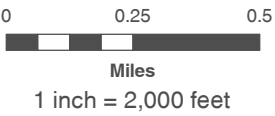
Chelan County Land Use Designation



7 of 76

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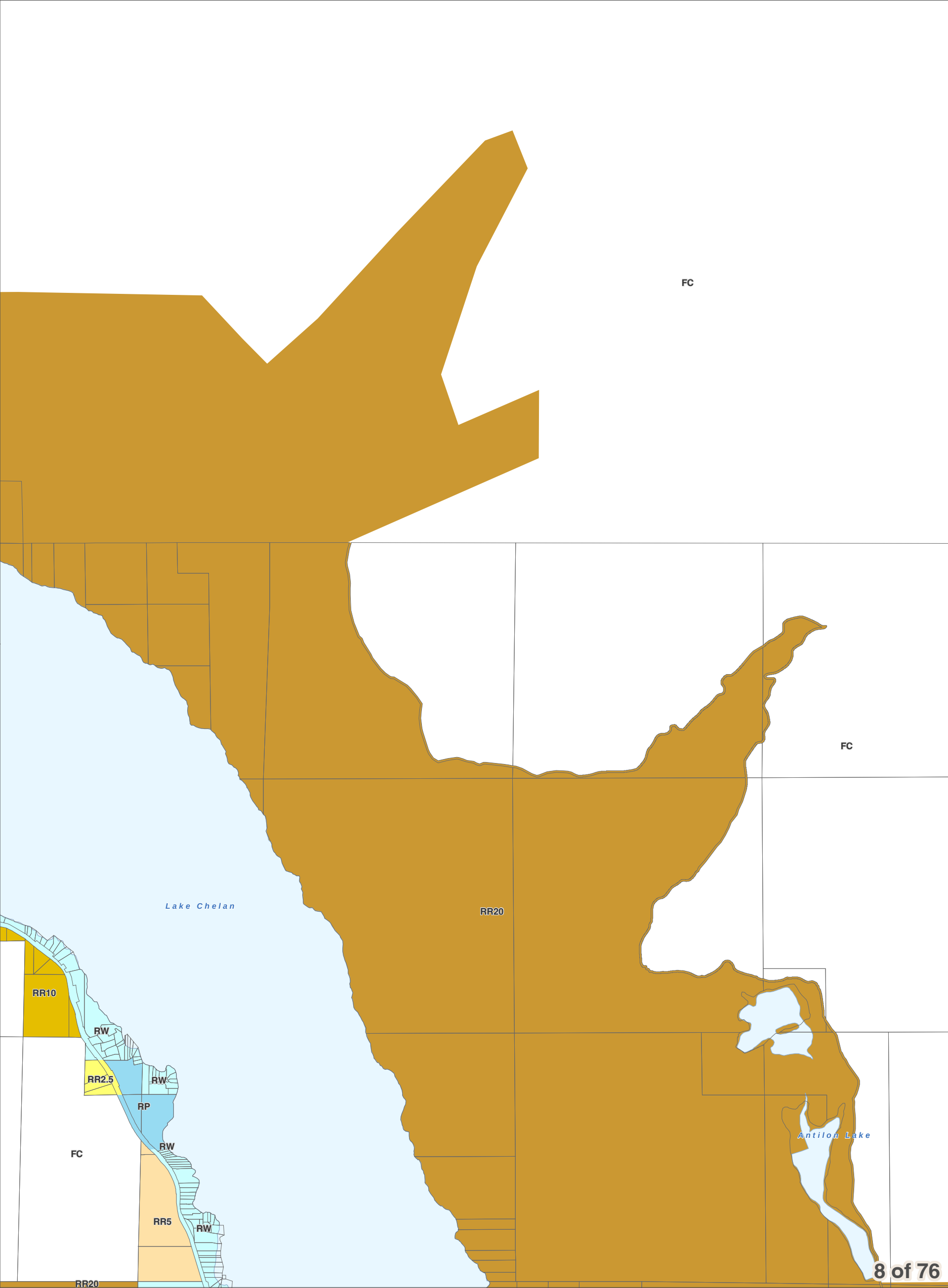


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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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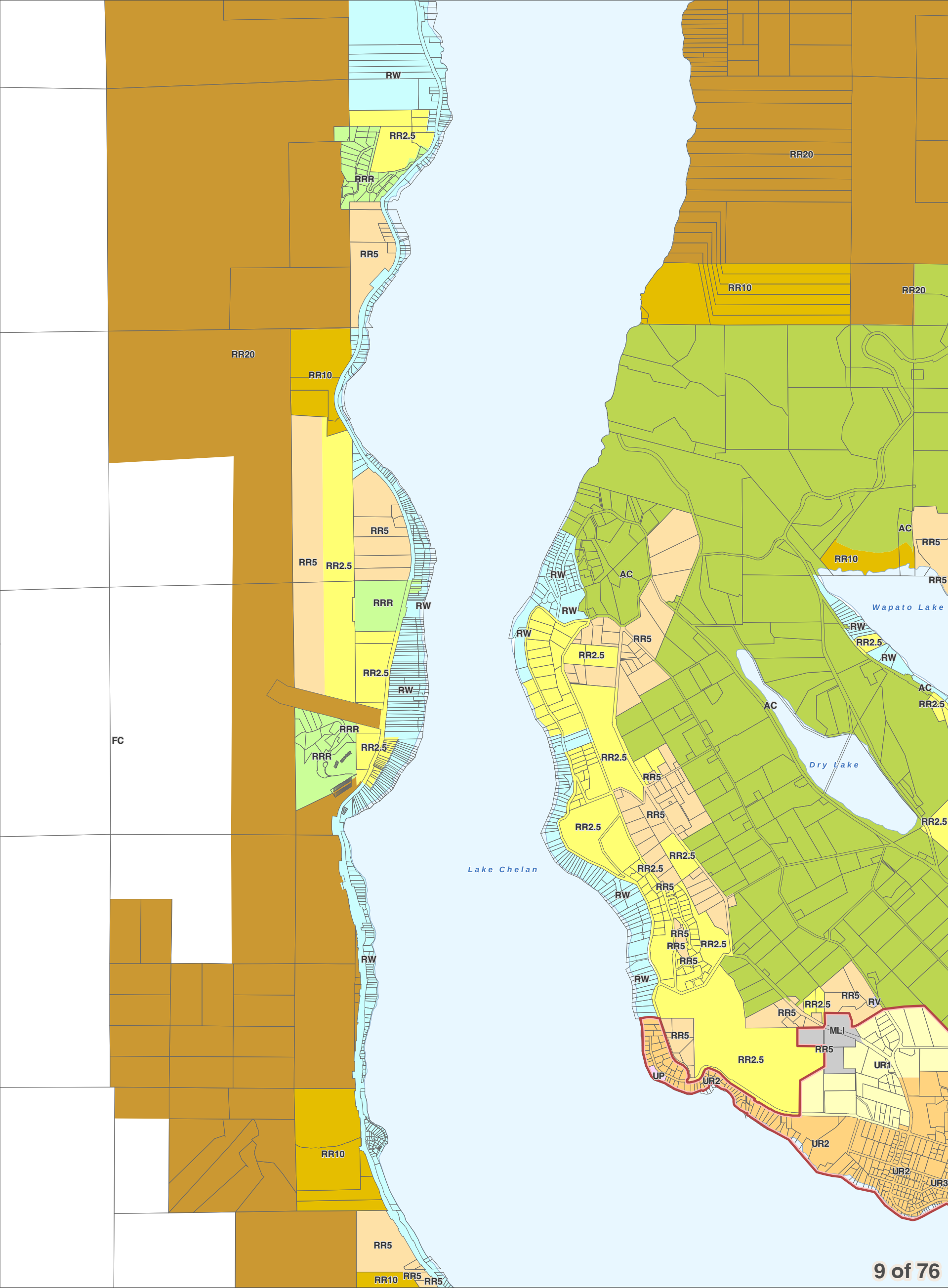


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Miles
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December 15, 2017
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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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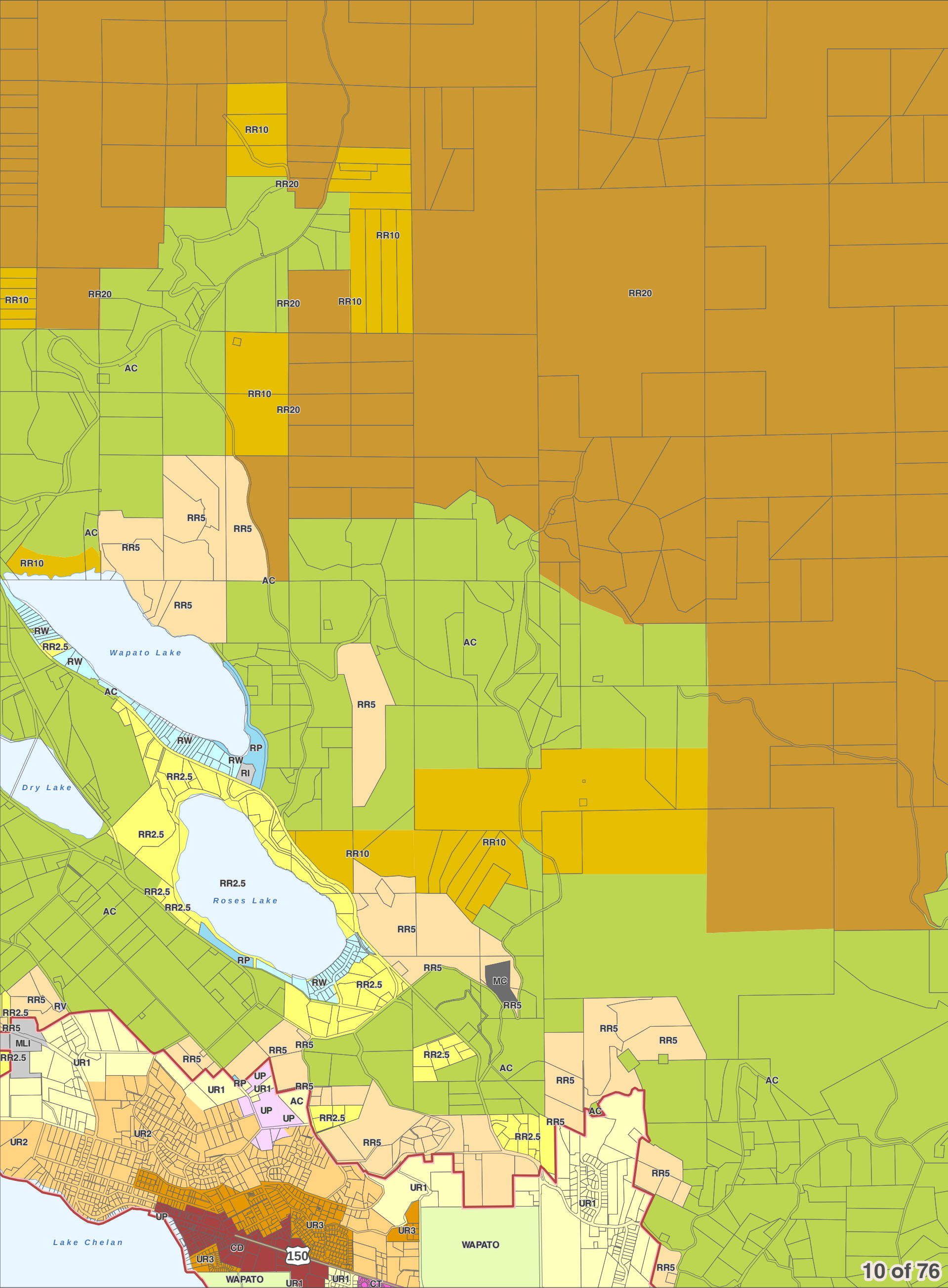
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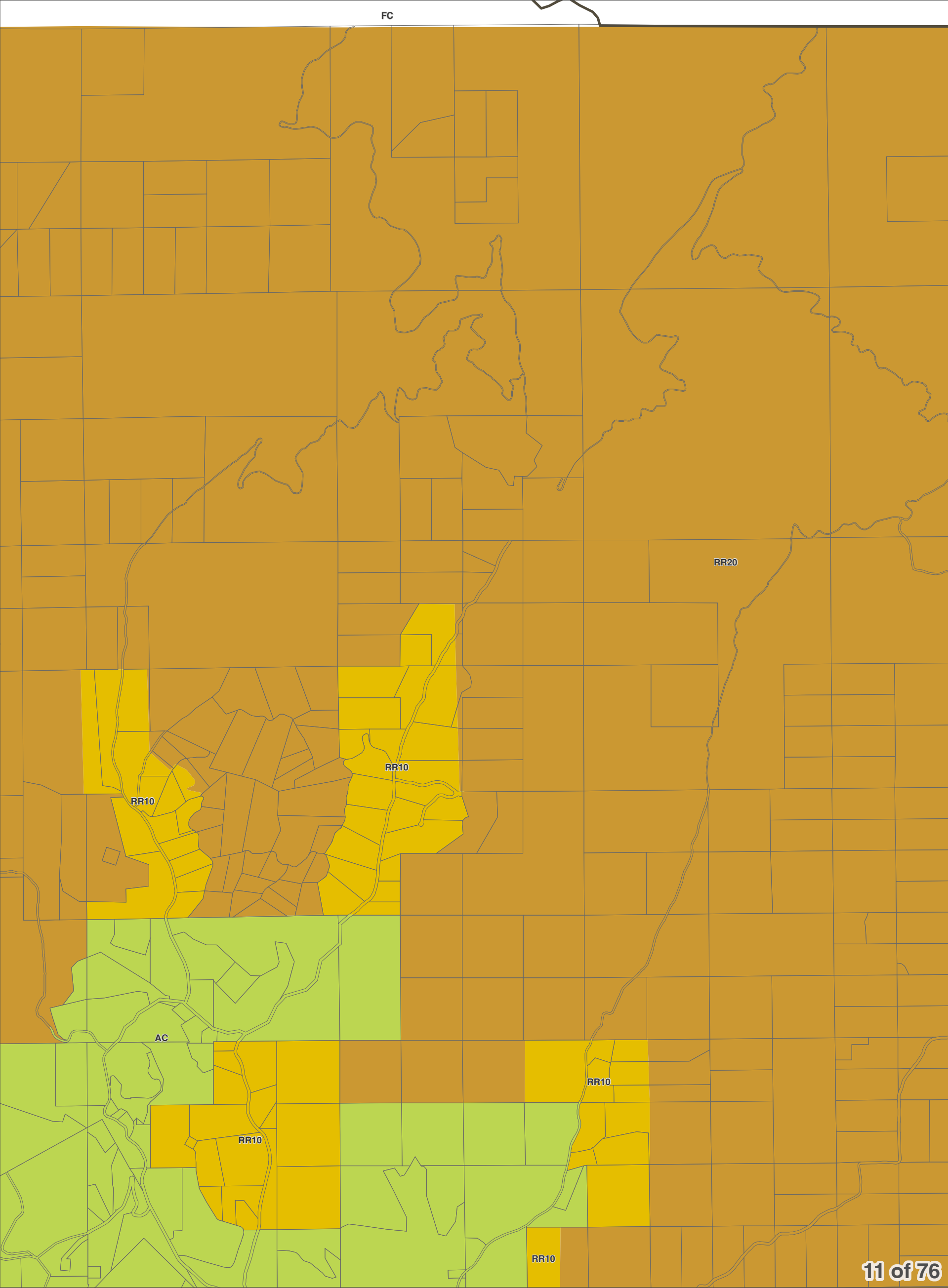
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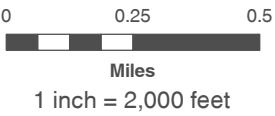
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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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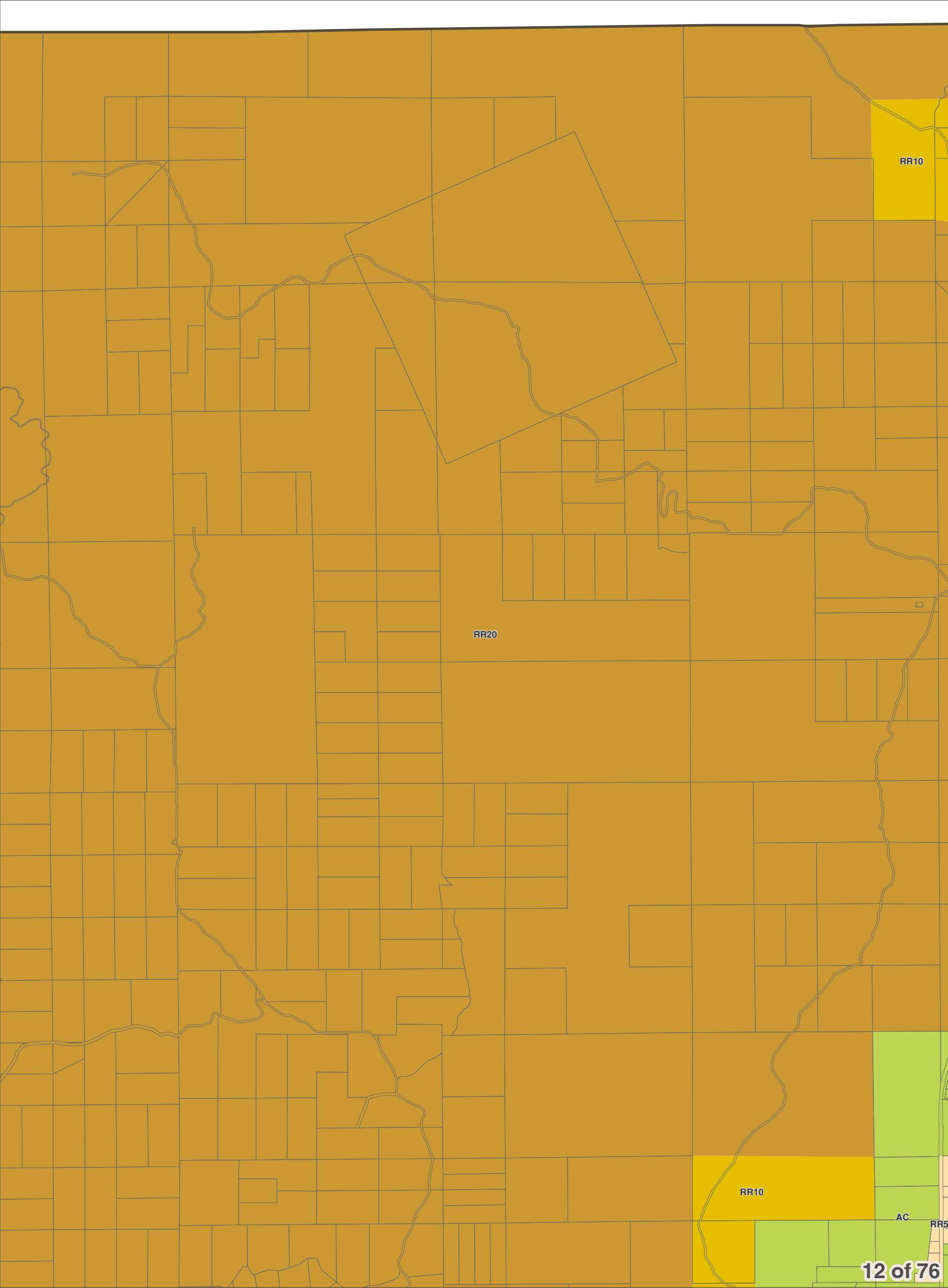
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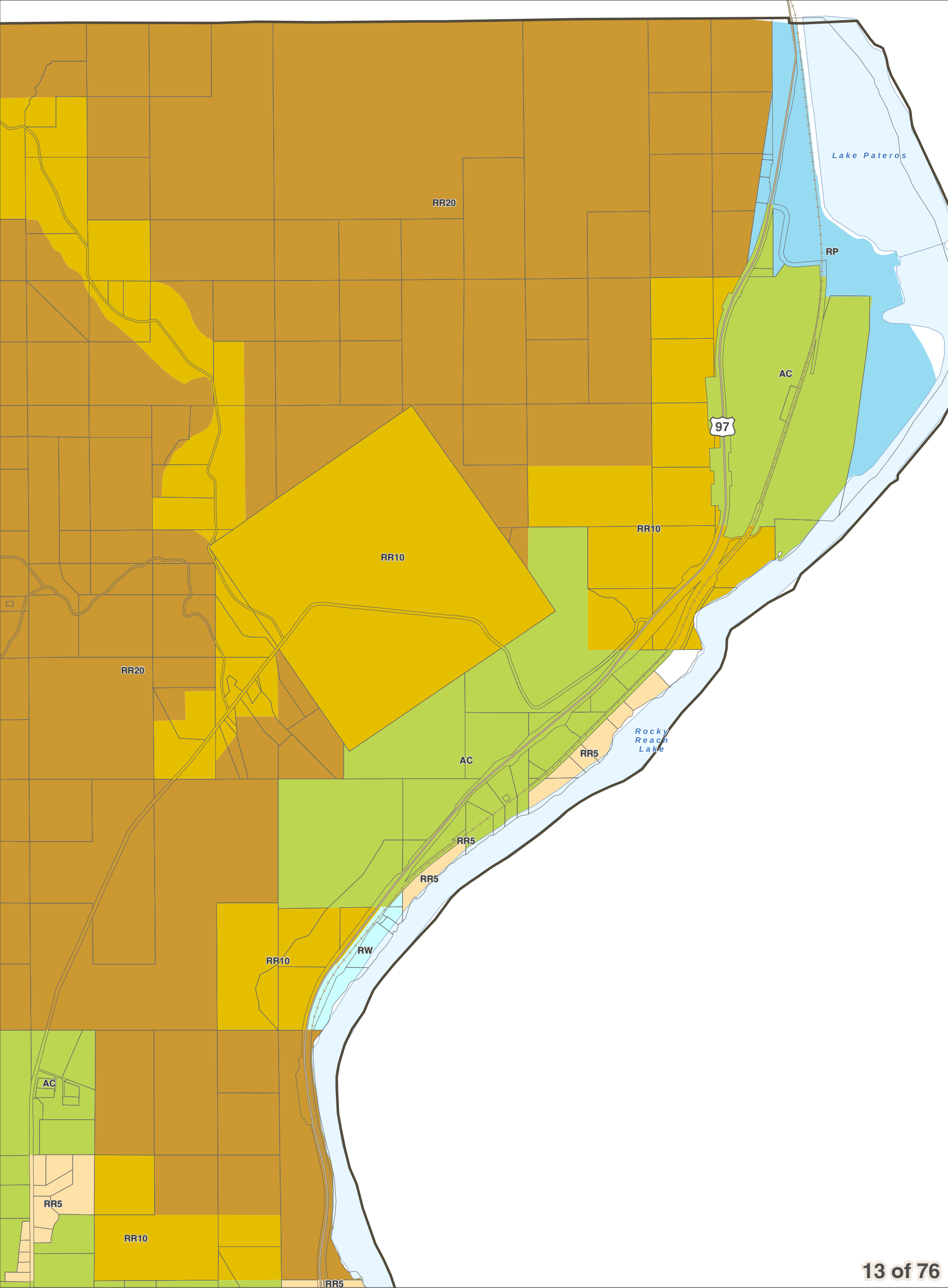


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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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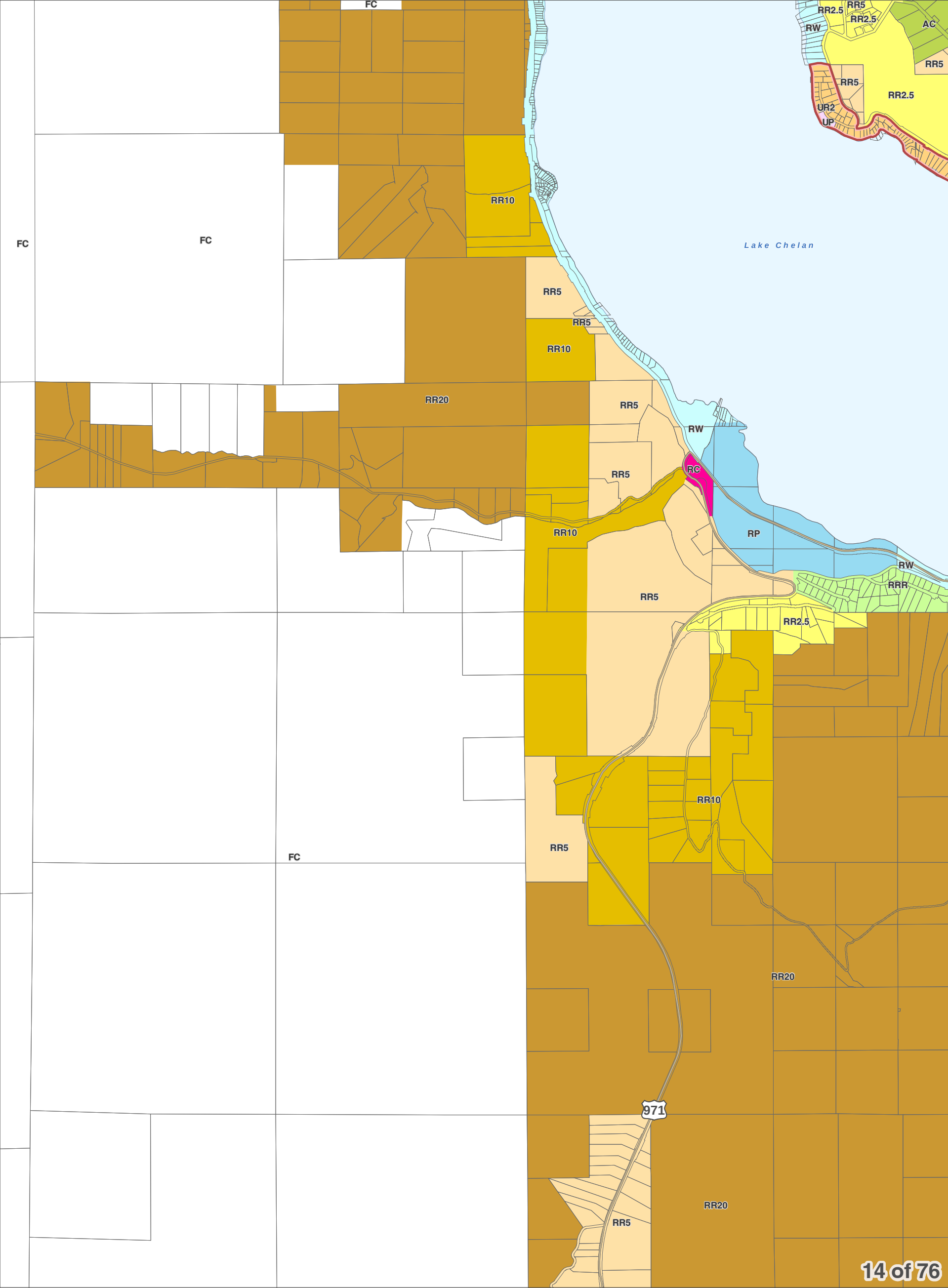


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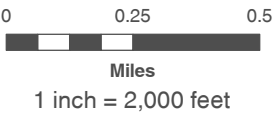


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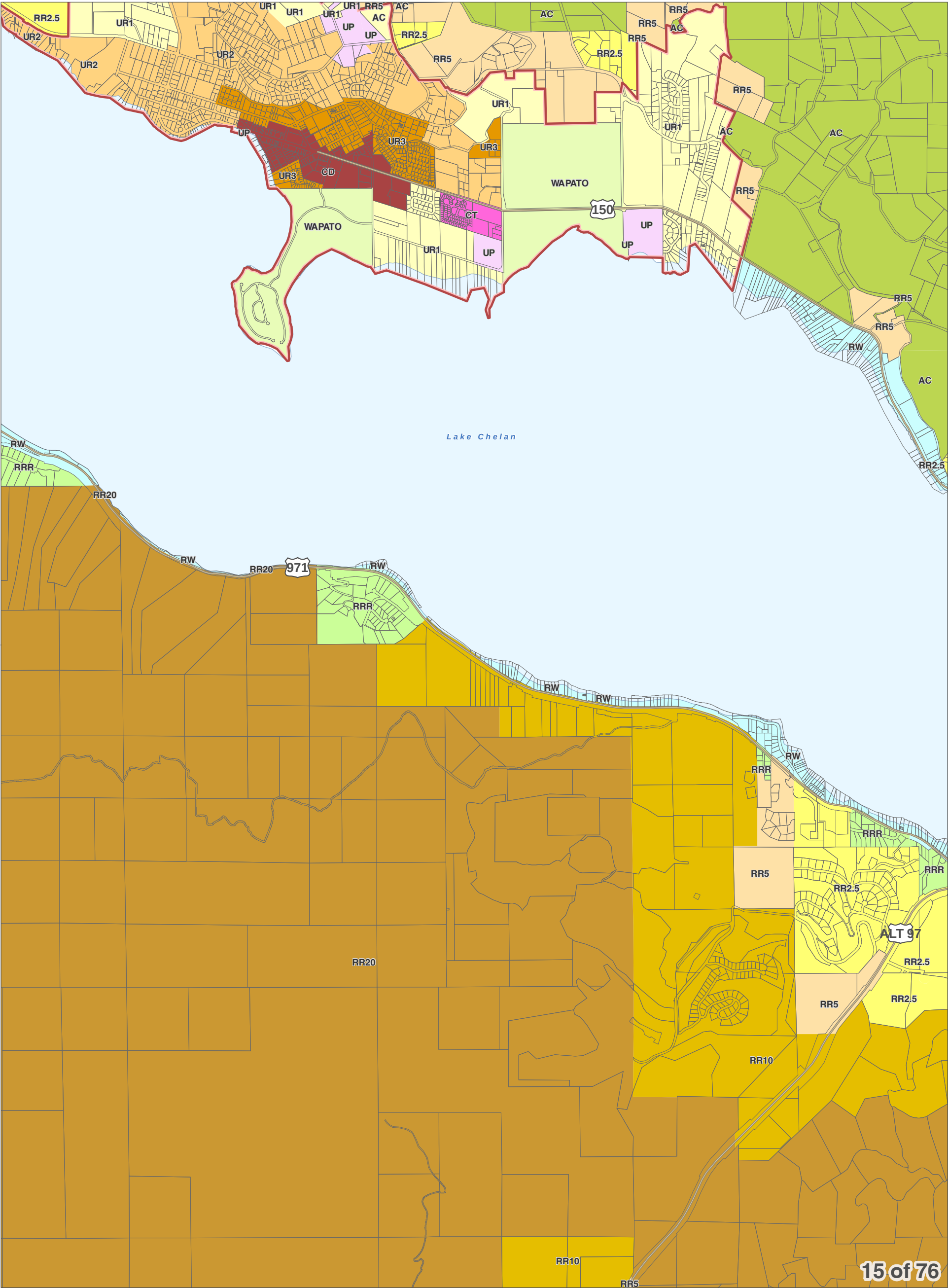
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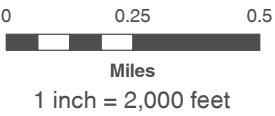


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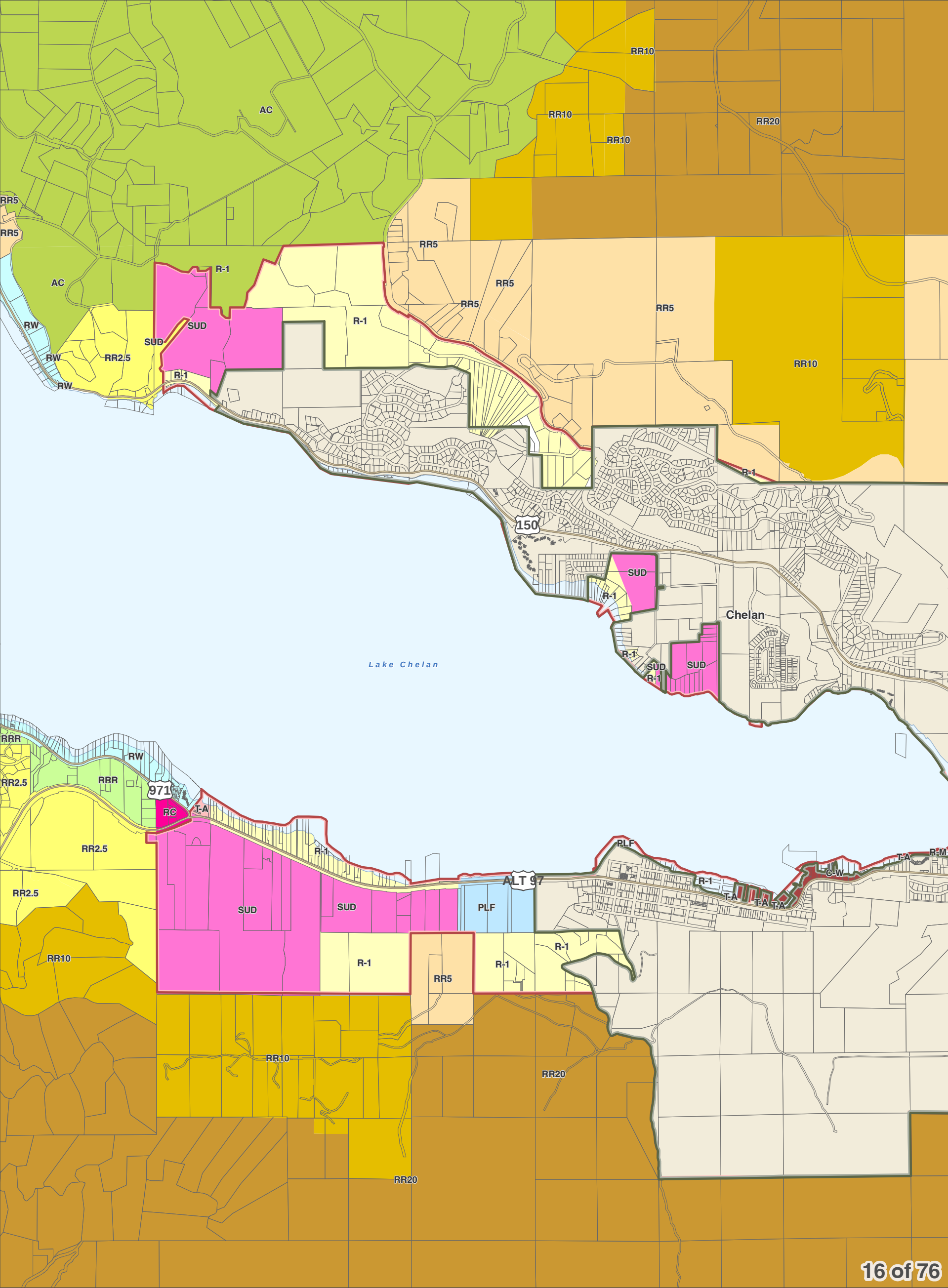
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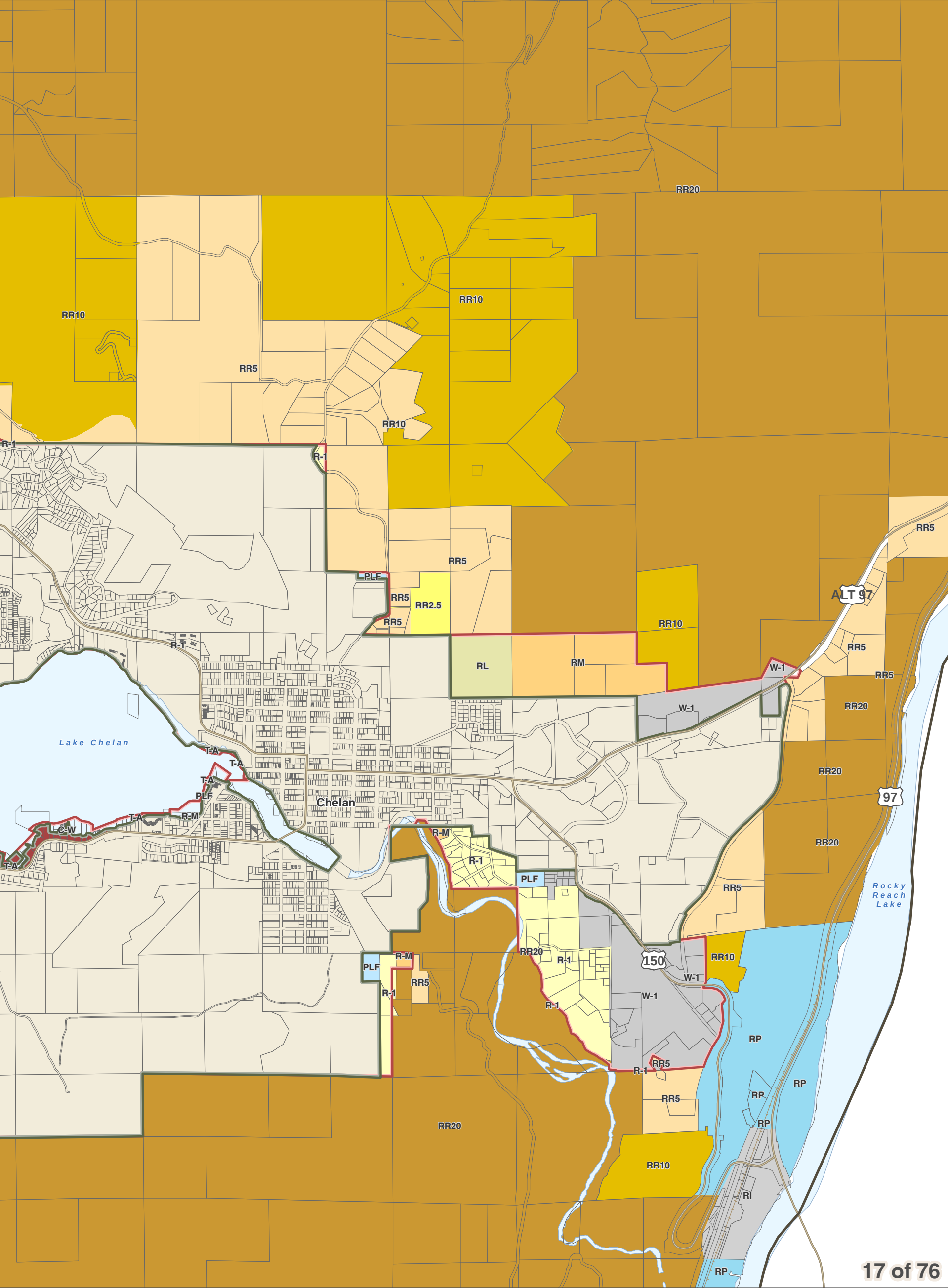
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Area of
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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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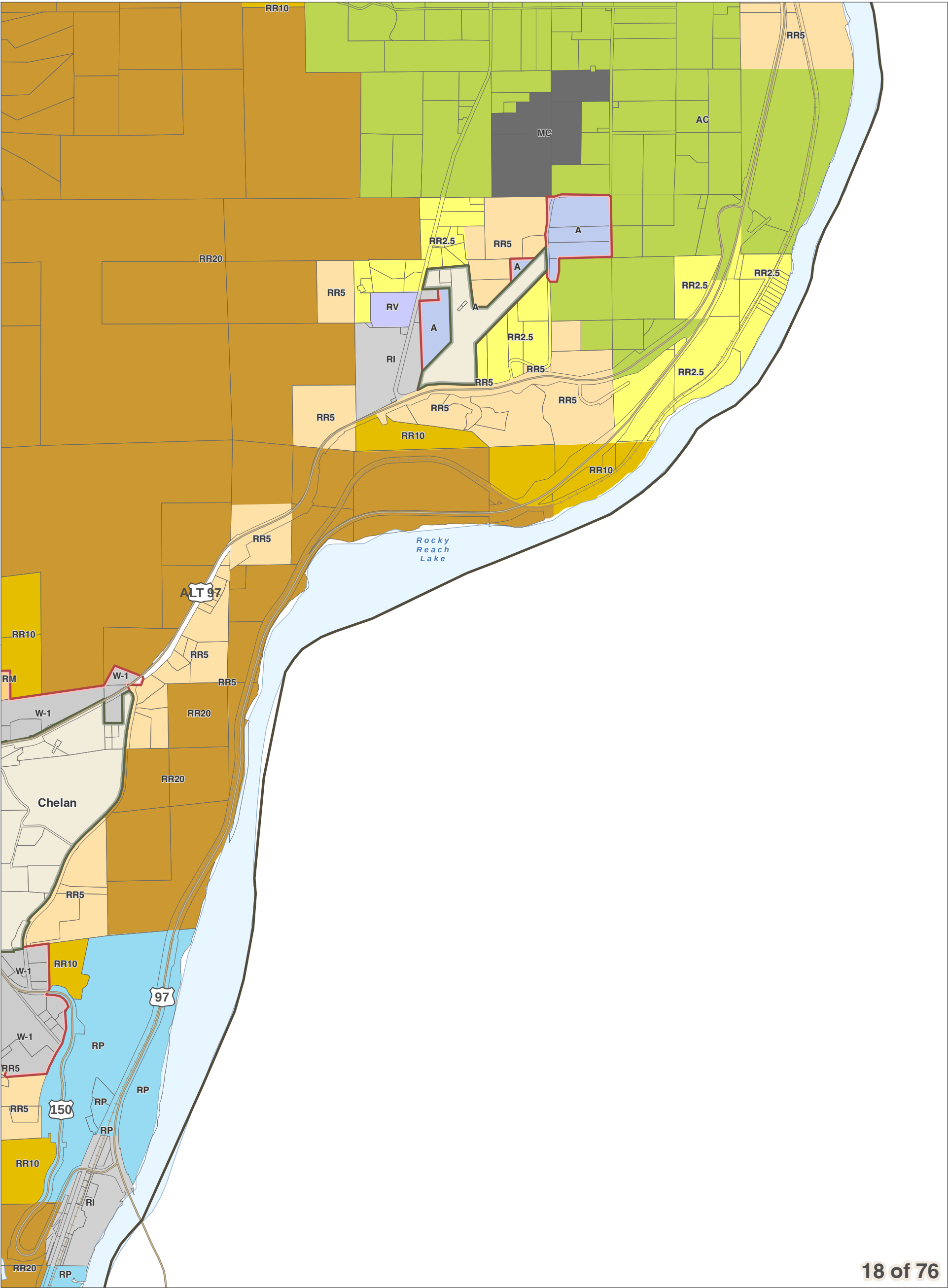
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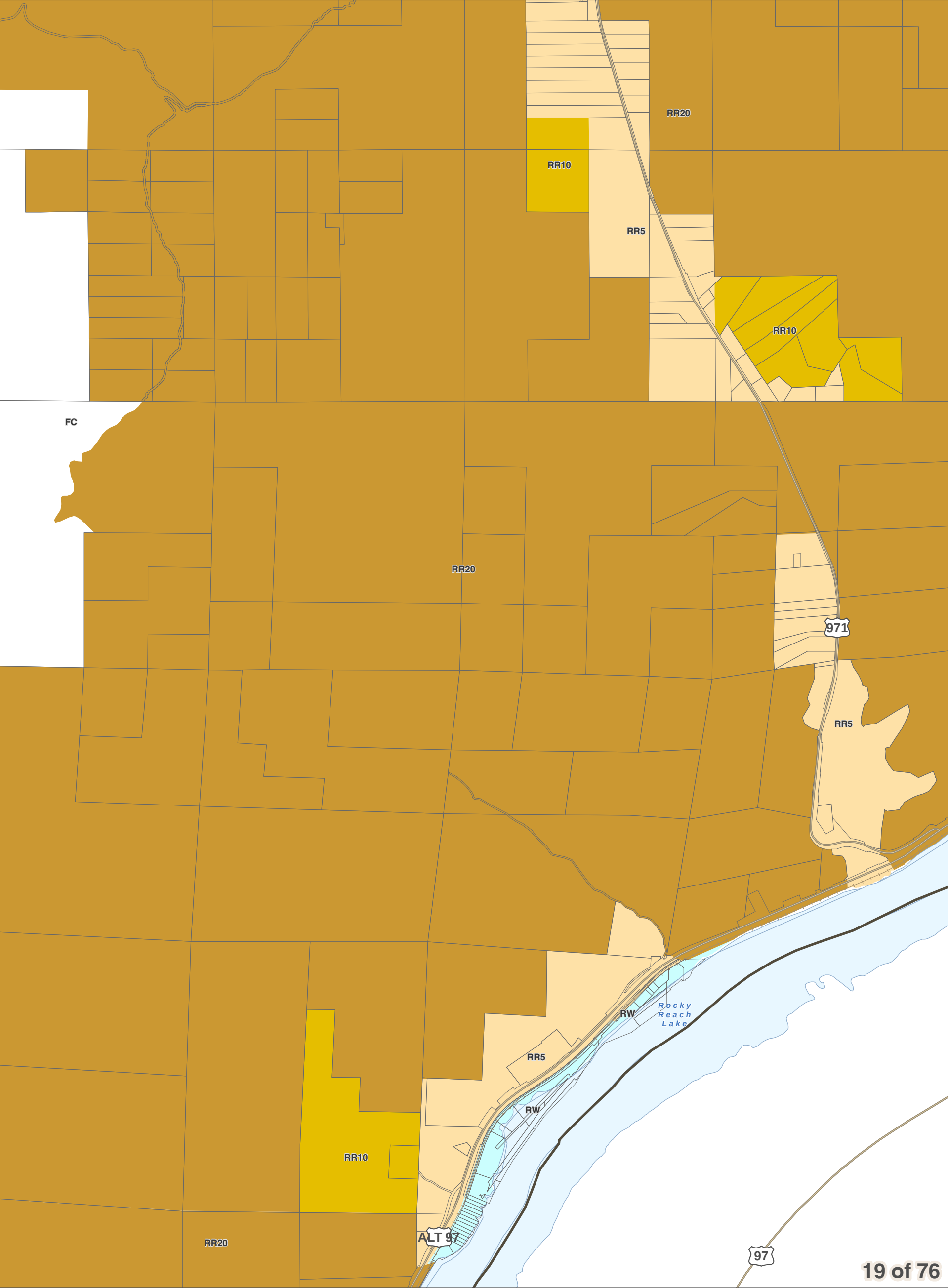
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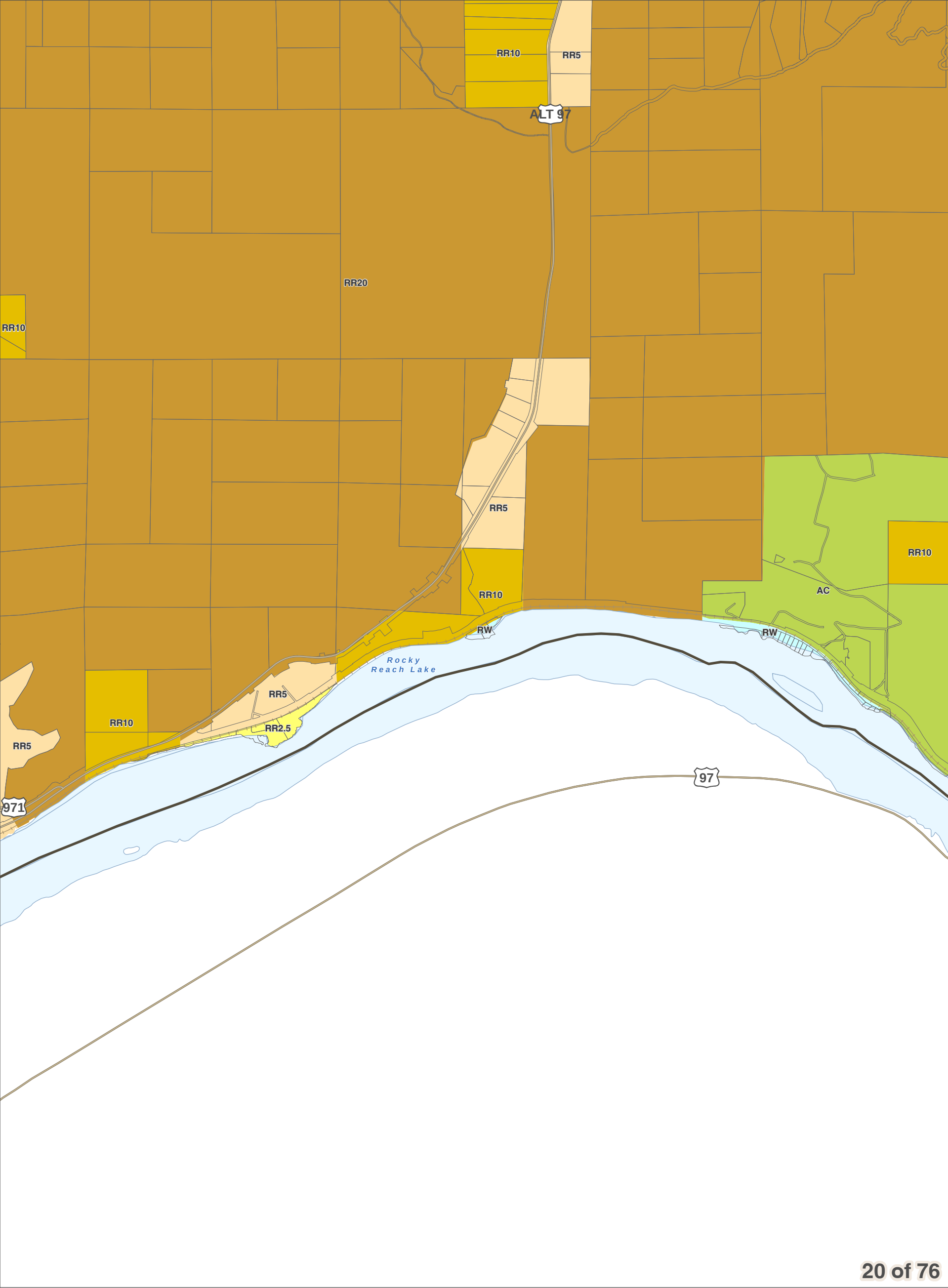
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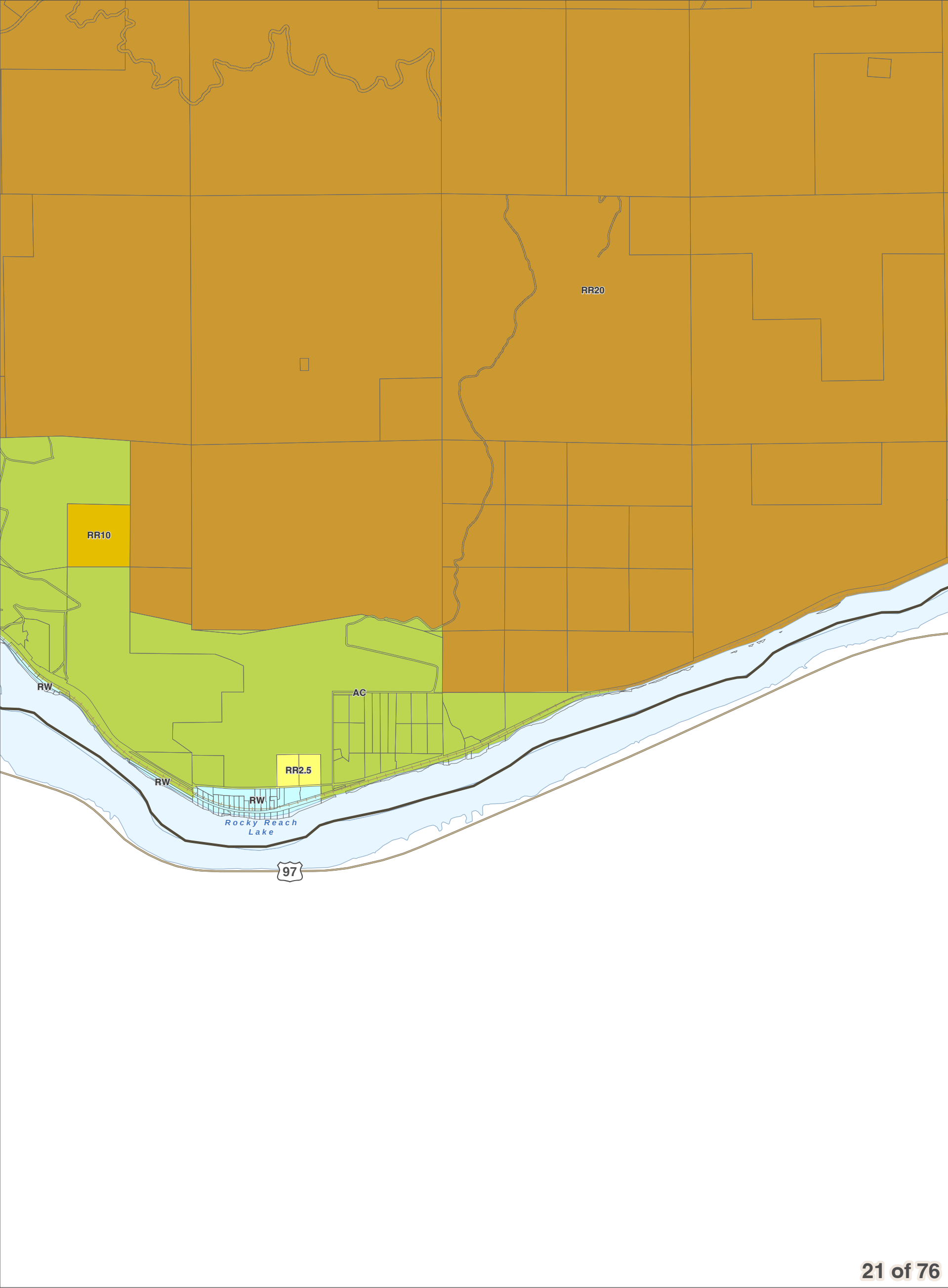
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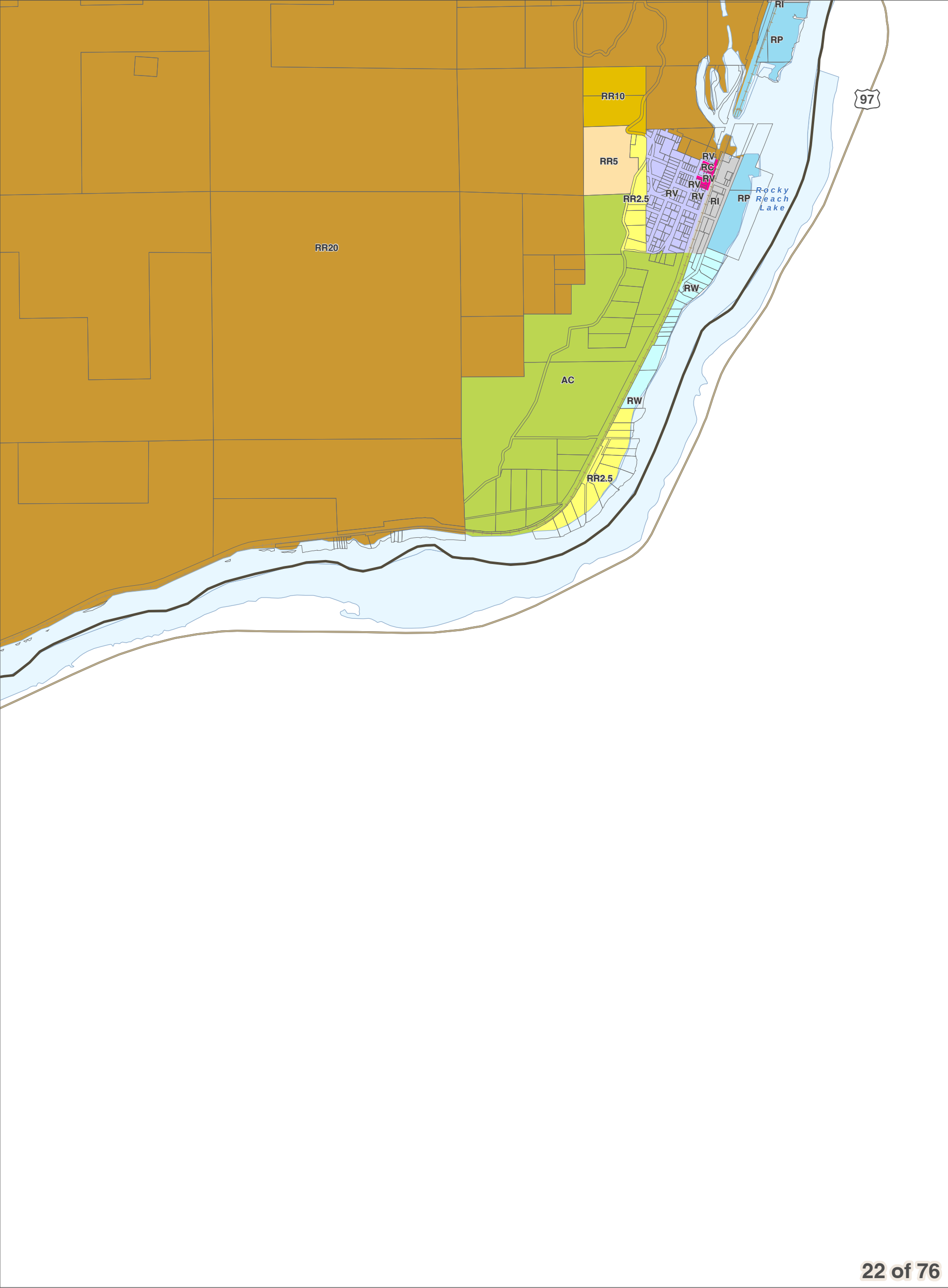


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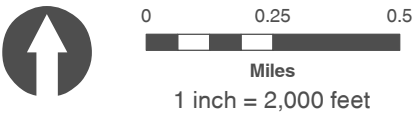


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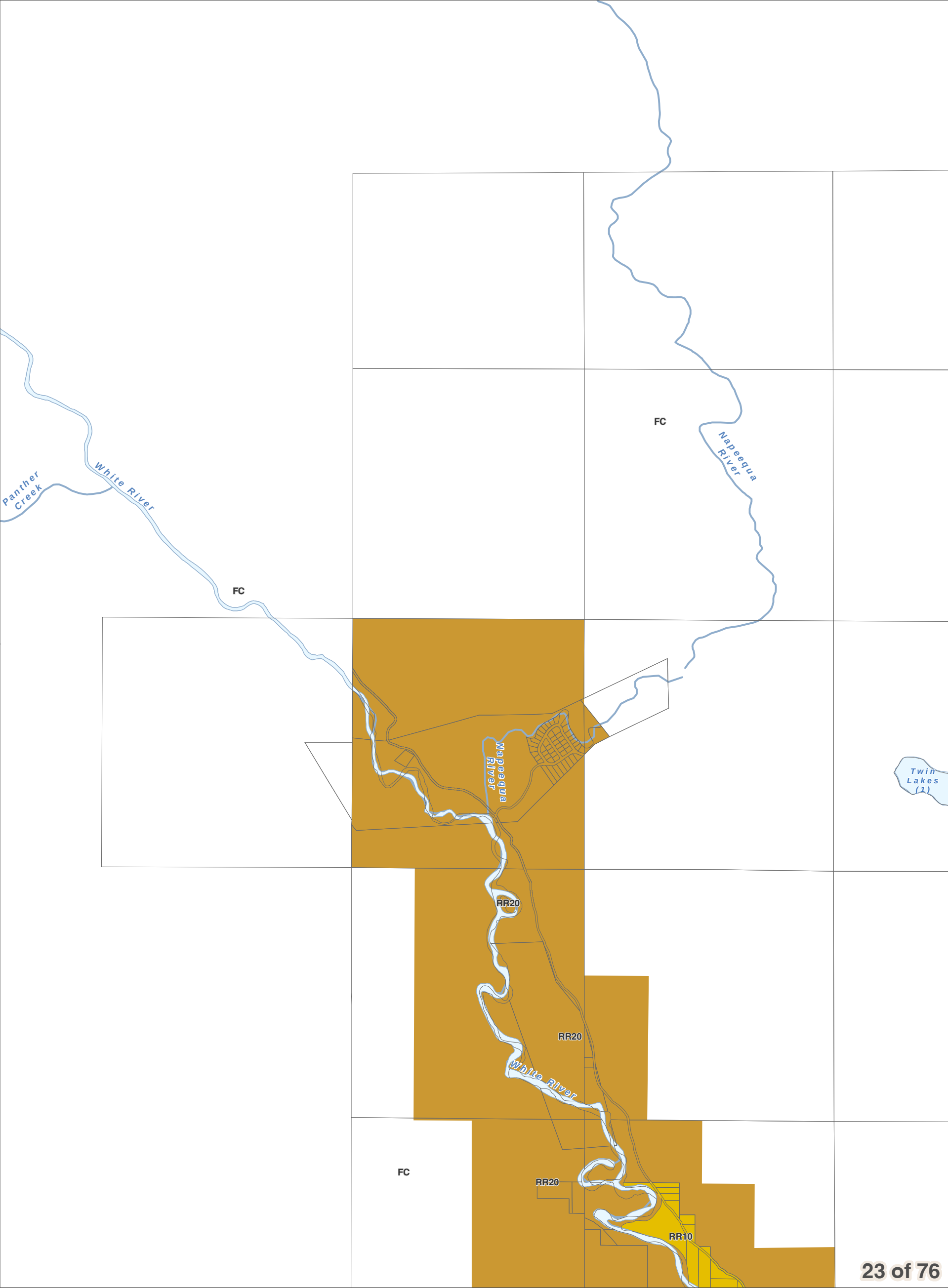


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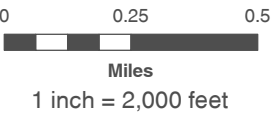
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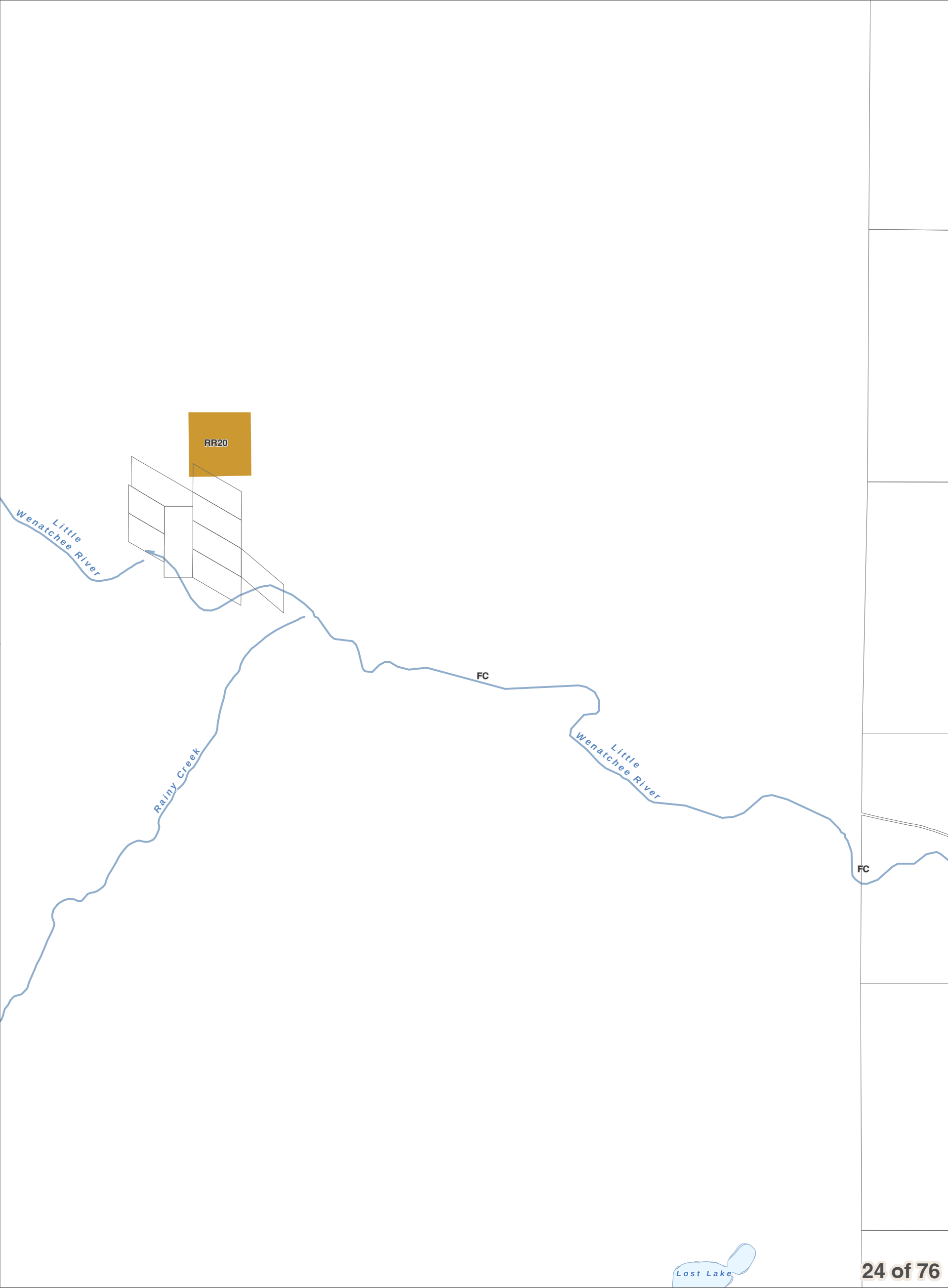
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December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT



Chelan County Land Use Designation



- City Boundaries
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- Lakes
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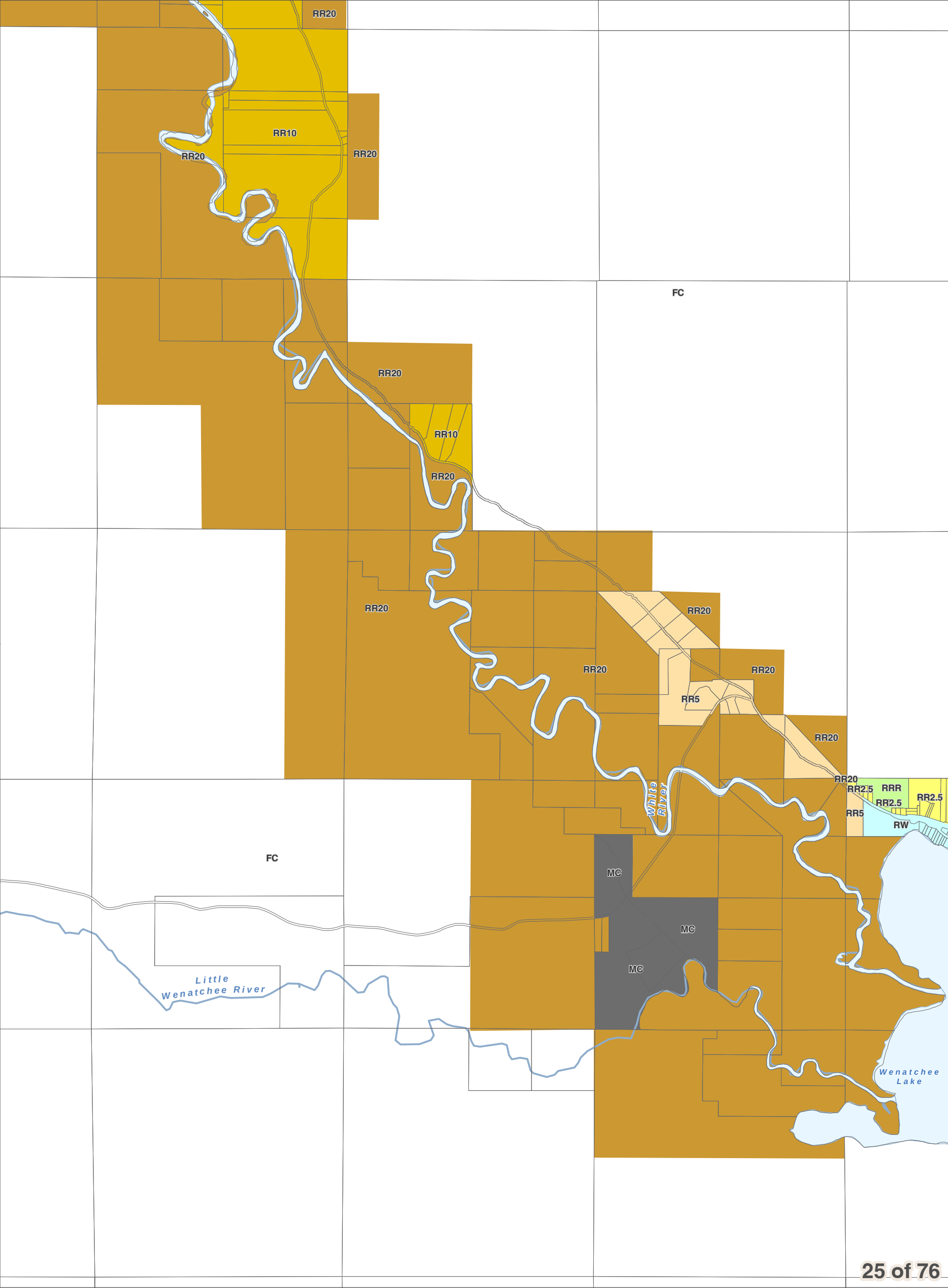


0 0.25 0.5
Miles
1 inch = 2,000 feet

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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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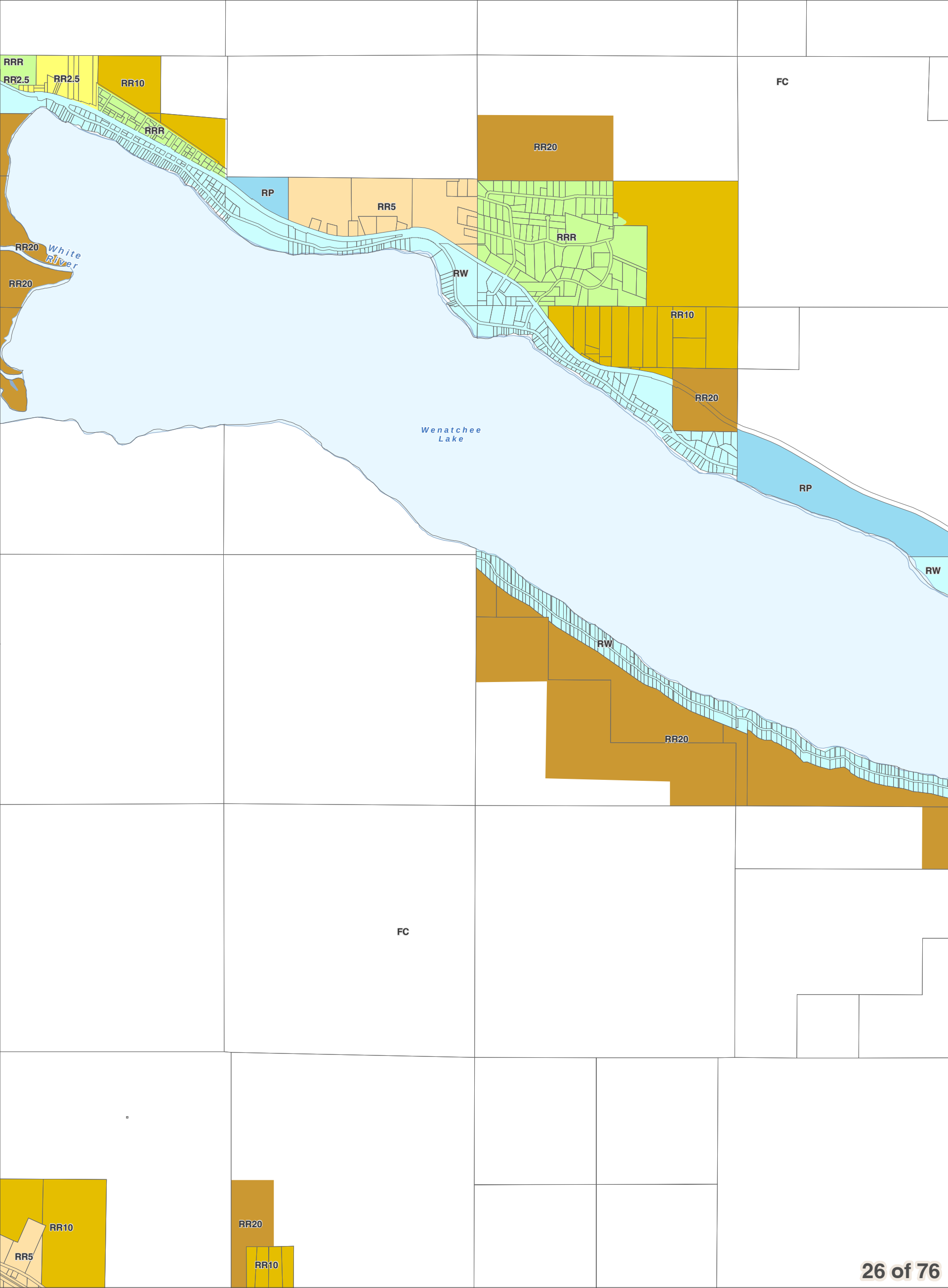


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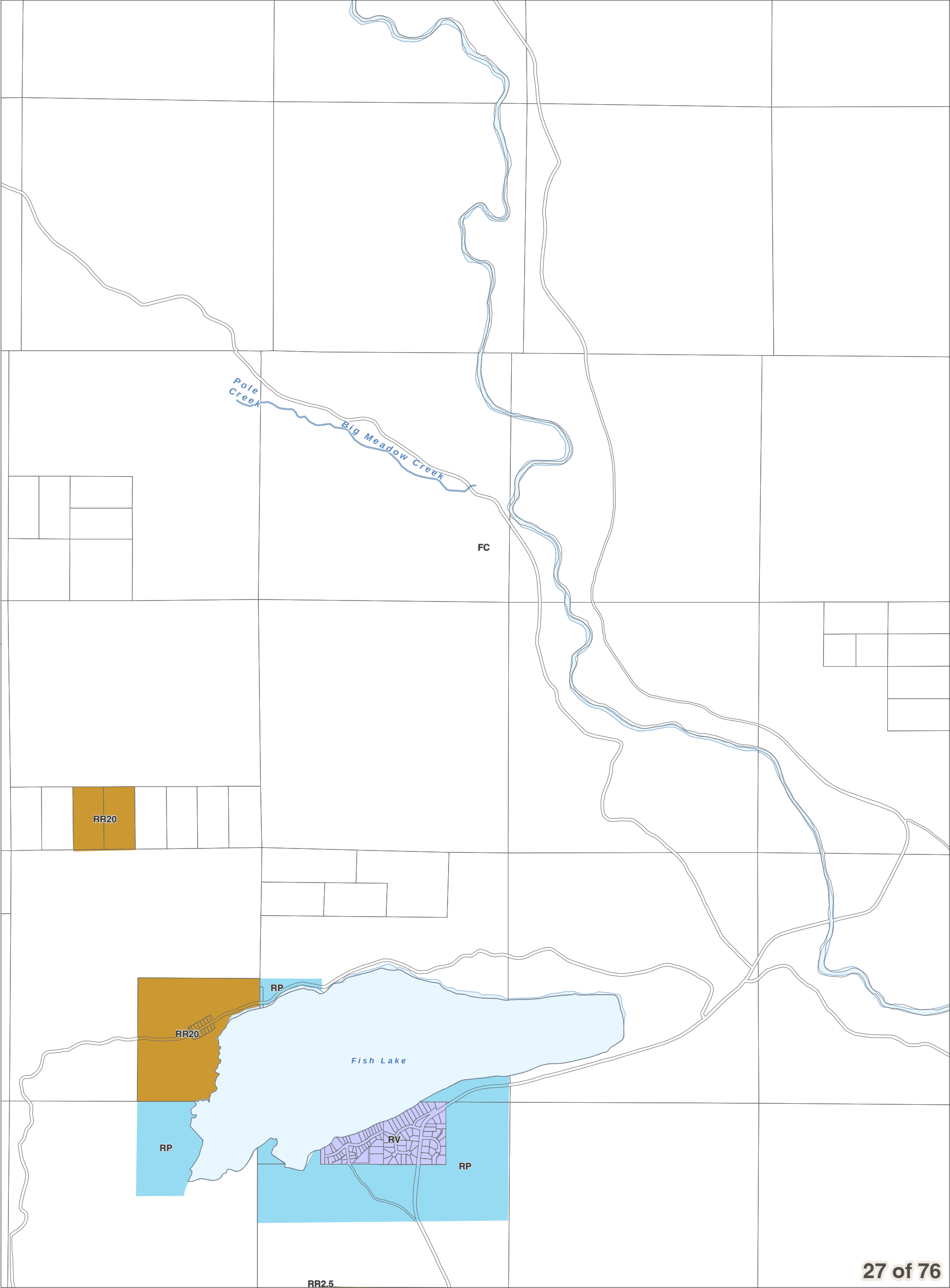


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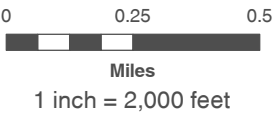


Chelan County Land Use Designation



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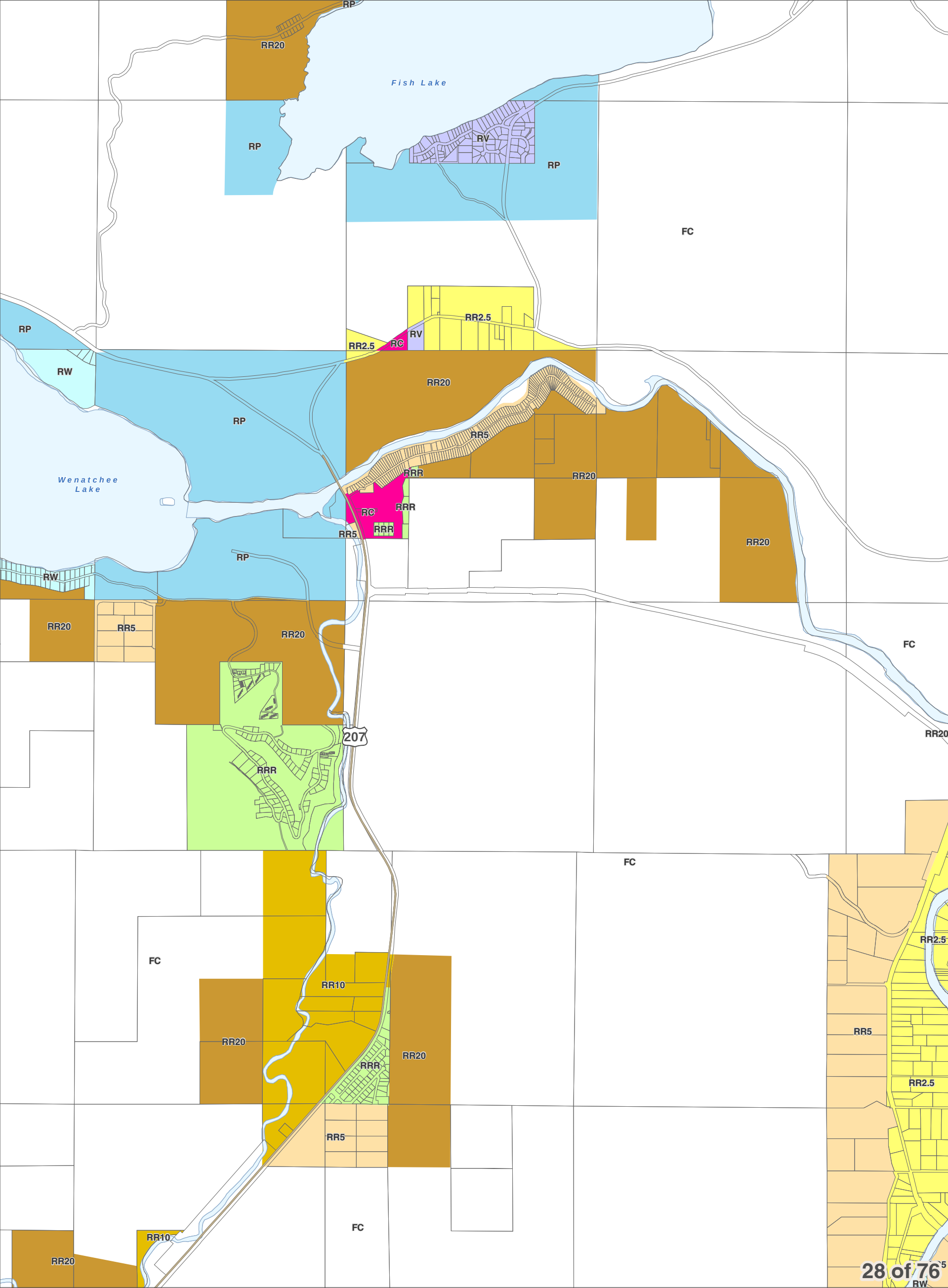
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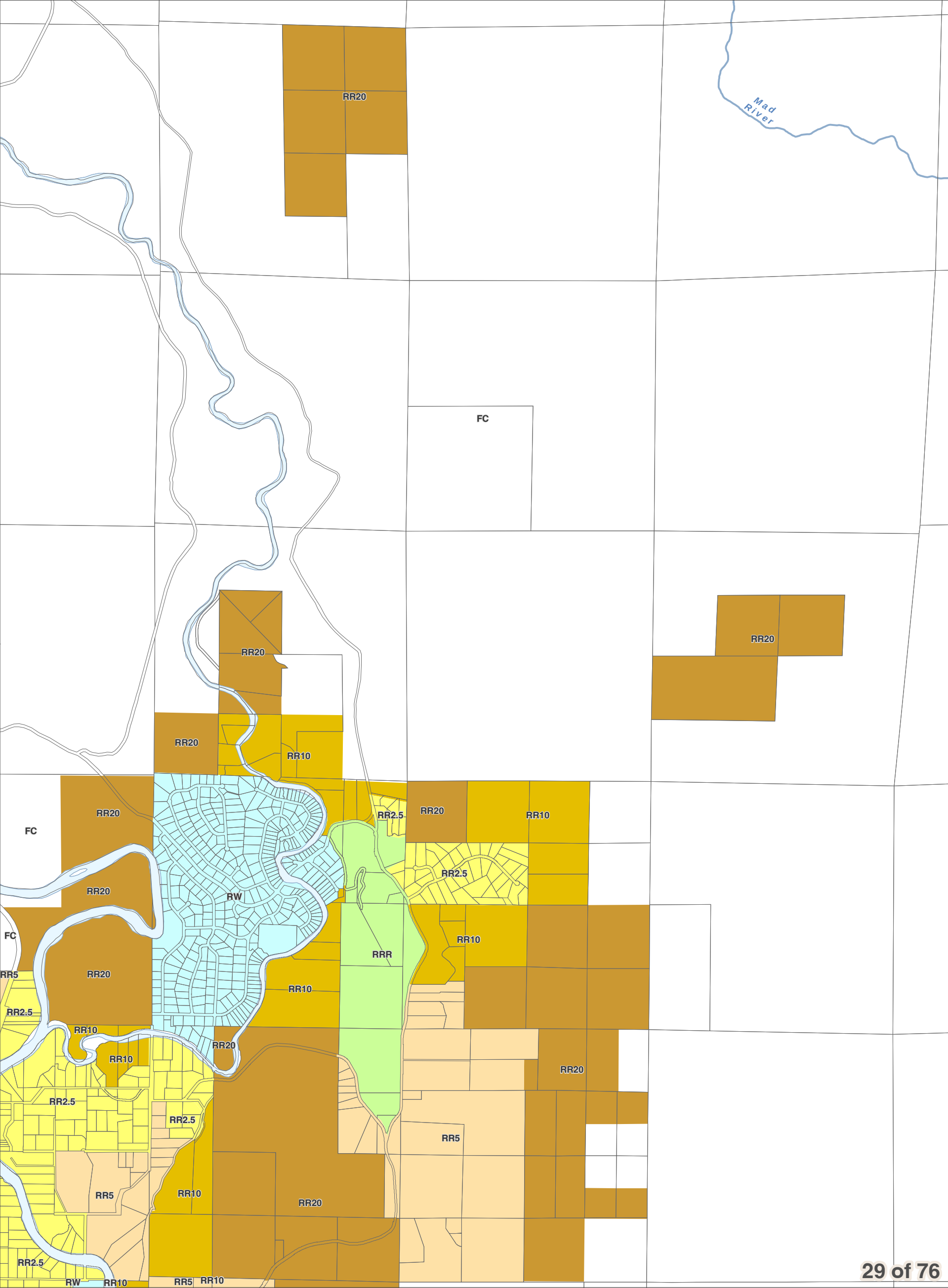


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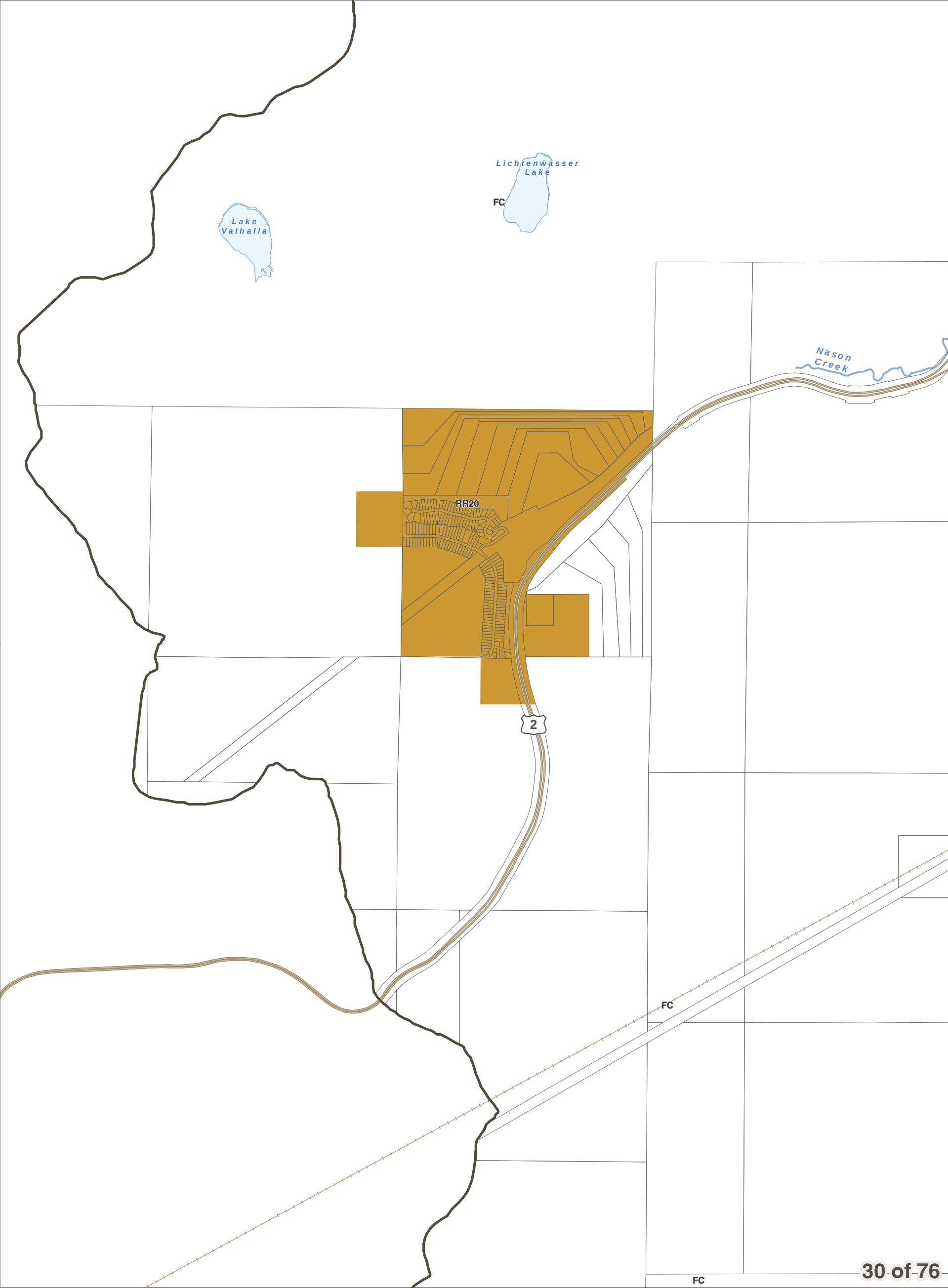


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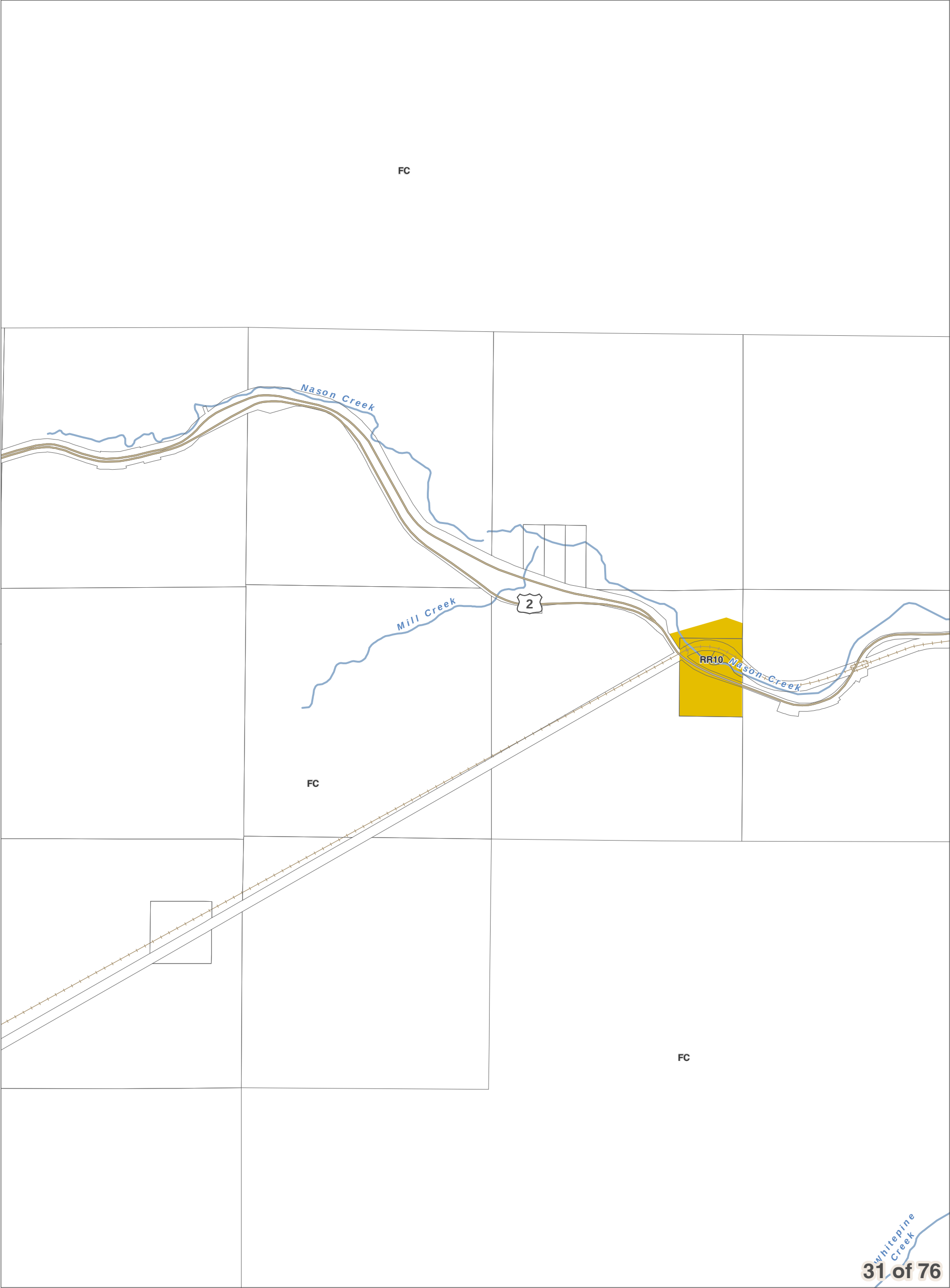


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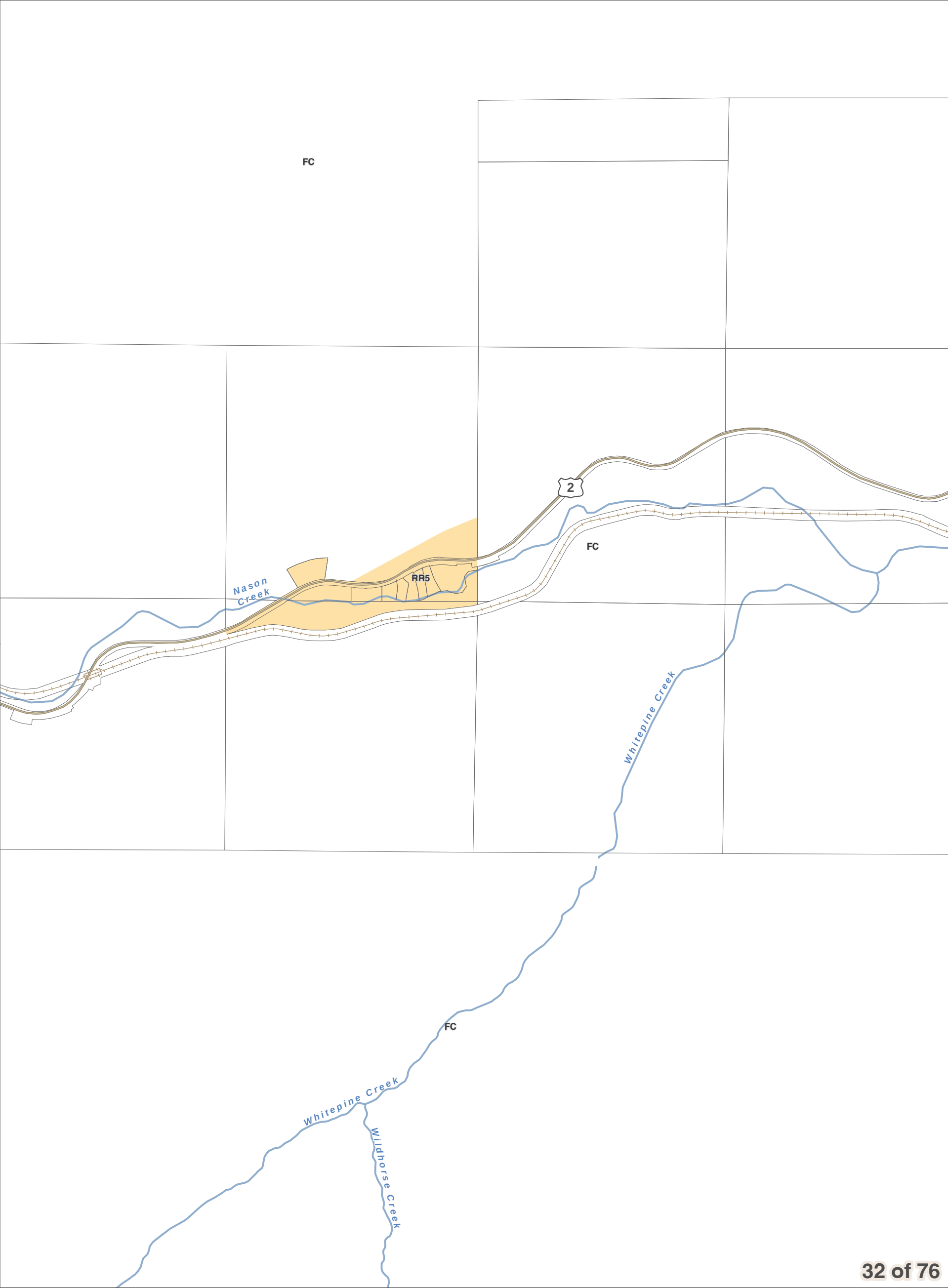


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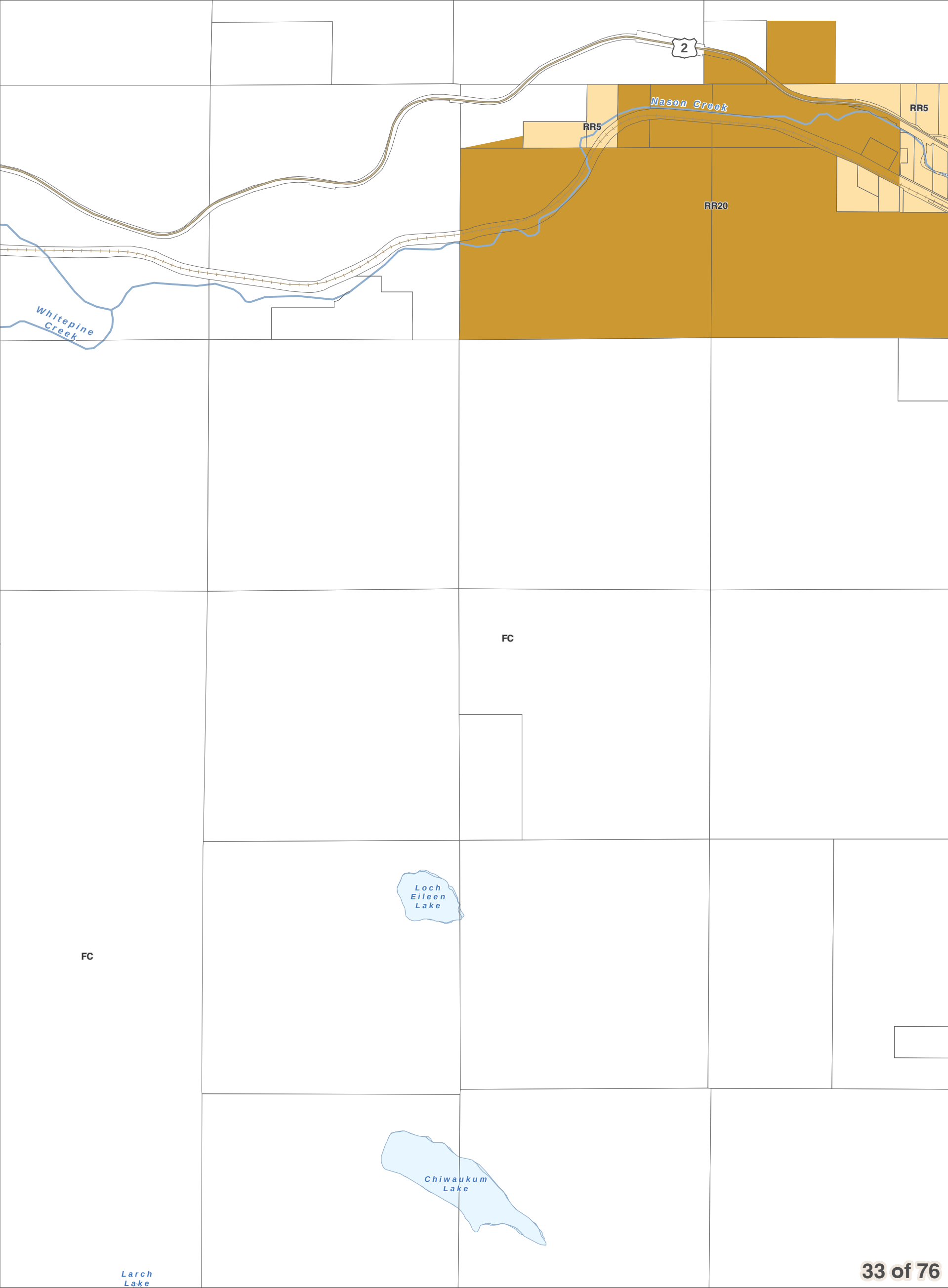
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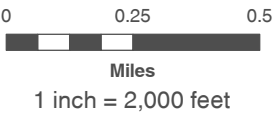
Area of
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in Red

Chelan County Land Use Designation



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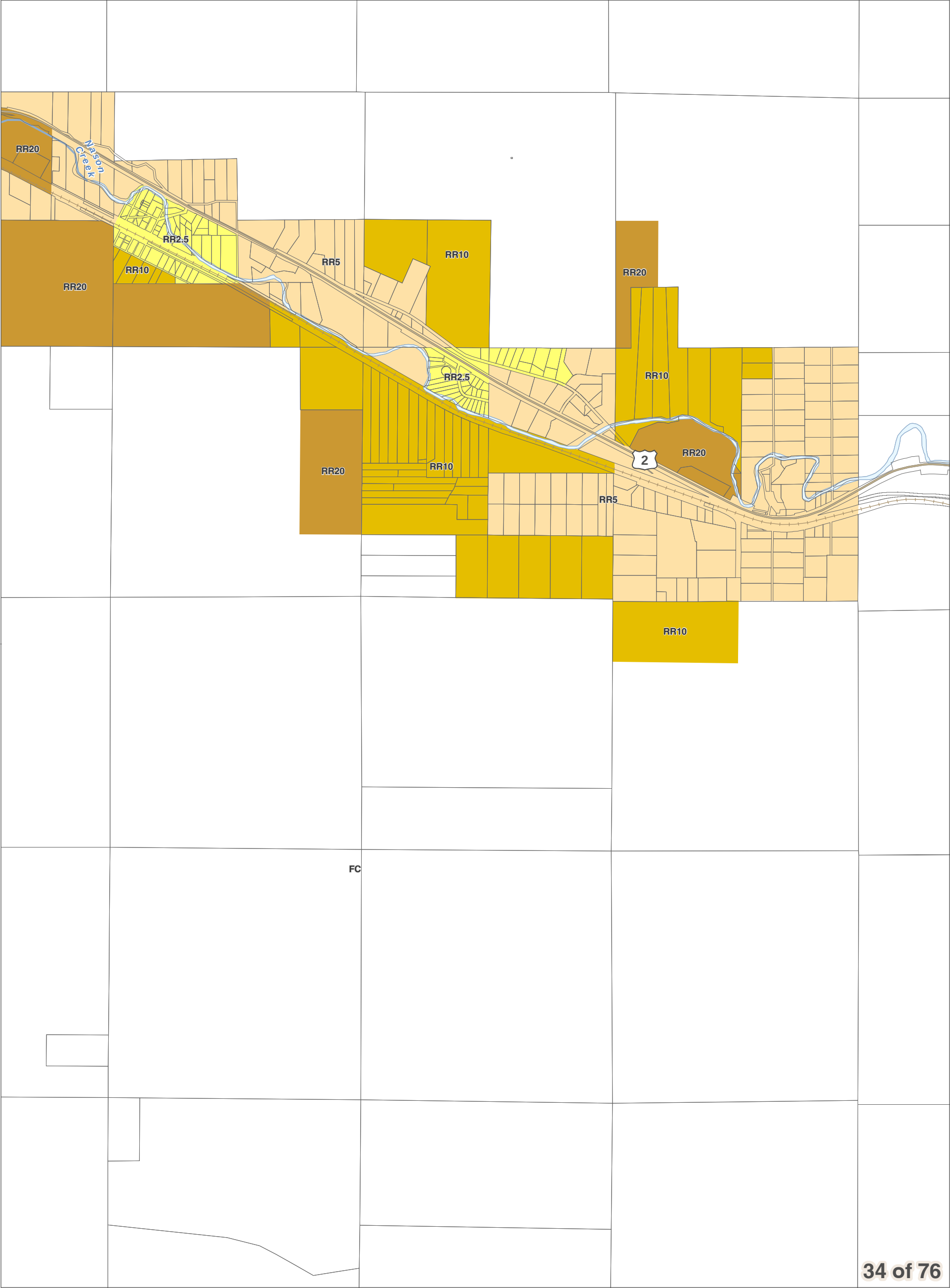
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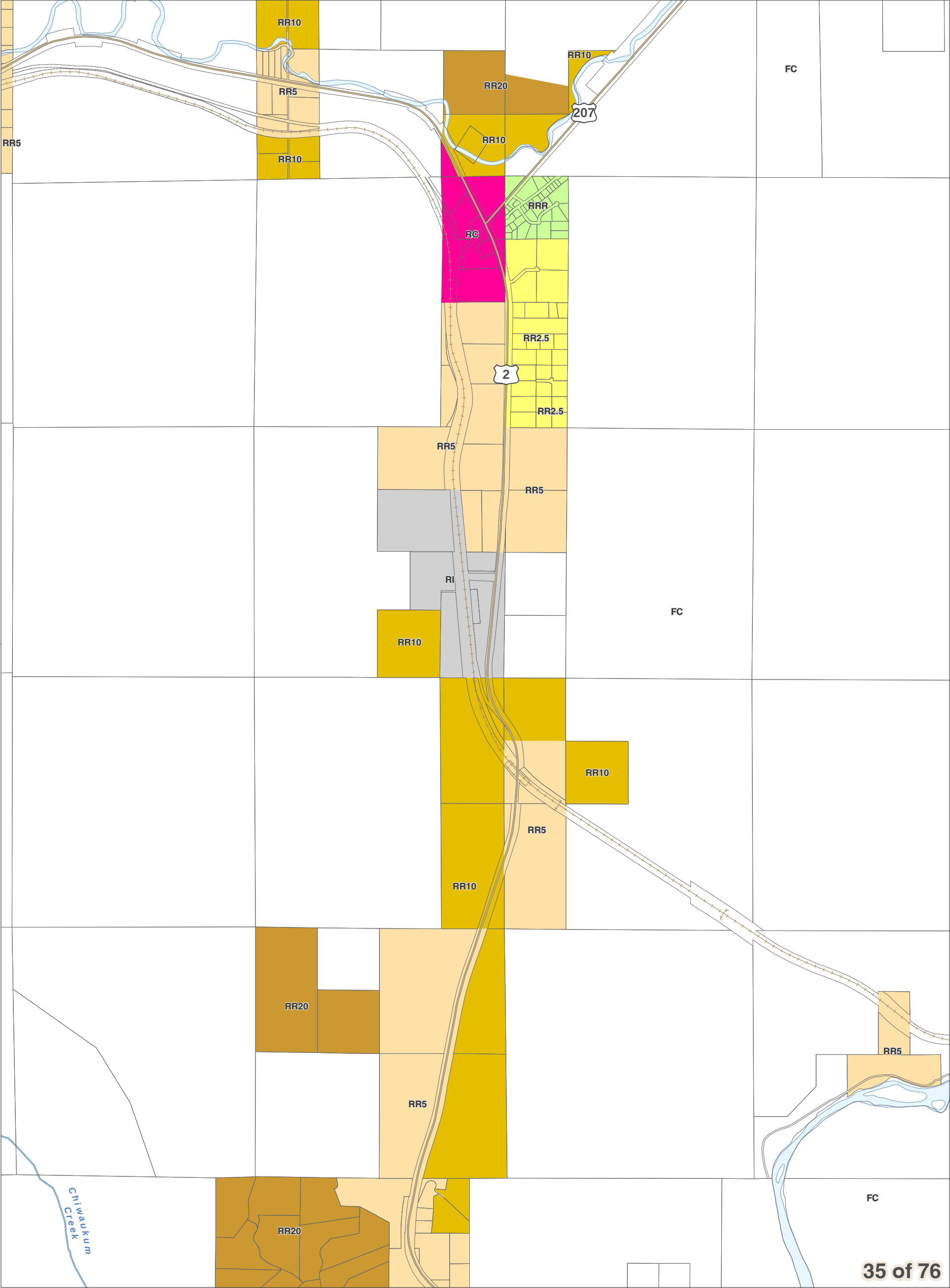


0 0.25 0.5
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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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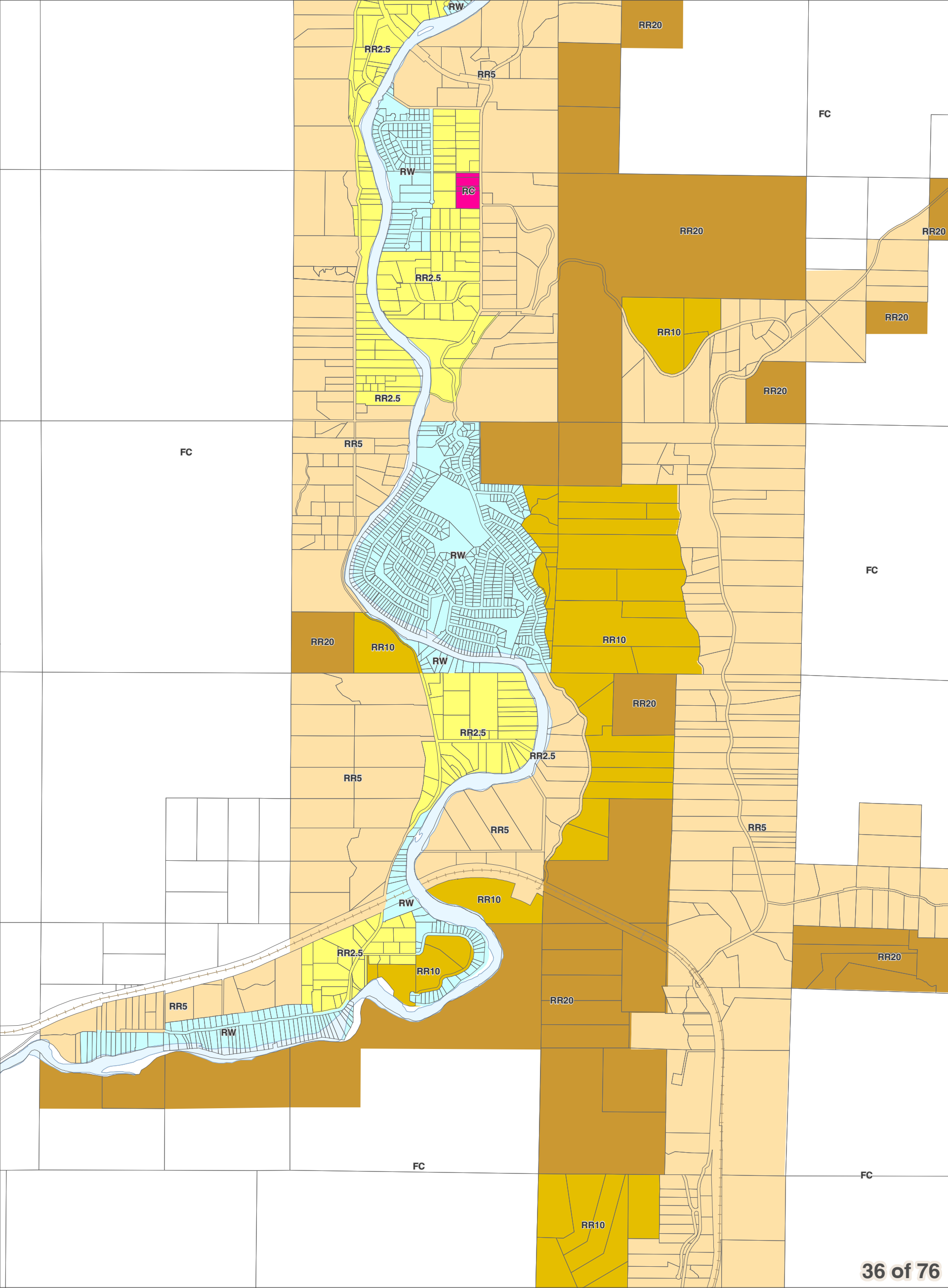
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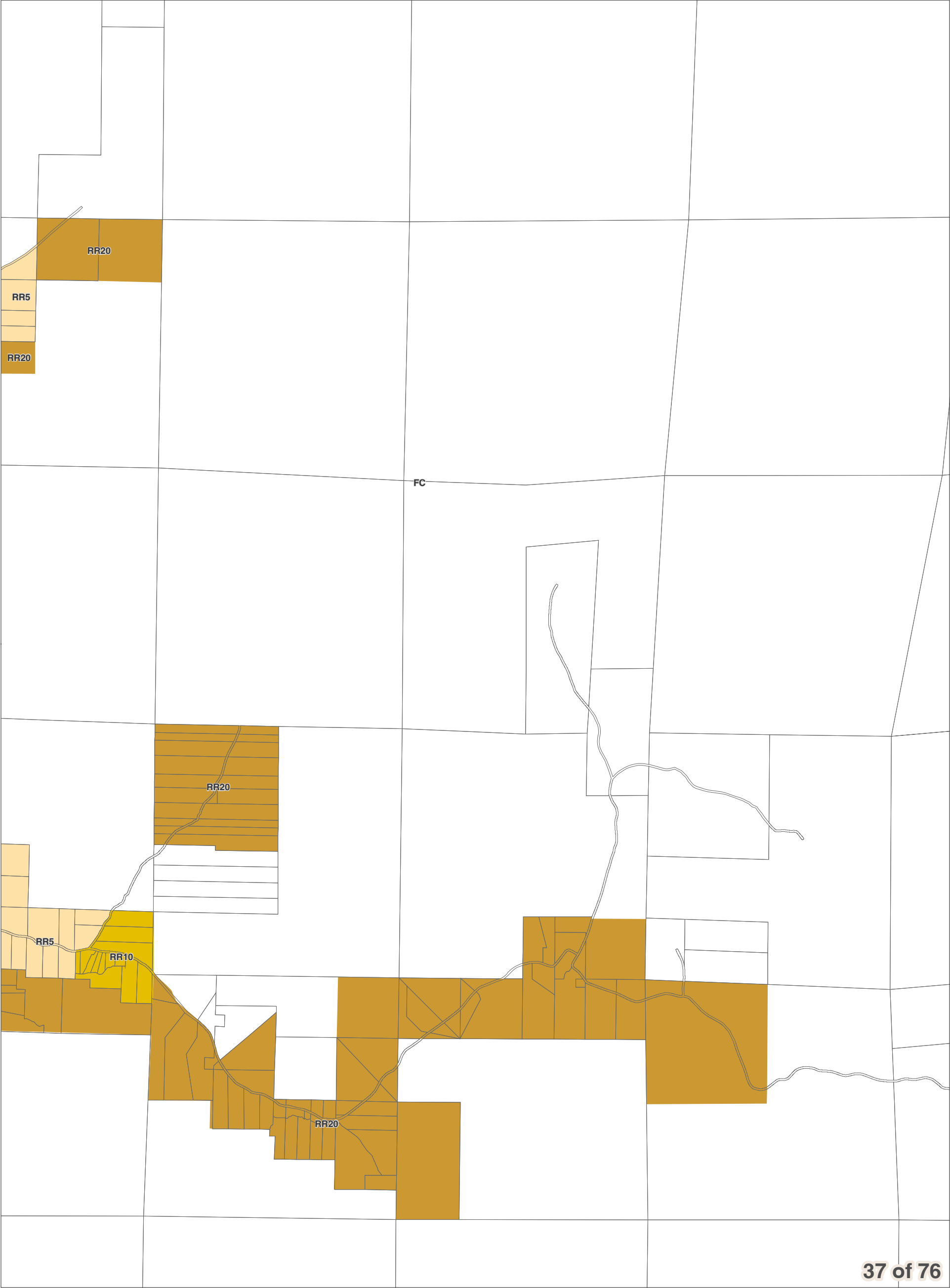


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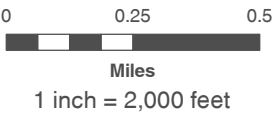


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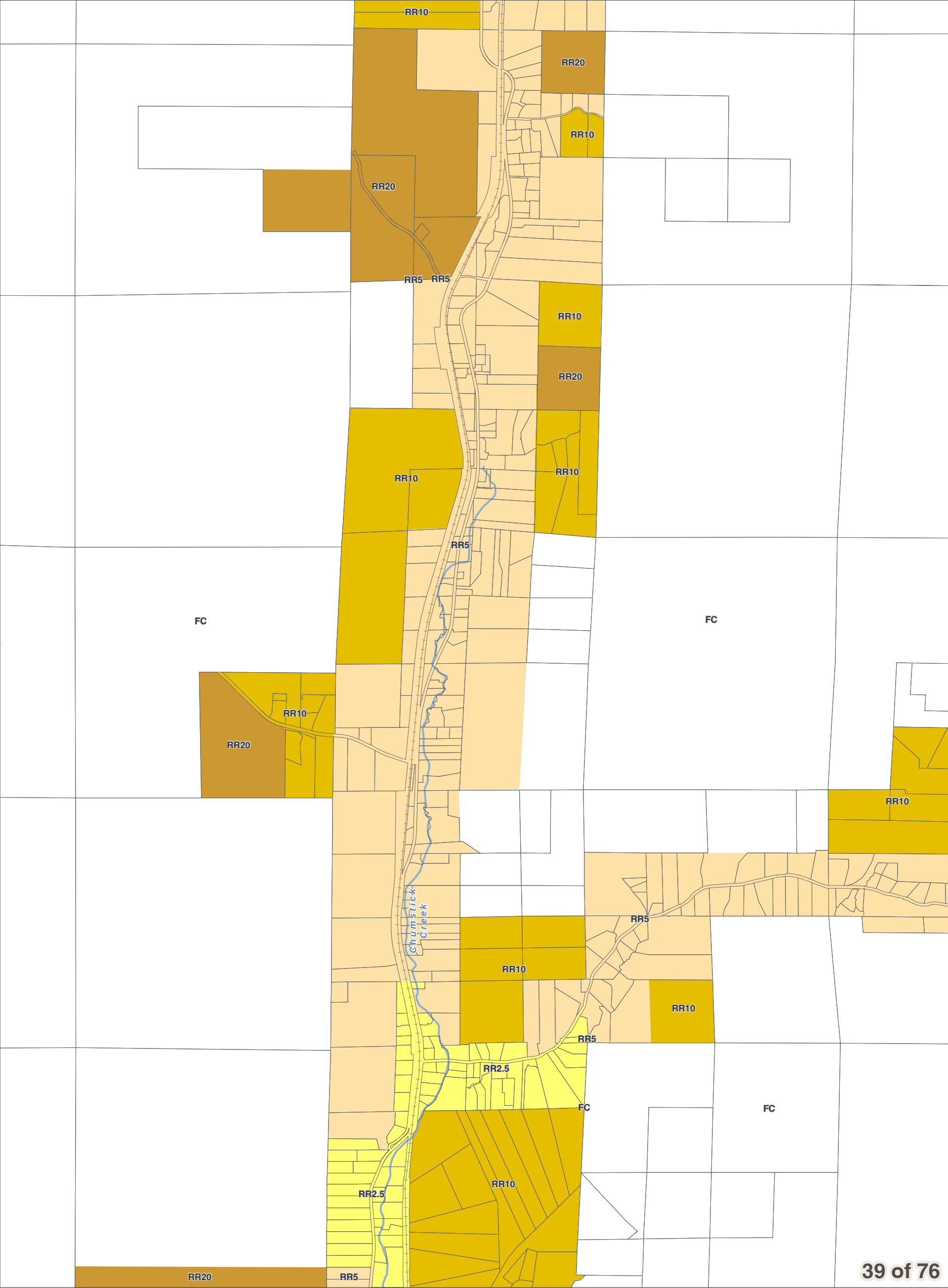
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This map displays a section of Chiwaukum Creek, a waterway flowing from the top left towards the bottom right. The creek is depicted with a light blue fill and a darker blue outline. Along its course, several land parcels are identified by labels: 'RR20' appears at the top left, 'RR5' is located near a dark grey building labeled 'MC' in the upper center, 'FC' is situated in the middle of the creek's path, and 'RR20' is labeled twice within a large orange-shaded area at the bottom right. A road, marked with a white shield containing the number '2', crosses the creek in the lower-middle section. The entire map is overlaid with a grid of thin grey lines. The text 'Chiwaukum Creek' is written in blue along the upper left portion of the waterway.

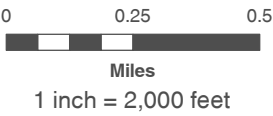
- 
- Area of Interest in Red
- 68 of 200

Chelan County Land Use Designation



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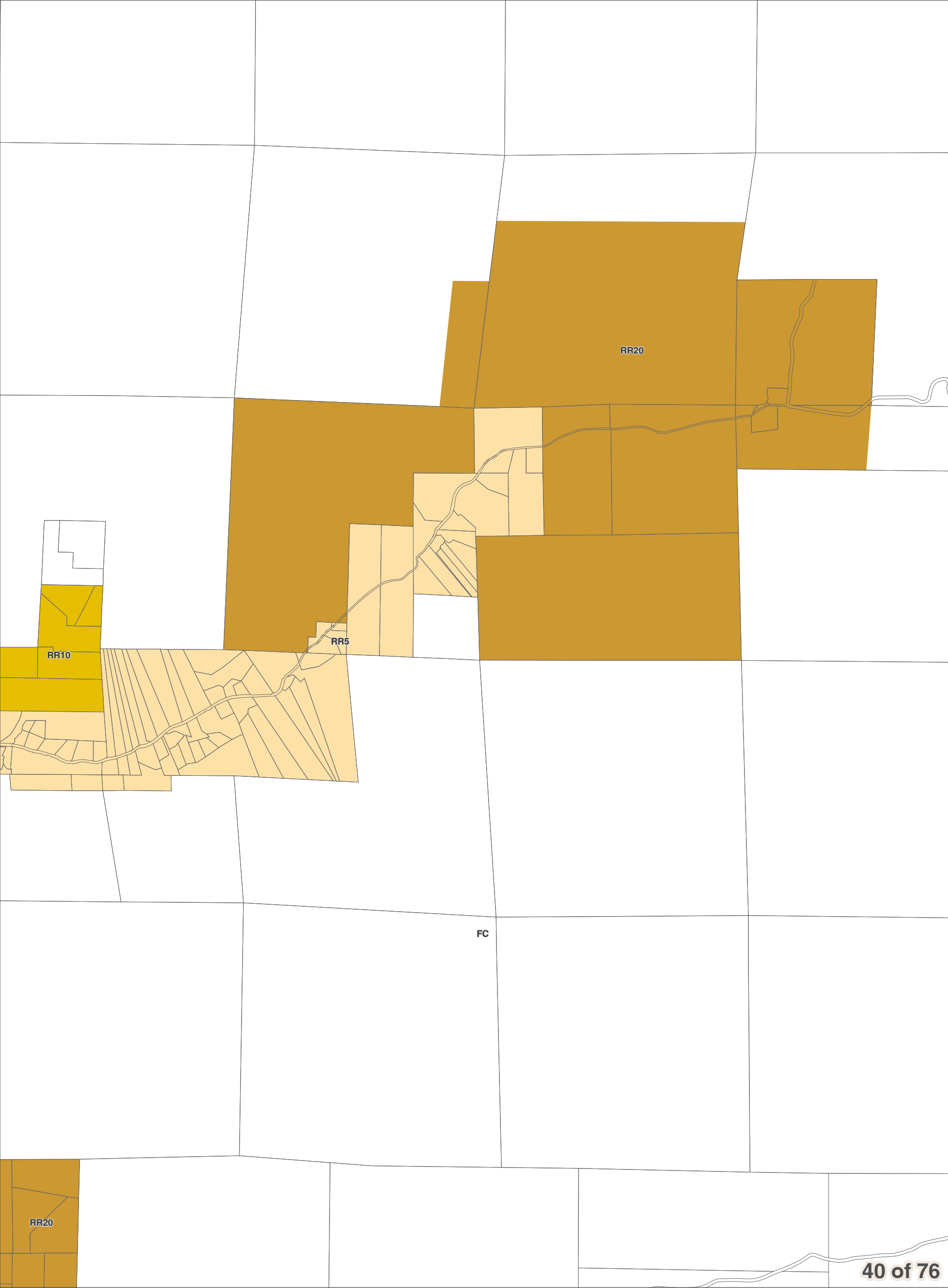
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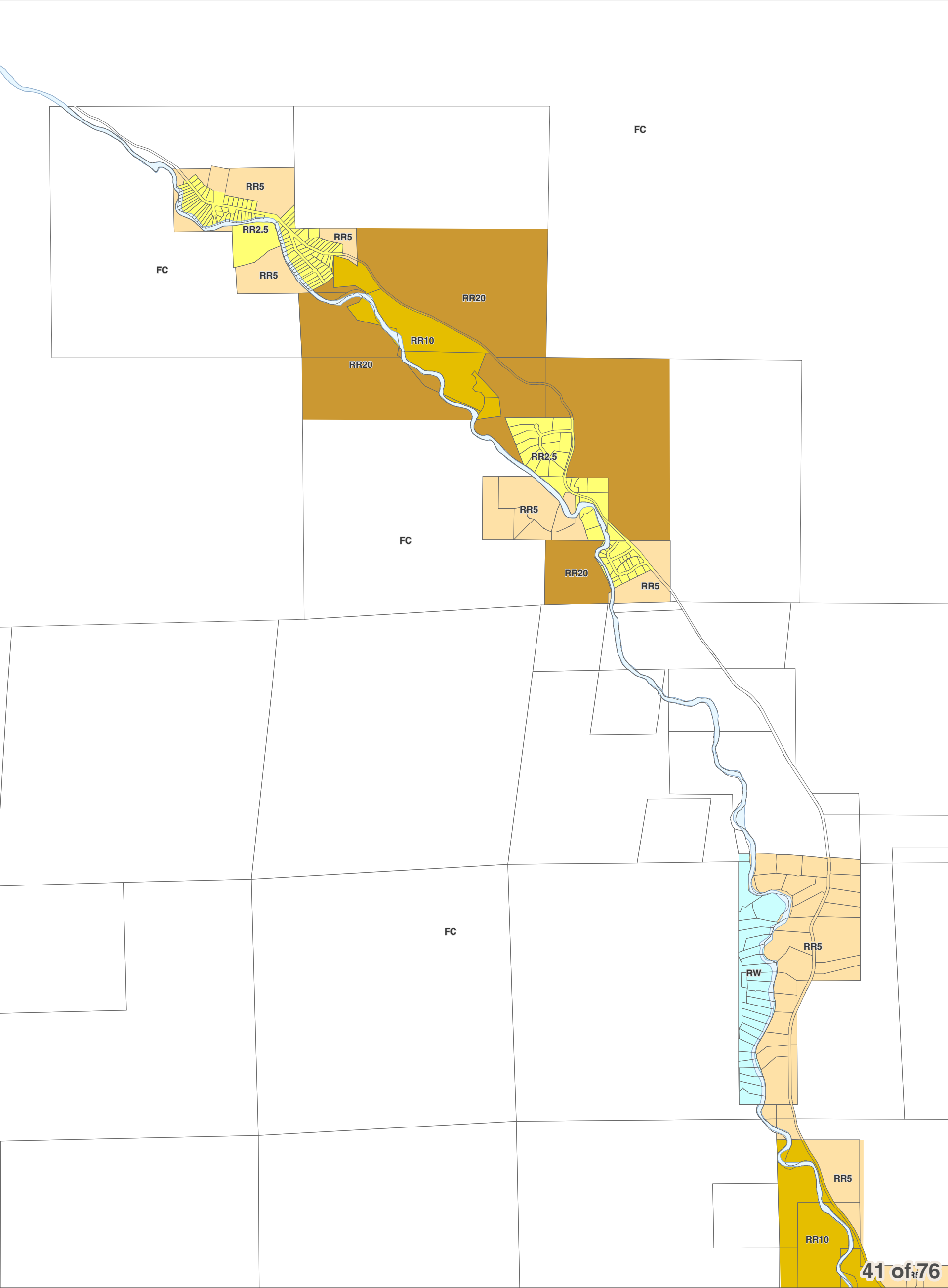
0 0.25 0.5
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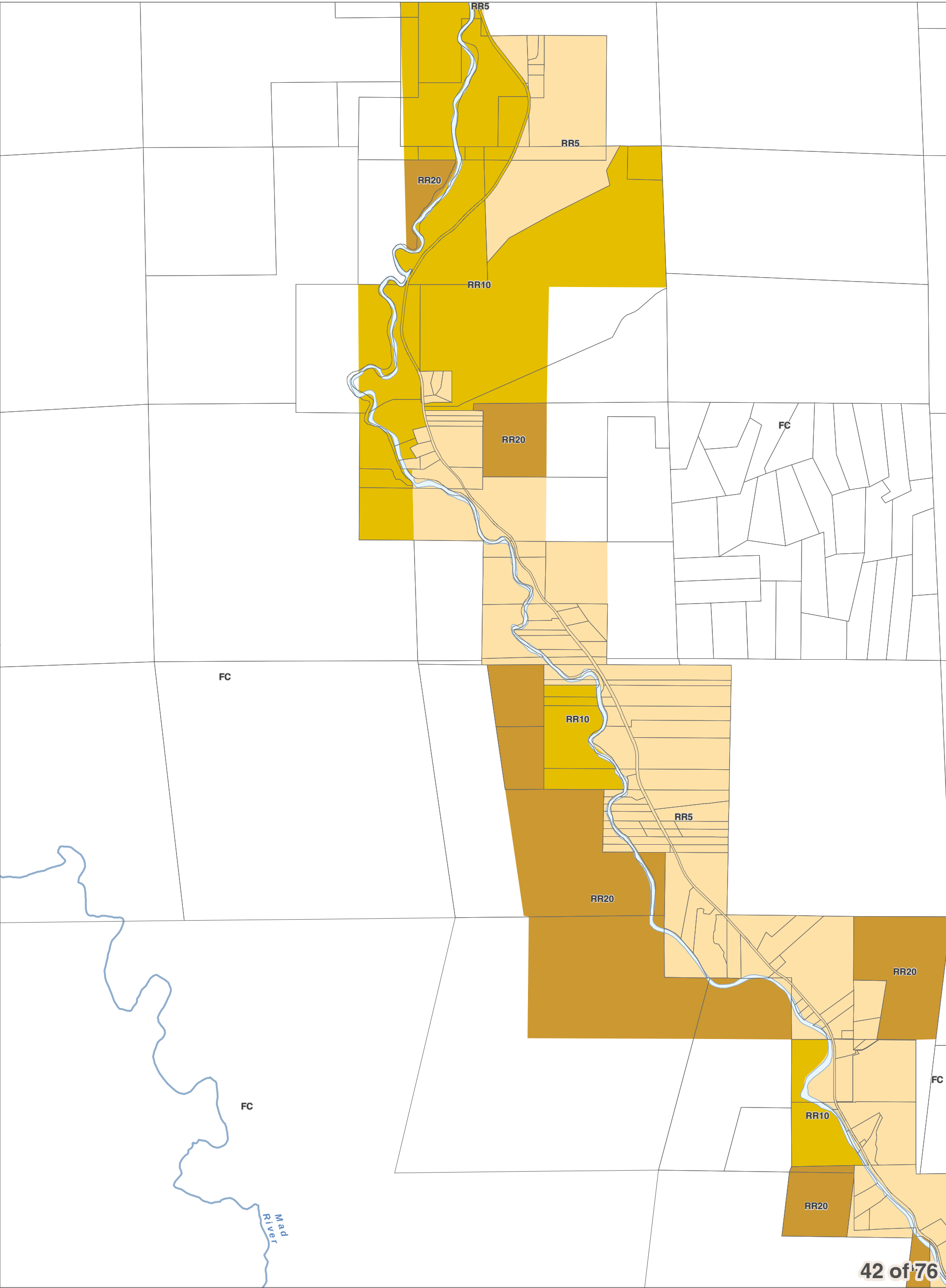
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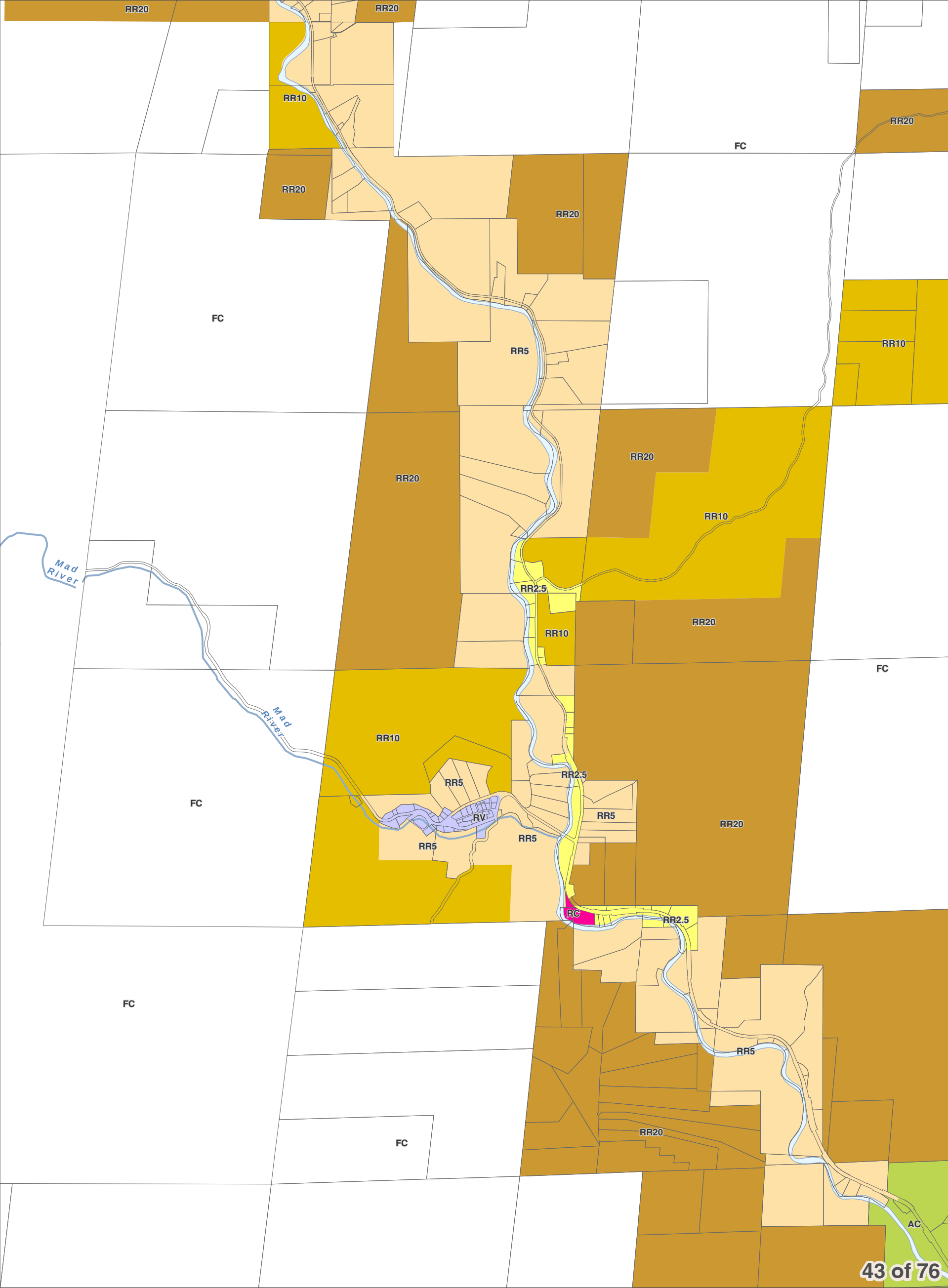
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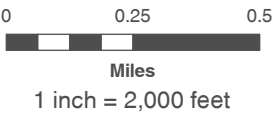
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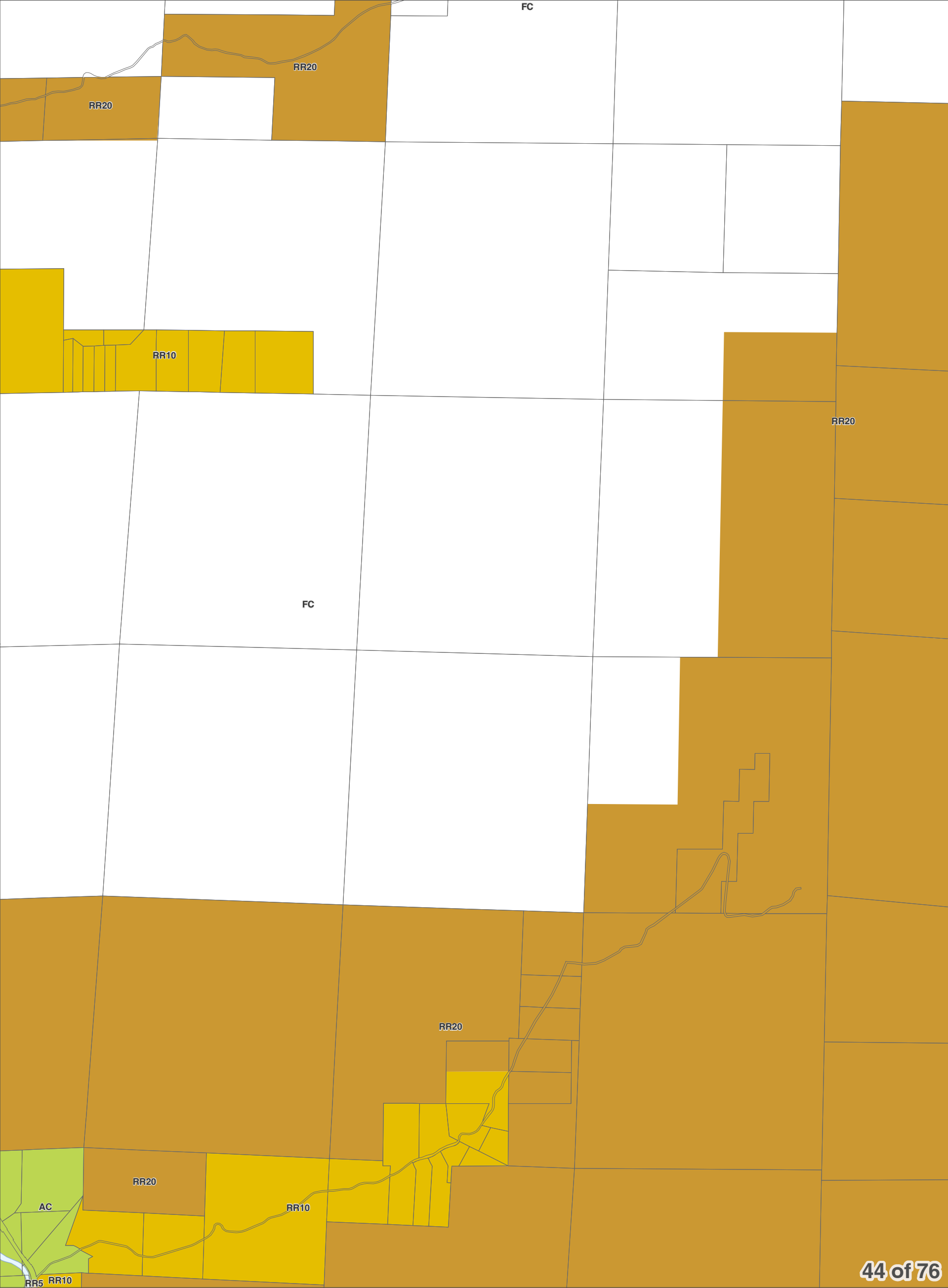
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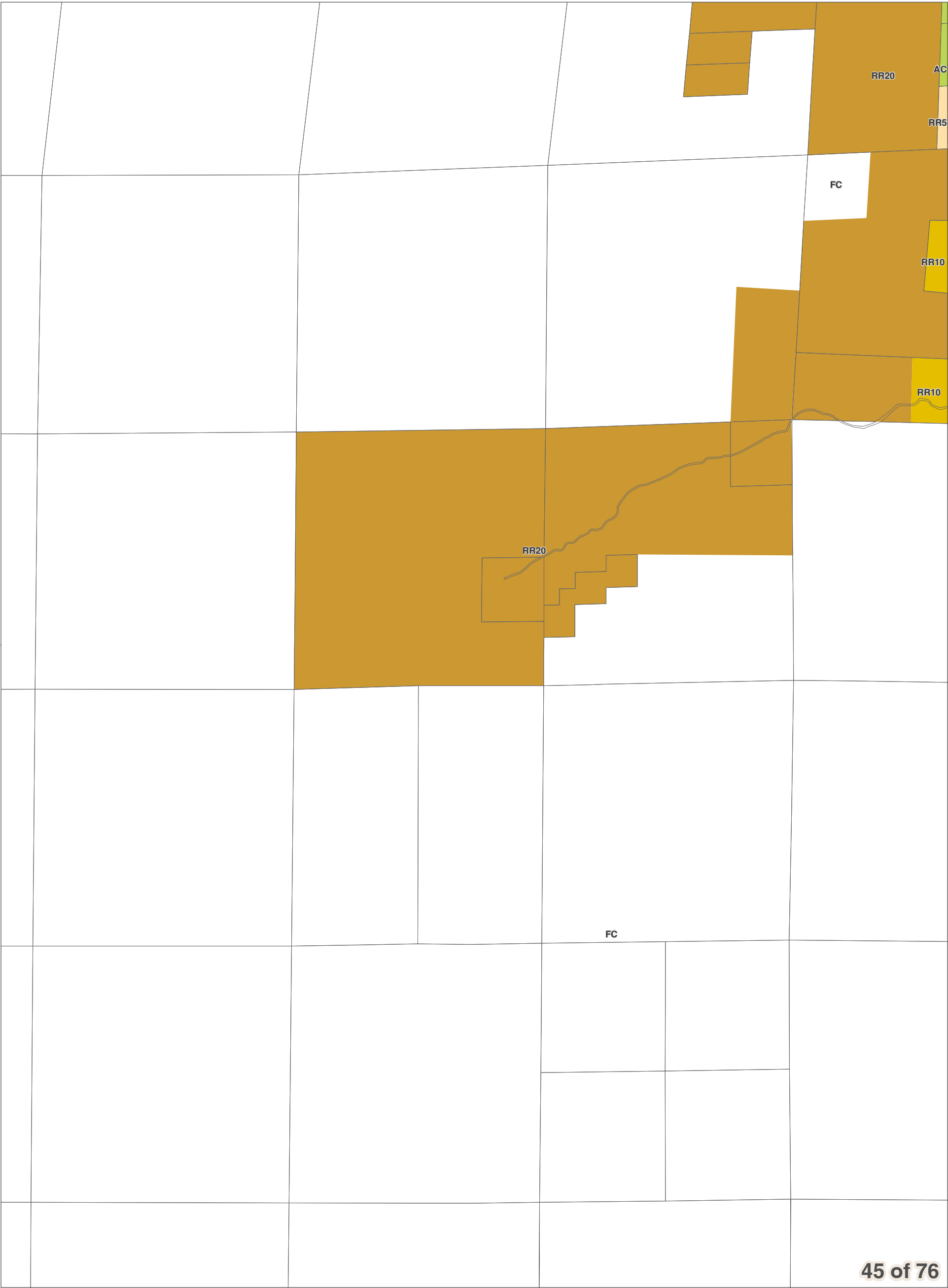


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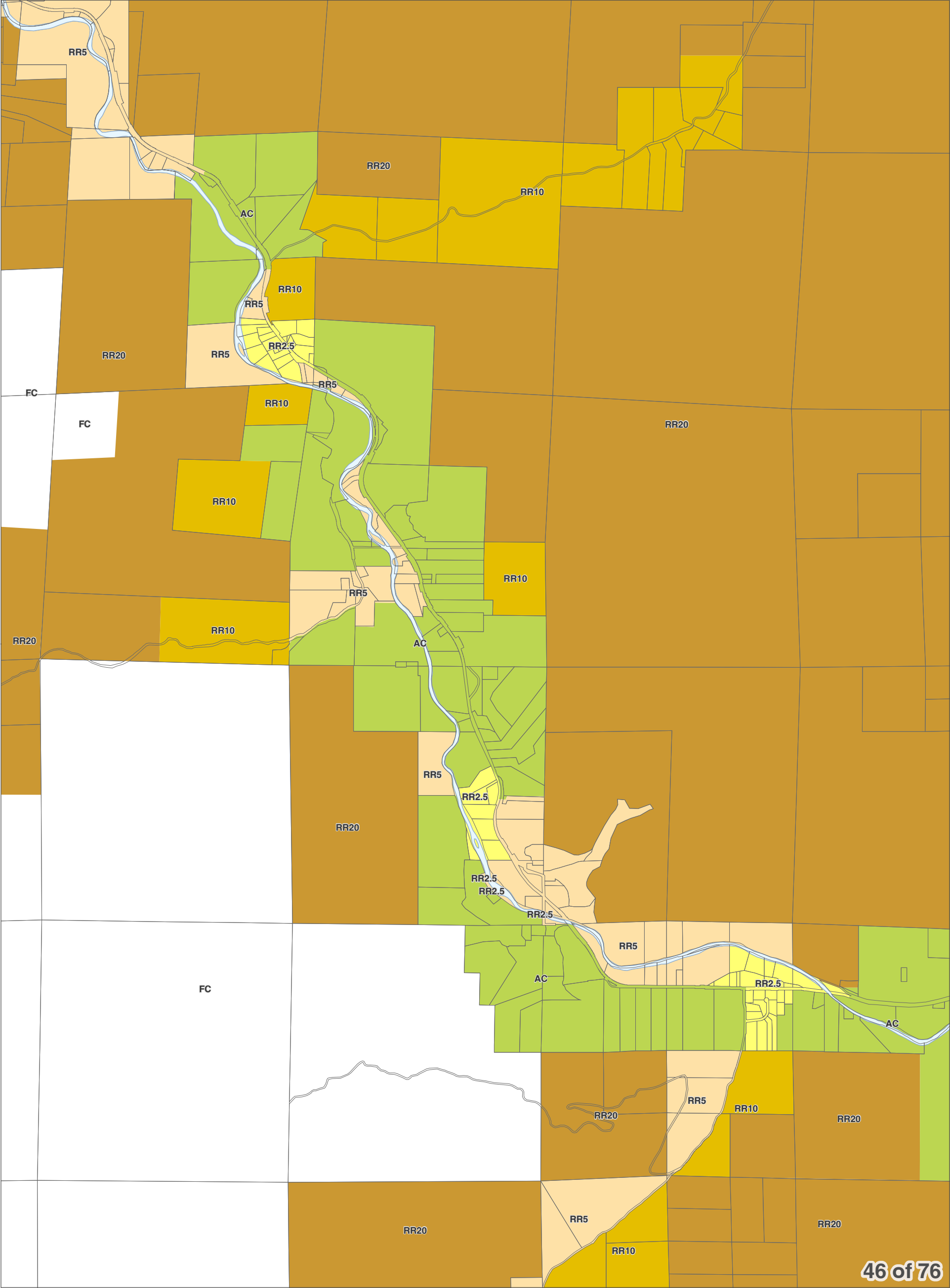


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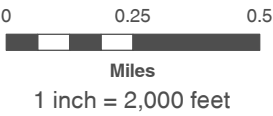
Chelan County Land Use Designation



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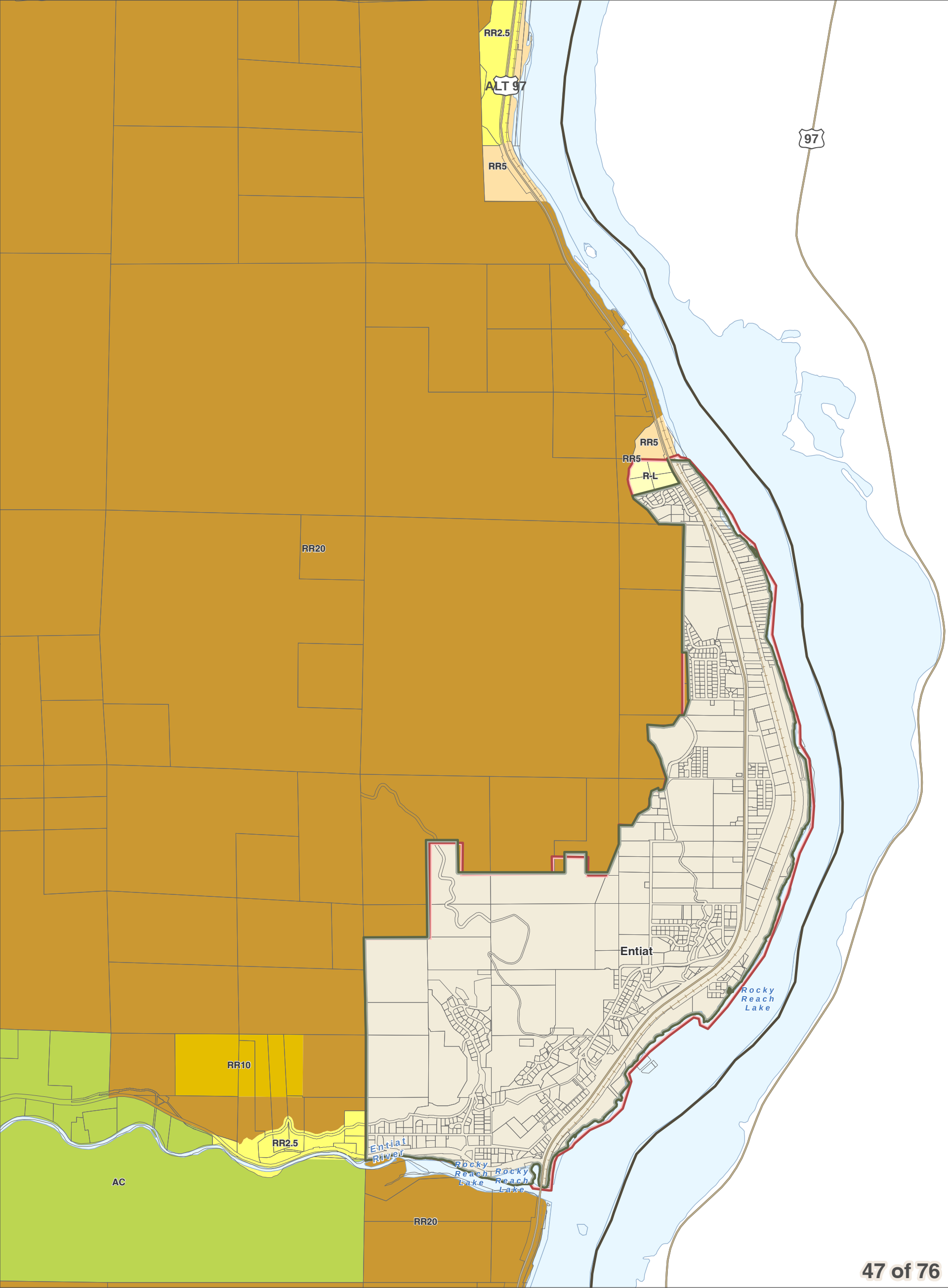


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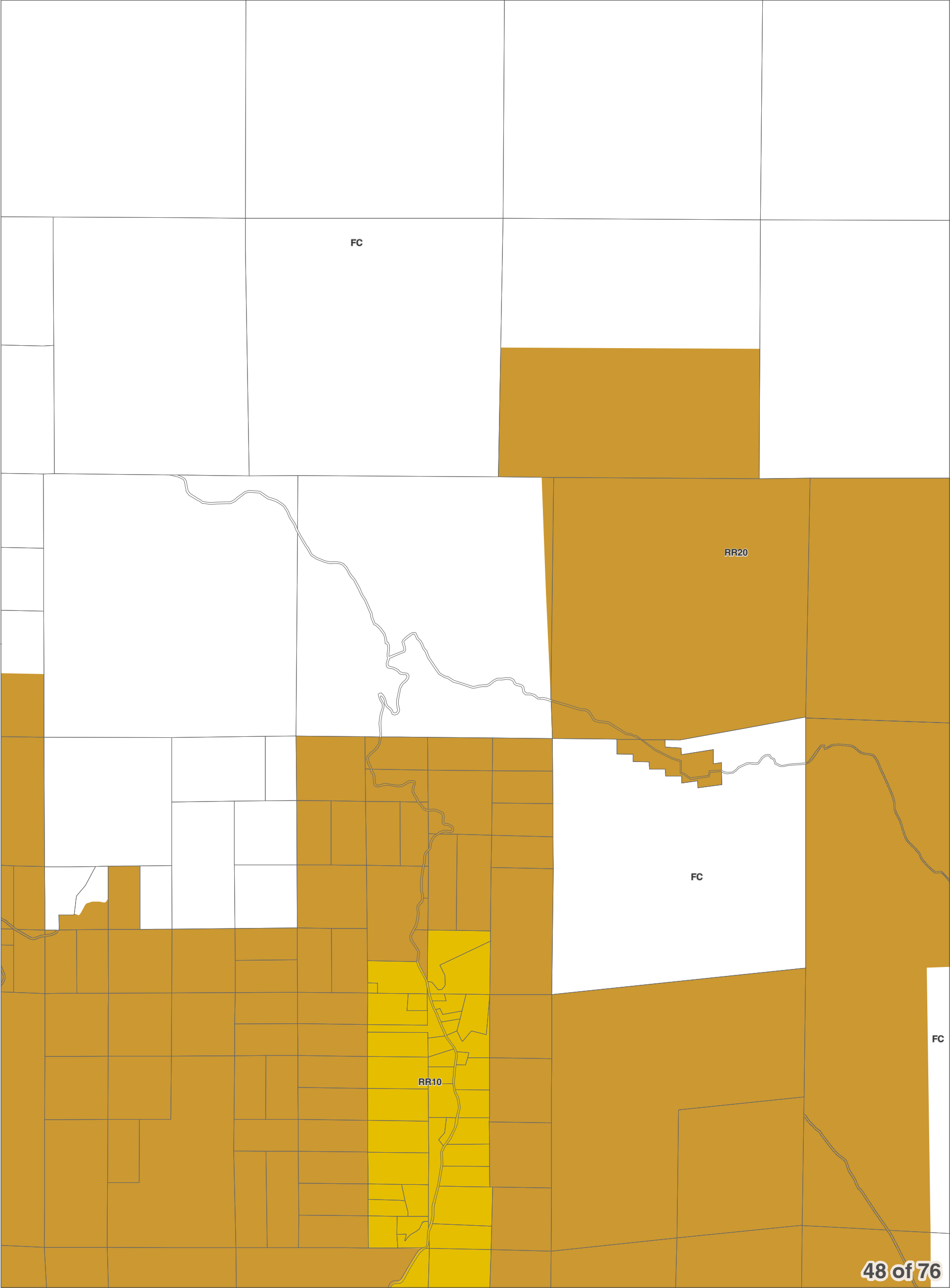


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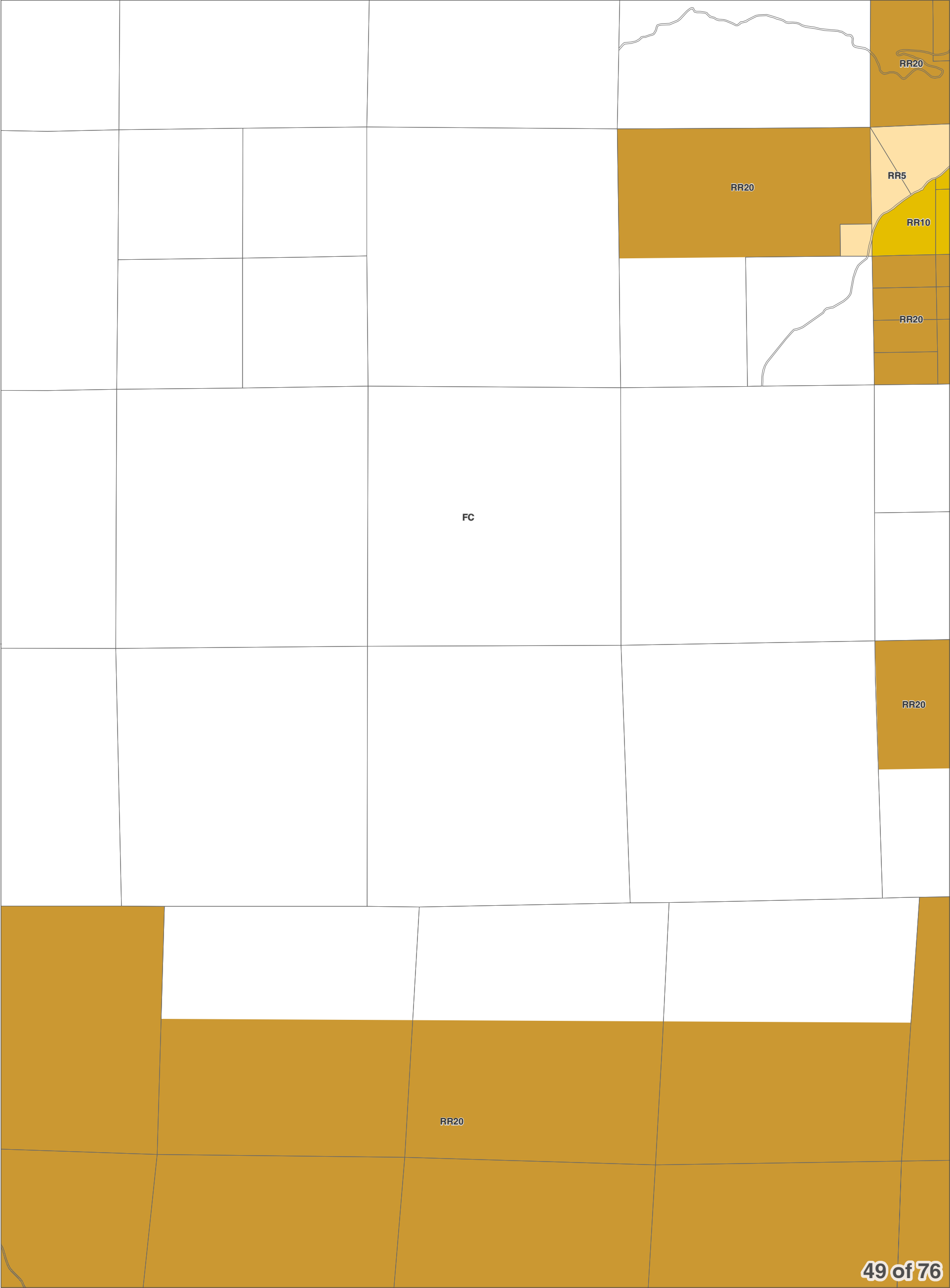


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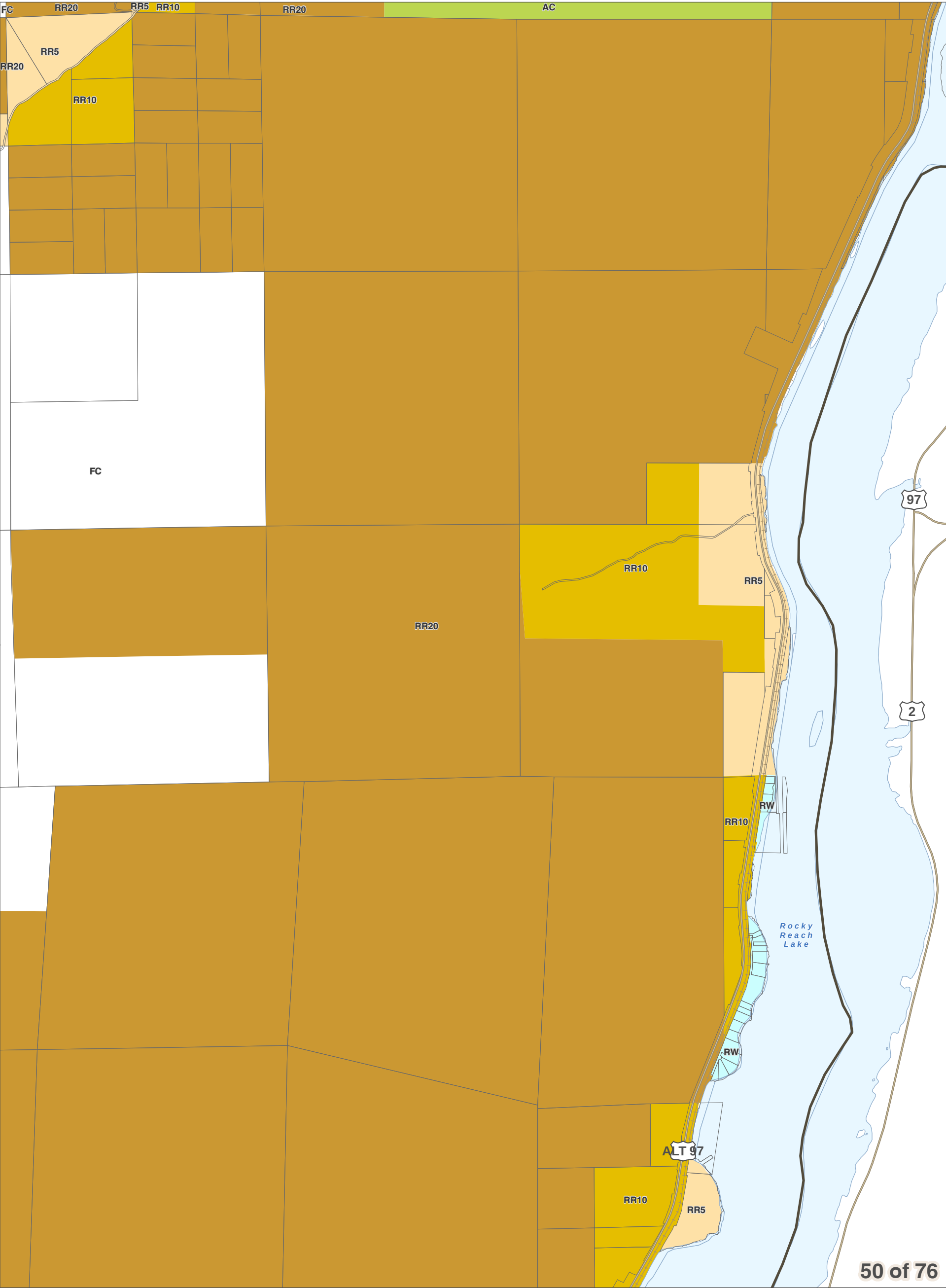
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Miles
1 inch = 2,000 feet

December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT



Area of
Interest
in Red

Chelan County Land Use Designation



- City Boundaries
- Urban Growth Areas
- County Boundary
- Highways
- Railroads
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams

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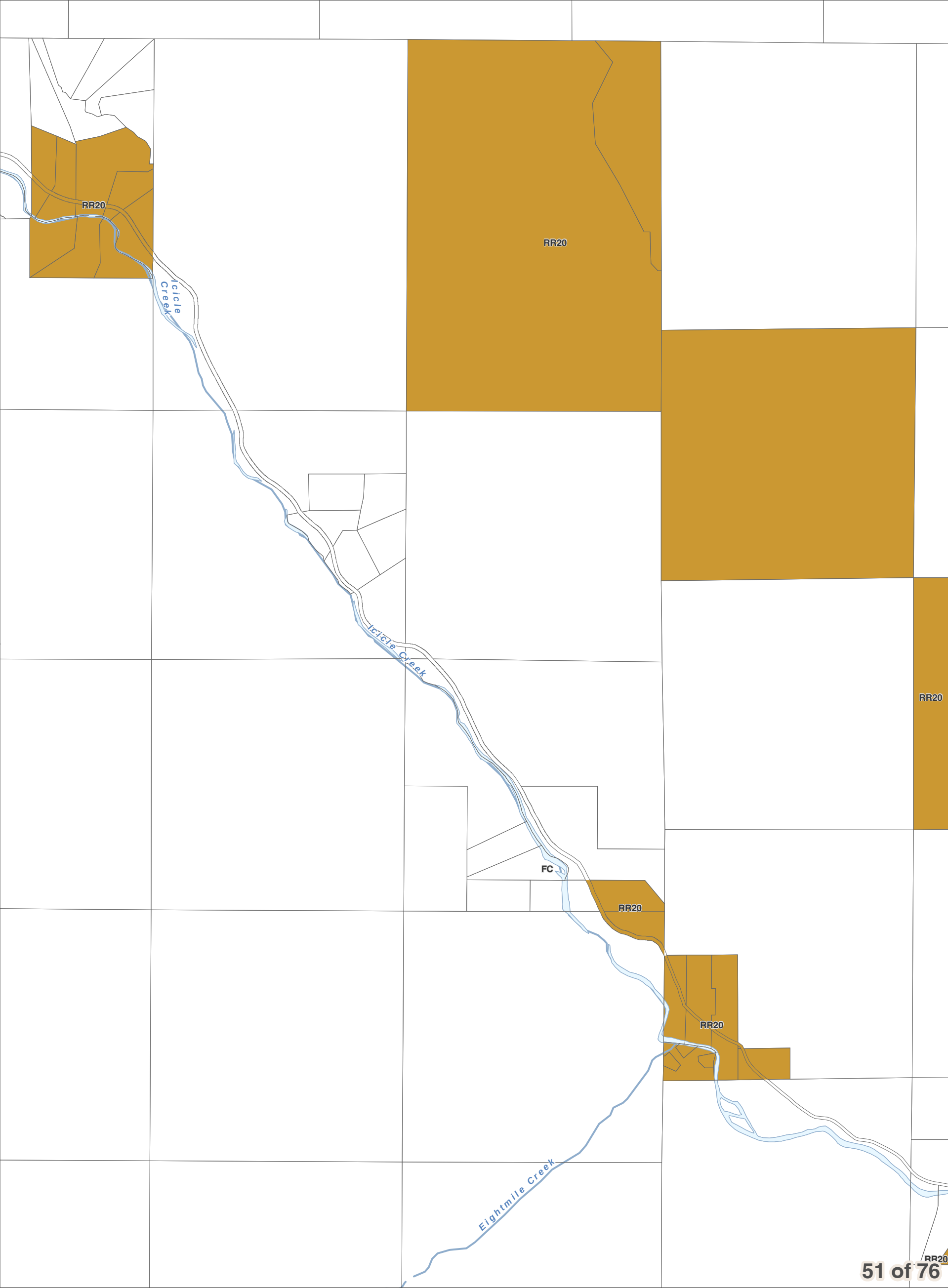


0 0.25 0.5
Miles
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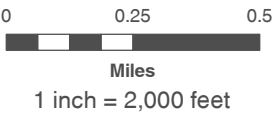


Chelan County Land Use Designation



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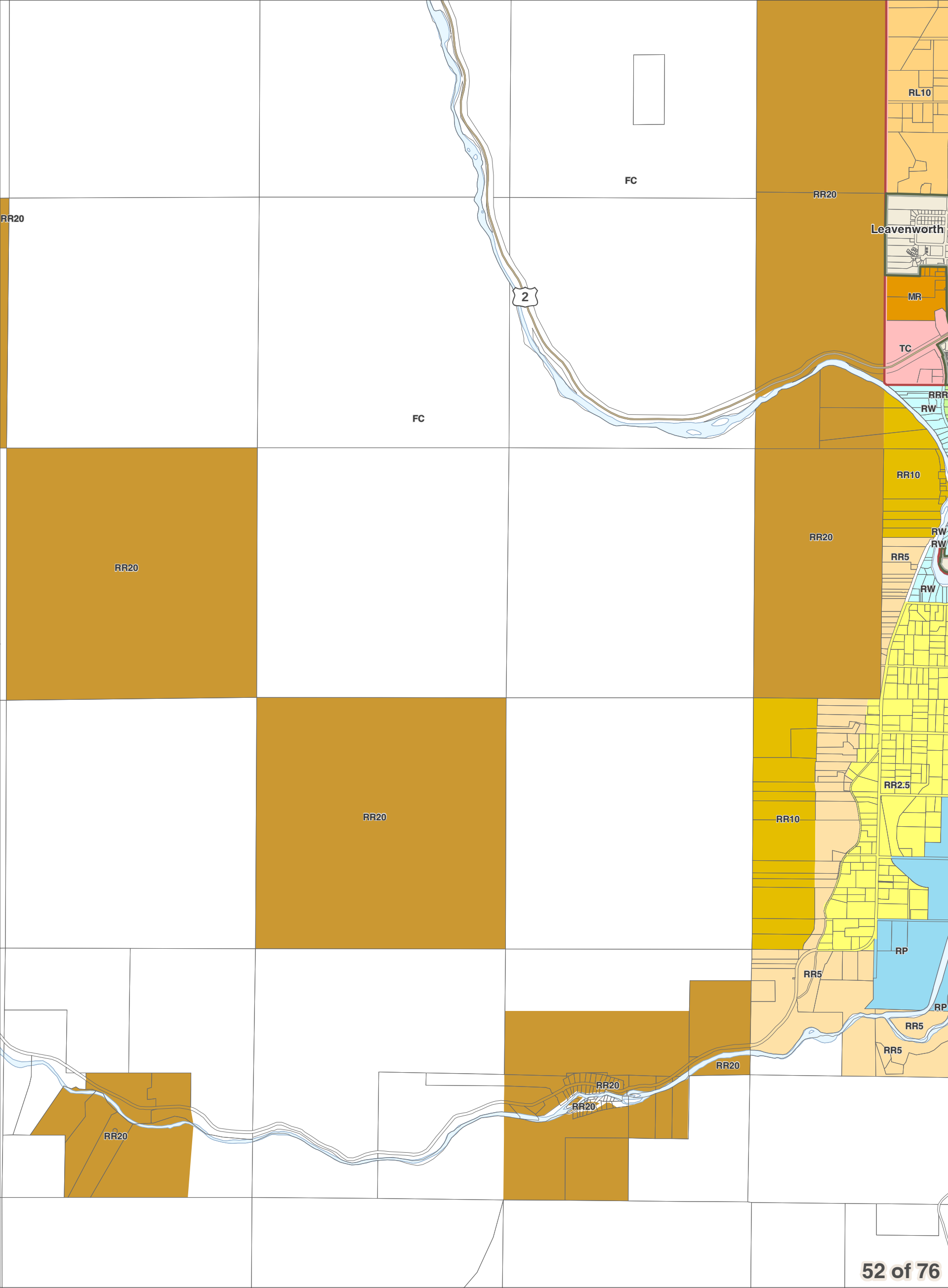
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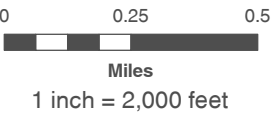


Chelan County Land Use Designation



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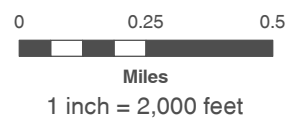


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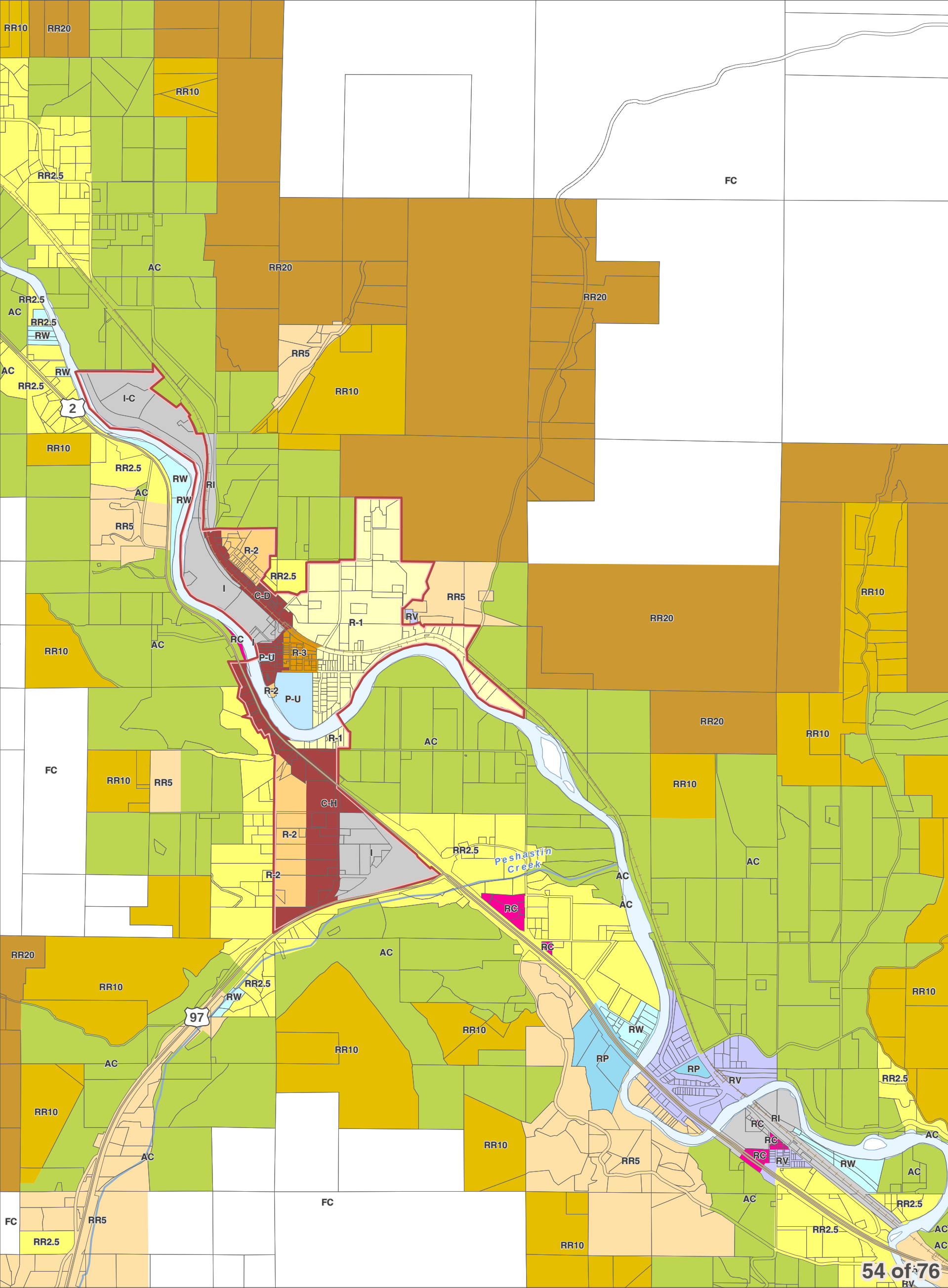
This is a detailed land use map of Leavenworth, Kansas, showing various zoning districts and geographical features. The map is color-coded by zoning type: residential (yellow/orange), commercial/industrial (brown), agricultural (green), and water (blue). Key features include the city of Leavenworth, Leavenworth Lake, and the Chumstick Creek. Zoning districts are labeled with codes such as RR10, RR20, RR5, RR2.5, RL10, RL6, RL12, RD, AC, TC, MR, RV, RW, RP, and I-C. The map also shows major roads and the location of the city relative to the surrounding areas.

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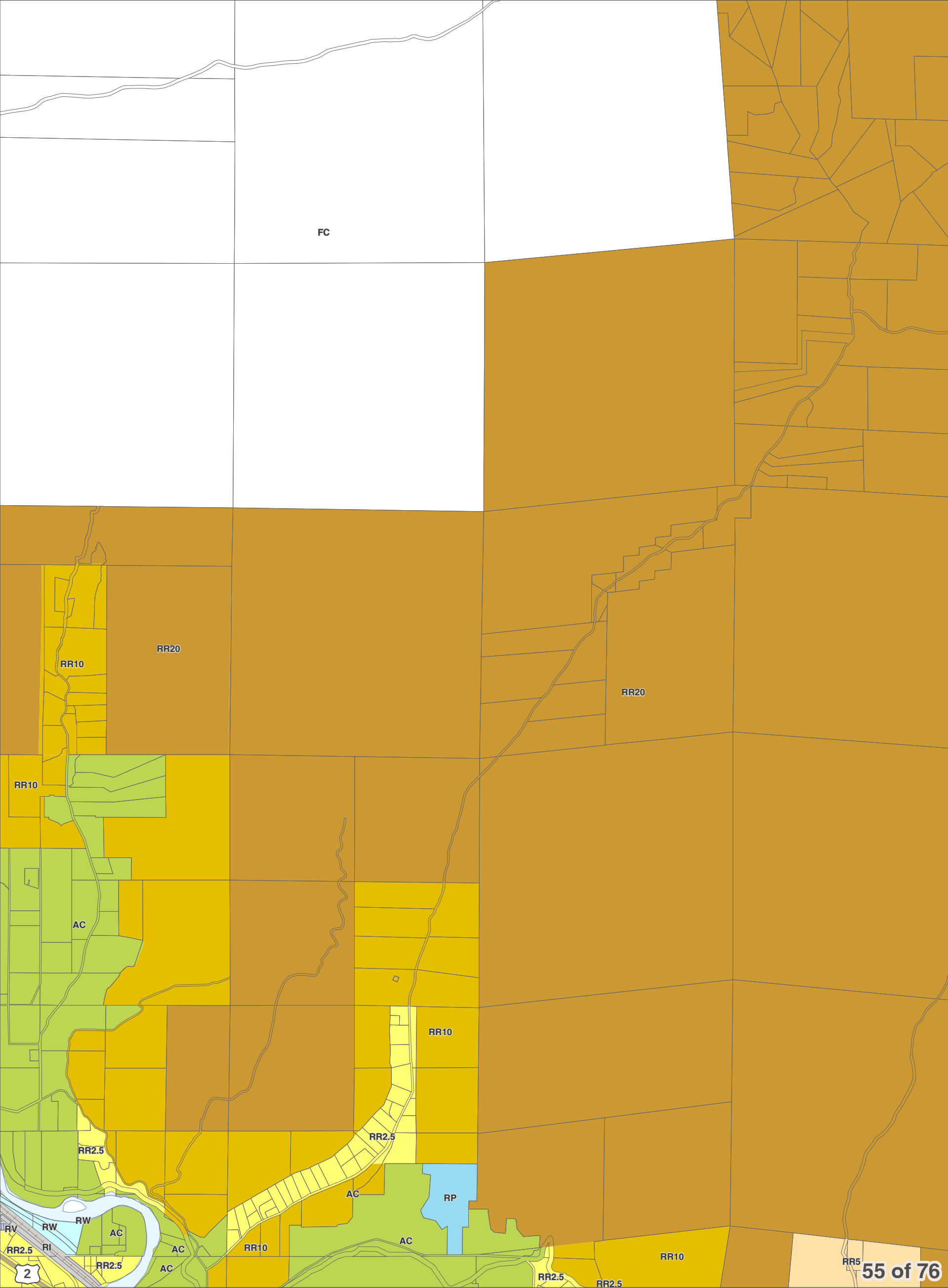


0 0.25 0.5
Miles
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December 15, 2017
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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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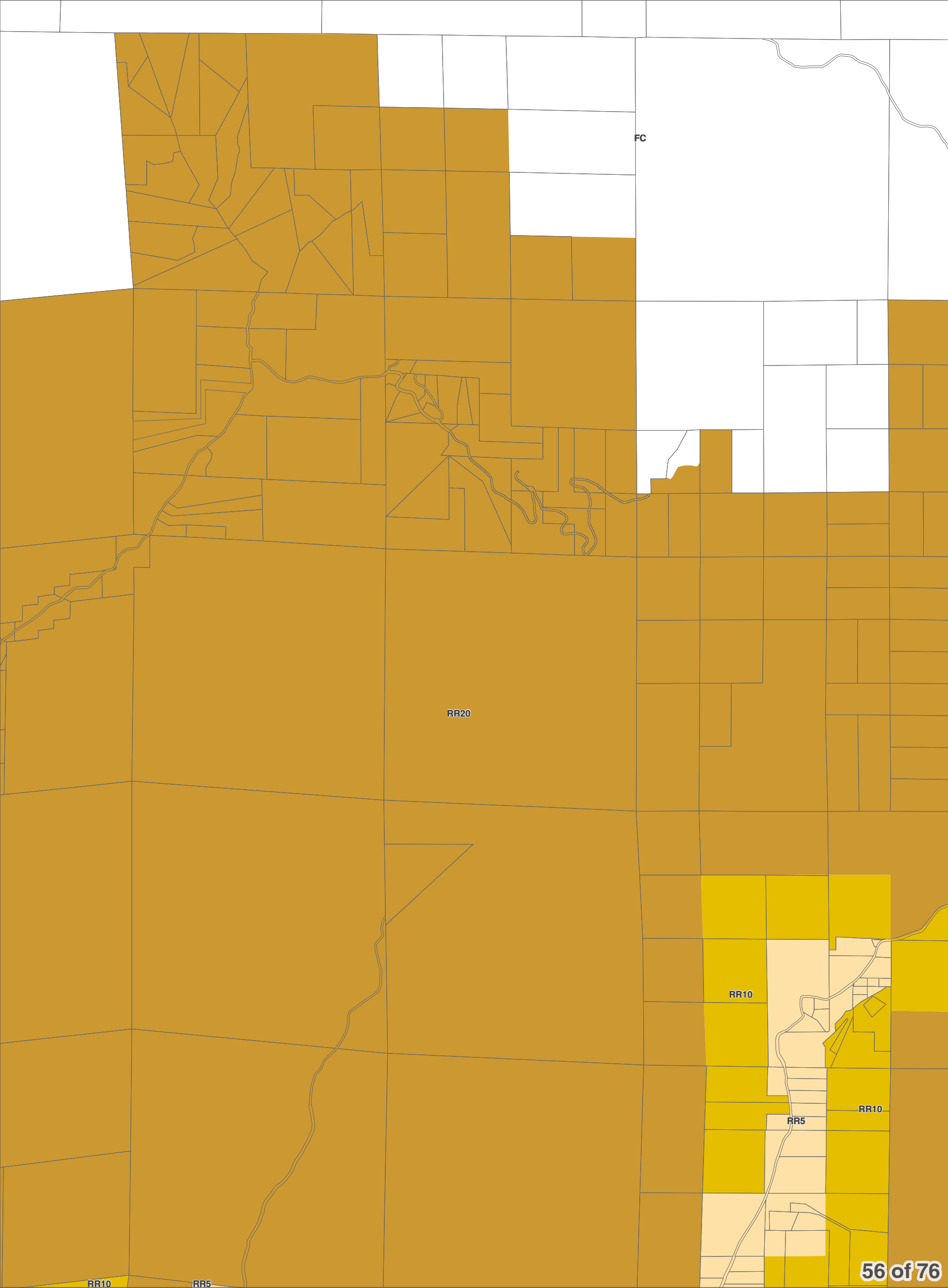
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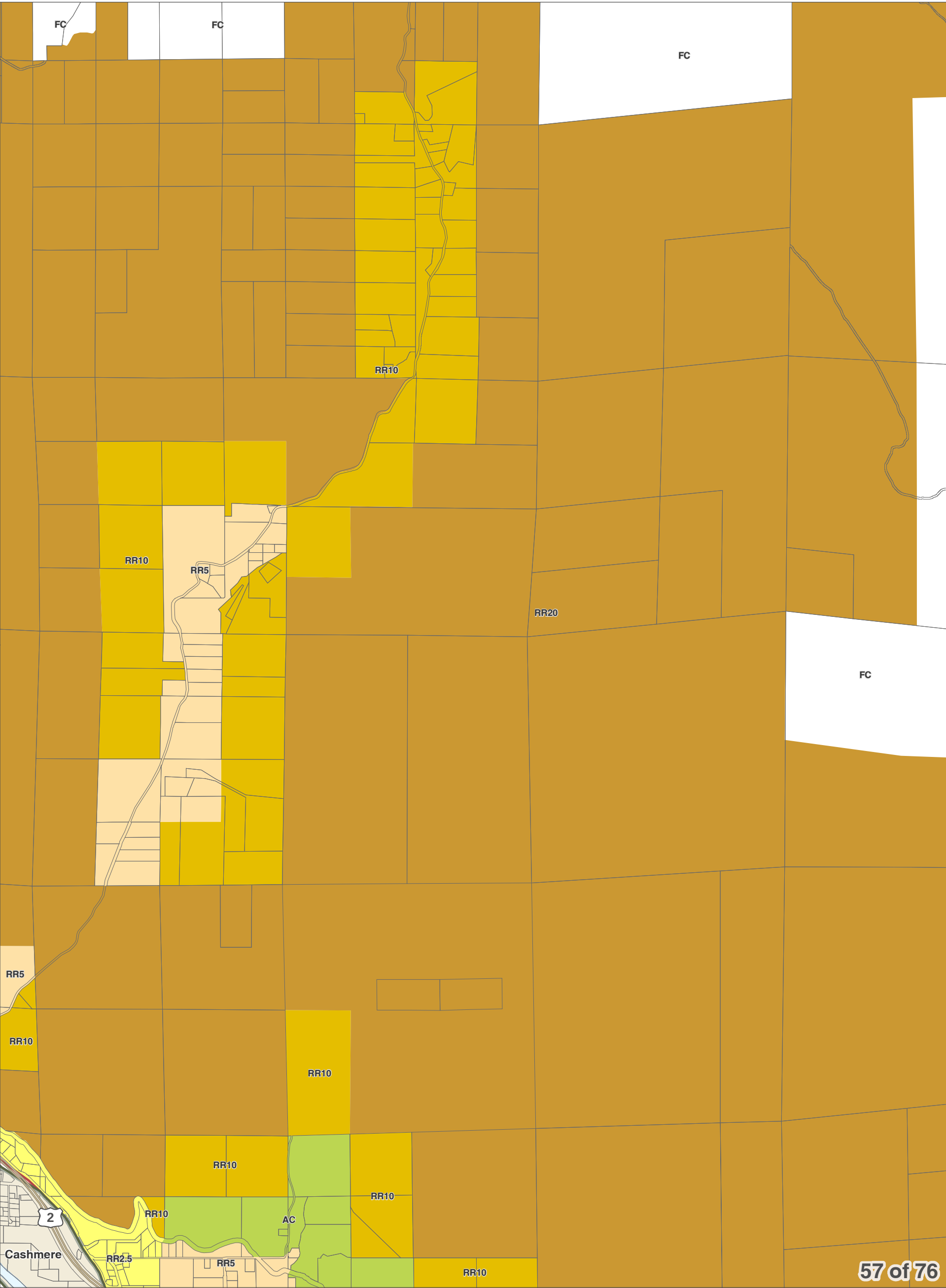
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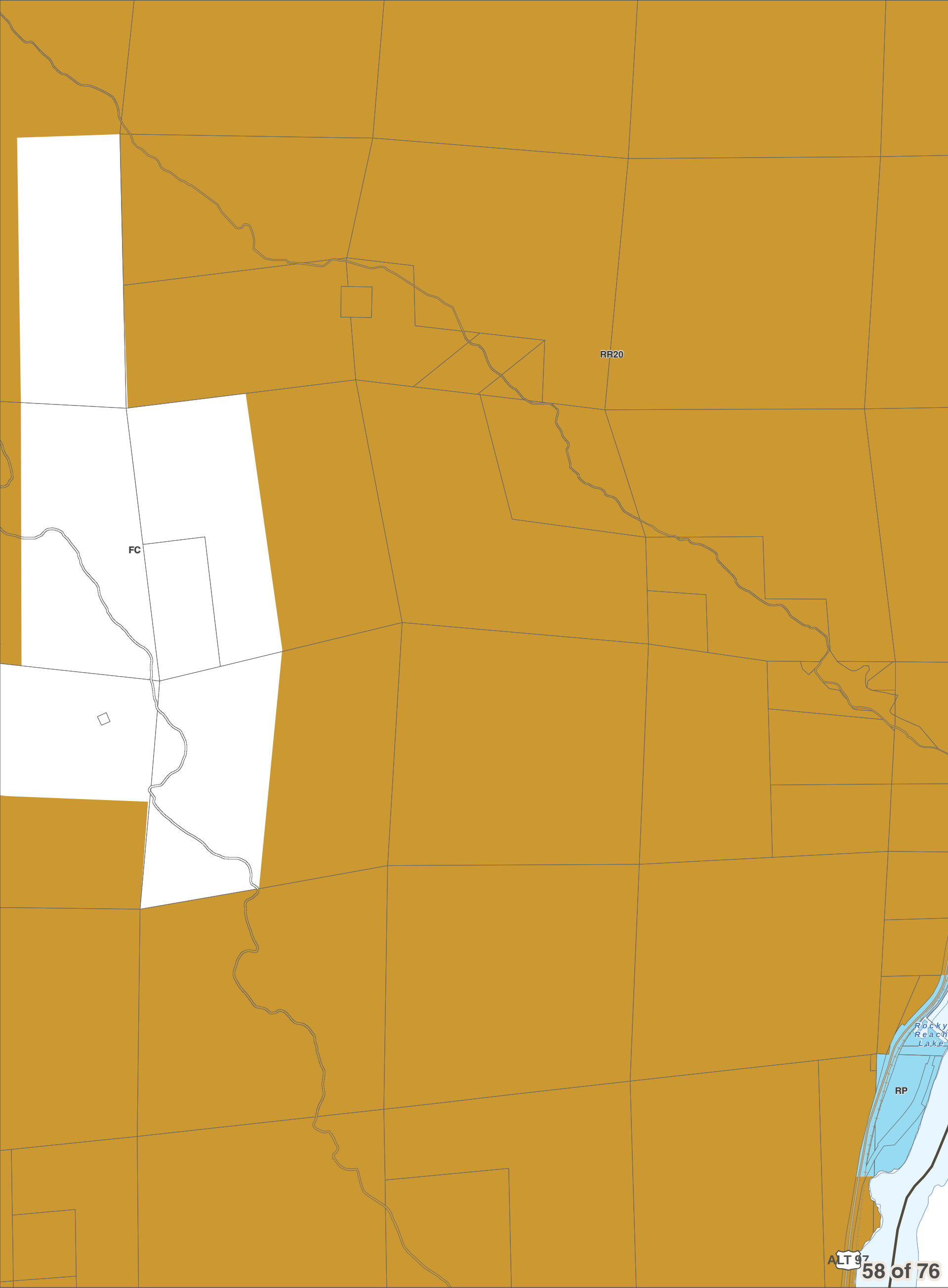
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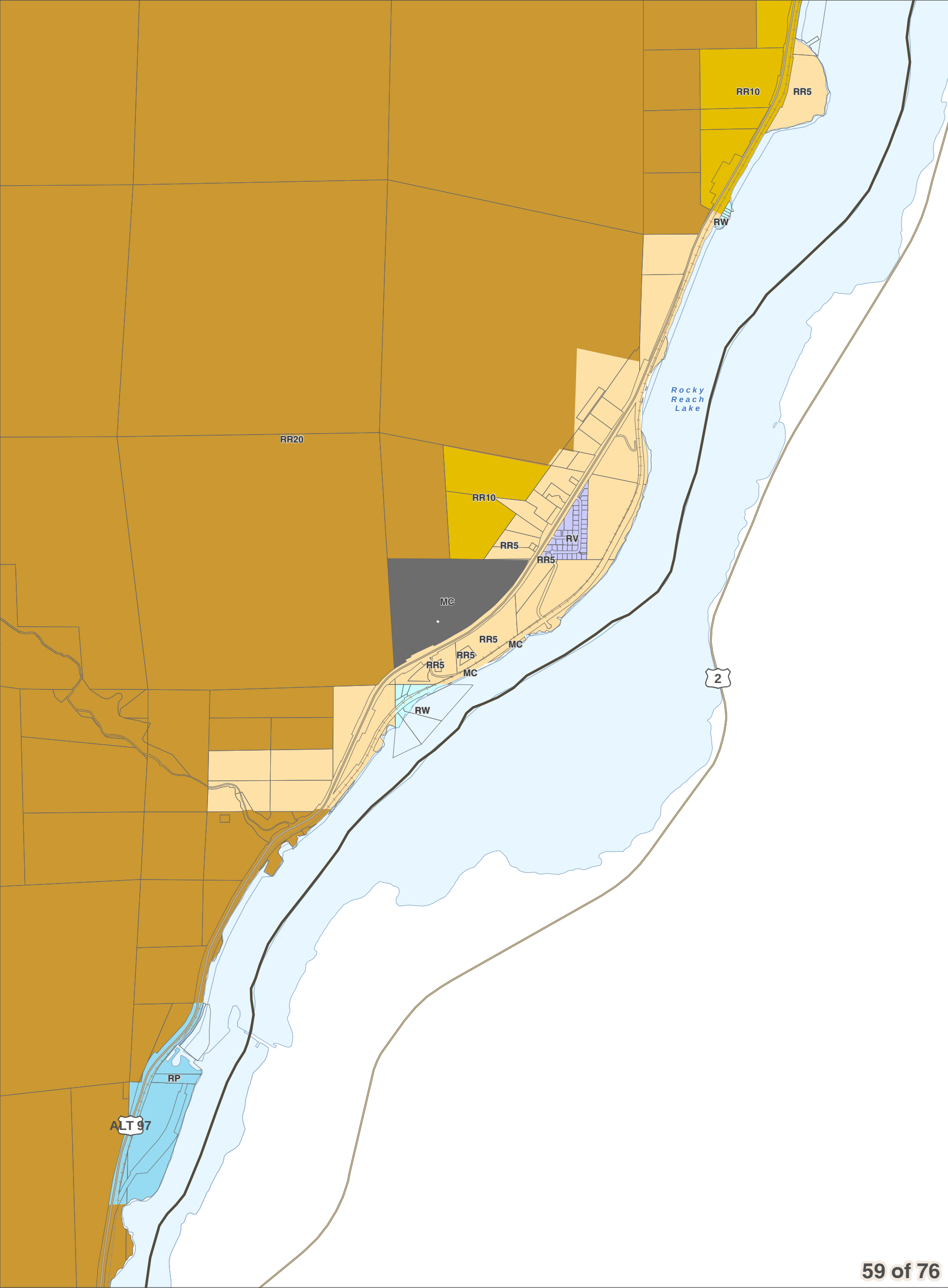
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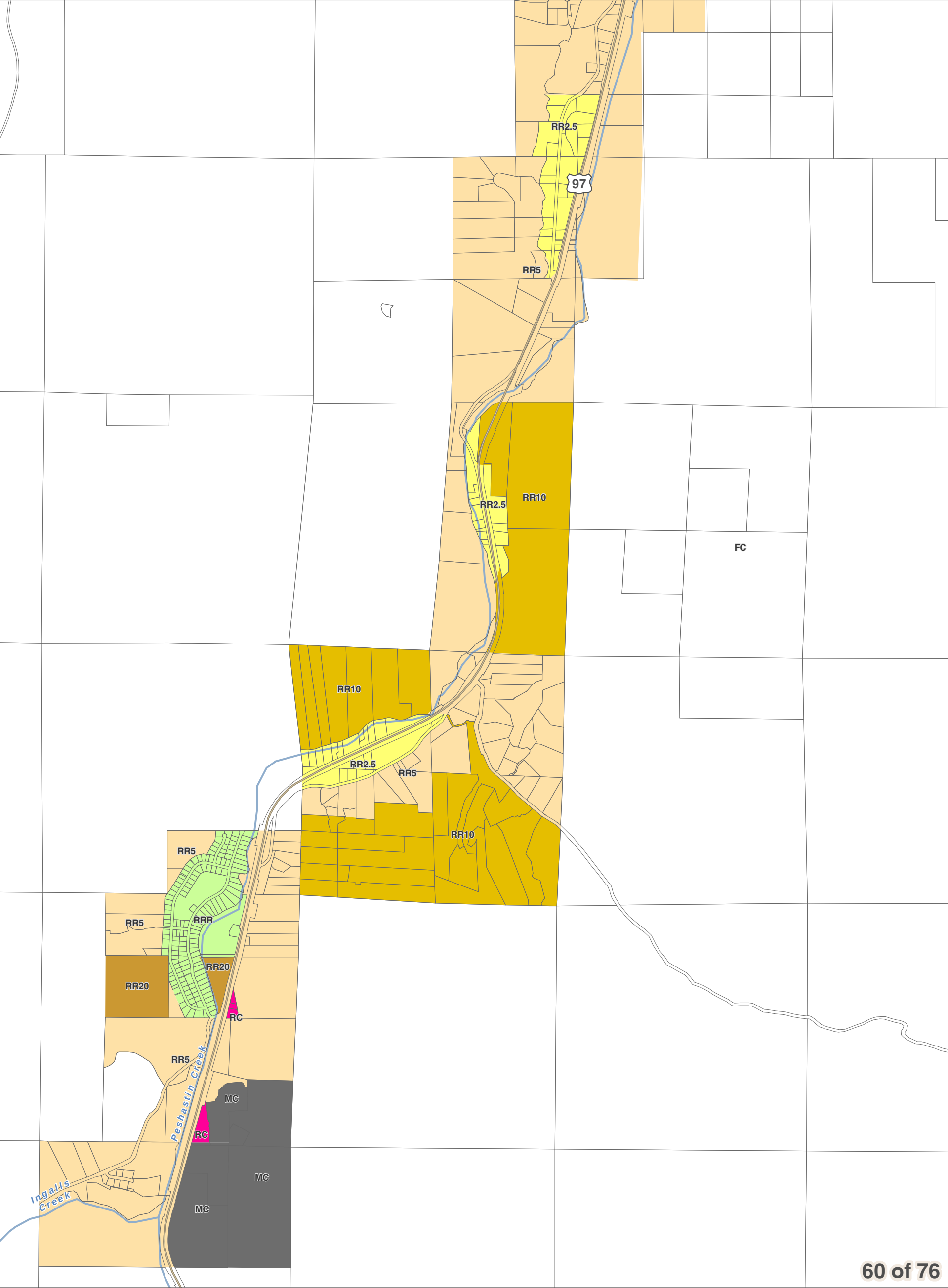


0 0.25 0.5
Miles
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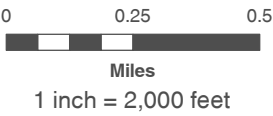


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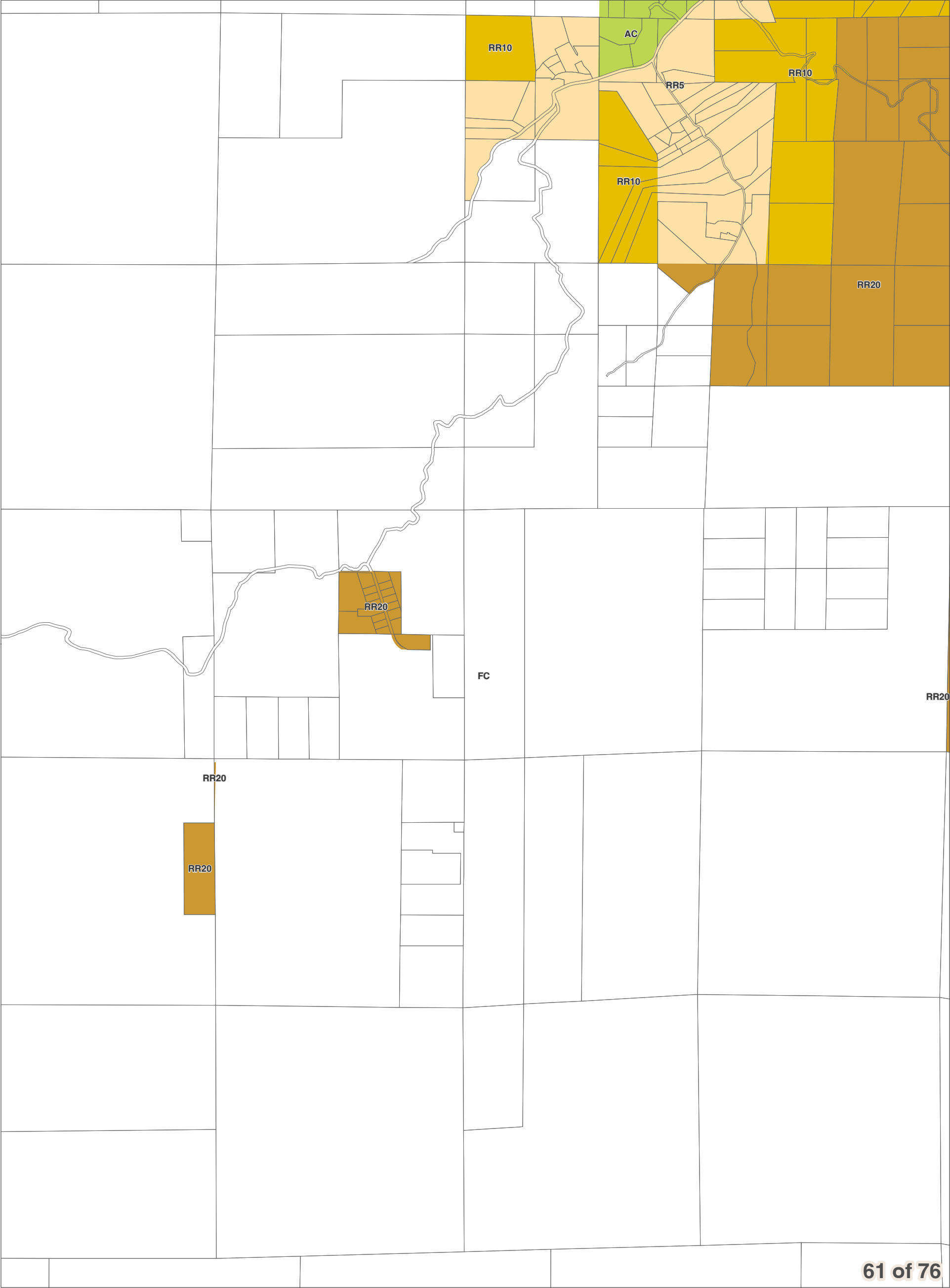
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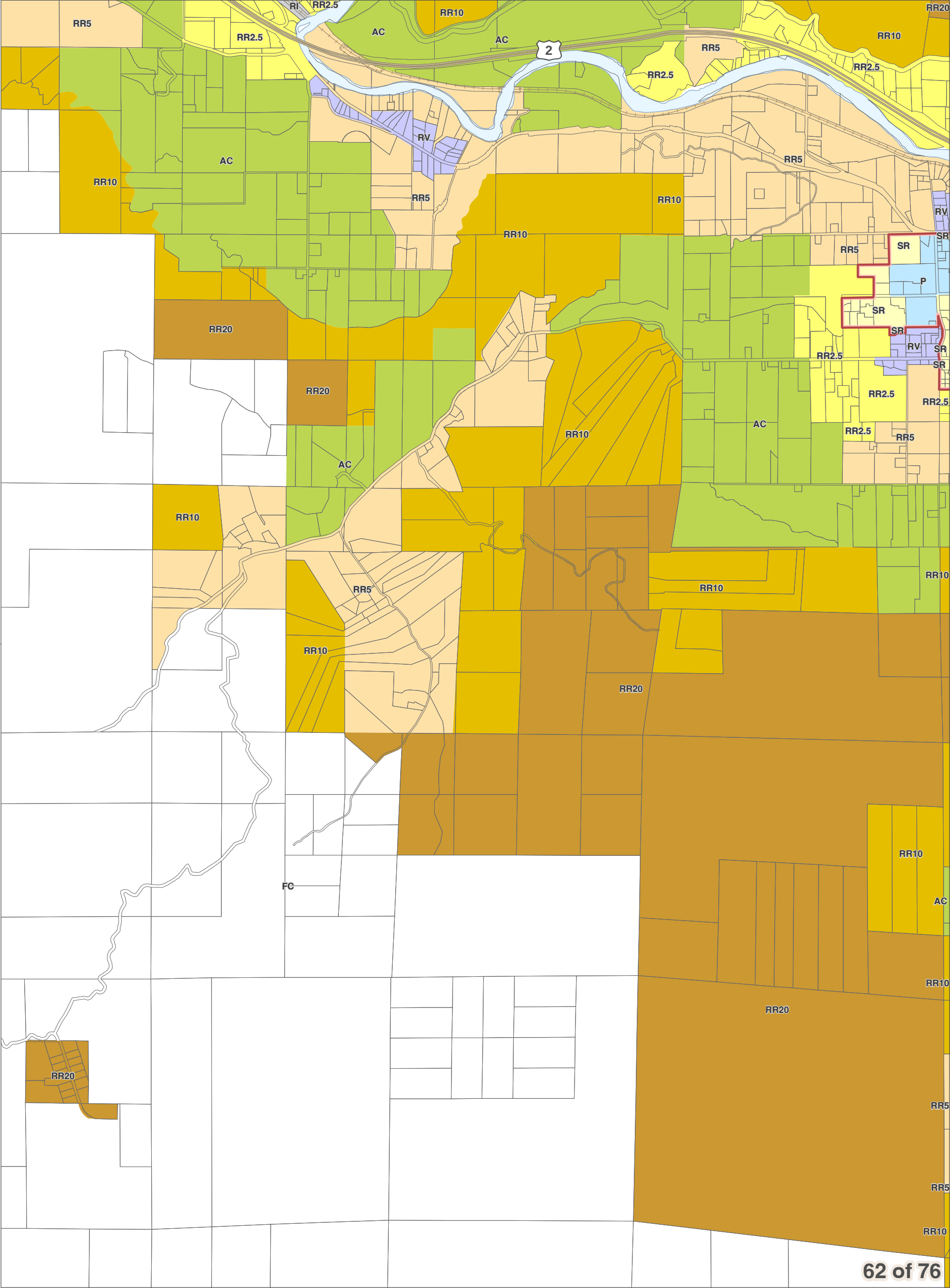
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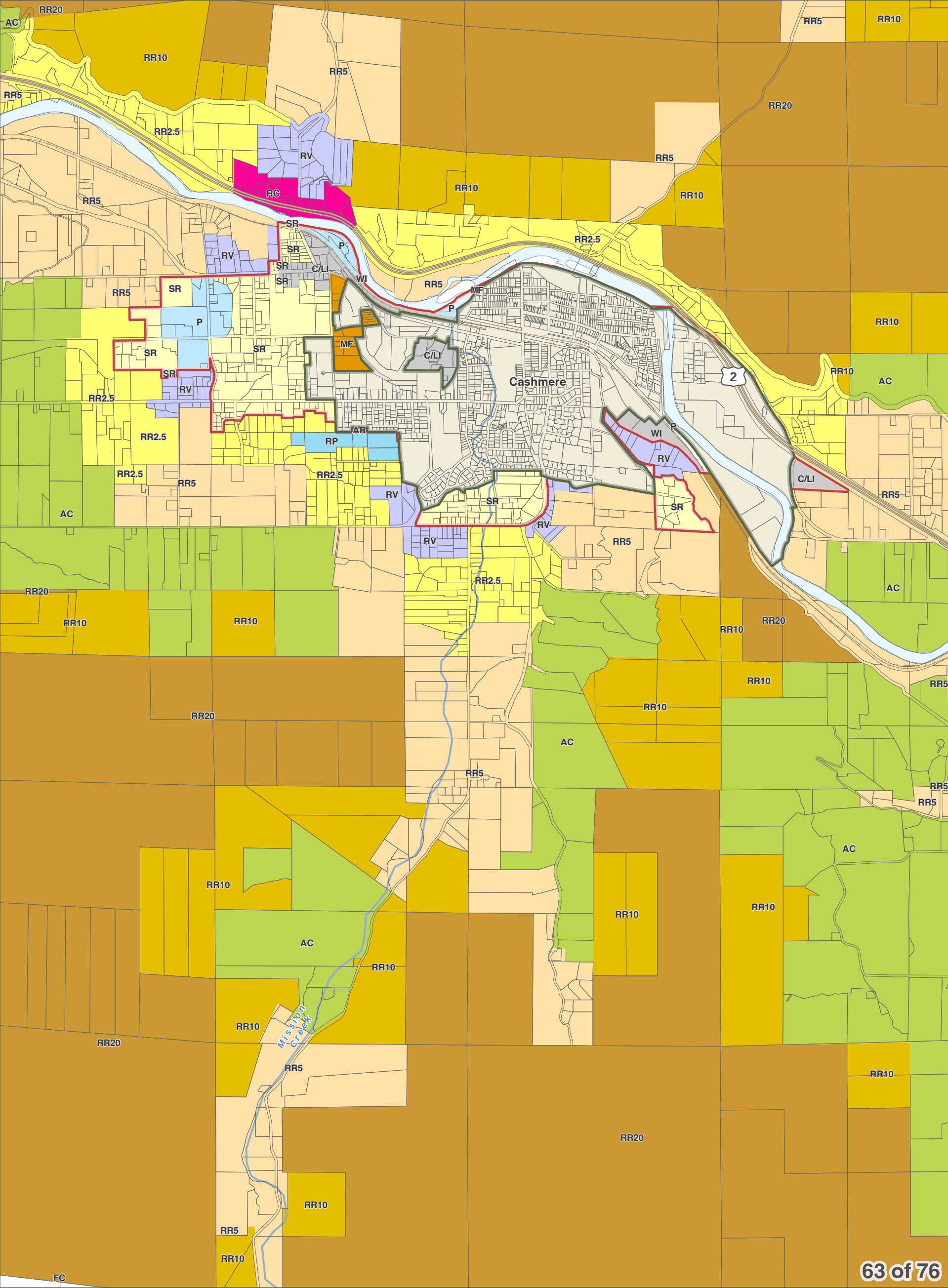


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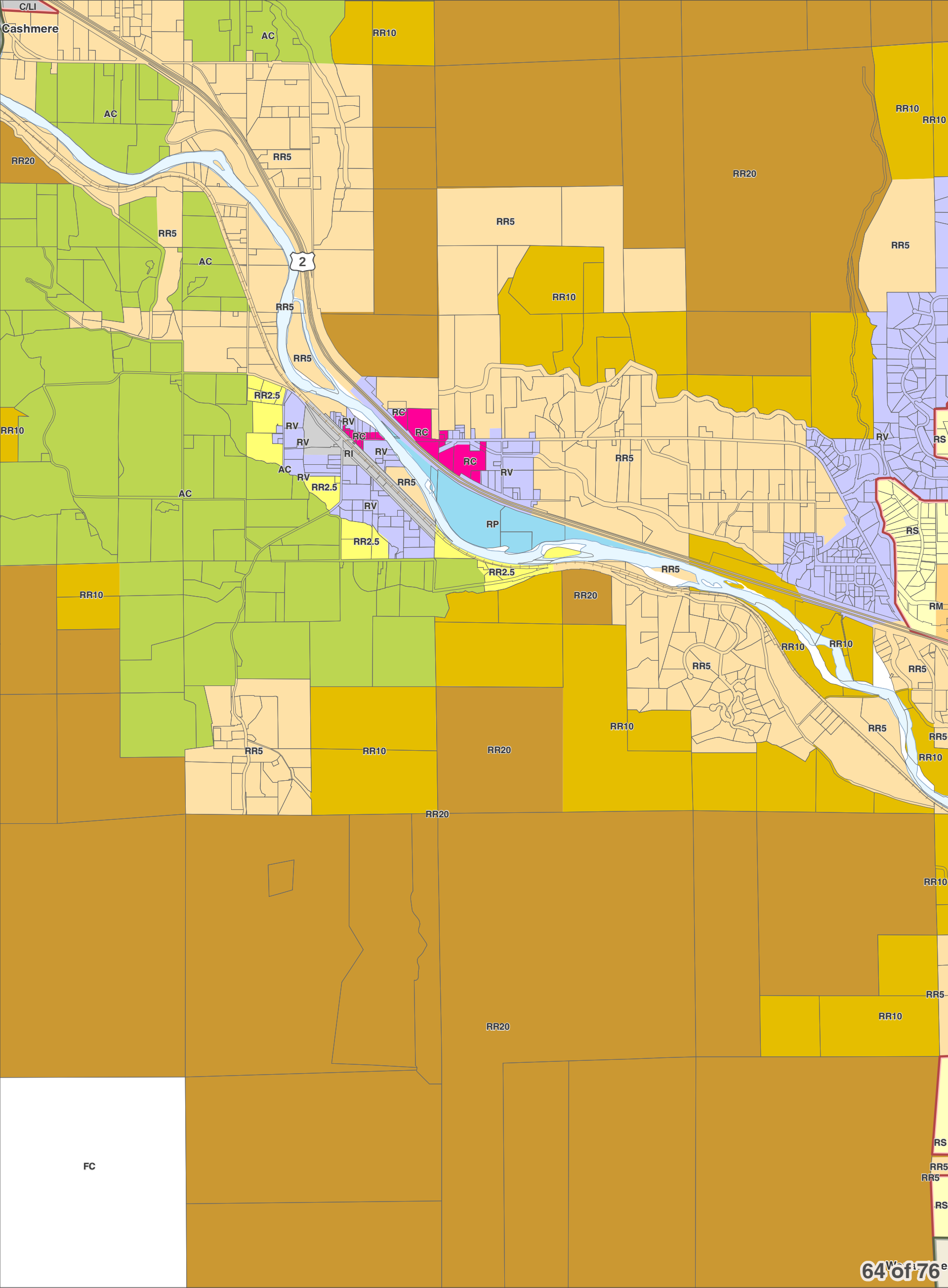
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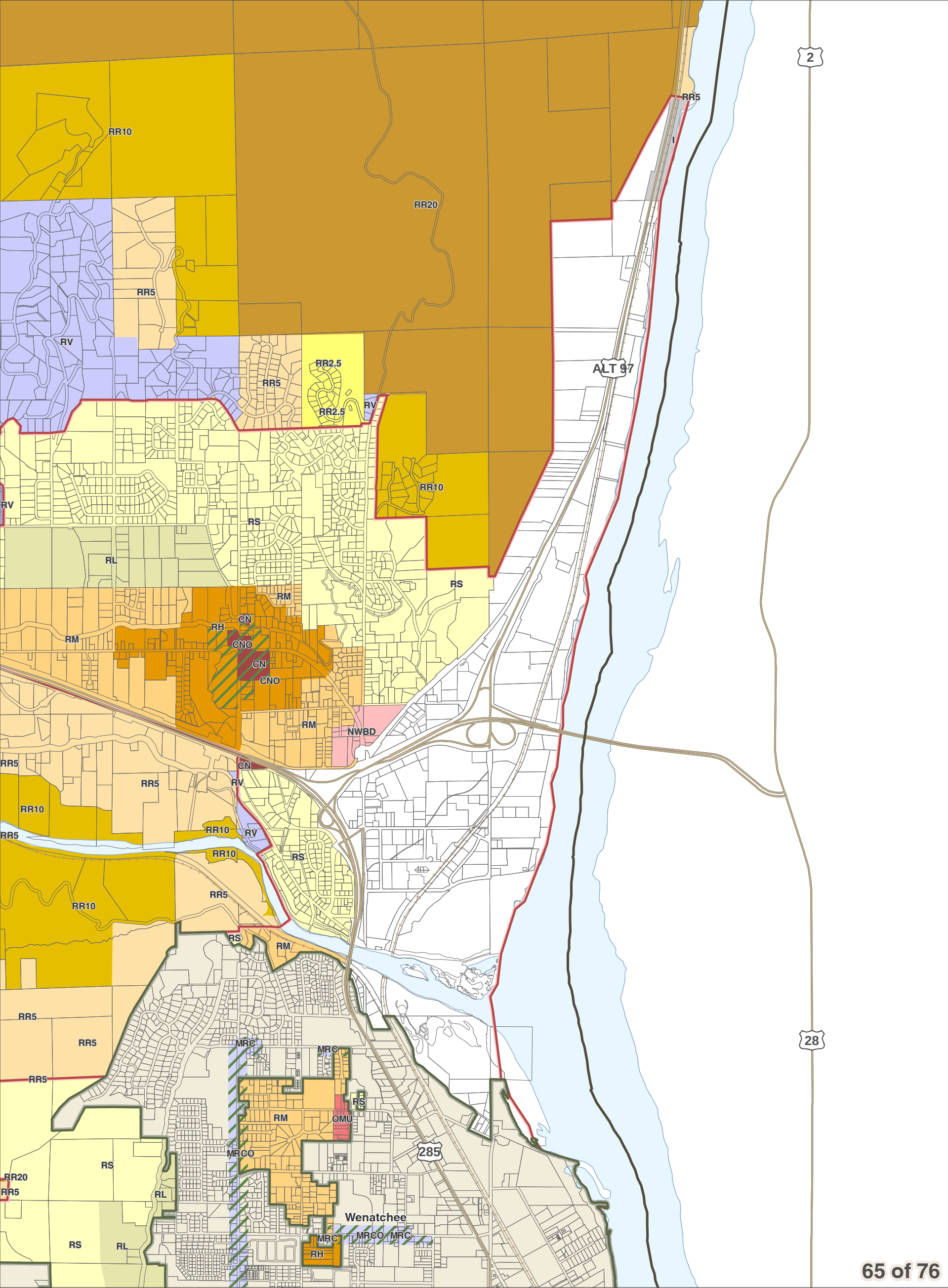
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
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Area of Interest in Red

Chelan County Land Use Designation



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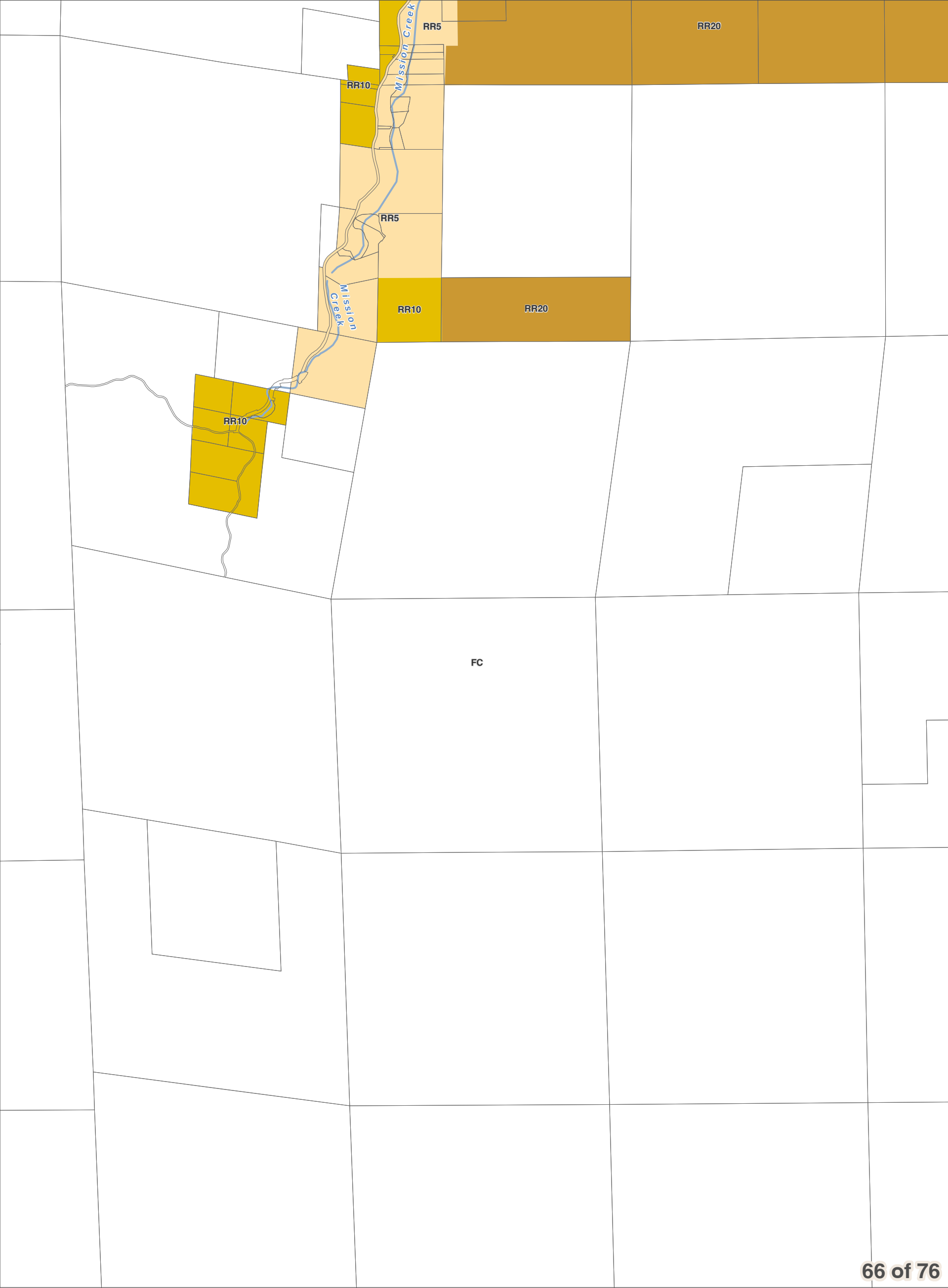
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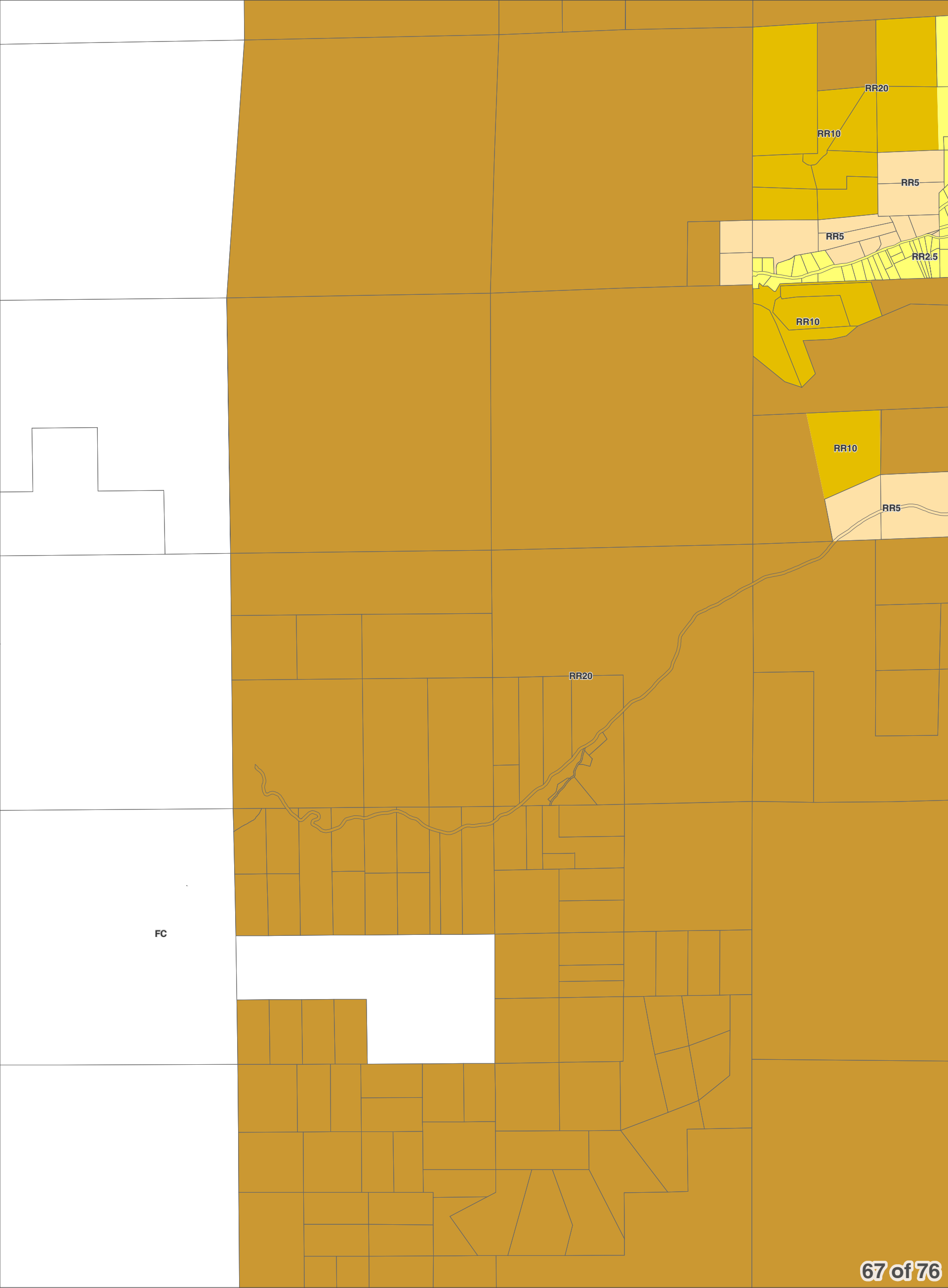
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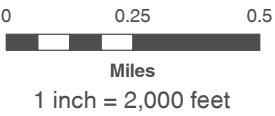
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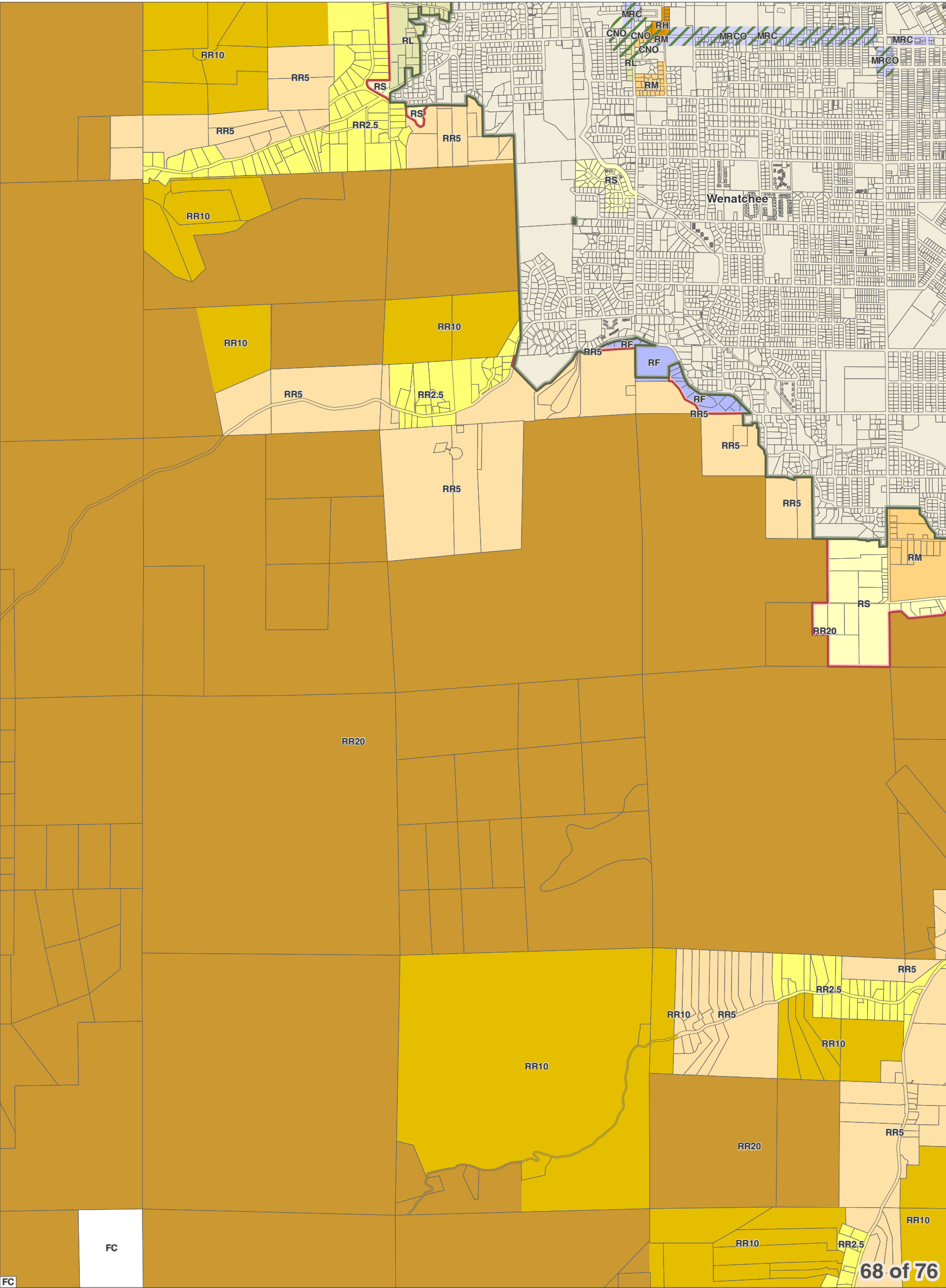


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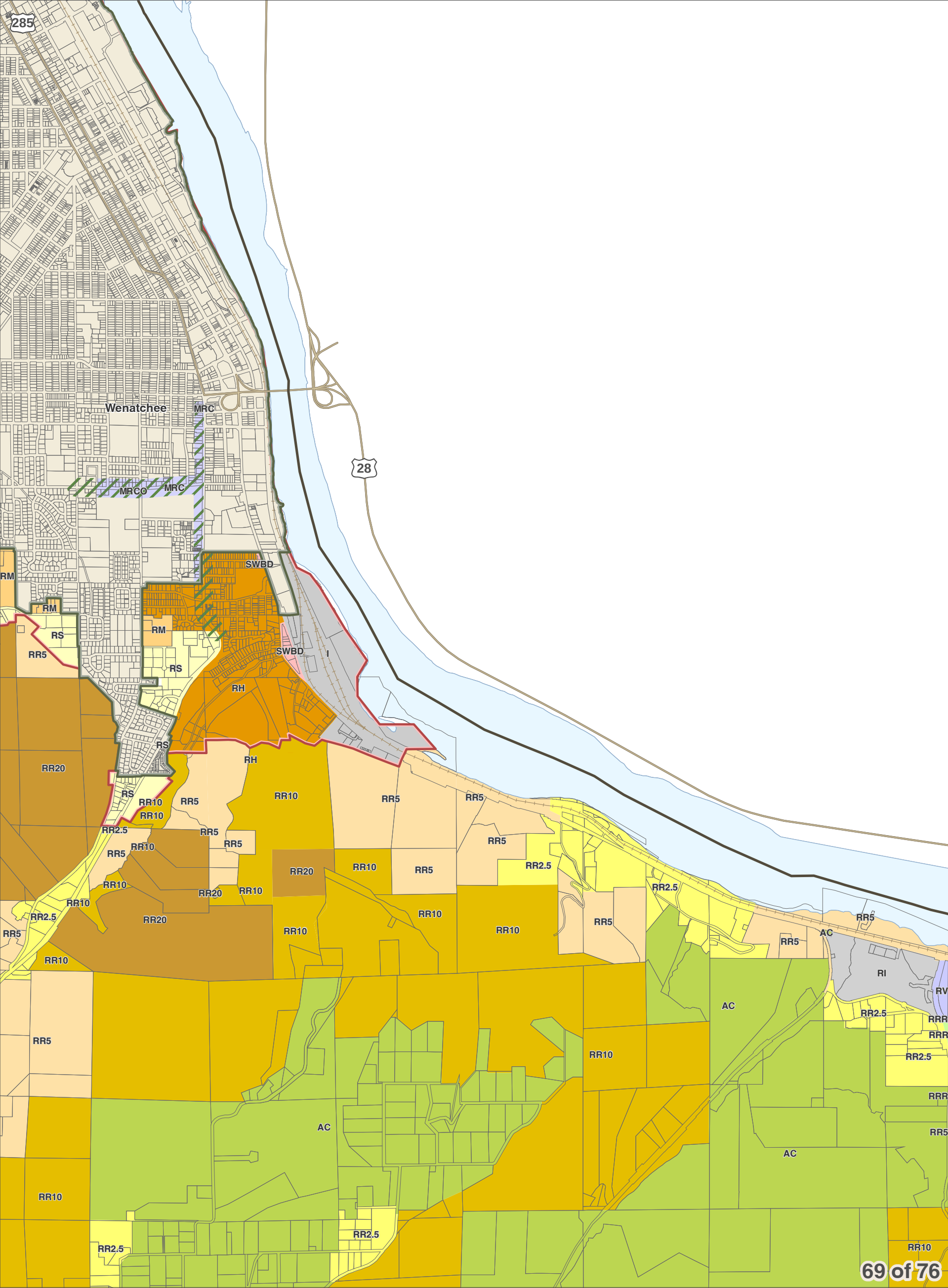


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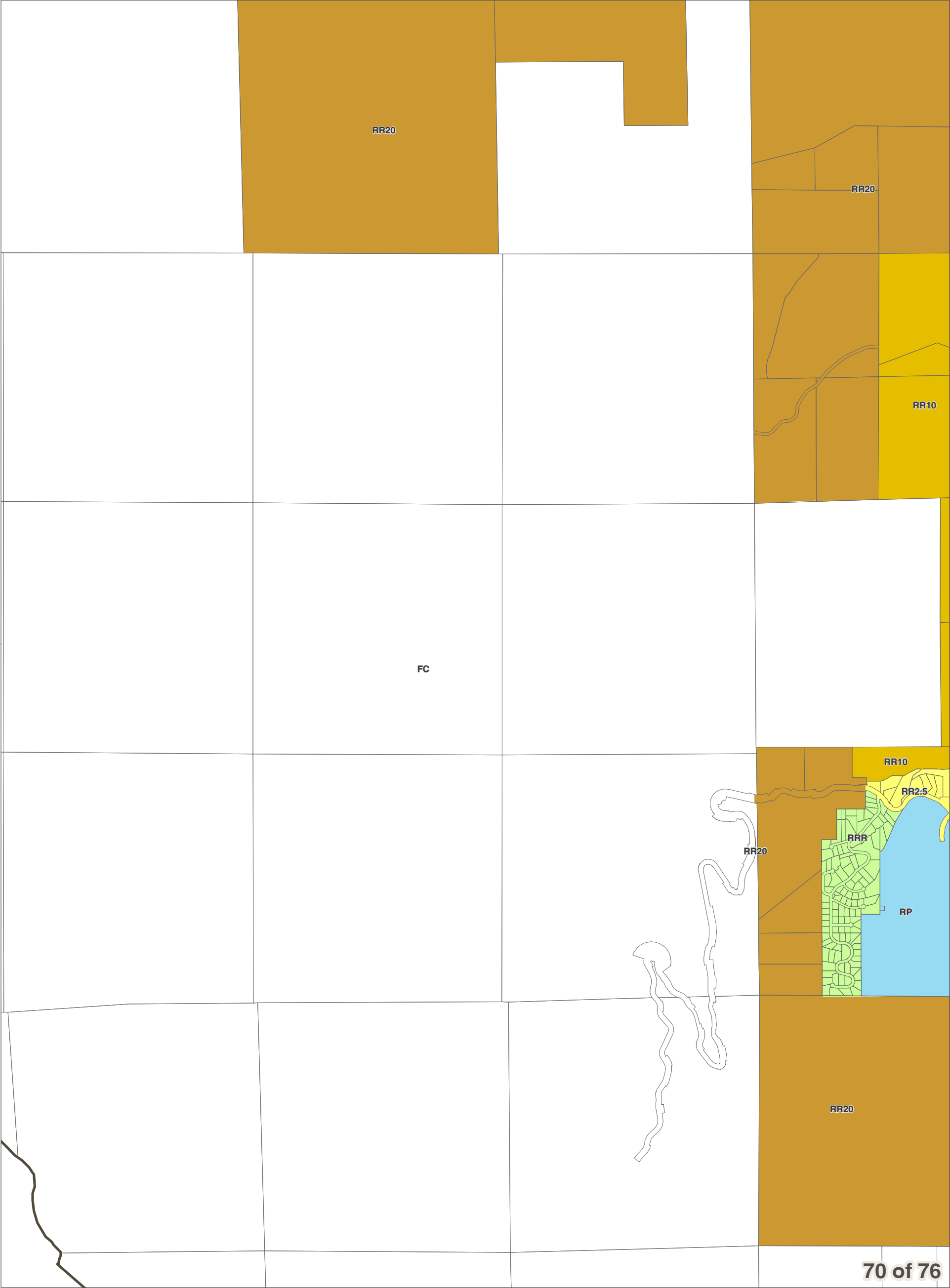
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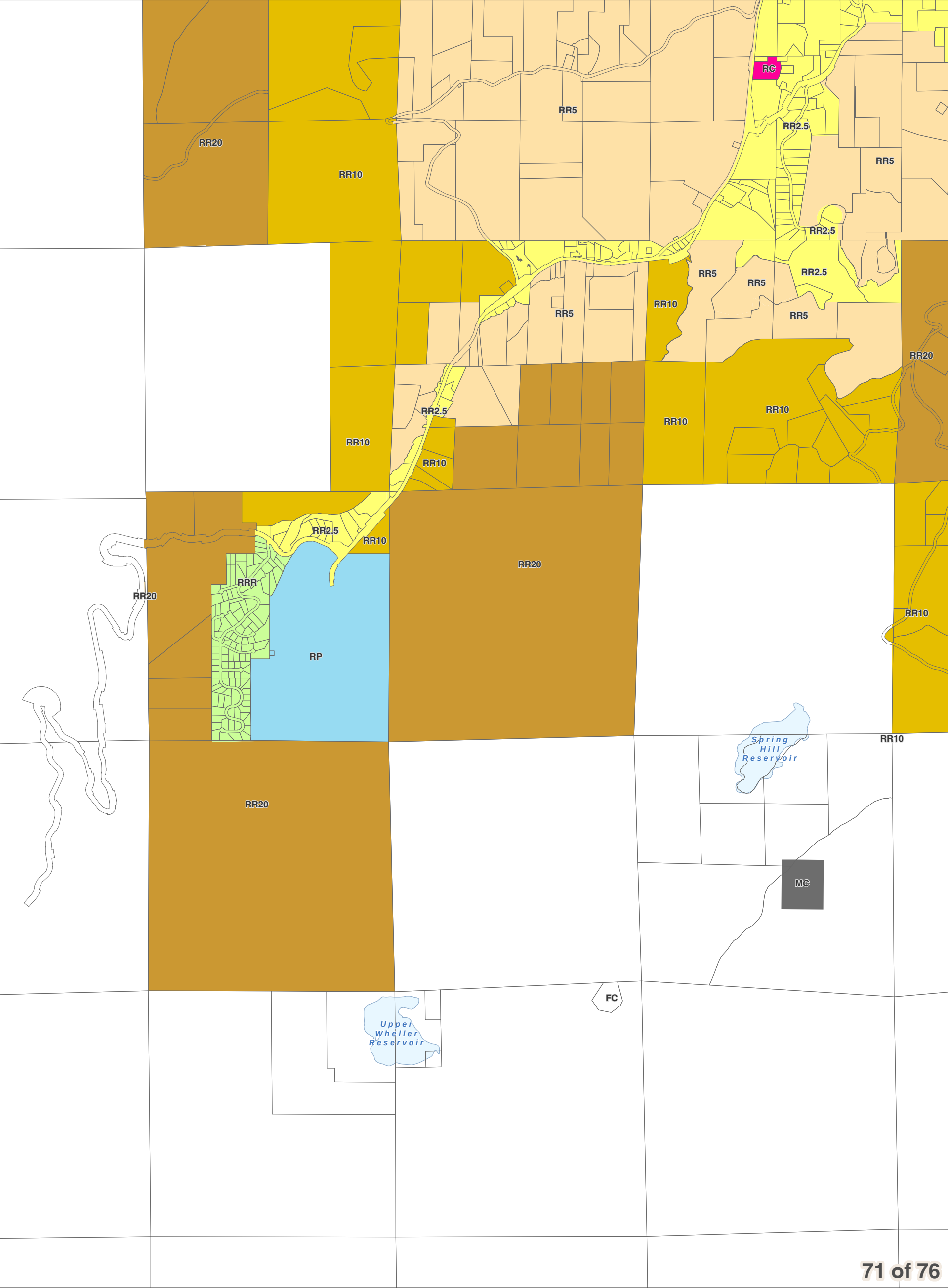


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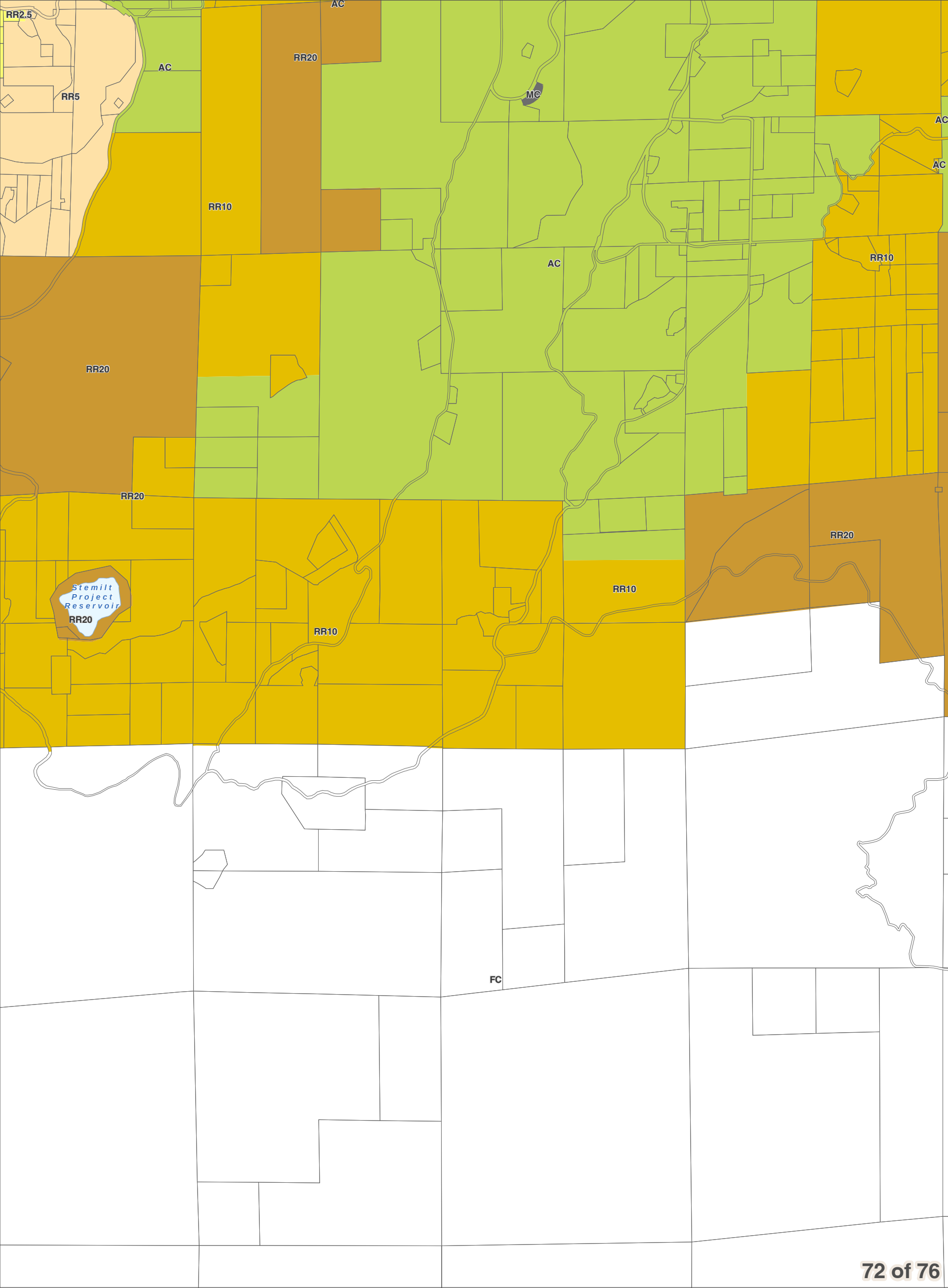


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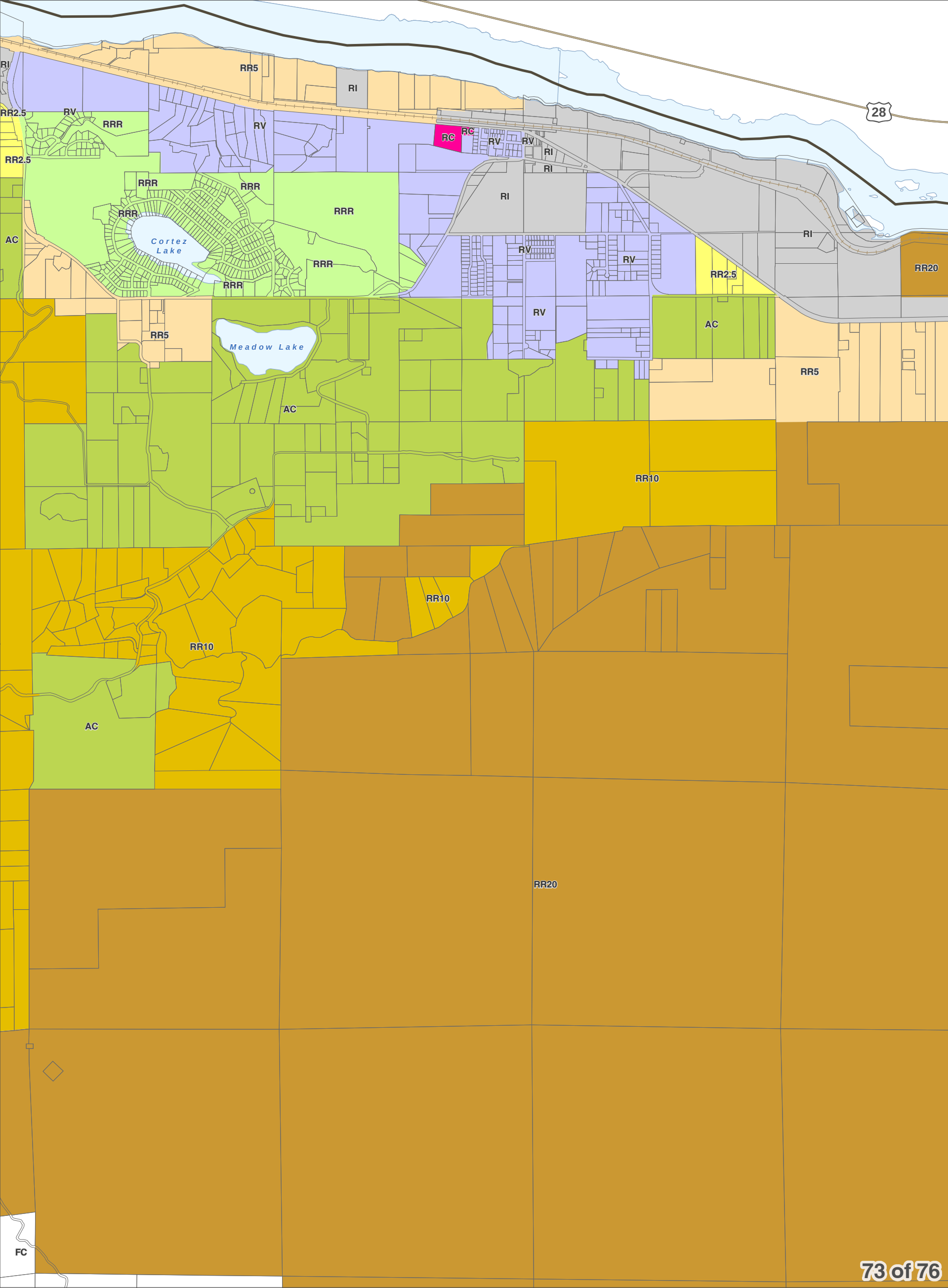


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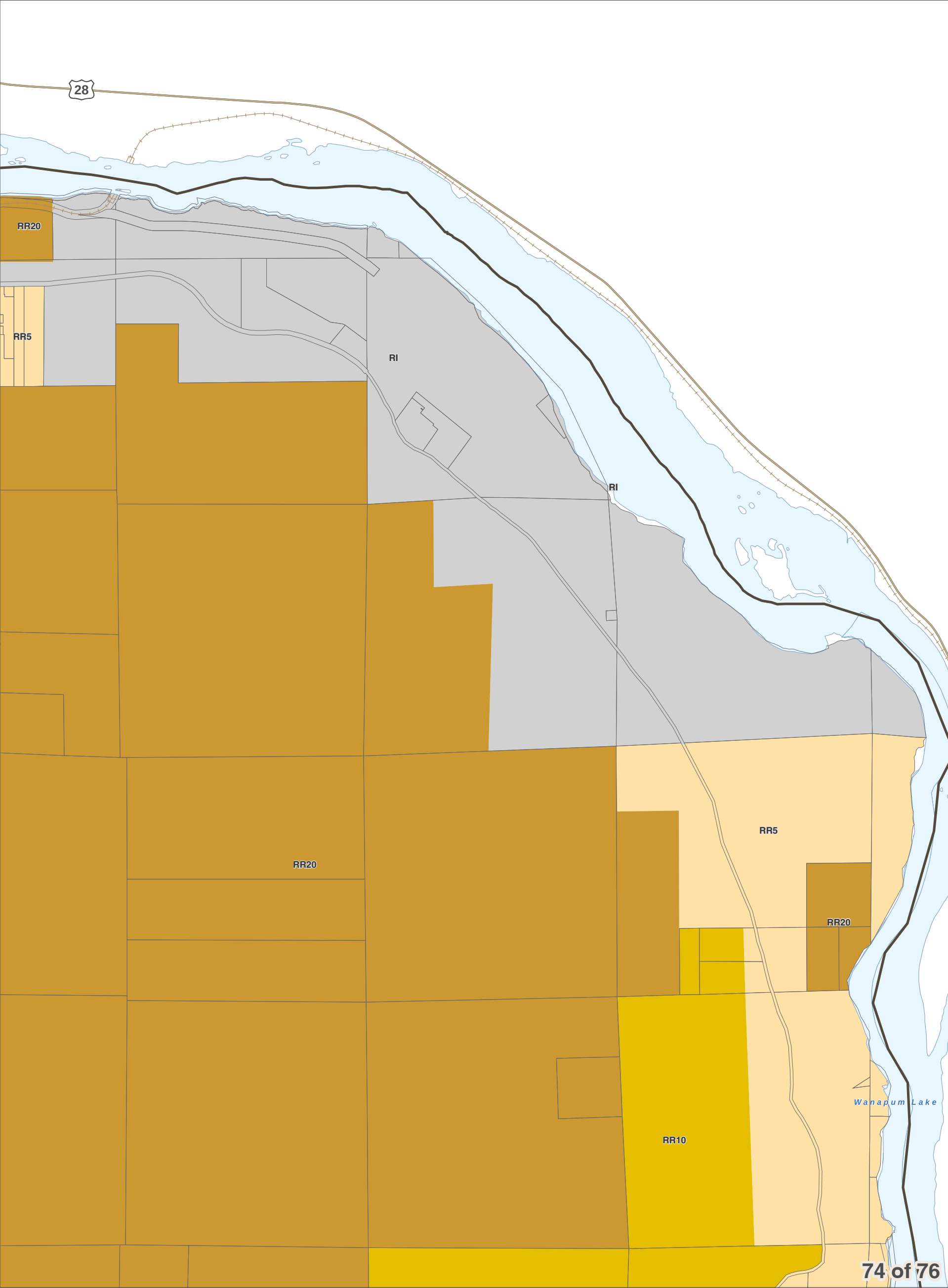
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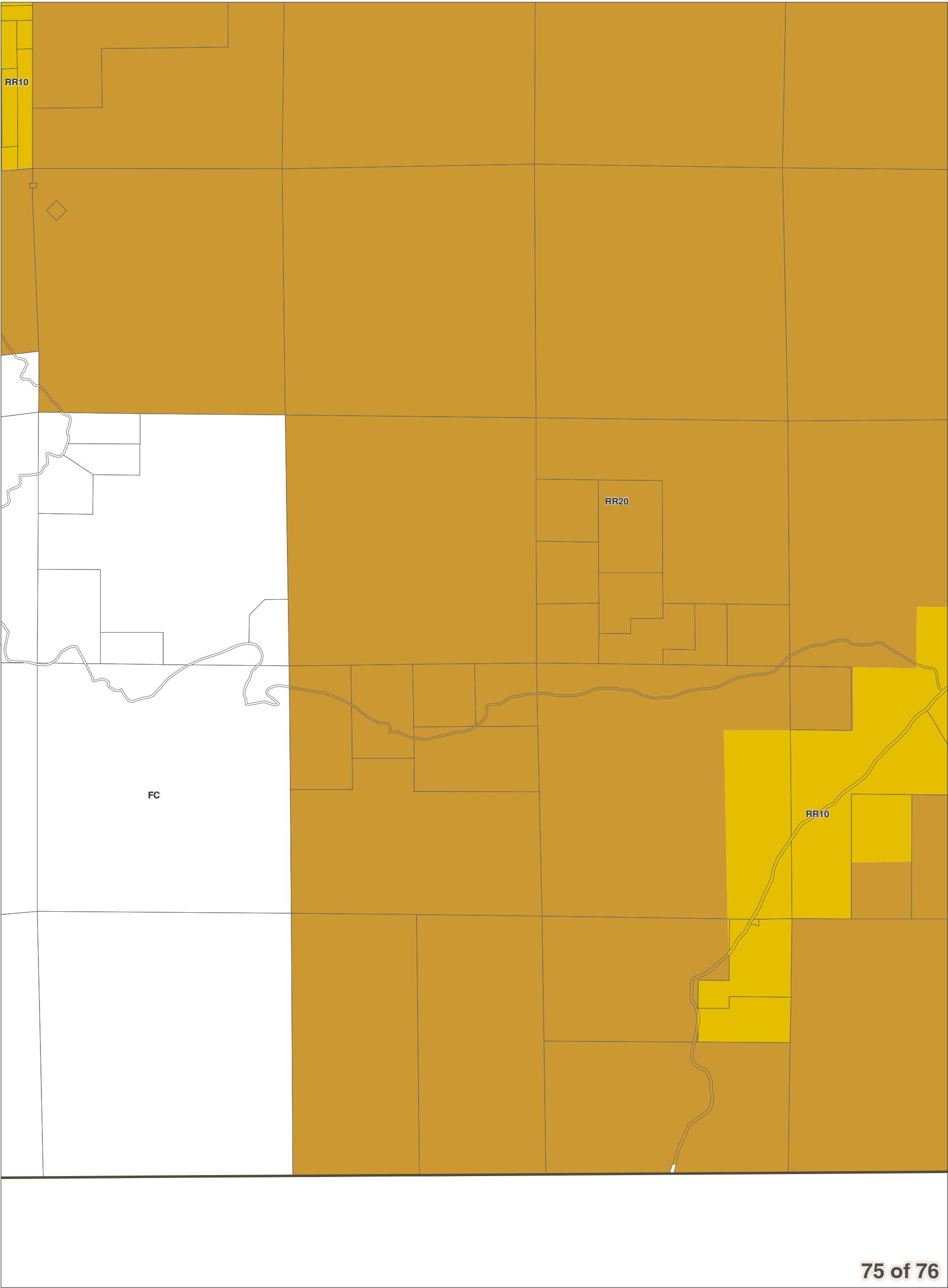


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Chelan County Land Use Designation



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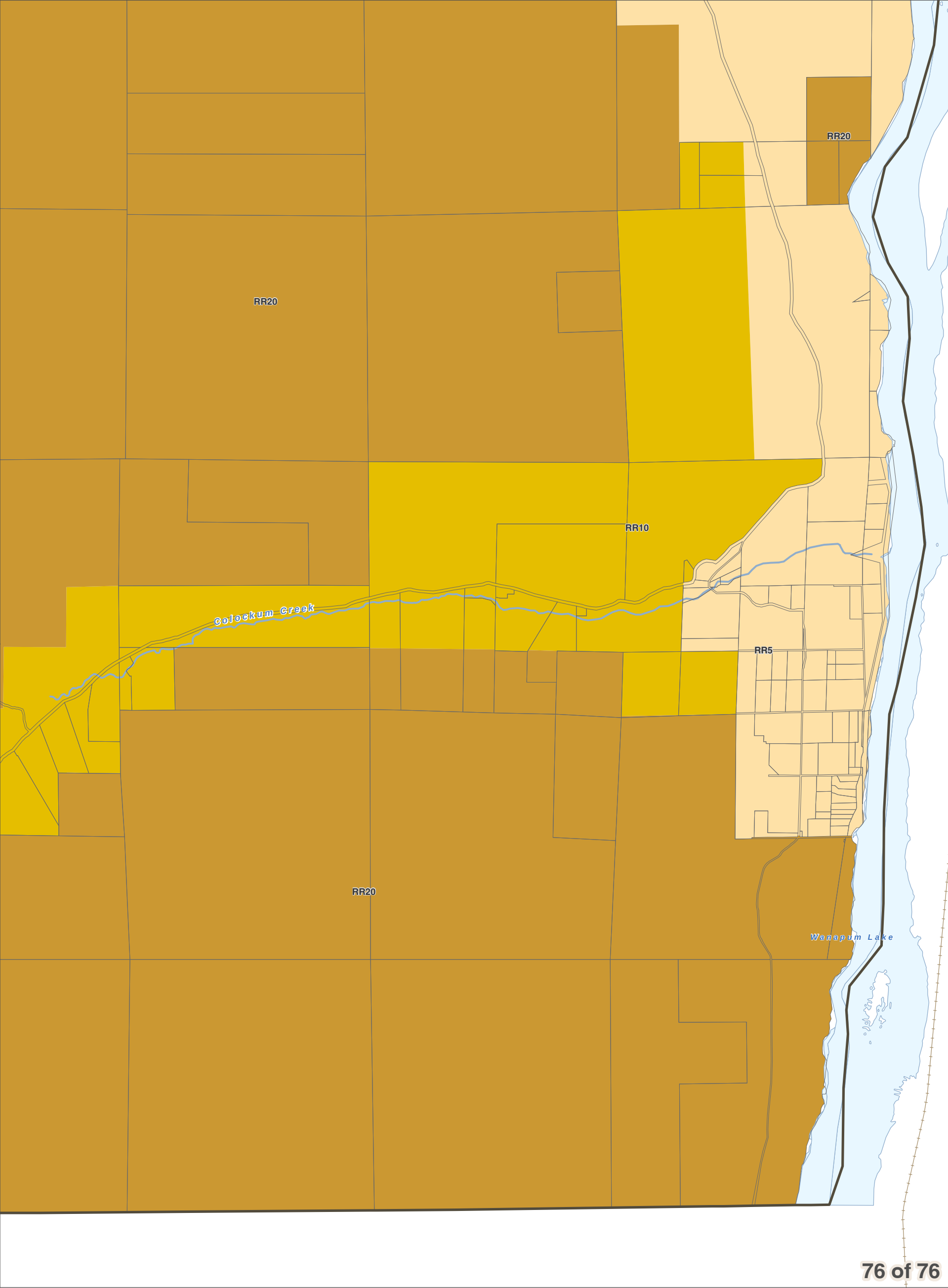


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1 inch = 2,000 feet

December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT



Chelan County Land Use Designation



- City Boundaries
- Urban Growth Areas
- County Boundary
- Highways
- Railroads
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams

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0 0.25 0.5
Miles
1 inch = 2,000 feet

December 15, 2017
Data: Chelan County, WSDOT



Malaga Vision Plan

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 - ii) Community Meetings
- 2) Community Outreach
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Appendix I. Racially Disparate Impacts Policy Evaluation Framework

The following evaluation criteria were provided by the Washington State Department of Commerce for evaluation of housing policies. Table I.2 contains a review of the housing policies from the 2017 Comprehensive Plan following this framework.

Table I.1: Evaluation Criteria for Racially Disparate Impacts

Criteria	Evaluation
The policy is valid and supports meeting the identified housing needs. The policy is needed and addresses identified racially disparate impacts, displacement and exclusion in housing.	Supportive
The policy can support meeting the identified housing needs but may be insufficient or does not address racially disparate impacts, displacement and exclusion in housing.	Approaching
The policy may challenge the jurisdiction's ability to meet the identified housing needs. The policy's benefits and burdens should be reviewed to optimize the ability to meet the policy's objectives while improving the equitable distribution of benefits and burdens imposed by the policy.	Challenging
The policy does not impact the jurisdiction's ability to meet the identified housing needs and has no influence or impact on racially disparate impacts, displacement, or exclusion.	N/A

Source: Washington State Department of Commerce

Table I.2: Policy Evaluation for Racially Disparate Impacts

Existing Goal/Policy #	Existing Goal/Policy	Equity Assessment	Why
Goal H 1	Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of the county	Supportive	This ensures there are affordable options for all people in the county
Policy H 1.1	Encourage communities within the County to provide a fair share of affordable housing to low and moderate income households by promoting a balanced mix of diverse housing types	Supportive	A variety of housing allows for opportunities for all residents to have proper housing that they can afford

Existing Goal/Policy #	Existing Goal/Policy	Equity Assessment	Why
Goal H 2	Promote a variety of residential densities and housing types	Supportive	A variety of housing allows for opportunities for all residents to have proper housing that they can afford
Policy H 2.1	Promote a diversity of housing unit types and densities to meet the needs of all existing and future residents of the County, including both site- built and manufactured and modular homes	Supportive	A variety of housing allows for opportunities for all residents to have proper housing that they can afford
Policy H 2.2	Encourage development of housing types that meet the needs of the elderly, physically challenged, mentally impaired, and special needs segments of the population (e.g., congregate care facilities)	Supportive	Encouraging housing to support the needs of all populations helps mitigate negative effects on special needs populations
Policy H 2.3	Where appropriate, provide for higher density residential housing developments within existing residential communities and urban growth areas, where adequate infrastructure and services can be provided	Supportive	Higher density tends to lead to lower housing costs, making housing more accessible to all groups.
Policy H 2.4	Encourage appropriate placement and use of vacation rentals	N/A	
Goal H 3	Encourage the appropriate preservation of existing housing stock	Supportive	Preservation of existing housing stock, especially low-income housing stock, decreases risk of displacement

Existing Goal/Policy #	Existing Goal/Policy	Equity Assessment	Why
Policy H 3.1	Where appropriate, encourage the retention and revitalization of existing housing stock with methods such as: a) Permitting accessory housing or the division of existing structures in single family neighborhoods; and, b) Protecting existing manufactured home parks and permitting manufactured homes on single family lots; and, c) Participating in or sponsoring housing rehabilitation programs offered by the state and federal government.	Supportive	Preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock, especially low-income housing stock, decreases risk of displacement
Policy H 3.2	Support and encourage the retention, rehabilitation and weatherization of existing housing units	Supportive	Preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock, especially low-income housing stock, decreases risk of displacement
Goal H 4	Support regulatory changes and economic programs that promote affordable housing options	Supportive	Promotion of affordable housing options ensures they are accessible to all populations
Policy H 4.1	Provide incentives for projects that enhance or provide lower cost or specialty housing types such as congregate care facilities	Supportive	This ensures there are options for those populations with special needs
Policy H 4.2	Where appropriate, establish incentives for developers to provide housing affordable to low and moderate income households	Supportive	Incentivizing affordable housing means there will be better, more affordable options for all groups
Policy H 4.3	Support the Housing Authority and other housing programs with financial and technical support, when appropriate	Supportive	The Housing Authority works with all populations in need to ensure they are able to find suitable housing. Supporting them will allow them to fulfill their mission

Existing Goal/Policy #	Existing Goal/Policy	Equity Assessment	Why
Policy H 4.4	Support the Housing Authority or other agency's efforts to acquire and development lands for low income housing	Supportive	Ensuring that those who would like to build affordable housing are able to allows for more affordable options for all populations
Policy H 4.5	Identify high-priority areas for housing redevelopment, rehabilitation, and revitalization, and participate in federal rehabilitation programs as appropriate	Supportive	Identifying which areas need more revitalization helps the county know how to focus it's efforts to making housing available for all
Policy H 4.6	Major concentrations of housing should be located in areas with access to existing and projected transportation systems to minimize expansion of road systems	Supportive	Concentrating housing in areas with transportation options allows for a better quality of life for those that need affordable housing
Goal H 5	Support year-round and seasonal agricultural worker housing	N/A	
Policy H 5.1	Protect the economic viability of the agricultural industry by supporting construction of agricultural worker housing near orchards. Consider the reduction of site development standards and building fees for agricultural housing units.	N/A	

Source: Points Consulting using Chelan County Comprehensive Plan 2017

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
CASHMERE DRYDEN AIRPORT						
Uses of Funds						
Runway 7/25 Pavement Maint. (Crackfill) & Replace Threshold Lighting						
Runway PAPI Replacement						
General Obstruction Removal		60,000				
Hangar Taxilane Rehab/Repair Project (Partial)				660,000		
Above-ground fuel system						
Total Uses of Funds	0	60,000	0	660,000	0	0
Sources of Funds						
Bipartisan Infastructure Law (BIL) Funds		60,000				
Grant and County Funds				30,000		
WSDOT Aviation				30,000		
Non-primary Entitlement (FAA)				600,000		
Total Sources of Funds	0	60,000	0	660,000	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE						
Uses of Funds						
Jail Facilities Debt Service	652,500	654,300	655,650	656,550	657,000	652,000
Total Uses of Funds	652,500	654,300	655,650	656,550	657,000	652,000
Sources of Funds						
Criminal Justice Fund	652,500	654,300	655,650	656,550	657,000	652,000
Total Sources of Funds	652,500	654,300	655,650	656,550	657,000	652,000
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
COUNTY EXPO CENTER						
Uses of Funds						
Building Upgrades	0	160,000	70,000	70,000		
Grandstand Cover	200,000					
Domestic Water System Improvements		100,000				
Carnival Lot Improvements				200,000		
Grounds Improvement/Electric/Asphalt	102,000	35,000	26,000	26,000		
RV Park Improvement	65,000	35,000	26,000			
Arena Improvements	60,000	30,000	26,000			
Total Uses of Funds	427,000	360,000	148,000	296,000	0	0
Sources of Funds						
Capital Improvement Reet 2 Fund	0	260,000	148,000	296,000		
Fair & Expo Reserves	180,000	100,000				
Grants, Loans, Donations	247,000					
Total Sources of Funds	427,000	360,000	148,000	296,000	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0
WENATCHEE RIVER COUNTY PARK						
Uses of Funds						
House Renovation						
Tree Repair						
Park Expansion and Rehabilitation	100,000	40,000				
Pavement Replacement						
Total Uses of Funds	100,000	40,000	0	0	0	0
Sources of Funds						
LTAC Capital or Other Grant Funds	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
WCRP Cash Reserve	50,000					
Capital Improvement Reet 2 Fund		40,000	0	0	0	0
Total Sources of Funds	100,000	40,000	0	0	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
FACILITIES DEPARTMENT						
Uses of Funds						
ADA Upgrades						
Parking Lot Crack Sealing				75,000		
Courthouse Boiler Replacement						
Courthouse Plumbing System Replacemnt	0	500,000	500,000	500,000		
Campus-wide Access Control						
Telephone System Upgrade		50,000				
Juvenile Security System						
Admin Bldg HVAC Controls						
Admin Bldg Concrete Stair Replacement						
Marble Restoration (Courthouse)	350,000					
Carpet - Campus						
Fire Alarm System Update						
Justice Facilities Improvement (Law & Justice)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000		
Elevator Modernization (Law & Justice)		250,000				
L & J Plumbing Replacement	8,700,000					
Total Uses of Funds	9,250,000	1,000,000	700,000	775,000	0	0
Sources of Funds						
Capital Improvement Reet 1 Fund	2,700,000	1,000,000	700,000	775,000		
Capital Improvement Reet 2 Fund	6,000,000					
Grant Funding	350,000	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice Fund	200,000					
Current Expense						
Total Sources of Funds	9,250,000	1,000,000	700,000	775,000	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
OHME GARDENS						
Uses of Funds						
Irrigation System & Pump Station	10,000	10,000	50,000			
Parking Lot Improvements	60,000	60,000				
Ox Yoke Lodge Renovation	60,000					
Tree Work	10,000	10,000	10,000			
House Renovation		25,000	25,000			
Total Uses of Funds	140,000	105,000	85,000	0	0	0
Sources of Funds						
Capital Improvement Reet 2 Fund	80,000	60,000	85,000			
Rural Counties Tax Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Grant, Other Grants, Donations	50,000	45,000	0	0	0	0
Donations, Grants, Fund Raising	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sources of Funds	140,000	105,000	85,000	0	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC WORKS						
Uses of Funds						
Totem Pole Road	1,500,000					
Dryden Transfer Station-Second Tip Floor						
Chelan Transfer Station Upgrades	1,200,000					
Vegecide Truck Wash Facility						
Wenatchee District Shop Replacement	1,000,000	2,700,000	0	0	0	0
Road Rehailitation	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Wenatchee Truck Bay Shop Lights						
Total Uses of Funds	4,400,000	3,400,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Sources of Funds						
County Road Fund	1,000,000	2,700,000				
Solid Waste Fund	1,200,000					
Rural Counties Tax Fund	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement Reet 2 Fund	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Total Sources of Funds	4,400,000	3,400,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
REGIONAL JUSTICE CENTER						
Uses of Funds						
CCRJC Kitchen and Records/Control remodel	20,000					
Justice Facilities Improvement/Rehab						
Operational - Shower Improvements	55,000					
Operational - Remodel Records Area/ Create Office	25,000					
Safety - Camera Installation - Seg Cells						
Safety - Railing Install						
Safety - Remodel H6 &H7						
Operational - SWF Conversion/Remodel						
Booking Area Remodel						
Additional Padded Cell						
Additional Holding Cells	375,000					
EAC Key Cards						
Total Uses of Funds	475,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sources of Funds						
Capital Improvement Reet 1 Fund						
Jail Facilities Fund	475,000					
Criminal Justice Funds						
Grants, Loans, Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sources of Funds	475,000	0	0	0	0	0
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHERIFF/EM						
Uses of Funds						
Old Station Campus EM/Motor Pool/Coroner	500,000					
Total Uses of Funds	500,000	0	0	0	0	
Sources of Funds						
Capital Improvement Reet 1 Fund						
Grants, Loans, Donations	500,000	0	0	0	0	
Total Sources of Funds	500,000	0	0	0	0	
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	



COUNTY OF CHELAN

Recreation Element (PROS Plan) Update

March 2026

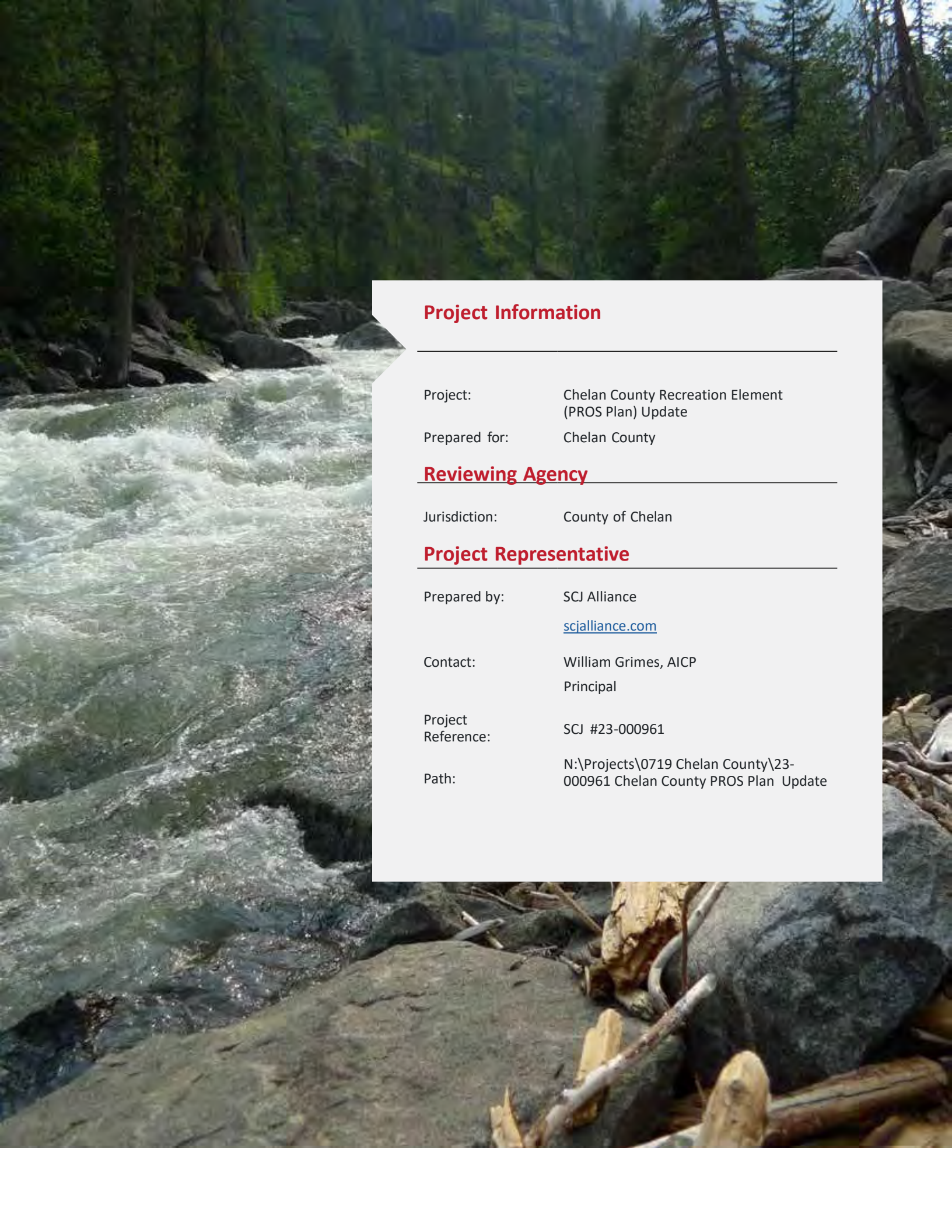
County of Chelan

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Project Information

Project: Chelan County Recreation Element
(PROS Plan) Update

Prepared for: Chelan County

Reviewing Agency

Jurisdiction: County of Chelan

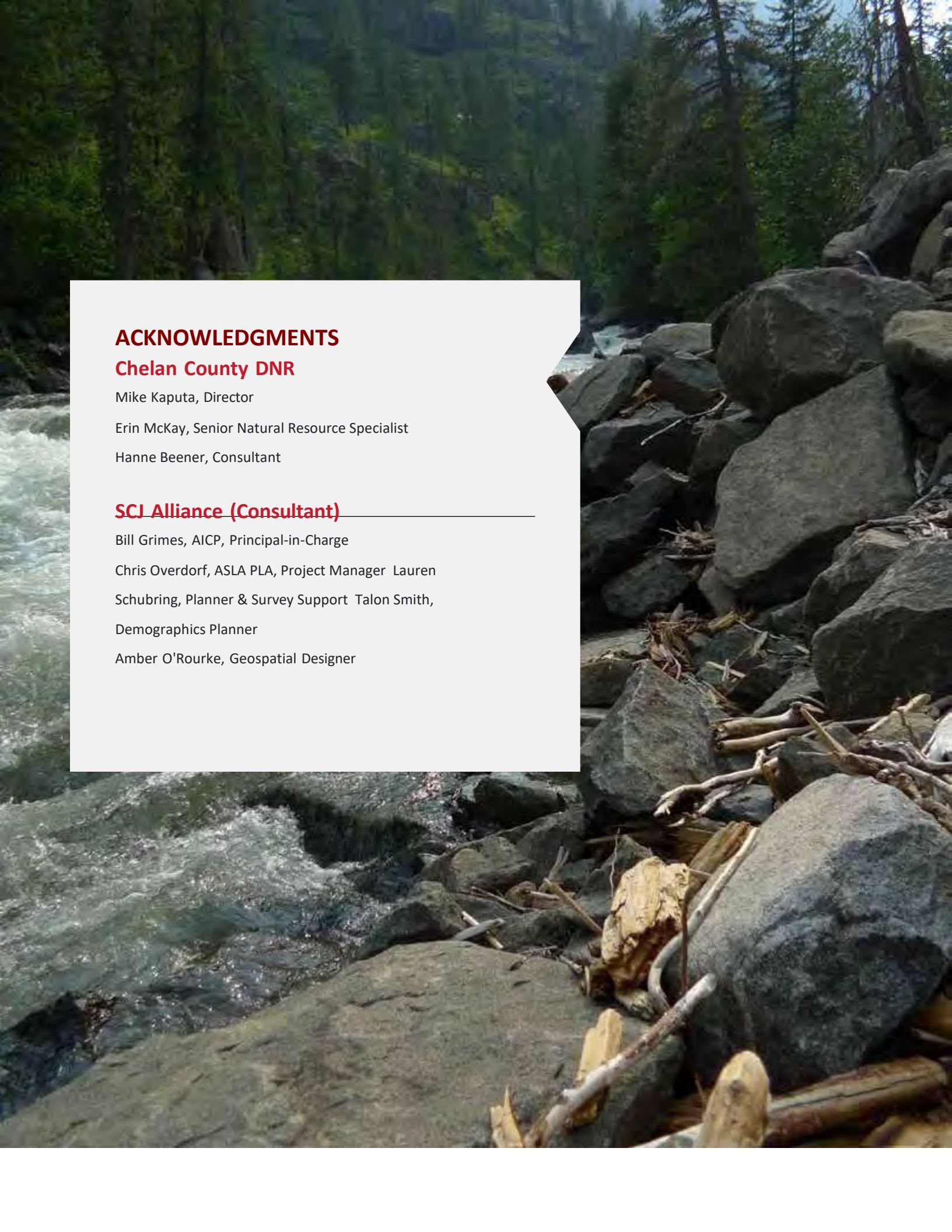
Project Representative

Prepared by: SCJ Alliance
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Project Reference: SCJ #23-000961

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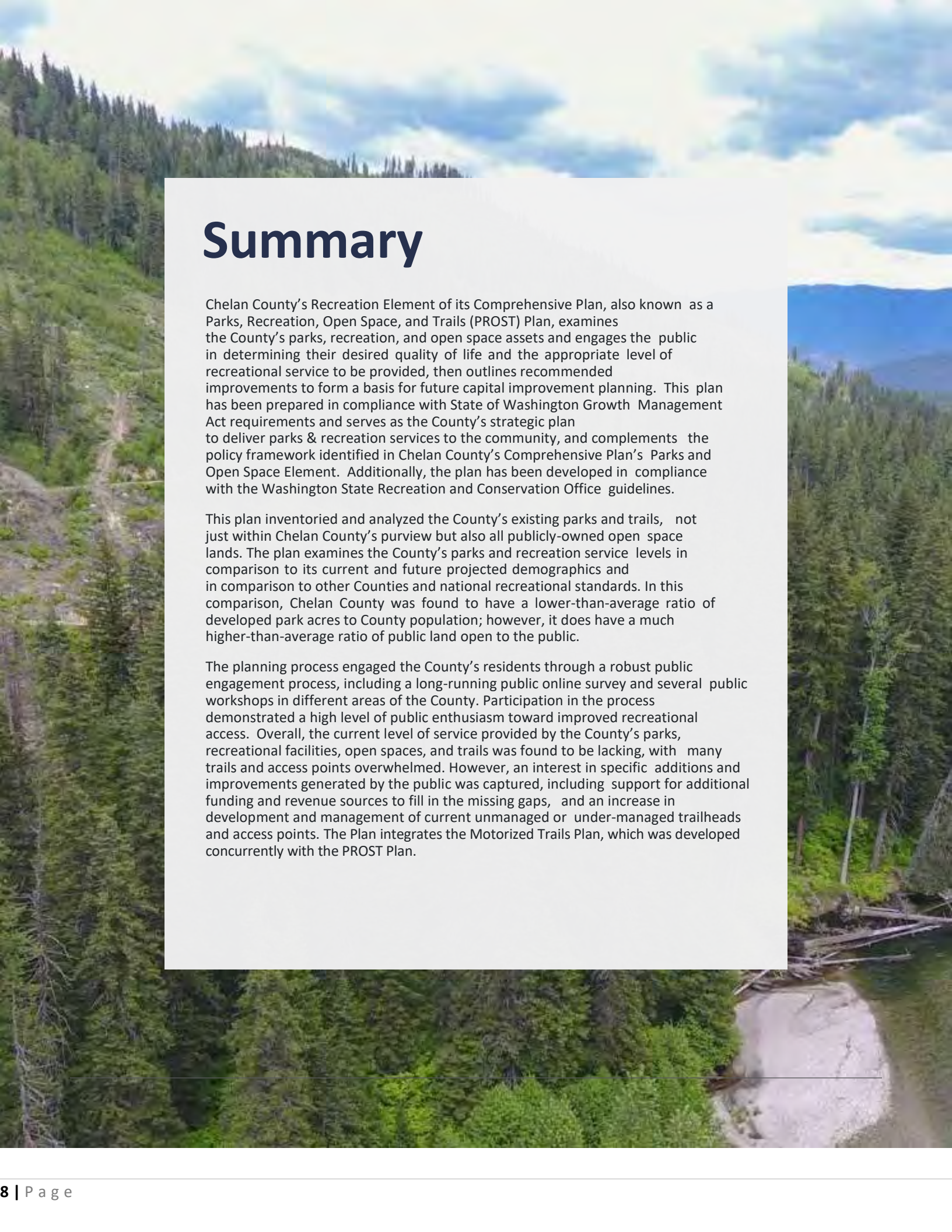
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Summary

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

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

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

Overview





Introduction

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

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

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

Purpose

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

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

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

Regulatory Requirements

Growth Management Act Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Washington Recreation And Conservation Office (RCO) Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chelan County Requirements

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

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

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

Process

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

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

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



Existing Conditions (Systems Inventory)

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

Public Involvement

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

Demand & Needs Analysis

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

Goals and Objectives

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

Capital Improvement Program

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

Approvals

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

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



Inventory & Assessment





Introduction & Purpose

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

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

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

Physical Context

Planning Area

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

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

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

Spanning over 2,920 square miles in north-central Washington State, Chelan County ranks as the third-largest county in the state in terms of land area. Geographically, the county shares its northwestern border with Skagit County, while the Cascade Mountains form its western boundaries alongside Snohomish and King Counties. To the northeast, it is bordered by Okanogan County, with the Columbia River delineating the eastern border and shared with Douglas County. The southern boundary neighbors Kittitas County.

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



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

History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Topography

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

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

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

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

immerse themselves in the untouched wilderness.

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

Hydrology

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

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

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

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

Habitat

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



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

Climate

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

Demographic Context

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

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

Key Takeaways

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

level of service desired by the community.

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

Population

Historic Trends

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

Population Forecast

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

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

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

Table 2-1: Historic Population (US Census)				
Census Population	Chelan County		WA State	
	Count	Growth Rate	Count	Growth Rate
1990	52,250	--	4,866,692	--
2000	66,616	27.49%	5,894,121	21.11%
2010	72,453	8.76%	6,724,540	14.08%
2020	79,141	9.23%	7,705,281	14.58%

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

Table 2-2: Chelan County Population by Year		
Year	Chelan County	
	Population	Growth Rate
2010	72,453	--
2011	71,787	-0.92%
2012	73,687	2.65%
2013	73,967	0.38%
2014	74,588	0.84%
2015	75,463	1.17%
2016	76,338	1.16%
2017	76,533	0.26%
2018	77,036	0.66%
2019	77,200	0.21%
2020	79,141	2.51%
2021	80,000	1.09%
2022	80,650	0.81%
2023	81,500	1.05%

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

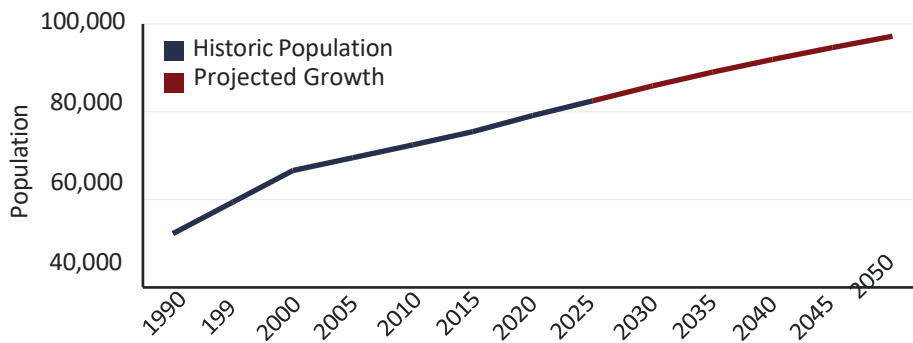


Figure 2.1: Chelan County Population Projection

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

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

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

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

Population Demographics

Age & Gender

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

Race & Ethnicity

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

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

with residents in the languages

represented by community members

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

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

Disability

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

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

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

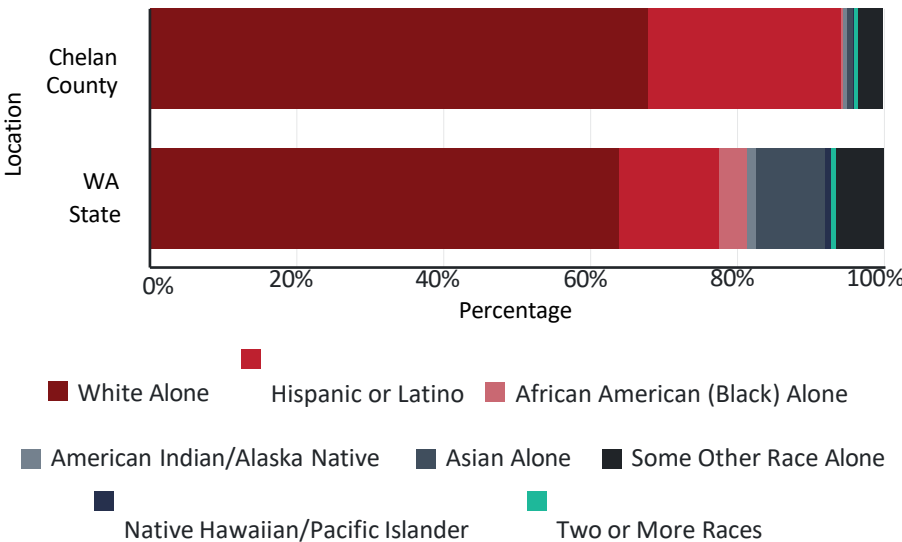


Figure 2.2: Race and Ethnicity Percentages of Chelan County versus WA State

Source: 2020 Decennial Census, DP1

Table 2-5: Ethnicity in Chelan County			
Ethnicity	Chelan Count Estimate	Chelan County %	WA State %
Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)	22,104	28.0%	13.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,970	72.0%	86.3%

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP05

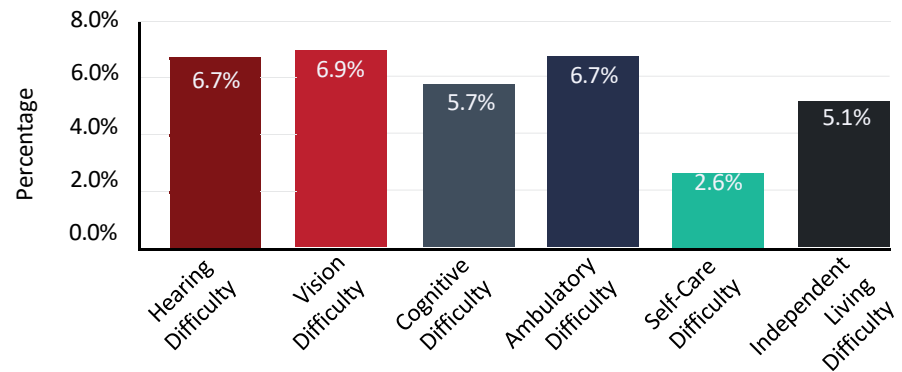


Figure 2.3: Percentage of Chelan County's Population Living with Disability

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1810.

Income

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

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

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

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

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP05

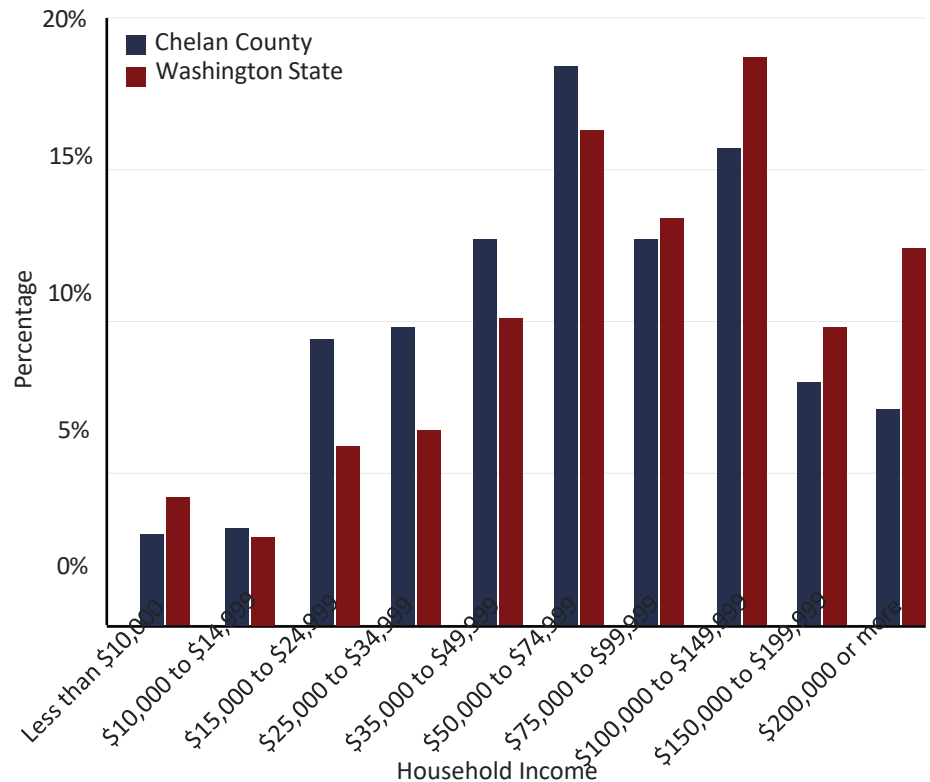


Figure 2.4: Chelan County and WA State Household Income

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1810.

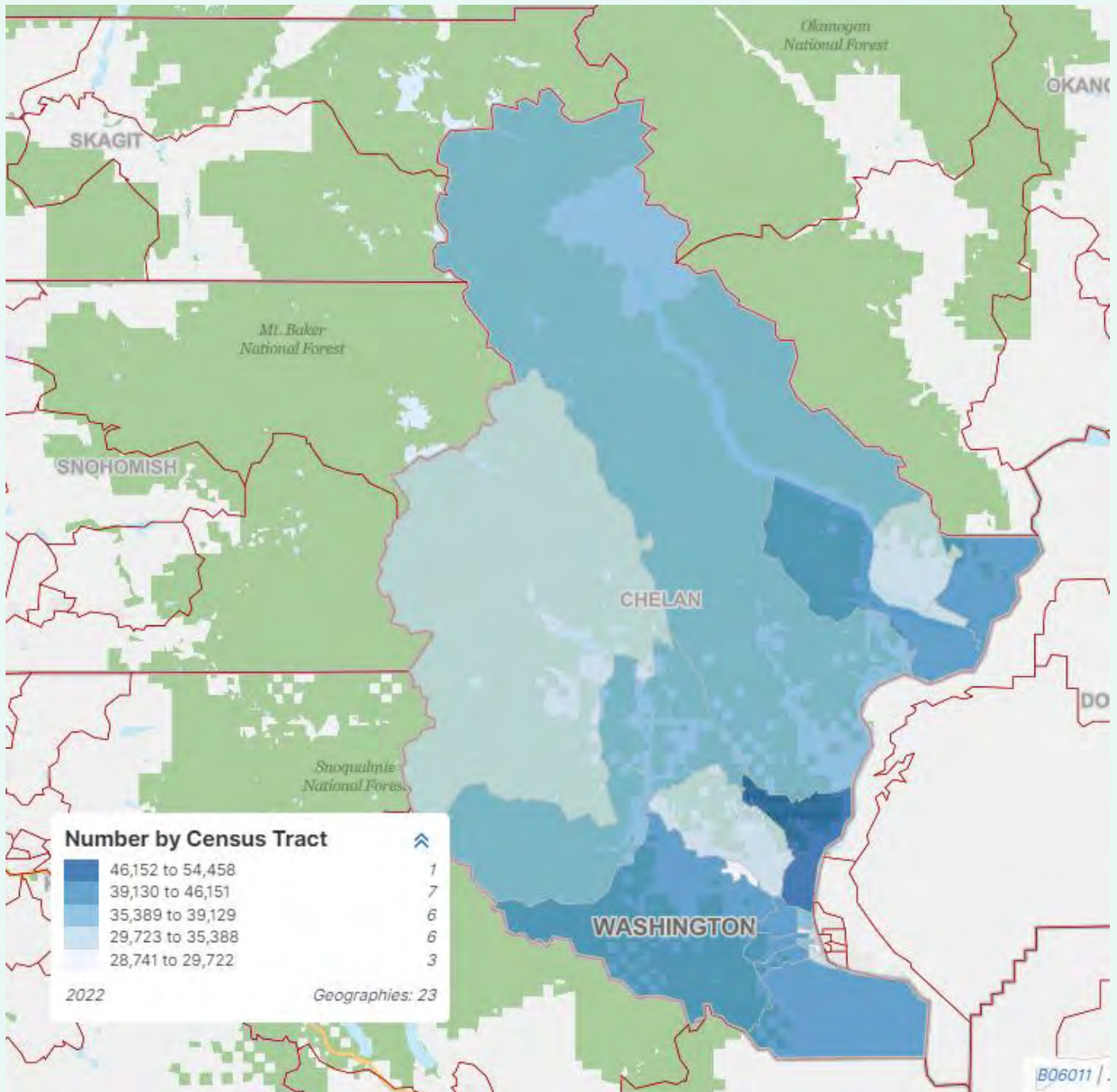


Figure 2.5: Chelan County Census Tracts and Median Incomes

Source: S1901, ACS 2022, 5-Year Estimates

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

Housing

Housing Type

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

Housing Tenure

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

Table 2-7: Poverty Status in Chelan County Population	
Poverty Status	%
# of People for Whom Poverty Status is Determined (Age 1 and over)	77,001
Below 100% of the poverty level	10.7%
100-149% of the poverty level	9.2%
At or above 150% of the poverty level	80.1%

Table 2-8: Poverty Status in Chelan County Population			
Housing Type	Chelan County # of Units	Chelan County %	WA State %
1, detached	25,482	65.8%	63.0%
1, attached	1,137	2.9%	4.1%
2	971	2.5%	2.3%
3 or 4	1,226	3.2%	3.6%
5 to 9	1,061	2.7%	4.4%
10 to 19	2,246	5.8%	4.8%
20 or more units	1,840	4.7%	11.7%
Mobile home	4,781	12.3%	5.9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	0.2%
Total:	38,744	38,744	3,170,695

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

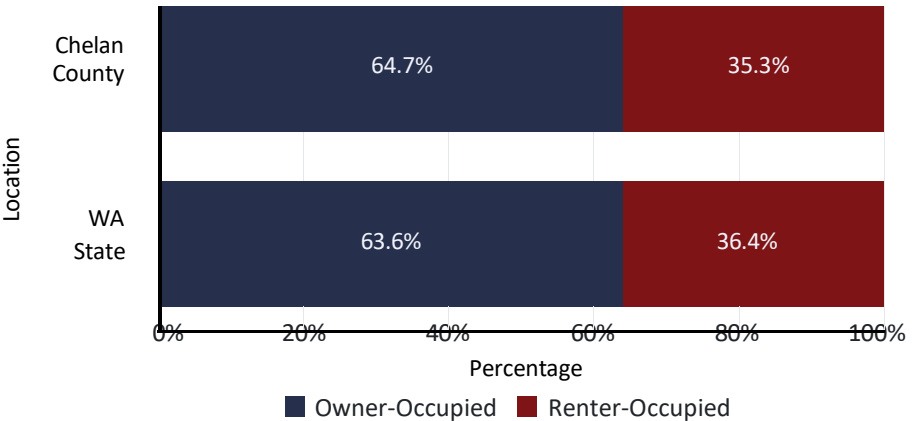


Figure 2.6: Owner vs. Renter in Chelan County and WA State

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

Average Household Type

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

Employment & Transportation

Employment

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

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

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04.

Employment Inflow/Outflow

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

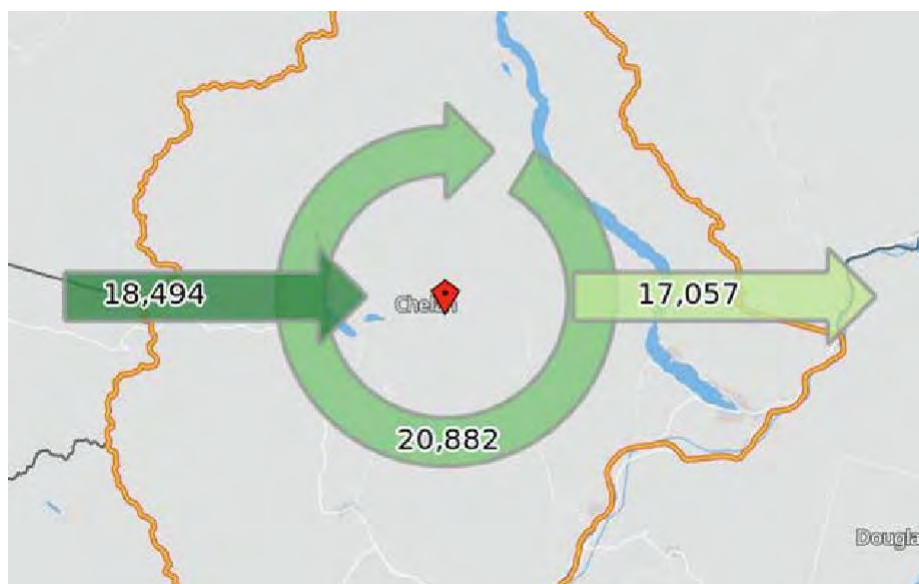


Figure 2.7: Inflow/Outflow of Employment in Chelan County

Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

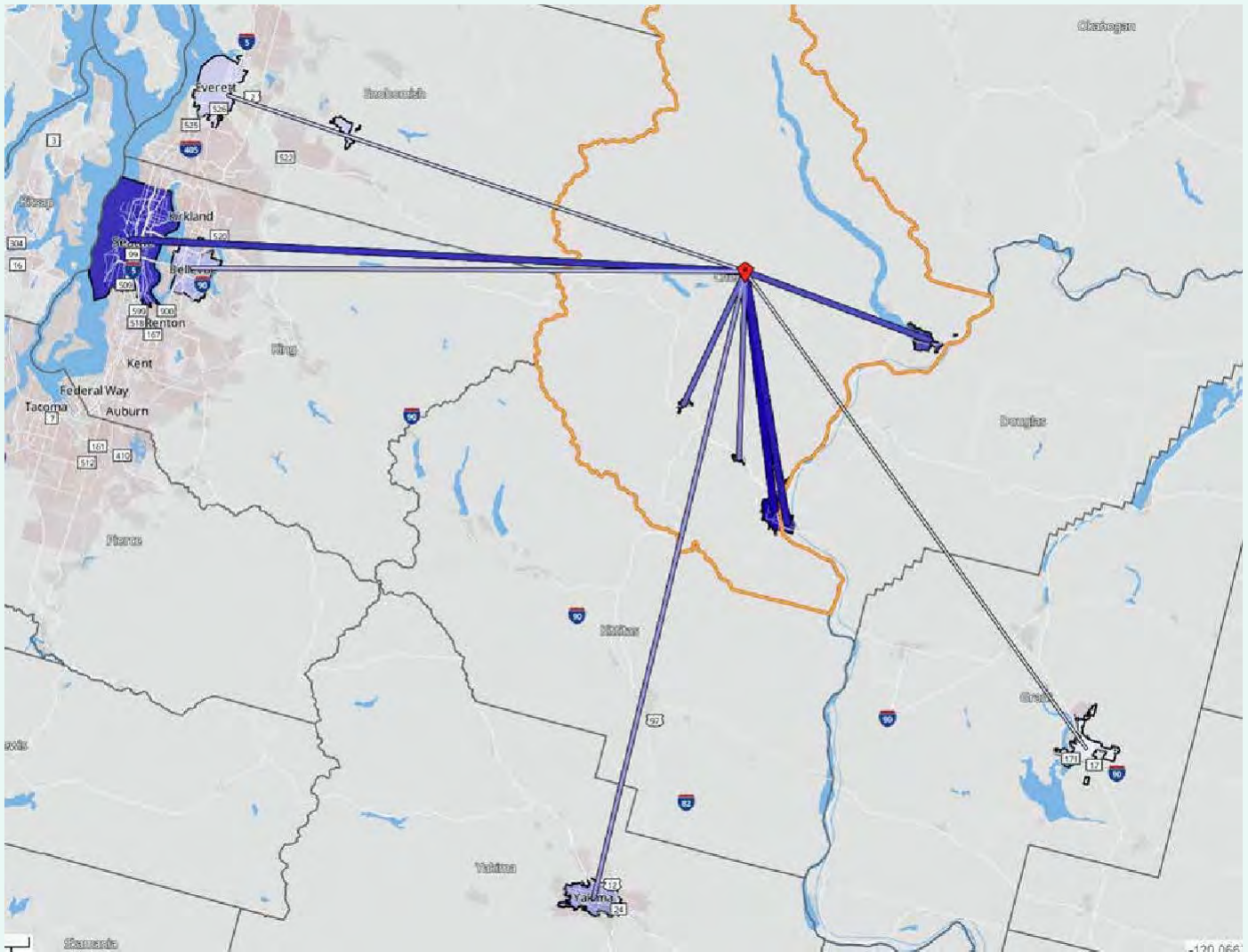


Figure 2.8: Employment Locations of Chelan County Residents
 Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

Table 2-10: Chelan County Distance Traveled to Work		
Distance	Chelan County %	WA State %
Less than 10 miles	58.2%	49.4%
10 to 24 miles	12.3%	27.0%
25 to 50 miles	7.0%	10.4%
Greater than 50 miles	22.5%	13.2%

Source: OnTheMap, 2021 Census Estimates.

Employment Locations

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

Table 2-11: Chelan County Means of Transportation to Work		
Distance	Chelan County %	WA State %
Car, truck, or van	84.9%	76.9%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1.0%	5.2%
Walked	3.8%	3.3%
Bicycle	0.6%	0.7%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	2.3%	1.2%
Worked from home	7.3%	12.6%

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

S0801.

Access to Vehicles

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

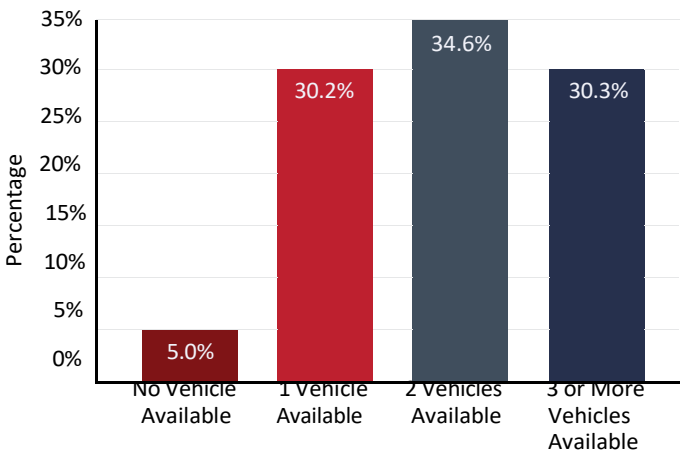


Figure 2.9: Percentage of Chelan County Vehicle Availability

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S2504.





Physical Inventory & Assessment



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Management	Name	Acres	Amenities
Forest Service	Wenatchee-Okanogan National Forest	3,800,000	♦ 3000 miles of recreation trails of varying length and difficulty on the forest. There are low-elevation trails in the sage-covered fringes of the forest, trails in the timbered zones, and high country trails traversing alpine terrain. Almost half of these trails are within designated Wilderness. Several “barrier-free” trails have also been developed adjacent to recreation sites to provide access to those with physical challenges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-13: Chelan County School Districts		
School District	Number of Schools	Students
Cashmere School District 222	3 Schools	1,556
Lake Chelan School District 129	5 Schools	1,459
Entiat School District 127	2 Schools	341
Cascade School District 228	6 Schools	1,336
Manson School District 19	2 Schools	671
Stehekin School District	1 School	8
Wenatchee School District 246	16 Schools	7,931
Private Schools	7 Schools	838

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

Planning Context

Existing Plans Working Together

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

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

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Natural Resources Dept	2017	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Parks and Recreation Element of Chelan County Comprehensive Plan	Chelan County	--	Top community priorities from public engagement focused on collaboration to achieve common recreation goals: ♦ better collaboration between land/recreation resource managers; ♦ increase in organized recreation advocacy groups. Goals identified in the plan focus on more passive role for County in encouraging the addition/improvement of open space and recreation opportunities, as well as increased coordination for efficiency/effectiveness of operations, but also to ensure alignment with other important community factors (housing supply, critical habitat, water resources, etc.)
Trust for Public Land	2018	Vision Document Informed by Public Input	Lake Chelan Community Open Space Vision	Southernmost portion of Lake Chelan Basin, including Chelan and Manson.	76% White/non-Hispanic respondents; 19% Hispanic respondents	Top community priorities from survey were ♦ protecting Lake Chelan water quality and ♦ increasing public access to Lake Chelan. The final list of top open space goals: ♦ Protect water quality; ♦ Promote community health through increasing access to trails, parks, and the lake; ♦ Protect wildlife habitat; ♦ Preserve agricultural land.
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2019	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Stemilt-Squilchuck Recreation Plan	Stemilt-Squilchuck Basin, southern Chelan County	---	Detailed plan for improvements, development of new amenities or infrastructure, and longterm management objectives for both summer and winter recreation. Implementation Committee coordinated by CCNRD.

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

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2019	Management Plan Informed by Advisory Committee	Nason Ridge Community Forest Management Plan	Lake Wenatchee Area	--	Wholistic management plan that includes recreation management. Rec mgmt goals generally focus on continuing to provide access to the property, and improving recreation opportunities that are compatible with other management objectives, with special focus on children, underserved communities, and providing for hunting opportunities. Continued management will be guided by a Stewardship Committee
Chelan PUD	2020	Feasibility Study	Wenatchee River Whitewater Park Feasibility Study	Wenatchee River Corridor	N/A	Out of 6 sites evaluated, feasibility study identified 1) Dryden Dam and 2) historic mill dam in Leavenworth as two most suitable sites for whitewater park development based on the following criteria: adequate hydraulic drop, existing park infrastructure, adj. public property ownership, geomorphic suitability, constructability, river reach degraded, habitat improvement potential, safety improvement potential.
Upper Valley Parks & Recreation Service Area	2021	Report of Survey Data	Needs Assessment	Upper Valley PRSA (similar to Cascade, SD, minus Plain/Lake Wenatchee)	Respondents: 85% Caucasian, 8% Latino	Improvements with most support from respondents: ♦ trail connecting Leavenworth/Peshastin; ♦ year-round covered aquatic center; ♦ trail connecting Leavenworth/Wenatchee; ♦ more multi-use hiking/biking trails
Chelan County Natural Resource Dept.	2021	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Chelan County Multimodal Pathways Plan	Chelan County	Respondents: 81% Caucasian, 3% Latino	Identified priority corridors connecting communities or major destinations: ♦ Leavenworth to Lake Wenatchee area ♦ Shore of Lake Chelan ♦ Chelan to Manson ♦ Wenatchee to Leavenworth ♦ South of Wenatchee ♦ Wenatchee to Chelan ♦ East Leavenworth & Icicle Roads.
Our Valley Our Future	2022	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Action Plan	Chelan and Douglas Counties	Survey/input: 26% Latino	Community input placed high value on open space, public access and recreation resources. Relevant action items identified: Active Transportation with connected pathways; Recreational stewardship; Funding for trails & open space; Frontcountry trails expansion; Trails & Access Infrastructure; Whitewater Park on the Wenatchee. Keep in mind: demand for local and regional recreation & sports centers.

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

Source	Year	Type	Title	Geographic Scope	Diversity	Notes
Chelan County Public Works	2022	Inventory Data	Recreation Access Inventory and Assessment	Chelan County	N/A	Inventory & analysis of the distinct recreation access sites that are currently within a Chelan County road ROW. Many sites are used for river access, and some for authorized or unauthorized trail systems. Overall, recommendations focus on creating parking space & trailheads in a formalized way on land adjacent to current ROW informal use.
TREAD	2023	Survey Data	Central Washington Outdoor Recreation Survey	Chelan and Douglas Counties	N/A	Survey respondents (nearly all residents) identify Wenatchee Mtns in southeastern Chelan County as the place they visit most for outdoor recreation, followed by Alpine Lakes area, Lake Wenatchee Area, and the 'Canyons' area north of Hwy 2 between Leavenworth and Wenatchee. Top desires: More trails, but especially paved pathways between communities; maintenance of existing trails & access infrastructure; improved access points (trailheads).
Chelan Douglas Regional Port Authority	2023	Survey & Inventory Data	Regional Sports Complex Feasibility Study: Phase 1 Findings	Chelan and Douglas Counties	N/A	Study indicates population growth trends, including relatively significant 25% increase in population under 40 by 2050. Survey & inventory focused on sports fields and aquatic resources, but several mentions of pathways as a method of safe transportation to reach a regional sports facility.
Visit Chelan County	2023	Survey Data	Destination Master Plan	Chelan County	Respondents: 86.9% Caucasian	Resident survey key findings: 1) Visitor impact at high use locations is a significant issue, and visitor impact management strategies are needed; 2) Outdoor recreation is a primary driver of visitation, and there is a need to strengthen collaboration among the outdoor industry and tourism; 3) Mobility, access, and connectivity are significant challenges across the county, and transportation solutions are needed; 4) Sports facilities and infrastructure is needed to support recreation and events.
City of Wenatchee	2023	Planning Document Informed by Public Input	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan	Greater City of Wenatchee area	--	Public survey section notes that top two outstanding capital projects from previous planning that had highest community support were: ♦ constructing more trails and ♦ acquiring more property for open space and habitat.

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

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

Assessment

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

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

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

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



Public Involvement





Introduction & Purpose

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

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

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

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

Engagement Goals

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

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



2. Create multiple virtual and analog engagement opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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



Public Engagement Plan Overview

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

Distribution

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

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

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

Table 3-1: Survey Distribution

Organization	When?
Leavenworth Winter Sports Club	1/26/24
Residents Coalition of Chelan County	1/26/24
Wenatchee River Alliance	1/25/24
TREAD	1/25/24
Plain Valley Ski Trails	1/26/24
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	1/26/24
Team Naturaleza	1/26/24
Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	1/26/24
WA Trails Association	1/26/24
Northwest Motorcycle Association	1/26/24
Backcountry Horseman Association, Wenatchee Valley Chapter	1/26/24
Lake Wenatchee Rec Club	1/26/24
Bavarian Boondockers	1/26/24
Lake Chelan Trails Alliance	1/26/24
Chelan PUD	1/26/24
Wenatchee Chamber	1/28/24
Leavenworth Chamber	1/28/24
Chelan Chamber	1/28/24
Visit Chelan County	1/26/24

CAFE	2/2/24
NCW Equity Alliance	1/29/24
Wenatchee Valley College	1/29/24
State Parks	2/2/24
USFS	2/2/24
City of Wenatchee	1/29/24
City of Chelan	1/29/24
City of Cashmere	1/29/24
City of Entiat	1/26/24
City of Leavenworth	1/29/24
NCESD/School Districts	1/28/24
BLM	2/2/24
WDFW	2/2/24
Manson Parks and Recreation	1/29/24
Thriving Together	1/26/24
Indigenous Roots & Reparations Foundation	2/2/24
NCW Libraries	2/2/24
Link Transit	2/2/24
Brave Warrior Project	2/2/24
Our Valley Our Future	1/30/24
Wenatchee Valley Ridge Runners ATV Club	2/16/24
Lake Chelan Snowmobile Club	2/16/24
Lake Chelan Off Road Club	2/16/24
Wenatchee Row & Paddle Club	2/17/24

Chelan County Boost Analytics- February 2024

February 2nd Boosts

Facebook - English

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



Figure 3.1: February 2nd Facebook Boost Analytics - English

Facebook - Spanish

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



Figure 3.2: February 2nd Facebook Boost Analytics - Spanish

Instagram - English

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



Figure 3.3: February 2nd Instagram Boost Analytics - English

Instagram - English

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



Figure 3.4: February 2nd Instagram Boost Analytics - Spanish

February 26th Boosts

Facebook - English

This was for half the time as the last one, but \$20 more in cost for half the number of clicks.



Figure 3.5: February 26nd Facebook Boost Analytics - English

Facebook - Spanish

This performed about the same as the last FB Spanish post that ran for half the time.



Figure 3.6: February 26nd Instagram Boost Analytics - Spanish

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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Recreation Element Survey

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

The survey was designed to capture the following questions:

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



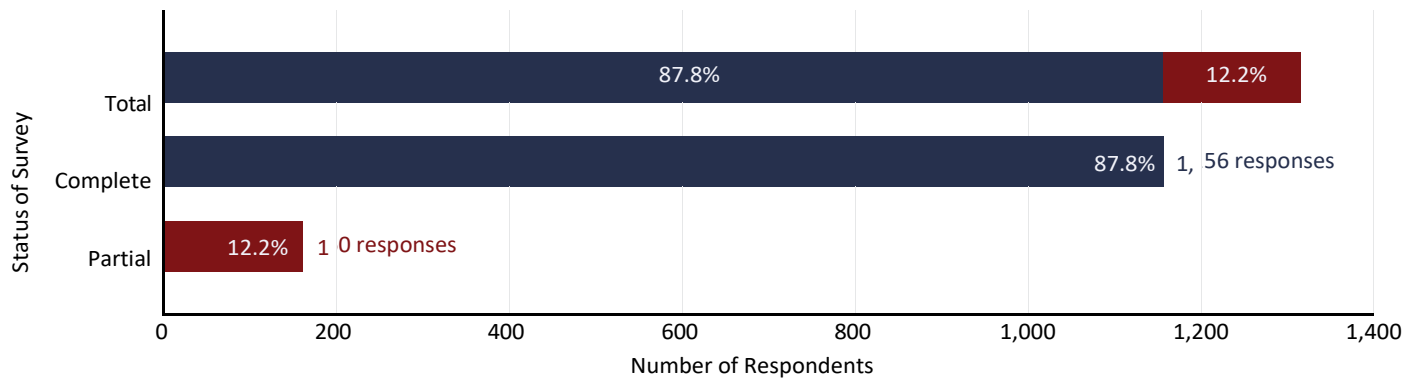
Figure 3.10: Chelan County's Public Engagement Plan Flyer

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

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

Survey Key Takeaways

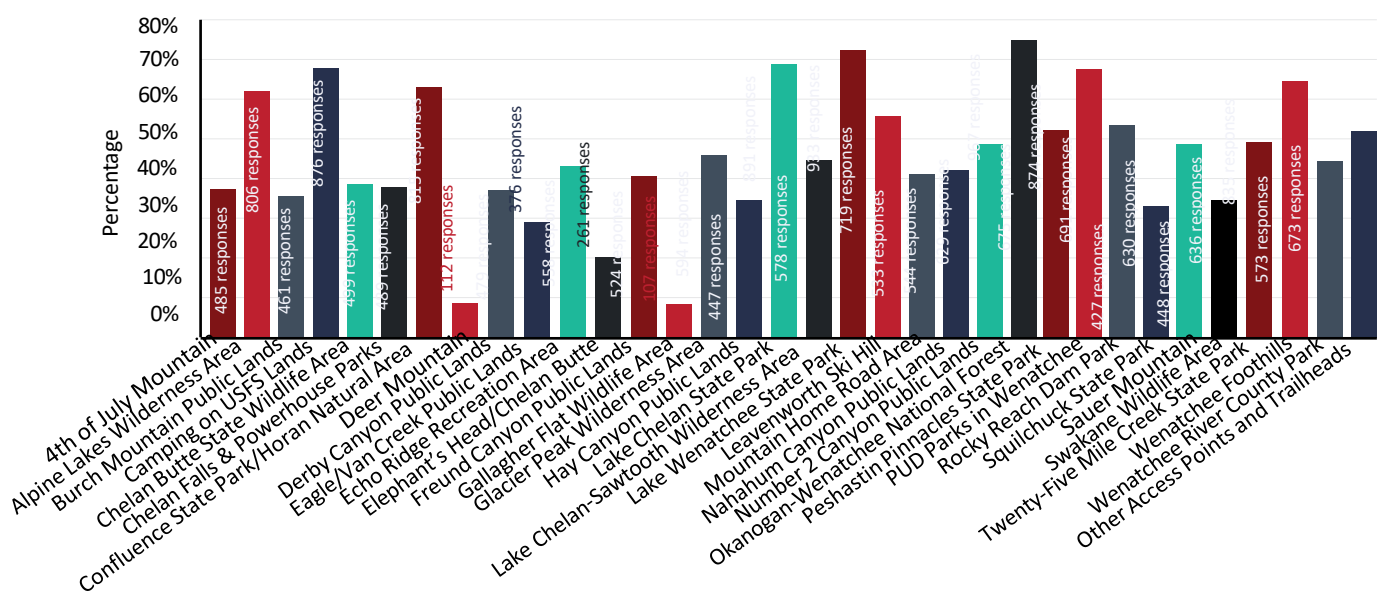
Together, the number of respondents who took the survey or participated in the in-person workshops resulted in over 1,300 surveys and almost 50 in-person attendees.



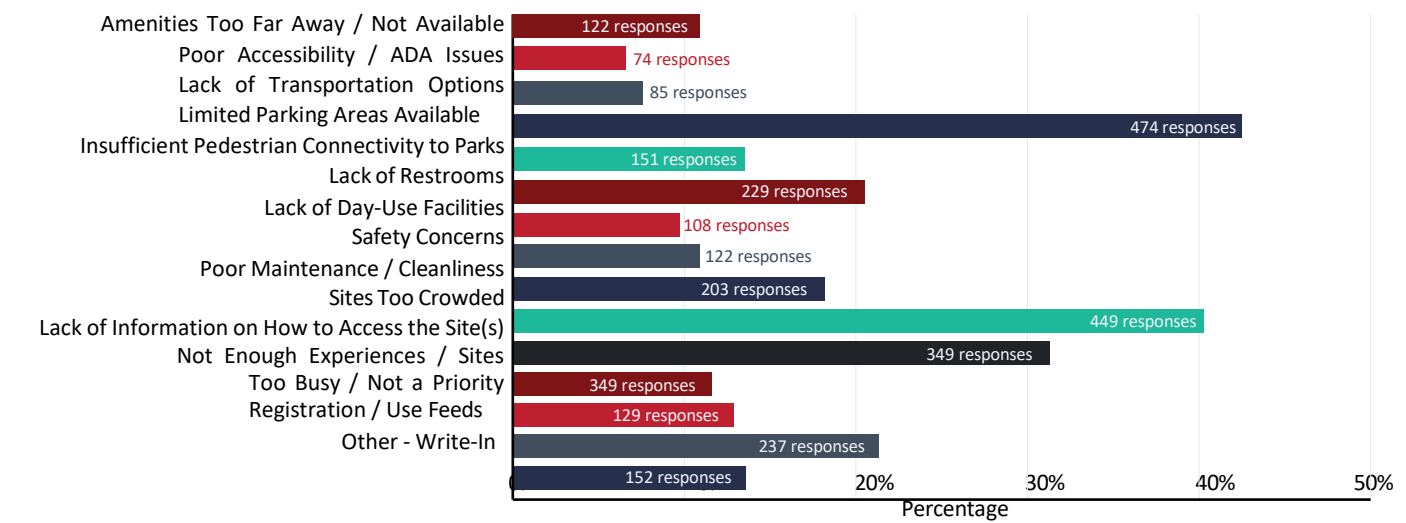
1. How often do you visit these facilities owned and managed by Chelan County?

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

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



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

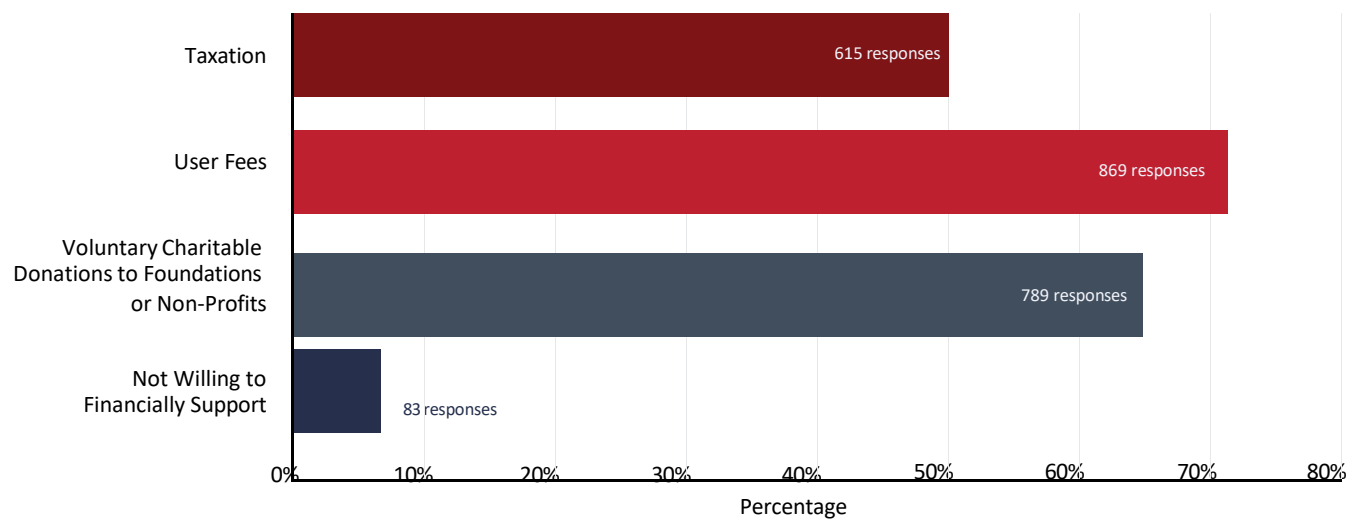


4. Which public access and recreation resources are most important to add in Chelan County? These options are based on a variety of recent past surveys and planning documents in our region.

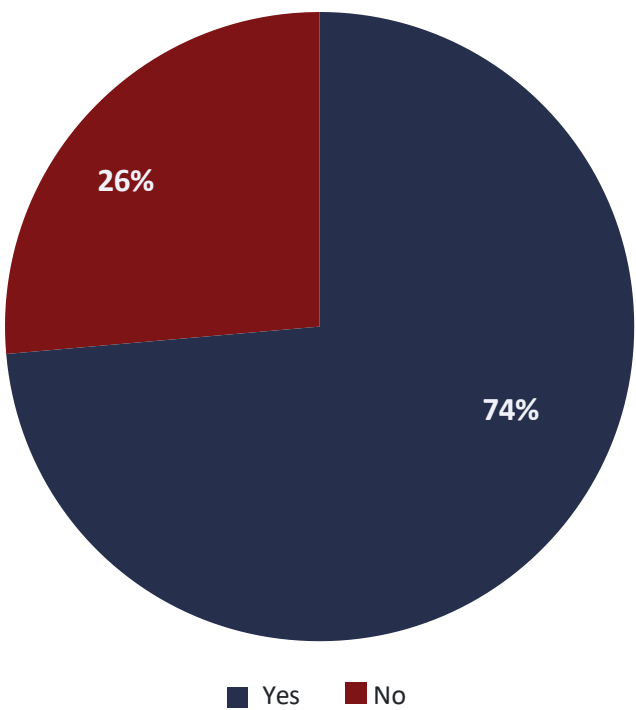
Item	Overall Rank	Rank Distribution	Score	No. of Ranking
Developed/managed access points and trailheads for public lands	1		8,328	837
Public water access to rivers in Chelan County	2		8,107	824
Multi-modal pathways connecting communities in Chelan County	3		7,884	791
Public water access to Lake Chelan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

LowestHighest

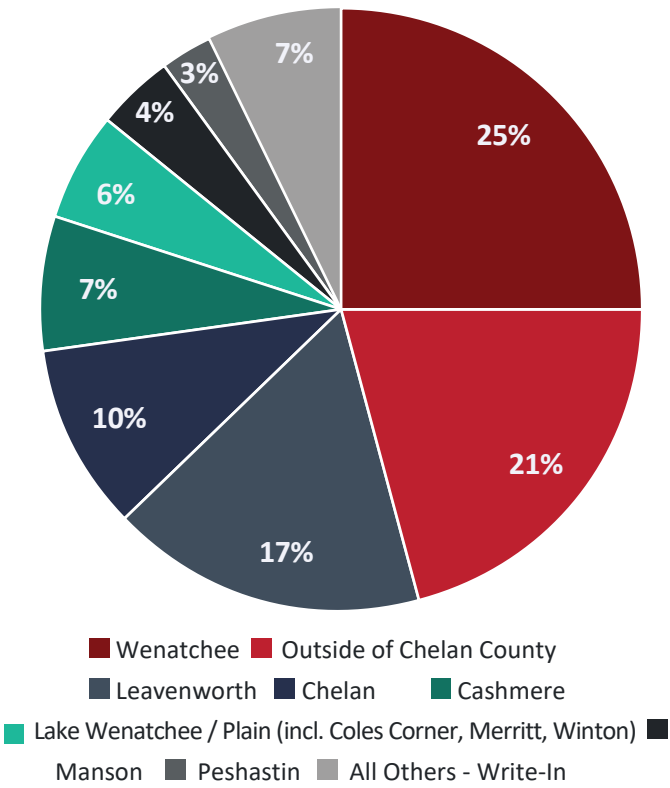
5. It requires funding to improve amenities, provide better access to outdoor recreation, and support the operations and maintenances of these amenities. How would you be willing to fund improvements? Select all that apply.



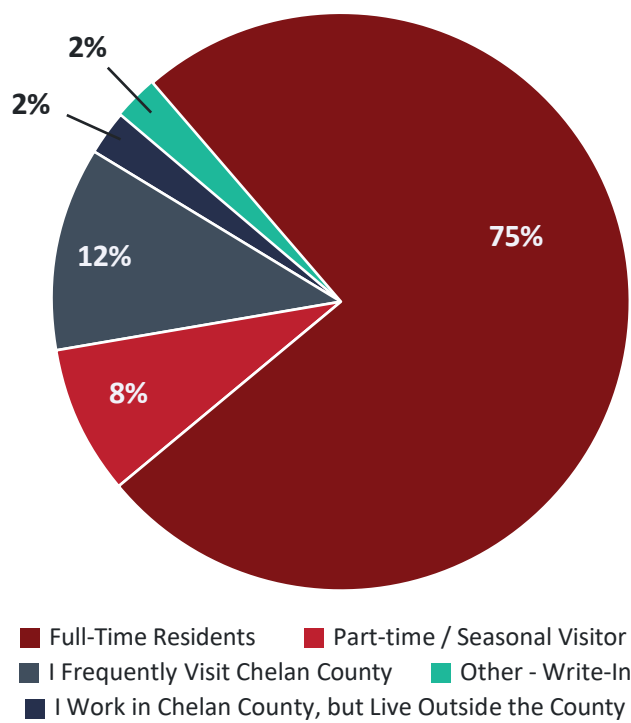
6. Would you support increased maintenance, access, and amenities in currently unmanaged areas, even if that meant increased oversight and use guidelines?



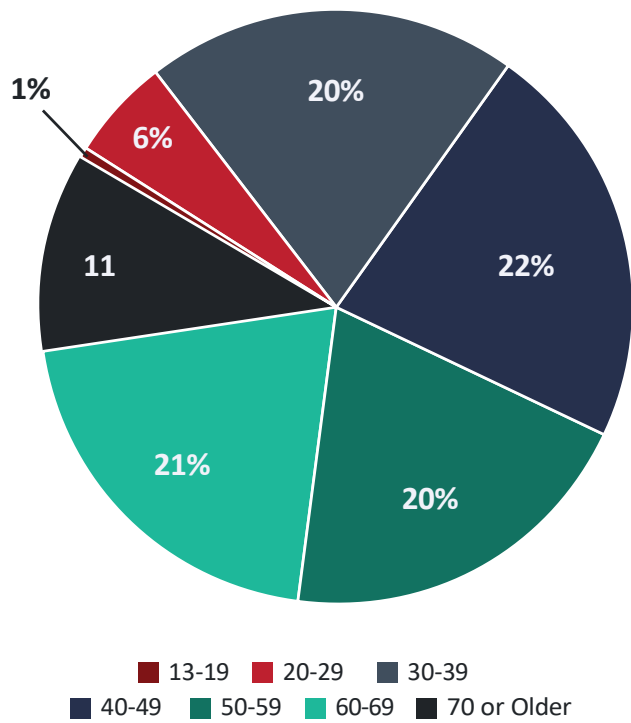
7. Where do you live?



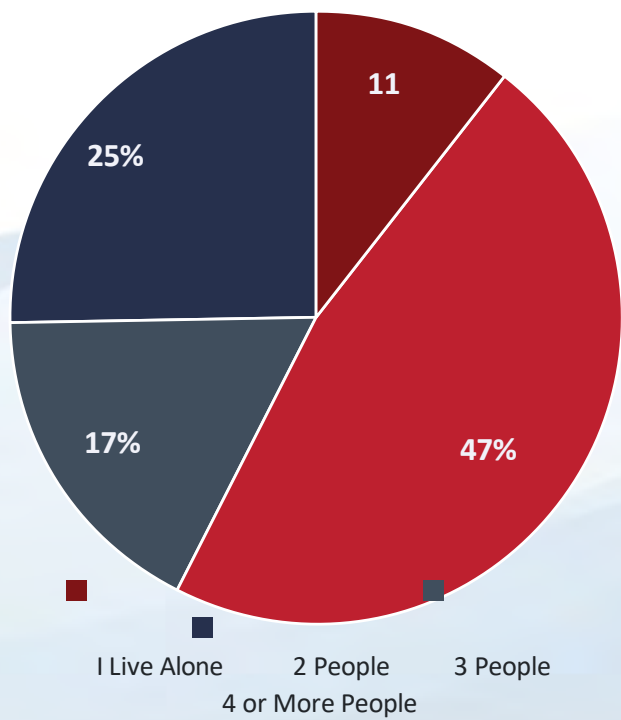
8. What best describes your connection to Chelan County?



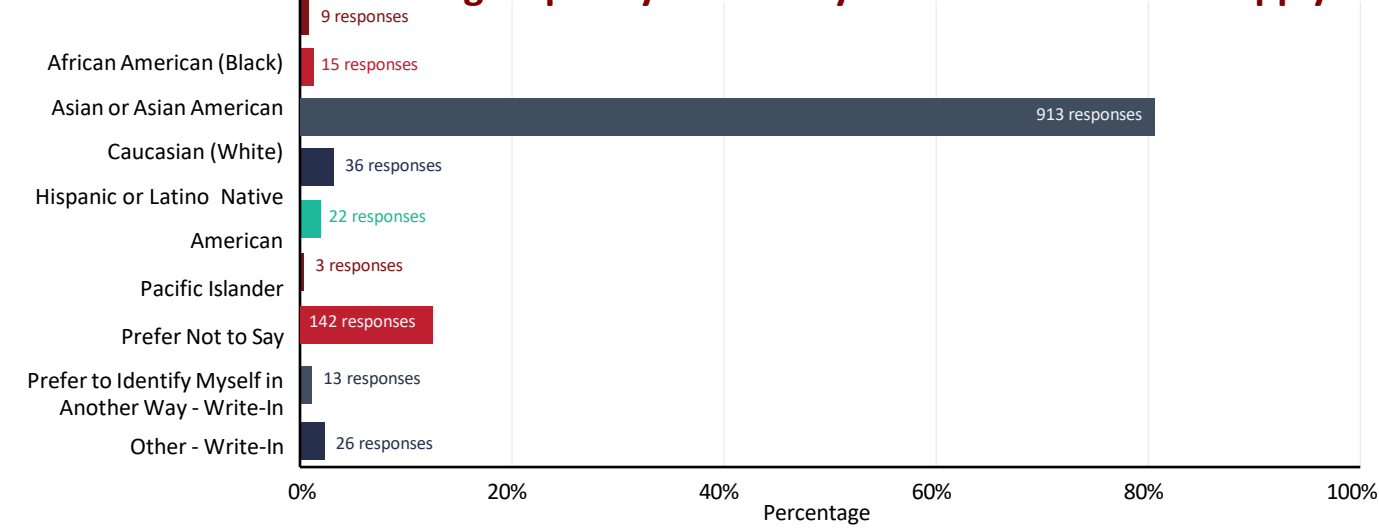
9. What is your age range?



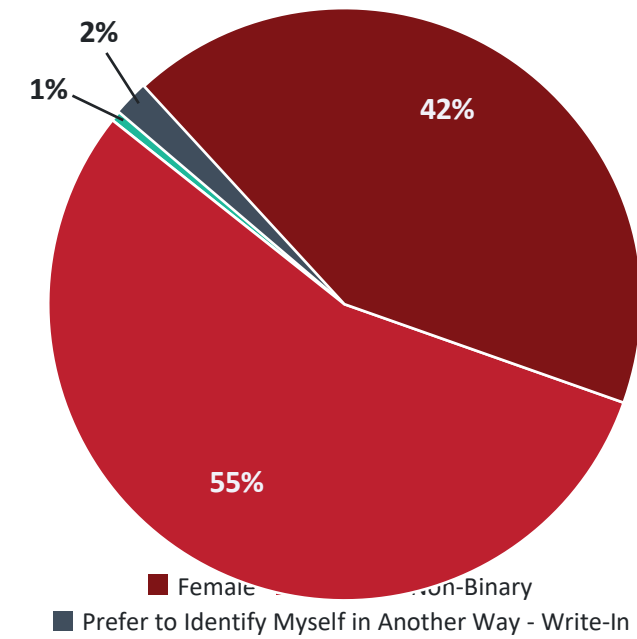
10. What is your household size, including yourself?



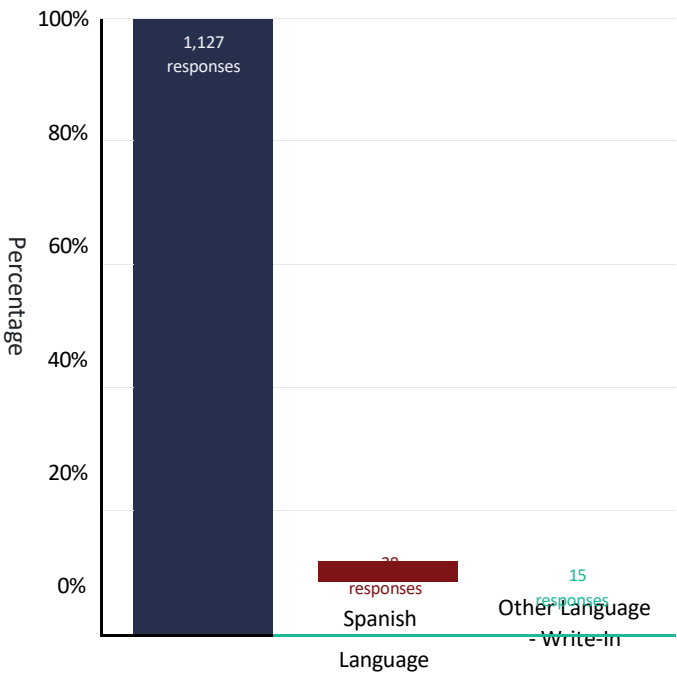
11. What ethnic or racial group do you identify with? Select all that apply.



12. How do you identify your gender?



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





Demand & Needs Analysis



Introduction & Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trends for Parks and Recreation

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



National Trends

Pickleball and Padel

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

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

Dog Parks

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

Trails

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

Playground Trends

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

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

Electrification

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

Climate Resiliency

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

Youth Sports

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

Washington State Trends

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

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

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

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

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

** Includes Attending Cultural Events

Source: [2023 WA RCO SCORP](#), page 41.

Recreation Element Priorities

1. Improved Access to Recreational Areas & Trailheads

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

2. Wildfire Prevention and Safety Measures

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

3. Enhanced Safety and Security

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

4. Improved Access and Infrastructure

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

5. Reduced Barriers and Fees

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

6. Community Engagement and Education

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

7. Environmental Conservation

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

8. Diverse Recreational Opportunities

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

9. Improved Communication

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

10. Addressing Homelessness Issues

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

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

Goals & Objectives





Introduction & Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revised Goals & Objectives Based on Survey Results

Goal 1

Enhance Open Space and Public Land Use for Community Enjoyment.

OBJECTIVES:

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

Goal 2

Develop and Maintain Recreational Facilities to Meet Community Needs.

OBJECTIVES:

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

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

Goal 3

Consider Impacts on Surrounding Areas and Preserve Natural Features.

OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 4

Improve Recreation Service Efficiency through Coordination.

OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 5

Foster Active Communities Through Park and Trail Development.

OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 6

Provide and Maintain Public Facilities and Services.

OBJECTIVES

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



Noted Differences from the Previous Recreation Element

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

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

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

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



Capital Improvement Program



Introduction & Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

On-Going Priorities & Capital Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parks and Recreation Projects Identified In the Previous Plan

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

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

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

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

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

- ♦ **Lakeside Trail**

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

- ♦ **Upper Columbia River Water Trail**

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

- ♦ **Lake Chelan Water Trail**

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

- ♦ **Wenatchee Valley Scenic Bikeway**

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

- ♦ **New Trail Connectors**

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

- ♦ **Wenatchee River Water Trail**

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

- ♦ **Ski Hill Loop Trails**

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

- ♦ **Nordic Ski Trails**

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

- ♦ **Riverside Trail**

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

- ♦ **Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery**

- Support the development of the Salmon Lifecycle Landscape project,

- ♦ **Rattlesnake Hill Park**

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

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

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

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

- Potential park, river access and whitewater play feature.

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

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

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

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

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

Developing the Capital Improvement Program

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

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

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

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

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

Opinion Of Probable Costs

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

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

Cost Category:

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

Updated Project & Program Improvements

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

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

Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives

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

Multi-modal Pathways Connecting Communities					
Implement Chelan County Pathways planning process	Planning/ Feasibility,	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$	I	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT
Develop additional ADA accessible trails throughout the Wenatchee Valley	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TP, TB, EQ, ORV, OS	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, RCO, WSDOT



Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives

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

Table 6-1: Capital Improvement Projects & Initiatives					
Project Name	Project Type	Facility Type	Cost Category	Tier	Funding Potential
Improved ORV / ATV Access & Dedicated Trails					
Open County Roads between Trailheads & ORV Trails	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$	1	Local, County, USFS
Motorized Trail Plan Implementation Feasibility	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$	I	County
Improved ORV / ATV Access & Dedicate Trails	Planning/ Feasibility, Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$\$	II	Local, County, USFS
Mills Canyon ORV Trail (Beginner & Intermediate) - Could include MB	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$	II	Local, County, USFS
Grade Creek Loop and Lake Chelan Motorized Routes	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$	II	Local, County, USFS
Reopen old FS roads for ORVs	Development	TB, TP, ORV	\$\$	!	Local, County, USFS
Organizational Recommendations					
Identify the oversight agency and the need for better coordination between state and local governments.	Planning/Feasibility	AM	\$	I	Local, County, WDFW, RCO, WSDOT

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

Table 6-2: CIP Funding Options and Projects		
Key	Funding Sources	Project Categories
L	Local Funds	Trail / Path
B	General Obligation Bonds	
U	Unknown	
D	Donation	Infrastructure
R	Revenue Bonds	
M	Matching Grant	
O	Other Bonds	Planning / Feasibility
RCO	Recreation and Conservation Office, which encompasses the following programs: ♦ LWCF- Land and Water Conservation Fund ♦ WWRP- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program ♦ RCFB – Recreation and Conservation Funding Board ♦ WSPC – WA State Parks Commission	

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

Table 6-3: CIP Facility Types			
Facility Type	Symbol	Facility Type	Symbol
Aquarium	A	Open Space, Greenway	OS
Administration, Maintenance	AM	ORV Facility, Trail	ORV
Boating Facilities	B	Picnic, Day Use	P
Basketball, Other Courts	BB	Play Equipment	PE
Botanical Garden	BG	Open Play Field	PF
Baseball, Softball Fields	BS	Swimming Beach	SB
Camping Facility	C	Swimming, Indoor Pool	SI
Community, Senior Center	CC	Swimming, Outdoor	SO
Equestrian Facility/Trail	EQ	Tennis Court	T
Fishing Area	F	Trail, Bicycle	TB
Football/Soccer Fields	FS	Trail, Pedestrian	TP
Golf Course	G	Winter Sports Facility	W
Interpretive/Nature Study	I	Waterfront/Beach Access	WF
Neighborhood Park	NPK	Zoo	Z

Plan Adoption





Adoption

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

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

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

SPACE FOR RESOLUTION

SPACE FOR RESOLUTION

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form

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

Organization Name: Chelan County

Contact Name: Mike Kaputa, Director

Adoption Date of Submitted Documents:

Seeking Eligibility for: ☐ Recreation Grants ☐ Conservation Grants ☒ Both

Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.	64
	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i>	18
	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	45
	4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans: - An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. - The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.).	59
	4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).	59
	5. Capital Improvement Program: The plan includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding.	65
	6. Adoption: The plan and process has received formal governing body approval <i>(that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/supervisor, etc., as appropriate)</i> . Attach signed resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	75

Certification Signature

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

Print/Type Name: Mike Kaputa

Signature (Hand Written or Digital): 

Title: Director, Department of Natural Resources



Appendices & Attachments

Chelan County Recreation Element Update

April 2024

A - Terms & Definitions

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

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



Table A1: Terms & Definitions

Term	Definition#
Improve	Expanding an existing site or facility to serve more uses or more types of use.
Level of Service	Measure of the current status of a park and recreation system as a whole based on either quantitative or qualitative characteristics.
Maintain	To maintain existing areas and facilities through repairs and upkeep for the benefit of outdoor recreationists.
Multiple-use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Non-consumptive	Resource recreation that depends on, but does not consume, resources; for example, photographing wildlife.
Park	Land or an area set aside for a special purpose, but particularly for leisure or recreation. • Totlot/Mini-Park/Pocket Park – a small local park or civic space accessible to the general public without the capacity for large outdoor recreation activities like field sports and often associated with playground equipment for toddlers and young children. • Neighborhood Park – a local-scale park with a service area of a reasonable walking distance, typically ½ mile, but up to 1 mile. • Community Park – a community-scale park facility has a service area typically of 1-5 miles that includes the city limits of a town or city. • Regional Park – a larger park facility intended to serve populations and uses from multiple jurisdictions. • State Park – a park facility owned and managed by the State of Washington. • Marine Park – a state or regional park facility intended to serve populations spanning multiple jurisdictions with primary access via watercraft. • Day-use Park – any kind of park facility that does not allow overnight uses such as camping. • Seasonal Parks – any kind of parks intended for use in specific seasons.
Passive	Activities usually conducted in place and requiring minimal physical exertion such as picnicking, watching a sports event, sun bathing, or relaxing.
Qualitative	An adjective relating to the quality of something interpreted by its intrinsic non-numerical characteristics other than some quantity or measured value.
Quantitative	Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something obtained using a numerical measurement process.
Recreation	Activities of a voluntary and leisure time Nature that aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, play, relaxation, or instruction.
Renovate (Renovation)	The activities intended to improve an existing site or structure in order to increase its useful service life beyond original expectations or functions. This does not include maintenance activities to maintain the facility for its originally expected useful life.
Restoration	Bringing a site back to its historic function as part of a natural ecosystem or improving the ecological functionality of a site.
Shared Use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Trail	According to the Washington State Trails Plan (RCO, 2013): <i>“...a path, route, way, right-of-way, or corridor posted, signed, or designated as open for travel or passage by the general public but not normally designated as open for the transportation of commercial goods or services by motorized vehicles.”</i> A trail is a recreational facility that also can serve as a non-motorized route for transportation.

B - Standards & Guidelines

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

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

POCKET PARKS / MINI-PARKS / TOT LOTS

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

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

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

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

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

Neighborhood park development may proceed in phases.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

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

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

Additionally, these parks should be located along road

COMMUNITY PARKS

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

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

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



NATURAL AREAS & GREENSPACES

NATURAL AREAS

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

GREENSPACES

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

TRAILS & BIKEWAYS

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

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

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

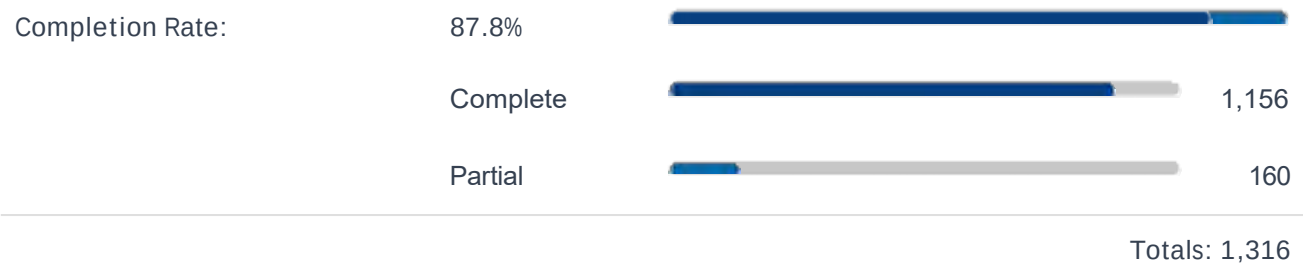
SPECIAL FACILITIES

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

C - Public Survey Report

Report for 2024 Chelan County Comprehensive Plan - Recreation Element Survey

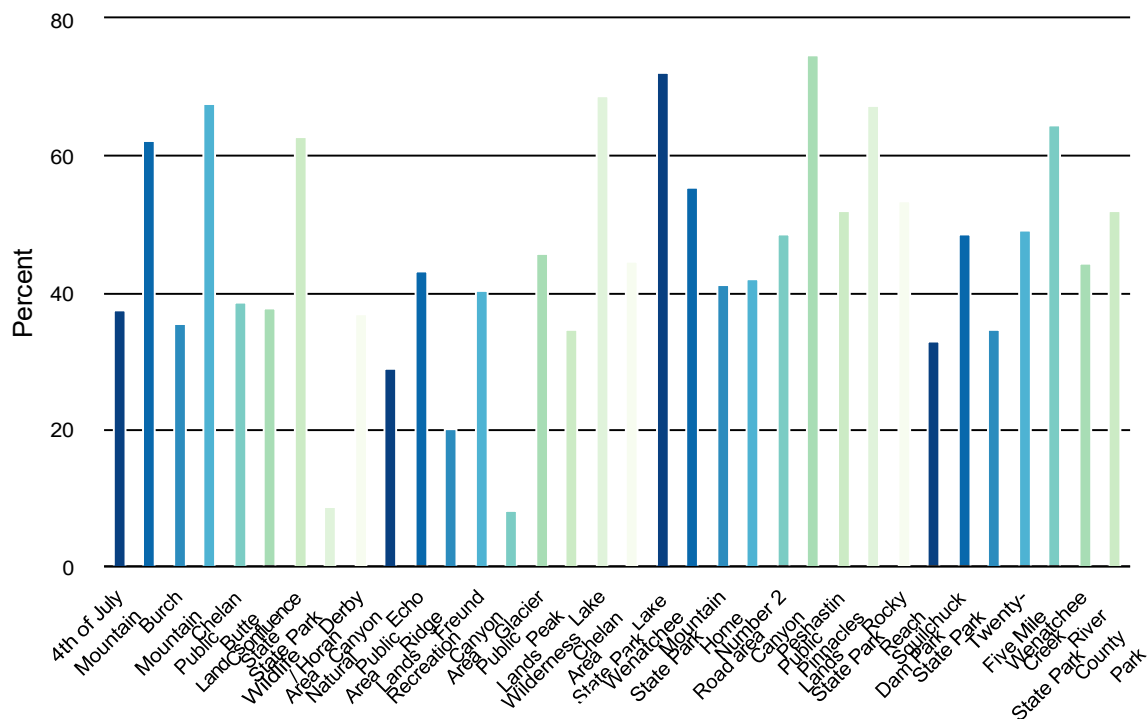
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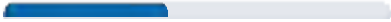
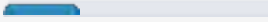
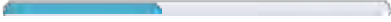
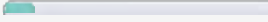
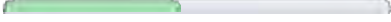
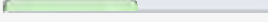
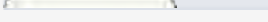
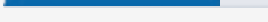
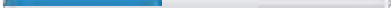
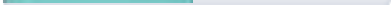
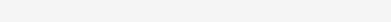
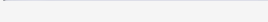
1. How often do you visit these facilities owned and managed by Chelan County?

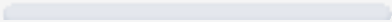
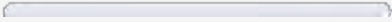
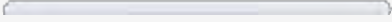
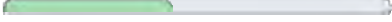
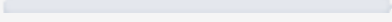
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never	Responses
Chelan County Fairgrounds & Expo Center Count Row %	2 0.2%	5 0.4%	25 2.0%	643 50.2%	605 47.3%	1,280
Nason Ridge Community Forest Count Row %	1 0.1%	38 3.0%	182 14.3%	523 41.0%	533 41.7%	1,277
Ohme Gardens Count Row %	3 0.2%	13 1.0%	40 3.1%	619 48.6%	598 47.0%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

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

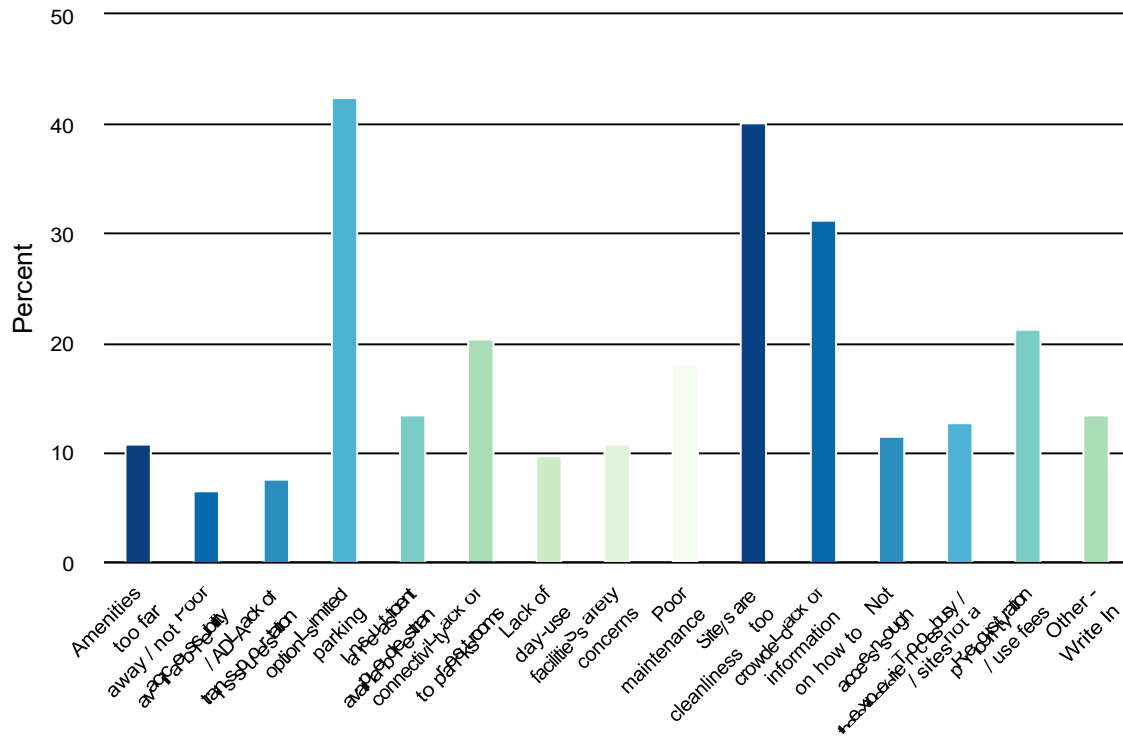


Value	Percent	Responses
4th of July Mountain	37.5%	485
Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area	62.3%	806
Burch Mountain Public Lands	35.7%	461
Camping on USFS Lands	67.7%	876
Chelan Butte State Wildlife Area	38.6%	499
Chelan Falls & Powerhouse Parks	37.8%	489
Confluence State Park / Horan Natural Area	63.0%	815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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

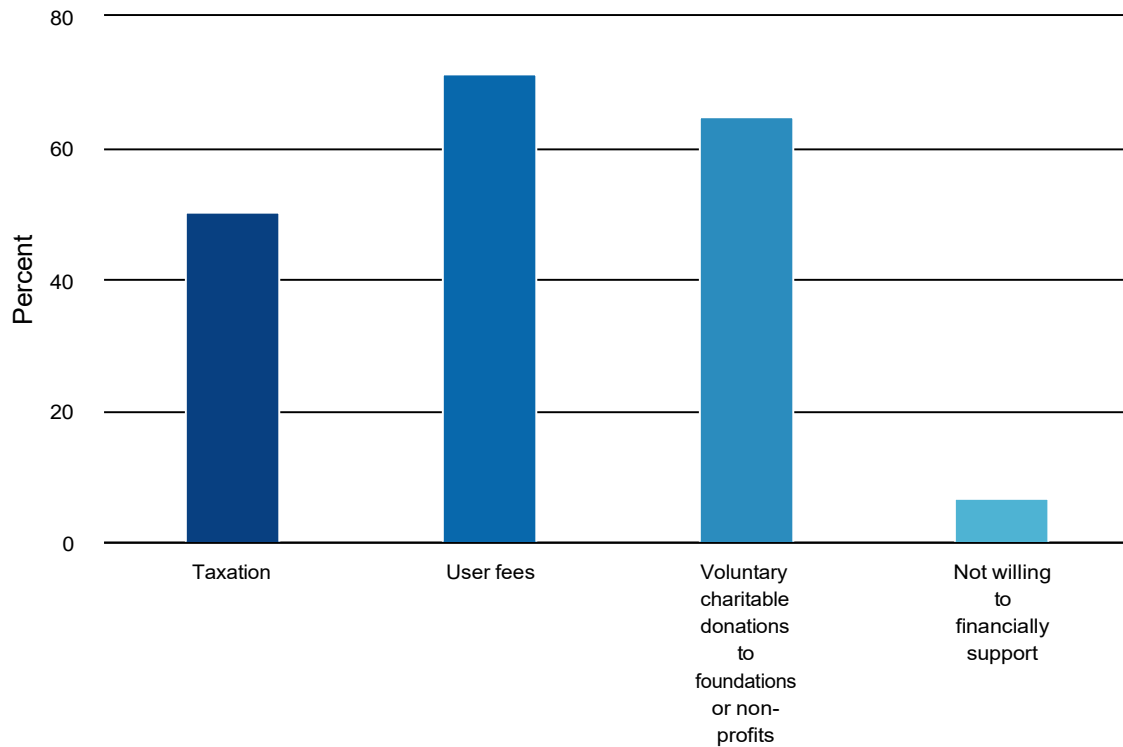
Other - Write In	Count
car break ins!!	1
distance from my home	1
incompatible ATV, OHV motorized, noisy recreationists	1
lack of parking at Day Drive and 5th St trailheads for Sage Hills trails in Wenatchee	1
limited horse trailer access	1
little if any disabled parking. None for wheelchair lift van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

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

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

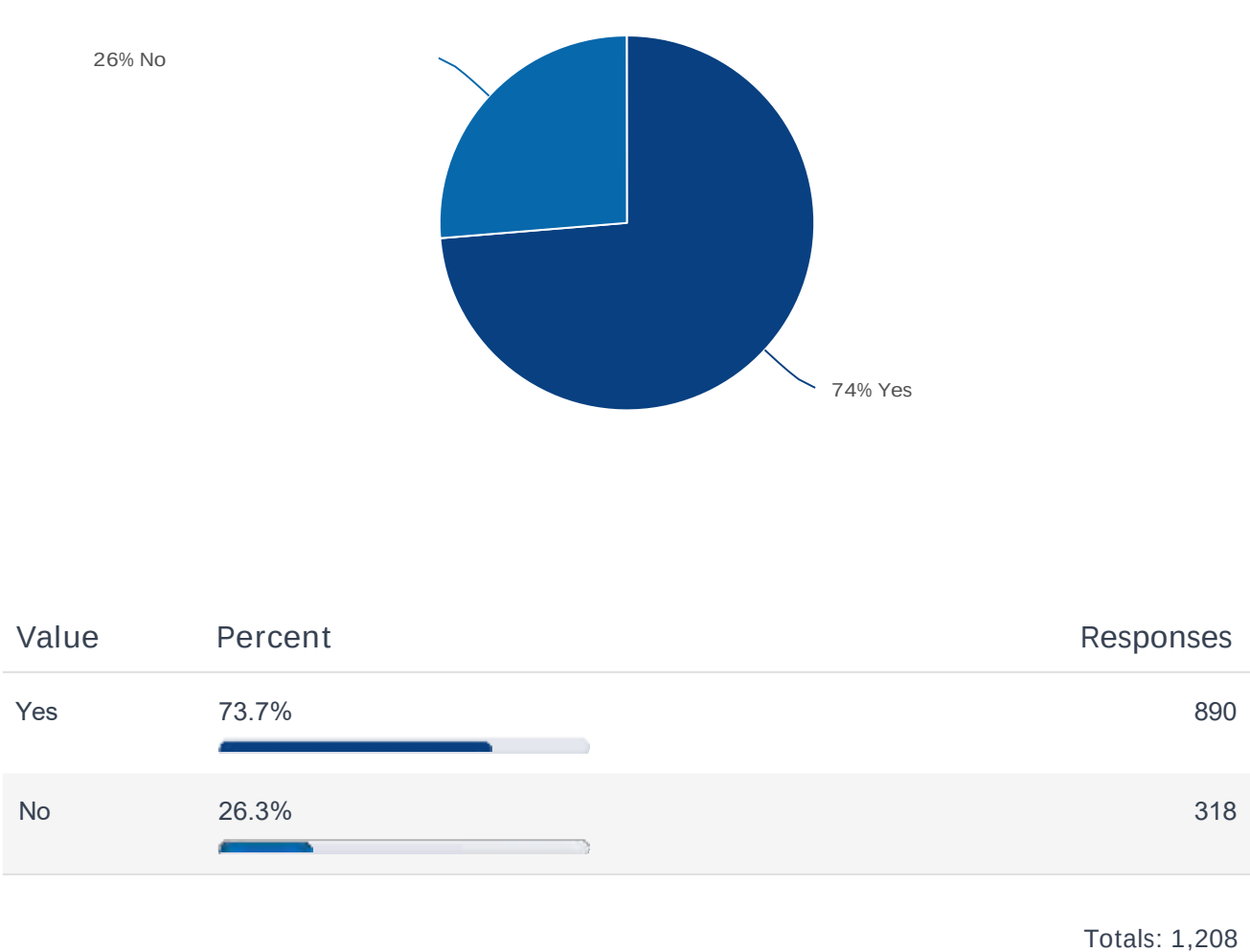
Lowest Rank
Highest Rank

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

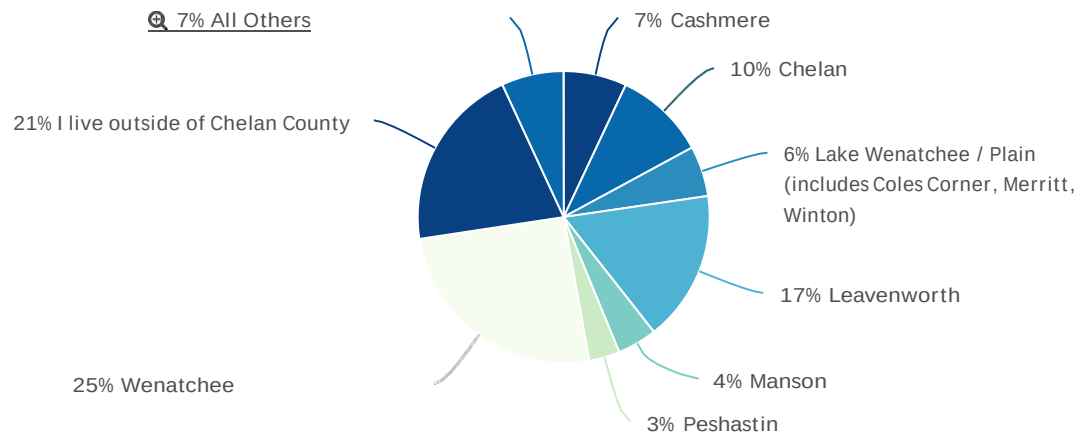


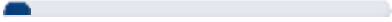
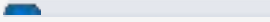
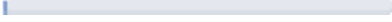
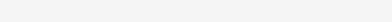
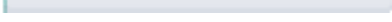
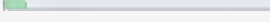
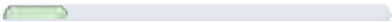
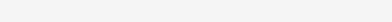
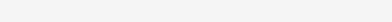
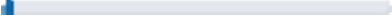
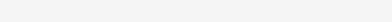
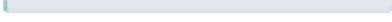
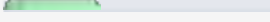
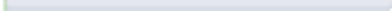
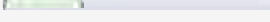
Value	Percent	Responses
Taxation	50.5%	615
User fees	71.3%	869
Voluntary charitable donations to foundations or non-profits	64.8%	789
Not willing to financially support	6.8%	83

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



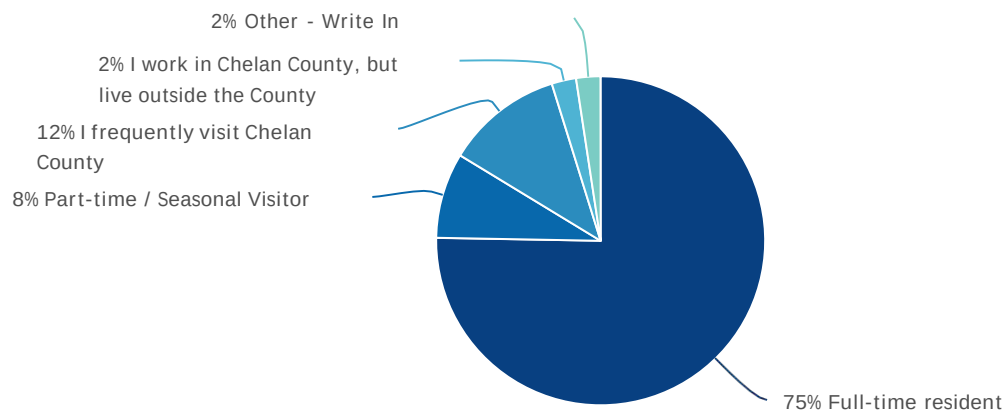
7. Where do you live?



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

Totals: 1,111

8. What best describes your connection to Chelan County?



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

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

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

Other - Write In

Count

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

1

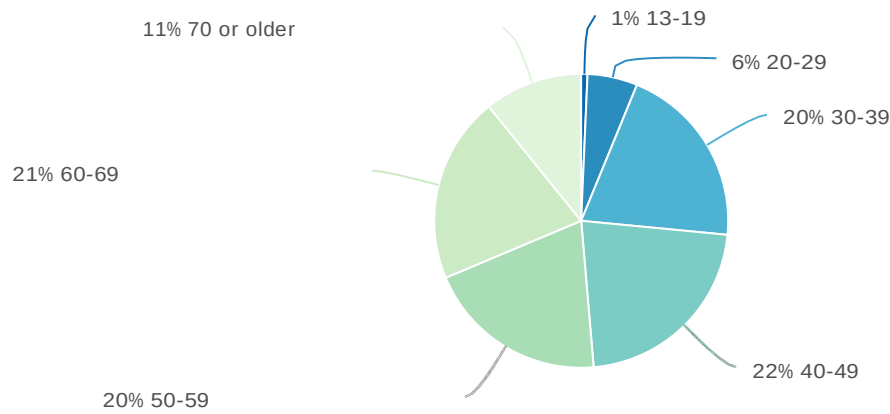
Visitor to the area

1

Totals

27

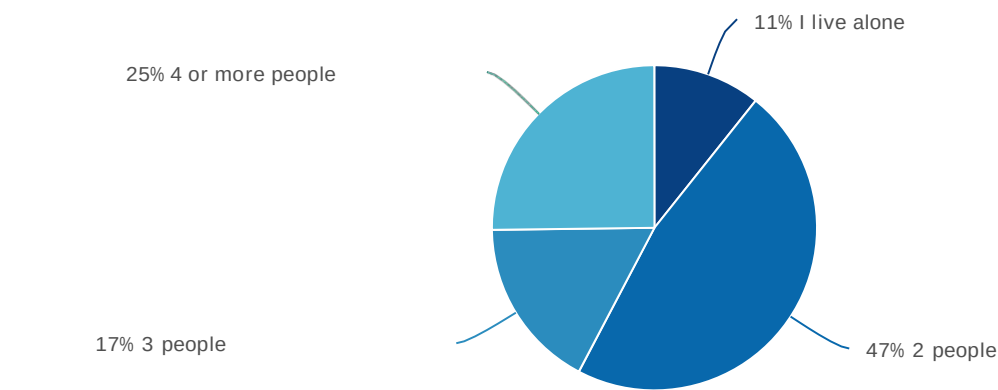
9. What is your age range?



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

Totals: 1,139

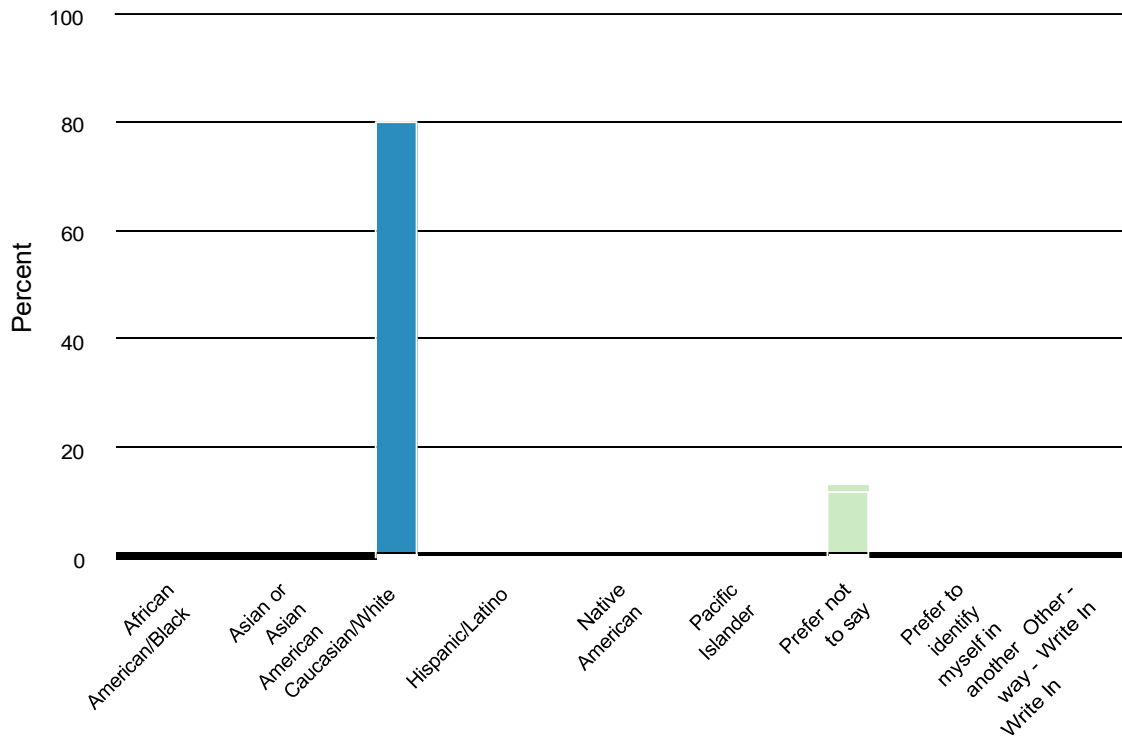
10. What is your household size, including yourself?



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

Totals: 1,139

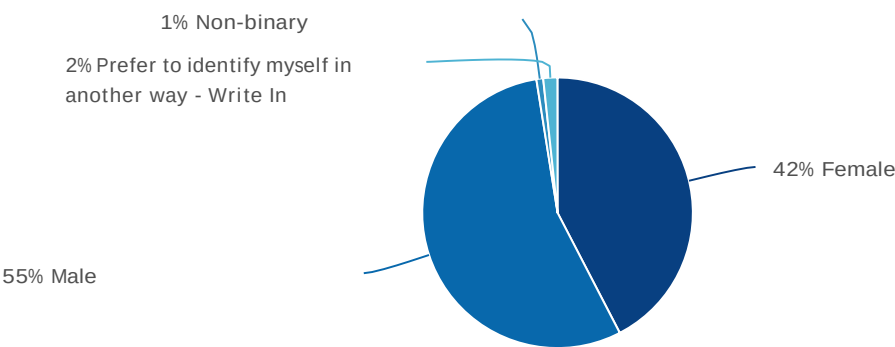
11. What ethnic or racial group do you identify with? Select all that apply.



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

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

12. How do you identify your gender?

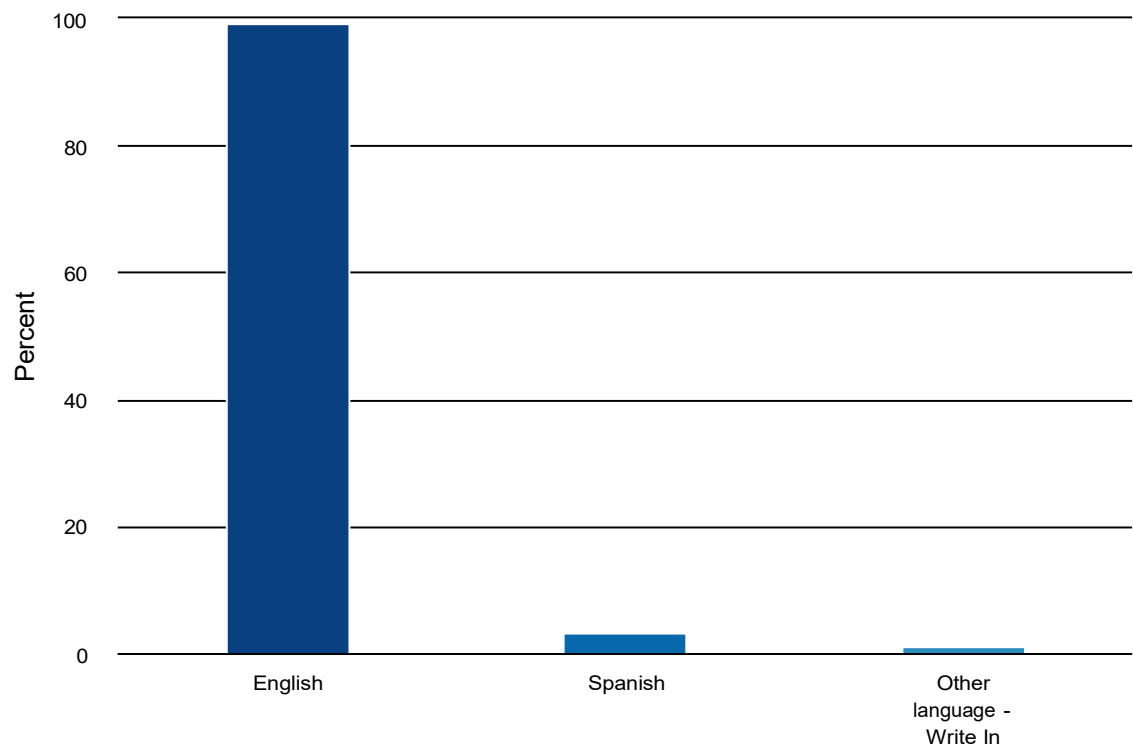


Value	Percent	Responses
Female	42.4%	478
Male	55.1%	622
Non-binary	0.8%	9
Prefer to identify myself in another way - Write In	1.7%	19

Totals: 1,128

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

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



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

Other language - Write In	Count
German	2
Russian	2
Brazilian Portuguese	1
French	1
Hebrew	1
Irish	1
N/A	1
Sign language. Guess which finger I'm holding up now?	1
Swahili	1
Thai	1
Totals	12

Attachment A – Motorized Trails Plan Summary



SCJ ALLIANCE
CONSULTING SERVICES

APPENDIX L
CHELAN COUNTY ROADWAY LOS
ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Table L-1
Chelan County Urban Road Level of Service

Road #	Road Name	Existing (2026)			Future (2046)		
		Volume	V/C	LOS	Volume	V/C	LOS
10070	Squilchuck Rd	4450	0.353	A/B	5500	0.437	A/B
10660	Circle St	750	0.064	A/B	950	0.081	A/B
11300	Malaga Alcoa Hwy	8050	0.639	C	13050	1.036	F
11590	S Miller St	2550	0.218	A/B	3150	0.269	A/B
11940	Terminal Ave	1650	0.141	A/B	2050	0.175	A/B
12000	S Mission St	6750	0.536	A/B	8350	0.663	C
12300	S Wenatchee Ave	7250	0.575	C	11750	0.710	E
24050	Pershing St	550	0.047	A/B	700	0.060	A/B
24320	Mckittrick St	1200	0.103	A/B	1500	0.128	A/B
24700	Walnut St	1250	0.107	A/B	1550	0.132	A/B
27030	Yaksum Canyon Rd	1400	0.120	A/B	1750	0.150	A/B
27060	Binder Rd	1000	0.085	A/B	1250	0.107	A/B
28000	Tigner Rd	950	0.081	A/B	1150	0.098	A/B
28290	Wescott Dr	1350	0.115	A/B	1650	0.141	A/B
28570	Goodwin Rd	2650	0.226	A/B	3250	0.278	A/B
28860	Stine Hill Rd	3250	0.278	A/B	4000	0.342	A/B
28860	Sunset Hwy	3250	0.278	A/B	4000	0.342	A/B
29150	Pioneer Dr	1750	0.150	A/B	2150	0.184	A/B
43715	Hay - Goodwin Roundabout	500	0.043	A/B	600	0.051	A/B
44390	Old Monitor Rd	300	0.026	A/B	350	0.030	A/B
45230	Crestview Rd	2100	0.179	A/B	3650	0.222	A/B
45500	American Fruit Rd	850	0.073	A/B	1500	0.090	A/B
45650	Knowles Rd	1250	0.107	A/B	2200	0.132	A/B
45810	Cordell St	900	0.077	A/B	1100	0.094	A/B
45830	Penny Rd	550	0.044	A/B	700	0.056	A/B
45890	School St	2500	0.214	A/B	4350	0.265	A/B
46300	E Peters St	2600	0.222	A/B	3200	0.274	A/B
46550	Burch Mountain Rd	950	0.081	A/B	1650	0.098	A/B
51660	Wapato Way	4550	0.389	A/B	7200	0.479	C

Road #	Road Name	Existing (2026)			Future (2046)		
		Volume	V/C	LOS	Volume	V/C	LOS
52690	Totem Pole Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1750	0.115	A/B
52960	Hill St	750	0.064	A/B	1200	0.081	A/B
53090	Green Ave	500	0.043	A/B	800	0.051	A/B
55950	Swartout Rd	550	0.047	A/B	850	0.060	A/B
56220	Boyd Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1750	0.115	A/B
92410	Mission Creek Rd	1600	0.137	A/B	1950	0.167	A/B
92500	Evergreen Dr	1000	0.085	A/B	1250	0.107	A/B
94100	Chatham Hill Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
94100	Lower Sunnyslope Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
94200	Easy St	6750	0.536	A/B	11800	0.663	E
94710	S Lakeshore Rd	450	0.038	A/B	550	0.047	A/B
95200	Manson Blvd	2100	0.179	A/B	3350	0.222	A/B

Table L-2
Chelan County Rural Road Level of Service

Road #	Road Name	Existing (2026)			Future (2046)		
		Volume	V/C	LOS	Volume	V/C	LOS
93350	Beaver Valley Rd	2800	0.222	A/B	3450	0.274	A/B
93350	Chumstick Hwy	5450	0.433	A/B	6700	0.532	C
11300	Malaga Alcoa Hwy	8050	0.639	C	9950	0.790	C
10070	Squillchuck Rd	3450	0.274	A/B	4250	0.337	A/B
94830	2nd St	1350	0.115	A/B	1650	0.141	A/B
59050	Apple Acres Rd	1650	0.141	A/B	2050	0.175	A/B
27860	Binder Rd	700	0.060	A/B	850	0.073	A/B
56220	Boyd Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1350	0.115	A/B
94830	Chelan Falls Rd	1350	0.115	A/B	1650	0.141	A/B
93300	Chiwawa Loop Rd	1250	0.107	A/B	1550	0.132	A/B
42870	Dryden Ave	1250	0.107	A/B	1550	0.132	A/B
32630	E Leavenworth Rd	2500	0.214	A/B	3100	0.265	A/B
40040	Eagle Creek Rd	800	0.068	A/B	1000	0.085	A/B
94200	Easy St	1700	0.145	A/B	2100	0.179	A/B
94470	Entiat River Rd	1550	0.132	A/B	1900	0.162	A/B
53090	Green Ave	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
93150	Icicle Rd	3550	0.303	A/B	4400	0.376	A/B
93400	Lake Wenatchee Hwy	1400	0.120	A/B	1750	0.150	A/B
94100	Lower Sunnyslope Rd	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
94310	Main St	3700	0.316	A/B	4550	0.389	A/B
11300	Malaga Alcoa Hwy	7050	0.603	C	8700	0.744	C
95200	Manson Blvd	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
10080	Mission Ridge Rd	950	0.081	A/B	1150	0.098	A/B
43010	N Dryden Rd	900	0.077	A/B	1100	0.094	A/B
94310	North Rd	1250	0.107	A/B	1550	0.132	A/B
94200	Pioneer Way	750	0.064	A/B	950	0.081	A/B
54400	Roses Ave	950	0.081	A/B	1150	0.098	A/B
94710	S Lakeshore Rd	1000	0.085	A/B	1250	0.107	A/B
34510	Ski Hill Dr	1350	0.115	A/B	1650	0.141	A/B
25840	Sleepy Hollow Rd	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B

Road #	Road Name	Existing (2026)			Future (2046)		
		Volume	V/C	LOS	Volume	V/C	LOS
10070	Squilchuck Rd	1300	0.111	A/B	1600	0.137	A/B
28860	Stine Hill Rd	3250	0.278	A/B	4000	0.342	A/B
34510	Titus Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1350	0.115	A/B
16800	W Malaga Rd	3050	0.261	A/B	3750	0.321	A/B
95100	Wapato Lake Rd	4200	0.359	A/B	5200	0.444	A/B
39330	Wye Connector Rd	250	0.021	A/B	300	0.026	A/B
56250	Boyd Loop Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
34990	Camp 12 Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1350	0.115	A/B
39400	Cedar Brae Rd	2050	0.175	A/B	2550	0.218	A/B
19390	Colockum Rd	450	0.038	A/B	550	0.047	A/B
25840	E Richared Dr	300	0.026	A/B	350	0.030	A/B
13910	Edgemont Dr	350	0.030	A/B	450	0.038	A/B
94470	Entiat River Rd	250	0.021	A/B	300	0.026	A/B
26110	Fairview Canyon Rd	950	0.081	A/B	1150	0.098	A/B
42440	Foster Rd	100	0.009	A/B	100	0.009	A/B
53090	Green Ave	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
13570	Jagla Rd	100	0.009	A/B	100	0.009	A/B
15810	Joe Miller Rd	200	0.017	A/B	250	0.021	A/B
29710	Johnson Rd	550	0.047	A/B	700	0.060	A/B
29800	Kinney Rd	300	0.026	A/B	350	0.030	A/B
48120	Mad River Rd	250	0.021	A/B	300	0.026	A/B
43020	Main St	800	0.068	A/B	1000	0.085	A/B
92410	Mission Creek Rd	850	0.073	A/B	1050	0.090	A/B
57590	N Bradley St	850	0.073	A/B	1050	0.090	A/B
39770	N Shore Dr	250	0.021	A/B	300	0.026	A/B
94200	Old Monitor Access Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
94200	Old Monitor Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
29320	Pine Flats Loop Rd	500	0.043	A/B	600	0.051	A/B
29150	Pioneer Dr	1150	0.098	A/B	1400	0.120	A/B
94200	Pioneer Way	750	0.064	A/B	950	0.081	A/B
26030	Richared Dr	350	0.030	A/B	450	0.038	A/B

Road #	Road Name	Existing (2026)			Future (2046)		
		Volume	V/C	LOS	Volume	V/C	LOS
35110	River Rd	700	0.060	A/B	850	0.073	A/B
42300	Saunders Rd	500	0.043	A/B	600	0.051	A/B
41700	School St	750	0.064	A/B	950	0.081	A/B
25840	Sleepy Hollow Rd	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
13460	Steinbach Rd	50	0.004	A/B	50	0.004	A/B
91190	Stemilt Creek Rd	1100	0.094	A/B	1350	0.115	A/B
91190	Stemilt Hill Rd	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B
14450	Stemilt Loop Rd	400	0.034	A/B	500	0.043	A/B
55950	Swartout Rd	550	0.047	A/B	700	0.060	A/B
12990	Wenatchee Heights Rd	1300	0.111	A/B	1600	0.137	A/B
93450	White River Rd	250	0.021	A/B	300	0.026	A/B
56750	Winesap Ave	650	0.056	A/B	800	0.068	A/B

Table L-3
Level of Service Roadway Capacities

Land Use	Functional System	LOS B	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E
		Service Volume	Service Volume	Service Volume	Service Volume
Rural ¹	Prin. Arterial	7600	11100	12400	13600
	Minor Arterial	6800	10200	11500	12600
	Collector	5900	9300	10600	11700

Source: Simplified Highway Capacity Calculation Method for the Highway Performance Monitoring System, Table 16.
Stop sign-controlled highways generalized service volume table.

1. Roadway capacities associated with the 'rural' land use type were applied for all Chelan County roadways given the relatively low density of intersection spacing and traffic signals on county roads.